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## The Civil Society evaluation report on implementation of Strategic Development Plan (SDP) 2011-2030

### In Water and Sanitation Sector

#### Contents

Executive Summary.....	2
Introdusaun.....	4
Purpose .....	5
Evaluation Methodology.....	5
Location and evaluation period .....	5
Method .....	5
Indicators .....	5
Findings and discussions .....	6
Water for population in rural area.....	6
Sanitation facility for population in rural area.....	8
Water Supply and sanitation facility in municipals urban area .....	8
Water Supply Program for schools .....	10
Drainage .....	10
Water Supply and sanitation in Dili.....	11
Recommendations .....	12
ANNEX 1. Lists of the reports.....	14
ANNEX 2. Lists of respondents.....	14

## Executive Summary

- This 2020 will be the tenth year of SDP implementation. Therefore, FONGTIL – The Timor-Leste NGO Forum, wants to conduct an evaluation to measure how Timor-Leste's achievement of goals by 2020 in the water and sanitation sector.
- SDP considers that an important vital element is people's access to an improved sanitation and safe drinking water system
- The SDP 2015 goal regarding clean water is in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) goal that 75% of the population in rural areas can get access to safe, reliable and sustainable water.
- The Government investment plan for water supply for rural areas is very low compared to our development partners. Most clean water programs in rural area are implemented by government budget's national village development program – Programa Nasional Dezenvolvimentu Suku (PNDS), which has a very small budget. Nearly 40% of these PNDS projects are for clean water in Timor-Leste.
- In rural areas, the water project is not canalizing the pipes directly to community houses, except the health posts, village offices, and churches. Around 7 to 12 houses have to share a water tap, which is very different to urban area.
- The clean water infrastructure in rural areas funded by the state has faced the problem of lack of routine maintenance program.
- In 2015, the government has installed a new clean water system so that 75% of villages can access the water system, but until 2017, around 17% of this system was not functioning well and 41 % faces certain functional problems.
- The government had recruited subdistrict facilitators to train the Facility Management Group (FMG / GMF) in each village (suco). Unfortunately, GMF's work is voluntary and has not received any funding from the government.
- In 2016, only 28% of households in Timor-Leste had toilets with soap and water.
- In 2017, only 7% of villages (aldeias) in Timor-Leste have already declared to ALFA, and only 4% of health units have met the criteria for access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene
- Even though it was decided in 2015, but just in 2018, the Government just plans for financing four master plan for the municipalities of Baucau, Lospalos, Viqueque and Same, as well as a study on the sanitation system in Manatutu.
- In 2017, the volume of water produced is 17 liters per capita per day for the people of urban areas and water consumed is 12 liter per capita per day. The quantity of water production is still below the standards set by the Water and Sanitation Services of the Government for 30-60 liters per capita per day.
- Plan International's database says that only 43% of households in Aileu have improved toilets.
- The Government has not yet built a sewage collection system and establishes a treatment facility in urban areas. In addition, the government's plan to install toilets in every house in urban areas has also not been realized.
- About 70% of the public's primary schools having water sources, but the toilet, water and wash hands facilities are not functioning properly, with only 28% of schools have sufficient access to clean water and only 68% of the total toilets owned by these public schools are functioning properly.
- The SDP Goal by 2020 that drainage will be improved in all districts. But it just began with it budgeting plan in 2018 for four municipalities' drainage system such as Lospalos, Baucau, Manatutu and Same.
- The SDP Goal by 2015 said to improved operation and maintenance of the Dili drainage system will result in a cleaner city and reduced flooding. But almost every year Dili Capital faces flooding, and in March 2020, Dili has a large scale experiences floods.

