

# UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

## Executive Summary

The year of 2012 is a significant year in Timor-Leste's history. It witnessed the peaceful national Presidential and Parliamentary elections, stable transition to the 5th Constitutional Government, and full closure of the UN Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT).

The most important achievements of the year for UNICEF Timor-Leste were through a "Youth and First Time Young Voters Initiative" programme, where UNICEF provided direct support to young people, particularly first time young voters, to access election information and timely participate in the elections through media, outreach activities and social mobilization. Sample field monitoring surveys conducted by the electoral UN Volunteers (UNV) estimated that about 74 per cent and 84 per cent of first time young voters participated in the Presidential and Parliamentary elections respectively. UNICEF strongly advocated to political parties and the public on protecting small children from potential campaigning-related risks. This helped protect children from unexpected injuries and school loss.

UNICEF also contributed significantly to the successful UN transition in 2012. Numerous stakeholder consultations were conducted with UNICEF's active participation, including the UN Headquarters Assessment Mission to Timor-Leste that fed into the "Member State Consultation on Timor-Leste" held on 22 February 2012. UNICEF proactively supported the UN transition by filling in gaps and taking over from UNMIT child-related components in the areas of justice and civic education. Through the joint efforts of UN Country Team and UNMIT, for the first time, UN agencies successfully mobilized the UN Peacekeeping Civilian Capacity Fund in supporting the transition programmes implemented by the UN Agencies.

In August, education received top priority in the new Government's transition agenda, when the newly elected Government received the official visit of the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, accompanied by the UN Special Envoy for Global Education, Mr. Gordon Brown. UNICEF pushed up the education agenda and hosted Mr. Brown's visit. Following the global launch of the Secretary-General's "Education First Initiative", a high level "Education Mini-Summit" was organized in December with strong support from UNICEF and other partners.

The implementation of Pentavalent vaccine for children was launched with significant efforts, where the Ministry of Health, supported by UNICEF, spearheaded the launching and implementation of Pentavalent vaccine in partnership with GAVI and WHO in 2012.

Regarding shortfalls, one of the largest has been the delay in developing Tetum textbooks and teacher guides due to the lack of national technical capacity. The Primary Equivalency Programme and Literacy Programme have encountered difficulties in reaching the target population.

Regarding funding, AusAID provided strong financial support to UNICEF in the programme areas of maternal and child health, nutrition, water and sanitation, and basic education. The good partnership with the European Union (EU) has been significantly expanded in 2012 with the support to the nutrition programme, in addition to the existing area of water and sanitation. Building on the successful implementation of the 'Youth and First Time Young Voters Initiative', additional resources have been raised from the Government of Norway to support child protection in Timor-Leste.

## Country Situation as Affecting Children & Women

The year of 2012 will be marked as an important one in Timor-Leste's history due to two major political events. From March to July, Timor-Leste conducted orderly National Presidential and Parliamentary elections. As a result of the peaceful and smooth political transition, UNMIT formally closed by end 2012.

The 5th Constitutional Government swore in office in August 2012. During its first 100 days, the Government launched a Five-Year Development Programme (2012-2017) following the National Strategic Development Plan (SDP, 2011-2030) and the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSG) defined within the 'New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States', an international initiative led by Timor-Leste. This provides an important

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

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opportunity for accelerating social development in Timor-Leste. With UNICEF's continued advocacy, social sector and children's development ranked high in the new Government's agenda.

With UNMIT's withdrawal, the Government is taking over all responsibilities, particularly in social security. Timor-Leste experienced a short social turmoil in July when the winning parties were forming a coalition government and the new cabinet. It is a challenge but also an opportunity for the UN Country Team (UNCT) to work "closely with the Government to shape a future partnership, first and foremost through the work of the UN agencies, funds and programmes"[1].

Timor-Leste's total GDP grew at an impressive annual average of 11.8 per cent between 2007 and 2011[2]. Expanding public spending, which has reached US\$1.6 billion in 2012[3], continues to drive non-oil economic growth. However, UNMIT's departure may lead to increased formal unemployment and decreased local demand, although the impact on the Timorese economy, estimated by the Asian Development Bank to equal a 5 per cent decrease of non-oil GDP, is likely to be contained by stimulus measures planned by the Government. Petroleum revenues remain high, lifting the Petroleum Fund balance to US\$10 billion (10 times the value of yearly non-oil GDP)[4]. While Timor-Leste has a middle-income country total GNI, it still experiences the living standards of a low-income country if its non-oil GNI is considered. Oil revenues fund most of the country's capital expenditure (US\$958 million in the 2012 budget[5]), which remains high to create basic infrastructure. Government social cash transfers, mostly received by veterans, elderly and single mothers, accounted for 11.9 per cent of total planned public expenditure in 2012[6], therefore supporting purchasing power and efforts to reduce poverty.

Following the country's remarkable political, economic, and social development, the situation of children and women continues to improve, with Timor-Leste being one of the top three countries that achieved the sharpest drop in child mortality since 2000[7]. However, the country is unlikely to achieve other MDGs, particularly those related to maternal mortality, under-nutrition and access to sanitation facilities. Health and nutrition services are unequally distributed across the country, with major bottlenecks being represented by insufficient basic health staff and misdistribution of professional staff in delivering services at community, outreach and facility levels.

Timor-Leste is on track for the water supply-related MDG. However, sustaining this achievement is an issue as the poorly resourced local authorities are not able to ensure continuity in the use of facilities at the community level. Progress in sanitation is too slow to achieve the target with half of the population still using unimproved sanitation facilities. Significant geographical disparity exists with 41 per cent of rural population still practicing open defecation as compared to 12 per cent in urban areas. However, a national sanitation policy promoting Open Defecation Free rural communities has been approved.

Education is a key government priority, as demonstrated by the strong political commitment for the Education Mini-Summit held in December. However, universal quality basic education is yet to be achieved with persistent geographical and socio-economic disparities. Major bottlenecks are represented by extremely limited pre-primary coverage with insufficient data for effective planning and the lack of school infrastructure for basic education (47 per cent of classrooms are in poor conditions and more than half of the schools have no water). Insufficient capacity in developing quality bi-lingual textbooks and the large number of under-qualified teachers also affect the quality of education.

In the area of Child Protection, according to the 2009–10 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), a total of 17.7 per cent of children either do not live with their parents or live with only one parent, leaving them in potentially vulnerable situations. A mapping of welfare and protection NGOs and faith-based groups, conducted in 2012, found that services are concentrated in Dili and urban areas, resulting in significant regional disparity in access to services. Districts with the fewest service providers include Aileu (3 per cent), Cova Lima (3 per cent) and Ainaro (4 per cent). Based upon available district poverty estimates, several districts with the highest levels of poverty also have the fewest number of agencies providing services[8].

In 2012, Timorese young people peacefully and actively participated in the national elections. However, one-fourth of them (aged 15–24) is neither in school nor employed, representing a risk to stability. Low quality

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

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education, early marriage and pregnancy, under-nutrition, limited knowledge of reproductive health and domestic violence remain key challenges for young people. Opportunities of employment and meaningful civic engagement are still limited, particularly in rural areas. Supply-related bottlenecks remain critical, with limited youth centres, financial resources, training and recreation activities available at community level.

Social policy for children is at an early stage of development in Timor-Leste. The Government established “Bolsa da Mae” as its major social assistance programme (conditional cash transfers) to support vulnerable children and their parents. In the area of social budgeting for children, UNICEF established a preliminary partnership with the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and key social sector ministries. A comprehensive situation analysis will be conducted in 2013 to further assess shortfalls, inequities and bottlenecks affecting child development in Timor-Leste.

[1] Security Council, Department of Public Information, November 2012  
(<https://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2012/sc10810.doc.htm>)

[2] World Bank, World Development Indicators

[3] Timor-Leste National Budget Books.

[4] Asian Development Bank, Pacific Economic Monitor, 2012

[5] Timor-Leste National Budget Books

[6] 2012 Timor-Leste Development Partners Meeting, Background Document, May 2012

[7] UNICEF (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-19581433>)

[8] 2009–10 Demographic and Health Survey  
(DHS)

# UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

## Country Programme Analytical Overview

The Country Programme remains relevant and effective. It follows a balanced approach of upstream policy advocacy, institutional and human capacity building and downstream service delivery reaching out to the most vulnerable.

The Country Office will work closely with the new government to support social sector development. The Country Programme will support the g7+ group and its follow up to A New Deal for engagement in fragile states, and the discussion on the post-2015 agenda highlighting children's rights.

In 2013 and 2014, the Country Programme will position itself in critical areas bringing to the next country programme of cooperation for 2015-2019.

Focus areas:

In Health and Nutrition, focus will be on addressing neo-natal mortality, under nutrition, particularly stunting, and raising awareness of HIV/AIDS among young people.

In Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), focus will be on WASH in schools and sanitation in rural communities through Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS).

In Education, priority attention will be to pre-school education for children aged 4-6 and quality basic education through Child Friendly School (CSF) approach.

In Adolescents and Young People, focus and attention will be to support Life-Skill Based Education (LSBE), including extra-curriculum activities, and the National Youth Parliament to facilitate young people's participation.

In Child Protection, priority attention will focus on children in public institutions and children with disabilities, so care and support to reach them. Birth registration will be further enhanced.

The Country Office will further strengthen field monitoring and support data collection and analysis to generate evidence and knowledge, including support to sector information management systems.

## Effective Advocacy

*Fully met benchmarks*

After the new Government came on board in August 2012, the Country Office quickly organised briefing meetings for the Representative with the President, Vice Prime Minister, President of the Parliament, and Ministers of Health, Education, Social Solidarity, Justice, and Infrastructure. National leaders were briefed about the situation of children, the challenges ahead and the critical importance to invest in children. UNICEF's advocacy contributed to putting children's development high on the national development agenda.

Intensive advocacy with life-saving messages was also conducted on substance areas, including immunization, nutrition, sanitation, pre-school education, and birth registration. The Representative also reached out to the local donor community, including donor embassies based in Jakarta, to advocate for investment in children's development in Timor-Leste.

## Capacity Development

*Mostly met benchmarks*

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

One of the major challenges Timor-Leste faces in its nation-building is insufficient institutional and human capacity. Thus capacity building is a major strategy for the country programme cooperation. UNICEF supported capacity building for staff in the Ministry of Health (MoH) in health sector development planning and budgeting, and cold chain management. UNICEF supported the development of the National Nutrition Strategy in consultation with all related development partners. The final draft is ready for validation and final approval. UNICEF supported school-based management training and teacher training. Participants formed the training directly relevant and useful. UNICEF supported the government and NGOs in enhancing their capacity in emergency preparedness and coordinated response. UNICEF supported the Government in building and strengthening institutional and human capacities to monitor and report on progress in implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

### Communication for Development

*Partially met benchmarks*

The Communication for Development (C4D) framework was used in piloting the Micronutrient Powder utilization, reinvigorating routine immunization, engaging young people to participate in the national elections, and in covering the remaining children who still do not have birth registration. Thus focus group discussions, pretesting of support materials and monitoring activities as well as distribution of support information materials were implemented in the course of programme implementation.

Currently, in the Health and Nutrition as well as WASH programmes, C4D is being internalized and staff members have participated in the regional workshop on C4D for Health focusing on pneumonia, diarrhoea and newborn care. However, there are still many gaps that need to be addressed including addressing the capacity and appreciation of both partners and UNICEF staff on C4D, particularly on formative research and integrating monitoring mechanisms on C4D in sectoral work plans, as basis for an effective C4D. The Country Office is planning to reinforce and strengthen C4D this coming year through capacity building activities for both staff members and partners.

### Service Delivery

*Mostly met benchmarks*

Though Timor-Leste has reached its low middle income country status based on the World Bank's GNI per capita indicator, the country faces tremendous challenges in making basic school services available to all. A large part of UNICEF's programme goes to support basic service delivery in pentavalent immunisation, micro-nutrient supplementation, school WASH and rural community sanitation facilities, as well as basic teaching materials and etc.

### Strategic Partnerships

*Fully met benchmarks*

Strategic partnerships have been established with AusAID, the EU and the World Bank (WB) in implementing the programmes of health and nutrition, basic education and WASH.

UNICEF's programme complements the joint Health Fund managed by WB, and the rural WASH Programme and AusAID.

UNICEF strengthened its partnership with the Aid Effectiveness Department of the MoF, the secretariat of the g7+ in following up a New Deal for engagement in fragile states.

# UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

## Knowledge Management

*Partially met benchmarks*

UNICEF supported the National Statistics Directorate (NSD) on continuous analysis of Census data through participating in the Census Technical Committee and contributing to the Census Monograph analysis on thematic issues. By involving the Timor-Leste National University (UNTL) in the regional school grant study, UNICEF intends to build the partnership and local academic capacity on study and research. In the "Youth and First Time Young Voters Initiative" Programme, UNICEF developed specific M&E approaches by working with the electoral UNVs in conducting small scale sample surveys in the field that significantly contributed to the evidence based programming and reporting. The Country Office made specific efforts in 2012 to improve the office internal Knowledge Management (KM) system through restructuring the office internal share drive and developing improved field monitoring guidelines. These efforts will largely support the updates of the Situation Analysis for Children and Women (SitAn) and Monitoring Result for Equity Systems (MoRES) planned in 2013.

## Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation

*Mostly met benchmarks*

All UNICEF programme interventions followed considerable assessments of challenges faced by stakeholders, particularly the most vulnerable groups, and capacity gaps of duty bearers.

## Gender Equality

*Mostly met benchmarks*

Gender equality has been mainstreamed in all programme components.

## South-South and Triangular Cooperation

UNICEF supported the government-initiated programme for training 19 central and district level programme managers on evidence-based planning and budgeting in partnership with Gajah Mada University, Jogjakarta, Indonesia. Following the training, the MoH is planning to continue collaboration with the University to facilitate the development of an implementation plan and roll-out activities in selected districts in 2013.

UNICEF supported the WASH partners from Ministry of Public Water (MoPW) and MoH to participate in the International Conference on Sustainable Sanitation in India organized by the CLTS Foundation India. The seminar focused on lessons learned in implementing CLTS around the world in general and in the Indian State of Jharkhand in particular. The participants found the experience shared by Jharkhand very enriching in implementing state policy and strategies in promoting rural sanitation through CLTS approach.

In collaboration with the Government of the Philippines and with support from the UNICEF Philippine Office, UNICEF Timor-Leste supported an inter-ministerial delegation to the Philippines for a study visit on Early Childhood Development (ECD) in October. Seven high level government officials from the six key line ministries (MoE, MoH, MSS, Ministry of Justice-MoJ, MoF and Ministry of State Administration-MoSA) participated. The delegation members had an opportunity to study and observe different approaches, strategies, policies and systems designed to provide comprehensive early childhood development services in the Philippines. The study visit facilitated the establishment of a mechanism for continuing information exchanges between the two countries as well.

