

I. PROFILE OF DILI DISTRICT

A. Topography

Dili District is situated along the northern coast of the island of East Timor, approximately 60 kilometers east of the border with West Timor. Geographically Dili District is diverse. In addition to its coastal roads and beaches, the District extends south into rugged mountain terrain. Dili district extends about 170 sq. km. Included within Dili District is the island of Atauro, which is approximately 30 kilometers north off the coast of Dili Town. On the south Dili is bounded by Aileu District, towards the west, Liquica District and east, Manatuto District

From the recent data of census and statistics, Dili District has a current population of 137,879 and total of 26,785 households. Female population total is 65,225 and 72,133 for the male population. The most populated areas of Dili District are *Zona Dom Aleixo*, *Zona Cristo Rei* and *Zona Vera Cruz*, where the population ranges between 30,000 and 40,000 inhabitants. The number of newcomers reported by the *chefes dos sucos* in Dili District is at the range of several thousands, the majority of whom have been resettled in *zona Don Aleixo*. This can largely be attributed to the fact that the number of burned and destroyed houses is lower than in most other *zonas*. CNRT and local leaders have cited the presence of newcomers as one of the factors that contributes to social destabilization in Dili. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Dili is a major concern and requires coordinated action at national and district level.

Dili District is one of the largest districts of East Timor. It has six sub-districts comprising of 48 sucos and 243 aldeias.

- North, Atauro (5 sucos))
- South, Vera Cruz (11 sucos)
- East, Cristo Rei (10 sucos) and Metinaro (3 sucos)
- West, Dom Aleixo (10 sucos)
- Dili town, Nain Feto (9 sucos)

B. Languages

The national language of East Timor is Tetun and the official language is Portuguese. But majority of the people could speak Bahasa Indonesia. Only small percent of the younger generation could speak Portuguese. Small fraction of the population could also speak English especially those living in the urban center such as Dili.

The poverty assessment survey shows that 40% of the sucos speak Mambae and Tetun as their main dialect; and 5 sucos whose main language is Bahasa Indonesia.

There are another 25 main languages.

C. Dili, the Capital City

Dili, the largest city and capital of East Timor, is the focal point of the District. It is the economic and governmental center of the country. It is presently the seat of the transitional government ETPA (East Timor Public Administration). Dili Town is also home to East Timor's major seaport, international airport and the only two banks that operate in the country. The population of Dili Town is 125,203 inhabitants, which means that approximately 16% of the population of East Timor and 90% of the population in Dili District reside in Dili Town.

The city itself is centered on a large harbour. A number of Portuguese colonial buildings still stand as well as more recent Indonesian developments and construction. Since the destruction of the city by the Indonesian army (TNI) and Timorese militia in September 1999, many areas of Dili are in poor condition and numerous buildings have been damaged or destroyed. Estimates suggest that well over 50% of Dili Town buildings were damaged or burned. A large number of newcomers have moved into the city, which has placed an extra burden on services and infrastructure. Makeshift housing and market vendors have sprung up in several areas of the city.

D. Government and Administrative Structures

In response to the violence and destruction that followed the August 30, 1999 vote for independence, the United Nations, through Security Council resolution 1272 of 25 October 1999 was established to administer the territory and exercise legislative and executive authority during the transition period. In addition to the transitional government, there are administrative and political structures within communities which are operational and which date back to the Indonesian and UNTAET presence in East Timor. Within Dili District there are six sub-districts (*zonas*) - Cristo Rei, Atauro, Dom Aleixo, Metinaro, Nain Feto and Vera Cruz. Each *zona* is further subdivided into *sucos* (villages) and *aldeias* (sub-villages) of which there are 48 and 243 respectively. A council administers each suco and aldeia with a *chefe* at its head. The *community elected the chefes dos sucos and chefes dos aldeias*.

In each of the six *zonas* (sub-districts) of Dili, District Field Officers (DFOs) and Sub-district Coordinators (SCDs) have been deployed in April 2000 and August 2001 respectively as the principal interlocutor between the administration/government and the community/traditional structures. Community links with government and building community confidence and trust are important steps towards responsible government and civil society. Over the past months, SDCs with the support of the DFOs have played the lead role in this process. They will be increasingly important focal points during the upcoming presidential election and the facilitation of development in the sub-districts.

E. Effects of the September 1999 Violence

On August 30, 1999 the Indonesian Province of East Timor voted almost 80% in favor of independence from Indonesia. The UN organized and administered ballot was immediately followed by a devastating wave of violence and retribution by pro-autonomy

supporters and militia. The material and human damaged sustained in this post-ballot violence was devastating. At least one person was killed in 30% of the *sucos* during this violence with 67 persons killed in Dili District. The number of burned houses ranges from 50% to 90% in many *sucos*; the worse affected area was Metinaro. The less affected areas are the more isolated villages in the hills. One survey found that 7,165 houses were destroyed in Dili District alone.

The combined number of militia and TNI elements per *suco* varies from very low numbers to a few hundred. A survey prepared by the Dili District Returns Committee (DDRC) in July 2000 indicated that *zona* Dom Aleixo had the highest number of military and militia in the district, while *zona* Metinaro had the highest proportion of TNI and militia per capita (roughly one per 15 inhabitants). The situation, however, is fluid with refugees (some militia among them) being regularly repatriated and efforts by the government to return all of the refugees in the coming months.

II. Overview of the Planning Process

A. Background

In February 2000, the previous administration attempted to prepare a strategic plan, unfortunately, the plan was incomplete due to the departure of international staff that time. The activity also did not involve representatives from the community in the planning process.

World Bank in 2000, funded the preparation of urban plan for Dili District. Two consultants, and a team of local staff from the Timor Lorosae Planning Institute (TLPI) were recruited to prepare the plan for Dili District, focus of which was on physical planning. In October 2000 and June 2001, two workshops were held with representatives from the district, NGOs and identified community leaders to discuss the process and activities in preparing the plan. Community consultations were also conducted in four urban sub-districts, but development priorities, particularly basic services were not considered.

The initiative of the National Planning and Development Agency (NPDA), now the Commission on Planning together with the District Administration to embark on the preparation of the District Plan came at a right time as UNTAET, international and donor communities' framework for technical and financial assistance shifted from humanitarian to development.

The important factor in the planning exercise undertaken recently was the participation of *suco* and *aldeia* representatives comprising of men, women, youth and traditional leaders, church, and Sub-district staff of East Timor Public Administration (ETPA) where they operate, as well, the non-government agencies, national agencies and UN agencies.

The participants appreciated the use of participatory approaches in all sub-districts as they were able to express their problems and aspirations, and are hopeful that the new government will be able to respond to their needs.

It was stressed though, the planning process was conducted because of the limited resources of the government, therefore development needs have to be anticipated and financial resources should be allocated where it is most needed. From the District Administration, the section heads from agriculture, education, health, infrastructure, land and property were all involved during the consultation meetings and workshops. Through their participation, communities were informed of the sector projects and activities for implementation as well as program thrust and directions for 2002. Concerned sections clarified questions from the participants on the inadequacy or lack of basic services such as health, education and shelter particularly in remote areas.

It is noteworthy to mention that the Sub-District Coordinators (SDCs) took the lead from the preparation of the workshop design, identifying the activities and methodologies, preparing invitation letters, and logistics required and acted as main facilitators during the consultation/meetings.

As a learning mechanism, and to draw lessons to further improve the planning process, an evaluation/critiquing of the activity by members of the Process Management Team (PMT) followed after each workshop. The PMT provided overall technical guidance and supervision to the planning process.

While the end goal of the planning exercise is the preparation of the District Plan, the activity took into account the need to enhance the knowledge and skills of the ETPA staff in planning, especially the Sub-district Coordinators (SDCs) and the Section Heads, planning being one of their basic functions.

Overall, the planning process took a longer timeframe than what was planned. The pace of work, readiness, familiarity and experience in planning of all those involved were factors that influenced the whole planning exercise.