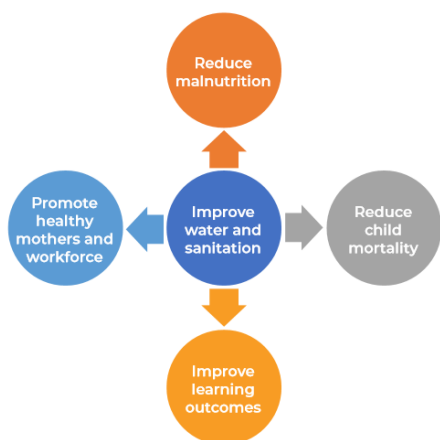
- Plans regarding to the Kangkung management program in Kaikoli and several other areas were not implemented.
- In December 2015, the Government of Timor-Leste has signed a foreign debt contract with Chinese EXIM Bank for a drainage infrastructure project in Dili. The value of this foreign debt contract is \$50 million with a fixed interest rate of 2% every year. However, this project did not work because the Court of Appeal rejected this contract in 2017.
- There is a lack of data on clean water infrastructure, efficient use of clean water, water treatment or toilet waste disposal.
- The plan for extending distribution pipework to new service areas and connecting additional households to distribution pipework in the Capital of Dili has not yet realized. The water pipelines in Dili mostly originate from the Portuguese and Indonesian occupation periods.
- At present, the Government is working with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to look for another source of water from Railako because there are only four water treatment sites in Dili and not enough to supply water to all population in the Capital of Dili. Unfortunately, this program has not yet been realized
- The 2019 Timor-Leste VNR report illustrates that the Ministry of Public Works currently does not have the capacity to test for water contamination at a nationally representative level.
- In urban area, several households have begun paying the cost of water at a rate of \$ 0.10 cents per 1000 liters of water. Even though, not all houses are get water supply from the Government.
- By 2020 only 14 thousand consumers have registered at the office of the water and sanitation service directorate. Representing 33% of total households in Dili based on 2015 Census.
- For sanitation in Dili, almost all toilets in Dili did not meet hygienic standards. According to a respondent that a toilet can be categorized as hygienic when it have access to clean water and are free from standing water. Almost the population that lives alongside the river does not have its own antiseptic tank but is directly connected it to the river, therefore, that such a toilet system does not meet Ministry of Health standard

## Introdusaun

From 19 April to 11 September in 2010, the Prime Minister of Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, His Excellency Mr. Xanana Gusmao conducted a dissemination of the draft of Country's Strategic Development Plan (SDP) 2011-2030 in all sub-districts in Timor-Leste. Finally, the Plan was approved by the National Parliament in July 2011.

The vision of the SDP 2030 aims to make Timor-Leste as an upper middle income country with strong state institutions, with a competitive and broadly expanding production sector and employment, as well as with significant trade deficit reduction. And finally, This vision aims to provide significant benefits for the people through reducing poverty, strengthening the health system so that it can reduce mortality, every household has a high income, making life expectancy can reach an average of 70 years of age, building the education system through investment in human capital, eradicating 90% of the illiteracy rate for the elderly people, creating jobs in various sectors, employment security and, a fair and efficient justice system.

Figure 27: Impact of improving water and sanitation on other outcomes



SDP considers that a vital element of economic and social development and for the health and good living of the people of Timor-Leste is people's access to an improved sanitation and safe drinking water system.

SDP acknowledge that disease or unhealthy child development comes from a lacks of clean water and sanitation. This SDP document illustrates how clean water and sanitation interact with important sectors such as infrastructure, economic and social capital developments.

The Timor-Leste Government report on 2019 Voluntary National Review (VNR) refers to the World Bank's analysis indicates that the

principal factors that influence delays in height in children are due to lack of clean water and sanitation.

Therefore, the Government's strategy and action while implementing the SDP is to continue to implement policies to solve the problem of lack on access to clean water and sanitation throughout Timor-Leste, including building a system of sewages collection in Dili, canalization of clean water pipes in twelve municipal capitals, installation of clean water systems and distribution of toilet traps for rural communities. In addition to, the goal of the government SDP by 2030 is that all citizens in Timor-Leste will access to clean water and improved sanitation system.

SDP has three implementation phases consisting of short-term targets with duration of implementation from the first year to the fifth year, medium-term targets with duration of implementation from sixth year till tenth year, and the long-term targets with duration from eleventh to twentieth years.

This 2020 will be the tenth year of SDP implementation, and also as a momentum that Timor-Leste has passed through two important phases of the three predetermined phases. Therefore, FONGTIL – The Timor-Leste NGO Forum, as an umbrella for Timor-Leste civil society organizations wants to conduct an evaluation to measure how Timor-Leste's achievement of goals by 2020. Particularly, this evaluation will focus on achieving goals in the water and sanitation sector.

## Purpose

This evaluation has several important objectives as follows:

- To identify the government achievements over the past ten years on SDP goals by 2020 in the water and sanitation sector.
- As an effort to encourage government accountability for priority programs, especially in the water and sanitation sector that has been determined in the SDP.
- To identify the challenges faced by the government during the implementation of the water and sanitation program specified in the SDP.
- Producing recommendations from the perspective of civil society to improve water and sanitation sector development programs so that Timor-Leste can achieve its SDP 2030 targets.

## Evaluation Methodology

### Location and evaluation period

This evaluation concentrated in Dili for two months. It starts from February 25 to May, 5, 2020. FONGTIL is the owner of this evaluation project and recruit Juvinal Dias,<sup>1</sup> an independent researcher who has been monitoring the Timor-Leste economic development process. In addition, the evaluator also helped by one assistant, Jerry da Cruz, a Bachelor of Economic Management.