UNICEF supported young people from Timor-Leste participating in the Youth and HIV/AIDS Forum organized by UNICEF Brazil to exchange experience on promoting young people on HIV/AIDS prevention.

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

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Based on the capacity assessment done in 2011, UNICEF supported four staff of the Youth Parliament Secretariat to participate in project management, administration and finance training in Jogjakarta, Indonesia to build their management capacity in serving the National Youth Parliament activities. The trained staff will use their knowledge and skills to support the second round of the Youth Parliament election in 2013.

UNICEF supported government officials (MoH, MoE, MSS) to participate in the East Asia and the Pacific Regional Conference on Public Finance, Social Policies & Children in Ha Noi, Vietnam, which provided opportunities for information sharing and exchanges of good practices. As the follow-up, a national seminar is planned early 2013.

# UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

## Narrative Analysis by Programme Component Results and Intermediate Results

### Timor-Leste - 7060

#### PC 1 - Health and nutrition

 Constrained

**PCR 7060/A0/06/701** By 2013, at least 20 per cent increase in children (boys and girls) and women utilizing quality maternal, newborn and child health services with focus on vulnerable groups and hard to reach areas.

**Progress:** Overall, the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) is a challenging area in Timor-Leste, where issues on maternal health and immunization are still lagging in reaching the MDGs. However, the progress has been made on the Maternal and Child Health programme, including continued trends of increased access to, and utilization of, the Basic Services Package (BSP), which is delivered through the Integrated Community Health Services (SISCa). Up to September 2012, 62 per cent of children aged 12-23 months received the measles vaccination. About 57.3 per cent of new deliveries were assisted by skilled birth attendants, and 46.8 per cent of mothers and new-borns received at least two post natal visits in the first week after delivery.

The most significant achievement in 2012 is the elimination of the maternal and neonatal tetanus, as jointly assessed by WHO and UNICEF. The Pentavalent vaccine has been launched and is being implemented nationwide. An initiative on district evidence-based budgeting and planning has been prioritized by the Ministry of Health (MoH) to improve the effectiveness of budget planning.

UNICEF provided support to develop the capacity of health officials and to strengthen the health system. In 2012, UNICEF's advocacy and technical support to developing guidelines and training materials allowed the roll-out of the Pentavalent Vaccine. UNICEF leads technical support to the MoH on evidence-based budgeting and planning, in partnership with WHO and USAID. UNICEF also supported to develop an electronic child tracking system with updates on the programme of Family Health Registration (RSF). The system will help to ensure that all children are registered for immunization.

With the technical support of UNICEF, the Alola Foundation, a local NGO, initiated a Birth Preparedness Package to increase institutional delivery service in hard-to-reach areas. Meanwhile, The Community Case Management and Early and New-Born Care continuously contributed to the reduction of child mortality, and in 2012 the Ministry of Health approved the Midwifery Standard Practice with the support of UNICEF and UNFPA.

In 2012, the limitation of funding has been the main challenge for the MCH programme. The national elections and staffing restructure of the MoH have led to some delays in programme implementation.

In 2013, district evidence-based budgeting and planning will be the major focus of the MCH programme. Overall, the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) is a challenging area in Timor-Leste, where issues on maternal health and immunization are still lagging behind in reaching the MDGs. However, progress has been made on the Maternal and Child Health programme, including continuing trends of increased access to, and utilization of, the Basic Services Package (BSP), which is delivered through the Integrated Community Health Services (SISCa). Up to September 2012, 62 per cent of children aged 12-23 months received the measles vaccination. About 57.3 per cent of new delivery was assisted by skilled birth attendants, and 46.8 per cent of mothers and new-borns received at least two post natal visits in the first week after delivery.

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## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

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 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/701/001** National and district health officials and health care providers at all levels can implement priority interventions to improve coverage and quality of routine Immunization services, with special emphasis in hard to reach areas.

**Progress:** The immunization programme has shown progress indicated by strengthening its system, leading to an improved routine immunization programme. Immunization services are mainly provided by health facilities, including the SISCa in local communities. However, not all SISCa can provide quality service for immunization. Vaccines were generally available with no stock out, and about 90 per cent of cold chain equipment was functioning.

The major achievement of immunization in Timor-Leste has been the Elimination of Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus, validated by a survey with the support of UNICEF and WHO. The Pentavalent Vaccine was launched in October, accompanied by public communications through the media to raise the awareness of health staff, local authorities and community members.

Micro-planning for vaccine management has been completed for nine districts and will be continued in 2013 in partnership with the international NGO ChildFund. Three MoH staff gained knowledge to support capacity building for district staff on cold-chain management.

UNICEF supported development of the first electronic child tracking system for immunization in selected districts. The system, as part of the Family Health Registration initiative of the MoH, is expected to provide a full list of children who need immunization and other health services. This will significantly facilitate outreach to the vulnerable.

There are no significant and major challenges anticipated for the immunization programme in reaching the 2013 targets.

 Constrained

**IR 7060/A0/06/701/002** National and district health officials and health care providers at all levels can deliver essential maternal, newborn and child health services with focus on reaching hard to reach populations.

**Progress:** Maternal and Child Health (MCH) care remains a challenge in Timor-Leste with high Maternal Mortality and low access to health services. The key bottlenecks include the lack of continuum of care, insufficient service delivery system, weak management and coordination mechanisms, and limited resources.

In 2012, the MoH approved and launched the Community Case Management (CCM) strategy to improve health care management. UNICEF supported the development of its modules, including monitoring and

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

supervision forms. Some 13 district health staff and 37 health volunteers from selected districts were trained to implement and monitor the CCM.

The Essential Newborn Care programme has been implemented in 4 referral hospitals and national hospitals with the support of UNICEF. The Standard Midwifery Practices have been approved by the MoH and are jointly supported by UNICEF and UNFPA.

UNICEF supported the pilot of the community birth preparedness initiative in seven Sucos in Hatulia sub-district to promote community participatory planning, increase awareness and mobilize community support to pregnant mothers at community level. A rapid assessment showed that the number of deliveries at health facilities has increased in these Sucos. This initiative was implemented in partnerships with UNFPA and Alola Foundation.

UNICEF supported the MoH to develop the National Strategy Plan of the National Institute of Health for national health technical capacity development.

 Constrained

**PCR 7060/A0/06/702** By 2013, at least 20 per cent increase in children (boys and girls) and women utilizing quality nutrition services for prevention and management of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, with focus on vulnerable groups and hard to reach areas.

**Progress:** Nutrition is an area that is still lagging as Timor-Leste is one of the top three countries with highest child stunting rates. However, in 2012, significant progress has been achieved in the area of nutrition.

With the increased awareness on malnutrition issues in the country, the Government has prioritized nutrition on its development agenda with the strong advocacy of the Head of State, and the support of development partners including UNICEF, WHO, WFP, FAO, AusAID, EU, and the Government of Spain. UNICEF's successful advocacy led to an increased profile of nutrition issues. In 2012, the EU committed 10.2 million Euro (US\$ 14.8 million) to support the nutrition interventions in Timor-Leste in the coming three years.

UNICEF supported the MoH to review and revise the National Nutrition Strategy that would be validated in early 2013. The Timor-Leste Nutrition Survey is being initiated and UNICEF is leading the technical support.

The UN Joint Programme on Nutrition and Food Security supported by the Spanish MDG Achievement Fund (MDG-F) is completed, and a final programme evaluation concluded that the Joint Programme had raised awareness of nutrition issues and increased the synergy of coordination. However, challenges remain in reaching target populations. UNICEF initiated Multiple Micronutrient Powders (MNP) in one district in 2012, and supported an increase of local iodized salt production in 2012. About 133 metric tons of iodised salt have been produced in Bobonaro and Liquisa, which reflects a 30 per cent increase of iodized salt available in the country.

The limitation of human resources in the nutrition sector has been the main challenge in delivering nutrition services and there is a gap in nutrition data. An inter-sectoral coordination mechanism is needed to facilitate the multi-sectoral nature of work.

The Timor-Leste Nutrition Survey will be a priority in 2013. Efforts will be made to ensure effective inter-sectoral coordination.

 Constrained

**IR 7060/A0/06/702/001** National and district health officials and health care providers at all levels can implement programme to improve Infant and Child Feeding (IYCF) for infants and young children (0-24 months) including feeding sick children and children with HIV.

**Progress:** The IYCF interventions have been implemented through health facilities and community level-based mechanisms. In 2012, the National Nutrition Strategy was revised but, the promotion of IYCF has been slow. Among 20 expected health facilities with IYCF counselling corners, only 4 are active. Although all

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

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109 Mother Support Groups (MSG) in communities provided counselling and support on IYCF, it only covers one-fourth of total Sucos in the country.

UNICEF supported the MoH to ensure that the IYCF be incorporated in the revised National Nutrition Strategy. A technical committee of IYCF was set up to provide technical supports and coordination of IYCF activities.

UNICEF supported creating four counselling corners in three referral Hospitals and one Community Health Center (CHC).

About 109 MSGs has been established with 2,040 members in 10 districts. Some 2,718 pregnant women and 4,176 lactating mothers received at least one counselling on exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding. UNICEF supported the development of a counselling package of community IYCF.

A public championing was conducted to mark the World Breastfeeding week on 1-7 August 2012 to raise the awareness of the government officials, health service providers and the general public on.

The endorsement of the Breastmilk Substitute Code needs to be accelerated in 2013.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/702/002** National and district health officials and health care providers at all levels can introduce, implement and scale up micronutrient supplementation with emphasis on control of micronutrient deficiencies among children under-five, adolescent pregnant and lactating women.

**Progress:** All health facilities and SISCa now provide essential micro nutrient supplies (Micro nutrient powder, Vitamin A and iron folic acid).

The MicroNutrient Powder (MNP) was initiated in 2012. UNICEF supported the development of training materials, guidelines, and IEC materials, As a pilot, the MNP was rolled-out targeting all children aged 6-23 months old in Aileu District. Some 30 health staff at central, district and sub-districts in Aileu, and 50 community health volunteers have been able to implement the MNP programme through training. The program is anticipated to be scaled-up in other districts in 2013.

UNICEF continued to provide all supplies of vitamin A capsules, deworming tablets and iron-folic acid tablets for the whole country.

In 2012, there was no campaign conducted for vitamin A. But the sweeping activities that following the vitamin A months in February and August ensured that no one was missed. The activities were implemented by community volunteers supporting SISCa.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/702/003** National government establishes enabling policy environment to scale-up and promote access to and utilisation of salt with adequate levels of iodine.

**Progress:** The Universal Salt Iodisation (USI) programme to eliminate Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) has been implemented in Bobonaro, Liquisa, and Covalima districts. The programme includes capacity development of local salt boilers on how to locally iodise salt, and training for government staff on how to monitor the quality of iodised salt. Some 250 salt farmers in 3 districts and 7 staff from MoH and Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Environment received training. This programme has contributed to increased production of iodized salt in the country. In 2012 only, about 133 metric tons of iodised salt have been produced in Bobonaro and Liquisa, which reflects 30 per cent more iodized salt available in the country.

Although the implementation of Universal Salt Iodisation was scaled up in 2012, programme implementation needs to be strengthened. More commitment is needed from policy makers and programme implementers at all levels to ensure the quality of iodised salt and to promote the use of iodised salt (i.e. production, the importation, distribution and marketing of iodized salt). It has been a challenge to enact the Salt Law

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

Decree.

UNICEF supported the planning of the Timor-Leste Nutrition Survey. Field activities will take place in 2013.

 Constrained

**IR 7060/A0/06/702/004** National and district health officials and health care providers at all levels can implement, strengthen and monitor emergency community nutrition services with special emphasis to the disadvantaged populations.

**Progress:** The Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition program has been implemented in 13 districts. UNICEF supports the programme in collaboration with WHO and Alola Foundation. In 2012, programme focus was on strengthening active case findings, treatment for in-patient, out-patient, referral, follow-up cases in the community, and monitoring, recording and reporting. District health staff from all 13 districts received the training on monitoring and evaluation of the programme. Health staff from community health centres in Aileu, Dili, Ermera, and Covalima district received on-job and refresher training on in-patient treatment, out-patient treatment and the referral system.

UNICEF, with the Alola Foundation, and through Mother Support Group, is increasing the awareness and early detection of malnourished children. Counselling on infant and young child feeding in the communities were also supported.

UNICEF leads the Nutrition Cluster. The contingency plan for nutrition cluster is updated annually with inputs from all cluster members.

A semi-quantitative evaluation for programme access and coverage is planned for 2013.

 Constrained

**PCR 7060/A0/06/703** By 2013, at least 80 per cent of HIV infected children and women receive PMTCT services and 50 per cent young people (females and males) have correct knowledge & skills to reduce their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS.

**Progress:** Timor-Leste has relatively low prevalence of HIV/AIDS. However, the increasing trend requires continuous attention and intervention. By 2012, some 87 per cent of HIV positive women received anti-retroviral (ARVs) to Prevention Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV/AIDS. All affected children received ARV prophylaxis.

The HIV/AIDS programme is implemented by the MoH with support from UNICEF and other UN agencies (WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO & UNMIT), international and local NGOs, the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Secretary of State for Youth and Sports (SSYS). UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, and the Global Fund are the major donors to support the HIV/AIDS programme in Timor-Leste.

UNICEF supported the MoH to ensure all HIV/AIDS affected women and children are properly treated. The Programme has followed a comprehensive approach with four strategies focusing on the primary prevention among women of childbearing age, unintended pregnancies among women living with HIV, prevention of HIV transmission from women living with HIV to their infants, and provision of appropriate treatment, care and support to women living with HIV and their children and family members.

In 2012, UNICEF continued to support capacity building of health workers in providing HIV/AIDS counselling and treatment to affected women and children and provided 30,000 HIV/AIDS test kits and drugs. UNICEF and WHO jointly supported the MoH on Early Infant Diagnosis (EID) through collection of Dried Blood Spot samples, sent for analysis to Australia.

An assessment of the PMTCT programme was conducted with the support of UNICEF. The assessment will help further strengthen policy and advocacy. increase resource allocation for PMTCT services nationwide. and

# UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

improve quality of service.

UNICEF supported HIV/AIDS prevention through cross-sectorial collaboration among health, education and adolescent development programmes. HIV/AIDS education has been integrated into the school curriculum and Life-Skill Based Education package which covers both in-school and out-of-school youth through secondary schools education, training in community youth centres and churches. UNICEF jointly with WHO and UNFPA supported the National World AIDS Day campaign.

Major challenges remain in under reporting.



