**Annex 1 - Program Summary Statistics - Access to safe water (BESIK and GoRDTL systems)**

| **system functioning status legendSystem functioning status** system functioning status |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |

|  | **Indicator** | **BESIK** | **GoTL** | **Total** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. of systems constructed/rehabilitated | 62 | 142 | 204 |
| Additional people with access to safe water | 77,423 | 145,486 | 222,909 |
| Additional schools with access to safe water | 58 | 0 | 58 |
| Additional health centres/posts with access to safe water | 44 | 0 | 44 |
| % of systems fully functioning after 1 year | 86% | 80% | 82% |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Indicator** | **Total** |  |  |
| % of GMFs fully functioning after 1 year |  |  |  |
| * % collecting funds | 48% |  |  |
| * % meeting regularly | 63% |  |  |
| % of rural population with access to safe water  (Based on 2010 census data) | 73% |  |  |

**Annex 2 - Program Summary Statistics: Sanitation and Hygiene**

| **Locations of communities with ODF Status**  ODF status legendlocations of communities with ODF status |
| --- |

|  | **Indicator** | **BESIK** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Additional people with access to basic sanitation (unimproved & improved) | 67,068 |
| Additional people with access to improved sanitation (JMP) | 35,995 |
| Number of communities in target areas declaring %100 open defecation free status | 165 |
| Additional households in target areas with a hand washing facility and soap | 5751 HHs |
| 80% of households (care givers) can recall at least 2 key hygiene and sanitation messages | 90% |
| Number of people with increased knowledge of hygiene practices | 387,292 |