### Method

The Desk Review method is used by evaluator at this assessment to analyze the reports relating to the SDP. These reports are from FONGTIL member organizations, the Development Partners and from the government institutions regarding to the SDP goals achievements and constraints faced by the Government. Besides that, it is also used to elaborate recommendations from civil society to improve government programs so that SDP goals can be achieved. (List of reports can be seen in annex 1).

In addition to the Desk Review, the evaluators also use the Key Informant Interview (KII) method as a complementary method for interviewing peoples from civil society, development partners and the government institutions related to the evaluation topic. (List of sources is in annex 2)

### Indicators

Indicators measured in this evaluation are:

- Water and sanitation facility for population in rural area
- Water supply and sanitation in urban area of municipality
- Water supply program for schools
- Drainage
- Water supply and sanitation in Dili

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<sup>1</sup> Study agriculture in UNTL, completing several courses related to economics, good governance and petroleum. Currently also serves as President of the Timor-Leste Petroleum Fund Consultative Council

## Findings and discussions

### Water for population in rural area

According to the SDP, the 2015 goal regarding clean water is in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) goal that 75% of the population in rural areas can get access to safe, reliable and sustainable water. After Timor-Leste adopts the SDG, the target by 2030 is for all people in Timor-Leste to be able to access clean water with universal and equity.

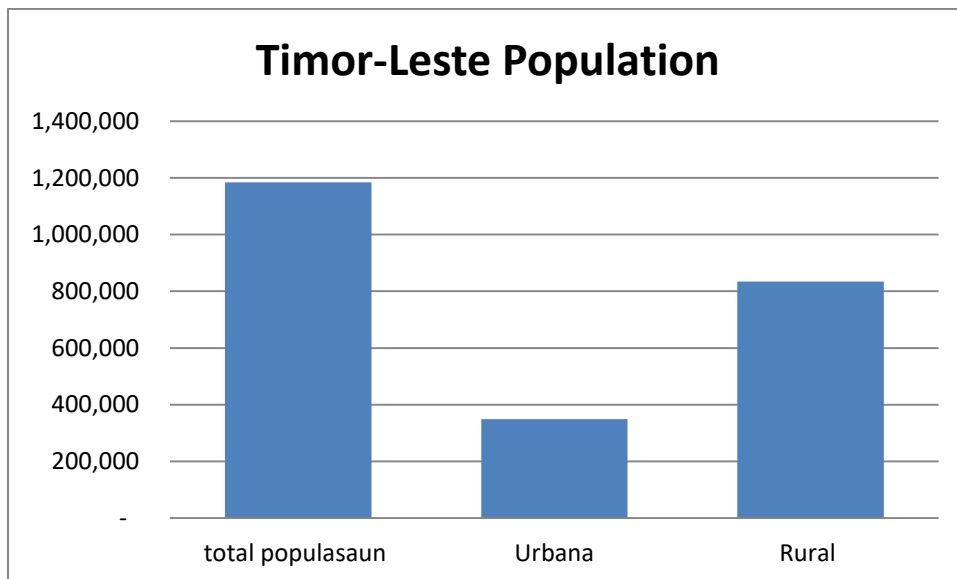
According to the 2015 Census, the total population of Timor-Leste is 1,183,643, from this number; around 834,435 populations are living in rural areas compared to 349,208 populations in urban areas. About 70% of the populations in urban areas are domiciled in the Capital of Dili. However, the Government didn't prioritize its investment plan for water supply for rural areas compared to our development partners.

In some municipalities, the majority of water projects in rural areas are funded by development partners such as Plan International, WaterAid, World Vision and Besik. The World Bank and IBRD reports followed by the Timor-Leste 2019 VNR report acknowledge that considerable effort is needed to mitigate the discrepancy between rural and urban areas as by 2015, 92% of 358,000 or 43% of the population residing in rural areas did not have access to good clean water supply.

The European Union Evaluation Report on the implementation of the first phase of the SDP revealed that by 2015, around 68% of the population in rural areas had accessed to the water system and 61% of the population had accessed to improved water sources. Includes 2018 Budget Book 1 says that the portion of the Timor-Leste population that has accessed to improved water has reached 79.8% or it has exceeded the target set by the MDGs.

“In rural area we didn't connected the water pipe to every household.”

A respondent



Compared to urban areas, most clean water programs in rural area are implemented by government budget's national village development program – Programa Nasional Dezenvolvimentu Suku (PNDS), which has a very small budget. Reflecting on the PNDS character, this decision shows that the central government does not see the clean water sector for rural communities as very important basic rights compared to the needs of urban communities. A report from the Ministry of State Administration in 2018 on the economic impact of PNDS infrastructure projects says that nearly 40% of these PNDS projects are for clean water in Timor-Leste.

