

2010 COUNTRY OFFICE ANNUAL REPORT

Timor-Leste, EAPRO



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Timor-Leste is developing its National Strategic Development Plan (2011-2030) and continues to focus on its identified national priorities. Significant achievements have been made in reduction of infant and under five mortality rates in the country. However, challenges remain in the areas of poverty reduction, maternal mortality, malnutrition, school completion and sanitation that are currently off-track towards the MDG goals. Within this context, the implementation of the Country Programme was accelerated in 2010.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS:

1. The Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition has been scaled-up country-wide that has screened and managed a total of 1,454 children below five years with severe acute malnutrition.
2. The Child-Friendly School (CSF) approach is featured in the Basic Education Decree law. This law enacted into power in May 2010 organizes the basic education system and defines child-friendly quality standards that all schools in Timor-Leste must strive towards. The Grade 7, 8 and 9 curricula were finalized with UNICEF's support. Both of these milestones will help the Government provide nine years of quality education for all children.
3. The realisation of the Youth Parliament was a major achievement for the country programme. This is the first institutionalised youth participation platform for young people in Timor-Leste. 130 youth parliamentarians (68 girls and 62 boys) were selected and will serve a two year term.

SIGNIFICANT SHORTFALL:

1. Significant funding shortfall for the youth sport services and the maternal, new born and child health project created challenges to achieve the planned results.
2. Finalization of the juvenile justice law and the Children's Code has been delayed due to lack of common legal framework to guide new legislation.

PARTNERSHIP:

1. Two MDG Achievement Fund Joint Programmes on Food and Nutrition Security, and Supporting Gender Equality and Women's Rights, were implemented by partners with UN Agencies' support. UNICEF also participated in the Joint Programme on Community Mobilization for Poverty Alleviation and Social Inclusion in Service Delivery (COMPASIS) supported by UNTFHS.
2. New partnership was established with the European Union in water, sanitation and hygiene.
3. The global ADB-UNICEF Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) led to an exploratory consultation at country level.

2. COUNTRY SITUATION AS AFFECTING CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Timor-Leste remained stable in 2010 with smooth progress in **political, economic and social development**. It has been ranked as "medium" under the human development assessment with a position of 120 out of 169 countries (HDR 2010, UNDP) with double digit non-oil

GDP growth since 2007. The CPI increased to 6.6 in Dili in June due to the increased international price for food, in particular cereals.

The Government identified seven **National Development Priorities** in 2010 that included road and water, food security and social service, and decentralized service. The total government budget planned allocation was US\$ 970 million in 2010. Because of the government election scheduled in 2012, the process of municipality decentralisation has been postponed. The Government will launch its National Strategic Development Plan (2011-2030) in 2011. The UN Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) submitted its 2011-2012 Integrated Strategic Framework indicating an exit strategy and downsizing of UNMIT after the 2012 election.

The 2010 Census preliminary report estimates the total **population** in Timor-Leste increased from 0.9 million in 2004 to 1.066 million in 2010, with 22 percent of people living in Dili, the capital city.

Significant **improvement** has been made in reduction of Infant Mortality Rate from 88 in 2002 to 45 in 2009; and Under Five Mortality Rate from 125 in 2002 to 64 in 2009. However, the 2010 Timor-Leste MDG Report indicated that several MDG areas (poverty reduction, malnutrition, maternal mortality, school completion and sanitation) are still **off-track**.

Most disadvantaged children in Timor-Leste are from poor, large families with less educated parents in disaster prone rural areas. They have less access to basic services and participation opportunities, and are often left out in policy decisions. They lack access to information and tend to continue harmful practices against child survival, development and protection. These result in lower achievement of MDGs (UNICEF Timor-Leste Equity Tracker).

The World Bank estimated that about 41 percent (400,000) of Timorese are still living under the national **poverty** line (US\$ 0.88/person/day) in 2010. According to the 2009-10 Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), half (49 percent) of children under five in poor families are underweight while one-third (35 percent) of children from rich families are underweight. Only 59 percent of children under five from the lowest quintile families received advice or treatment from health facilities or providers when they had fever compared to the 88 percent from among those in the highest quintile families.

The **less educated parents** intend to have more children (6 children) compared to parents with higher education level (4 children). Births delivered in the health facilities are 10 times among higher educated mothers (75 percent) than those mothers without education (7 percent).

DHS also indicated that children living in **rural areas** are more vulnerable than those in **urban areas**. Primary school net attendance rate was 78 percent in urban areas and 69 percent in rural areas. Only half (57 percent) and one-third (36 percent) of rural population can access to improved water sources and sanitation facilities, while those are higher at 88 percent and 66 percent respectively for urban population. More urban families own radio (49 percent), television (60 percent) and mobile phone (74 percent) than those of rural families (30 percent, 11 percent and 30 percent respectively).

Significant **disparities exist among districts**. Stunting among children under five varies widely ranging from a low of 31 percent in Aileu district to a high of 73 percent in Bobonaro

district. Skilled birth attendance varies from 10 percent in Oecusse to 69 percent in Dili. Among all districts, experience of spousal violence ranges from 11 percent in Manatuto to 56 percent in Lautem.

The government continued focusing on decentralised health services through an integrated monthly community outreach, popularly called SISCa that intends to improve access to and utilisation of basic health services for rural families. Free, compulsory and universal nine years basic education began in 2010 to ensure that every child has education access. In July 2010, the Law against Domestic Violence was promulgated by the President, to protect those more vulnerable within the family, commonly women and children.

3. CP ANALYSIS & RESULT

3.1. CP Analysis

3.1.1. CP Overview:

2010 has been defined as a year of “programme acceleration”. This is reflected by various achievements of the office priorities and programme priorities identified in 2010 using the various strategies of capacity development, effective advocacy, strategic partnership, Communication for Development (C4D) and others.

The Timor-Leste MDG Report to the MDG Summit highlighted the off-track areas on nutrition, sanitation, maternal mortality and school completion. The MDG assessment provided opportunities for UNICEF to engage the government, donors and other partners to advance children’s issues and leverage resources.

The Country Office has made concrete steps towards the equity focused programming. The 2009-10 DHS results, officially released in December 2010, supported the Country Office’s identification of the most disadvantage population in the country. The on-going Country Programme addresses equity through a programme focus on the five convergence districts. More in-depth analysis of the DHS data and the coming Census results provide opportunities to further target sub-district and suco (village) levels. UNICEF will take the opportunity of the Mid-Term Review of both the Country Programme and the UNDAF in 2011 to review the existing strategies and further highlight the equity issue with the Government counterparts and other development partners.

The Country Office will need continuous support from the HQ and the Regional Office on raising funds for the MDG off-track areas, especially on maternal health, new born and young child health, nutrition and water and sanitation. Technical support on further analysis of DHS and Census data and the Country Programme Mid-Term Review will be required.

3.1.2. Programme Strategy

3.1.2.1. Capacity Development:

CO worked with partners in identifying gaps in capacity, planning a capacity development approach and implementing these to enhance partners’ abilities in planning and implementing children’s programmes.

In the health sector, after the assessment of the cold chain system, capacity development focused on technical and managerial skills to improve the Cold Chain and Vaccine Management (CCVM). Likewise, for Essential Newborn Care (ENBC), Infant and Young

Child Feeding (IYCF) and Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), technical and managerial skills were emphasized. A range of partners including the government (MoH), UN agencies, NGOs, and faith-based organizations were mobilised and actively participated in these capacity building exercises.

For the education sector, concentration was in enhancing the quality of teachers' ability to teach, particularly in the selected Child-Friendly Schools. The quality of an education system cannot exceed the quality of its teachers so any strategy to improve educational quality must involve teacher training. In 2010, UNICEF supported on-the-job/school-based training. The approach called on a mentoring approach to upgrade the skills of school directors, superintendents, inspectors and subject teachers. National level decision makers, ministry officials and NGOs were also part of this training. Topics ranged with various subjects such as curricula, school management, policy making and leadership.

A capacity gap analysis was conducted on the National Commission for the Rights of the Child (NCRC) and a comprehensive capacity-building package was developed. Aside from the in-country training programme, members of NCRC participated in a comparative learning experience through a study tour. As a result, the Commission is now better prepared to engage in upstream policymaking, advocate to government on children issues and promote budget allocation for children.

Capacity development of District Office of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (DNSAS) through service delivery and “learning by doing” is an effective approach. DNSAS national and district level staffs are directly managing contracts, implementing and monitoring UNICEF-assisted WASH projects. This approach started since 2006 and now DNSAS has replicated this approach in government funded projects such as sanitation for vulnerable groups.

3.1.2.2. Effective Advocacy:

Policy advocacy matrix to track status of advocacy was developed and used during the CMT's discussions. Appropriate public and private communication channels were used to highlight the need for specific policies. Using studies and data to back up advocacy and collaborating with other stakeholders, the following were moved forward:

1. The National Salt Law developed and endorsed by the Ministries of Health, Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry, and Ministry of Economy and Development after UNICEF supported a situation analysis on the local salt producers. Elements of the advocacy included collaboration with WHO, WFP and AusAID.
2. The National Strategic Guidelines and Training Protocols on Community-Based Treatment of Newborn and Childhood Illnesses. Developed and endorsed by ministry of health with UNICEF's support, in collaboration with WHO and USAID.
3. Language in Education and Multilingual Education Policy Development. Engaged policymakers and practitioners in a vivid debate to meet the children's right in learning using their mother tongue. Data were from international research findings and experiences of other countries.
4. Increased funding for WASH. Advocated with the ministers of finance, health and infrastructure on WASH's impact on economic development, notable costs on its GDP and poverty including tangible health and environmental issues. Government's commitment to prioritise and increase investment in water and sanitation was announced at the High Level Meeting held in Washington this year.
5. Provision of WASH facilities compulsory for construction of schools.

6. Young people's engagement and participation. The Office of the President was engaged in advocating for the Youth Parliament and effectively mobilised the support of communities and the nation. Representative of parliament overseeing youth activities participated in the Youth Parliament's study tour activity, raising the profile of the initiative among parliamentarians.

3.1.2.3. Strategic Partnerships:

Regular assessment on partners and donors were made to garner support and leverage resources for children's programmes.