**ANNEX 3: BESIK Performance Assessment Framework (June 2012)**

| **Program Outcome Hierarchy** | **Key Performance Indicators and Questions** | **2007 (Baseline)** | **To Date** | **Target (June 2012)** | **Status** | **\*Rating** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal**  Improve the health and quality of life of rural people in Timor-Leste | % of children < 5 years old with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks\* | Not available | **2009** **14.5%** (Source:2009/10 DHS)  29,169 cases (14.6% of population <5) were reported by clinics during Jan-Sep 2010)  **2012 12.6%** (Source: 2012 BESIK Hygiene and Sanitation Evaluation) | Reduction to 10% in target areas |  |  |
| Time taken to collect water | Not available | 64.4% of rural HHs collect water in under 30 mins (Source:2009/10 DHS) | 70% of rural HHs collect water in under 30 minutes |  |  |
| **Purpose**  Sustainably enhanced access to safe water, improved sanitation use and hygiene behaviour in rural communities in Timor-Leste | % of rural population with access to safe water (MDG indicator)\* | 57% | 73%[[1]](#footnote-1) | 70% |  |  |
| % of rural population with access to improved sanitation (MDG indicator) | 39 | 35.8  (Source:2009/10 DHS) | 45 |  |  |
| # of communities in rural areas declaring %100 open defecation free status[[2]](#footnote-2) | 0 | 258 across sector (165 BESIK supported) | N/A[[3]](#footnote-3) |  |  |
| # of additional households in rural areas with a hand washing facility and soap | 0 | 13000 HHs | 3000 |  |  |
| **Component 1: Enabling Sector Environment** | | | | | | |
| **Objective 1**  A more enabling sector environment for sustainable and equitable delivery of RWASH services | Breakdown of BESIK commitment to water supply: sanitation and hygiene\* | 0 | Water:77%  Sanitation & Hygiene: 23% | Water 70%:  Sanitation& Hygiene: 30% |  | A |
| How has BESIK supported changes in GoRDTL RWASH policies and institutional capacity?\* |  |  | Analysis and report available |  | A |
| **Outcome 1.1**  Key RWASH policies and strategic frameworks in place | ***Outcome Indicators***  To what extent are government and the sector utilizing policies and guidelines in RWASH planning and delivery? |  |  | Analysis and report available in March 2012 | Ongoing | B |
| ***Key Output Indicators***  National Water Supply Policy, National Sanitation Policy and National Water Policy approved | Key policies need to be revised or developed | National Water Supply Policy – Draft completed & under consultation  Sanitation Policy – approved by CoM & Gazetted  Water Resources Policy – Ready for approval by CoM | All policies approved | Ongoing | B |
| RWASH Sector Strategy and BCC strategy approved and socialised | No strategies | RWASH sector strategy and BCC strategy approved and socialised  National Sanitation Strategy started | Strategies approved & socialised | Achieved | A |
| **Outcome 1.2**  Training institutions and individuals providing specialized training in RWASH delivery | ***Outcome Indicators***  # of people trained in RWASH delivery by local training institutions & master trainers (breakdown given in BESIK Training Report) | 0 | 7275 (2283F/4982M) participants since project start | 3500 (1400/2100) | Completed | A |
| ***Key Output Indicators***  # of customized RWASH training courses available through training institutions | 0 | 21 | 20 | Completed | A |
| # of RWASH master trainers able to train others | 0 | CAP 29 (10F)  GMF O&M 24 (1F)  CLTS 10 (2F)  Environmental Health 57 (16F)  Environmental Health District Trainers 256 (96F) | CAP 29  GMF O&M 23  CLTS 10  Environmental Health 35 | Completed | A |
| % of women participating in training delivered by BESIK | 0 | 2009: 19% of 1578 participants  2010: 35% of 2671 participants  2011: 36% of 2212 participants  2012: 33% of 794 participants | 40% | Completed | B |
| **Outcome 1.3**  RWASH agencies promoting gender equality in RWASH delivery | ***Outcome Indicators***  How have women and men been involved in planning, decision making, implementation and ongoing management of water and sanitation services and any hygiene promotion?\* |  |  | Analysis and report available in March 2012 | Ongoing | A |
| To what extent are women engaged in all aspects of RWASH service delivery and demand? |  |  | Analysis and report available in March 2012 | Ongoing | A |
| ***Key Output Indicators***  # of community facilitators using gender tools in community engagement | 0 | 259 | 180 | Ongoing | A |
| Gender activities included in DNSAS planning & budgets? | No Inclusion | Gender included in AAP | Increased DNSAS expenditure on promoting gender equity | Ongoing | A |
| **Outcome 1.4**  DNSAS and SAS improving HR practices, financial planning and reporting | ***Outcome Indicators***  Improvements in DNSAS budgets, financial plans and reports as assessed against agreed quality criteria | Poor quality | Budget working group established  Budget workshops conducted with district participation  Parliament passed budget in Dec 12. Capital for rural water and allocation to O&M in 2013 Annual Action Plan | Budgets, plans & reports meet agreed standards | Ongoing | B |
| ***Key Output Indicators***  % of DNSAS rural water budget bid allocated to increasing sustainability (design O&M, community engagement, gender activities and SDF costs in comparison to capital budget) | 0% | 15.24% in 2013 budget bid (2.81% community management; 1.67% survey design & supervision; 10.76% O&M)  In 2012 while included in AAP, approved budget did not included O&M & survey & design. | 15% | Ongoing | C |
| 13 SAS offices regularly submitting monthly financial reports | 0 | 100% of SAS offices submitting regular reports on time. Quality criteria have negotiated and agreed to.  Monthly reconciliation forms improved | 13 | Ongoing | A |
| **Outcome 1.5**  DNSAS and DNSC coordinating the preparation and monitoring of sector plans | ***Outcome Indicators***  # of RWASH agencies submitting plans and updates using the Sector Planning and Reporting Tool | 0 | 10 agencies | 12 agencies | Ongoing | A |
| ***Key Output Indicators***  WASH information system (SIB) established and maintained by DNSAS | No functioning WASH Info systems | 97% of rural aldeias entered in SIB  SMS testing commenced.  Information Management and SIB program mentor engaged  SIB still being maintained by BESIK | SIB maintained by DNSAS | Ongoing | B |
| WASH coordination groups functioning and chaired by DNSAS & DNSC | WASH forum not functioning | Forum chaired now by DNSAS with significant secretarial support from BESIK | Forum chaired by DNSAS/DNSC | Ongoing | B |
| **Outcome 1.6**  District RWASH agencies coordinating and integrating the delivery of RWASH services to communities | ***Outcome Indicators***  # of communities targeted for all components of RWASH (water, sanitation and hygiene services) | 0 | 97 | 110 | Ongoing | A |
| # of SAS districts plans integrated with district planning processes | Limited integration in all districts | Improved harmony in identification of priorities but need more clarity in District level planning responsibilities between District Administration and SAS.  Presence of SDFs has promoted coordination at Sub District level and information flow to SAS. | 12 districts | Ongoing | B |
| ***Key Output Indicators***  Mechanisms for targeting RWASH delivery established in 13 districts | No mechanism established | MoH now implementing CLTS and PAKSI in communities with a new water supply in 7 districts  More collaboration between MoI and MSS to deliver vulnerable Household Toilet scheme.  Trainers national workshop established a framework for District coordination workshops for BESIK2 | 12 districts | Ongoing | B |
| Mechanism for integration of SAS district plans with district planning processes established in 13 districts | No mechanism established | SIB data used to identify and verify SAS priorities in 12 districts. SIBS has been updated in over 50% of aldeias in last 3 months. | 12 districts | Ongoing | B |
| **Outcome 1.7**  Increased MoI capacity in water resource management | ***Outcome Indicators***  Water vulnerability assessment completed and options for improved water resources management identified | Inadequate data to assess vulnerability | Vulnerability index completed. Increased awareness of DNGRA staff in vulnerability assessment and water resource management studies. Water Resource Policy and Law finalised after stakeholder consultation  . | Assessment available | Ongoing | A |
| ***Key Output Indicators***  National hydro-geological map available | Limited hydro-geological data available | Waiting for Geoscience Australia to print final version | Hydro-geological map providing national coverage | Ongoing | A |
|  | Database on groundwater storage and quality established and maintained | No database available | National field trips completed and water quality data obtained. Database consultant recruited and presented draft report. Procedure for 6 monthly sampling developed. | Database established and maintained by DNGRA | Ongoing | A |
| **Component 2: Access to safe water** | | | | | | |
| **Objective 2**  Sustainable water systems delivered to targeted communities | 65,000 of additional people in target areas with access to safe water supply through BESIK/WSI systems\* | 0 | 77,423 | 65,000 | Ongoing | A |
| 130,000 of additional people in target areas with access to safe water supply through BESIK support to GoRDTL systems\* | 0 | 145,486  (Includes 26,600 through systems currently under construction) | 130,000 | Ongoing | A |
| # of additional schools and health posts in target areas with access to safe water\* | 0 | 58 schools  30 health posts  14 health centres | 40 schools/25 health facilities | Ongoing | A |
| 80% of new systems fully functioning after 1 year | 30% | 86% of 2009/2010 systems with support from BESIK are fully functioning, with 10% of systems partially functioning, and 3 % of systems not functioning.  80% of 2010 CFET systems are fully functioning, 12% are partially functioning and 8 % are not functioning | 80% | Ongoing | A |
| Have some rural water systems been more successful than others? Why? |  |  | Analysis and report available | Achieved | A |
| **Outcome 2.1**  Communities planning and implementing water supplies using a socially and gender inclusive process | ***Outcome Indicators***  150 communities supported to plan and implement water supplies using a socially and gender inclusive process | 0 | 204 systems providing water to 616 aldeias | 150 | Ongoing | A |
| # of new GMFs with at least 30% women | 0 | 53% of new GMFs with at least 30% women  6% of new GMFs with > 50% women  93% of GMFs with women in technical or management positions | 75 | Ongoing | A |
| ***Key Output Indicators***  200 community facilitators able to deliver community engagement model | 0 | 259 | 200 | Ongoing | A |
| 88 SDFs recruited, trained and mentored by SAS/BESIK | 0 | 88 | 88 | Achieved | A |
| **Outcome 2.2**  New and rehabilitated systems meet minimum design and construction standards | ***Outcome Indicators***  % of new systems that meet minimum standards for survey and design | No systems built | BESIK/WSI - 100%  Govt – 40% mostly conform | BESIK/WSI -100%  Govt – 60% | Ongoing | B |
| % of new systems that meet minimum standards for construction | No systems built | BESIK/WSI - 95%  Govt – 76% mostly conform | BESIK/WSI -95%  Govt – 60% | Ongoing | A |
| ***Key Output indicators***  12 SAS staff monitoring use of Community Water Supply Guidelines & reporting non-compliance | 0 | All 12 staff trained in the use with 7 using guidelines. Limited reporting of non-compliance | 10 | Ongoing | B |
| 65 technicians able to undertake system survey and design to agreed standards | 0 | 45 | 65 | Ongoing | B |
| **Outcome 2.3**  Communities maintaining water systems with support from SAS, NGOs and private sector | ***Outcome Indicators***  80% of new GMFs fully functioning after 1 year | 0 | 48% of GMFs are collecting funds and 63% are holding meetings 12 months after formation | 80% | Ongoing | A |
| ***Key Output Indicators***  # of GMFs with members skilled in making minor repairs to water systems | Low skills in O&M | 316 | 150 | Ongoing | A |
| Alternate management models developed , implemented and evaluated | No management models for multi-village systems | O&M pilots for 10 water systems completed (4,206 beneficiaries ) completed in partnership with DNSAS | Pilots evaluated and recommendations for adoption | Ongoing | A |
| Spare parts supply chain pilot, implemented and evaluated | Poor spare parts supply | Components included in O&M trial however substantial spare parts pilot to be included in next phase of BESIK | Supply chain pilots implemented | Ongoing | C |
| **Component 3: Improved hygiene and sanitation** | | | | | | |
| **Objective 3**  Improved hygiene and sanitation behaviour and practices in targeted communities | # of additional people in target areas with access to improved sanitation\* | 0 | 67,068 | 60,000 | Ongoing | A |
| # of communities in target areas declaring %100 open defecation free status | 0 | 165 declared in BESIK target areas | 80 | Ongoing | A |
| # of additional schools and health clinics in target areas with access to improved sanitation\* | 0 | 58 schools  30 health posts  14 health centres | 40 schools  20 health posts | Ongoing | A |
| # of additional households in target areas with hand washing facilities and soap\* | 0 | 5,751 HHs | 4000 | Ongoing | A |
| Have some sanitation approaches been more successful than others? Why? |  | Sanitation and Hygiene Evaluation completed in June 2012 | Analysis and report available | Achieved | A |
| Are the barriers to hygiene and sanitation related behaviour change for women, men, boys and girls understood? |  | Sanitation and Hygiene Behaviours Formative Research in Timor-Leste,’,March 2010  ‘Handwashing with Soap in Timor-Leste, A Behavioural Study’, September 2011  ‘Sanitation in Rural Timor-Leste, A Study of Demand and Supply’, November 2010 | Analysis and report available | Achieved | A |
| **Outcome 3.1**  Community health workers facilitating improved hygiene and sanitation through health outreach services in rural areas | ***Outcome Indicators***  % of SISCa with Table 4 promoting healthy WASH behaviours | 0 | 86.5%  (Based on supervision reports from May to December 2011) | 70% | Achieved | A |
| No. of communities engaged in sanitation and hygiene improvement activities through the community engagement process | 0 | 310 aldeias | 150 | Ongoing | **A** |
| ***Key Output Indicators***  1200 PSFs promoting hygiene and sanitation through SISCa | 0 | 2465 PSFs trained  87% attend regularly  76% conduct KUBASA (Source: PSF Monitoring Reports) | 1200 | Ongoing | **A** |
| # PSF champions supporting sub-district environmental health promotion | 0 | 9 PSFs trained and championing PAKSI | 40 | Ongoing | **B** |
| # of community facilitators able to promote healthy WASH behaviours through the community engagement process | 0 | 259 | 150 | Ongoing | **A** |
| **Outcome 3.2**  Rural households have improved hygiene and sanitation awareness through delivery of targeted approaches | ***Outcome Indicators***  80% of households (care givers) can recall at least 2 key hygiene and sanitation messages | 0 | 90% (Source: 2012 BESIK Hygiene and Sanitation Evaluation) | 80% | Ongoing | **A** |
| ***Key Output Indicators***  # of sucos participating in PAKSI pilots | 0 | 16 | 3 | Ongoing | **A** |
| 300 communities participating in total sanitation approaches | 0 | 269  45 additional communities during reporting period | 300 | Ongoing | **A** |
| 200 communities participating in WASH behaviour improvement activities | 0 | 358 | 200 | Ongoing | **A** |
| National HWWS communication campaign developed and implemented |  | Campaign workshop conducted to finalize communication objectives for HWWS campaign. Advertising Agency engaged and 2 concepts for campaign developed for pretestesting. Campaign scheduled to start July 2012. | Campaign implemented | Ongoing | **B** |
| **Outcome 3.3**  Hygiene and sanitation products and services marketed at community level | ***Outcome Indicators***  # of sucos with communities purchasing hygiene and sanitation products[[4]](#footnote-4) | 0 | 3 | 3 | Ongoing | **A** |
| % of household heads in target areas know where to access sanitation goods and services | 0 | Pilots commenced in Jan 2012[[5]](#footnote-5) | 80% | Ongoing | **A** |
| ***Key Output Indicators***  Hygiene and Sanitation Marketing Study completed | 0 | Marketing Strategy Development Report for Sanitation Marketing completed  Sanitation Marketing Implementation Completed | 1 | Completed | **A** |
| Sanitation and hygiene products developed and marketing business model piloted with 3 businesses | 0 | 2 | 3 | Ongoing | **A** |
| # of vulnerable households with access to improved sanitation facilities through subsidy system | 0 | 3040[[6]](#footnote-6) | 6000 | Ongoing | **B** |

