



UNDAF ANNUAL REVIEW YEAR 2

15 February 2011

Report

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Background

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the result of an ongoing consultative process intended to analyse how the United Nations can most effectively respond to Timor-Leste's national priorities and needs in a post-conflict context. It is guided by the goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration, which has been endorsed by the Government, as well as the Programme of the IV Constitutional Government for 2007-2012, the International Compact for Timor-Leste, the 2007 National Recovery Strategy and other relevant documents. The UNDAF translates these into a common operational framework for development activities upon which individual United Nations organisations will formulate their actions for the period 2009-2013.

Consolidating peace and stability represents the cornerstone for the UNDAF; under this overarching goal, three inter-related areas of cooperation have emerged as particularly critical for United Nations support to the people and Government of Timor-Leste during this five-year period: (1) Democratisation and Social Cohesion, including deepening State-building, security and justice; (2) Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Livelihoods, with particular attention to vulnerable groups, including youth, women, IDPs and disaster-prone communities; and (3) Basic Social Services, encompassing education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, and social welfare and social protection.

Not only does the UNDAF provide a framework for collaboration, it also reflects a consultative, comprehensive and dynamic strategic priority-setting process with a broad range of stakeholders, including members of the Government, national institutions, donor partners, and national and international non-Government organisations. The UNDAF elaboration process took place in close collaboration with the International Financial Institutions (ADB, IMF and WB) in Timor-Leste, whose work is complementary with the work of the United Nations in Timor-Leste.

As the UN delivers development assistance, it is committed to using a human rights based approach in which accountability to the beneficiaries and donors is fundamental. Regular monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF is therefore a core element of its implementation, under the leadership of the Government. The Annual Review Workshop is designed to help UN agencies in Timor-Leste, together with Government and other national counterparts, to review accomplishments and challenges in their programmes.

The purpose of the annual review is to:

- Take stock of achievements during 2010 towards the relevant goals and priorities outlined in the UNDAF, in a consultative manner with Government, implementing partners, donors, civil society, and other stakeholders;
- Identify bottlenecks and potential solutions to advance towards achievement of the UNDAF outcomes –in support of Government priorities- in the coming years; and
- Promote further cohesion between UN actors and external stakeholders around the issues concerned.

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Opening

More than 140 representatives of the Government, the donor community, the civil society, the UN Agencies, Programmes and Funds actively participated in the one-day workshop. This was a reflection of the comprehensive and constructive partnership that is in place in Timor-Leste.

Introductory Remarks

ASRSG/RC Finn Reske-Nielsen

ASRSG/RC Finn Reske-Nielsen opened the Annual Review Year 2 Workshop with a review of some of the achievements of the past 12 months and their positive impact on the ground. Those included adoption of the Justice Sector's Strategic Plan for 2011-2030; the adoption and early implementation of the Domestic Violence Law; the closure of the transitional shelters, thus setting a milestone in the displacement history of Timor-Leste; the 2010 voters' registration process; the draft National Plan of Action to combat human trafficking; the draft law on human trafficking as well as the draft law on immigration and asylum; and the 2010 Population and Housing Census as well as the eradication of Leprosy.

Notwithstanding the significant successes, it was also acknowledged that the implementation of the UNDAF has not come without its challenges. This is inclusive of those related to limited availability and capacity of Government human resources as well as the Government's budget cuts in key areas such as agriculture.

However, the major constraint highlighted by the ASRSG/RC was the mobilisation of funds. For 2011 only, more than USD 38 million are sought to be able to implement the planned UNDAF projects. For the remaining UNDAF period 2011-2013, of the approximate planned expenditure of more than USD 216 million, it is anticipated that almost USD 137 million will be needed to fill the gap of the last three years of the UNDAF. While Outcome 1 on democratic governance expects a likely gap of over USD 20 million in the years between 2011 and 2013 of a total of USD40 million, the predictions for this period are worse for the other two outcomes. Indeed, the gap extends to over USD 40 million out of USD 81 million for Outcome 2 on poverty reduction, and USD 76 million out of USD 95 million for Outcome 3 on basic social services.