1. Partnership with NGOs were intensified (i.e. national NGO Alola and church-based Pastoral da Crianca) to mobilize health and nutrition networks of mother support groups across the country including remote rural areas. Worked also with parish-based youth groups for youth's awareness on HIV-AIDS and with community radios on awareness on H1N1, birth registration, etc.
2. UNICEF is an active member and leader in coordinating bodies including the working groups for water and sanitation-hygiene (WASH), child protection and health; and the informal donor group in education with key stakeholders (WB, NZAID and AusAID). UNICEF is a co-chair of the National Priority No. 3 Working Group where annual targets are set for human development.
3. With UN Agencies, initiated the new joint programme of "Community Mobilization for Poverty Alleviation and Social Inclusion in Service Delivery" (COMPASIS) with US\$910,000 supporting UNICEF's adolescent development and WASH programmes. The two MDG-F joint programmes on gender and nutrition are under implementation. UNICEF co-chairs the UN Communication Group and UNDAF M&E Working Group; support on MDG advocacy, monitoring and evaluation is ongoing. UNICEF participated in preparing for the 2010 Technical Assessment Mission and UNMIT Integrated Strategic Plan (2011-2012).
4. UNICEF followed up the ADB-UNICEF MOU with ADB Special Office in Timor-Leste and ADB Manila exploring potential cooperation in basic education, maternal and child health, WASH, data collection/analysis and gender mainstreaming.
5. Through advocacy, leveraged funds from WB, Global Fund, AusAID and also government budget to procurement supplies for the nutrition, malaria, HIV and immunization programmes. UNICEF's active involvement in the education development group contributed to the advocacy efforts to increase the government education budget from 9% in 2009 to 11 % in 2010.

3.1.2.4. Knowledge Management:

CO has successfully advocated for the use of DevInfo as a monitoring tool for the MDG. The Timor-Leste DevInfo was updated with the latest DHS data and data from other sources, released and distributed in 2010. In recent month, the MDG Steering Committee acknowledged appreciation for the Fact Sheet on MDG which was jointly prepared by CO and the MDG Secretariat.

As part of the measures to achieve full enrolment and reduce dropout, support is being provided for the participation of the MoE in the on-going global study on Out-of-School Children (OOSC). In Timor, the objective of the study is to improve statistical information and analysis on OOSC and to scrutinize factors responsible for exclusion from schooling and existing policies related to enhanced participation in order to identify policy gaps. This study

will enhance existing knowledge by analysing the main factors hindering full enrolment or causing dropouts with a view of coming up with policy and programmatic recommendations. The child protection research on mapping the child protection system provides knowledge and evidence that guide the Government, and child rights partners on reviewing the existing child protection approach and designing a more effective and comprehensive strategy for future interventions.

UNICEF, working with UNPFA, UNDP, WHO, USAID, AusAID, Irish Aid and other partners, supported the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2009-10 in Timor-Leste. The survey provides critical data for analyzing situation of social development in the country and helping understand the existing disparities.

The Education Statistical Yearbook 2008/09 was published this year. This is an important milestone to both the MoE and other stakeholders as it will provide evidence-based data for policy making and educational planning.

CO enhanced staff's overall skills and knowledge through a series of special training on change management; presentations of sector-specific concerns, strategies and activities during the Programme Coordination Meetings (PCM); and wrap-up sessions with consultants.

3.1.2.5. C4D Communication for Development:

The communication for development activities conducted this year stem from a participatory approach to involve and consult with stakeholders.

A network of mother support groups (MSG) was mobilised in collaboration with MoH and Alola Foundation that reached 2,854 mothers with key information on exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding through face-to-face communication and group counselling. Around 446 volunteers from the network of Pastoral da Crianca, a church-based organisation, was mobilized in seven districts which reached approximately 8,000 families with key information on improved maternal, newborn and child health and nutrition care practices. Close partnership with these NGOs resulted in the conduct of community consultations with caretakers, families and communities. This approach has been strategic in leveraging community human resources to promote health and nutrition behaviours and practices, particularly on infant and young child feeding, identifying severe and acute malnutrition among children, motivating pregnant women and sick children to seek services, and conducting regular home visit.

Child protection social mobilization at sub-district levels was promoted through the use of a communication tool developed based on the experience and suggestions of the District Child Protection Officers. The Officers and the 325 Child Protection Network members were able to reach 5,200 children and 222 chief of villages throughout the country. The communication tool includes a flipchart on child protection which was used during these community mobilization activities. These face-to-face communication activities were supported by radio messages and radio interviews that were aired through the community radios and national radio.

During the health ministry's monthly medical outreach (SISCa), communication packages developed through a participatory approach were used by the health volunteers as their guide during their interaction with parents. These included the nutrition and MCH flipcharts.

For this year, Facts for Life materials were pretested with representatives of end users, i.e. parents, to help ensure that these were appropriate and well-understood. Research on HIV-AIDS awareness and beliefs were used in developing a comic book for youth in coordination with the Ministry of Health, HIV/AIDS Funds and UNICEF.

To strengthen C4D, the Country Office is working on a strategic framework on C4D and action plan.

3.1.3. Normative Principles

3.1.3.1. Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation:

Awareness on child rights was further enhanced with the National Commission on the Rights of the Child (NCRC), with UNICEF's and other partners' support, taking an active role in making stakeholders accountable for responding to the recommendations made by the CRC Committee.

Early in the year, as part of its capacity building programme, the NCRC benefitted from a communication-skills training where they were asked to make a presentation on the CRC Committee's concluding observations. NCRC also benefitted from a "Child Participation" training offered by Adolescent and Youth Participation programme that enabled the Commission to analyse and understand "participation" and the role NCRC can play in ensuring realisation of rights for young people.

As a demonstration that NCRC has enhanced its capacity, the Commission engaged representatives from the different government and NGO sectors to inform young people on the progress made on the issues raised by the CRC Committee during a two-day seminar as part of the 20 November CRC Anniversary celebration. The participation of young people as right holders at a consultation on the anniversary of the CRC served as a good entry point for their continued participation in the CRC reporting process. It is expected that this momentum will pick up next year with this year's good experience on facilitating civic engagement with young people and institutions.

In the area of education the development of a Multi-lingual Education Policy will provide opportunity for all children to initiate learning in their mother tongue. This is critical not only to ensure higher quality of learning but to uphold the right of children to use their mother language in school. Initial milestones have been met by inaugurating a National Language in Education Working Group and commencing the first National Languages conference in Timor-Leste.

3.1.3.2. Gender Equality and Mainstreaming:

The country programme continues to ensure that gender mainstreaming is realized across all programme components. In formulating the Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey, UNICEF along with UNIFEM, UNFPA and other development partners, successfully integrated questions that would provide gender disaggregated data for all relevant indicators including those related to gender-based violence. These data have been formally released in

December 2010. CO recognizes the challenges to further analysis using new data sets to assess equity issue and targeting the most disadvantages.

Through the MDG Achievement Fund on Supporting Gender Equality and Women's Right in Timor-Leste, UNICEF is working closely with other implementing partners, including UNDP, UNIFEM, UNFPA and IOM, to address gender-based violence affecting women and children in communities. UNICEF's contribution has been focused on improving protection of women and children through capacity strengthening of relevant institutions including Government counterparts, Child Protection Officers, Vulnerable Person Unit (VPU) officers and other NGOs that provide services for children and women affected by gender-based violence. Coordination among these service providers was also enhanced with the development of the Child Protection Referral Guidelines.

From the very start of the conceptualization of the Timor-Leste Youth Parliament, UNICEF has convinced partners to ensure that the Youth Parliament targeted an equal number of boy and girl youth parliamentarians (65 each). In the end, the selection was for 68 girls and 62 boys. The initiative also ensured that the selection process catered for the needs and roles of girls and was scheduled at times when girls would be able to participate in the selection process.

3.1.3.3. Environmental Sustainability:

In Timor-Leste, approximately 98% of the households and nearly all rural households use solid fuel for cooking; 94.5% households use firewood as cooking fuel; and 83.4% of rural households use the crude three-stone open fire stove without chimney or hood. This has contributed to indoor pollution with poor health conditions including respiratory illnesses among children and women. Traditionally, it is the children and women who have to spend hours to gather the firewood which leaves little time for them to do more productive work. Forest degradation and poor water retention are serious implications to this practice of cooking in Timor-Leste. UNICEF has developed a concept paper for possible funding to provide women and children better conditions in their homes through access to energy efficient technologies that use locally available materials for a safe environment in the kitchen.

The Adolescent and Youth Participation programme developed a module for the training of the Youth Parliamentarians on "Environment". The module is featured in the "Leadership and Citizenship" training package and aims at building the knowledge and engagement skills of the youth parliamentarians on environmental issues. Additionally, among the developed 15 life skills readers series is "*Sai Preparado*" (Be Prepared), on environmental hazards and how young people can be prepared to mitigate environmental hazards and risks

3.2. Programme Components:

Title:

Health and nutrition

Focus Area:

Focus Area 1

Key Result Area:

FA1 KRA1,FA1 KRA2

Purpose:

Country Programme results:

1. 20% increase in accessing and utilizing health and nutrition services; and
2. 80% of HIV infected children and women received adequate care.

2010 planned results:

1. 90% cold chain outlets functioning and 90% EPI sessions held;
2. 65 Community Health Centres (CHC) are fully functional for Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) and 12 CHCs for Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) services;
3. 2 baby-friendly hospitals and 20 mother support groups effectively promote Infant Young and Child Feeding (IYCF) practices;
4. 2 salt production sites equipped and produced iodised salt;
5. Country-wide expansion of community-based treatment of acute malnutrition; and
6. All children born with HIV positive mothers received prophylaxis and treatment.

Resources Used:

Total approved budget as per CPD	3,240,000
Total actual used by end 2010 (RR+ORR)	2,851,787
RR used by end-2010	200,652
ORR used by end-2010	2,502,422
ORE used by end-2010	148,714

List of donors and amount of contributions (ORE):

United Nations Foundation Inc. c/o Joatte Levine	34,764
Government of Japan	1,141,526
Government of Sweden	183
Thematic Funds for YOUNG CHILD SURVIVAL and DEVELOPMENT	160,235
Australian Committee for UNICEF	141,294
The GAVI Fund	119,351
United States Fund for UNICEF	39,965
UNDP - USA Administrative Services Section	729,561
Thematic Funds for HIV-AIDS AND CHILDREN	131,578
Micronutrient Initiative Formerly IDRC	3,965

List of donors and amount of contributions (ORE):

Government Spain	148,714
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Result Achieved:

Overall 2010 results:

1. Advocacy and allocation of more resources have led to enhanced coverage of nutrition services such as CMAM, IYCF and USI. Facilitating factors include using the 2009 Landscape Analysis, highlighting the recent data on nutrition from the DHS 2009-10; and the identification by the 2010 MDG Report 2010 that nutrition is an off-track area.
2. Strong advocacy on maternal mortality reduction, another MDG off-track area, also resulted in the allocation of more 2011 resources for maternal health. UNICEF, with other UN agencies worked with the Women Parliamentarians Association (GMPTL) who organised several district level conferences and a national conference on maternal health.