\*AusAID WASH Strategy Performance Indicator/Question

*Rating Scale*

***A****= On track to be fully achieved by end of the program*

***B*** *= Will be partly achieved by the end of the program/ too early to determine*

***C****=Unlikely to be achieved by the end of the program*

Annex 4 Comparison of Sanitation Approaches

## INTRODUCTION

In May 2012, BESIK undertook an evaluation to investigate the effectiveness, efficiency, strengths and weaknesses of the sanitation and hygiene approaches piloted to date with support from BESIK.

The evaluation methodology involved a quantitative survey using random sampling to. Data analysis on key indicators was undertaken using SPSS. Surveys were undertaken in a total of 104 aldeias, where BESIK supported projects. They survey included a control area of 15 aldeias in Viqueque District, a district considered to have minimal influence from BESIK or other NGO sanitation and hygiene interventions. Qualitative semi structured interviews were undertaken with key stakeholders, including District Public Health Officers, Clinic Health Staff, NGO Staff, District Water and Sanitation Services Staff, Family Health Promoters, community leaders and community members. Major limitations of the methodology included: respondent recall, as many respondents could not remember finances spent on building their toilet; respondent participation, as occasionally only one of the two household members needed for the survey were available to participate; and remoteness of enumeration areas, as many target areas required long walks to reach, which depleted both time and enumerator energy to complete surveys.

The Evaluation Report is currently being finalised however the initial findings have provided a useful comparison between the approaches supported under BESIK and learning about drivers and barriers. Although the evaluation addressed both sanitation and hygiene, this document focuses on the effectiveness of the different approaches to **sanitation** supported by BESIK.

## Background to Sanitation in Timor-Leste

Access to improved sanitation for rural communities in Timor-Leste in 2010 Timor-Leste Population Census was found to be 24.7%. Historically, sanitation projects have involved a subsidy (provision of materials), often linked to water supply programs, with the major implementers since 1999 being through NGO programs. CLTS (non-subsidy approach) was first introduced to Timor-Leste in 2007.

In 2009 BESIK supported the MoH and MoI to undertake a Joint Sanitation Evaluation (JSE) for further learning of impact of subsidy and non-subsidy approaches in Timor-Leste and to provide evidence to the policy makers in the development of Timor-Leste’s national sanitation policy.

BESIK supported the development of the Timor-Leste National Basic Sanitation Policy (NBSP) which was approved in March 2012. Within the policy a sustainable sanitation sector for Timor-Leste is framed by three pillars: 1) demand creation, 2) supply chain and 3) enabling environment. These three pillars aimed at addressing concerns with community demand creation, linked to supply chain development (enabling households to construct improved toilets) with a targeted ‘dmart’ subsidy element whereby vulnerable households that lack the basic resources to improve their sanitation, can also be supported. The policy sets a framework for clear, transparent and well communicated targeting of any subsidies.