Constrained

**IR 7060/A0/06/703/001** Care givers at health facilities can provide quality PMTCT services.

**Progress:** PMTCT of HIV/AIDS has been strengthened through various interventions. Trainings were provided to maternal and child health providers and lab technicians of 33 PMTCT facilities, and Orientations were organized in high case detected districts to reduce stigma and discrimination;

UNICEF supported Early Infant Diagnosis (EID) through the collection of Dried Blood Spot samples, sent for analysis in Australia. UNICEF supported the MoH to develop a curriculum for refresher training on emergency screening for Direct-In-Labour cases. Point of care diagnostics were implemented.

UNICEF provided hands-on training through field visits and orientations to health providers. A sensitization workshop for MCH and HIV coordinators on PMTCT reporting, documentation, and stock management was conducted.

An assessment of the PMTCT programme was done to have a systematic approach to implement or accelerate strategies for prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV infection. It concluded that through HIV-MCH Integration, PMTCT services and provision of ARV treatment for HIV positive, decentralization of HIV/AIDS activities, scaling up of PMTCT to all district, and strengthening supportive supervision and monitoring will lead to reduction of mother to child transmission of HIV. It identified some challenges to be addressed.



Constrained

**IR 7060/A0/06/703/002** Peer educators can provide quality counselling and education services for HIV/AIDS prevention and care.

**Progress:** HIV education to young people is a collaborative effort involving multi-stakeholders, including the Government (MoH, MoE, SSYS, etc.), development partners, NGOs and church-based organizations. From UN system, UNFPA is taking the lead in HIV/AIDS prevention and care.

UNICEF works with young people in schools and out-of-schools to improve their knowledge on HIV/AIDS, supported the development of the HIV/AIDS module in the Life-Skill Based Skill Education package, and supported the MoH and the MoE on the Sexual Reproductive Health training for young people in schools.

Through the World AIDS Day (WAD) 2012 campaign, UNICEF supported various activities such as WAD 2012 Fair, Quiz Bee, TVTL Talk Show, Parade, workshop and drama that increased public awareness on HIV/AIDS.

Coordination among stakeholders in supporting HIV/AIDS prevention and care need to be strengthened.

## PC 2 - Basic education

**PCR 7060/A0/06/602** The CFS Project (B1) focuses on improving the quality and effectiveness of schooling by paying particular attention to 3 social sites: 1) Local Governance; 2) Community Participation; and 3) School Processes. In 2013 steps will be made toward increasing enrolment and completion by conducting activities in four sub- areas. These include: 1) The professional development of teachers; 2) School management; 3) Community participation and student involvement; and finally 4) School improvement plans

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

and school transformational change. Activity four is where visible school change will converge and lessons will be drawn up for lasting CFS scale up in years to come. The Curriculum Development project (B2) will contribute to the CP outcome of 20 per cent increase of children enrolled in school, and 25 per cent increase of children completing free compulsory education. The project will support the achievement of five (5) outputs: 1) the development of the basic education curriculum through capacity building of local resource persons; 2) new textbooks developed for grades 1-9 and used in all primary and pre-secondary schools based on new syllabi; 3) basic education curriculum is developed and used; 4) training of teachers on the use of textbooks of the new basic education curriculum; and 5) basic education equivalence programmes which include LSBE functioning in priority districts. The Education Policy & Planning (B3) will contribute to the CP outcome of 20 per cent increase of children enrolled in, and 25 per cent increase of children completing, free compulsory basic education. This will support the achievement of four (4) outputs: 1) Policy frameworks on multigrade, emergency preparedness, and early childhood education are developed; 2) National/regional/district/ school based EPRPs developed and implemented; 3) Community-based Early Childhood Education / school readiness programmes developed and implemented; and 4) MoE staff and school directors using EMIS/Dev-EFA Info adequately.

 On-track

**PCR 7060/A0/06/704** By 2013 20 per cent increase of children (girls and boys) enrolled in free compulsory quality basic education

**Progress:** The concerted efforts by the Ministry of Education and all its development partners had resulted in the increase of enrolment of both girls and boys in free compulsory education. Comparing with the baseline, the target set for 2013 of 87 per cent for primary Net Enrolment Rate has been overachieved by 6.6 per cent, reflecting an improvement of timely education. There has been also an overall increase in the Gross Enrolment Rate for Primary Education by 13.8 per cent and for pre-secondary level by 9.8 per cent. This demonstrates positive changes of getting out-of-school children back to formal education system.

The National Education Strategic Plan (NESP) for 2011-2015 was approved in 2012. The Ministry of Education (MoE) under the newly elected government also drafted a five-year Education Action Plan based on the National Strategic Development Plan and the NESP.

In August, Timor-Leste received the official visit of the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, accompanied by UN Special Envoy for Global Education Mr Gordon Brown. During his visit to a UNICEF-supported Child Friendly School, Mr Brown highlighted that "It is a great achievement that in Timor-Leste, over 90 per cent of children enter primary school. But we want it to be 100 per cent". Following the global launch of the "Education First Initiative", Timor-Leste organized a high level "Education Summit" in December.

Assessment found that about 90 per cent of 3-5 year old children do not have access to pre-school education and that resulted to high repetition and drop-out rate in early grades. In addressing this bottleneck, UNICEF has worked closely with the MoE and other partners to sensitize the importance of early childhood development. The National Policy Framework for Pre-school Education policy was developed and a working group was established. A baseline survey is planned in 2013 to generate more knowledge about bottlenecks of pre-school education.

UNICEF supported the development of the Inclusive Education policy under a participatory consultation process. With the understanding that language has been a big challenge for good learning achievements, UNICEF's support to curriculum development in 2012 focused on developing Tetum language textbooks.

UNICEF leads coordination among education sector development partners, namely AusAID, NZAID, the WB, Save the Children, Care International, and the Embassies of Brazil and Portugal.

The national elections and restructure of the MoE have caused some delay in programme implementation.

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

### On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/704/001** By 2013, policy, strategy, guidelines, framework introduced to accelerate access to early learning, improve school readiness and starting school on time. The proportion of marginalized children with access to quality pre-school education increased esp. in focus districts.

**Progress:** A National Policy Framework for Pre-school Education and the Draft Strategic Action Plan were finalized in consultation with the key stakeholders. The Policy Framework is currently in the process of review and approval by the Council of Ministers.

UNICEF and the MoE started preparation to establish 12 pre-schools for pilot in remote communities in 2 focus districts (Aileu and Ermera). These pre-schools are attached to UNICEF-supported Child Friendly Schools (CFS). It aims to integrate health and nutrition, child protection and WASH components into the preschool education. The District Education Departments, and target schools and communities, have been mobilized as the key stakeholders. Training of 24 newly-recruited teachers is currently on-going in partnership with Mary MacKillop, a faith-based organization.

UNICEF supported the mapping and assessment of community-based ECD services and the draft recommendations were presented to an ECE Working Group. Around 60 participants in the ECD material development workshop developed 13 prototype picture and story books in local languages. Pre-testing and finalization are in process. UNICEF ECD Toolkits were distributed to 47 pre-schools in 13 districts, and 94 teachers were trained on their use. This directly benefitted 2,711 preschool pupils. A social mobilization campaign on the importance of ECD was conducted in partnership with Timor-Leste Collation for Education (TLCE, a local NGO) and UNICEF played the key role in the coordination with different ECD partners and stakeholders.

UNICEF supported seven high level government officials from six key line ministries (MoE, MoH, MYSS, MoJ, MoF and MoSA) for the ECD study visit to the Philippines. This exposure visit facilitated advocacy with the new Government towards an integrated ECD approach.

Lack of national technical capacity is the major challenge for the ECD programme. UNICEF will focus on building pilot modules in 2013 with strong evidence generation and bottleneck analysis through the baseline survey.

### Constrained

**IR 7060/A0/06/704/002** Increase of access, retention and completion of basic education through inclusive and improved quality of education, in particular curriculum development.

**Progress:** UNICEF assisted in 2011 to draft the National Policy on Inclusive Education and its Action Plan. In 2012, consultation workshops to discuss the draft Policy were undertaken by the MoE in all 13 districts involving key stakeholders, including district education departments, teachers, school inspectors, district administrators and community leaders. The policy is currently under finalization and with UNICEF support is incorporating the feedback from the consultations.

UNICEF continued to assist the three MoE Working Groups in developing bilingual (Tetum and Portuguese) textbooks and teacher guides for Grades 1-6 on three subjects of Tetum language, Arts and Culture, and Physical Education. Development of draft Tetum language textbooks for Grade 1-3, which was initiated in early 2011, was completed in 2012. Testing of these draft textbooks will be undertaken in 2013. Grade 1 textbooks for Physical and Health Education, and Arts and Culture were drafted. Bilingual Environmental Education teacher manuals for grades 4 – 6 were developed and are in the process of printing. Health and Hygiene (Saudavel) materials for Grade 1-6 have been drafted. An inter-sectoral CFS working group (MoE, MoH, UNICEF, WHO) along with the Curriculum Directorate will work on the validation of the draft materials for finalization in early 2013.

Development of Tetum textbooks and teachers' guides for the MoE Primary Equivalency programme (Phase 1-3), in partnership with Timor Aid (local NGO), was delayed, which will require acceleration of progress in

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

2013. The major challenges in materials development have been the limited national technical capacity practically when it requires Tatum.

It has been challenging for the Equivalency education programme to target out-of-school children. UNICEF and the MoE conducted joint monitoring visits in 2 districts that collected and assessed data on student attendance and profiles, teacher performance, and problems encountered in the field. The results will be used for the improvement of the programme.

 Constrained

**IR 7060/A0/06/704/003** Improve the gender parity index in primary and Pre-secondary education, to be on course for achieving full parity.

**Progress:** The National Education Strategic Plan for 2011-2015 had set targets to ensure that, by 2015, girls will have the same opportunities of access to all levels of education. In addition, it includes two gender related targets: a) to substantially increase the number of female teachers, and b) to increase women's participation in managerial positions at the Ministry.

The draft National Policy on Inclusive Education, which was developed with UNICEF support in 2011, highlights gender equality as one of the key areas to be addressed.

There was no particular progress made in 2012 against the planned activities under this IR. Rather, UNICEF took a more holistic, sustainable approach in promoting gender parity by promoting gender-mainstreaming in the existing and future education plans and programmes. All the UNICEF-supported activities, therefore, were designed and implemented with this principle.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/704/004** In humanitarian situations policy makers provide strategic direction to ensure that children are safe and secure having adequate knowledge to prepare and respond to hazards with participation of students, teachers, school administration and community members.

**Progress:** There was no emergency in 2012. However, the Contingency Plan for the Education in Emergency Cluster which prepares for three main scenarios – Tsunami, flood and conflict - was revised and tested to ensure that all school aged children have access to quality and inclusive basic education in disaster prone and affected areas. The key objectives of the plan include: 1) to improve preparedness, prevention, mitigation and response mechanism for education in emergencies; 2) to improve coordination among all education stakeholders in responding to the emergency; 3) to ensure that minimum standards of education in emergencies is adhered to in all activities; 4) to increase access and retention of learners in schools during emergency; and 5) to build capacity of stakeholders in order to improve preparedness, response and mitigation for education in emergency.

UNICEF continued to advocate with the new Government for the approval of the Education National and District Contingency Plans that were developed in 2011.

UNICEF continued to take a key role as the co-Lead of the Education Cluster. Being well positioned as the Chair of the local education development partners group, UNICEF took the initiative to advocate with the MoE for better integration of the Education Cluster within the overall framework of the Local Education Group, led by MoE for improved efficiency and sustainability.

As part of the capacity building, two MoE officials attended a regional workshop on Education in Emergency Cluster Coordination.

School rehabilitation supplies were prepositioned in the Ministry of Education warehouse to ensure timely assistance to schools affected by natural disasters when required.

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

 On-track

**PCR 7060/A0/06/705** By 2013 25 per cent increase of children (girls and boys) completing free compulsory quality basic education

**Progress:** Over the past years the school dropout has decreased by 5.8 per cent and transition from primary to pre-secondary level and from pre-secondary to secondary level are on the rise by 11.6 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. The repetition rate of primary level also reduced by 8.5 per cent. However, the data shows some increase in the repetition rates at pre-secondary level from 1.5 per cent to 3.4 per cent that may require further analysis.

The MoE has increased demand for quality data and evidence to support education decision making, planning and budgeting. The administrative data collected from the Education Management Information System (EMIS) is being used by the MoE to prepare the annual education budget plans. UNICEF has continued its support to improve data quality through enhancing the EMIS team and local capacity. After the first release of the Education Statistical Yearbook, UNICEF is supporting the MoE to prepare the second Yearbook that is to be published by early 2013.

In 2012, Timor-Leste joined an inter-country policy study on School Grants involving the MoE, UNICEF, as well as the National University of Timor-Leste. It is expected that the findings of the study, in combination with the on-going school survey supported by AusAID and technically assisted by WB, will support the MoE to improve education budget allocation, school financing and eventually achieving better results for child education in Timor-Leste. Other new studies on education included a stocktake assessment of school facilities supported by NZAID, the second Early Grade Reading Assessment, and the Early Grade Maths Assessment supported by the World Bank.

The Child-Friendly School (CSF, Escola Foundation in Tetum) has been introduced to Timor-Leste since 2009 and adopted by MoE through a Decree Law. Currently the focus of UNICEF's support has been put on setting up modules of standard Child-Friendly Schools. With the financial support of SIDA and AusAID, UNICEF is supporting selected 69 schools in remote areas to meet the CSF minimum standard package as an example for the MoE to replicate in the future.

Limited technical competencies of EMIS staff and the lack of national academic research capacity have been challenges for further data analysis and use for policy making.

In 2013, the programme component of early childhood development will be in focus. The School Grand Study will be completed in 2013 and UNICEF will support the MoE to use the findings as evidence for improvement of education budgeting.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/705/001** By 2013, systems and individual capacities are strengthened to improve educational quality and learning outcomes through knowledge management to support evidence-based decision making.

**Progress:** Institutional and individual capacities in knowledge management were strengthened through different system improvement and training activities.

In 2012, UNICEF supported the improvement of the capacity of EMIS district focal points from all 13 districts, 65 school inspectors, all school principals and school administration staff, in the areas of EMIS data collection and verification at school level, and basic and advanced computer skills. UNICEF also provided 13 motorbikes to facilitate their work in reaching out to all district schools for data collection and verification. Integration of pre-school (both formal and non-formal) and non-formal education data into EMIS was initiated for the purpose of more comprehensiveness. The Education Statistical Yearbook 2010 was developed in English and translated into Tetum language. The Yearbook for 2011 is currently under development, however development in the past years has been delayed due to technical challenges. Further efforts are required for UNICEF to strengthen its support for timely publication of the Yearbooks so that the data will be made available on time for planning purposes.

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

Timor-Leste participated in the Regional Study on School Grants in 2012. Six professionals from UNICEF, the MoE and National University of Timor-Leste participated in the regional plenary workshop. The research plan and tools are under development and the study will be carried out in 2013.