Immunization:

1. Routine EPI coverage has increased through strengthening of sub-district level micro-planning and cold chain systems
2. 92% cold chain outlets were effectively functioning that enabled to implement 95% planned immunization sessions and achieved 71% measles coverage by Sept 2010.
3. An accelerated effort on MNT elimination in 3 low performing districts vaccinated an additional 27,703 women of 12-45 years age.

Maternal, newborn and child health:

The national guidelines and training protocol on community case management of childhood illness developed and endorsed by MoH.

Approximately 10,000 sick infants and under-five children received treatment from IMCI-trained providers in 65 community health centres.

The community-based promotion of caring, care-seeking and feeding practices through Pastoral da Crianca (PdC) initiatives was expanded to 7 districts. Trained 446 PdC volunteers reached 7,188 children and 400 pregnant women up to Sept 2010.

Nutrition:

CMAM services were integrated into the health system. This meant nationwide CMAM expansion that can reach underserved areas, particularly the rural and hard to reach communities.

Salt Law is developed and endorsed by the line ministries (MoH, MTCI and MoE).

Two hospitals were assessed and equipped with 24 trained counsellors to promote IYCF practices; and 16 Mother Support Groups established consisting of 248 members in 10 districts and reached 2,854 mothers to promote exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding.

The Universal Salt Iodization (USI) plan is being implemented including training and iodization of salt in 2 districts to begin manual iodization of locally produced salt and quality control

HIV/AIDS and children:

Based on an assessment of PMTCT program, the technical and operational guidelines and training protocols were developed in line with the new National Strategic Plan (NSP) 2011-2016.

2,400 pregnant women were tested and 10 found positive compare to 912 tested and one found positive in 2009.

34 HIV+ cases are under ARV including 12 pregnant woman and 3 children below 5 years. All 3 children born to HIV positive mothers are under ARV prophylaxis.

Factors affecting performance:

Shortage of human resources and their mal-distribution led to inadequate planning, costing, budgeting and implementing the programs, in particular, at district and sub-district level. Unequal distribution and presence of non-public providers on top of their limited capacity is also a major constraining factor to deliver the results.

Monitoring and evaluation:

UNICEF supported MoH, in collaboration with WHO and USAID, undertook Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Elimination (MNTE) Pre-Validation Assessment, and identified three districts (Aileu, Ainaro and Ermera) as moderate risk. UNICEF conducted Community Consultation and Assessment of Food and Nutrition Security in 4 districts in collaboration with WHO, FAO and WFP.

Strategic partnership:

UNICEF led and coordinated, jointly with WHO, WFP and FAO, the implementation, monitoring and reporting of UN Joint Program on promoting sustainable food and nutrition security. UNICEF continued with lead roles of coordinating Inter-Agency (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP) Working Group on Health that effectively promote better harmonization of UN support to MoH.

Nutrition in emergency:

The Emergency Nutrition Cluster contingency plan has been updated and the essential supplies have been prepositioned that include the ready to use therapeutic foods.

Future Workplan:

1. Strengthen routine immunization, essential newborn care and community case management for childhood illnesses, and development and application of standard midwifery practices guidelines.
2. Revision of national nutrition strategy incorporating IYCF to improve IYCF practices; strengthen community component of CMAM including supportive supervision; and improve micro-nutrients supplementation including expansion of salt iodization, and introduce MNP (sprinkles).
3. Strengthen PMTCT and the prevention education targeting young people through partnerships with NGOs, Church-based organizations and youth groups.
4. Support emergency preparedness and response including revising Emergency Nutrition Cluster contingency plan.

Title:

Basic education

Focus Area:

Focus Area 2

Key Result Area:

FA2 KRA1,FA2 KRA2,FA2 KRA3,FA2 KRA4

Purpose:

Country Programme results:

20 percent increase in enrolment in basic education and 25 percent increase in the number of children completing basic education.

2010 planned results:

The annualised targets expected is that at least a four percent increase in enrolment each year and at least a five percent increase in the number of children completing grade nine.

Resources Used:

Total approved budget as per CPD	3,760,000
Total actual used by end 2010 (RR+ORR)	2,778,055
RR used by end-2010	-
ORR used by end-2010	2,778,055
ORE used by end-2010	-

List of donors and amount of contributions (ORR):

Government of Sweden	1,357,687
Government of Netherlands	387,926
Thematic Funds BASIC EDUCATION AND GENDER EQUALITY	393,886
Japan Committee for UNICEF	639,557

Result Achieved:

Overall 2010 results:

Between 2007 (82.7 percent) and 2009 (83.2 percent) there has been an increase of about 0.5 percent in NER. Although latest figures indicate an increase from 47 percent in 2004 to 65.9 percent in the proportion of children who have reached 5th grade, there are data gaps that hinder evidence-based conclusion on the number completing basic education cycle. It is believed that the completion rate should double to more than 90 %, and dropout and repetition rates must decrease to less than 2 % per year for Timor-Leste to achieve universal completion by 2015.

Generally, good progress was made in 2010. Leadership was provided in various upstream areas with excellent success. These include the first ever Inclusive Education Conference resulting in the development of a draft Inclusive Education Policy; an Early Childhood Development (ECD) Working Group (WG) that facilitates the development of policy, curriculum and materials adaptation and addresses community-based ECD; a draft Policy on Multilingual Education to facilitate the involvement of mother tongue education. All Cycle Three Curricula were handed over to the MoE.

Specific results:

Major downstream results were also achieved: The ECD WG conducted mappings to assess existing programmes. The WG's capacity was strengthened through training and conferences. Eskola Foun concept was modelled in 39 schools benefiting about 14,000 children who are learning in improved child-friendly, safe and protective environment. Community members were oriented to participate in providing education and PTAs were established. Student councils and student-led planning initiatives were encouraged. Development of training guides, PTA manuals, student council guidelines, children storybooks, and child-learning guides were facilitated. A three-classroom block modelling CFS approach was constructed. Water, toilets and hand washing facilities were provided in 8 selected schools benefiting 2,000 children. Sports equipment, traditional music instruments and local cultural learning materials were provided to the 26 Eskola Foun schools to promote child participation, active learning and embracing of cultural and traditional knowledge.

107 primary level equivalency classes were supported. Some 6 students completed phase 3 (Grade 5-6) with 96% success in the 6th grade regional examination. 118 equivalency facilitators were trained in new pedagogy. Students' workbooks for phases 1 & 2 were revised and printed.

Following the inauguration of the Language in Education National Working Group and the deliberation on the draft Multilingual Education Policy, UNICEF facilitated the development of an action plan on the introduction of mother tongue education, especially in pre-school and the early years of education with Tetum taught as second language and Portuguese as third language.

Factors affecting performance:

High dropout and repetition rates affect the gains made in increased enrolment. MoE's weakness in human resources capacity affects results delivery. Competition among the many actors involved in the sector and weak coordination mechanisms exert pressure on MOE's staff time resulting in delays. MoE is aware of these concerns and the on-going re-organisation may resolve some of them. Key stakeholders are also active in improving the quality of education and curtailing high drop-out and repetition.

Monitoring and evaluation:

The 2010 evaluation report "From Emergency Responses to Sustainable Development for Children and Adolescents in Timor-Leste" supported by SIDA indicated that UNICEF has successful working relationship with ministries and closely aligned the interventions with the specific social, political, economic and security priorities. Findings suggested that most upstream interventions were successful at national level but those projects targeting downstream beneficiaries with national coverage goals have been less effective than those with more discrete geographic coverage. The evaluation noted the external challenges UNICEF had to work with recommended future interventions. The office has since developed an action plan to improve programme delivery based on these recommendations.

Future Workplan:

In 2011 emphasis will be on:

1. Improving access, retention, completion and learning outcomes;
2. Tetun language textbook, teacher training and curricula improvement; and
3. Good school management. Six National Education Strategic Plan priorities will be supported: Early Childhood Education; Basic Education Reform; Recurrent Education; Social Inclusion Policies; Improving Teaching Quality; and EMIS.

Title:

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Focus Area:

Focus Area 1

Key Result Area:

FA1 KRA3,FA2 KRA3

Purpose:**Country Programme results:**

Contribute to overall reduction in child morbidity and mortality caused by water-related diseases through support for increased equitable and sustainable access to, and use of, safe water and basic sanitation, and improved hygiene. 20 percent increase in enrolment in basic education and 25 percent increase in the number of children completing basic education.

2010 planned results:

1. The national sanitation policy finalized and national water supply policy drafted. Six District WASH departments and WASH Committees (BeSI) are able to coordinate and monitor WASH activities.
2. Children, women and men from 15 schools and neighbouring communities have access to improved water sources.
3. At least 1,200 families have access to, and use of sanitary latrines and children from 15 primary schools have access to child friendly WASH facilities.

Resources Used:

Total approved budget as per CPD	2,197,000
Total actual used by end 2010 (RR+ORR)	908,931
RR used by end-2010	0
ORR used by end-2010	908,931
ORE used by end-2010	

List of donors and amount of contributions (ORR):

Japan Committee for UNICEF	295,521
Government of Australia AusAID	220,775
NTFHS UN Trust Fund for Human Security	12,571
Australian Committee for UNICEF	205,683
Government of Norway	174,381

Result Achieved:

Overall 2010 results:

1. The National Sanitation Policy was finalized is expected to be approved by the Council of Ministers by early 2011. Stakeholder consultations were conducted for the draft National Water supply policy.
2. In rural areas UNICEF support provided 7,500 persons with access to improved water sources and facilitated 9,000 persons to gain access to improved sanitation facilities in 22 villages. Furthermore 3,600 children in 15 schools were provided with WASH facilities and reached with hygiene information.

Community WASH:

In partnership with communities, 11 gravity-flow spring water systems were constructed for schools and communities and 18 community WASH teams trained on operation and maintenance. Using Community Approaches to Total Sanitation (CATS), four villages were declared Open Defecation Free by the MoH and Sanitation Working Group.

School WASH:

Behaviour change communication and monitoring tools for hygiene promotion were developed and 34 teachers from 10 primary schools were trained to use the tools. Water and sanitation facilities were provided for children in 15 primary schools in five districts and the children reached with hygiene information.

Planning and Monitoring:

Capacity of four BeSI Committees (comprising DNSAS, MoE and MoH) to plan and monitor WASH interventions at national and district level was strengthened.