B. Specific Activities Conducted

1. Preparatory activities undertaken

- a. Series of meetings were conducted between the Urban Planning and Dili District Administration staff to determine possible areas of collaboration and support in preparing the District Development Plan
- b. The meeting discussed the participation and support of NGO Forum in the Development of the District Plan. The Executive Director, Mr. Arsenio Bano, welcomed the initiative of the District and initially committed the support of NGO Forum in terms of providing facilitators and reporters during the sub-district workshops. Meeting with Mr. Arsenio Bano, Executive Director of NGO Forum and National Planning and Development Agency, participated by Mon Oliveros 14 July 2001.
- c. Meeting with the representatives of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Ms. Min Whee Kang, Mr. Mon Oliveros, from the office of National Planning and Development Agency (NPDA) and Angus Green, District Advisor, Development Officer and DFO and Field Officer, Mateaus Mabelane.

- d. The meeting was held to explore possible support from UNDP in relation to the District Planning. Due to lack of financial resources, UNDP did not commit financial assistance; instead, it stressed the importance of their on-going capacity building and technical assistance to NDPA, which in turn is expected to provide support to the District Administrations on district planning. (18 August 2001)

2. Formation of the District Planning Group

Planning Group / Organization

The objectives, structure, activities and the participation of the NGO in the planning process were discussed. 35 participants from the national and international NGOs, UN agency, NPDA, ETTA Environment Unit, Urban Planning Team and District's management and staff attended the meeting.

During the meeting, the following decisions were agreed by the participants: 1) Hold consultation at the district and sub-district levels with youth, women, church, NGOs, community-based groups as participants; 2) that the District take the lead in identifying development priorities and NGOs will be invited to participate in Sub-district where they implement projects/programs.

Other suggestions made were for the timeframe of the plan to cover 5-10 years; the participants requested District Administration to give due consideration on issues such law enforcement, infrastructure-roads and electricity in the District's plan preparation. (7 August 2001)

Training and discussion on community consultation

In co-operation with the Urban Planning group, community consultation training was conducted for the SDCs and urban planning team to provide them the necessary skills/techniques in conducting community consultation as well as develop a consultation plan for the urban sub-districts (Nainfeto, Vera Cruz, Cristo Rei and Dom Alexio).

Teams were formed for Urban Sub-districts composed of staff of Timor Lorase Planning Institute (TLPI) and Sub-district Coordinators (SDCs) and rural Dili (Metinaro and Atauro) will have the District Field Officers (DFOs) and SDCs together with the process management team (Development Officers, Urban Planning officer, Project Manager and NGOs representatives. (14 August 2001)

Planning Group Meeting

A meeting with the Planning Group was held to review and agree on the structure, tasks of the planning group & process management team and target dates for the implementation of activities. The District Administrator endorsed and expressed his support to the planning initiative and stressed the importance of formulating a District Plan, especially with the new government in place. Other members of the Planning Group included the District Advisor, Sector Heads, District Field Officers, and Sub-district

Coordinators, Urban Planning Officer, and the Development Officer serves as the Focal Point for the planning activities (17 September 2001).

3. Tasks and composition of the planning group

- a. To identify development priorities of the district over a defined period of time (1-3 years)
- b. Formulation of sector district bids for the national budget for Year 2002/03 (Sector Officers)
- c. Responsible for the final consolidation of the district plan.
- d. Primary responsibility of the sectoral plan formulation will rely on the Unit Head of each sector

Composition

- a. Sector Officers (national staff) and their international counterpart
 - Agriculture
 - Development Officer
 - District Field Officers
 - Education
 - Project
 - Finance
 - Health
 - Human Rights
 - Infrastructure
 - Land and Property
 - Sub-district Coordinators
 - Urban Planning Officer
 - District Administrator (DA), Deputy DA, District Advisor

4. The Process Management Team

- Overall facilitation of the planning process will be provided by the Deputy District, Administrator and Development Officer with support from the Process Management Team (PMT).

Tasks of PMT

- Organize, and facilitate meetings at the sub-district and district levels with all concerned participants.
- Prepare workshop reports at sub-district and district levels.

The Sub-district Coordinators (SDCs) and District Field Officers (DFOs) will assist the PMT in organizing workshops/consultations and report writing for their respective sub-districts.

Composition of PMT

- District Development Officer
- Urban Planning Officer
- Sub-district Coordinators and their advisors (DFOs)
- Project Manager
- District Deputy Administrator (DDA)
- Timor Lorosae Planning Institute (TLPI)
- NGO Forum

C. Follow-on activities and schedules

Activity	Key Result area	Timeframe
<p>Data collection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compilation of existing, relevant data <p>By Unit Heads, DFOs, Sub-district Co-ordinators</p>	<p>Sector list of on-going services /projects;</p> <p>Initial list of sectoral gaps and priorities;</p> <p>Identified national plan for Year 02/03 (questionnaire)</p> <p>Compilation of data gathered by sector</p>	<p>August to 2nd week of Sept.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting with the PMT process management team 	<p>Prepared sub-district level discussions/workshop guidelines and logistics</p>	<p>13 Sept. 9:00-12:00</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting with Unit Heads, DFOs, Sub-district Co-ordinators and Process Management Team (PMT) 	<p>District Staff and Management discussed and agree on the Planning structure;</p> <p>Timeframe of activities for district and sub-district level;</p> <p>Content/format of District Plan</p>	<p>19 Sept. 9:00-11:00</p>
<p>Workshop/consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sub-district level workshop participated by identified groups (DFO, SDC, PMT) ▪ District level- integration of Sectoral plan (by Unit Heads, PMT) 	<p>Discussed development needs, priorities for FY2002/03 and potentials for donor support</p> <p>Prepared report on sub-district workshop(s)</p> <p>Review of draft plans together with sub-groups for additional input.</p>	<p>From Sept. 17-30</p> <p>1st week of October</p> <p>3rd week, October 2001</p>

<p>Write-up and formulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulation of District Plan (Unit Heads with support from PMT) 	<p>District Plan indicating bids to the national budget, formulated</p> <p>List of top development priorities and service gaps identified</p>	<p>November 2001</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Referral of District Plan to DA/DAC for approval 	<p>Review and adoption of the district plan</p>	<p>December 2001 2001</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District Plan submitted to national level on district priorities 	<p>District sectoral priorities considered for FY 2002/03 budget allocation</p>	<p>January 2002</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District activity Assessment- Lessons learned, recommendations, critical next actions 	<p>Planning recommendations highlighting lessons learned, strengths and weaknesses of the process adopted, next actions</p>	<p>January 2002</p>

D. Meeting of the Process Management Team

Preparatory meetings were held to design the workshop activities, methodologies to be used, identifying participants, agree on the processes to be used and post workshops to evaluate the past activities and further improve future workshops.

E. Sub-district Consultation workshops were held on the following dates:

- Atauro Sub-district, 19 & 21 September 2001
- Metinaro Sub-district, October 1 and 9, 2001 at Metinaro
- Vera Cruz, op was held 16 October 2001 at Dili District Administration
- Nainfeto, 26 October 2001
- Don Aleixio, 29 October 2001
- Cristo Rei, 15 November 2001

F. Planning Group Meeting

Purpose of the meeting was to review the development priorities identified by each Sector from the sub-district consultations and agree on the completion of activities (DA or DDA/CDA, Sector Heads with the DFOs/SDCs).

- Sector review of sub-district priorities and write-up
- Planning group meeting on the sector presentation of draft plan
- Revision and finalization

G. Insights and Lessons Learned

- Use of Participatory Process and Methodology

Community representatives actively participated from the six sub-district workshops. They expressed the need to be informed and be involved on a continuing basis, on matters affecting their community and their daily lives.

- Over dependence to external aid and the government was apparent in most of the consultations conducted. There is high expectation of the community to the government and external aid to respond to their problems, but not much reference and recognition of their internal resources and capabilities.
- The formation of the Process Management Team facilitated the overall co-ordination and supervision of the planning process otherwise the work could have been overwhelming for one person alone. The District Administrator's participation in all the meetings at district level, advocating the importance of the district plan formulation reinforced the purpose and importance of the plan preparation.

The PMT have to modify the workshop methodology in two sub-districts to consider certain factors raised by the participants in achieving the workshop objectives. There was active participation throughout the workshop, participants were eager to be heard and listened to, challenging the skills of effective facilitation as everyone wanted to speak. at the same time. Women were represented only in two workshops.

- As part of the community empowerment and foster participation, there is a need to engage the communities in regular dialogue and coordination meetings to discuss pressing issues and needs. It is important to involve them in identifying solutions to these problems.

