



### Solar Management Committees (KML)

The program has established 13 management groups for Community Facility Solar Systems on schools and Suco buildings, as well as 4 Lantern Management Committees.

The groups are elected, trained and supported to manage the operation and maintenance of their facilities. The Lantern Management Groups are collecting USD\$1.80/month per household and villages on Atauro have over \$700 in community savings.

### Water User Groups (GMF)

23 Water User Groups have been elected and trained. The mechanism for establishing the GMF was improved and the training manual extended. The training objectives included building theoretical and practical knowledge about organization, management, finance, leadership principles and values.

All GMFs have written Water User Regulations established under Decree Law 4/2004 and acknowledged formally by local officials.

Each GMF has technical volunteers who have been trained in operation and maintenance for water system and all groups are collecting water user fees between USD\$0.25 –USD\$10.00.

### Agricultural Training:

In partnership with Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, training in horticulture, livestock care, fish drying and marketing is being offered in each Suco.

### Environmental Health Training:

Aimed at teachers and community health volunteers, training on environmental health is offered in all Sucos. The training focuses on the Ministry of Health poster series 'Parasites' and nutritional education information.

### Manuals:

The following Tetun language training manuals have been developed: Guidelines for establishing Water User Groups, Guidelines for Establishing Solar Management Groups, Environmental Health Education Trainer Manual, Guidelines for Suco Councils on Community Development Planning.



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'BA AN RASIK'

Sustainable  
Access to Water  
and Energy



**Solar Water Pump, Lacro, Manatutu**

A pilot project of the  
Government of Timor-Leste  
and United Nations  
Department of Economic and  
Social Affairs.

## Program Objectives

BA AN RASIK is a demonstration program of the Government of Timor-Leste implemented by UNDESA to strengthen community management of water and renewable energy services in three rural sub-districts.

The Program addresses all facets of sustainable water and energy provision, including social, governance, financial and infrastructure aspects..

BA AN RASIK focuses particularly on building community capacities and stewardship. The underlying principle of the Program is that communities with a strong sense of ownership over their resources take care of those resources.

BA AN RASIK will facilitate stronger ownership by building communities' capacity to make decisions, recognize their assets and better understand the benefits of improved management. Therefore, the project attempts to apply the principles of the sustainable livelihood approach (SLA).



### Community Development Planning (PDK) for Suco Councils

The PDK (Planu Desenvolvimento Komunitade) methodology was created in response to the difficulties Suco Councils face in effective development planning as a result of a lack experience and skills. The PDK process is designed to strengthen Suco Councils' capacity to lead communities towards development.

Activities that are defined, planned and implemented by the community themselves are much more likely to be sustainable than activities coming from organizations outside the community.

The pillars of PDK are resource analysis, problem analysis, effective decision making and prioritization. The methodology takes Suco leaders through a step-by-step analysis of their own community and village, teaching them the skills to write their own community development plan.

The PDK training has been piloted and completed with 10 Suco councils, The results of PDK have been positive with community initiated activities such as communal rubbish pits, housing for students and flood control measures.

The Suco councils members are more confident and the PDK process led to more active engaged Suco council members.

### Community Action Planning (CAP) for Water and Energy

Based on the government policy and decree law no 4/2004, communities in rural areas have responsibility for the operation, maintenance and management of their rural water systems.

The Community Action Planning methodology was used to identify infrastructure needs and social issues relating to new or rehabilitated infrastructure to be community defined and driven.

The CAP process was used in all pilot areas and defined the types of water or energy system that then was then implemented in the communities.