Factors affecting performance:

WASH programme was only 50 percent funded in 2010, a situation that did not enhance long-term planning. Identifying qualified national professionals especially females to fill the national WASH Officer remains a challenge. In order to ensure sustainability of WASH facilities, continuous monitoring and support are required in combination with communities taking responsibility for operations and maintenance. Women's participation in management of WASH facilities and membership in community WASH teams is minimal. Effective women's participation in management including operations and maintenance is essential to sustainability of WASH facilities. Providing WASH facilities in the districts especially in hard-to-reach areas is difficult (poor terrain) and costly.

Monitoring and evaluation:

The 2009-2010 DHS indicated that there was no significant increase in access to improved water source and slight decrease in access to improved sanitation facilities. Data showed increase in access to improved water sources for people in both urban and rural areas, while there was decrease in access to improved sanitation for people in urban areas and 0.6 per cent increase for people in rural areas.

Strategic partnership:

The key partners for the WASH Programme are MoE, MoH and MoI. National NGOs (AMAR, HIM and SERVBUTILLOS) provided strategic partnerships at community level. Other partners include the following agencies: AusAID, National Red Cross (CVTL)m Oxfam, Plan International, Triangle GH and Water Aid. Under UNICEF leadership these agencies participated effectively in the WASH Cluster. In addition UNICEF played an active role in the WASH Sector Coordination and Sanitation Working Groups.

Timor-Leste joined the Sanitation and Water for All partnership at the High Level Meeting hosted by UNICEF at the World Bank on 23 April in Washingt

Future Workplan:

Community WASH:

1. This component of the programme will prioritize scaling up of sanitation and hygiene intervention through CATS and advocate with other partners to also scale up efforts to increase sanitation coverage.
2. Efforts to increase access to improved water sources for families will continue targeting vulnerable rural communities with emphasis on hand washing.

Child's environment:

1. Increase access to child-friendly WASH services at primary schools.
2. Expand the existing EMIS to include the WASH data to contribute producing evidence for school WASH interventions.
3. Support MoE to draft national guidelines for WASH in schools.

Planning and monitoring:

1. Capacity building at district, sub-district and community levels to manage, operate, maintain and monitor WASH services will be a priority.
2. Current support and advocacy for national sanitation and water policies will continue to ensure approval and the documents are put into operations.
3. Study and piloting on emerging environmental threats and hazards especially indoor air pollution focusing on improved cooking stove (ICS) will be done in 2011.

Title:

Child protection

Focus Area:

Focus Area 4

Key Result Area:

FA4 KRA1,FA4 KRA2,FA4 KRA4

Purpose:

Country Programme results:

1. Children and their families benefit from effective social welfare services;
2. Children are protected from violence, abuse and exploitation through a comprehensive and effective justice system to enforce laws and protect children's rights; and
3. All children under five years of age have their births registered.

2010 planned results:

1. National Commission for the Rights of the Child is functioning, with a strategic plan and implementation plan developed. Government, civil society and the general public is aware of the National Commission, its role and function
2. Children's Code and Juvenile Justice legislation finalized
3. 32% of children under 5 have births registered (disaggregate by boys and girls) and 50 chefe de suco register births in their communities
4. 100% Chile Protection Officers (CPO) implement social mobilization projects and manage the child protection cases.
5. The child protection system baseline research carried out and completed.

Resources Used:

Total approved budget as per CPD	1,080,000
Total actual used by end 2010 (RR+ORR)	766,345
RR used by end-2010	0
ORR used by end-2010	908,931

ORE used by end-2010

List of donors and amount of contributions (ORR):

Government of Norway	627,387
UNDP - USA Administrative Services Section (MDG Achievement Fund)	83,054
Thematic Funds for CHILD PROTECTION: PREVENTING/ R	55,439
Government of New Zealand	465

Result Achieved:

Overall 2010 results:

Justice for Children:

1. With UNICEF's support, a comprehensive capacity gap assessment was conducted and a complete capacity strengthening package delivered. The National Commission on Child Rights (NCRC) has designed and implemented the Strategic and Operational plans, increased its capacity to effectively perform its mandate, and conducted a nationwide socialization of its role and responsibilities, and had consultations with focus on children's participation.
2. UNICEF has supported the National Legal Drafting Directorate at MOJ to strengthen the Justice for Children framework. Juvenile Justice Legislation and Children's Code are currently in the stage of finalization.
3. Improved Child-Friendly Police services have been delivered to children victims of abuse through the support to Vulnerable People Units/Child Protection Units of the Timor-Leste National Police (PNTL). Officers are better skilled to effectively perform their roles in a child-friendly way after being trained in relevant issues; two more Child-Friendly Interview Rooms were established, summing up to a total of 10 across the country.
4. Birth Registration is now decentralized to village level. An inter-ministerial Birth Registration MoU has been signed and all village chiefs have been trained on how to register births.

Children and family welfare:

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS) to strengthen the Child Protection System to effectively respond to child abuse cases as follows:

1. Capacity Strengthening of Child Protection Officers and Networks (CPO/CPN) at district level and the MSS' personnel at national level in social work skills, case management, prevention of gender-based violence, referral mechanisms and social mobilization strategy.

2. Improved partner's coordination by supporting MSS to lead Child Protection Working Group at national level and CPNs meetings in the districts. Ongoing support has been given to other inter-agency working groups, particularly in the areas of gender, protection and justice. The development of the Child Protection Referral Guidelines for common use of CPOs, VPU Officers and service providers represents a significant achievement in this area.
3. UNICEF supported MSS to increase families' understanding of child rights, reduce abuse and modify attitudes and harmful behaviours through the implementation of a nationwide Social Mobilization Campaign. 5,200 children and 222 village chiefs including in the most geographically remote areas were reached.
4. UNICEF advocated for capacity building and the designing of a comprehensive monitoring tool to ensure alternative care in child care centres, boarding houses and orphanages are compliant with international standards.

Factors affecting performance:

1. Limited professional knowledge in the child protection field has impacted the harmonization and finalization of the legal framework, like Juvenile Justice and Children's Code Drafts. In addition, there is no certified social work programme in the country.
2. Child-friendly budget allocation remains low which impact the delivery of services to children.
3. Reliable data on child protection (children at risk) is still lacking for evidence-based advocacy, policy and decision making.

Monitoring and evaluation:

UNICEF commissioned the child protection research to map the Child Protection System with the cooperation with the MSS. Findings are expected to provide knowledge and evidence to guide the Government, and child rights partners to design a more effective strategy for more effective protective environment for all children.

Strategic partnership:

Implementation was through with a wide range of partners including the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS) and its division of the National Directorate for Social Reinsertion (DNRS); Ministry of Justice and its departments, including National Directorate for Notary and Civil Registry and Legal Drafting Directorate; Timor-Leste National Police (PNTL)/UNPOL, the Judiciary, the National Commission for the Rights of the Child, UN agencies, UNMIT, international and local NGOs, and civil society.

Future Workplan:

1. Continue support to strength capacity of NCRC with special emphasis on the CRC reporting process.
2. Use the results of the child protection system research for policy advocacy and strategy development.

3. Efforts will be made to the finalization of the Children’s Code and the Juvenile Justice Legislation.
4. Implement birth registration campaign for children under 5 years old and monitor the progress.
5. Continue to raise public awareness on child protection through social mobilization.
6. Continue to advocate on child protective environment strategy.

Title:

Adolescent and youth participation

Focus Area:

Cross-sectoral

Key Result Area:

FA2 KRA2,FA2 KRA3,FA2 KRA4,FA5 KRA4

Purpose:

Country Programme results:

Develop structures that promote adolescent and youth participation by building the capacities of institutions and young people to effectively participate and contribute towards community and nation building in Timor-Leste.

2010 planned results:

1. 130 youth parliamentarians selected and first seating for youth parliament held
2. 22 Student councils formed
3. 2,000 out of school adolescents reached with life skills
4. 6,000 illiterate out of school adolescents complete basic literacy classes

Resources Used:

Total approved budget as per CPD	1,045,000
Total actual used by end 2010 (RR+ORR)	1,327,020
RR used by end-2010	
ORR used by end-2010	1,327,020
ORE used by end-2010	-

List of donors and amount of contributions (ORR):

Government Sweden	1,126,412
Government of Netherlands	52,140
Thematic Funds for BASIC EDUCATION AND GENDER EQUALITY	74,040
UNTFHS UN Trust Fund for Human Security	69,713
Thematic Funds for POLICY ADVOCACY AND PARTNERSHIP	3,914
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	708
Thematic Funds for GIRLS EDUCATION	94

Result Achieved:

Overall 2010 results:

The Adolescent and Youth Participation programme has made progress in advocating for the rights of adolescents and youth by supporting the government in institutionalizing participation of young people, equipping adolescents and youth with life skills and supporting the delivery of adolescent services especially in literacy.

The Youth Policy and Participation project contributed significantly towards the country programme outcome and specifically on outputs related to advocacy and community mobilization towards supporting the participation of young people illustrated through the successful selection of 130 youth parliamentarians.

The Adolescent Development project contributed to reaching a large cohort of out-of-school adolescents and youth through literacy classes and peer education facilitating the acquisition of life skills.

Adolescent and youth participation:

Extensive community mobilization and advocacy saw the successful selection of the pioneer 130 (68 girls, 62 boys) youth parliamentarians from across all 13 districts and conducting of its first seating. Members of the Youth Parliament received a 3 day training on "Citizenship and Leadership" which enhanced their knowledge and skills on civic engagement. 13 representatives (7 girls, 6 boys) of the youth parliament participated in a study tour to Melbourne in Australia, where they were able to learn from youth organizations including the Victoria Youth Parliament on active citizenship and young people's civic engagement. They were accompanied by representatives from Secretary of State on Youth and Sports. 42

student councils (pre-secondary and secondary schools) were established enabling the participation of young people on issues concerning them within their schools.

Life skills:

1. 111 pre-secondary and secondary teachers received training on supporting school based adolescent and youth peer education activities. The teachers are parts of the resource persons supporting peer education in schools.
2. Youth peer education reached approximately 3,700 out of school adolescents/ youth and equipped them with life skills. In school peer education reached approximately 1,000 adolescent students.
3. 15 life skills readers' books were adapted from Myanmar and translated into "Tetum" and contextually illustrated for Timor-Leste.