H. Recommendations

- The district plan should be made as one of the reference for future planning by national agencies in terms of developing program and projects for the District.
- The District Administration hope to see concrete and conscious actions as well as budget allocated for each sectors to implement identified development priorities for year 2002-2003.
- The government has to address policy issues in relation to the functions of the District Administration and issues pertaining to each sector. Development efforts at the sub-district level would be difficult to implement with out a policy framework to support

the District Administration's functions, particularly, allocation of financial and human resources; and de-centralize the management delivery of basic services to the district.

- Investment on human resource development, on the job training and exchange program for civil servants to improve the civil servants efficiency, both at the national and district administration.

III. District Development Goals and Strategies

A. Strategies

Decentralization of service delivery and community-driven approaches in the implementation of services and development programmes. Government should define or redefine its support to the sector by shifting to decentralized delivery of basic services, providing an environment for an efficient delivery of services, community participation and strengthening of local governance capacity.

Policy Advocacy

In coordination with the concerned national government agencies, the District Administration should advocate for policy development in sector(s) where there is a policy gap, and enforcement and monitoring, where policy exist, but lacking in implementation.

Formation and strengthening of inter-agency structures

Structures/mechanisms, both at the district and sub-district level will be formed and strengthened with planning, monitoring and resource mobilization functions.

B. Goals

- Community empowerment and formation of relevant community groups/committees with leaders demonstrating knowledge, skills and capabilities on planning, management, decision-making and problem-solving, implementing activities at the community level, in partnership with the District Administration, the national government and other support and non-government organizations.
- Increased access and enhanced delivery of basic social services such as health, education, housing and provision of food security (farm and non-farm products) to the population of the Districts.
- Enhancement and or development of human resource of the district administration through continuing training of civil servants in co-operation with the Civil Service Academy.
- A society where people participate during public forums, dialogue, planning meetings and in community activities in an atmosphere of respect, openness, and trust.

- Increased capacity of District Administration's staffs, community leaders and women themselves in understanding issues and needs affecting women through advocacy and information campaign.

Women provided access to training and capacity building opportunities to enhance their skills and knowledge, thereby, increasing their opportunities for employment; and enhancement of women's participation in social, political, economic, religious and other community undertakings.

- Youth and the unemployed provided with employment opportunities and skills enhancement through vocational, skills training and job referral
- Development of the business sector to increase the employment generation and upgrade the standard of living.
- Promotion of youth, cultures and sports programmes.
- Statement on Human Rights

Dili District Administration is committed to the respect for and promotion of Human rights in its program of activities including the full respect for civil and political rights, creating conditions for the fulfillment of economic, social and cultural rights, encouraging the active participation of the people of Dili District in decisions, which affect their lives, as well as transparent and accountable government.

IV. Health Sector Overview, Priority Development Needs and Plan for Year 2002-2203

A. Overview

Overcrowding and poor hygiene in Dili District, caused by the destruction of many houses and the weakened water and sanitation infrastructure, indicates a higher risk for increases in communicable diseases, both in rural and urban communities. In addition to water borne disease, mosquito borne disease like dengue fever and malaria are considerable risks, both in urban and rural areas.

Despite the past reconstruction of health infrastructure, either by government or non-government agencies, and other support groups, availability and access to basic health care remain a problem in Dili, particularly in remote areas.

The principal objective of the Ministry of Health is to develop community health care for its population. In this connection, Dili District Health Unit initiated to prepare a health plan based on the priority needs of the sub-districts.

B. Health Sector Bids for FY 2002-2003

No	Description of activity	Service delivery targets	Estimated resources and possible source	Measurement of success Indicators
I.	Health services program			
	a. Immunization program	4,490 recipients/babies	UNICEF	Target number of children Immunized
	b. TB program	Patients	Caritas	Number of patients treated
	c. Mobile clinic	Health Services accessible to the communities	DHS	Sub district Cristo Rei Darlau village Ailok village Balibar village Hera village Sub district Don Aleixo Manleuana village Dare village Beduku village
II.	Training and workshop			
	a. TB program	Dili DHS manager and staff Manager and staff of CHC Private clinic staff Caritas director and staff	DHS Caritas	Establishment of promotion team for TB program
	b. Immunization program	DHS manager and staff Manager CHC and staff EPI team	UNICEF	Reporting system Immunization implementing manual
	c. Reporting system established	Dili DHS manager and staff	DHS national	

No	Unit program	Description of activities	Service delivery targets
1.	Surveillance of communicable diseases and control	TBC prevention and treatment	TBC patients /identified communities
		Provide vaccines	
		Surveillance of malaria diseases	Malaria endemic area
		Surveillance of leprosy diseases	Leprosy patients and community
		Dengue fever prevention	Endemic area
		HIV/AIDS prevention	Consolation place
		Prevention and treatment	Community and environment
		Diarrhea diseases	Sanitation (SAB,SPAL)
2.	Health promotion to community (health promotion center)	Health promotion for community	Identified communities and schools
		UKS (school health unit)	Primary schools
		Promotion of traditional medicines	Identified communities
		Film Showing	Community and school
		Poster distribution for education and information dissemination	Schools, sucos, church, etc.
3.	Basic services	Mother and child immunization	Mother and child
		Family planning services	Mothers and pregnant women
		Checking, aid and pregnant referral	Pregnant women
4.	Environmental health and nutrition	Surveillance of settlement environment quality	Industrial area, tourism, housing
		Data base survey	Housing and community

		Controlling and restraint	Hotel, restaurants, market
		Sanitation in public place	Hospital, swimming pool, bus terminal
		Hygienic food and drink	Food industry, meat trade, fish etc
		Water quality surveillance	Clean water means, checking the water sample and SAB inspection
		Health promotion and environment education for community and school	Community and school
		Controlling and restraint	Provisional garbage place
		Waste water and dry waste management	Garbage place
		Waste care management in the district	Waste management staff
		Nutrition education	Mothers and community at large
		Surveillance on tendency in improvement of health degree	Community where poverty is widespread
		Food security	Food trading
		Cooperate with agriculture sector	

C. Health Sector Staffing

Current Staffing	Doctor	Midwife	Nurse	Others
Vila, Atauro	0	1	4	3 (Assistant nurse, Security, Laboratory Technician)
Becora Community Health Center	0	3	7	4 (Assistant Nurse, Dental, Technician and Security)
Hera and Metinaro	0	3	4	3 (Assistant Nurse, Security)
ETPA Community Health Center (Former AMI-Portugal Clinic)	0	8	9	5 (Assistant Nurse, Dental, Security, Technician)
Comoro Community Health Center	0	4	6	3 (Security, Assistant Nurse, Technician, Dental)
TOTAL	0	19	30	18

2002-2003 Proposed Recruitment of Health Personnel

Clinic/Community Center	Doctor	Midwife	Nurse	Others
Vila, Atauro	1	4	6	4 (Dental Nurse, Cleaner, Sanitation, Administration)
Becora Community Center	1	5	3	4 (Sanitation, Driver, Administration, Cleaner)
Hera and Metinaro	1	5	6	5 (Administration, Technician, Dental Nurse, Cleaner, Driver)
ETPA Community Center	2	0	6	4 (Sanitation, Administration, Driver, Cleaner)
Comoro Community Center	1	2	6	4 (Sanitation, Administration, Cleaner, Driver)
DHS Dili	0	0	0	2 (Administration, Driver)
TOTAL	6	16	27	23

V. Education, Youth, Culture and Sports Development Plan

A. Education

1. Overview

Based on UNTAET census data, there are 60 primary schools, 15 junior high schools and 14 senior high schools in Dili District. As many as 70% of the schools were devastated last year. The World Bank 'Emergency School Readiness Project' was implemented and schools re-opened in October 2000. The total student enrollment is approximately 50,000 students, with 30,000 primary students and 20,000 Junior and Senior High students. The gender distribution among students is relatively equitable, with 50.6% females and 49.4% males. In the 2000-2001 school year Portuguese was introduced from Grades 1 and 2 and will gradually replace Bahasa Indonesian as the language of instruction.

Past initiatives

In school year 2001-2002, Dili District completed the distribution of schoolbooks. Both primary and secondary schools have sufficient curriculum material for their students. School supplies and furniture has been ordered and by the end of the school year in June it is anticipated that all Dili District schools will be adequately equipped. As a private initiative, Dili District Education Officer collected US\$4000 for the rehabilitation of school toilets. This money was divided between a numbers of primary schools to provide basic sanitation assistance. UNICEF is supplementing this effort with a program of toilet rehabilitation. UNICEF is also engaged in the re-roofing of primary schools in Dili District. To date nine schools and a total of 42 classrooms have been beneficiaries. Additional primary schools will be re-roofed in the second phase of the program with later plans to target secondary schools.