UNICEF also supported academic institutional capacity development. Some 20 INFORDEPE (In-service teacher training institute) staff from the national and regional offices were trained on SPSS to allow them to conduct data analysis on effectiveness of teacher training.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/705/002** By 2013, Minimum CFS package is implemented to promote inclusiveness, safe, healthy, and protect environment, improve perform and community participation in the target filial / medium schools.

**Progress:** In Timor-Leste, the Child Friendly School (CFS) programme is known as 'Eskola Foun'. Since the start of the programme in 2009, concerted efforts have been made to ensure that, by the end of 2013, at least 60 per cent of UNICEF supported schools are equipped with the CFS minimum package consisting of teacher training, provision of essential teaching/learning materials and basic furniture, construction/rehabilitation of classrooms and sanitation facilities, strengthening communities' and students' participation in school management.

In 2012, UNICEF supported over 415 teachers from 31 schools that started the project in 2011 with refresher training to enhance their knowledge and skills on how to make their schools more child-friendly. Another focus of the training is on the Child-to-Child methodology to ensure that the concepts of health taught in school are clearly understood by students. In addition, a total of 875 teachers in 69 project schools were trained on special techniques on teaching literacy and math, which will benefit over 19,300 school children.

Construction and rehabilitation of classrooms and water and sanitation facilities has initiated in 25 schools and is scheduled to be completed in early 2013, benefiting over 7,000 school children. These schools will also be equipped with essential furniture, e.g, blackboards, tables and chairs.

For sustainability and nationwide expansion of CFS in the future, key concepts and methodologies used in the 'Eskola Foun' teacher training have been integrated into the MoE's regular in-service training manuals.

An end-line survey is being planned to assess the outcome of the programme in 2013-2014.

### PC 3 - Water, sanitation and hygiene

 On-track

**PCR 7060/A0/06/706** By 2013 national and district level capacity to increase and sustain equitable access to improved water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services strengthened in six districts.

**Progress:** UNICEF and partners have raised the profile of the Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sector over the last years, and as a result the national budget for 2011 increased to US\$ 8.9 million from US\$ 5.5 million in 2010. Continuous advocacy and lobbying at high levels, including support for participation by Timor-Leste at the Water and Sanitation high level meeting in Washington, ESAN conference in Bali and Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) seminar in India contributed in adopting the National Basic Sanitation Policy. The biggest achievement of the sanitation policy is that it recognises CLTS as one of the main approaches to promote and sustain rural sanitation. The Government has demonstrated its commitment to rural sanitation by planning to build 39,000 latrines through an incentive scheme for rural communities over the next 3 years. Importantly, unlike in the past, community triggering will be done using the CLTS approach before incentives arrive and priority will be given to communities that have demonstrated their commitment to change sanitation behaviours by declaring open defecation free (ODF) villages.

Government partners' low capacity for planning and coordination of water and sanitation programmes is

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

detering project progress and sustainability. UNICEF supported projects in six districts are implemented through an inter-ministry coordination mechanism known as WASH Management Committee (BeSi) with Public Works, Health and Education ministries' representation. The system has proved effective in some districts in identifying the gaps for integration of water, sanitation and hygiene in communities and schools. The 2012 WASH sector annual review highlighted the importance of BeSi for effective coordination, however, there are major challenges to overcome: 1) no responsibility and accountability is entrusted to line ministries for inter-sector coordination; 2) no secretariat/lead agency with responsibility to set agendas and organize meetings; and 3) no operational budget for BeSi. The partners have agreed that the Department of Water Supply of Ministry of Public Works be the lead agency for BeSi.

WASH in schools is a key area to improve mother and child health especially through behaviour change related to sanitation and hygiene practices. 65 per cent of primary schools in the country have latrines but only 38 per cent of them have water supply available regularly.

WASH programme had limited funding in 2009 and 2010. This affected to overall progress of the programme. More needs to be done to catch up.

 Constrained

**IR 7060/A0/06/706/001** Community WASH: 80 per cent of the population in 150 targeted rural villages (aldeias) in six districts have access to improved and reliable water source and have discontinued open defecation and practice hand washing with soap at critical times.

**Progress:** An additional 2,423 people have access to safe water supply through sustainable and environmental friendly gravity-fed water supply systems in seven communities. Water users committees (GMF) were established in 17 communities and eight of them received training in construction and management of operation and maintenance of water systems. The resource management and governance of GMF needs further strengthening by building transparency in fund use and enhancing participation of women in GMF: currently only 21 percent GMF members are women.

A total of 29 communities were certified as open defecation free (ODF) in UNICEF targeted districts. 3,213 additional families have access to improved sanitation in 62 communities across six districts through Community Led Total Sanitation. With the theme, "Sanitation is our dignity and our responsibility" World Toilet Day was celebrated by launching the National Sanitation Policy. On the occasion, local champions of ODF communities and small sanitation business groups from UNICEF projects were recognised for excellent work on sanitation by the Government. The event was televised nationwide to disseminate the message that changing sanitation behaviours is not always difficult and costly. Sanitation marketing has been established in 9 villages and additional 22 families have built permanent latrines using these products. Government partners have indicated that the sanitation incentive scheme planned for 2013 - 2015 will be used to strengthened sanitation.

The WASH programme supported the Ministry of Health in developing a short video on the promotion of handwashing with soap at critical times. The video was aired on the week of Global Handwashing Day, which is held on 15<sup>th</sup> of October annually.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/706/002** Boys and girls in primary schools in 150 targeted rural villages in five districts have access to child-friendly WASH facilities.

**Progress:** Through UNICEF support 1,585 children from 8 primary schools have a child-friendly environment with functioning WASH facilities. Field reports by UNICEF and partners suggest that children in schools with improved WASH facilities look cleaner and healthier compared to those without. UNICEF also supported district BeSi and NGO partners in assessing WASH facilities in 34 schools, out of which 15 were identified as schools with urgent WASH needs. Rehabilitation of WASH facilities in these schools is ongoing and will benefit 3,731 children once completed in early 2013.

Innovative information education and communication (IEC) materials were developed and distributed to

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

schools with a particular focus on safe hygiene behaviours like hand-washing with soap at critical times. Children were encouraged to participate in peer-to-peer hygiene promotion activities to make learning a joyful activity. Partners also organised activities in 8 schools involving more than 1,500 children during Global Handwashing Day to reinforce the importance of handwashing with soap.

The 2012 National stocktaking report of the MoE found that while 55 per cent of schools had water connections only 38 per cent of them receive water regularly. Likewise, 65 per cent of schools have latrines but many are not in use due to lack of water. Behaviours like handwashing with soap are compromised due to an inadequate enabling environment such as soap availability - nationally only 12 per cent of schools receive soap regularly. These problems are the manifestation of root-causes like the lack of coordination between the MoPW and the MoE and low capacity of schools to support regular repair and maintenance. In 2012, UNICEF supported the MoE in drafting WASH in School Guidelines. Finalization of the guidelines will be a priority for 2013.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/706/003** Government capacity to support WASH services strengthened and supported by sanitation and water resources policy, particularly District WASH Committees (BESI) are able to lead and support WASH activities in six districts.

**Progress:** The findings of the baseline survey (KAP) were useful in developing the plans for hygiene and sanitation interventions. Government approval of the National Sanitation Policy in January 2012 was an important milestone for basic sanitation, especially for rural areas which has only 23.9 per cent coverage of improved sanitation compared to 82.5 per cent in urban areas. The Policy was launched during the World Toilet Day in November 2012. During the event, which was supported by UNICEF and partners, the Minister of MoPW and Vice Minister of MoH inaugurated public toilets and inspected rural sanitation products produced by community organizations and small business groups. The event highlighted the importance of public-private partnerships in promoting sanitation.

Parent Teachers Associations (PTAs) have representation in all user committees where the water supply system covers both school and community. Past experience has demonstrated that school authorities alone cannot assure reliable and sustainable water supply in schools, largely because more than 80 per cent of water connections in schools are part of community water supply networks. Poor management of school water supply jeopardises the entire community's water supply, which results in communities disconnecting the school's water supply. Inclusion of PTAs in user committees is a good mechanism for sustainability of both community and school water supply. UNICEF is advocating for nationwide application of this approach.

WASH Committees (BeSi) have been formed in five UNICEF-supported districts. They are playing a critical role in planning and monitoring WASH interventions in communities and schools. The role of BeSi in establishing the ODF community certification process and monitoring its implementation is encouraging. Partners have highlighted the need for updating current BeSi Terms of Reference to reflect changes in government structures and clarify roles and responsibility of all parties involved. UNICEF will support partners to formalize BeSi and to roll it out nationwide.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/706/004** Effective leadership is established for WASH cluster coordination for emergency preparedness and response; children and women affected by emergency have access to sufficient number of toilets and hand washing facilities and children receive critical WASH related information and have access to safe WASH facilities in their learning environment and in child-friendly spaces in line with the CCCs.

**Progress:** UNICEF is the lead agency for WASH in Emergency preparedness and response (EPR) in Timor-Leste. The cluster coordinator's responsibility is jointly held by UNICEF and National Directorate of Water Supply Services (DNSA). UNICEF led the WASH cluster agencies (CARE, Austrian Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, International Federation of Red Cross, Cruz Vermelha Timor-Leste - CVTL, Oxfam, Plan International Timor-Leste, WaterAid and World Vision) in finalising the contingency plan in April 2012, which was further updated just before the start of the rainy season in October. The emergency stock was updated and agencies

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

agreed for UNICEF to include water purification tablets for 5,000 families' requirement in the current stock of relief items.

Emergency preparedness and response (EPR) capacity of national partners has been strengthened through a five days EPR training in September 2012 with the participation of 26 officials from national and international WASH partner agencies. Emergency focal points from 13 district water and sanitation (SAS) offices were among the participants. This was a joint programme of UNICEF, Regional Emergency Cluster Advisor (RECA) and regional WASH partners that are active in Timor-Leste (World Vision, Plan International and IFRC). The RECA project also developed the EPR capacity mapping of WASH sector partners in the country.

The national directorate of water supply services has shown interest to strengthen the capacity of SAS in EPR, especially in relation to the key actions during the first 24 hours of an emergency. The RECA project and UNICEF have agreed to support DNSA in organizing a planning workshop with national and district level partners to develop simple tools and checklists for districts to take immediate action. The proposed workshop will take place in the 1st quarter of 2013.

### PC 4 - Child protection

 On-track

**PCR 7060/A0/06/708** By 2013, children are protected from violence, abuse and exploitation through a comprehensive and effective justice system enabling laws and protect childrens rights.

**Progress:** In 2012, the Ministry of Justice, with technical assistance and advisory support from UNICEF, has led the drafting of the consolidated 2nd and 3rd State Party Report on the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). A solid Draft 1 has been finalized and remaining gaps in information and data are expected to be filled in the beginning of 2013.

Important legislation pertaining to child protection, such as the Child's Rights Code and the Juvenile Justice Law, developed with technical assistance provided by UNICEF, have been re-submitted to the Council of Ministers of the new Government, and are still awaiting approval.

In collaboration with the Legal Training Centre, UNICEF has supported the development of a 'justice for children' curriculum to be used for both pre-service and in-service training of judiciary actors. Together with the Police Academy, the development of a curriculum on 'policing and child protection' has commenced, to support both capacity-building of new cadets as well acting police officers, in particular Vulnerable Persons Unit Officers. Training is expected to be rolled-out in the first half of 2013. Challenges include the high rotation among police officers, in particular at the Vulnerable Persons Unit, and the inadequate number of judiciary actors, such as public defenders, to provide legal aid.

The Ministry of Justice, in particular its Directorate of Civil Registration and Notary, supported by UNICEF, has rolled-out the computerization of the civil registration system in all 13 districts, provided extensive training to relevant actors in the birth registration process, including Civil Registry Officers, midwives and community leaders, and raised awareness nationwide on the importance of birth registration. Access was enhanced through establishment of Civil Registry Units in four referral hospitals and two more hospitals in Dili.

UNICEF supported the National Commission on the Rights of the Child (NCRC) to raise awareness on children's rights, e.g. at the International Children's Day and the CRC Anniversary as well as through nationwide consultations with relevant stakeholders at community level, including children. However, effective monitoring of the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) remains a challenge due to the limited number of qualified staff within the Commission, its current status as a Commission under the Ministry of Justice, and the lack of a complaint mechanism under the NCRC.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/708/001** Laws relating to child protection priority areas are created and harmonized with the CRC, its optional protocols and other international standards.

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

**Progress:** On March 15th, the Civil Code, which complements the Civil Procedure Code already in force, was approved. The Code covers important aspects of family law, such as parental responsibilities, legal guardianship and adoption. Approval is still pending for further laws pertaining to child protection such as the Child Rights Code, Juvenile Justice Law, Special Criminal Regime for Young Adults aged 16-21, and the Civil Registry Code, which have been re-submitted to the Council of Ministers of the new Government. The Juvenile Justice Law and the Special Criminal Regime for Young Adults could still benefit from further compliance with international standards and be more reflective of existing and planned human and financial resources in Timor-Leste.

The Ministry of Justice, in particular the Directorate for Human Rights and Citizenship, has coordinated the reporting on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), with technical assistance provided by UNICEF. The knowledge and understanding of focal points from line ministries has been strengthened by a series of workshops on the CRC and its Guiding Principles and Optional Protocols, and the Concluding Observations and report clusters with special emphasis on child participation. Draft one of the report was consulted with representatives of line ministries in a workshop on December 14th. Contributions to child rights monitoring were also made by NGOs, led by Forum *Tau Matan* with support from Plan International, through the production of the CRC Shadow Report. The National Commission on the Rights of the Child (NCRC) has established Child Rights Networks in five districts and conducted consultations with relevant stakeholders, including children, to raise awareness of children's rights and to assess the implementation of the CRC on the ground. Feedback provided by children has been analysed and is ready to be incorporated into the final draft report by January 2013.

 Constrained

**IR 7060/A0/06/708/002** Improved child friendly and gender appropriate justice system with a proper regulatory framework and capable actors.

**Progress:** Though a proper regulatory framework for a child friendly justice system is not yet in place, a partial improvement is expected due to the approval by the Council of Ministers of the National Action Plan (NPA) on Gender Based Violence (GBV), and through the Government's commitment to prioritize the development of a National Action Plan on Juvenile Justice in 2013. The GBV NPA was developed with technical inputs from UN Women, UNFPA and UNICEF, under the UN joint programme to promote gender equality and women's rights in Timor-Leste. UNICEF provided support in the assessment of the situation of children in conflict with the law, which has identified gaps, good practices and prioritized recommendations for the development of the system.

Regarding capacity strengthening of relevant actors to handle cases of children in contact with the law, UNICEF supported the development of a curriculum for 'justice for children' for the Legal Training Centre. This curriculum covers modules on international standards concerning the rights of children in the administration of justice and special measures and procedural safeguards that should be accorded to children in both criminal and civil proceedings. Furthermore, the Police Academy, with support of UNICEF, has commenced the development of modules for 'policing and child protection'.