Literacy:

1. Approximately 5,200 out of school adolescents and youth were reached through the established 260 community literacy classes. 50 additional literacy classes were formed as part of the UN joint programme on Community Mobilization for Poverty Alleviation and Social Inclusion in Service Delivery" (COMPASSIS).The classes were formed in two marginalized districts of Oecusse and Ermera.
2. Database for nonformal education (EMIS non formal) was integrated within the EMIS. An EMIS non formal orientation workshop involving sub-districts coordinators and Districts Inspectors was conducted and equipped 65 NFE Sub-District Coordinators and 13 NFE District Coordinator with knowledge and skills on collecting the non formal education data.
3. 4 regional advocacy meetings to promote and mobilize communities to support literacy initiatives were organized featuring district administrators, community leaders and NFE sub- district coordinators.

Factors affecting performance:

Capacity of government and local partners in Timor-Leste remains considerably low but developing. The programme maintains a "block grant" type arrangement with SSYS enabling it to directly commission and partner with NGO's in programme implementation. This not only enhanced the capacity of the government to manage and coordinate but has also brought the government "closer" to its civil society partners. The programme also has two Partnership Cooperation Agreements (PCA) with two local NGOs enabling the faster realization of results for young people.

Monitoring and evaluation:

Systematic field monitoring of the programme activities is undertaken as part of systems development, the programme has supported the inclusion of non formal education markers within the EMIS (Education Management Information System).

Strategic partnership:

Key programme partnerships are with the Ministry of Education, Secretary of State for Youth and Sport, and National Youth Council, World Bank, ILO and civil societies. The programme is part of the Inter agency joint programme on "Community Mobilization for poverty Alleviation and Social Inclusion in Service Delivery" (COMPASIS). AYP programme is an active member in the National Priority Working Group 3 (Human resource development) also addressing youth development and participation issues.

Future Workplan:

1. Develop Youth Parliament strategic plan/framework.
2. Print and utilise developed life skills readers series for adolescents (in & out of schools).
3. Establish additional 50 student councils.
4. Strengthen delivery of literacy classes for out-of-school adolescents.

Title:

Communication

Focus Area:

Focus Area 5

Key Result Area:

FA5 KRA3

Purpose:

Country Programme results:

Mobilize commitment towards the realization of children's and women's rights and the achievement of international development goals by advocating for child-centred policies, programmes and services, as well as resources needed to realize these goals.

2010 planned results:

1. Improved access of children to have their voices heard through the media channels. Specifically, at least 308 children and youth from the convergent districts (AVEMO) would have participated in the production radio and television productions;
2. Improved awareness of national leaders and subnational leaders on issues affecting children and youth through the publication of at least 50 articles on children;
3. Improved awareness on the rights of the child through the training of trainers on CRC, CRC module development and special events commemorating children's rights.
4. Enhanced knowledge of parents and caregivers of children through the Facts for Life dissemination

Resources Used:

Total approved budget as per CPD	480,000
Total actual used by end 2010 (RR+ORR)	179,226
RR used by end-2010	29,829
ORR used by end-2010	149,397
ORE used by end-2010	-

List of donors and amount of contributions (ORR):

Thematic Funds for H1N1	149,397
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Result Achieved:

Overall 2010 results:

The results outlined in the annual work plan were achieved by 90%. Through the newly installed National Commission on the Rights of the Child, there is sustained awareness of government leaders, faith-based organizations and communities on the rights of the child.

Children's participation in media:

The partnership with the community radios, national television and local media resulted in 383 children participating in the Voices of Children radio programme which was 24 per cent higher than the target of 308. The first 3-day national congress of the Voices of Children, where 35 children exchanged experiences as members of the radio editorial teams, was held this year.

Improved awareness on CRC:

1. The annual special events were the National Children's Day celebration of June 1, which was held at the Manatuto district with close to 5,000 children attending; and the 21st Anniversary of CRC where Government representatives updated the children and youth representatives on progress made on programmes for children.
2. Three media briefings on CRC, H1N1 and birth registration were implemented resulting in close to 80 articles on children issues.
3. UNICEF had meetings with the President, members of the Parliament and church leaders; and a three-day training of trainers on CRC in preparation for the more intensified 2011 advocacy activities at the sub district levels.

Facts For Life:

Materials on Facts for Life (FFL), including the translation of latest the version, radio spots, jingles and dramas, calendar and streamers have been prepared and partially distributed through the network of the Ministry of Health and Communication Teams in the convergent districts. The formal launch has been postponed by MoH to coincide with the deployment of new doctors that will be graduating from their course from Cuba.

Factors affecting performance:

For the community radios, the issues that still remain are inadequate resources to maintain and upgrade equipment and radio studio facilities. Since most of the districts only still have electricity from 6 in the evening to 12 midnight, parents worry about their children's safety when they have to walk back home after their radio programme. Resource persons from the different agencies are also difficult to interview due to their own priorities and commitments. Competing priorities within MoH made it difficult to finalize FFL launch. No central information ministry exist in Timor-Leste.

Monitoring and evaluation:

No specific monitoring study was conducted by the Communication Programme but quarterly meetings with Communication partners enhanced information-sharing and monitoring of the programme. All of the convergence districts have formalized their respective multi-sectoral Communication Team under the leadership of the District Administration Office.

Information-sharing and advocacy on children's issues through media briefings were well appreciated by radio adult facilitators and media practitioners as they were required to draft their articles and scripts during the one-day orientations. As a lesson learned from last year, the National Children's Day was held for the first time in a district which further enhanced the partnership between the national leaders and the district-level leaders as they planned the special events.

Strategic partnership:

Communication for development and advocacy were enhanced by the coordination with the association of media practitioners, communication officers from the different international NGOs and the UN Communication Group composed of focal points for communication from UNMIT and the UN agencies. Health Promotion Division of the Ministry of Health, the Communication Office of the Secretary of State of Youth and Sports and the programme officers from the Ministry of Justice worked together with the Communication Programme to support the advocacy on Youth Parliamentarians, birth registration, H1N1, Facts for Life and nutrition which were identified as focal communication flagships for 2010.

Future Workplan:

1. Launch the Facts for Life and produce training modules in line with communication for development framework; intensify formative research as basis for communication for development activities in the convergent districts
2. Continue to support children accessing the media to express their views and opinions

3. Intensify advocacy on specific issues including nutrition, WASH, school completion and policies such as birth registration, national children's code, juvenile justice code and others
4. Support the MDG and CRC advocacy strategies including special events to promote child rights.

Title:

Planning, monitoring and evaluation

Focus Area:

Focus Area 5

Key Result Area:

FA5 KRA1,FA5 KRA2

Purpose:

Country Programme results:

Achieved better decision-making for children, women and young people through the use of strategic information on the situation of children and women that collected, analyzed, disseminated and used.

2010 planned results:

1. Updated and disseminated the Timor-LesteDevInfo version 3 with new data of 2009-2010 Demographic Health Survey (DHS);
2. Used Timor-LesteDevInfo to support MDG monitoring, reporting and advocacy; and
3. Initiated national and district capacity building on planning, monitoring and evaluation.

Resources Used:

Total approved budget as per CPD	870,000
Total actual used by end 2010 (RR+ORR)	257,282
RR used by end-2010	257,188
ORR used by end-2010	94
ORE used by end-2010	-

List of donors and amount of contributions
(ORR):

Thematic Funds for BASIC EDUCATION
AND GENDER EQUALITY

94

Result Achieved:

Overall 2010 results:

Most of the programme annual targets have been achieved in 2011. UNICEF provided valuable technical suggestions and comments to the DHS final report writing to ensure that key indicators of children and women's development were properly generated and analysed with disaggregated data reflecting disparities between female and male/boys and girls, rich and poor families, and among districts.

Significant progress was achieved for the DevInfo development. Strong partnership was established with the newly re-established MDG Secretariat and with other UN Agencies through the UNDAF M&E Working Group mechanism.

DevInfo development: UNICEF supported the National Statistics Directorate (NSD) update the Timor-Leste DevInfo database with the latest DHS data and other data sources. The new version of the Timor-Leste DevInfo database was formally released by the NSD on December 13 together with the DHS final report. A MDG Fact Sheet was developed in cooperation with the MDG Secretariat that received positive feedbacks. All of these efforts resulted with the recognition of the senior leaders of the Government on using DevInfo in supporting MDG monitoring and policy decision making. Continuous efforts were made to support the MoE to develop the EMISInfo. Initial discussion was conveyed with MoH and WHO to develop the HMISInfo.

Research and evaluation: Independent evaluation on education and adolescent development was completed in April. The CO has developed the management response in addressing the key recommendations and taken proper follow-ups. In 2010, PME Section provided support to the child protection system baseline study that would fill out the knowledge gap on child protection areas. The final report is expected in earlier 2011. An initial discussion with the Regional Chief of Programme and Planning was carried out for the preparation of the Mid-Term Review in 2011.

M&E capacity development and partnership: Using the existing UNDAF M&E Working Group chaired by UNICEF, UNICEF supported the UNCT implementing the MDG-F on M&E. The purpose of the initiative is to support the country's MDG monitoring and

evaluation, as well as the M&E of the two Joint Programmes. Working closely with other UN agencies, the project has initiated capacity development for national partners on basic knowledge of planning, monitoring and evaluation. Led by the MDG Secretariat, the Timor-Leste MDG Fact Sheet will be used to support advocacy and socialization of MDG with various publics including parliament, development donors, and civil societies. UNICEF has led the UNDAF mid-year and annual review process for the outcome area of Basic Social Services. The UNDAF Annual Review is planned in mid-January 2011, and UNDAF Mid-Term Review is planned in June 2011.

Factors affecting performance:

Lack of national human resources has been the major constraint for the programme in 2010. The direct programme counterpart, National Statistics Directorate, has been fully occupied by DHS, census and other activities with limited human resources. Enhancing M&E at district level, particularly in the convergence districts, has been limited since government decentralization structure has not been fully operational.

Strategic partnership:

Strong coordination and cooperation of UN Agencies on M&E has been successfully set up that involved the UNRC Office, UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM, WHO, WFP, and UNMIT. The coordination mechanism was established between the Government and UN on M&E with the leadership of the MDG Secretariat and wide participation of M&E focal points from key line ministries and a basic national M&E network was initiated.

The partnership with ADB at country level was initiated following the global ADB-UNICEF MOU signed in October.

Future Workplan:

1. Build on 2009-2010 experiences and continue support on use of DevInfo in the country with focus on supporting MDG monitoring and reporting; develop CensusInfo jointly with UNFPA, and possible adoption of DevInfo in gender data with a customized GenderInfo.
2. Review and update the district profiles and link with the equity municipality to strengthen convergent area programming..
3. Support 2011 Mid-Term Review for the Country Programme including updates of Situation Analysis on Children and Women with the equity focus. The office will also look at the opportunity to use DHS and Census data for an in-depth analysis on the most disadvantaged children and women in the country. The Country Office will seek the possibility to join the Gender Analysis with ADB and UNIFEM.