## The Evolution of BESIK Support for Sanitation in Timor-Leste since 2009

In 2009, BESIK provided funding support to implement a small number of sanitation projects based on CLTS approach. BESIK monitoring revealed that while senior staff within the implementing NGOs, understood the CLTS approach, the field staff, often lacked the skills. As a result, in late 2009, BESIK supported the development of a CLTS training program, that was implemented by a local training institute, East Timor Development Agency (ETDA).

In mid 2010, the Timor-Leste Government allocated $200,000 to construction of toilets for rural households. In order to support this funding to be targeted to vulnerable households, BESIK with the Department of Sanitation (MoI) developed a **Total Sanitation Campaign** **(TSC)** that linked CLTS with sanitation marketing and targeted subsidy approaches. The TSDC was implemented in partnership with DNSAS Department of Sanitation and five local NGOs. The evaluation of the TSC in April 2011 made a number of recommendations[[7]](#footnote-7) which have been useful in further developing approaches to sanitation.

**CLTS+** was developed in mid 2011 based on the initial findings of the TSC and bring and the findings of the May 2011 Handwashing with Soap Study. CLTS+ combined CLTS triggering with targeted hygiene promotion, ongoing mentoring of the community and where possible links to sanitation products. The projects were often linked to the GMF and PSF and intentionally targeted areas where BESIK or GoRDTL had developed community groups to manage their water systems building on the community interest in WASH.

The **CLTS+I** project was the CLTS+ project as detailed above with two additional components: an incentive for achieving ODF and sanitation marketing. BESIK’s monitoring had found that while communities were engaged in sanitation projects, very few were achieving ODF status (ODF being a key public health benefit). Sanitation incentives have been used successfully in other contexts. A further challenge identified was increasing access to improved sanitation (rather than basic), thus CLTS+I included sanitation products marketed in all sucos. CLTS+I was implemented district wide and involved the District Health Services, District Administration and the Suco Leaders for all sucos in the district.

**PAKSI** has been developed with the Ministry of Health as a longer term approach to scaling up sanitation, owned by government and drawing on the learning from the approaches, studies and evaluations through the BESIK program. PAKSI reflects the NBSP objectives. PAKSI is founded on the CLTS ideology, and modified for the context of Timor-Leste, including a strengthened triggering process for going to scale and links with sanitation marketing. A technical training program has been developed for implementers to strengthen their skills to provide guidance to community members to build improved hygienic toilets. PAKSI is currently being piloted in three sub-districts[[8]](#footnote-8).

## Effectiveness of Different Non-Subsidized Sanitation Approaches

The BESIK program (using non-subsidy approach) has resulted in improved access to sanitation for 67,708 people rural East Timor. The evaluation found that of the houses surveyed 40.2% of the toilets built were improved (under JMP guidelines).

Table 1 provides a summary of outcomes for a range of indicators. The different project durations and starting dates should be noted, as they inevitably impacted opportunity for change to occur as well as influenced our ability to assess sustainability of the approaches.[[9]](#footnote-9)

| Table 1: Summary of Sanitation and Hygiene Impact Evaluation (May 2012) | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator | CLTS+I | TSC | CLTS+ | PAKSI | Total Across all Intervention Areas | Control |
| Start Date (All programs had ongoing support at date of evaluation, April 2012) | Sept 2010 – Start of TSC  Feb 2011 – Start Incentive | Sept 2010 | Aug 2011 | Dec 2011 |  |  |
| Project Duration | 14 months | 8 months | 9 months | 5 months |  |  |
| % ODF Achievement | 88% | N/AVAIL | 26% | 0% |  |  |
| # of HHs in Intervention Areas | 5,229 | 7,470 | 16,875 | 4,592 | 34,166 | 3,194 |
| % of people in target areas with access to basic + improved sanitation | 86.5% | 55.4% | 45% | 54% | 58.4% | 34.2% |
| % of people in target areas with access to basic sanitation | 33.5% | 15.1% | 15.2% | 18.7% | 18.2% | 3.3% |
| % of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation | 53% | 40.3% | 30.2% | 35.3% | 40.2% | 30.9% |

### Key Findings

**The CLTS+I approach had the highest rates of access to sanitation**: improved sanitation was 53%, with basic and improved sanitation at 86.5%). The consistent use of toilets also had the highest rate of 60%. The CLTS+I focuses on all aspects: sanitation demand, supply side and additionally the involvement of local leaders which was seen as positive by community members.

The CLTS+I had a higher number of improved latrines than other intervention areas and anecdotally this is linked to the availability of sanitation products in CLTS+I intervention areas.

### Cost effectiveness of approaches

CLTS+ approach has proven to be the most cost effective to date, however there are a number of improvements to the CLTS+ approach proposed. In addition, costs could be influence by scale e,g PAKSI may have a reduced cost per beneficiary, once implemented at scale.

The addition of a substantial incentive fund to the CLTS+I programme has increased the costs per beneficiary for the programme. In the longer term it has to be determined which of the programmes has produced the most sustainable results, especially the number of toilets still in-use after one year post ODF verification. It also has to be determined if there are more cost-effective methods of engaging the local leadership in improving sanitation, through a similar competition monitoring structure rather than through an incentive program.

### The impact of subsidy programs on the progression from a basic to an improved toilet

Overall, while non-subsidized sanitation approaches were effective in engaging households to take the first step on the sanitation ladder by building a basic toile, the majority of community members interviewed believe they had “complied” by building a toilet and now were waiting/hoping to receive materials to allow them to upgrade their toilets. Communities often stated that they engaged in the program to receive materials for an improved toilet. Whether this is a vestige remaining from subsidized programs that used to predominate in Timor-Leste or incorrect information it is critical that **all actors in the sanitation sector implement in accordance to the NBSP and convey the same messages about clear criteria to receive a subsidy**. Community members expressed confusion in the process, which can lead to distrust and reticence to participate in unsubsidized approaches.

**Table 2: Cost per beneficiary for Non-subsidized Approaches**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Programme | Contract Value | Beneficiaries | Cost per beneficiary |
| CLTS+ | $160,593 | 6434 | 24 |
| CLTS+I | $99,622 | 1333 | 74 |
| PAKSI | $35,253 | 773 | 45 |

**Competing priorities on the household income were often noted as a barrier to using household funds for improved sanitation** “*If we only use our money for toilet construction there is no problem, but we also use our money for other needs such as paying school fees, so we have to save money for our children’s school.” [Focus Group Discussion, Builicon, Balibo, Bobonaro].* Mobile phone ownership and use in TL has increased dramatically over the past three years, indicating there is a level of household income available for priorities.Marketing of accessible sanitation products at an affordable price, along with triggering events that engage households in “wanting” a toilet are essential to continue to support.