With the establishment of a Child-Friendly Interview Room (CFIR) in Oecusse, with support from UNICEF, now all district Vulnerable Persons Unit (VPU) offices have a CFIR, an improvement expected to considerably enhance child-friendly police services. The CFIR in Oecusse has been incorporated in a new office for the VPU, which was supported by the Timor-Leste Police Development Programme (TLPDP) through the Justice Facility Programme.

Overall, the number of cases involving children handled by the formal justice system is still low and more analysis needs to be done in 2013 to identify the reasons why.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/708/003** Birth registration for all boys and girls below five is achieved and sustained.

**Progress:** A challenge regarding birth registration has been proper data collection and reporting as the civil registration system (CRS) is recorded manually. In 2012, the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) rolled-out the

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

computerization of the CRS in four districts and UNICEF supported the roll-out in the remaining nine districts, supplying computers, modems and registrars. The capacity of registry and IT staff was enhanced on the use of equipment and of the Demographic Management and Information System (DMIS), supported by UNICEF. In order to further enhance immediate birth registration, Civil Registry Units (CRU) in two referral hospitals were established, with equipment and supplies provided by UNICEF. UNICEF committed support for the establishment of CRUs in two further referral hospitals and two more hospitals in Dili.

Awareness of the importance of, and procedures associated with, birth registration was raised among populations at the sub-district and suco level. The campaign was conducted by the Directorate of Notary and Civil Registration (DNRN) with support from UNICEF and will continue into 2013. A TV spot was produced, providing information as to where one can register a child.

To better understand potential bottlenecks and barriers in the birth registration process, consultations were conducted in several sucos by DNRN, while UNICEF and DNRN conducted focus group discussions with midwives and local leaders. Primary barriers identified are: a lack of awareness, in particular in remote areas; distance and related transport fees; delays in handing out birth certificates; and prioritization given to baptism certificates over the official birth certificate. Registration of children born out of wedlock still proves very difficult.

Inter-ministerial coordination has been improved through the amendment of the existing MoU on birth registration to include vital statistics. An inter-ministerial working group, supported by WHO, UNICEF and USAID has been established to develop a Strategic Plan for enhanced civil registration.

 On-track

**PCR 7060/A0/06/709** By 2013, children in Timor-Leste are protected from violence, abuse and exploitation and benefit from a quality social welfare system with special consideration for the most vulnerable children, including in emergencies.

**Progress:** In 2012, a broad and intense consultative process was undertaken by the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS) and in particular its Directorate for Social Reinsertion (DNRS), in collaboration with key national stakeholders, to make core system choices for the child and family welfare system and to develop a policy for Timor-Leste. Building upon the findings of the mapping and assessment of the child protection system conducted in 2010 and reinforced through community consultations conducted in four districts to solicit the perspectives of families and communities, the Child and Family Welfare System Policy (CFWS Policy) is now ready for approval and implementation.

The mapping of welfare and child protection NGOs, Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and other service providers has demonstrated highly inequitable service provision in Timor-Leste. While the information collected needs to be expanded upon, it already provides enhanced monitoring and coordination of services provided by NGOs, FBOs and other service providers for MSS.

Findings of the mapping of residential care facilities for children revealed that children enter into residential care facilities primarily due to poverty, family violence and child abuse and neglect, early marriage of the girl child, and lack of opportunity to study in one's home town. While these residential care facilities provide vulnerable children with an alternative system of care and protection, very few of the children residing in these facilities were actually placed in there by MSS and only very few of these children were provided with needed protection and support services. MSS' Child Protection Officers' (CPOs) capacity to monitor residential care for children was consequently enhanced through a training on residential care documentation as well as training of trainers on best interest determination and care planning. The first batch of 20 staff of residential care facilities received trainings within 2012.

3,200 children and 640 children have benefitted from social mobilization activities on child protection conducted by the Child Protection Networks (CPNs). Knowledge of children on referral mechanisms for victims of child abuse, neglect, violence or exploitation was enhanced through the development and dissemination of child-friendly posters of child protection referral pathways.

# UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

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 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/709/001** Reduced social acceptance among children, families, communities and policy makers of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation against children and women.

**Progress:** The Child Protection Networks (CPNs) in all 13 districts carried out social mobilization activities to reduce social acceptance of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation (with special emphasis on gender-based violence). The activities reached 3,200 school children and 640 teachers. Due to funding constraints and the limited availability of Government officials during the election process, it was decided not to target community leaders and caregivers in this year's campaigns.

The targeted beneficiaries' knowledge and understanding of child protection and child protection referral guidelines has been increased through the utilization of the child protection flipchart and the referral guidelines poster. The child protection flipchart, through simple and visual messages explains the definition of child abuse, the different stages of child development, and the roles and responsibilities of child protection relevant actors, while the child protection referral guidelines poster outlines specifically the referral process when a child protection case has been identified. All CPN members have been trained on the utilization of the child protection flipchart and the referral guidelines by the Child Protection Officers (CPOs), who had previously been provided with a related ToT by UNICEF. This year, UNICEF in collaboration with MSS developed a child-friendly poster of the referral guidelines. UNICEF further supported the printing of IEC materials, such as reprinting the child protection flipchart (1,000 copies) and printing the child-friendly poster of the referral guidelines (1,000 copies). As the campaigns were conducted in July only, contribution to the result cannot yet be measured.

Due to funding constraints, Child Protection Networks have not been established at sub-district level, however the existing 13 district-based CPNs have been supported in their regular meetings and activities. MSS approved a policy on the expansion of CPNs down to the sub-district level in May, to be rolled-out in 2013.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/709/002** Improved child and family welfare system with a proper regulatory framework and capable actors.

**Progress:** In a series of technical discussions with relevant stakeholders, MSS, supported by UNICEF, led the development of the Child and Family Welfare System Policy. Consultations were held in two sucos across four districts from August until November. Development of a related Strategic Plan was planned in 2012, however, due to time constraints it will be developed in early 2013.

A mapping of child protection services was conducted and a child protection service provider directory developed. Various international and national NGOs, CSOs and FBOs contributed its development. In order to enhance MSS' knowledge of the quality of care provided for children in orphanages, boarding houses and shelters, UNICEF supported a mapping of residential care facilities with recommendations on how to improve the quality of care and enhance monitoring.

Through a ToT provided by UNICEF, 13 CPOs increased their knowledge and understanding of best interest determination, residential care documentation and care planning. They later transferred their knowledge in an induction training to 20 staff from residential care facilities. A comprehensive CPO pre- and post-training assessment report was completed to identify further training needs. 53 residential care facilities were supplied with file cabinets and case files for improved filing of individual child case files.

With the support of the EAPRO Senior Child Protection in Emergency (CPiE) Specialist, the knowledge and understanding of the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) members on CPiE, humanitarian reform and the cluster approach was refreshed in a two-day workshop. Save the Children contributed with technical assistance to the workshop as well as the development of a strategic plan on CPiE. 13 MSS Officers (CPOs) enhanced their understanding and knowledge on psychosocial counselling and trauma recovery in a training course provided by UNICEF to enhance CPiE preparedness. Other CPiE activities were postponed to 2013 due to limited funding.

# UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

## PC 5 - Adolescent and youth participation

 On-track

**PCR 7060/A0/06/710** By end 2013, 80 per cent of adolescents and youth have basic literacy and an increased number of adolescents and youth acquire life skills

**Progress:** The 2010 Census shows that the youth literacy rate has now reached 79 per cent, very close to the target. Overall the youth population has demonstrated improved educational levels with 81 per cent, 61 per cent, and 36 per cent of youth (15-24) having completed primary, pre-secondary, and secondary school levels respectively. UNICEF has supported the basic literacy program since 2009 with the financial contribution of SIDA and the UN Trust Fund for Humanitarian Support (UNTFHS), through the UN Joint Programme on Community Poverty Alleviation (COMPASIS). Other partners working in literacy programmes also include UNESCO, and the embassies of Cuba and Portugal. The key national counterpart is the Recurrent Education Directorate of MoE. It has been noted however that since 2011, less and less young people have been participating in literacy classes. The field monitoring and rapid assessment show several key bottlenecks including lack of interests of young people, involvement of communities in the literacy programme, insufficient teaching capacity as well as improper coordination and communication between national and local stakeholders. A revised strategy has been developed to improve the programme implementation in 2013.

Life Skill Based Education (LSBE) is becoming more and more relevant to young people in Timor-Leste particularly due to the changing social context as the country transits from peace building to state building. UNICEF developed the LSBE training package which encompasses 10 modules and utilizes a participatory approach that together has generated positive feedback at the local and national level.

In 2012, LSBE has reached to some 11,877 young people through direct training and peer education by 2,177 peer educators. Furthermore, district education officials expressed their strong interest in integrating the LSBE modules into the extra-curricular civic education curriculum. Four other international and national partners (Marie Stopes International, GIZ, Alola Foundation and Child Fund) are presently using the UNICEF developed module to support LSBE training in their beneficiary communities. Based on best practices identified during the implementation of the First-Time Young Voters Initiative during national elections, UNICEF has offered to take the lead role in continuing to support civic education after the closure of UNMIT for young people in Timor-Leste. A further LSBE module on civic education will be developed and integrated into the training in 2013.

 Constrained

**IR 7060/A0/06/710/001** Increase the proportion especially of out of school adolescents/ youth in marginalised districts participating in literacy and skills initiatives by 30 per cent.

**Progress:** UNICEF, supporting the MoE conducted 65 literacy classes for illiterate young people in the selected communities of Oecusse and Ermera, two of the most marginalized districts. 35 literacy tutors were trained and classes of literacy level one ran from July to December 2012. Following the recommendations of previous year's review, a consultative workshop with local leaders suggested a strategy to increase the participation of young people and local communities. However, the implementation of this strategy was delayed due to the competing priorities of the national elections. Meanwhile, additional rapid assessments conducted in the second half of the year further identified key bottlenecks affecting implementation in the field, including: lack of demands for literacy among youth; insufficient teaching capacity; and weak coordination between the national and local stakeholders. Based on these findings, a more comprehensive strategy has been developed to include community based participatory planning and socialization involving local Youth Centres as partners, which will be implemented in selected communities in 2013. The project is set to close in August 2013, subject to funding availability.

The Life Skill Based Education (LSBE) activities ran well both for in-school students and out-of-school adolescent and youth. The Secretary of State for Youth and Sports (SSYS) was strong partner in the initiative, and 2,177 peer educators were trained in youth centres and NGOs of the 13 districts. They are expected to reach out to 8,700 young people in their communities. The training covered traditional life skills

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

topics (communication, HIV) as well as peace-building and pre-parenting modules - two specific modules developed by and for Timor-Leste. The training was carried out with focus on reaching out to young people from communities or groups with special needs and vulnerable to violence. Following the national elections in 2012, a new LSBE module of civic education is being developed.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/710/002** Adolescents and youth access critical information and safe recreation during humanitarian situations.

Progress: No humanitarian situation happened in the country in 2012.

 On-track

**PCR 7060/A0/06/711** Adolescents and youth have opportunities to express their views & opinion on issues (district & national) that affect them.

**Progress:** The most significant achievement in 2012 was the active participation of young people in the Timor-Leste national Presidential and Parliamentary elections. With the financial support of the Government of Norway, UNICEF in cooperation with the SSYS implemented the 'Youth and First Time Young Voters Initiative'. The objectives of this initiative were to increase access to information, promote participation, and prevent conflict during elections. Through high-level advocacy, communication and information dissemination, peer education and outreach trainings, community service, and sports activities, this initiative successfully increased young people's knowledge on their rights and election processes. This initiative also encouraged civic engagement amongst youth and enabled them to participate more actively in election processes. The monitoring surveys conducted by election UNVs from the field demonstrated 93 per cent of young people (16-30) increased their knowledge about elections. First time young voters' (16-21) participation increased from 74 per cent in the Presidential election (March-April) to 84 per cent in the Parliamentary election (July), while older age groups (22-30) achieved more than 90 per cent participation during both two elections. Risks for crisis and violence were successfully mitigated with no major violence involving young people during the elections. The strong partnerships with the National Election Management Body (STAE and CNE), the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) and other UN agencies (UNEST of UNDP and UN Women) contributed to success of this initiative. Time limitations, poor road conditions and difficulties in communication made it difficult in some instances to reach young people in the most remote areas.

The 3rd Youth Parliament Plenary Session was organized around the topics of "Environment, Health, Education, Security and Youth Development". The 127 Youth Parliamentarians also participated in national events such as the International Day of Youth. Working closely with UNDP, UNICEF supported the Youth Parliament to conduct a consultation workshop aimed at preparing Timor-Leste's delegation for the Rio+20 conference and the post-2015 national consultations.

In 2012, the National Youth Parliament continued to play important roles in engaging adolescent and youth participation in activities. Building upon positive results adolescent and youth development, the new Government has decided to setup a Youth Development Fund.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/711/001** Participation mechanisms developed for adolescents and youth across all 13 districts.

**Progress:** To support the national elections, the Youth Parliament Secretariat and CNJTL executive members formed a "success team" that both carried out TOT and reached out directly to 7 private schools, 5 public schools, 6 youth centres, and 3 learning centres (Sols) in 13 districts of Timor-Leste.

After a training in Dili, UNICEF supported 127 Youth Parliamentarians to visit six marginalized sucos (Villages) in border areas (with Indonesia) to facilitate discussions with local young people. Information was

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

shared about the Youth Parliament, the upcoming elections, HIV, health and education and local young people's lives and needs in their *sucos*. UNICEF also supported the Youth Parliamentarians to analyse key findings of the field activity through training on basic analysis methods. As a result, the Youth Parliament developed a comprehensive report and three resolutions that were submitted to the Council of Ministers.

Youth Parliamentarians received a pre-plenary training on leadership and public speaking where they learned and experienced how to organize youth-led initiatives in their communities. The 3rd Youth Parliament Plenary Session was then organized. The 127 Youth Parliamentarians also participated in national events such as the International Day of Youth. Working closely with UNDP, UNICEF supported the Youth Parliament to conduct a consultation workshop for the preparation of Timor-Leste participation to the Rio+20 conference.

Capacity building has been focused on establishing and strengthening the Youth Parliament secretariat.

The second round Youth Parliament election is planned in 2013. Preparation work has been initiated including the revision of election criteria and process.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/711/002** Partnerships and capacity developed in promoting youth participation especially girls in media, peace building/ conflict resolution and leadership.

**Progress:** The first priority of the AYP programme in 2012 is to support youth participation in the national presidential and parliamentary elections. Supported by the Government of Norway, UNICEF initiated a one year project of "First Time Young Voters initiative" to promote civic participation and encourage young people to participate in democratic process.