Title:

Cross-sectoral costs

Focus Area:

Key Result Area:

Purpose:

Resources Used:

Result Achieved:

Future Workplan:

4. OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT

4.1. Governance & Systems

4.1.1. Governance Structure:

The year of 2010 has been defined as a “Year of Accelerated Implementation” during the Annual Management Review in which the 2010 office, programme and operation priorities were identified. The Country Management Team (CMT) has taken major initiatives to improve operations and programme management performance, including continuous follow-ups of the internal audit recommendations that were closed in 2010.

The terms of references of the CMT, Programme Coordination (PC) and Head of Section (HoS) meetings were reviewed to clarify and streamline the purposes of each type of meetings. During the year, the CMT reviewed the office priorities, IMEP and fundraising strategy on a quarterly basis, major programme performance is discussed in the PCM, and the updates of programme activities shared in the HoS meeting every week.

The Office Management Report and indicators generated from the UNICEF Intranet has been the major sources of information used in the CMT for review and tracking of the office performance. The CO closely monitored management of programme financial performance through a weekly updates on PBA requisitions and expenditures, DCT liquidations, and donor report due dates. UNICEF Timor-Leste is continually ranked as part of the top in the EAPRO Exception Management Report. Overall, the CO has achieved its objectives of accelerating the implementation with total US\$ 9.4 million expenditure; a US\$3 million increase from 2009.

The CO has appointed three emergency focal points to facilitate coordination of emergency response and reporting. The Business Contingency Plan was revised based on the new guidelines. The office emergency preparedness supplies were reviewed and planed for replenishment. The cluster approach was adopted with UNICEF leading in 3 areas: WASH, nutrition and education. Each of these clusters has updated their respective contingency plans.

4.1.2. Strategic Risk Management:

The CO conducted its first Risk Control and Self-Assessment (RCSA) exercise in 2009 following the internal audit's recommendation. With the new Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) guideline released in 2010, the CO carried out the staff survey on the risk management environment. This was followed by a two-day workshop with 81% of staff involved in the assessment and action planning. The workshop results included the ERM action plan; the office Risk Control and Management Library, and work processes review. Three additional meetings were held to review and finalise the results of the group discussion.

The RCSA identified 10 high risk areas, 11 medium-to-high level risk areas, 2 medium-to-low risk areas and 3 low risk areas. Mitigation action plan was developed to address the risks and the CO will monitor the action plan regularly in 2011. The office submitted its ERM report before the end of the year.

Information on internal and external risks is regularly taken up with staff members through the monthly All Staff Meetings. More intensive discussion on main risks and opportunities are part of the programme planning, review, donor proposal development and the CO's mid-year and annual reviews.

Annual work plans integrate emergency preparedness and the Business Continuity Plan has been updated following the new guidelines.

4.1.3. Evaluation:

The CO has developed its Annual IMEP and the CMT has monitored the status on a quarterly basis.

This year, the CO supported the Child Protection Study with results expected by the first quarter of 2011.

The independent evaluation on Education and Youth Development Programme in Timor-Leste was finalized this April. The office has taken steps to review the recommendations and develop the management response that had been uploaded on the UNICEF Intranet as per guideline.

At this moment, all researches and evaluations are carried out by international organisations and international consultants since the country has almost no human resources and capacity to conduct research and evaluation

Qualified local research assistants for field interviews using the local language have been non-existent. This has been continually a challenge for all research and evaluation activities in the country.

The CO is working with other UN agencies to initiate capacity development on basic knowledge of planning, monitoring and evaluation starting from 2010.

4.1.4. Information Technology and Communication:

The alignment of business activities with ICT operations and advocacy on the effective use of ICT resources contributed towards achieving UNICEF CP goals. The ICT Unit continued to enhance its operations and provided reliable and prompt technical support. There was no major breakdown that disrupted the functioning of the office.

The following initiatives have been completed:

1. For Business Continuity Plan (BCP), electronic backup for all the programme section's vital records was completed.
2. A backup File & Print server and a backup UPS were installed as part of BCP.
3. As part of an action to upgrade BCP facilities, an expert from UNICEF Nepal was brought in to install iDirect VSAT. However, the project is now rescheduled to be completed in 2011 due to technical problem.
4. Upgrade of internet link at the residences of the Representative and the Deputy Representative as part of BCP was completed

The following trainings were conducted by ICT unit during the year:

1. Microsoft Office 2007 training for staff conducted in July 2010 with 18 staff members participating.
2. Lotus Notes 8.5 archiving training for staff conducted in November 2010 with 22 staff members participating.
3. Training for staff on the new PABX phone system conducted in April 2010 with 9 staff members participated.

On the Data/Voice communication the following have been done/in progress:

1. Replacement of obsolete LAN switches with the latest UNICEF accepted standard completed to effectively run all the UNICEF applications.
2. Office computers upgraded to higher end models to become compatible and effectively run all new UNICEF applications.

4.2. Fin Res & Stewardship

4.2.1. Fund-raising & Donor Relations:

Timor-Leste Country Office continues to send its donor reports 100% on time. All donor reports are subject to peer review before these are finalized and all donor reports for national committees are accompanied by human interest stories

The CO mobilized US\$11,316,916 ORR funds for the Country Programme in 2010, totalling 39.6% of ORR ceiling for the cycle.

A successful application for the EU funds will support the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme in the coming years. However, there are significant funding gaps for the Health and Nutrition Programme especially in the area of Maternal and Child Health, and Child Protection Programme,

The CO has established comprehensive mechanism to closely monitor the programme budget and fundraising strategy. A tracking system was established in the year to track all PBAs, donor proposals and donor reports. The PME Section sends out the funding monitoring tables every Monday that include funding utilization status, DCT liquidation schedule, PBA expiry reminder and the donor report due dates. As the result, the Country Office keeps its good performance records with no overdue DCTs and donor reports along the year.

CO has joint programmes with other UN Agencies including the Community Mobilization for Poverty Alleviation and Social Inclusion in Service Delivery” (COMPASIS), two MDG-F on gender and nutrition; and the MDG advocacy and M&E.

CO promoted innovative fundraising approaches with NatComs including the 1,000 Toilet Project supported by the Japan Committee for UNICEF and a paper company Nepia, and launch of a promotion video of a popular actor with the Korean Committee for UNICEF.

As part of maintaining donor relations and seeking new funding, the CO has facilitated the visits of the UNICEF National Committees from Australia, Japan and Korea. Meetings with the development agencies such as AusAID, ADB and World Bank and with embassies are also done on a regular basis under the leadership of the UNICEF Representative and Deputy Representative.

4.2.2. Management of Financial and Other Assets:

The 2009 Internal Audit result showed that the CO’s financial management was satisfactory. The audit noted the existence of appropriate controls over cash/bank accounts, and that cash counts were conducted and bank reconciliations promptly done and reported to NYHQ on a regular basis. Staff with delegated financial control functions exercised their authority according to the approved TOA and the office ensured appropriate segregation of duties in implementing the control functions. The office established work flow for procurement and followed the processes diligently. The CRC with appropriate membership exists for review of any Supply Procurement, Programme of Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) and Special Service Agreements (SSAs) that requires CRC recommendation based on financial limits.

Audit recommendations were implemented and the management reviewed and ensured continuance of the good practice through Programme Coordination meetings and through CMT.

There is a solid system of control for both receipts and payments. Duly certified documentation supports all types of payments, duties are segregated and different staff members take up different functions to avoid risk of fraud. This sometimes caused delays in

payment process as Finance will not make any payment unless it is supported by duly certified original invoice or bills. Cheque books are kept in safekeeping by the AFO in a safe.

The CO maintained good record on timely payments, bank reconciliation statements, VCU clearance etc. End-month bank balances were maintained within the targeted limit. The CO also closely monitors financial transactions and takes advantage of possible cost-saving measures while ensuring programme integrity. The CO does not have DCT outstanding aged over 6 months and managed its 4th quarter DCT payments well. Programme Sections are regularly alerted on DCT aging by both PME and Finance Unit to avoid long outstanding DCTs. However, regrettably the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) has not yet been implemented as was planned in 2010, even though the UN Resident Coordinator had officially notified the main government partner, Ministry of Finance, of this approach. Government concurrence on the macro and micro assessments is still on hold. FACE Form however has been applied with all DCT transactions since October 2009.

4.2.3. Supply:

The Joint End-User Supply Monitoring conducted by supply and programme staff on the top ten supplies purchased in 2009 provided positive results. It helped staff members to observe and assess the effectiveness of provided supplies. Information on ineffectiveness of some supply items would prevent repeat orders. The joint monitoring also helped identify the "risk" areas in terms of suitability of supply-selection and logistics involved. This will mitigate risks of incurring costly logistics operations, allow finding alternative options to counter the inhospitable geographical areas, and find ways to promote organisational capacity of the government.

Collaborative joint monitoring field trips will be continued throughout the remaining CP period of 2011-2013 to build up trust and cooperation within the office as well as with partners to will facilitate programme implementation and achieve results.

For the year, the total supply assistance is valued at \$2.4 million or 24 % of the total country programme budget. The proportion between local procurement and offshore procurement is 59 % and 41% respectively. Half (54%) of procurement was for Health and Nutrition Programme and 22% was for the Education Programme.

The office conducted another market survey through newspaper advertisement to update its supplier database. This enhanced understanding of the local market development and provided information on locally available commodities which would increase timeliness of supply delivery. New Long Term Agreement for various commodities such as ground fuel, office stationary supplies, photocopying services, rental of photocopy machines, and translation services were established early 2010 for cost effectiveness in program implementation. Collaboration with other UN agencies on supply and logistics has not improved due to different needs and the complexity of cost sharing by the managing agency of the LTAs.

The value of procurement services provided to the Ministry of Health was reduced by 31 % in 2010 with US\$116,000 compared to 2009's \$370,000.

4.3. Human Resource Capacity:

It has been the office priority to apply gender parity as well as select suitable candidates who can take up posts and function immediately. This has been a challenge as the office is young and the country has not much to attract good candidates with solid experience.

In 2010, the post of Operations Manager and Child Protection Specialist became vacant. An Operations Manager retiree has been hired on temporary assignment. Candidates have been selected for both the posts and will be onboard in early 2011. The post of Health Specialist, vacated late 2009 has been filled. During the year a total of 19 consultants were hired and the office has LTAs for translation, interpretation and graphic design. The country office has 26 female staff against 40 male despite efforts made to have gender parity.