As well in Dili District, the hiring of more teachers is a priority. At present the ideal teacher/student ratio is 1:60, however, in many schools the ratio ranges from 1:65 or higher.

1. Education Section Bids for FY 2002-2003

Sector-bids for FY 2002-2003	Brief Description of the Activity	Service Delivery Target	Measurement of success indicators	Estimated Resource required
1. Emergency School Readiness Program	Rehabilitation of existing but damaged schools	SDN 11 Balibar for 307 students. SDN 1 Sabuli for 309 students SDN3 Benunuc for 254 students SDN4 Besahe for 108 students	Number of classrooms repair Number of students registered to occupy the newly rehabilitated building	US\$ 14,900
2. Human Resource Development	Teachers Training to improve their knowledge in Mathematics, Biology and Portuguese Language.	Train 3 teachers each from SDN11 Balibar, SDN1 Sabuli, SDN3 Benunuk and SDN4 Besahe for three days Training of 18 teachers from 6 primary schools each from Dom Alexio, Atauro, Cristo Rei and Nain Feto for 12 days	Total number of teachers per school attended the training Number of teachers from each sub-district attended Number of teachers from each schools	US\$14,400 US\$8,640
3. Recruitment	Increase the number of qualified primary school teachers	SDN11 Balibar – 10 SDN1 Sabuli – 10 SDN3 Benunuc – 6 SDN4 Besahe – 6 Atauro Primary School- 34 Cristo Rei – 20 Nain Feto - 20	Number of applicants Number of qualified teachers recruited	US\$23,040

Note: See following page for the specific target schools for teachers' training.

Target Schools for Teachers Training

Atauro Primary Schools:

- Primary School 1 Maumeta
- Primary School 2 Biqueli
- Primary School 3 Maquili
- Primary School 4 Macadade
- Primary School 5 Beloi
- Primary School 6 Kecil Maker

Dom Alexio Primary Schools:

- Primary School 3 Bebonuk
- Primary School 6 Fatuhada
- Primary School 7 Comoro
- Primary School Canossa
- Primary School St Petrus
- Primary School Aimutin

Cristo Rei Primary Schools:

- Primary School 3 Bidau
- Primary School 9 Bidau
- Primary School 10 Camea
- Primary School 7 Camea
- Primary School 8 Acanunu
- Primary School Kuluhun
- Primary School 4 Becora

Nain Feto Primary Schools:

- Primary School 4 Bemori
- Primary School 5 Aiturilaran
- Primary School Mota Ulun
- Primary School 5 Balide (private)
- Primary School 6 St. Luis Gonjaga (private)

2. Education Section Staffing– Dili District Administration

Current	No. of Staff
1. District Education Officer	1
2. Education Officer - Training	1
3. Education Officer- Program Evaluation	1
4. Education Officer - Curriculum	1
5. Education Officer - Teacher	1
6. Education Officer - Cultural	1
7. Education Officer - Finance	1
8. Logistics Clerk	1
9. Program Evaluation Clerk	1
10. Education Officer- Administration	1
11. Administrative Clerk	1
TOTAL	11
2002/03 BIDS	No. of Staff
1. Education Officer – Sports	1
2. Education Officer – Secondary Schools	1
3. Education Officer – Administration	1
4. Administrative Clerk	1
TOTAL	4

B. Children and Youth

Situation

Like many countries, East Timor has a high percentage of children and young people. While no concrete statistics are available on the number of youths in East Timor, it is reasonable to assume that the bulk of the population is under the age of 30. As such, youth and children are a critical issue for the Dili District Administration and the community at large. Both UN Social Affairs Officers and *suco* and *aldeia* leaders highlight the need for youth employment and activities to counteract the issues of crime, gang membership, forced idleness, youth alcohol abuse and general disenfranchisement. However, a chief inhibitor to development on this front is a lack of funding for activities.

Last November 2001, the District has appointed a Focal Point for Youth Affairs. The staff will work in close collaboration with the Office of the Special Advisor to the SRSG on Youth Affairs. Under this initiative, three Youth Centers will be established in Comoro, Becora, and in Vera Cruz.

It is hoped that activities for the youth such as education, sports, culture promotion, and skills and income generating activities will be implemented to promote the well-being and empowerment of the children and youth.

C. Persons with Special Needs

Persons with special needs or disabilities have been an important focus of the Department of Social Affairs at Dili District. Assistance to this group have included distribution of wheelchairs to the physically disabled, a financial assistance program to several families of the disabled to facilitate economic self-sufficiency, support (material and moral) to the school for the disabled in *suco* Bemori Taibessi, a documentary produced on disabilities in East Timor and sponsorship for two disabled persons to attend a leadership training course in Laos.

Two other disability programs organized under Dili District have been particularly significant in raising the profile and visibility of disabled persons in Dili District. One is a regular advocacy and empowerment meeting held at Dili District through which disabled persons participate in discussions and dialogue on their various issues and problems. The second is a regular radio program for the disabled, which is run by and for disabled persons. Topics are disparate and the format is creative with original poetry and song compositions, discussion and interviews that described the reality of disabilities and life of the disabled in East Timor. It is anticipated that NGOs dealing with persons with disabilities like Handicap International (HI) will commence activities in East Timor, filling in the gap of programs and funding which represent major obstacles to work in the District.

VI. Agriculture Sector Development Plan

A. Overview

Contrary to popular perception, agriculture is a critical feature of Dili District livelihood. While technically the urban heart of East Timor, Dili Town can more accurately be described as peri-urban with some agricultural activities. In the outlying areas of the Town and in the rural areas of the District, agriculture is the prime source of income and subsistence living. While agricultural production varies according to the area (i.e. rice in Metinaro, fruit trees in the mountains and kitchen gardens in Dili Town), it is nevertheless an important area for further development and support. Animal husbandry is also an important feature of agricultural activities in the District with buffalo, pigs and chickens as common household assets.

The agriculture sector plan was drafted with reference to the priorities identified during the sub-district workshops that were launched by the Process Management Team (District Development Officer, District Field Officer and Sub-district Coordinator) in each sub-district in Dili. In addition, series of meetings were also conducted among the staff of the district agriculture unit as well as with the national agriculture department.

The sector plan includes four major sub-sectors such as crop production, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. The objective of each sector was to increase food security and agriculture yields hopefully aimed at increasing farmer's production, alleviating poverty and addressing the issues of malnutrition.

B. Identified priority issues for the sector

1. Crop production

- Need to develop horticulture plant and vegetables in the rural area to increase supply for local consumption and generate income for the families
- Lack of access to water supply and existing irrigation systems
- Improvement and intensification of paddy production
- Integration of rice and farming technology
- Lack of information and education on agricultural extension to communities
- Lack vegetables seeds and late distribution affecting the planting season
- Need initial support on basic agricultural tools
- Absence of policies and regulations governing agricultural practices
- rural communities have no access to market their products
- Need access roads from farm to market/center

2. Forestry

- Uncontrolled cutting of tress for firewood use
- Slash and burn practice and the lack of reforestation creating soil erosion and scarcity in water supply
- Lack of integrated farming system (agro forestry system)
- Forest protection in whole zona
- Water shed management

3. Veterinary

- Lack and or no support in the vaccination of livestock (cow, buffalo, pig, and chicken in all zonas)
- Lack of extension workers to work with the sub-districts
- Need to train farmers in managing livestock diseases
- Need to construct abattoir houses
- Need for livestock breeding and dispersal
- Need for technical and financial assistance in setting up feeds for livestock

4. Fishery

- Use of traditional fishing method like explosive has adverse effect to environment
- Need support for fishing equipment and tools
- Need for technical assistance on the cultivation and propagation of seaweed, mollusk, shrimp
- Construct fishpond for local consumption, and for income generation
- Need for fish processing or embankment facilities (Hera, Atauro)
- Need to allocate site for fish market and construct one
- Need to develop the propagation of marine products such as seaweed, sea cucumber, mollusk, pearl and shrimp