### Achieving Open Defecation Free Status

**While communities are keen to participate in sanitation, there were challenges to attaining** **ODF**, apart from in the CLTS+I where 88% of those triggered went onto achieve ODF. The evaluation has found that the facilitation skills of the partners to engage with the communities on a regular basis and to provide technical advice on building toilets has been key to achieving ODF. *“The training organized by Maladoe was an effective way to change our behavior. The training was practical and it provided people with on-site technical support*.” [Chefe Suco, Acomano, Liquica]

Across all approaches, the **distance of some remote households from the community impacted on their participation.** Those households far away from where triggering events were conducted and from the communities’ dissemination networks were seen to be marginalized from sanitation promotion activities. In the case of the CLTS+I program, the NGO staff explained that they would spend hours walking to distant households to check on sanitation status and provide technical and motivational support, but because of the time and effort to reach these locations, would usually only visit each house once. Also integral to engagement is making improved sanitation options within the perceived reach of the community. To improve effectiveness of any sanitation approach to achieve 100% ODF i.e. reaching those remote households it is imperative that **implementation mechanisms, and staffing take into account difficult to reach populations**.

### PAKSI program

The PAKSI pilot programme commenced 5 months prior to the evaluation, and due to the wet season is unlikely to prove its full effectiveness and or cost effectiveness until it has run for a nine month period. PAKSI is integrated with Ministry of Health district and sub-district programs and it is expected that the gains from the PAKSI approach will be better sustained, however many of the lessons from the Sanitation and Hygiene Impact Evaluation will be incorporated into the ongoing development of PAKSI.

**Annex 7 – Summary of PERSONNEL INPUTS**

**Table 1: Indicative Long Term Personnel (months)**

| **Roles** | **WoLWP#1 Jan2009**  **Sep07-Sep12 1AUD=USD0.70** | **WoLWP#2[[10]](#footnote-10) Sep2010**  **Sep07-Jun12 1AUD=USD0.8** | **Forecast**  **end of program[[11]](#footnote-11)**  **to 16Sep12** | **Notes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **International Long Term Personnel** | | | | |
| Program Team Leader - | 60 | 57.5 | 60 | WoLWP#1 + inception period  New Team Leader  Feb 2009 |
| Program Coordinator (Operational role) | 0 | 18 | 25.5 | From Sep 2010 |
| (Organisational and) Capacity Development Advisor | 60 | 51.0 | 52.5 | Gap in role Jun 2010- Jan 2011 |
| Environmental Health Advisor | 46 | 34 | 45.0 | Implementation period |
| WS&S Engineering Advisor 1 (WSEA1), previously RWSSA | 50 | 39 | 39.2 | Implementation period |
| WS&S Engineering Advisor (Transition) | 0 | 0 | 2.5 | New role for extension period |
| National Engineering Advisor, previously  WS&S Engineering Advisor 2 – Hydrology | 47 | 45 | 46 | 14 mths via WSI |
| Sanitation Advisor | 44 | 43 | 45.5 | 14 mths via WSI |
| Community Development Advisor | 43 | 39 | 38.3 | Ended early June 2012 |
| Gender Advisor | 12 | 24 | 24 | 14 mths via WSI |
| Behaviour Change and Communication Advisor | 22 | 27.5 | 30 | 12 mths via WSI |
| District Engineering Advisor 1 | 38 | 22 | 30.5 | 14 mths via WSI  Delayed recruitment due to late WSI |
| District Engineering Advisor 2 | 38 | 19 | 28 | 14 mths via WSI  Delayed recruitment due to late WSI |
| **Roles** | **WoLWP#1 Jan2009**  **Sep07-Sep12 1AUD=USD0.70** | **WoLWP#2[[12]](#footnote-12) Sep2010**  **Sep07-Jun12 1AUD=USD0.8** | **Forecast**  **end of program[[13]](#footnote-13)**  **to 16Sep12** | **Notes** |
| Water Resources and Groundwa1990 dayster Advisor | 0 | 12 | 24.6 | via CCAI funding  also Water Resource and Climate Adaptation Advisor |
| Completed roles Community Management Advisor  Environmental Health Advisor (Inception)  Rural Water Sup and Sanitation Advisor  Social Training Advisor  Sub-total completed roles | (18)  47 | -  (18)  47 | (18)  47 | CMA (inception) became CDA EHA (inception) became EHA  RWSSA (inception) became WSEA1 |
| **International sub-total** | **506** | **478** | **538.6** | **Months** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Local staff** | | | | |
| Program Operations Manager | 59 | 50 | 58.5 | WoLWP#1 + inception period |
| 2 Community Development Officers | 102 | 116 | 121 |  |
| 12 District Community Development Officers | 516 | 431 | 461 | Delayed approval of WoLWP#1 |
| Monitoring & Evaluation Officer | 44 | 41.5 | 44 |  |
| Gender Development Officer | 42 | 36 | 38.5 |  |
| 2 National Training Officers | 86 | 67.5 | 72.5 |  |
| 2 WS Technical Supervisors 1&2 | 88 | 77.5 | 82.5 | 26 mths via WSI |
| Operational Locally Engaged Staff | 1,064 | 1,071 | 1,194.7 | 47 mths via WSI; includes drivers, cleaners, administrative and financial staff |
| **TOTAL** | **2,507** | **2,356.5** | **2,606.3** | **155 via WSI** |

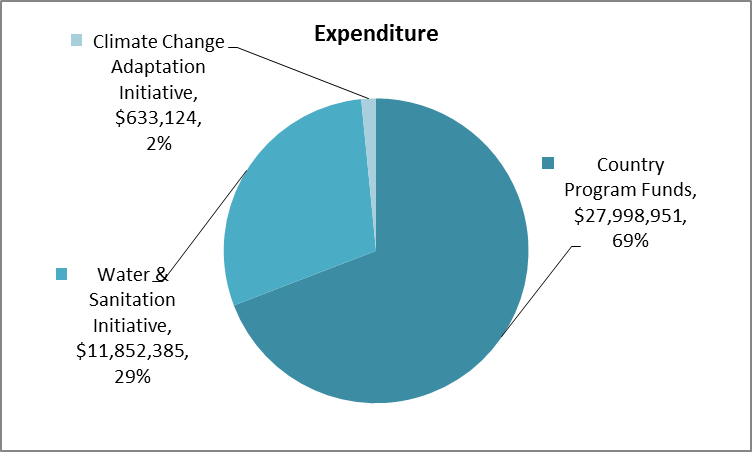
**Table 2: Indicative Short Term Specialists (by days)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **WoLWP#1**  **Jan2009**  **Sep07-Sep12 1AUD=USD0.70** | **WoLWP#2[[14]](#footnote-14)**  **Sep2010**  **Sep07-Jun12**  **1AUD=USD0.80** | **Forecast**  **end of program[[15]](#footnote-15)**  **To mid Sep12** | **Notes/comments** |
| **Inception phase** | | | | |
| Strategic Framework Specialist | 105 | 127 | 127 | The focus of the inception phase was development of a Program Strategic Framework and other major analytical pieces.  The WoLWP#1 was first drafted Feb 2008 for period Jun08-Aug12 |
| PSF Lesson Learnt Specialist | 10 |
| PSF Review Specialist | 7 |
| Unallocated | 5 |
| Also Gender & Sanitation specialist |  | Incorporated below |
| **Implementation** | | | | |
| M&E specialist | 330 | 455 | 437 | 391+46 (USTA) |
| Sanitation Policy Specialist | 76 | 123 | 167 | Implementation period |
| Gender Specialist | 60 | 32 | 56 |  |
| Information Management Specialist | 120 | 170 | 289 | Main focus for this role has been establishment of SIB and handover – original inputs underestimated  251+38 (USTA) |
| MTEF Specialist | 210 | 278 | 196 | MTEF process was not supported by GoTL; focus on long term expenditure  149+47 (USTA) |
| Policy and Planning Specialist | 180 | 143 | 189 | 113+76 (USTA) |
| Sector Strategy Specialist | 180 | 86 | 86 |  |
| Instructional Design Specialist | 120 | 102 | 168 |  |
| Environmental Specialist | 120 | 10 | 10 | Some of this specialist role was taken up by the CCAI funded full time adviser |
| Handwashing Specialist | 0 | 0 | 122 | Originally from unallocated |
| Unallocated STA – CP | 315 | 169 | 89 |  |
| Unallocated STA – WSI | 266 | 59 | 266-207 (allocated to other roles) |
| **Total** | **1,838** | **1,971** | **1,995** | **Days** |