Human Resource Development Team reported 85% completion rate of the approved learning plans. Two staff members participated in Leadership Development Initiative (LDI) Course with Gordon Institute of Business. Staff members are encouraged to take E-learning courses offered by UNICEF and emphasis is given on Programme Policy and Procedure (PPP) and change management including the upgraded ProMS and IPSAS for both programme and operations staff.

The 2009 Personal Evaluation Reports (PER) signed by all three parties was 84% by 28 February 2010 compared to 63% in 2008. The remaining 16% was signed in March 2010.

Following the interim salary survey carried out by the UN, approval of salary revision was received effective February 2010. The revision reflects an across the board increase of 4.5 % for GS staff and 4.7 % for National Professionals. To mitigate hardship condition of the country, a 16-weekly R & R cycle continued in 2010.

The one-day orientation session on UN/UNICEF Policy on HIV/AIDS in the workplace did not push through as planned. All staff have access to condoms and PEP kits, and informed on where and how to access Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT). Currently, the office has two trained Peer Support Volunteer (PSV). Staff are also well aware and encouraged to seek advice of UNMIT Stress Counsellor as necessary.

4.4. Other Issues

4.4.1. Management Areas Requiring Improvement:

UNICEF Country Office is sharing office space in the UN Compound and 24 hour tight security is maintained at the two main entrances to the compound. The availability of guard service has given a kind of complacency to the staff who seemed to have slackened in their office safety awareness. Operations Section has been trying to mitigate this by issuing

safety/security awareness alert particularly after the incidence of loss of office property. The common premises have a Common Service Manager under the supervision of UNDP and the latter charges 5% for this in the common services budget. The cost of common premises is allocated to different UN Agencies according to space occupied and as a result of the economy of scale we gain cost effectiveness.

There is a well-established Integrated Operations Management Group (IOMG) chaired by UNDP which functions quite effectively. The group meet monthly to resolve common operational support issues like security, travel agencies, hotel accommodation, DSA revision, place-to-place survey on cost of living and health clinic provided by UNMIT. UNICEF's contribution for Common Services for 2010 totalled to \$164,459 which includes premises, asphaltting the common ground, electricity, Radio and UNMIT Clinic.

4.4.2. Changes in AMP:

The CO will consider the below questions in 2011's Annual Management Plan:

1. Should the Government concur on the implementation of Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT):
 - a) This will mitigate or avoid risks from misdirection of funds and facilitate monitoring for DCT liquidation.
 - b) The partners' understanding of the accountability role for cost effective use of funds and the requirement for control system will result in proactive relationship and accelerate the achievement of MDG goals.
 - c) It would result in a reduction of administrative workload for staff working in UN agencies leaving more time for strategic programming.
2. The programme monitoring trips will continue to be integrated to make field trips more cost effective, reaching wider coverage and focus on achieving results.
3. The 2011 MTR will highlight specific needs of the Timorese children and women and garner renewed donor interest.

5. STUDIES, SURVEYS, EVALUATIONS & PUBLICATIONS

5.1. Studies, Surveys & Evaluations:

Type of Report:

Studies

Title

Assessment of facilities and services for prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS

Year:

2010

Sequence Number:

001

Themes:

HIV/AIDS, PMTCT

Management Reponse:

Not Done

Report of Evaluation:

Not Uploaded

Type of Report:

Evaluations

Title

Summative Evaluation of UNICEF Timor Leste's Education Initiative "From Emergency Responses to Sustainable Development for Children and Adolescents in Timor-Leste."

Year:

2009

Sequence Number:

004

Themes:

Basic education, adolescent literacy

Management Reponse:

Done

Report of Evaluation:

Uploaded

Type of Report:

Studies

Title

Baseline Report: Child-to-Child (CtC) Approaches in Timor-Leste

Year:

2009

Sequence Number:

003

Themes:

Child Friendly School, Child to Child Approach

Management Reponse:

Not Done

Report of Evaluation:

Not Uploaded

5.2. Other Publications

Title of the Publication:

Youth Parliament

Year:

2010

Language:

Tetum

Intended Audience:

Children, young people and community

Objectives:

Mobilize youth, community and leaders to appreciate and be involved with the Youth Parliament.

Quantities Printed:

300

Authors:

Secretary State for Youth & Sports, National Youth Council & UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

10,000

Title of the Publication:

Klube Sei Moris Nafatin – Oinsa Bele Prevene HIV/AIDS (HIV/AIDS Comic Booklet)

Year:

2010

Language:

Tetum

Intended Audience:

Adolescent and young people in and out of school

Objectives:

To raise knowledge and awareness to enable the adolescent and young people of promoting the safe and healthy behaviours to reduce their vulnerability to HIV infection.

Quantities Printed:

300

Authors:

MoH, WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

5,400

Title of the Publication:

Education Statistical Yearbook 2008/2009

Year:

2010

Language:

English

Intended Audience:

Policy makers and national decision-makers, development partners, academicians

Objectives:

This is the first edition of the Educational Statistical Yearbook for Timor-Leste which was possible due to improved efficiency of the Educational Management Information System (EMIS). The Yearbook is a useful reference to help audiences understand the development and growth of the education system in Timor-Leste. It serves as an invaluable tool for decision makers to have access to recent and reliable data on education and supports effective national education policy and planning process. Data presented are disaggregated by gender to assist in better targeting of the activities in education.

Quantities Printed:

300

Authors:

Ministry of Education, Timor-Leste

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

5,000

Title of the Publication:

Timor-LesteDevInfo version 3.0

Year:

2010

Language:

English/Tetum

Intended Audience:

Policy makers and national/district decision-makers, development partners, academicians

Objectives:

The objective of the Timor-LesteDevInfo development is to provide policy makers and programme implementers solid data information to support evidence-based programming and decision making. The latest DHS data has been updated in the database. The database has included monitoring framework of MDGs and will support the Government, in particularly the MDG Steering Committee and the MDG secretariat on MDG monitoring and reporting.

Quantities Printed:

300

Authors:

National Statistics Directorate, UNICEF

Publication Type:

Electronic

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

1,600

Title of the Publication:

Youth Parliament

Year:

2010

Language:

Tetum

Intended Audience:

Children, young people and community

Objectives:

The three-series videos of 5 minutes each aim to sensitize on the importance of the youth parliament to the community and how young people can participate in nation building and decision making. It explains the importance of youth's involvement in citizenship,

democratization and leadership. The videos are: 1) importance of Youth Parliament and young people's involvement; 2) call to participation to the Youth Parliament from the President; and 3) guarantee on transparency of the selection process.

Quantities Printed:

300

Authors:

Secretary of State for Youth and Sports, UNICEF

Publication Type:

Electronic

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

6,000

Title of the Publication:

Basic Literacy First Level "Hakat ba Oin" (Tetun Version) (4 Student Books and Teacher's Guide)

Year:

2010

Language:

Tetum

Intended Audience:

Non-literate and out-of-school youth

Objectives:

Support the literacy among young people with appropriate workbooks for non-literate, drop-outs from school and out-of-school young people involved in the Youth Employment Programme.

Quantities Printed:

3,800

Authors:

Ministry of Education, UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

24,600

Title of the Publication:

Basic Advance Literacy Level “ Iha Dalan” (Tetun & Portuguese Version) (4 Student Books and Teacher’s Guide)

Year:

2010

Language:

Tetum

Intended Audience:

Non-literate and out-of-school youth

Objectives:

Strengthen literacy skills through provision of appropriate workbooks for non-literate, drop-outs from school and out-of-school young people who have completed the first level of the literacy programme.

Quantities Printed:

33,000

Authors:

Ministry of Education, UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

52,200

Title of the Publication:

Literacy Programme in Timor-Leste

Year:

2010

Language:

Tetum

Intended Audience:

Community leaders, non-literate and out-of-school youth

Objectives:

Advocate for participation of young people to the literacy programme and for the community to support the programme.

Quantities Printed:

4,000

Authors:

Ministry of Education, UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

4,000

Title of the Publication:

Life Skills Based Education (Facilitators' and Participants' Manuals)

Year:

2010

Language:

Tetum

Intended Audience:

In-school and out-of-school Timorese youth

Objectives:

Promote awareness and skills for young people to understand themselves as persons, to have skills in communication and leadership, to effectively manage their emotions and to have proper skills in decision-making.

Quantities Printed:

1,000

Authors:

Ministry of Education, UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

8,250

Title of the Publication:

Convention on the Rights of the Child (Full Text and Abridged)

Year:

2010

Language:

Tetum

Intended Audience:

Children, youth, community, decision-makers

Objectives:

Promote awareness and support of Timorese society on the importance of child rights.

Quantities Printed:

6,000

Authors:

National Commission on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

5,950

Title of the Publication:

Facts for Life

Year:

2010

Language:

Tetum

Intended Audience:

Decision-makers, community leaders, youth and parents

Objectives:

Promote awareness of key messages and support caring behaviour such as early childhood care, breastfeeding, and maternal health. Chapters are also on prevention of malaria, HIV/AIDS, diarrhoea, and others.

Quantities Printed:

300

Authors:

Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and UNICEF

Publication Type:

Both

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

30,000

Title of the Publication:

Child-to-Child: Children First in Timor-Leste; and Together We Can: Parents Involvement in Schools

Year:

2010

Language:

Tetum

Intended Audience:

Decision-makers, community leaders and parents

Objectives:

Video one promotes awareness on the Child-to-Child approach as part of the Child-Friendly School; video two promotes the importance of parents' involvement in helping their children learn better through a protective and nurturing school environment. Each video is around 15 minutes.

Quantities Printed:

300

Authors:

Ministry of Education and UNICEF

Publication Type:

Electronic

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

18,900

6. INNOVATION & LESSON LEARNED:

Title:

Capacity Building in Eskola Foun (Child-Friendly School)

Category:

Innovation

MSTP Focus Area or Cross Cutting Strategy:

Focus Area 2, Capacity Development

Key Themes:

Child-Friendly Schools

Related Links:

N/A

Contact Person:

Lucinda Ramos, lramos@unicef.org

Abstract:

Engaging children meaningfully in learning is a principle enshrined in the CRC, embedded in child-related education goals such as Education For All and programmatically intertwined in programmes such as the Child-Friendly Schools. Children's participation and effective learning, however, depends to a great deal on adult facilitation. Children require the active support of adults/teachers to facilitate and provide an enabling environment in schools that encourages children to think, explore, work on and engage in positive relationships.