These resource gaps are stretched across a large number of sectors, such as Education, Justice, Water and Sanitation, and Food Security and Agriculture based livelihoods, in particular for youths to name a few. While some projects are at risk of not being fully achieved, several projects in some sub-outcomes of the UNDAF are even unlikely to be started due to financial constraints, such as some related to food security, youth employment, health services, particularly for maternal and child health, nutrition and social protection.

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In light of this, should the UN Agencies, Programmes and Funds not find a way to mobilise further resources, their support to the Government will unfortunately have to be reassessed and adjusted. New funding sources should be explored, such as the PBF and new donors.

Furthermore, there is a particular challenge ahead with the planning of the draw-down of the peacekeeping mission in Timor-Leste, which is currently expected to leave by December 2012. In this regard, the UN Agencies, Programmes and Funds are expected to take over some of the functions currently implemented by UNMIT. Ideally, as peacekeeping phases down, development activities would increase. However, UN Agencies, Programmes and Funds, unlike peacekeeping, largely rely on voluntary programmes to finance their activities. Therefore, it is crucial to mobilise funds, either through donors or the Timorese Government. Without additional resources beginning to flow, much of the agreed programme will never materialise.

ASRSG/RC Finn Reske-Nielsen concluded by reminding that Timor-Leste has committed to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and that although considerable progress has been made over the years in several of the eight MDGs, the results also show that some targets are off track. Lots remain to be done to accelerate MDG progress in the coming years, and the UN Agencies, Programmes and Funds can play a key role in helping the country in this process. In this regard, the Government has agreed to embrace the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF), a framework that provides a systematic way of identifying bottlenecks and help find possible high impact solutions, leading to a concrete action of coordinated roles for the government and all its development partners for achieving the country's MDGs priorities. However, here again, without funds to support this initiative allowing the Government and the UN organisations to work together in partnership to reach these targets, the achievement of the MDGs is at high risk.

H.E. Mr. João Gonçalves, Minister of Economy and Development

For the second year, the Minister of Economy and Development co-chaired the UNDAF Annual Review workshop. He expressed satisfaction to continue being engaged with the UN system in Timor-Leste to review the UNDAF and noted that discussions aspired to bringing more development to Timor-Leste, particularly to the remote districts. The Minister provided details on the Government's two major funds and reassured that the Government was committed to promoting the MDGs. He also mentioned Government initiatives to develop the private sector.

The Minister acknowledged however that although the establishment of the Petroleum Fund had put the Government in a better position to finance development projects, the continued support of the Government's development partners, both in human and financial resources, remained essential.

The Minister expressed gratitude for the support that has been provided by the international community over the past decade and stressed that the ongoing development of skills and capacity within the Government was of great importance to achieve peace and stability.

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Presentation of UNDAF Annual Review results per Outcomes

Achievements

The key achievements of Outcome 1 (Democratisation and Social Cohesion), presented by Mr. Farhan Sabih (UNDP), included: the adoption of Justice Sector Strategic Plan 2011-2030; increased number of justice officials; passage, implementation and socialisation of Domestic Violence Law and Gender Equality Legislation; development of the 2010 Population and Housing Census; consolidation of the reintegration process for IDPs; delivery of 12 community infrastructure projects, benefiting conflict prone communities; inauguration of the Department of Peace Building and Social Cohesion as an exit strategy to social reintegration projects and a permanent government body for promoting peace-building and social cohesion; inauguration of the National Defence Institute for research and training on defence and security issues; and progress in the institutional development of the electoral management bodies