In rural areas, the water project funded by both of the government and donors is actually not canalizing the pipes directly to community houses, except the health posts, village offices, and churches. Around 7 to 12 houses have to share a water tap that is no more than 200 meters apart from their houses, unfortunately, a respondent in this evaluation said that there are several taps that cannot supply water every day (not reliable and unsustainable), also, there are several water taps that only supply once a week. The 2016 Demographic Health Survey (DHS) report states that only 36% of houses in Timor-Leste have access to safe and clean water in their houses or yards or neighbor's house. This figure illustrates that women and children who live in the majority of Timorese families must walk to collect water from a water sources which far from their place. Many school children use their study time to collect water, take a shower or even wash their clothes.

In addition to, this evaluation also measures the quality of clean water infrastructure in rural areas funded by the state budget. We found that most of it has faced the problem of lack of routine maintenance program. In some places, this water system can only function for one year, but after experiencing any damage, it cannot be repaired.

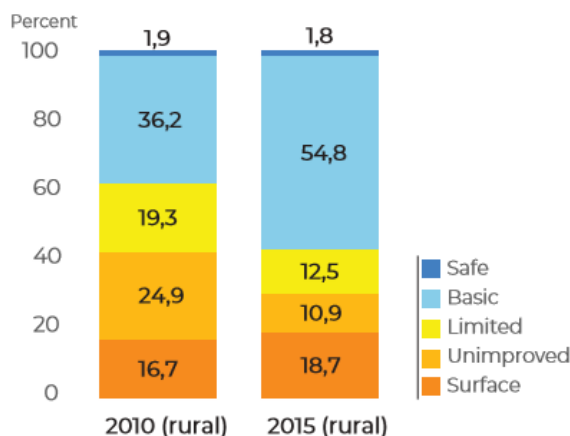
Other factors that also contribute for the cause are the weaknesses in the planning of government programs, lack of Parliamentarian's oversight, climate change which results lack of sufficient water sources in many rural areas or even many springs become totally dry, especially during the dry season. Therefore, the evaluation recommends the government to conserve spring water sources in accordance with the SDG target that by 2020 the country must be able to protect and restore its ecosystem that has been preserving water, including mountains, forests, rivers, springs and lakes.

The Ministry of Public Works action plan in 2018 says that in 2015, the government has installed a new clean water system so that 75% of villages can access the water system, but until 2017, around 17% of this system was not functioning well and 41 % faces certain functional problems. From the data presented, the evaluator concluded that safe, reliable and sustainable clean water targets by 2015 was not be achieved.

Also, SDP has a goal by 2020, where the government will recruit eighty sub-district facilitators to work in the villages (sucu). This target was achieved as according to (Plataforma Nasional Bee no Saneamentu Ijjeniku Timor-Leste (PN-Besi-TL) that the government had recruited these facilitators who had the role of providing capacity building to the Facility Management Group (FMG / GMF) in each village (sucu).

Unfortunately, GMF's work is voluntary and has not received any funding from the government, was formed by the community consisting of seven members representing each water system that has been established. This GMF activity depends on the good intentions or efforts of the community and the support of development partners. In addition, A discussion document from the Timor-Leste Plataforma Nasional – BESI Timor-Leste on the National Policy on Clean Water Supply of Timor-Leste

Figure 25: Water supply, urban and rural



Source: Census 2010 and 2015

said that many of these GMF members are illiterate, had difficulty accessing out of their villages, and difficult to obtain information that could help them to run their role responsibly.

Goals 2020	Result
Recruitment of 80 sub-district water and sanitation facilitators for sucos	The goal is achieved. Those facilitators role is to capacity the Facility Management Groups

### Sanitation facility for population in rural area

The target of SDP on the sanitation program by 2020 is that the government wants about 40% of rural communities will have significantly improved sanitation facilities. The 2018 Budget Book said that until 2017, there were 53.8% of the populations who had very safe sanitation management by using soap and water when using toilet.

Nevertheless, according to the Timor-Leste 2019 VNR report based on the 2016 Demography Health Survey (DHS) data that only 27.5% of households in Timor-Leste had toilets with soap and water, or 19.1% who had more hygiene and 8.4% have basic managements. Continues, that 2018 Budget Book 2 also says that in 2017, only 7% of villages (aldeias) in Timor-Leste have already declared to ALFA, and only 4% of health units have met the criteria for access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene. Therefore, based on figures and information gathered from the 2018 Budget Book, this evaluation concludes that the 2020 target for sanitation has not yet been reached.