**Annex 9 – Financial SUMMARY**

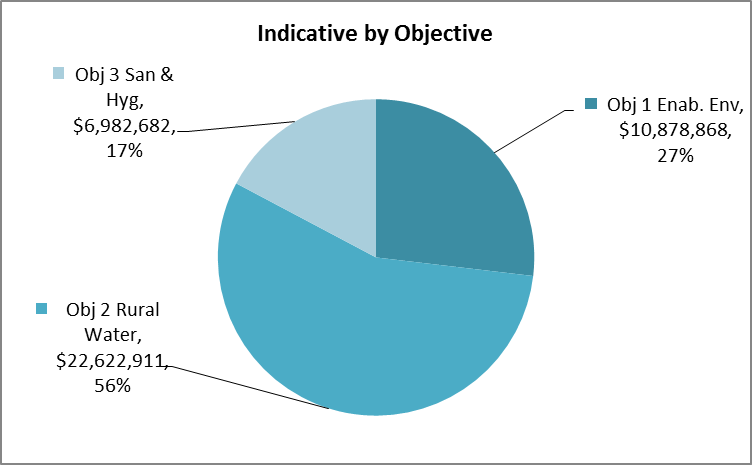
**Table 1: Funding Sources**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Funding source and contract category** | **Contract Value (Amend 9)** | **Expenditure  Sep 2007-**  **Sep 2012** | **Balance** |
| AUD | AUD | AUD |
| Country Program Funds | $28,203,186 | $27,998,951 | $204,235 |
| Water & Sanitation Initiative | $11,880,247 | $11,852,385 | $27,862 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Climate Change Adaptation Initiative | $995,754 | $633,124 | $362,630 |
|  |  |  |  |
| **BESIK PROGRAM TOTAL** | **$41,079,118** | **$40,484,461** | **$594,727** |

****

**Table 2: Indicative Expenditure by Objective**

|  | **Objective 1  Enabling Environment** | **Objective 2  Rural Water Supply** | **Objective 3  Sanitation &  Hygiene** | **TOTAL AUD** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Imprest** | $3,806,509 | $8,983,361 | $2,436,166 | $15,226,035 |
| **Non-imprest** | $7,072,359 | $13,639,550 | $4,546,517 | $25,258,426 |
| **TOTAL AUD:** | **$10,878,868** | **$22,622,911** | **$6,982,682** | **$40,484,461** |

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**Table 3: History of Budgets**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CATEGORY** | **Jan2009**  **WoLWP#1**  **Sep07-Sep12**  **1AUD=USD0.70**  **AUD** | **Sep2010**  **WoLWP#2**[[16]](#footnote-16)  **Sep07-Jun12**  **1AUD=USD0.80**  **AUD** | **Amendment 9**  **Sep07-Sep12**  **AUD** |  |
| **Notes** |
| Non -Imprest | $28,473,135 | $25,252,357 | $25,732,748 | * Expenditure lower than WoLWP#1; * total inputs greater |
| Imprest | $22,278,696 | 15,826,832 | $15,346,440 | * Av FX rate over life of program   ~1AUD=USD0.96.   * Final USD expenditure close to WoLWP#1 estimate |
| **Total** | **$50,751,832** | **41,079,188** | **41,079,188** |  |

**Annex 10 – imprest fund**

Indicative - categories and key activities.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Category / Implementer** | **Activities** | **AUD$ Value** | **%** |
| **BESIK** | **262** | **1.721 m** | **11.3%** |
| Assets for Timor-Leste Government Ministries[[17]](#footnote-17) | 1 | 0.414 m | 2.7% |
| Hand-Washing With Soap / Sanitation Research & Monitoring Evaluation | 1 | 0.106 m | 0.7% |
| Pilot Operations & Maintenance Project | 1 | 0.087 m | 0.6% |
| **Consultants – International** | **27** | **0.386 m** | **2.5%** |
| **Consultants – Local** | **75** | **0.165 m** | **1.1%** |
| **Contractors** | **84** | **3.195 m** | **21.0%** |
| Buka Timor Hamutuk, pipe and materials supplies | 37 | 1.579 m | 10.4% |
| Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp., geophysical surveys | 1 | 0.383 m | 2.5% |
| BJM Construction Builder's Unipessoal Lda, various construction services | 5 | 0.180 m | 1.2% |
| Geotechnik Ltd, well drilling | 1 | 0.153 m | 1.0% |
| CALTECH, various services | 8 | 0.133 m | 0.9% |
| **Government of Timor-Leste** | **240** | **1.696 m** | **11.1%** |
| Direccao Nasional dos Servicos de Aqua e Saneamento (DNSAS) | 127 | 0.802 m | 5.3% |
| Ministry of Health (inc Health Promotion and Environmental Health) | 59 | 0.711 m | 4.7% |
| SAS- All Districts | 40 | 0.114 m | 0.7% |
| **INGOs** | **17** | **1.513 m** | **9.9%** |
| Triangle GH, Covalima 5 Water System Projects | 1 | 0.781 m | 5.1% |
| Plan Timor Leste, baseline surveys | 2 | 0.222 m | 1.5% |
| Oxfam Australia, Oecussi activities | 1 | 0.156 m | 1.0% |
| World Vision, 2 water systems | 2 | 0.145 m | 1.0% |
| **Institutions** | **29** | **1.350 m** | **8.9%** |
| Centro Nacional de Emprego e Formacao Profissional, GMF and other training | 7 | 0.292 m | 1.9% |
| Institute Teknologi Sepuluh November,Surabaya,Indonesia, scholarships | 2 | 0.460 m | 3.0% |
| **NGOs** | **174** | **3.966 m** | **26.0%** |
| Hamoris Timor Oan | 17 | 0.939 m | 6.2% |
| Centro Pupuh Ira Timor | 19 | 0.611 m | 4.0% |
| Amizade | 14 | 0.467 m | 3.1% |
| Tuna Mutin Fundasaun | 8 | 0.230 m | 1.5% |
| Fundasaun Bia Hula | 10 | 0.227 m | 1.5% |
| Naroman Timor Foun | 10 | 0.202 m | 1.3% |
| Malaedoi | 7 | 0.175 m | 1.1% |
| **Suppliers** | **70** | **1.227 m** | **8.1%** |
| H2O Pump and Power, bore holes | 6 | 0.352 m | 2.3% |
| UD Palma MTC, motorbikes | 2 | 0.197 m | 1.3% |
| Silkar International, Lda, electrical systems | 2 | 0.153 m | 1.0% |
| Startec Enterprises Lda, pump systems | 5 | 0.115 m | 0.8% |
| **Grand Total** | **963** | **15.226 m** | **100.0%** |