Following this, Ms. Cao Lin (UNDP) presented the participants with the key achievements of Outcome 2 (Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Livelihoods). This incorporated: the signing of the Declaration against Hunger and Malnutrition; development of legal framework for microfinance through support to the Central bank of TL BPA; disbursement of USD280,000 in loans by Micro-Finance Institutions; disbursement of approximately USD 560,000 in grants; inauguration of the Department of Peace Building and Social Cohesion MSS (exit strategy for social reintegration projects and a permanent Government body for promoting peace-building and social cohesion); 26,280 people (of which 13,851 are women and 1,214 former IDPs) benefiting from small infrastructure projects undertaken in 12 communities following an inclusive participatory planning process; draft NAPA document presented to UNFCCC; NDMD progress review of Timor-Leste's implementation of HFA and reporting on the country's progress on disaster risk reduction efforts to UNISDR; Tsunami Information Website translated into Tetum; and the creation of 2,126 training opportunities which were advertised through CEOP

The morning's presentations concluded with a presentation from Mr. Jun Kukita (UNICEF), regarding the key achievements from Outcome 3 (Basic Social Services). These were listed as: the modelling of the Child Friendly School (CFS) approach in 39 schools benefitting 14,000 children who now study in improved, safe and protective environment; training of 417 teachers on curricula subjects resulting in enhanced professionalism and demonstration of child-centred pedagogy; completion of the 3rd cycle curricula (Grades 7-9) and delivery to the Ministry of Education; a first ever Educational Statistical Yearbook (2010); implementation of a school feeding programme in 1,035 primary schools, reaching more than 230,000 boys and girls; establishment of 260 community literacy classes, reaching approximately 5,200 out of school adolescents and youth; achievement of the UNDAF targets of malaria case detection and TB treatment success rates; vaccination of an additional 27,700 women of 12-45 years with TT in 3 low coverage districts; restructuring and revitalisation of the National Food Security Committee; signing of the Declaration against Hunger and Malnutrition; the Salt Law was developed and endorsed by the line ministries (MoH, MTCI and MoED); 100% of midwives and doctors trained on EmOC; completion of the Demographic Health Survey and the production of more gender and geographic disaggregated data for health development; access gained for 16,500 persons in 40 aldeias to improved and reliable water supply sources; access to improved sanitation facilities gained for 15,209

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persons in 37 aldeias, and four aldeias were declared open defecation free; and the approval of the Law Against Domestic Violence (LADV).

Challenges

A common challenge that was encountered by all Outcomes was the limited capacity for planning and implementation of development programmes amongst government and civil society partners. Other constraints were associated with limited budgets, including the absence of gender-sensitive budgeting, and delays in the approval of legislation, inhibiting timely delivery of some of the UNDAF programmes. Insufficient quality of disaggregated local data was also understood to be of hindrance. In addition, on a number of occasions it was suggested that expectations of the stakeholders were ambiguous, contributing to an unclear delineation of role and mandate of key institutions, particularly related to accountability and security domains. Other impediments to effective implementation of programmes was the challenges of working in unstable environments, both in regards to poor weather conditions in 2010 and fragile peace in communities.

The financial situation was further explored, establishing that expenditure for 2009 and 2010 was USD 49 million and over USD 58 million respectively, while the collective planned expenditure for 2011 to 2013 was over USD 216. However, reflecting the concerns of ASRSG/RC Finn Reske-Nielsen, there is an anticipated USD 137 funding gap during this period which will impact on a large number of sectors and organisations.

In account of the challenges faced thus far in the implementation of UNDAF, expected implications and additional obstacles that could influence effective delivery for 2011 are: reduced food security due to the impacts of the 2010 La Niña season; 2012 national elections; slow progress due to persistent resource gaps, particularly with UN programme funding and insufficient budget allocation from the Government; and continued delayed activity implementation due to limited counterparts' skills and capacity.