Communication materials (video and audio programmes, posters, brochures and stickers) were developed to disseminate key information to first time young voters on where, when and how to register and to vote during the elections. The audio and video programs were broadcasted during the election period. According to the monitoring survey, 61 per cent, 38 per cent and 21 per cent of young people reflected that they received election message through TV, national radio and community radios respectively. Using existing programme channels, community outreach activities were organized to inform school students and out-of-school young people through youth centres on the same message. 24 Youth Parliamentarians and 154 youth members of the National Youth Council (CNJTL) participated in the First Time Young Voter Initiative (FTVVI) of Peer Education ToT training. They were able to directly reach 480 young people in their schools and communities.

For the first time, UNICEF supported CNTJL in organizing youth observers for the Parliamentary election. In order to mitigate risks of young people's involvement into violence during the elections, sport for peace activities were organized in 5 districts. Three rounds of questionnaire surveys were carried out through UN Volunteers in the field that provided first hand information about the project's effects. The findings were used to support improved programme interventions and measure their effects.

The "First Time Young Voters Initiative" has been organized in close collaboration with UNMIT, UN Support Team on Election (UNEST), government partners (SSYS, MoE) and NGOs (CNTJL).

### PC 6 - Communication

 On-track

**PCR 7060/A0/06/712** By the end of 2013, children, parents and community leaders have heard and understood child rights, as well as express their perspectives through media and communication channels.

**Progress:** Few media channels are available in Timor-Leste, namely the National TV and Radio (RTTL), four national daily newspapers and 16 Community Radios. About 70 per cent of the population have access to Radio and only 30 per cent access to TV. The coverage of mobile phones has reached 61 per cent in 2010, but only 7 per cent of population has access Internet. Significant disparities exist in accessing

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

media channels. While some 88 per cent of population can access to TV in Dili, only 25 per cent can in Ainaro. Word-of-mouth communication is still the major channel for people to share information and knowledge in remote areas.

Following the national elections, the 5th Constitutional Government was established in August. UNICEF has proactively arranged cooperation partnerships with the new President, the President of National Parliament, the Vice Prime Minister and related government ministers. These efforts helped to highlight child development issues to the new Government.

In the new Government, a Secretary of State for Social Communication was formally set up as an institutional structure to coordinate media and communication service in the country. This provides UNICEF a new partnership with Government authorities in the communication sector.

In 2012, UNICEF worked with Government ministries to advocate for key messages on child rights focusing on Micro-Nutrient Powder, Pentavalent Vaccine, Birth Registration, water and sanitation including behaviour change, as well as youth participation and protection of children during the national elections. These messages were agreed upon and distributed.

UNICEF supported the capacity building of journalists and media workers to sensitize their awareness to children's rights, ethical reporting standards, and equity-focused reporting for the most disadvantaged children and women.

The global financial crisis has continuously affected resource mobilization for children. With the improved domestic economy and increased national income from nature resources, as well as the improvement of security situation and UNMIT's withdrawal, many donors have changed or withdrew their official development assistance strategy for the country. These lead to difficulties in raising resources for children in Timor-Leste.

UNICEF has strengthened its bilateral relationship with both resident and non-resident donor partners. Close collaboration with AusAID, the EU mission and Embassies in Timor-Leste including Brazil, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, and South Korea has strengthened the partnerships. The partnerships with UNICEF National Committees (Australia, The Netherlands, Finland, Japan and South Korea) have been expanded. Significant resources have been mobilized for nutrition and child protection.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/712/001** Capacity of media partners and children to develop evidence-based strategic communication approaches and implement communication strategies that increase families access to information that improve their caring and protective behaviour towards children increased.

**Progress:** In 2012, continuous efforts were made to improve the capacity of media journalists and children in developing messages for media reporting. Some 178 media practitioners have increased their awareness on children's issues through participation in media training and orientation since 2009. About 2,300 children were involved in the development, production and airing of the Voices of Children weekly radio programme, from five priority districts.

In 2012 UNICEF supported training Journalists on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and ethics-based reporting standards on children and women. The journalists also received specific orientation on equity focused reporting. UNICEF also supported the journalists to conduct field visits in a remote rural area. Through their direct observation and interviews with local communities, the Journalists were able to develop five media products including TV, radio, and print articles through the four major national printing medias.

UNICEF supported 436 children in four community radio stations to improve their capacity in developing radio programmes on the key messages for children in the "Facts for Life". The programmes were aired and well received by the communities. The participating children were happy with their involvement and proud of being acknowledged by their peers and communities. The two different handbooks developed for adult facilitators and children editorial team with the support of UNICEF were used to support radio programme

# UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

production.

The frequent turn-over of journalists has been a challenge to ensure continuous capacity strengthening. A media law with clear ethical standards is required. The system of Community Radio is still very fragile, with challenges including funding and proper monitoring.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/712/002** Children, parents and communities have opportunities to receive knowledge and express their views on issues affecting them through media and other communication channels.

**Progress:** There have been only four major media channels for children and young people, including a TV programme of "Timor's New Generation" (Timor Nia Otas Foun) on TVTL, Child columns in two newspapers, Wall Magazine, and "Voice of Children" in Community Radio. UNICEF uses these channels to maximize the coverage of child-related information.

In 2012, UNICEF provided 12 computers and 200 blank CD-ROMs to four Community Radio stations to facilitate the child editorial teams for producing their weekly children radio programmes.

Programme advocacy and Communication for Development (C4D) has become more and more important to support change of behaviours and practices of children, parents and other stakeholders. In 2012, UNICEF supported organizing and developing brochures and banners for the launches of Micro-Nutrient Powder and Pentavalent Vaccine, Birth Registration Campaign, as well as the events of the Global Hand-washing Day, the World Water Day and the World Toilet Day. These events brought great attention of political leaders and the public in child development in Timor-Leste. The TV & Radio spots and printing materials developed by UNICEF supported children, young people and their parents, as well as other stakeholders, to increase knowledge, improve attitude, and change practices on Pentavalent Vaccine, birth registration, and youth participation in national elections.

The diversity of languages used in Timorese society is a challenge for developing communication materials. Monitoring of media coverage is another challenge.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/712/003** By end of 2013, partners and donors have increased awareness of and support to addressing inequities affecting Timorese children

**Progress:** Concluding the national elections, the 5th Constitutional Government was established in August. UNICEF has proactively set up the cooperation partnership through courtesy visits to the President, the President of National Parliament, and new senior Government leaders. These efforts help to bring child development issues to the new Government's attention.

Concept Notes, Donor Toolkits, Factsheets and proposals were developed during the year to support fundraising initiatives. The UNICEF Representative paid a special visit to the non-resident Embassies in Jakarta that opened more opportunities for fundraising. The Donor Toolkits for education, health and nutrition, and water and sanitation were updated and shared.

UNICEF collected human interest stories from the beneficiaries in the field that helped attract attention from the donor community to the needs of Timorese children. UNICEF facilitated the activity of "Connecting School Video Exchanges" between Finland and Timor-Leste. As the first step, children of the two countries exchanged their observation of child's situation through video spots. In the year, UNICEF hosted the visits of Japan and Australia National Committees to Timor-Leste.

High quality donor reports have been submitted to donors to share the programme progress and results achieved for Timorese children.

## PC 7 - Planning, monitoring and evaluation

 On-track

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

**PCR 7060/A0/06/713** Social Policy analysis is conducted and strategic and disaggregated information on the situation of children and women is collected, analysed, disseminated and used for decision making, planning and monitoring to deliver better results for children, women and young people, especially disadvantaged groups.

**Progress:** Significant progress has been made in Timor-Leste on data collection and analysis. From 2009, three major national household surveys (the 2009-10 Demographic Health survey-TL DHS, the 2010 National Population and Housing Census, and the 2010 National labour Survey) were conducted, which provided vast disaggregated data on social and child development and allowed further analysis of the most vulnerable.

In 2012, UNICEF continued to support the National Statistics Directorate (NSD) on analysing Census data. The Timor-Leste DevInfo and CensusInfo are being further updated. UNICEF supported capacity building through providing technical facilitation on the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) training to three key ministries and promoting evidence-based policy planning. The Government has showed increasing interests in using data to support planning and budgeting, proved by the requests of Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality (SEPI) and the Ministry of State and Administration (MSA) to UNICEF on DevInfo training to support development of gender indicator framework and pilot district planning.

Social policy for children is at early stage of development in Timor-Leste. The main focus in 2012 has been to establish a partnership with key stakeholders, particularly the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and planning departments of social sector ministries. This process has been slow due to the national elections. However, good progress has been achieved with MoF through supporting the MoF-led "New Deal" initiative, strengthening existing cooperation on data analysis, and initiating discussions on social budgeting for children. As a result, MoF will lead the preparation of an updated Situation Analysis for Children and Women (SitAn) in 2013, and a seminar on social policy and budgeting for children is planned in early 2013.

The key challenge has been the limited human resources of the counterparts. There are many other competing priorities within the ministries, and the capacity for planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation at the local level is very limited.

In 2013, UNICEF will continue to strengthen the partnership with MoF through supporting the joint Situation Analysis for Children and Women (SitAn), initiating cooperation on social budgeting analysis and supporting to the "New Deal" initiative. The programme will explore the opportunity of partnership with MSA to support decentralized capacity building on monitoring and evidence-based planning and budgeting. The DevInfo project will focus on training and use of the data for monitoring the National Strategic Development Plan (SDP), the Government's five-year programmes, and the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs) of the "New Deal".

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/713/001** National capacity on data collection, dissemination and analysis is improved for both household surveys and administrative data collection systems.

**Progress:** Capacity building activities on national data collection, dissemination and analysis have been on track during the year despite the national elections. The annual updates of the Timor-Leste DevInfo and CensusInfo are still on-going (including the review and completion of metadata). An indicator template for the National Strategic Development Plan (SDP) 2011-2030 and a tested indicators framework for "New Deal" PSGs were drafted for further advocacy purposes.

UNICEF supported 16 district NSD staff members and 13 District Development Officers to use the Timor-Leste CensusInfo. As part of the UN cooperation on MDG-F M&E national capacity development, UNICEF provided significant technical assistance to train 45 National and Regional officials of the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS), SEPI and MoH on the second phase of M&E training focused on evaluation. As a result, SEPI started to work on developing a gender indicator framework, and MoH reinforced their decision on implementing bottleneck analyses and evidence-based district planning and budgeting initiatives.

# UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

In preparation of the next Country Programme, a Statistical Compass was drafted. This will be part of the comprehensive SitAn that will be carried out in early 2013. UNICEF has supported the MoF to establish and lead a multi-ministerial Technical Committee to coordinate the SitAn exercise.

UNICEF worked closely with UNFPA and NSD to further analyse Census data. As a technical review committee member, UNICEF provided valuable contributions to the Monograph reports of the Census. The major challenge of the project remains the limited human resources on M&E.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/713/003** High quality studies, surveys and reviews/evaluations conducted to address knowledge gaps and generate good practices and lessons learned.

**Progress:** Significant efforts have been made to strengthen the office capacity on social policy analysis and advocacy through the recruitment of a Social Policy Officer following the MTR recommendation. As part of knowledge generation in the area of Social Policy, rapid assessments of the National Budget process and Conditional Cash Transfers (with UNDP) in Timor-Leste have been drafted. Considerable efforts have been put in establishing a partnership with the MoF and key social sector ministries in social policy for children. UNICEF supported the officials from MoH, MoE and MSS to participate in the RO East Asia and Pacific Conference on Public Finance, Social Policies and Children (Vietnam, Sept. 2012). As a follow-up, a seminar is planned for early next year, led by MoF. UNICEF has been actively involved in the Fragility Assessment of Timor-Leste initiated by the MoF as the first step of the implementation of the "New Deal". UNICEF has provided timely technical inputs during related workshops and bilaterally, for the on-going development of the Fragility Assessment's indicators. Discussions with MoF have also been initiated on the possible use of DevInfo to monitor the "New Deal" PSGs.

Prior to the Parliamentary election, UNICEF prepared a high quality Hand-Over Report to support the government transition. Further, UNICEF has regularly updated the Government's Aid Effectiveness Portal, as requested by MoF.

Strong support was provided to the MDG-F Joint Programme final evaluations on health and nutrition, and on gender equality and women's empowerment. UNICEF technically supported the UNRC Office in conducting the Case Study Evaluation for the Joint Programmes financed by the Spanish MDG Achievement Fund.

 Constrained

**IR 7060/A0/06/713/004** Knowledge management system for children established, well maintained, and used.

**Progress:** As part of the programme monitoring and knowledge generation, a survey was developed to support the monitoring of the "First Time Young Voters Initiative". Through three phases of questionnaire interviews conducted by the electoral UNVs, valuable analysis was produced and will feed into the report documenting this innovative initiative. UNICEF closely cooperated with the UN Election Support Team (UNEST) and UNVs on this activity.

The external knowledge network has been limited due to the unclear national leadership in this area. However, the newly initiated SitAn Technical Committee can be the basis of a knowledge network for children in the future.

## PC 8 - Cross-sectoral costs

 On-track

**PCR 7060/A0/06/714** Effective and efficient programme management and operations support to programme delivery

# UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

**Progress:** Effective and efficient operational support was provided to implement the Country Programme. Country Management Team (CMT) and other internal meetings were utilized to make necessary adjustment to provide operational support to the programme when necessary.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/714/001** 1. Timely and effective procurement of programme services and goods, consistent with existing regulations 2. Strategic essential supplies and contractual services are available in support of effective and efficient implementation of CP 3. Essential supplies available in support of emergency situations

**Progress:** Total supply assistance in 2012 valued US\$1.8 million for both supply and services and represents approximately 15 per cent of 2012 country programme allocated budget. The general elections and transition to the new Government affected the delay in programme implementation and supply transactions. The percentage of local procurement decreased because a huge volume of procurements were assigned to Indonesia Country Office (CO) for supplying school furniture due to cost effectiveness and quality of supplies.

The County Office continuously updated its suppliers database and improved its knowledge of existing suppliers. The limited number of suppliers of quality remain a constraint in improving the supply chain response. There is also a discrepancy between the Government procurement policies and UNICEF's ones, especially in authorizing procurements at the district level. The office will continue to work closely with the Government in procurement and warehousing.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/714/002** Required operational support provided to all programme to ensure smooth and effective implementation by providing transportation services, all office supplies, furniture and equipment, and ICT support.

**Progress:** Operational support was provided to all programmes. However, due to the limited support budget, the operating cost for common premises and recurrent costs such as telecommunication costs, Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) equipment, office furniture and supplies, vehicle maintenance, and fuel expenditures are supported by the programme budget. Regarding staffing costs, except for core staff, almost all programme staff are funded by Other Resources (OR) funds.