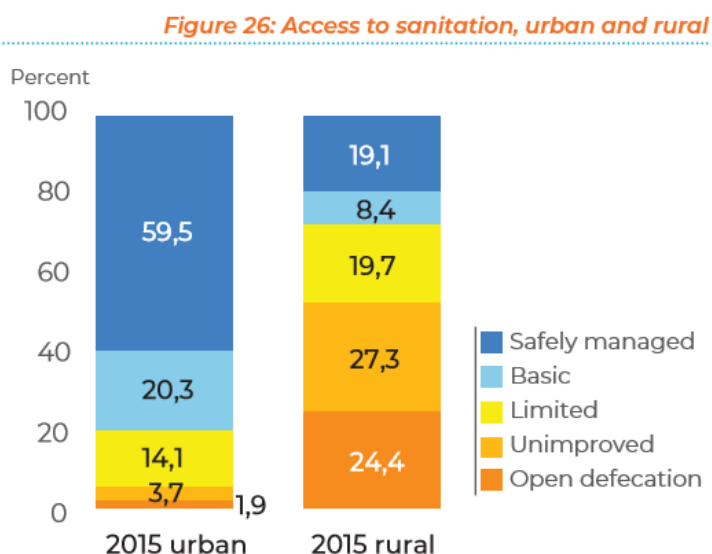
7% of the Villages declared ALFA; 4% of Health Units that meet the criteria for access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

2018 Budget Book 2

This evaluation sees that hygienic sanitation is dependent on community access to clean water. In rural areas that are still difficult to get clean water, the majority of the population also cannot yet access to hygienic sanitation.

### Water Supply and sanitation facility in municipals urban area

In terms of clean water and sanitation, urban area is very different from the people who are living in rural areas.



Source: Census 2015

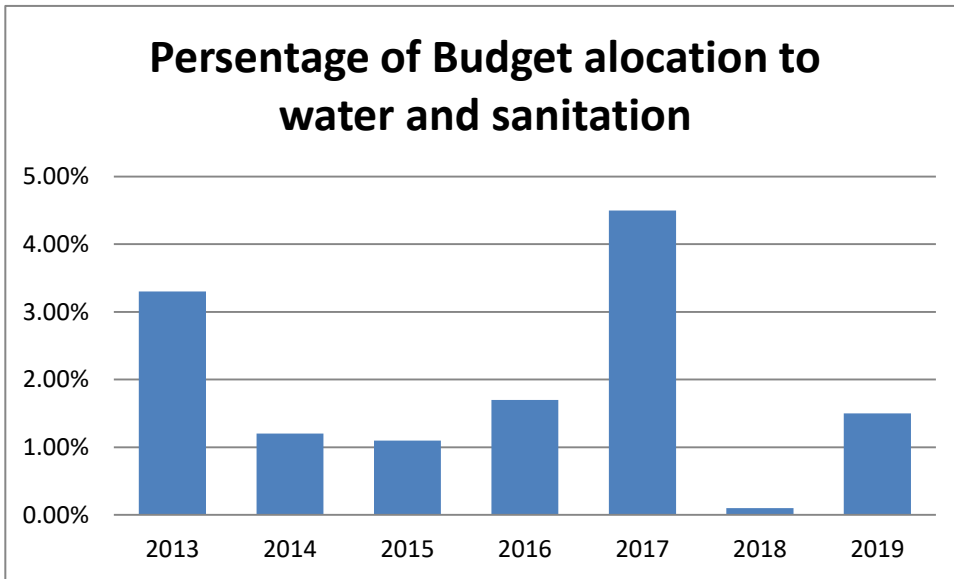
Decree-Law no 4/2004 of 11 February "Que Aprova O Regime De Distribuição De Água Para Consumo Público" provides more opportunity for urban areas to get government regarding to water supply. Most Infrastructure Funds that are allocated annually to water sector flow to the development in urban areas rather than for rural areas.