C. Target priorities and objectives

- Enhance crop production (rice and maize), livestock breeding and aqua culture and the development of agribusiness through an integrated national strategy and policy
- Construction and development of basic infrastructure for agriculture
- Increase agriculture land area
- Enhancement of job opportunities for farmers and their families
- Enhance competency of human resource, district and community level on agriculture extension work
- Increase livestock production through dispersal and breeding (cow, buffalo, pig, chicken)
- Increase fish and aqua-culture production both for local consumption and income generation

D. Strategies

- Planning and program development of national and district staff should take into account the needs and priorities of the local communities
- People's participation in project management and implementation
- Documentation and promotion of agriculture best practices
- Capacity building for staff and community on extension work, crop production, livestock breeding, and aqua culture, post harvest technology
- Technical assistance in the production of production input such as feeds, fertilizers, other materials that can be locally produced
- Assist farmers in the management and marketing of agriculture product
 - Provision of post harvest facilities
 - Improve access of rural communities' to market /center
 - Provision start up facility/fund for farmers

- Development and protection of natural resources
- Develop agriculture business directed to the maximum use of natural resources
- Enforce policy and strategies in the protection and conservation of the environment
Development and rehabilitation of damage agriculture infrastructure such as greenhouse, greenhouse control, crop protection house, soil management, provision of tools and equipment, quarantine, abattoir, livestock market, livestock laboratory, nurseries, fish market, Hera Port, irrigation channels
- Formulation of legal framework in support of agriculture
- Networking and resource mobilization with other agencies to solicit technical and financial support in the implementation of the activities
- Monitoring and evaluation
Regular participation during meetings/consultation, at different levels (sub-district, district level, national agriculture) to discuss project development and implementation.

E. Agriculture Sector Staffing

Current	Number
1. District Agriculture Affairs Officer	1
2. Administrative Assistant	1
3. Livestock Management Officer	1
4. Forestry Officer	1
5. Irrigation and Water Management Officer	1
6. Crop Production Management Officer	1
7. Fisheries Officer	1
Total	7
Staff Recruitment FY 2002-2003	
1. Administrative Assistant	1

F. Agriculture Sector Bids, FY 2002/2003

Agriculture sub sector	Sector bids	Description of activities	Measurement of success indicators	Estimate resources required & possible sources	Budget in US\$
1. Crop production	1. Development of horticulture crops and vegetables in potential sucos in 6 zonas.	1. Agriculture extension services for farmers	1. Increase quantity and quality of production	1. Provision of seeds, tools, and equipment National agriculture, NGO's	US 5,750
	2. Development and intensification of paddy and crops in potential villages in 6 zonas.	2. Demonstration of integrated vegetable garden	2. Demonstration sites established in 6 zonas	2. Equipment and tools, seeds	8,750
	3. Development and intensification integrated rice and fish farming in potential villages on 6 zonas	3. Will be develop in each zona pending the availability of area	3. Enhancement of nutrition of farmers family	3. Provision of material inputs, tools and farming location (agriculture department, fishery and crops plant division)	2,950
				Total I	17.450

Agriculture Sector Bids, FY 2002/2003...continuation

Agriculture sub sector	Sector bids	Description of activities	Measurement of success indicator	Estimated resources required & possible source	Budget in US\$
2.Forestry	1. Reforestation	1 Farmers to plant wood for fuel especially in the hilly and mountainous areas	Reforestation in identified areas implemented together with the community	Forestry seed and crops provided (Forestry Division and NGO's)	US\$ 12,000
	2. Agro forestry	Implementation of integrated agriculture system in the District	1. Minimized erosion of upper soil stratum	Various kind of seeds from related (Division of Agriculture Department, NGO's and FAO)	12,000
	3. Recruitment and placement of Forest Guards	Protection and preservation of the forest	Reduced illegal cutting of wood Sustained cultivation and reforestation	National Agriculture Department, Forestry and Fishery Division	1,500
	4. Watershed management	Water shed improvement Tree planting Information education	Reforestation conducted in identified critical areas Increased awareness of the community as demonstrated in the protection of the water shed	Donors, agriculture and fishery department	30,000
	5. Education and extension work	Mentoring and training	Enhanced community knowledge and skills in crop production, fish culture, livestock breeding, etc.		14,400
Total II					69,900

Agriculture Sector Bids, FY 2002/2003...continuation

Agriculture sub sector	Sector bids	Description of activity	Measurement of success indicator	Estimated resources and possible source	Budget in US\$
3. Veterinary	1. Vaccination of cow, buffalo, pig and chicken	Disease prevention for livestock	1.Enhanced livestock production 2. Improvement of income for farmers	1. Facility and support for vaccination materials (veterinary department) 2. Funding support from agricultural for rehabilitation project, phase II	US\$ 6,000 – for vaccination cost, equipment attached
	2. Placement of veterinary staff in Suco level	Implementation of vaccination program in all sucos supported by part-time staff	Reduced incidence of livestock diseases Conducted information & education on veterinary knowledge.	Training materials and equipment provided by veterinary division (Agriculture Rehabilitation Project, Phase II)	5,000 – for training materials, food, honorarium, transportation cost and training facility

	3. Abattoir	Management of environment pollutants, residues and cow manure. Sanitary control of meat products	Inspection and control mechanism on meat product put in place. Revenue generated for the government	District Administration	20,000 – for two simple abattoir and other facility
	4. Capacity building	Training on knowledge and methods of livestock breeding and other veterinary skills	Number of farmers trained on methods and techniques of effective livestock breeding; Reduced occurrence of livestock diseases	Facility and operational cost by the National Government	5,000 – for training, experiment and operational cost
Total III					36,000

Agriculture Sector Bids, FY 2002/2003...continuation

Agriculture sub sector	Sector bids	Description of activities	Measurement of success indicators	Estimated resources and possible source	Budget in US\$
4. Fishery	1. Technical assistance and capacity building	Participatory training for fishermen on identified topics	Demonstrated knowledge and skills on cultivation and propagation of sea products.		US\$ 10,000

	2. Propagation and cultivation of sea products such as seaweed, cucumber, mollusk, pearl, shrimp and etc	Provision of technical assistance to fishermen	Established six demonstration farms Expanded implementation of project concept	Materials for breeding seaweed, mollusk, pearl, cucumber, etc. National budget	10,000
	3. Rehabilitation of fish market		Allocation of proper fish market to vendors	District and national government, JICA	22,600
Total IV					42,600

Agriculture Sector Bids, FY 2002/2003...continuation

Agriculture sub sector	Sector bids	Description of activities	Expected outcomes for the district in it implemented	Estimate material needed & possible sources	Budget in US\$
5. Irrigation	Rehabilitation of irrigation system and farm to market roads	Improve existing irrigation systems to help increase production Open access road from farm to market to facilitate marketing of products	Increase production capacity and increase income of farmers	Materials and equipment	6,170
					6,170
					172,120

G. Development priorities included in the national budget for Fiscal year 2002-2003

Agriculture sub sector	Priority activities (including on national budget of fiscal year 2002/2003)	Description of activities	Measurement of success	Outcome/benefit
1. Crop production	1. Promotion technology	Plot demonstration	Farmer community	Farmer able to receive plot demonstration (50%)
	2. Pest Management	Agriculture extension on pest & disease, pesticide and training	Farmers community	Farmer community able to understand and capable to implement by themselves
	3. Improvement of seed quality	Use of pure variety Water degree test Free from pest and disease	Centres of paddy production Laboratory for water test Pest and diseases identification	Able to received by farmer community in order to sold out to market
	4. Monitoring of agriculture equipment	Maintenance of agriculture equipments	Farmers group in the district and agriculture staff	All machines able to operate

Development priorities...continuation

Agriculture sub sector	Offered sector (including on national budget of fiscal year 2002/2003)	Brief descriptions of activity	Service targets	Outcome indicators
2. Forestry	1. Reforestation	Replanted on denuded areas Developing industrial forest	Stabilization of soil condition and environment Wood production in the future	Enhancement of good planning Enhanced wood production for industry
	2. Agro forestry	Planting agricultural crop and forest trees	Specifically on high land areas/mountainous	Enhancing life expectancy
	3. Watershed Management	Effective efforts of spring water	Reforestation around the spring water or planting forestry plant	Maintenance of upper soil stratum to prevent erosion
	4. Forestry inventory	Data obtained & information on biophysics, social economy, community culture around the forest Forest identification	Develop industrial forest for government and private sector Development of community forest Developing people forest	1. Giving income contribution for community around the forest and government revenue 2. Capability to enhance forest mean.