 On-track

**PCR 7060/A0/06/800** 1. Effective and efficient Governance and Systems Representation and advancement of core mandate. 2. Effective and efficient Management and Stewardship of Financial Resources. 3. Effective and efficient Management of Human Capacity

**Progress:** Core staff members including the Representative, Deputy Representative, and Operations staff (Operations, Finance/Administration, HR, Supply and Information, Communication and Technology) were timely recruited to support the Country Programme, ensuring good governance and appropriate management of the organization resources.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/800/001** Effective and efficient Governance and Systems

**Progress:** The Timor-Leste Country Office (TLCO) continues to put in place the mechanisms of quarterly Country management Team (CMT) and Joint Consultative Committee – (JCC) meetings, and regular Programme Coordination and Operations meetings for effective and efficient governance. These mechanisms help the office to implement the Country Programme.

 On-track

**IR 7060/A0/06/800/002** Effective and efficient Management and Stewardship of financial resources

**Progress:** Despite the concerns arising from the implementation of VISION, data migration to support the Country Programme was successfully completed, and the accuracy was confirmed by Division of Financial and Administrative Management (DFAM). The CO has put in place sound DTA/Table of Authority (ToA) and

# UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

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adequate Segregation of Duty (SoD) to enhance and maintain financial transactions. However, financial transaction to Government counterparts using Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) continues to be a challenge as HACT implementation is not yet authorized by the Government. Nevertheless, Direct Cash Transfers (DCT) requests from the Government will continue to be supported by Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditure (FACE) form.

 On-track

## **IR 7060/A0/06/800/003** Effective and efficient management of Human Capacity

**Progress:** The office went through a year of high staff turnover (14 staff separated and transferred) and relatively heavy recruitment with 13 positions (6 international posts and 7 national posts).

The key focus of staff development was to build national staff capacity through sending national staff to Regional network meetings and other learning opportunities. In May, the office organized a two-day staff retreat. All staff participated in team-building, discussion on the result of global staff survey and office work process. In August, a five-day training on Programme, Policy and Procedure (PPP) was held for professional staff. It was also followed by two one- -and-half day sessions on Competency Based Interview (CBI).

One of the primary challenges is to identify adequate International Professional staff due to difficult living conditions (e.g. lack of sufficient health care) prevailing in Timor Leste. The recruitment process of local staff also takes more time due to limited number of skilled persons in the local labour market.

# UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

## Effective Governance Structure

For the Timor-Leste Country Office (TLCO), 2012 was marked by two important factors: One was the effective implementation of VISION - a new UNICEF global electronic financial and performance monitoring system, and the other was the effective management of the impact of the global financial crisis on the office funding situation.

The close management and follow up of VISION Users and Coordination Team allowed effective migration of ProMS data to VISION and to meet expectations on programme, finance, Administration, Human Resource management, ICT, Supply and sound management of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) assets and programme supplies. The structure, Term of References and management of internal committees such as the Country Management Team (CMT), were revised and separately reorganized. Head of Section (HoS) meetings were held on a weekly basis while Programme Coordination Meetings (PCM) were run once a month while meetings of CMT, Joint Consultative Committee (JCC), Operations and Staff Association took place quarterly. These internal tools insured transparent management of decisions affecting all aspects of office management in terms of human, financial and property resources, programme implementing performance, as well as monitoring and evaluation. Guidance and information were shared on overall policies at the regional and global environment level as well as the Country Office level.

Two essential elements marked the overall programme implementing environment in 2012. The national elections which saw the appointment of a new President as the Head of State, a new parliamentary chamber and a new Government eventually led to the closure of UNMIT. Internally, efforts were made to strengthen and consolidate team spirit in order to increase and improve office performance. This was evidenced by a two-day Office Retreat for all staff held in May 2012 with the focus on team building. To strengthen the capacity of the office to better prepare the new country programme, a five-day workshop on Programme Policy and Procedures (PPP) were organized for all programme professionals. The TLCO frequently updated the 2012 Early Warning and Early Action (EWEA) Plan.

The TLCO conducted a half-day refreshing session on Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)/Risk Control and Self-Assessment (RCSA) in December 2012 to update profiles in order to mitigate impacts of potential risks. The review of the 2011 ERM report in February 2012 has also bore in mind an appropriate dashboard to adequately ensure close monitoring of potential risks.

## Strategic Risk Management

The TLCO finalized the second report on the 2011 ERM in February 2012 by taking into consideration risk assessments associated to the 2012 national elections subsequent change in the Head of State, who set up of a new government. In addition to this, UNMIT and UNCT have revitalized the UN emergency contingency and security plan including wardens. Finally, the Country Office has conducted a half-day refreshing session in December 2012 to update the knowledge of staff members on ERM/RSCA and to adjust to necessary changes in the existing risk profiles.

The CO revised and updated the Business Contingency Plan (BCP) in May 2012 and also conducted a half-day refreshing session in September 2012 on the office BCM Plan. Additionally a practical exercise was undertaken to verify the functionality of the Communication Tree and to test the relevancy of the office network, communication system and vital files in the fields of Finance, Administration, Human Resources and Supply.

The overall office Table of Authority (ToA)/Delegation Authority Table (DAT) was also updated and shared with all staff to increase knowledge and awareness in terms of individual and collective accountability, internal control tools and Segregation of Duty (SoD). A close monitoring of VISION roles mapping and cleaning up of potential high and medium conflicting situations with the support of Global Desk and Regional Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) also helped to mitigate risks in delay of financial transactions. The office has also segregated the bank recompilation function from Operations and Finance as well as Asset Focal points, the Programme Counting process and management of Master Vendor Data. Lastly, the weekly and monthly budget

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

implementation monitoring tools set up in place and regular field monitor trips to programme/project activities in the field also helped to preventing potential risks.

### Evaluation

The Country Office developed the annual Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP) and monitored it on a quarterly basis at the CMT meetings.

As the leading agency for the MDG-F Joint Programme, UNICEF coordinated the Final Evaluations for the MDG-F Joint Programme on Nutrition and Food Security in 2012. The final report has been reviewed by the Evaluation Reference Group and approved by the Programme Management Committee. The recommendations of the evaluation will help development and implementation of the future programmes, particularly the coming EU-supported Nutrition Programme. Management Responses are to be developed jointly with other Joint Programme Implementing Agencies and the counterparts early 2013.

A continuous challenge has been the lack of local capacity on quality evaluation and research. UNICEF provided technical leadership in the UN joint efforts in developing national capacity on monitoring and evaluation. The M&E training package, including a module on evaluation, has been finalized in 2012. Training activities were provided to three key Joint Programme Implementing Partners (MoH, MSS and SEPI) and attracted lots of interest from the government counterparts.

A case study evaluation has been organized by the UNRCO in 2012 under the MDG-F M&E initiative to assess the MDG Achievement Fund's contribution at national level to the achievement of the MDGs, the principles of the Paris Declaration, and the UN reform initiative to "Deliver as One" through an in-depth, explanatory and participatory analysis. UNICEF has actively supported the evaluation through participation in the Evaluation Reference Group and in the development of a communication strategy. The final report of the Case Study Evaluation has been submitted and an exhibition will be carried out early 2013.

### Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

For BCP purposes, plans are underway to enhance the alternative internet connectivity (WIFI) through a Local service provider with a coverage area for all the UNICEF sections. Additionally, and for easy identification, the office labelled the critical LAN cable connections for the Security Gateway and Riverbed WAN Optimization Controllers (Network Optimization for VISION).

One to one trainings on the effective use of UNICEF ICT resources e.g. Microsoft Word 2010, Excel 2010, Power point 2010, Lotus Notes, Service Manager and Windows were also undertaken during the year, and the office installed a Cisco VPN Client for remote access of critical UNICEF applications/services, namely VISION, Lotus Notes and Share drives. Inter-Notes for critical staff for remote access of Lotus Notes was installed, and Cisco AnyConnect (for Remote connectivity of VISION and Lotus Notes) was configured.

As part of the Global ICT rollouts, the migration of File & Print servers from 2003 Virtual Machines to 2008 Virtual Machines on the Windows Server 2008 R2 Hyper-V system was undertaken, and as part of the UNICEF Network Optimization strategy for VISION, the office installed Riverbed WAN Optimization Controllers.

In order to provide a centrally managed and simplified mechanism for efficient distribution of security patches and software updates globally, the office installed the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server. The Symantec Endpoint Protection system – File & Print Server migration to Windows 2008 was configured and . the Domino Server was migrated from 2003 Virtual Machine to 2008 Virtual Machines on the Windows Server 2008 R2 Hyper-V system.

Sensitisation of staff on the use of Cisco VPN Client and Cisco Any Connect for the remote access of critical applications/services i.e. Lotus Notes, VISION and Share drive took place and in line with Deliver As One (DAO), the office held discussions with UNDP with the support of the Regional ICT Chief, Operations Manager

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

and NYHQ colleagues on the issue of sharing the VSAT outdoor unit.

The office will set up a backup VSAT system in 2013.

### Fund-raising and Donor Relations

UNICEF Timor-Leste continues to send its donor reports 100 per cent on time. All donor reports are subject to peer review before they are finalized and all donor reports for national committees are accompanied by human interest stories.

Despite the challenging global financial crisis and aid assistance environment, the Country Office was able to mobilize about US\$11 million Other Resources for the Country Programme in 2012, in particular in the areas with significant funding gaps such as nutrition and child protection.

UNICEF actively participated in the development of the UNMIT Transition Plan and the funding portfolio that was, for the first time, able to mobilize the UN Peacekeeping Civilian Capacity Funds to support the transition programmes implemented by the UN Agencies. US\$190,000 was used by UNICEF in the Child Protection programme. UNICEF has strengthened existing relationships with donors and expanded partnerships through effective advocacy and outreach.

At the beginning of the year, the UNICEF Country Representative visited Embassies in Jakarta to establish the new relationships with home-resident embassies based there.

Building on the successful experience in supporting the "Youth and First Time Young Voters Initiative", US\$3.5 million was raised from the Government of Norway to support the Child Protection Programme in the coming three years. Some US\$5.5 million will be received from the EU as part of their support to the Nutrition Programme in Timor-Leste. UNICEF continues to strengthen its partnership with AusAID, the biggest donor in the country, through close coordination and frequent information sharing. Currently AusAID supports UNICEF in the areas of Health and Education, Basic Education and WASH.

In 2012, UNICEF received three National Committee visits. Fundraising through UNICEF National Committees has been strengthened by the development of Fundraising Toolkits for education, health and nutrition, and WASH. Human interest stories and photographs were uploaded during the year to update the toolkits.

Fund utilisations are optimal with a PBA utilization rate above 99 per cent. The Country Office has established comprehensive mechanisms to closely monitor programme budget and fundraising on a weekly basis. Due to the change of the organization's financial management system, as well as the delayed programme implementation during the national elections, some Direct Cash Transfers (DCT) were liquidated over six months.

In 2013, the Country Office will review and revise its fundraising strategy to expand its partnerships to raise resources for Timorese children through UNICEF.

### Management of Financial and Other Assets

Financially, the migration of data from ProMS to VISION was successfully completed and the accuracy was confirmed by the Division of Finance and Administration Management (DFAM). The TLCO has put in place sound DAT/ToA and adequate SoD to enhance and maintain close internal control of financial transactions. In the light of VISION policy, the monthly bank reconciliation exercises were segregated and assigned to staff out of the Operations/Finance section.

Some US\$13 million was allocated for implementing 2012 programme activities, including US\$1,129,254 from UNICEF Regular Resources (RR) that was fully utilized by end 2012. Over 99 per cent of programme grants were utilized within the original duration of the grant life. By the end of 2012, no outstanding DCTs were over nine months.

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

The Country Office organized the assessment of one national NGO and facilitated two training sessions in Dili and Baucau districts for 20 government and NGOs partners on the management of DCT/HACT and on UNICEF financial policies. The monthly bank reconciliation reports and Interim Financial Closure of June and September were completed successfully and timely submitted to DFAM. Finally, as a part of the closer financial monitoring, the TLCO made realized savings of US\$15,000 against support budget that was transferred to the regional Contingency Funds.

Challenges remain in financial transactions. HACT implementation is not yet authorized by the Government, nevertheless DCT requests continued to be supported by FACE form.

Administratively, as part of June Interim closure I activities, the office conducted a physical count of office Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE), results were verified for accuracy and complete package was submitted to DFAM on time. The TLCO has regularly undertaken disposal of obsolete and damaged assets, including one UNICEF vehicle, through the property Survey Board process. Only one PBS meeting was conducted in 2012 as major cleaning of obsolete assets were undertaken during 2011 in preparation for migration to VISION. Assets counting processes were timely and accurately recorded in vision and reported to DFAM Asset management team. A total of 534 Travel Authorizations amounting US \$136,397 were issued, regularly monitored and timely closed during the year.

### Supply Management

Total supply assistance in 2012 valued US\$1.8 million for both supply and services, representing approximately 15 per cent of 2012 country programme allocated budget. The national elections transition to the new Government caused substantive delay in supply component transactions. The percentage of local procurement decreased due to the high volume of procurements that were assigned to Indonesia Country Office for supplying school furniture, due to cost effectiveness and quality of supplies.

The value of Procurement Services on behalf of the Government, via the MoH, increased significantly in 2012 due to the recent GAVI agreement with the MoH for a total amount of \$461,230. Government capacity handling customs formalities and managing warehousing remained challenging, particularly in the custom clearing process.

Following the increment in low value procurement from \$1,000 to \$2,500 (BookG), the procurement of supplies against DCT has been upgraded accordingly and approved by the office management to be implemented in 2012. This delegation has certainly helped the workload of the supply section in processing repeated small value procurement and has also sped up the program implementation activities.

The office continuously updated the suppliers database to maintain accuracy as well as improve it's knowledge of existing suppliers. With a limited number of quality suppliers, cost-effectiveness remains as a constraint in improving the supply chain response compared to nearby country offices. Collaboration with other UN agencies on supply/logistics aspects has not improved the situation due to different needs and the complexity of sharing administration charges as required by the agency who respectively manages the Long Term Agreements.

In the light of the June and September interim financial closures, the counting process of programme supplies in-warehouse was successfully completed and submitted in due time to DFAM according to VISION/IPSAS policy. As of now the total for stocks managed by UNICEF is US\$65,022.43.

Lastly there is a big discrepancy between the Government procurement policies and UNICEF's. Thus, the recent decentralization of Government procurement services allows district authorities to handle single procurement up to US\$250,000 without any bidding process, against only US\$30,000 for UNICEF. The Country Office just discovered this practice during the use of DCT for construction of schools in rural areas. Timor Leste is so far not yet HACT/FACE compliant, which restricted the UNICEF/UNCT's ability to assess partners' managerial capacity in order to align UN procurement and financial policies on the national ones. To

## UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

address this situation, and mitigate risks by increasing internal expertise, UNICEF has decided to recruit a civil engineer to supervise rural school rehabilitation/construction activities in 2013.