However, state budget allocation on water and sanitation projects remains very small compared to other sectors since this SDP implemented in 2011. The average

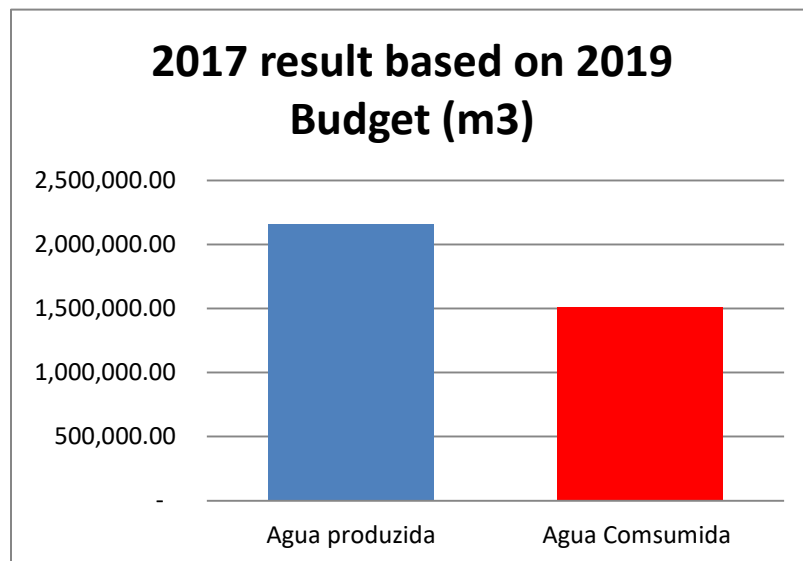


annual allocation is only 1.9% so far. The biggest allocation was in 2017, which exceeded \$ 50 million, but at the end of the year, the government only spent 22%. And in 2018, the budget allocation for clean water is below 1%, this was possible as the country has just emerged from a political crisis after two consecutive elections during 2017 and 2018.

The Country SDP focuses on how to provide a safe and secure piped 24-hour water supply to urban households in 12 municipality’s centers, but prioritizing the creation of master plans for municipalities of Baucau, Manatutu, Lospalos and Suai. From these, Manatutu, Lospalos and Suai will get immediate priority by fix the leaks and rehabilitate the damage pipes, find new water sources and construct reservoirs and clean water treatment facilities and connect houses to piped water supply.



Unfortunately this SDP target has not been implemented since 2015. Just in 2018, the government action plan just plans for financing the master plan for the municipalities of Baucau, Lospalos, Viqueque and Same, as well as a study on the sanitation system in Manatutu, this 2018 plan also includes maintenance for drainage in the four municipalities.



In 2017, the volume of water produced for the people of urban areas was 2,160,000m<sup>3</sup> and clean water consumed as much as 1,512,000m<sup>3</sup>. This evaluation saw that the volume of water produced was only 17 liters per capita per day for urban residents or each person consumed 12 liters of water every day. Therefore, the quantity of water production is still below the standards set by the Water and Sanitation Services of the Government that everyone must need 30-60 liters of clean water per day.

The 2015 target for sanitation is 60% of urban communities have accessed improved sanitation facilities. According to data from the Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) in 2017, Timor-Leste's urban areas already have around 74.3% with basic sanitation and the basic hygiene has reached 42.6%. However Plan International's database says that only 43% of households in Aileu have improved toilets.

According to the SDP, the government will build a sewage collection system and establish a treatment facility in urban areas, but this plan has not yet been realized. In addition, the government's plan to install toilets in every house in urban areas has also not been realized. For addition, almost all houses in urban areas have their own toilets; unfortunately mostly are installed individually and are not from government program.

### Water Supply Program for schools

One of the SDP targets by 2020 is that every public school must have a clean water installation. This target is not achieved as in reality many public schools still do not have clean water and are still dependent on the community's clean water system which is considered to be of inadequate quality.

The Timor-Leste VNR report in 2019 says that Timor-Leste has significant progress to improve water and sanitation systems in schools, with 70% of the public's primary schools having water sources, but this report also acknowledges that toilet, water and wash hands facilities are not functioning properly, with only 28% of schools have sufficient access to clean water.

The global standard ratio of toilet use is 1:50, one toilet for 50 students, but in Timor-Leste, until 2015, the ratio is 1: 83.9. Education Monitoring Information Systems (EMIS) says that only 68% of the total toilets owned by these public schools are functioning properly. Therefore, for the ratio, numbers of students are more than the toilets.

This evaluation sees that only 2019 VNR report provided information on the number of schools that had access to water. The Ministry of Education's action plan from 2016 to 2019 had no mention at all about water access for the schools. This evaluation sees that the priority of Ministry of Education in its action plan is more focus on school facilities such as schools rooms and its materials such as desks, chairs but pay less attention to clean water in schools as it prioritized by the SDP.

Goal by 2020	Result
All government schools will be connected to clean piped water	Not achieved

### Drainage

The SDP Goal by 2020 that drainage will be improved in all districts has not realized. The new budgeting plan for four municipalities' drainage system such as Lospalos, Baucau, Manatutu and Same just began in 2018. In addition, in Oecusse, especially the Pante Makasar, has its own drainage system that part of the projects of a government program called ZEESM which began in 2013, however this program does not publish much information related to its program to the public.