Other requirements for appropriate programme delivery included: a timely recruitment of government counterpart officials; strengthening of the justice sector and socialisation of laws; agreement with the Government on UN support required in the security sector; close monitoring of the funding situation and reassessment of progress; reassessment of delivery mechanisms and approaches in light of government plans and new funding mechanisms such as the MDG Suco Fund; increased support to coordinating mechanisms in DRM, Food Security, Environment & Natural Resource Management; and alignment of agencies working in sectors to ensure national and sectoral strategic plans are implemented and strategic input is sought.

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Summary of group discussions per outcomes

Outcome 1: Democratisation & Social Cohesion

The group discussion started with key introductory remarks given by the Public Defender General on the importance of good governance, the need for strengthening and implementing inter-related strategies between governmental institutions and counterparts (stakeholders and international agencies) and the importance of socialising plans and programmes with local communities.

The Public Defender General also highlighted the approval of the Justice Sector Strategic Plan to enhance the rule of law and the effectiveness of the justice sector. This is a comprehensive plan with short, medium and long term interventions that will strengthen not only the justice system but also the state of good and democratic governance. National Priorities have also been aligned to the implementation of the Justice Sector Strategic Plan (JSSP). This plan is also aligned and will contribute to the goals of the Government development plan.

Participants agreed on and validated most of the findings of the 2010 UNDAF Annual Report. In addition, representatives from state institutions proposed to add additional key findings and observations stemming from key challenges.

Submission of draft PDHJ organic law to the Council of Ministers

Provedor for Human Rights and Justice (PDHJ) stated that the draft organic law has been submitted to the Council of Ministers. The law establishes a new structure for departments and directorates. In particular, the mandate on good governance and fighting corruption has been modified due to the establishment of the national Anti-Corruption Commission, which took over the mandate of the Anti-Corruption Division carried out since then by the PDHJ.

PDHJ regional offices have been established to enable communities to access services. In 2010 programmes in the districts have also been rolled out and now communities might access PDHJ services through the use of mobile clinics. The state budget for 2011 enables recruitment of new investigators both in the districts and in Dili. PDHJ undertook significant activities to socialise relevant laws, and it was suggested that the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) should also socialise laws, especially from the National Directorate of Land and Property. It should also work closer with the Faculty of Law for the socialisation of laws, particularly in rural areas.

Conflict prevention work in the Secretariat of State for Security

The conflict prevention work in the Secretariat of State for Security was not mentioned among the key achievements and results for 2010 in the UNDAF Annual Review and the Ministry of Defence and Secretary State of Security should be under Outcome 1.

The Ministry of State and Administration and Territorial Management (MSATM) representative stated that the decentralisation plan and policies are ongoing Government priorities as MSATM is committed to support local governance and decentralisation of powers at the central level. It was also mentioned

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that the Local Governance Support Programme project contributes to these goals and the creation of municipalities is underway, though postponed. MSATM is implementing small projects supported by international agencies and there is a good cooperation with them but some issues need to be improved and discussed with UNCDF.

In 2009 UN agencies and UNCDF supported the capacity building for the suco leaders but more assistance is required. UNDP/UNCDF support is praised to strengthen the decentralisation process. Most of the 2011 budget is allocated for infrastructure but the amount dedicated to capacity development of human resources remains small. Assistance for the oncoming elections is needed.

Private lawyers training in Legal Training Centre

The MoJ representative validated the results of the UNDAF report but complemented it with the increase on the number of justice actors. Training programmes for justice actors have doubled and now trainings are provided for private lawyers in addition to magistrates and public defenders. Laws need to be disseminated among the communities and the MoJ's 2011-2012 plan aims at enhancing strategies for public awareness among communities.

The Director of the National Directorate for Human Rights and Citizenship stated that the access to justice issue refers not only to human resources but also to infrastructure. MoJ has programmes and activities for the socialisation of laws and in 2010, a comprehensive information strategy for access to justice media and public has been carried out among districts and sub-districts through television and radio programmes. The strategy for 2011 will focus on 5 sub-districts considered as priority areas, susceptible to conflicts. Access to justice awareness campaigns can contribute to the consolidation of peace and stability.