**Annex 12 – training Summary statistics (june 2012)**

| **Skills Area** | **Participants** | | | **No. of activities delivered** | **No. of Training days** | **Response to course completion evaluation question: *'I will be able to use in my job what I've learnt in the training'* (% of responses)** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Males** | **Females** | **Total** | **Strongly Disagree** | **Disagree** | **Don't know** | **Agree** | **Strongly Agree** |
| Communication | 143 | 29 | 172 | 5 | 1384 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 48 | 51 |
| Community Engagement | 690 | 294 | 984 | 30 | 4976 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 56 | 42 |
| Gender | 741 | 381 | 1122 | 46 | 1840 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 57 | 41 |
| GMF Finance Training | 154 | 152 | 306 | 41 | 466 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 76 |
| GMF Technical Training | 570 | 294 | 864 | 58 | 4608 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health service delivery | 960 | 655 | 1615 | 40 | 25945.5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 52 | 47 |
| Program management | 529 | 180 | 709 | 20 | 2144 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 53 | 45 |
| Rural Water Guidelines | 177 | 23 | 200 | 16 | 267 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 65 | 30 |
| Sanitation service delivery | 458 | 111 | 569 | 20 | 2085 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 53 | 43 |
| SIBS | 62 | 17 | 79 | 9 | 79 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water Resources Management | 5 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water service delivery | 415 | 122 | 537 | 31 | 1852.5 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 69 | 28 |
| Other | 78 | 34 | 112 | 3 | 236 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 60 | 38 |
| **Totals** | **4982** | **2293** | **7275** | **325** | **45933** |  |  |  |  |  |

**nfomatio**

**Annex 13 – Summary of Recommendations for BESIK2**

### Delivery of sustainable rural water services

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | BESIK2 will be working with a newly elected government that is likely to be preoccupied for its first six months. It will important for AusAID and BESIK2, however, to find the space for dialogue on priority issues in the sector, particularly sustainability and at-scale.  Depending on the new Government, BESIK2 could use the National Strategic Development Plan and associated targets as a basis for this dialogue. |
| 2 | BESIK2 to work with both DNSA and ministerial levels of government to gain recognition of the importance of a service delivery (as opposed to infrastructure delivery) approach and the importance of trialling alternative institutional options for service provider models are appropriate to the Timor-Leste context. |
| 3 | BESIK2 to work with a range of stakeholders to undertake trials of options for a service delivery approach including operations and maintenance. An effective trial of such models will require significant preparatory work including addressing existing gaps in the institutional framework (e.g. asset ownership) and addressing public financial management constraints in terms of multi-year commitments and fiscal decentralisation. Efforts to improve the supply chain for spare parts and offering a national contact for specialised technical assistance (for instance for pump systems) are needed to underpin all service models. Initial steps are outlined in reports prepared by BESIK. |
| 4 | BESIK2 to work with DNSA, MoI and through whole of government channels to further assess the impact of different delivery models for rural water supply and how these models can be aligned. |
| 6 | BESIK2 to work with DNSA to strengthen the engagement with the Director General Corporate Services within MoI, with clear justification of budget figures, using evidence based presentation on the importance of MoI investment in services. |
| 7 | BESIK2 and DNSAS should continue to:   * Work with higher levels of government to better define water infrastructure asset ownership in rural communities, which is a key principle underpinning O&M. * Strengthen the current institutional framework, where communities are responsible for O&M for small systems, and gives joint responsibility to communities and DNSA for larger systems that cover more than three communities. Suggested improvements to this model include better developed planning and support processes for communities to undertake O&M, support to professionalise and formalise GMFs, and clarification of the division between DNSA/SAS responsibilities and community responsibilities, capital maintenance roles and cost-sharing arrangements. |
| 8 | BESIK2 to support DNSA/SAS to identify and justify required district-level human resources and on-going staff capacity building, including with respect to technical skills, to be able to implement O&M options. |
| 9 | BESIK2 to support DNSA to engage globally with the WASH-Cost work ([www.washcost.info](http://www.washcost.info)) and to identify further data collection (possibly a study) on actual maintenance requirements and costs. Analysis of the breadth of life-cycle costs for different system types is needed to contribute to a stronger evidence base for planning and budgeting of on-going service delivery for all sector actors. |
| 10 | BESIK2 to work with DNSA, Director General and Ministerial level to gain endorsement of sustainability indicators (e.g. functionality of water systems, GMFs, collection of funds) and targets to complement the current focus on coverage; and to ensure resourcing for ongoing implementation of SIBS with regular reports being shared at appropriate levels to influence decision making. |
| 11 | BESIK2 should continue to support DNSA to monitor the use of quality standards for design and construction and to provide effective support to community-based service providers through sub-district facilitators. Investment is needed in a robust asset registration and information system to underpin O&M planning. |

### Water resources management

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 12 | BESIK2 and AusAID should focus on policy dialogue on the importance of managing Timor-Leste’s water resources, including discussion on where the responsible directorate should be best located to be able to effectively manage Water Resources. |
| 13 | BESIK2 and AusAID should continue to support DNCQA (or an alternative Directorate for Water Resources) for at least three years through the provision of an international specialist. A revised capacity development plan should be developed with ongoing carefully selected short-term training courses in relevant subjects in the region, through on-the-job training, and with options for in-country field training by specialist groups, including those supplied by GeoScience Australia. |
| 14 | BESIK 2 continue to provide technical support to GoRDTL in the approval of the Water Resources Policy and Law. BESIK2 should provide technical and financial resources to socialise the policy and law at all levels. The future approval of the policy and legislation will lead to further capacity development needs that BESIK2 will be well placed to support. |
| 15 | BESIK2 should advocate for and assist in the establishment of a Water Resources Ministerial Council and technical support panel to coordinate water resource planning. This will necessitate further training in Integrated Water Resource Management. Additional investment will be required for development of training of procedures, regulations and capacity to administer the Water Resource Law. |