Development priorities...continuation

Agriculture sub sector	Offered sector (including on national budget of fiscal year 2002/2003)	Brief descriptions of activity	Service targets	Outcome indicators
3. Veterinary	1. Livestock vaccination campaign	1. Vaccination of cow and buffalo from SE disease 2. Pig vaccination against Hog Cholera disease 3. Chicken vaccination against ND disease	Livestock farmer	80% of big livestock vaccinated
	2. Training of rural veterinary staff (VLW) 200 people	1. Training of farmer/interested people to be veterinary officer in rural area and they would be provided with medicine and other equipment 2. Training for livestock farmer	Farmer or interested people to be trained	Firs stage training would be for 50 people and if has progress, increase up to 150 people
	3. Training for farmer	Giving training for livestock farmer	Livestock farmer capacity in managerial domain	Livestock farmer able to develop further their skills and knowledge.
	4. Livestock treatment	Disease prevention	Treatment of big livestock and small including fowls	95% of livestock who were sick were treated.

Development priorities...continuation

Agriculture sub sector	Offered sector (including on national budget of fiscal year 2002/2003)	Brief descriptions of activity	Service targets	Outcome indicators
4. Division of FMES	1. Ice factory in Hera 2. Hera port rehabilitation 3. Mentoring 4. Legislative/regulation 5. Basic management of fishing community 6. Sea boundary	Ice distributed to all fishing centres Port rehabilitation for fishing boats Plot demonstration of fish cultivation with the equipment that has been distributed Determine basic law on coastal and offshore fishing. Mentoring, extension, and technical mentoring and socialization Diplomatic negotiation between the governments of Timor Lorosae, Indonesia and Australia	Offer ice service for fishermen As production factor Capacity enhancement and monitoring Controlling and directing fisher to understand and to follow the law Fisher centres in all East Timor Easy for fisher in doing fish catching	Fishermen and vendors utilized ice as a preservative Physical development Fisher able to use tools in a proper way with accountability Enhanced awareness of fishermen and fish vendors Proper utilization of natural resource, sustainable and friendly with environment Will implemented by phases and finally would be achieve tripartite agreement regarding territory boundaries

Development priorities...continuation

Agriculture sub sector	Offered sector (including on national budget of fiscal year 2002/2003)	Brief descriptions of activity	Service targets	Outcome indicators
5. Irrigation	1. Rehabilitation of Manleuana installation (Loskabubu) 2. Rain water reservoir for Hera irrigation 3. Conduct a survey to discover spring water rate for irrigation 4. Rehabilitation of farmer road/inspection road in the District	1. Rehabilitation of irrigation 2. Road access 3. Build up water reservoir for farmer needs	Implementation always before planting time by that the target is enough in 2 or 3 month	1. Better life for farmers 2. Positive change in live behaviour. 3. Community members are consciousness in maintenance and operation.

VII. Land and Property Section Development Plan

A. Overview

As the transitional authority in East Timor, UNTAET is responsible for land and property issues. Within Dili, the District administers publicly owned and privately owned abandoned property in accordance with section 7.1 of Regulation 1/1999 (Regulation on the Authority of UNTAET). The responsibilities of the Land and Property Unit were preliminarily outlined by a Cabinet decision adopted on October 10, 2000. Following this decision, the Land and Property Unit has focused on the regularization of the occupations and the administration of the land assets in the District, primarily by means of the signature of temporary use agreements and mediation efforts in land disputes. Through the system of temporary use allocations of property, the District Land and Property Section has been able to promote some economic reconstruction activities by temporarily availing of otherwise idle property for use on a short term basis. This process has made it possible for some reconstruction to take place and much needed jobs have been created.

Notwithstanding the district's best efforts to promote orderly allocation of administered property, there is widespread unauthorized occupation of public and private property. With the creation of employment opportunities and economic renewal, Dili District has experienced an influx of residents and an increase in illegal occupation of land. Some are refugees who returned to Dili to look for investment opportunities and to reclaim property. Many of the unlawful occupants come from other districts in search of jobs and economic opportunities. Others still are Dili residents whose houses were destroyed during the violence following the Popular Consultation. There are also those who occupy houses for opportunistic purposes in order to maximize rental income from this or their own properties. Disputes have arisen over prior allocation by UNTAET of private property that had been abandoned.

The dramatic increase in the number of illegal occupations and the lack of an adequate legal framework have hindered the efforts of the Land and Property Unit to deal with the trespassers and squatters in public properties. The Administration has sought to have these people evicted through the courts but to little avail. In the absence of legislative framework and enforcement mechanisms, land and property disputes, both private and commercial, will remain a significant problem for the District Administration. This issue will only be exacerbated by the return of refugees from West Timor over the coming months. Already there are indications that the housing crisis and land and property disputes are significant contributors to social unrest in the District. The importance of the Land and Property issue in East Timor is highlighted by the extensive debate that it inspires in Timorese society. That the issue has been of critical concern at the highest levels is a telling indicator of its priority in the transitional administration.

B. Identified priorities for Fiscal Year 2002-2003

Most of the activities herein included will be carried out by the ETPA Land and Property staff deployed in the district under the direct guidance of the national Land & Property

Unit and the advice from the District Administrator. The level of autonomy and discretion in the performance of the duties of the civil servants has suffered serious setbacks in the past and it is difficult to foresee which are going to be the future perspectives in this regard. In any case, the section activities will be carried out in close coordination with the SDCs and the ETPA staff from the Department of Infrastructure and Planning due to the implementation of decisions in the field and the need to have a coherent approach to all land assets related questions.

We must bear in mind that the resolution of the land and property problems in this country is far from being found since right now there is not a legal framework leading in this direction. Land rights are one of the most politicised issues in any developing country. We do not know which is going to be the approach adopted in the constitution yet and which are going to be the policies to be followed in the future tackling such sensitive issues as the recognition of titles, its hierarchy taking into account the existence of conflicting Indonesian and Portuguese titles, the management of the revenues originated from the exploitation of the land assets by the Land and Property Offices, the fighting against illegal occupations (notably of public buildings earmarked for public use) and the housing of dispossessed population in the aftermath of the 1999 events, etc.

Following the huge destruction across the country after September 99, the population of the district increased dramatically due to the influx of internal displaced persons (IDPs) coming from other districts seeking humanitarian assistance and better working opportunities. This has overstretched the already scarce resources of the district to the limit (notably in the fields of housing and infrastructure) and exacerbated illegal occupations of public properties.

C. Identified priority issues of the sector

- Illegal occupation of government owned land
- Increase of illegal land and property transactions, namely among foreigners
- Increase in the loss of revenue originated from the non-payment of rents from temporary use agreements (TUAs). Minister of Justice and OPLA to decide on this matter
- Lack of housing policies (housing is under the Ministry of Water and Public Works)
- Lack of an enforceable legislation in the chapters of land registration, eviction of illegal occupants and tenants in arrears, recognition of titles and settlement of land disputes as a result of the October 2000 cabinet decision on powers of the land and property officers
- The Land and Property Section, provided that the required legislation is passed on due time, envisages:
 - The safeguard of the government assets generating income for the state budget (a percentage should be deviated towards an eventual district budget)
 - The enforcement of the rule of law in the field of property management so that economic development can be based on sound grounds avoiding social confrontation.