Establishment of the National Commission for Children Rights

In September 2009 the National Commission on the Rights of the Child (Komisaun Nasional Direitu ba Labarik, KNDL) was established with the mandate of promoting, defending and monitoring children's enjoyment of their rights as commended by the CRC Committee in its concluding observations. The Juvenile Justice Legislation and Children Code are still in a finalisation stage and it is expected that the laws will be finalised in 2011.

UNICEF commented on the intervention of the Commissioner of the KNDL, affirming that the proportion of juveniles in conflict with the law is not high, yet there is still the need to have a law regulating the issue. UNICEF is supporting the drafting process and the consultation process with state and non-state actors. To achieve this objective, a genuine commitment is needed by the MoJ.

The Secretary of State for Youth and Sports (SSYS) representative highlighted that 62% of the Timor-Leste population is composed of youth. The Secretary is developing interventions in support to youth, as the establishment of the Youth Parliament in 2010, which sees the participation of 130 members, representing all the 13 districts, the majority being composed of girls. The Ministry is motivated to continue with this activity and expects to set up a related independent office in 2011.

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The Public Defender General added that in regards issues of access to justice, a strategic plan on how to bring justice to rural communities has been drafted and human resources have been already deployed. He stressed the need of strengthening the inter-link among Ministries in order to develop an integrated strategic plan, and the need for an increased number of justice actors. UNDP support is praised to provide trainings and scholarships for justice actors, particularly for magistrates. The awareness campaigns on access to justice through local radios need to be improved by maximising the existing ones, in order to reach the most remote communities. He also mentioned the infrastructure development as a critical issue, as well as the lack of equipment and human resources. International agencies' support is also requested on the recruitment process of justice actors and it was recommended that UNDAF takes the lead in the coordination of governmental institutions counterparts to address this problem as well as the establishment of a Superior Council. The Public Defender General reiterated the need of developing an integrated strategic plan shared by each Ministry and supported by international agencies.

The SSYS representative mentioned that a regulatory body on Martial Arts Groups (MAGs) has been created to regulate these activities. MAGs have to register to the MoJ in order to control the practice, but more support is requested to UN agencies for the MAG law socialisation. State institutions need to disseminate related information to all communities in order to minimise their activities. A solid network should be created and efforts should be made in increasing human resources.

Accountability for human rights violations was also stressed by a Human Rights and Transitional Justice section's staff member as an issue of concern, particularly in relation to respecting the rights of suspects and victims. UNICEF reported its close cooperation with MoJ, MSS and PNTL regarding the establishment of Child-Friendly Interview Rooms however more financial support is required.

Key challenges and opportunities for 2011 identified for Outcome 1 were: a decentralisation plan and ongoing policies aligned with Government priorities; accountability within state, non state actors, UN agencies and donors; strategic long-term approach to capacity development; lack of knowledge and understanding by communities of policies and legal awareness; results that benefit citizens (for example women, youth); and resource mobilisation challenges.

Mitigation and strategies to address the anticipated challenges and opportunities include: an integrated planning and coordination mechanisms between UN and national institutions; results on the ground; socialisation of laws for citizens' understanding; clear national strategies for human resource development; interventions tailored and customised to needs of vulnerable groups (for example women and children); alignment of UN capacities with emerging national requirements; and a bottom-up approach which involves meaningful engagement with civil society.

Outcome 2: Poverty Reduction & Sustainable Livelihoods

The group validated the key achievements of the Outcome and UNMIT conditioned the validation, recommending that the achievements be quantified more specifically with reference to the demographics of the beneficiaries, suggesting that this is more useful for donors.

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The funding gap

With a 50% funding gap for Outcome 2, participants suggested that resources could be mobilised from different sources, such as the Peace Building fund (NY), Government resources, philanthropic organisations, and the private sector (such as social organisations).