While the SDP Goal by 2015 said to improved operation and maintenance of the Dili drainage system will result in a cleaner city and reduced flooding was not achieved. Almost every year Dili Capital faces flooding, and in March 2020, Dili has a large scale experiences floods, although almost every year the government project for drainage in Dili is always carried out by local construction companies. This evaluation saw that the lack of monitoring and oversight from the National Parliament and other institutions such as the National Development Agency and the Anti-Corruption Commission made the government projects less quality.

In addition, this evaluation also saw that plans regarding to the Kangkung management program in Kaikoli and several other areas were not implemented. In Capital of Dili, medium and long-term plans for cleaning, rehabilitating and improving drainage projects have always been a priority in government action plans, such as drainage rehabilitation for the Aimutin police station budgeted in the 2018 even though the results was not very successful as the police station was always flooded.

In December 2015, the Government of Timor-Leste has signed a foreign debt contract with Chinese EXIM Bank for a drainage infrastructure project in Dili. The aim of the project is to achieve the SDP's target of reducing flooding and improving public health and security in Dili. The value of this foreign debt contract is \$50 million with a fixed interest rate of 2% every year. However, this project did not work because the Court of Appeal rejected this contract in 2017.

### **Water Supply and sanitation in Dili**

SDP wants to increase the number of households with sufficient clean water in the Capital of Dili through finding new additional water sources to increase the supply of water that has existed since 2011 and to develop a standard drinking water treatment. The Timor-Leste VNR report in 2019 says that to reduce the level of diarrhea, the government must improve the quality of water and hygienic sanitation. But this report also recognizes the obstacles faced by the community and the government.

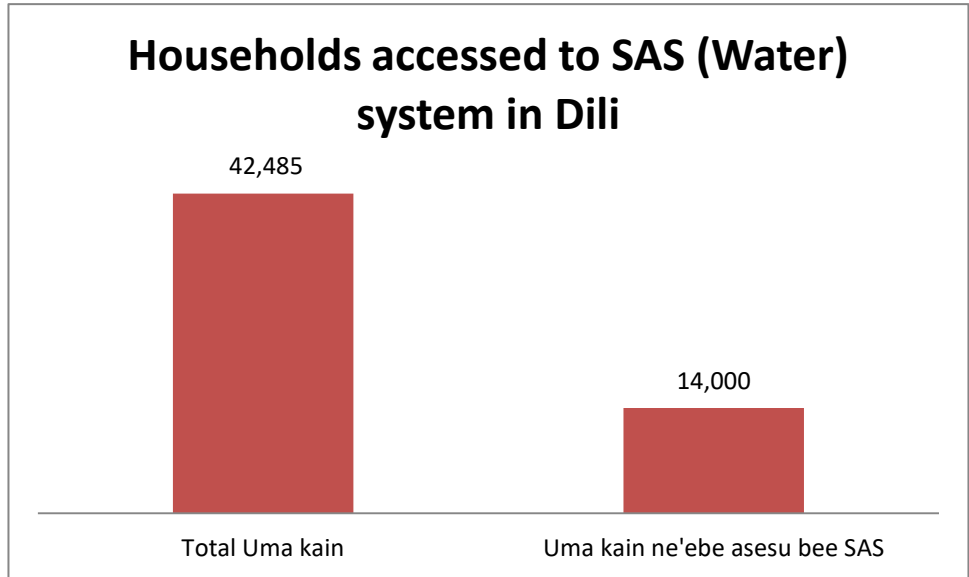
SDP Goals by 2020 is that there will be appropriate, well operated and maintained, sustainable infrastructure for the collection, treatment and disposal of sewage in Dili. However, there is a lack of data on clean water infrastructure, efficient use of clean water, water treatment or toilet waste disposal. Therefore, evaluators conducted interviews with several government and NGO officers to find out the progress of the water supply and sanitation project implementation in Dili based on the targets set in the SDP.

The plan for extending distribution pipework to new service areas and connecting additional households to distribution pipework in the Capital of Dili has not yet realized. The Water and Sanitation Service directorate recognizes that water pipelines in Dili mostly originate from the Portuguese and Indonesian occupation periods.

Although there were a number of new water pipeline canalization projects during the independence period, mostly these pipe connections were not in accordance with the Government master plan, which made the water supply in Dili become more complex. And this is not yet included with the illegal pipeline canalization by the community.

At present, the Government is working with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to look for another source of water from Railako because there are only four water treatment sites in Dili and not enough to supply water to all population in the Capital of Dili. Unfortunately, this program has not yet been realized, so the SDP target to look for new water sources and water treatment facilities for the Dili Capital have not been achieved. The 2019 Timor-Leste VNR report illustrates that the Ministry of Public Works currently does not have the capacity to test for water contamination at a nationally representative level.