### Capacity development

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 16 | BESIK2 to work with Ministries/Directorates to identify options for accessing resources required to deliver training and mentoring activities (e.g. engage the Human Capital Development Fund[[18]](#footnote-18)) and to establish systems for that ensure returnees from scholarships are effectively re-integrated in the work place. |
| 17 | Through BESIK2 continue to strengthen opportunities for women to participate in training and capacity development activities |
| 18 | Through BESIK2, continue to provide resources for mentoring facilitators trained under BESIK to deliver rural WASH activities at the community level. |

### Fragile state context

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 19 | AusAID, with BESIK2, to engage in policy dialogue with GoRDTL at a senior levels concerning a service delivery approach to WASH (as opposed to an infrastructure approach). Through dialogue reach consensus on how to maximise the sustained impact of current large amounts of capital investment. This is likely to require innovative ways of increasing political commitment to, and thus resources for, non-capital components of WASH service delivery. |

### Community Engagement

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 20 | BESIK2 to provide technical support to DNSA, MAEOT and ADN to develop a common approach to delivery and ongoing management of rural water supply, using an evidence base from experience in Timor-Leste and drawing on lessons from other similar contexts. |
| 21 | BESIK2 to work with DNSA, ADN, MoH and MAEOT to further develop systems that recognise the role of the community leaders (the Suco Council) in community water supply and improved sanitation and hygiene. |
| 22 | BESIK2 work with MAEOT and DNSA to review the existing good practice and relevant laws governing the responsibilities of the Suco Council and the GMF in water system management to formalise the roles of each and relationships of accountability. |

### Effectiveness of Sanitation approaches

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 23 | BESIK2 should continue to work with both DNSC (MoH), DNSSB (MoI) and MAEOT on policy dialogue and technical support on rural sanitation programs, in line with the National Basic Sanitation Policy. Continued technical support by BESIK2 to the development of the National Sanitation Strategy will be key in strengthening an cohesive approach across Government to the delivery of sanitation, and combined with further evidence based learning contribute to effective models for increased access to sanitation at scale. |
| 24 | BESIK2 should work with the TL Government and stakeholders to implement the Sanitation Marketing Implementation Plan (SMIP) developed for Timor-Leste. The SMIP recommends that BESIK2 has a dedicated team with a business development focus that links to the Sanitation Behaviour Change campaign. |
| 25 | The BESIK2 Program Design Document (PDD) identifies additional focus on school led total sanitation (SLTS). This will need to be resourced fully, and will need to involve the Ministry of Education. |
| 26 | BESIK2 will need to balance undertaking with sanitation and pilots with GoRDTL demand to scale up. |
| 27 | BESIK2 should provide technical input to the MoH to increasingly engage with MAEOT on sanitation and hygiene initiatives, specifically linking with the District Health Services to further develop models to scale-up sanitation and hygiene and to ensure long-term support to sustain ODF status. |
| 28 | BESIK2 should continue to focus technical and funding support to the MoH and others to strengthen facilitation skills and models for mentoring to achieve HH level behaviour change. |
| 29 | BESIK2 should continue to work with both DNSC (MoH), DNSSB (MoI) and MAEOT on policy dialogue and technical support on rural sanitation programs, in line with the National Basic Sanitation Policy. Continued technical support by BESIK2 to the development of the National Sanitation Strategy will be key in strengthening an cohesive approach across Government to the delivery of sanitation, and combined with further evidence based learning contribute to effective models for increased access to sanitation at scale. |

### Gender and social inclusion

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 30 | A sound base has been established for gender-inclusive programming through training, systems, materials and monitoring of women’s participation, particularly in the delivery of rural water supply. However these are the initial steps and BESIK2 will need to work with government counterparts to consolidate these successes. In particular, attention is required on encouraging and monitoring achievement of gender balance in GMFs and continual support to identify and resource opportunities for women’s participation in sanitation programs. |
| 31 | BESIK2 has an opportunity to monitor the medium-term development and equity outcomes resulting from women’s participation, providing both learning for WASH and development, not only in Timor-Leste but globally. |
| 32 | While the building blocks for gender equality have been established for the delivery of rural water supply, given the ongoing scaling up of sanitation BESIK2 needs to maintain a focus on suggestions for gender-inclusive sanitation program, as detailed in the BESIK Gender Impact Report. |
| 33 | BESIK has focused on awareness raising, policy development and some options for PLWD. BESIK2 can build upon this by working across Ministries to identify options for GoRDTL to further implement well-targeted support to vulnerable households or individuals in accordance with clear and agreed criteria. BESIK2 could further investigate work with MSS may be a useful co-manager in WASH interventions aimed at responding to the needs of people with disability or other specific vulnerable groups. |
| 34 | Menstrual hygiene is increasingly being recognised as a central WASH issue, impacting on access to education for girls, and for income earning training and other opportunities for women. BESIK2 with the MoH could build on the very initial steps that BESIK has taken to further identify appropriate mechanisms in the Timor context to integrate menstrual hygiene into sanitation and hygiene programs are being developed. |

1. Estimated using 2010 Census as a base and additional people with access reported through SPT. 30% losses due to system failures are included in calculation [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. ODF status is measure of latrine use [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Sector targets are currently being established in Sanitation Strategy [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Products include pit liners, latrine pans, hand washing facilities & latrine construction services [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Waiting for final data from Hygiene and Sanitation Evaluation [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Responsibility for this program transferred to ESTATEL in 2011. BESIK supporting DNSSB to prepare plan for 2012 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. In 2011, a further $78,000 was provided directly to Ministry of State Administration (MAEOT) for the implementation of toilets for vulnerable households. The Department of Sanitation provided some input to MAEOT based on the learning from the evaluation, however were not in a strong position to influence delivery [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. As a result PAKSI was still being implemented at the time of the Sanitation & Hygiene Impact Evaluation in May 2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. For example, based on the positive feedback received from the MoH around PAKSI, it is assumed that the short timeframe of the PAKSI implementation explains the lower rates of improved sanitation and use of the toilets. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. As reflected in Contract Amendment 7 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. As reflected in proposed Contract Amendment 9 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. As reflected in Contract Amendment 7 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. As reflected in proposed Contract Amendment 9 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. As reflected in Contract Amendment 7 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. As reflected in proposed Contract Amendment 9 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. As reflected in Contract Amendment 7 [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. This represents one asset purchase. Total asset purchases, activities on behalf of GoRDTL are higher. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. The GoRDTL has established two multi-year budget funds within the 2012 budget: the Human Capital Development Fund (HCDF) and the Infrastructure Fund. The HCDF is $30million and will allow multi-year funding for human resources development (training, capacity building) for strategic development sectors. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)