Utilising the limited resources differently would mean there is more focus and innovation, greater cost-effectiveness, the ability to explore local opportunities for working partnerships, a deepened *One UN* approach, and the commissioning of less reports and studies which duplicate existing resources.

Capacity building

Effective use of technical assistance and advisors entails management of international advisors; evaluation of the effectiveness of capacity transfer; recognition and maximisation of existing national capacities; and a re-evaluation of methods of interaction and support to national staff in order to increase levels confidence and empowerment.

Focusing on institutional capacity building encourages the use of local institutions (Government and Private Sector), who should be more engaged in direct implementation with UN agencies acting as oversight. Furthermore, UN programmes should attempt to align to Government processes thus building capacity without creating confusion and parallel systems. Increasing the sustainability of capacity building is also necessary due to the high staff turn-over within Ministries.

Programme sustainability

Instead of adding to the work burden, it was proposed that better support for the National Priorities and programmes was required, and the programme formulation must take into account existing capacities and have realistic outcomes. Discussions relating to realistic co-partnership with Government must be undertaken including expectations of both parties, and exit strategies including Government handover must take into account capacity and logistical abilities of the relevant Ministry.

A clear understanding of National Priorities must be achieved by UN Agencies, including ensuring that programmes leverage off existing Government programmes. It was also noted that it would be beneficial to research possibilities for work with partners beyond Government and utilising UN comparative advantage to fill gaps in Government programmes.

It was acknowledged that the UN is under pressure to achieve the MDG targets and, as a result, is pushing deadlines on the Government so it should be reminded that time-frames must consistently be re-evaluated.

Programme sustainability will be challenged when Government budget allocations per sector do not reflect the UN budget allocations, and UN investments in these gap areas will be lost if the Government does not invest in them as well in the future. Remote areas will be particularly problematic in the future when UN transport options are no longer available. As the UN is targeting the most vulnerable

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populations and reaching remote communities, there is concern that the scale down of UN resources will mean these communities no longer receive assistance.

Legal frameworks

The postponement of decentralisation has not only led to the slow-down of district capacity building and assistance, but also to a gap in terms of frameworks and clarification of the delegated authority at the District level.

Approval of land law will be an opportunity to clarify land rights, attract investors and allow people to use land as collateral against loans. However we must also bear in mind that this could potentially provoke potential conflicts when the ability to sell land eventuates.

Economic development

There is a potential now for UN programmes to “shift from poverty mitigation to poverty reduction”. This was raised with the assumption that poverty mitigation means stabilising efforts to deliver necessary services, whereas poverty reduction and economic development are long term strategies. It was suggested that UN programmes could move more into village-level economic development in terms of businesses, access to markets, and establishing companies that will provide benchmarks for good practice.

The creation of special economic zones for agro-food will allow for surpluses to be reallocated to processing facilities, facilitate Public-Private partnerships, have a positive impact on youth and rural employment and provide an opportunity to control the environment impacts. There was also further discussion related to using these zones for visiting academics, as well attracting private companies through autonomous licensing schemes.

Outcome 3: Basic Social Services

Overall, the key achievements and results for 2010 were validated, however it was suggested that the data could be further confirmed using the latest of various administration and statistical references. Moreover, clarifying certain indicators, such as “stockout” would improve the document, in addition to reviewing the UNDAF indicators for consistency, ensuring outputs are correlated to the outcome results.

One of the key challenges for 2011 highlighted in Outcome 2 was the lack of strong coordination and management of initiatives among different partners (i.e. dissemination of the Domestic Violence Law, school feeding and nutrition, Bolsa de Mae /Subsidiary for the elderly, and water and sanitation in schools and communities). What’s more, as most of the government budget is for infrastructure and human resources and there is very limited allocation for programming and interventions, funding gaps for Outcome 3 and actions must be addressed and the UN must continue their fundraising effort. This will affect the availability of resources and limit access to the transport necessary to facilitate outreach to the remote communities. It is thus also essential to address limited coverage of basic services (i.e. school feeding, supplementary food in health centres).