D. Land and Property Sector Bid, FY 2002-2003

Sectoral areas	Description of activities	Target groups/areas	Indicator	Budget and/or resources required
<p>A. Safeguard of the governments assets generating income for the state budget (a percentage should be deviated towards an eventual district budget)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of all public and private abandoned property in the district 2. Construction of a second container terminal for the east part of district (Hera) 3. Opening of a special economic development area (industrial park) in the Hera/ Metinaro sub districts 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finalization of inventory of the public properties and private abandoned properties in the district 2. Commercial shipping/freight companies 3. Foreign companies; multinational corporations; Timorese companies producing goods for future exports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inventory finalized 2. Have containers out of the streets. Amelioration of the traffic safety in the district; raising of revenues originated from the container storage fee for the district 3. Employment levels increased in the East part of the district; urbanization of a sub district where standards of public services are low 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 5 civil servants (budget allocation provided by L&P Unit) 2. Budget for second container terminal (circa 30000USD); preparation of the public tender process for management of the terminal by CAS and OPLA 3. Drafting of legislation on special economic development areas by OPLA, Investment Institute, Ministry of Justice and Ministry for Water and Public Works; provision of budget for urbanization expenses and an overseas public information campaign

<p>B. Enforcement of the rule of law in the fields of property management and housing (in direct collaboration with Department of Water and Public Works) so that economic development can be based on sound grounds avoiding social confrontation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Start up housing policies in the district (in collaboration with Water and Public Works) within the framework of a national housing plan 2. Identification of illegal land transaction in the district, notably the ones carried out by foreign investors 3. Public information campaign on current problems related to land transactions in East Timor 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dispossessed population in the district. Main beneficiaries will be the persons whose properties were badly damaged in 99 without any resources and eradicated already in the district in September 1999 2. Foreign investors; Indonesian citizens in breach of regulation 2000/27; general population 3. SDCs; chefs de suco and investors; heads of ETPA departments 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction of the illegal occupations in the district; an amelioration of the situation of the homeless population and transfer of peoples to their former districts providing them with their former accommodation in their districts of origin 2. Tackling the increase of illegal land transactions in the district. Submission of cases to judicial and administrative authorities for prosecution and levy of fines 3. General public awareness about risk involved in land transactions in ET in the absence of applicable legislation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Earmarking of a budget for housing issues within the Ministry of Water and Public Works 2. Drafting of legislation penalizing illegal occupations and transactions; development of existing legislation; delegation of authority to ETPA land and property district office to implement this legislation at district level in conjunction with the courts 3. Budget for public information campaign in sub district (6 x 100 =600 USD) from L&P district budget
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VIII. Business Sector Development Plan

A. Overview

1. The National Context

East Timor is now on the road to total independence and it is expected to be on May 2002. The country is one of the poorest areas in South-East Asia with an estimated GDP per capita of US\$375 in 1998 and US\$304 in 1999. It would require a sustained growth rate over at least 5-6 years to regain the already low pre-crisis income levels¹.

The country's economy can be best described as dualistic in nature, with a modern economic non-Timorese sector and a rural, subsistence-oriented agricultural economy.

Both private and public sector were almost down to zero at the aftermath of the 1999 violence. The economy suffered a total disruption, buildings destroyed and banks closed rendering inoperable all payments systems that enable the private and public sector to pay for salaries, goods and services.

East Timor's economy will remain underdeveloped for many years to come. Its future as a viable, prosperous and fair society will be assured only if rapid, sustained and equitable economic development is achieved².

The country is facing an enormous task of nation building in all fronts. To date, the national development priorities of the country are broad as there is no existing national development plan. Initiatives are underway to formulate the country's strategic development plan.

The process however, requires considerable input from the districts and sub-districts. Many reconstruction efforts have been implemented with little consideration or consultation with local people on issues of sustainability. This underlines the importance of using the demand driven approach, involving communities in all aspects of development.

Cognizant of the above issues, a district initiative to formulate their respective development plans was instituted. A Business Development Plan would be an essential component of the District Strategic Development Plan.

¹ The Common Country Assessment for East Timor. UN Country Team, November 2000.

² "East Timor: Development Policy Challenges for the World's Newest Nation" Hal Hill, Australian National University, August 200.

2. Dili District Context

Dili District is the capital center of East Timor with a total population of 137,879. This is approximately 18 percent of the country's total population. The civil registration data shows that more than 50% of the population is below 20 years old. However, it has a relative gender balance with 50.3 percent male and 49.70 percent female.

It is comprised of six sub-districts and 48 sucos. Dili is basically an urban and semi-urban area except for Hera, Metinaro, Atauro and Dare. It is the primary trading and commercial center of East Timor. The seaport and the airport in the district are the main entry port of goods from Australia, Indonesia, Singapore, and other neighboring countries and to other districts of East Timor.

The absence or limited opportunity to generate income in the rural areas has brought an influx of in-migration.

Current Economic and Business Activities in the District

The people in the district mostly depend on micro and small business, private and public employment for their livelihood. People in the rural Dili depend on crops and livestock production. While people in Atauro island and those living along the coast of Cristo Rei and Metinaro depend on fishing. Some people particularly the women are involved in handicraft making and weaving.

According to the record of the Business Registration Unit of the Trade, Commerce and Industry Department, 3,518 businesses³ were registered to operate in Dili District- both foreign and local. Street peddlers or market hawkers however, are not included.

Australia is the leading foreign investor in East Timor (347 businesses), followed by Indonesia and Singapore, with 226 and 106, respectively. A total of 2,555 East Timorese businesses were registered to operate in the district.

Out of the 3,518⁴ businesses, 320 are in hotel and restaurant and 493 in construction and real estate.

Approximately 80 percent of the East Timorese businesses are involved in small trading and retail business.

In the three main markets, 2,770 vendors are operating a more or less similar types of businesses i.e. meat vendors, vegetables and basic commodities - 1,000 in Taibese and 800 and 970 in Becora and Comoro, respectively. Some might be registered with the Business Registration Unit and some might not. And from the record of the Dili Infrastructure Unit, around 80 fish vendors are operating in Dili town.

³ The business that has a monthly turn over rate of more than US\$200 are required by the Transitional Administration to register under Regulation No. 2000/4: On the Registration of Businesses.

⁴ This figure might only be indicative as some businesses have registered but not operational.

In Dili alone, 334 taxis were registered with the Vehicle Registration Unit, 47 mini buses and 118 Microlet⁵. But families individually operate majority of these vehicles.

Labor and Employment

Majority of these businesses is family owned and does not employ people apart from family members. From the statistics provided by the Division of Labor and Social Services, only 362 business entities in Dili District employs additional labor force - 163 foreign and 199 local companies. These companies employed a total of 5,374 employees.

Three hundred twenty- nine of these employees (6.12%) are foreigners and 5,045 are local people. The female employees represent 24.20% of the total business employees. Below is the table on employment by business sector.

Table 1: Labor and Employment, By Sector⁶

Business Sector	Foreign Company	Local Company	Total Companies	Foreign Workers	Local Workers	Total Workers
Construction	19	11	30	58	769	827
Commerce	65	103	168	85	1128	1213
Industry	37	53	90	44	1341	1385
Agriculture	1	1	2	-	418	418
Transportation	6	3	9	6	140	146
Insurance	26	13	39	86	959	1045
Banking	3	-	3	13	59	72
Workshop	6	15	21	37	237	268
TOTAL	163	199	362	329	5045	5374

There is little agriculture activity in Dili. Around the periphery of Dili however, family-based vegetable production is common. The vegetable products are brought to the three markets and some are sold directly by the street peddlers.

Twenty East Timorese companies and eleven foreign companies have conducted or are conducting the rehabilitation work, and have been responsible for the direct employment of more than 1,000 East Timorese⁷. These constructions however, do not include the rehabilitation of public buildings by UNTAET assessed budget.

The Employment Generation Program of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has assisted more than 4,500 urban poor dwellers on different areas.

⁵ Microlet is a public transport smaller than the mini-bus. Vehicle Registration Unit Quarterly Report, October 2001.

⁶ Quarterly East Timor Labor Statistics, Vol.1 Series 1. Division of Labor and Social Affairs. Dec. 2001.

⁷ UNTAET Press Fact Sheet. July 10, 2001.

3. Business Development Constraints and Opportunities

Business activities are virtually down to zero after the September 1999 violence. Until this time, the country is still striving to stand from the destruction.

The country's economic and business development arena is challenged at all fronts.

Development of local industry

Manufacturing represents only 4 percent of current East Timor economic output. Of this manufacturing output, 60 percent is food and beverages production.

Most of the commodities found in big supermarkets and small retail stores are imported from Australia, Indonesia, Singapore and other neighboring countries. From electronics, appliances, spare parts, medicines, textiles, foodstuff, meat products, etc.

Even products that could be locally produced are imported and this strongly competes with the local producers. Thus, manufacturing, including food processing is one area, which is being targeted for rapid expansion. Garment industry is also a potential area for investment.

Same as other modern economies the construction industry is dominated by non-Timorese. The lack of experience in the industry, coupled with the lack of access to credit and capital, makes it extremely difficult for this industry to be developed by the locals.

Investment in construction industry has a high economic return. The industry provides job opportunities and can have a positive effect on small and medium enterprises that supply building materials, furniture and furnishings, and technical services. Employment is generated through backward and forward linkages.