This innovation shares strategies and lessons on a capacity building programme within the Child-Friendly Schools in Timor-Leste. The programme provided innovative training solutions that delivered a high quality intervention where children, families, teachers inspectors and schools collaboratively worked together in the best interest of children's learning and their environment.

Innovation or Lessons Learned:

Doing the trainings in the schools allowed for direct implementation and application of learning. Continuous training of the trainers allowed a more full understanding of the methodology resulting in a more effective delivery of content.

Continuous mentoring and monitoring ensured that skills acquired would be further developed and not abandoned. On-the-job training and monitoring ensured that materials provided were used appropriately and for the purpose of child-focused learning.

A main innovation was the substantial attention paid in the programme to mentoring. Teacher practice cannot be modified without adequate mentoring and supervision, yet this important aspect is often forgotten or not given enough importance in teacher training programmes.

For teachers, educationists and trainers in many traditional, hierarchical societies such as Timor-Leste, exposed to didactic pedagogy -- putting the child at the heart of the programme, asking children about their opinion, accepting them as individuals whose voice must be heard, respecting and collaboratively responding to children's thoughts and views -- are revolutionary ideas.

Potential Application:

Eskola Foun can become the vehicle by which schools in Timor-Leste can meet the quality standards as defined in the Escola Basica Decree Law and make quality education for all a reality, not merely a possibility. The methodology has been introduced and a cadre of human resources is able to now impart it. This year has shown that Eskola Foun and putting children at the centre is possible for Timor-Leste. Issues that will need to be considered are related to the availability of human and financial resources. Human capacity remains weak in Timor-Leste and the ongoing re-organisation of the Ministry of Education may result in key trainers being redeployed to other duties.

Issue/Background:

Many cultures have different world views on participation and active learning. In Timor-Leste, teacher training has been theoretical and provided in large group settings away from classrooms. Traditionally there has been no opportunity for practical and on the job support where teachers are able to modify their practice and attitudes towards children, learning, and community involvement and towards their own professionalism. Teaching methodology is teacher centred, didactic and not enjoyable for children. Teachers employ corporal punishment to manage large classrooms.

Strategy and Implementation:

The strategy was to employ a four phase approach where training content would build on each other and ample time was allowed for practical school-based, on-the-job learning. National trainers from the national in-service teacher training institute were trained through a week long training session and provided with mentoring opportunities in the school. This helped the trainers to become proficient in leading and gain a deeper understanding of the methodology and how to impart support to their colleagues on the ground. Work with the communities was embedded throughout all four phases and children took an active part throughout.

Trainers, teachers and students were evaluated during all four phases to ensure acquisition of skills and program effectiveness. Evaluations were oral and written and participatory.

Mentoring was provided through repeated visits to the schools and monitoring essential to ensure compliance and progress.

Progress and Results:

In 2010, the Eskola Foun programme trained 5 national trainers, 35 regional trainers, and worked in 39 primary schools. 460 teachers participated in the programme, and 13,195 students benefitted from the programme. To ensure that the programme was indeed beneficial to the participating schools and students, teachers and students evaluated the programme during each phase. Trainers also evaluated the programme after each phase.

At the end of the programme, children were observed to be writing, not copying, analyzing and using their creativity. Teachers assisted, oriented and facilitated and engaged more actively with children. School heads also displayed improved leadership and were able to more effectively forge links with the communities. The classroom environment in the 39 schools became more stimulating through the introduction of learning corners, group work and displaying of children's work.

Next Steps:

Next steps include:

1. Follow-up training and monitoring to schools currently in the programme so that they sustain the changes introduced.
2. Scale-up of target schools. School selection will be focused on 5 districts and spread within clusters, a "child-friendly cluster approach" will be promoted.
3. Consolidation training for trainers will be provided and all inspectors trained so that human capacity is ensured to provide on-going mentoring and sustain the intervention.
4. The child-seeking component through the establishment of community and family committees to search for children who are out-of-school will be introduced in selected schools. Such "child-seeking" committees will be composed of teachers, parents and children.
5. Linkages will be strengthened with the Ministry of Health to ensure the health promoting aspect of the Eskola Foun.
6. Lastly, schools will be rehabilitated and their physical environment improved so that they are visually appealing and are rendered truly child-friendly.

Title:

A Vehicle for Social Change

Category:

Lesson learned

MSTP Focus Area or Cross Cutting Strategy:

Focus Area 1,HRBA,Partnership

Key Themes:

Water. Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion, WASH, Social Change

Related Links:

N/A

Contact Person:

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Abstract:

Water and sanitation is an effective entry point for community mobilisation and stimulating social change in post conflict situation to benefit vulnerable rural population. The WASH project implemented in Ponilala village has not only provided access to improved water sources, basic sanitation and hygiene information for all households, but also created a forum for social change through various community-based organisations. People were able to demand their rights to basic social services and productive means of livelihood. The community does not want to be mere aid recipients, but want improved quality of life with sustained means of livelihood which can be achieved with integrated interventions. Ponilala now has electricity from bio-gas and solar panels and an adult literacy programme. Through its community mobilisation, its road has been rehabilitated. This example is shared because of its potential to be replicated in other parts of Timor-Leste and other countries with similar context.

Innovation or Lessons Learned:

Water and sanitation is an effective entry point for community mobilization and stimulating social change that can create the enabling environment for integrated interventions to improve basic services. An integrated approach involving many sectors produces quality results and higher impact especially when other services – women and youth group support, strengthening health out-reach, literacy programme, etc. – are addressed

The NGO to implement activities should be carefully selected based on transparent guidelines considering groups with special interests in government and civil society.

Training of government agency and NGO counterparts involved in the project is effective only if practical (on-the-job) aspects are incorporated. Furthermore, coaching from both national UNICEF staff and district level government staff was expedient. Getting community to establish a water tariff system was not put in place and participation of women in decision making was not very effective.

Potential Application:

The strategy and lessons learned are applicable to other locations in Timor-Leste where WASH services could be used as an entry point for social change. In case water and sanitation are not the community priority, then communities have to be engaged to link the identified priorities to other basic services. However, the basic needs are similar across the districts.

Communities have a tendency to rely on government support to subsidize projects. Communities have to be engaged to see the benefits of taking control of their own development process to facilitate sustainability.

Issue/Background:

Ponilala has five sub-villages. Located in Ermera District with a population of 3,830 persons involved in subsistence farming, it lacked access to WASH services. Women and girls were tasked to fetch water from unimproved sources. Open defecation was widely practiced. There was limited access to hygiene information. Diarrhoea cases were very high.

In the planning stage, community, Government and UNICEF agreed to a participatory approach with the community driving the processes in development and implementation. Service delivery approach was avoided. An NGO facilitated community mobilisation with technical support from the National Directorate for Water and Sanitation Services.

Strategy and Implementation:

The key strategies used were participation and ownership. The community identified lack of access to improved water supply and open defecation as major issues. Sanitation was also prioritised and the community drafted a plan for each household to construct a latrine within a specific time.

Clear roles were agreed for each partner in implementing the project with the community responsible for organizing the water supply management group (GMF), providing unskilled labour, and transportation of construction materials to the project site including monitoring, operation and maintenance of the water system upon completion. The NGO, responsible in facilitating community mobilisation, was selected using transparent guidelines and process. DNSAS provided technical support and supervision while UNICEF supported and monitored the project. The GMF monitored the project and reported to the community at general meetings. Households agreed to contribute to the operation and maintenance of the water supply system. Currently the contribution system is gradually being set up pending Government official launching.

Japan National Committee for UNICEF was involved in the project with regular fund raising with direct link with private donors.

Progress and Results:

The quality of life for Ponilala's 3,830 population has improved with every person having access to water and sanitation services. Children have more time for study and leisure. Three schools and the health centre also have water supply. The district water and sanitation office's capacity to plan and manage water and sanitation projects was strengthened. Based on the good results from Ponilala, DNSAS expanded its partnership to include local NGOs in delivering water and sanitation services under the regular government budget. An active and organized community created the enabling environment such that road rehabilitation, bio-gas and solar power generation, and youth and women activities were implemented in the village

Women have to play a more active role in the decision-making process in the GMF. Women have a vested interest in ensuring that water supply system is functioning. Initially, community members adopt the "wait-see" attitude before constructing their own latrines. It was a challenge to get consensus from community members on allocation of time to contribute to the WASH project especially during farming season.

Next Steps:

Development planning at village level will be facilitated where families in the village can be mobilised for social change using WASH services as an entry point. The most vulnerable rural communities will be given priority.

Gender sensitisation will be conducted to enhance women's participation in decision-making in the GMF.

Subsidy approach and inputs will be avoided. Support is through the community, not individual households or persons.

UNICEF will continue to monitoring the sustainability of the interventions especially the operations and maintenance of the WASH facilities in Ponilala. The community's capacity to maintain the facilities is a key factor in sustainability.

7. SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION:

STUDENT COUNCIL STUDY TOUR TO YOGJAKARTA, INDONESIA. The MOE's directorate of school administration and accreditation participated in learning trip to Indonesia. The trip which included 13 student council members, regional directors and teachers was an action-oriented learning exercise to strengthen the knowledge and understanding of Timor-Leste counterparts on organizing and running student councils, a successful national initiative in Indonesia.

The delegation, through meetings and school visits, saw, experienced and discussed the student council's concept. Upon their return, the ministry organised dissemination meetings at districts level. The trip contributed immensely in the ministry fully scale up the student

councils and appreciated how these contribute towards meaningful youth participation within schools.

ADAPTATION OF LIFE SKILLS MODULES FROM MYANMAR. 15 life skills readers' modules developed by UNICEF Myanmar were adapted for the Timor-Leste context. The readers series will be utilised in facilitating adolescent peer education activities within schools. The adaptation has contributed immensely towards developing a resource of learning and reading materials for children that is still lacking in Timor-Leste. The life skills reader's books were found to be appropriate in their story lines and relevant for use by young people. The books, reviewed by MOE of Timor-Leste were then re-illustrated and translated into the local language.

ADOLESCENT PARTICIPATION ON HIV/AIDS. A meeting was organized by UNICEF Brazil on Adolescent and Youth Participation in HIV/AIDS Prevention Education in June, with participation of eight Portuguese speaking countries. Apart from experience exchange, the meeting brought local action proposal with a seed money supported from UNICEF Brazil and created a communication network among the participants.

Timor-Leste's experience on HIV/AIDS prevention education program through NGOs and Church based organisations, and reaching out of school adolescents was presented by the adolescent delegates, and received a token award of US\$ 5,000 as seed money to expand the program.