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In regards to human resources, the need to coordinate and assess how service delivery can be effectively supported was emphasised, along with concern over the high turnover of trained personnel (i.e. VPU and Police Commandants).

Knowledge and behaviour change needs to be contextualised, for example in better sanitation and nutrition practices, and ensuring the dissemination of the Domestic Violence Law takes into account traditions and customs.

Improving logistics and management, infrastructure and the quality of service (i.e. the coordination of Cuban-trained doctors) were also key challenges raised in the discussion.

Education – Progress in Child Friendly Schools

Now there are 39 schools, with improvements in teacher's teaching and learning skills, which are operating in a safe and protective environment (with WASH facilities). Although it was noted that school infrastructure facilities need some improvements, particularly due to differing figures (i.e. in the number of students in the key achievements – “more than 240,000 boys & girls”).

Within the teacher training program, the language is very technical and it was recommended that more detailed studies are conducted. The teacher training policy is still in draft however it was unclear where this draft could be accessed.

It was also expressed that the provision of literacy classes for people that are out of school is a challenging area yet it is nevertheless important to establish literacy classes in villages before schooling has begun, particularly as there are many children and young people that are out of school.

Health – Achievements in Tuberculosis and Leprosy, vaccinations, and the training of midwives and doctors on Emergency Obstetric Care.

Some mentioned that, based on their field visits, the zero stockouts are inaccurate. There are stockout issues at the health facility level (regarding contraceptives) and there are only 78 health posts with midwives who are responsible for stockouts. It was suggested that there is a need to rephrase the concept as well improve management. In this context, the report requires more clarification to elucidate the achievements and challenges.

As the drugs are actually available, the problem was seen to be with logistics in regards to the management of supplies and distribution, and it was recommended that Government officials were to be consistent with this. Modifications were thus needed regarding the and Emergency Obstetric Care training and Integrated Management Childhood Illness, and the achievement of the CHCs in the Results Matrix does not follow the output and outcome indicators on UNDAF, so this will also need to be reviewed.

It was confirmed that 80% of women are covered by TT however in point 3.2 on page 20 of the Results Matrix, the statement does not specify target population at district levels. It was agreed that it is better

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to say “50% of targeted population of the 3 districts were vaccinated” and specify the coverage, stating how many women are yet to be vaccinated.

Nutrition: Malnutrition and legislation of Universal Salt Iodisation

There are several points in 3.3 that need amendment and/or additions, beginning with the need to update figures in the first point of 3.3, as of December 2010. It was also confirmed that in this period 82%, not 46%, of children aged 6-59 months received Vitamin A. At the end of this year it is anticipated that the percentage of children in the same age bracket who have received de-worming will increase from 39% to 70%.

It was clarified that the achievements discussed should be those of Year 2 however some mentioned there are difficulties in this as it should be cumulative, reflecting Year 1 and 2 together, yet this depends on indicators and available data. It was also confirmed that 13 sucos in Baucau, as opposed to 5, have been trained in food processing (see final point of 3.3 in the Results Matrix).

Water & Sanitation

It was agreed that the highlight of this section was the declaration of open defecation free areas in four aldeias in Tulataqui Suco, Remexio sub-district, in the district of Aileu. Water and Sanitation initiatives have been implemented in collaboration with UNICEF and other NGOs and WASH is a very relevant component of education, however there are many problems. For example, not many schools have good water and children have to bring water from home, which inevitably affects the school program. It is thus necessary to identify schools that have water and sanitation as this is an important area.

The School WASH indicators are not included in the report but the report does include the community WASH indicators. WASH indicators and achievements are under the Education part of the report yet it was suggested that these should also be connected to the Education and Health sections.

There are 40 areas that have WASH, inclusive of schools. As water and toilets are now like a package, challenges arise as children still have to use toilets, even if there is no water. Nevertheless, it was emphasised that there are separate water systems for schools, in case the school is isolated from community.