### Human Resources

The office staffing structure was slightly redesigned as a result of the MTR in 2011. The office went through a year with high staff turnover (14 staff separated and transferred) and relatively heavy recruitment with 13 positions (6 International Professional posts and 7 national posts). On average, recruitment recommendation actions were completed within 55 days upon receipt of shortlists for International Professional posts and within 70 days for local posts.

The key focus of staff development this year was to build national capacity. National professional staff were sent together with senior staff/Heads of Section to regional network meetings as part of the capacity building support. Several staff, including General Service staff, attended different trainings internally and externally at all levels. A five-day training on Programme, Policy, and Procedure (PPP) was held for professional staff in August. Two one and half day sessions on Competency Based Interviews were organized for staff who had not been trained yet.

The Country Office management team expresses appreciation and thanks for hard work by acknowledging staff members' contributions by email. After every office-wide event, the Representative, on behalf of senior management, sends a thank-you message to staff who are involved and participated directly or indirectly in the activity. The Performance Appraisal System (PAS) has been implemented and the completion of key assignments and performance discussions are monitored on a regular basis.

In May 2012, the office organized a two-day staff retreat. All staff participated in team-building, a discussion on the result of global staff survey and office work process, leading to the development of concrete action points. The most typical staff concerns were identified as a result of the 2011 Global Staff Survey including the staff association, personal empowerment, work/life balance, and career and professional development. An action plan for each issue was developed, out of which some have been implemented.

An interim salary survey in June 2012 resulted in a salary increase in a 3.7 per cent for General Service staff and 6 per cent for National Professional Officers effective in February 2012.

The JCC met four times in 2012. The meetings focused on staff well-being issues, staff development and security after UNMIT's phase-out. Transparent communication with Staff Association helped ensure a healthy, productive and enabling environment.

### Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

The global financial crisis negatively impacted the fundraising situation. The Country Office has stopped granting travel in business class where possible and closely monitors the use of office telephones. Control of telephone calls had allowed recovery of the cost of all private calls on monthly basis. The control in the use of office vehicles, and travel in business class, and close monitoring in the financial transaction allowed the office to save almost US\$15,000 against a very limited support budget.

### Changes in AMP & CPMP

There were no major changes in the office Annual Management Plan during 2012. Regarding the Country Programme Management Plan, significant changes happened in 2011 to reflect the changes in the 2011 MTR for the remaining period covering 2012-2013. However, during the UNDAF retreat held in early May 2012, the UNCT decided to extend the cycle of the current UNDAF and consequently agency country programmes to the end of 2014. This will allow necessary time for the new Government to consolidate and actively take part in the new UNDAF development process, and to ensure that the new UNDAF is aligned with the national and new Government priorities. At the UNICEF Country Office level, in the light of the prevailing global financial crisis, the Management decided to freeze all non-essential vacant positions as well as long outstanding positions without funding.

# UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

## Acronyms

AusAID Australian Agency for International Development  
 C4D Communication for Development  
 CLTS Community Led Total Sanitation  
 CO Country Office  
 DCT Direct Cash Transfers  
 DFAM Division of Financial and Administrative Management (UNICEF NYHQ)  
 FACE Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditure  
 GAVI Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations  
 GBV Gender Based Violence  
 GDP Gross Domestic Product  
 GNI Gross National Income  
 GS General Service  
 HACT Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers  
 HIV/AIDS Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome  
 HoS Head of Sections  
 IP International Professional  
 IPSAS International Public Sector Accounting Standards  
 IYCF Infant and Young Child Feeding  
 JCC Joint Consultative Committee  
 KAP Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices  
 KM Knowledge Management  
 LEG Local Education Group  
 LSBE Life Skill-Based Education  
 M&E Monitoring and Evaluation  
 MCH Maternal and Child Health  
 MCIE Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment  
 MDG Millennium Development Goals  
 MDG-F Spanish  
 MDG Achievement Fund  
 MLM Middle Level Management  
 MNP Micronutrient Powder  
 MoE Ministry of Education  
 MoF Ministry of Finance  
 MoH Ministry of Health  
 MoJ Ministry of Justice  
 MoPW Ministry of Public Water  
 MSA Ministry of State Administration  
 MSS Ministry of Social Solidarity  
 MTR Mid Term Review  
 NCRC National Commission on the Rights of the Child  
 NGO Non-Governmental Organization  
 NO National Officer  
 NSD National Statistics Directorate  
 ODF Open Defecation Free  
 OR Other Resources  
 PBA Programme Budget Allotment  
 PBS Programme Budget System  
 PMTCT Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission  
 PPP Programme, Policy and Procedure  
 ProMS Programme Manager System  
 RR Regular Resources  
 RSCA Risk and Control Self-Assessment  
 SEPI Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality

# UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

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TLCO Timor-Leste Country Office  
ToA Table of Authority  
UNCT United Nations Country Team  
UNDAF UN Development Assistance Framework  
UNDP United Nations Development Programme  
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
UNEST UN Election Technical Support Team  
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund  
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund  
UNMIT United Nations Mission in Timor-Leste  
UNRCO United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office  
VISION Virtual Integrated System of Information  
VSAT Very Small Aperture Terminal  
WASH Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

# UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

## Document Centre

### Evaluation

	Title	Sequence Number	Type of Report
1	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Baseline Survey and Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Study	2012/001	Survey
2	JOINT PROGRAMME PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN TIMOR--LESTE FINAL EVALUATION	2012/002	Evaluation

### Other Publications

	Title
1	Maternal Health: Birth Preparedness (Video Documentary)
2	Routine Immunization (Television Spot)
3	Standard Midwifery Practice for Safe Motherhood
4	Standard Midwifery Practice for Safe Motherhood: Audit Tool
5	Standard Midwifery Practice for Safe Motherhood: Notes in Advance in Practice
6	Standard Midwifery Practice for Safe Motherhood: Guidelines for Implementation
7	Leaflet on Safe Motherhood (Tali Domin Nian)
8	Health Volunteer Book on Safe Motherhood (Caderno do Lider)
9	Leaflet on Micronutrient Powder (MNP)
10	Banner on Micronutrient Powder (MNP)
11	Television Spot on Global Hand Washing
12	Flip chart on hygiene education messages
13	Hand Washing with Soap - Video clip
14	Water users committee finance management booklet
15	Poster on Child Protection Referral Guidelines
16	Poster on Child Protection Referral Guidelines (Child-friendly version)
17	Flipchart for Social Mobilization on Child Protection
18	Birth Registration Brochure
19	TV Spot on Birth Registration
20	Video and radio spot on "Youth and First Time Young Voters" and Call to Registration
21	Video and radio spot on "Youth and First Time Young Voters" on their participation to the Presidential Elections
22	Video and radio spot on "Youth and First Time Young Voters" on their participation to the Elections for the Parliamentarians
23	Poster on "Youth and First Time Young Voters"
24	Brochure on "Youth and First Time Young Voters"
25	Atlas on presidential & parliamentary election (youth friendly version)

# UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

## Lessons Learned

### 1 Youth and First Time Young Voters Initiative

Document Type/Category	MTSP Focus Area or Cross-Cutting Strategy	Related Links
Innovation	FA5; Advocacy, CD, C4D, Partnership and KM	
Contact Person	Language	Emergency Related
TBA	English	

#### Abstract

The "Youth and First Time Young Voters initiative" is a civic and voter education Programme aiming at engagement and facilitation of youth, particularly first time young voters to actively participate in the 2012 Timor-Leste Presidential and Parliamentary elections. This is the first time UNICEF Timor-Leste involved and supported the national elections. The experiences gained in this process are relevant to other post conflict and fragile country contexts and those countries with coming national elections.

#### Innovation or Lesson Learned

practices include:

- 1) Strong partnership with the national Election Management Body, UNMIT and other UN Agencies ensured good coordination and quality information developed and disseminated to youth.
- 2) Addressing both high level political advocacy and local level community communication and training created a protection environment for children during the elections.
- 3) Using existing programme cooperation mechanisms and channels allowed implementation of the programme within a short period.
- 4) Linking the short term election activities with long term youth development programme ensured sustainability of interventions with youth. Upon UNMIT's closure, UNICEF will take the lead of civic education for young people.
- 5) Strong monitoring and evaluation component in the programme made it possible to measure and report outputs and outcomes of the interventions.

Lessons learned:

- 1) Training materials can be more attractive and different materials and tools are required to facilitate the outreach activities
- 2) Coordination between national and local level can be improved in considering the challenges in the field, for instance, the availability of mobile signals.

#### Potential Application

It is probably one of the very few cases among UNICEF globally. The experiences gained in this process are relevant to other similar country contexts and those countries with coming national elections. From the experience of the First Time Young Voter Initiative in Timor-Leste, it is noted that the first time voters are most likely to be less registered for elections and thereby less participate than other groups. Also, the results of the monitoring survey show that special attention needs to be paid to young females during interventions.

# UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

## Issue

With the five-year continuous stability after the 2007 crisis, the 2012 national elections were planned as the last elections with the presence of the UN peacekeeping mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT).

Timor-Leste is a young country with half of the population under 30. About 42% of voters in the 2012 national elections were young voters. More than 140,000 young people at age of 16-21 were expected to participate in the elections for their first time. Young people are particularly vulnerable in knowledge of practicing their political rights and historically, they are considered as a risky group with violent behaviours.

## Strategy and Implementation

1) Advocacy: High level advocacy were organized to draw attention on the importance of positive involvement of young people in the elections as well as to mobilize strong commitments to protecting small children from election campaigns so to avoid unexpected injuries and school loss.

2) Communication and mobilization: Attractive multi-media, particularly those favoured by the youth such as TV spotshots and music were used and proved to be effective.

3) Capacity building: Outreach activities were organized for both in-school and out-of-school young people to raise their awareness and knowledge on the elections.

4) Participation: Youth Observers was an innovative idea to involve young people in monitoring the election process. Community service activities were carried out to directly communicate with their peers.

5) Partnership: The project worked closely with the national Election Management Bodies, the UN Electoral Technical Support Team (UNEST) and other UN agencies (UN Women).

6) Monitoring: The programme developed a systematic monitoring mechanism by working with over 100 election UNVs in collecting monitoring information about knowledge, attitude and behaviours of young people, in particular the first time young voters along the election process.

## Progress and Results

Major results and achievements include:

1) The proportion of the first time young voters (16-21) interviewed who had correct knowledge on the elections increased from 68.8% in February to 93.9% in May

2) The participation of first time young voters increased from 74.2% in the Presidential elections in March/April to 84.2% in Parliamentary elections in July.

3) Young people gained increased capacity on expressing their voices. After visiting the border areas, the Youth Parliamentarians submit the three decrees to the Council of Minister to highlight issues they observed from the field.

4) Young people gained increased capacity on participating in the democratic process. Youth Observers was able to play similar roles of other international and national observers, but from youth.

5) Risks of crisis and violence were successfully mitigated with no major violence occurred.

6) Young children were well protected with only three reports of child injuries during the election campaigns.

The programme was challenged due to the delayed announcement of election dates, leaving limited time for material development and outreach activities. Poor transportation and communication conditions also made it difficult to reach out to young people living in remote areas.

# UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Timor-Leste, EAPRO

## Next Steps

Building on the success of the programme, UNICEF will add civic education as a new module in the Life Skill Based Education (LSBE) training package, and mainstream civic education into regular LSBE training activities. The experience learned from the programme will be used in the second round Youth Parliament election to be carried out in 2013.

## 2 Birth Preparedness & Complications Readiness

Document Type/Category	MTSP Focus Area or Cross-Cutting Strategy	Related Links
Lesson Learned	FA1; Advocacy, CD, C4D, Service Delivery, and Partnership	
Contact Person	Language	Emergency Related
TBA	English	

### Abstract

Timor-Leste has one of the highest rates of maternal deaths in the region. Two-thirds of the deaths result from obstetric complications. However, one of the challenges is addressing the barriers for women to access health facilities for delivery care services. To tackle this problem, UNICEF and its NGO partner piloted a Birth Preparedness Plan (BPP) project, mobilizing village chiefs, health workers, mothers and their families in seven villages. Throughout the process, it was the communities that analyzed their own situation, found solutions, developed and implemented an action plan and assessed the progress achieved against the plan. As a result, institutional delivery dramatically increased. The project showed that communities are capable of identifying members who are most likely to be deprived of services and can plan and implement solutions at the local level.

### Innovation or Lesson Learned

The main lessons learned is that communities are capable of identifying members who are most likely to be deprived of services and can plan and implement solutions at the local level to help these members access services. The analysis of equity in utilization of health services is incomplete without an understanding of the causes or reasons for these inequities. On the other hand, limited infrastructure such as roads, lack of public transport and limited availability of health personnel and facilities at the local level remain as major challenges for the project.

### Potential Application

The project is expected to expand to other sub-district in Ermera, however, it largely depends on financial and human resources.

### Issue

Timor-Leste has one of the highest rates of maternal deaths with 557 women out of 100,000 dying due to pregnancy and child-birth related causes. Approximately two-thirds of maternal deaths result from obstetric complications. The remaining one-third of maternal deaths results from the worsening of existing conditions by pregnancy such as anaemia, malaria, malnutrition and diabetes. Most of the maternal deaths can be averted through timely care and reduction of the risk factors; however, one of the key challenges in improving the health centre based delivery care is addressing the barriers for women to access health facilities for delivery care services.

### Strategy and Implementation

The major strategies used by UNICEF and its NGO partner include:

1) Equity-focused approach: In Timor-Leste, institutional delivery is one the most inequitably distributed. UNICEF therefore supports a local NGO which works for pregnant women in one of the most

deprived districts with the lowest proportion of institutional delivery.

2) Community participation: Global evidence suggests that The Birth Preparedness Plan (BPP) involving communities are effective in ensuring women's access to professional delivery care and reducing the delays in accessing health care during complications. The BPP project was piloted in seven villages in Hatolia sub-district in Ermera, mobilizing community leaders, health workers, members of women's groups and mothers from the community and local NGO members. Using a participatory approach, communities analyzed their own situation or problems, found solutions, developed and implemented an action plan and assessed the progress achieved against the plan, with their strong ownership of the project.

3) Addressing bottlenecks: Since UNICEF's analysis shows low demand for institutional delivery and limited supplies at health facilities, the project supported both: helping communities organize briefing sessions and meetings for advocacy and community actions, and providing necessary supplies for delivery such as transportations, stoves and mattresses etc.

### **Progress and Results**

Positive results from the project include:

1) It was found that communities are capable of identifying the bottlenecks of low demand for institutional delivery and finding solutions at the local level.

2) Pregnant women's awareness and attitudes, namely demand for institutional delivery has increased as well as their families'.

3) Communities' awareness and attitudes towards supporting women's access to professional delivery care and reducing the delays in accessing health care have improved.

### **Next Steps**

The project continues to mobilize communities, using a participatory approach at the local level.