A respondent said that water project in this urban area is the responsibility of the Water and Sanitation Services directorate. In Dili, several households have begun paying the cost of water at a rate of \$ 0.10 cents per 1000 liters of water. The government and several NGOs say that almost 96% of the population in urban areas and 100% of the population in Dili have access to clean water, but the reality is that by 2020 only 14 thousand consumers have registered at the office of the water and sanitation service



directorate. This figure represents 33% of total households in Dili or represents 5% of the total population in Dili. This figure is almost the same as the figure stated by the DHS 2016 report that 36% of the population in Timor-Leste whose households have been able to get canalized safe water pipes, in their houses, their

yards or in the houses of their families and neighbors. From this data, this evaluation considers that the SPD by 2020 target for clean water in Dili has not yet been achieved.

For sanitation in Dili, this evaluation saw that almost all toilets in Dili did not meet hygienic standards. According to a respondent that a toilet can be categorized as hygienic when it have access to clean water and are free from standing water. Almost the population that lives alongside the river does not have its own antiseptic tank but is directly connected it to the river, therefore, that such a toilet system does not meet Ministry of Health standard.

## Recommendations

With the findings stated above, this evaluation recommends several points for the government to be able to improve the safe, reliable and sustainable clean water development program for all its peoples. The recommendations are as follows:

- The government must revise its SDP, and also, the Timor-Leste Government should have its own public policies regarding to water development through large investments to the rural water system.
- Although aid from donors is very important to fill the gap left by the Government, only dependency on donor budgets will not help Timor-Leste to achieve the SDP target on clean water.
- Decree Law No. 4/2004 of 11 February must be immediately revised by including a water policy for rural communities. As part of the Government's commitment to adopt SDG 2030.
- Safe, hygienic and sustainable clean water and sanitation can be obtained through government investment from the annual budget. Timor-Leste needs to allocate 10% of its budget in the water and sanitation sector every year so that it can improve the ability of the of Water and Sanitation Services directorate to ensure healthy water for the community.

- The government must have an integrated master plan for clean water and community settlements in urban, rural areas including the capital of Dili. A non-integrated master plan will not help Timor-Leste to achieve its SDP target on clean water.
- The government must conserve spring water based on SDG targets.
- FONGTIL recommends not commercializing the clean water
- The government must fund and foster Facility Management Group so that they can work more responsibly.
- Clean water supply project must also be considered as an inclusive social sensibility.

## ANNEX 1. Lists of the reports

- TIMOR-LESTE STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011 - 2030
- Voluntary National Review Of Timor-Leste 2019
- Water Supply and Sanitation in Timor-Leste: Service Delivery Assessment Turning Finance into Services for the Future, BESIK, 2014
- DELEGAÇÃO DA UNIÃO EUROPEIA EM TIMOR-LESTE, Strengthening “Monitoring and Evaluation” in Timor-Leste, Relatório de Avaliação Implementação do Plano Estratégico de Desenvolvimento 2011-2030: 1ª fase
- Livru Orsamentu Jerál Estadu sira hosi 2011 to 2020
- Plataforma Nacional – BESI Timor-Leste Diskusaun Dokumentu Política Nasionál Abastesimentu Bee Timor-Leste, 2016
- REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR-LESTE, GOVERNO, Decreto-Lei n.o 4/2004 de 11 de Fevereiro  
QUE APROVA O REGIME DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO DE ÁGUA PARA CONSUMO PÚBLICO
- SUBMISAUN NGO SIRA NE’EBÉ TAU MATAN ESPESÍFIKU BA ASSUNTU BEE, SANEAMENTU NO IJIÉNE BA KOMISAUN E PARLAMENTU NASIONÁL, 2019
- The Economic Impacts of PNDS Infrastructure Projects, June 2006. A study prepared for the Ministry of State Administration Government of Timor-Leste
- The Economic Impacts of PNDS Infrastructure Projects, July 2018. A study prepared for the Ministry of State Administration Government of Timor-Leste 2018

## ANNEX 2. Lists of respondents

- Diresaun Nasional Servisu Agua e Saneamentu, Ministériu Obras Públikas
- Plan Internasionál
- Water Aid
- Plataforma Nacional BESI Timor-Leste
- Mata Dalan Institute (MDI)
- Fundação Hafoun Timor Lorosa’e (FHTL)
- Unidade Planeamentu, Monitorizasaun no Avaliasaun (UPMA), Gabinete Primeiru Ministru