Social Protection

It was agreed that outcomes focused on issues of domestic violence against children and women was an area with high achievements. Dissemination of materials and further action will continue to be of importance. The Child Protection networks are in place at the district level and the domestic violence law was socialised in 2010. Target villages were identified to further develop their understanding of domestic violence and now there is the need to assess more information. In this context, a focal point was appointed in 2010 who worked to identify the issues and problems from the districts, and to promote support services. Funds have been provided from the Parliament to support these policies and cars in the districts have been assigned to this program, inclusive of gender and women’s

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empowerment. Cooperation from many NGOs was crucial for the success of this and appreciation was shared amongst the group.

The Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) worked with children in the districts to assist with domestic violence issues and training on animators in regards to child protection has taken place to assure social protection at the district level.

It was confirmed that the Bolsa da Mae program, in which much has already been achieved, will continue through to 2013. In this regard, it was suggested that the indicators should be simplified as there are technical issues in the districts, for example regarding the naming of documents. In addition, there are financial issues, and the identification of beneficiaries is contentious. The MoSS mentioned they had received a lot of information from the Ministry of Education (MoE) and it is important for them to work together. In response, Bolsa da Mae expressed their existing collaboration efforts with both the MoE and UNICEF, however as the data in their system has been manually input, improvements to the system are necessary in order to simplify documents. The stakeholders are working together with the village chiefs to implement the policy and also with the World Bank to develop the fingerprinting system. Due to the large amount of technical issues, decisions on these things will not be reached immediately.

It will be important to continue working with the Parliament on data and programs, and the Ministry of Finance (MoF) must create the appropriate criteria to facilitate the exploration of potential solutions of problems. It is thus crucial that the MoSS, MoE, MoF and sucos work collaboratively through participatory seminars in order to effectively coordinate programs and improve their initiatives.

The National Conference on Reproductive Health was also highlighted as an achievement under the topic of domestic violence.

Plenary and Closing Remarks

Following the presentation of the results of the discussion within each outcome group session, the floor was open to suggestion and comments. Among the points made, the PNTL representative who works with the Vulnerable Persons Unit (VPU) stressed the importance of advocacy with regard to autopsy. A representative of OHCHR/HRTJS highlighted the need to include people with disabilities in the gender considerations and invited the civil society to get further involved in this regard. The need for civic education was also often pointed out, as well as the clear link between security and development. The issue of the use of mother tongue and the language policy was also referred to. A number of representatives of the line Ministries highlighted and requested the need for inter-Ministerial coordination. Some representatives of the Government pointed out high expectations of the international community. The need to scale up the capacity building activities amongst all State institutions was also highlighted as well as the need to overcome the issues of access and transport to remote areas.

ASRSG/RC Finn Reske-Nielsen took good note of all the points made and added the need for better socialisation of laws. He also reiterated the importance of addressing the issue of nutrition and school

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feeding and insisted on the importance of Government leadership and ownership. The issue of equity in development was also critical. The development process must indeed reach each Timorese. The ASRSG/RC also highlighted the land issue as well as the need to develop the private sector.

ASRSG/RC Finn Reske-Nielsen reminded participants that lots had been achieved over the last 10 years and that capacity has been built. In 2010, around USD 60 million had been delivered by the UNCT, which represents 29% of ODA, one of the highest rates in the world.

In conclusion, ASRSG/RC Finn Reske-Nielsen expressed high appreciation and satisfaction towards the very encouraging turnout in the opening and closing session (more than 140 participants). Furthermore, more than 50 participants from the line Ministries, UN Agencies, Programmes and Funds actively participated in each one of the group discussions. Almost all national counterparts took the floor, shared their views and gave very constructive feedback. Government representatives, in particular, very much contributed to the discussions.

Overall, the discussions throughout the day were very positive and constructive, and the amended results included in the matrix have been validated.