Livestock production at both backyard and commercial level is a potential economic endeavor. The development of the livestock industry has horizontal and vertical integration with the development of the Agriculture industry. The agriculture sector could supply the products needed for feed formulation. On the other hand, the livestock industry could provide quality breeds of working animals.

Atauro Island and coastal areas of Cristo Rei and Metinaro are very rich in fish and other marine resources. With necessary fishing equipment, the volume of fish caught could be increased not only to meet the demand in Dili but also in other districts.

Prior to the September 1999 event, there were fishing cooperatives operating in the District. On their experience, a 10-man vessel with outboard motor could catch 50 to 200 kilograms of fish per day. But these boats were destroyed during the September event and outboard motors were carried away.

Atauro Island is a potential area to develop eco-tourism. Its climate, beaches and coral reefs show that tourism is a potential source of income for the island as well as the coastal areas of Cristo Rei and Metinaro. The development of weekend and day trips is likely to be inevitable to Atauro. The establishment of necessary facilities to satisfy the needs of the local and foreign visitors would make the island more attractive to visit.

Labor

As mentioned earlier, majority of the country's population is below 20 years old. Meaning, the country is abundant of young and energetic labor force. However, necessary professional and technical skills training have to be in place for these labor force to be competitive with their counterparts in neighboring countries.

During the Indonesian regime, vocational training courses were provided. In 1997 alone, 825 youths (both male and female) have attended the technical training courses provided by the Regional Training Center⁸.

Last year (2001), the Department of Labor and Employment has trained 28 participants as trainers on Start Your Own Business (SYOB) course. The participants were from the government agencies and NGOs involved in the promotion of business development. Representative from the business association also attended the training.

At this stage, employment with UNTAET is the strongest competitors of the private businesses over the skilled labor force. Skilled laborers prefer to get a job with the UN considering the salary scale it offers. But the impending downsizing might level the playing field.

On the other hand, this would pose a big threat to the country's economy if no other alternative employment and income generation activities were established.

Infrastructure

The poor state of the transportation and marketing network has serious implications to economy. Neglected roads, damage from the crisis, destruction of vehicles and the collapse of the rural marketing and processing network mean that the rural producers have few ways of getting their produce to the market and transportation costs have soared.

Unless these problems are addressed, initiatives aimed at increasing production or introducing new, alternative sources of income will fail.

At present, Dili has 9 generating sets with a total capacity of 14.2 mega-watts. The 3 generating sets with a total capacity of 3 MW are owned by a private entity.

⁸ Regional Office of the Department of Manpower- East Timor Province, 1996/1997.

In Dili, electricity is available 24 hours a day. The rate per kilowatt-hour is US\$0.249. For residential buildings, the first 25 kilowatt-hours are free. The rate set however, is subjected for review after some complaints from the East Timorese community.

With the full-blown manufacturing and industrial development, the present generating capacity would not be sufficient to the demand generated. Encouraging more privately owned generating sets would be an alternative and reliable source of power.

In other districts, they also have the community generator but could not supply 24 hours electricity.

Telecommunication is not a major concern. In Dili, people can have access practically to all parts of the world via the Internet, hand phone and fixed line phones operated by an Australian Company (Telstra). Access to other districts might be a problem. The single-side band radio and VHF's provide the alternative pending the establishment of rural telecommunication. At this stage, investment for the development of the telecommunication industry has potential on the medium or long-term period.

The present water supply system in Dili town has a discharge capacity of 2,700 cum/second. The water however, is not potable. Water treatment is necessary. Outside Dili town, community water system needs rehabilitation to provide regular supply.

Access to credit and capital

The World Bank funded Small Enterprise Program (SEP) has provided an opportunity to small entrepreneurs to re-establish or start a new business by providing credit facilities. The SEP loan assistance is being implemented with the Banco Nacional Ultramarino (BNU) as conduit. The loan amount ranges from US\$500 to US\$50,000 earning a monthly interest of 1%.

In Dili District, three International NGOs have been providing micro-credit assistance to micro-entrepreneurs and about two local NGOs. The loan amount ranges from US\$50 to US\$250 charging an average of 3% interest per month.

The Asian Development Bank started the implementation of the Micro-Credit Program throughout the country. The program is funded through the Trust Fund for East Timor (TFET). The primary objective of the program is to establish Micro-Financial Institutions and assist in the rehabilitation of Credit Unions.

Despite the number of credit providers, only about 10% of the population are able to have access to this facilities.

Policy Environment

To date, the Transitional Administration for East Timor has promulgated at least 11 regulations affecting small and medium sized enterprises. It includes currency and currency exchange transactions, business registration, bank licensing and supervision, import and export duties, public procurement, taxation, etc.

Financing, Investment and Incentives

Two commercial banks operate in East Timor and number of micro-credit providers. However, under UNTAET Regulation No. 2000/8, the credit operators except for the two commercial banks are not allowed to accept saving facilities.

The present regulation also hinders the formation of the Micro-Financial Institutions unless provided they have a start up capital of US\$2 M.

Foreign investors are required to pass through the Investment Unit - the agency in-charged in processing the investment applications.

However, there is no governing law on foreign investment. The country has no incorporation law and has not defined incentives for foreign investments and business that wants to invest on vital industries such as power and energy, etc.

Confusion on Land and Property Rights

The present transitional government is still in the process of firming up Land and Property Regulations. Meantime, the Indonesian Law is used to settle land issues.

Businesses who wish to use public land and buildings are issued Temporary Use Agreement (TUA) for at least one-year subject for renewal at a price specified by the Land and Property Unit. This applies to both local and foreign businesses.

With no land title, farmers would be reluctant to make longer-term investment in their land.

Furthermore, lack of clear legal framework for land and property ownership has been identified as one of the major obstacles to private investment in East Timor. With the absence of a building code, businesses are reluctant to invest in building construction.

Zoning and land use policy is not yet formulated, which is imperative in development.

Cost of Doing Business

The Business Registration Unit of the Commerce and Trade requires businesses to register except for micro-businesses with less than \$200 monthly return. Single proprietors have to pay US\$10 and US\$100 for companies. Currency bureau is required to pay an application fee of US\$100 and a license fee of US\$300; and the annual license would be determine later.

The service tax is set at 10% of the gross income. The monthly income threshold for service tax is US\$500 and US\$1,000 for bars and restaurants.

Importation of goods is charged 5% of the customs value using the harmonized classification system.

B. Objectives

Within the overall framework of poverty eradication, the main objective of this plan is to increase the employment generation and upgrade the standard of living.

The District Administration envisions a vibrant private or business sector providing employment opportunities and income generation to the populace that subsequently leads to the improvement of the standard of living.

Increasing the purchasing capacity of the people would facilitate sustained economic growth.

However, these could only be achieved if necessary legal and institutional frameworks are in place.

C. Development Strategies

1. Sustainable Development. Economic Development would not be sustainable if poverty problem is not addressed at the onset. Poverty eradication is the main priority of the present East Timor Transitional government. Meaning, it should not only improve agriculture production, but also improve the educational system, the health services, housing, water and sanitation, power, etc.
2. Private Sector as Engine of Economic Growth. Private sector potentials would be mobilized toward productive endeavors. Private sector would be encouraged to take the lead in economic development. The present government is in no position to take the lead in business development. The country has a very limited financial resource but the expenditure requirements are so vast that it needs to prioritize its utilization.

The primary role of the government is to provide the necessary legal framework and infrastructure facilities for a healthy and conducive business climate. The government should not be involved in running a business, which could be handled by the private sector efficiently.

The government should also support the formation of sectoral associations or any forum by which the private sector can get their act together. It is also appropriate to organize cooperatives in the village level.

D. Recommendations

1. Human Resource Development

a. Rehabilitation of Polytechnic School in Hera

Funding should be made available to rehabilitate the Polytechnic school in Hera. The school would be the venue to train the young adults on vocational and other technical skills.

In addition to the above, necessary arrangements should be made with the Education Department to include in the secondary school curriculum some vocational subjects.

b. Continuation of the Business Development and Management Training

Courses on business development and management would be provided to micro and small entrepreneurs. The Small Enterprise Program of the Trade and Industry and the Department of Labor and Employment would continue to provide this training. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) should be encouraged to train their beneficiaries on cooperative organizing and management.

2. Establishment of Technology Support Services (include Productivity and Technology Improvement Program).

Realization of the plan to establish business development center that would serve as a “one stop” center to provide support to the business sector that are presently doing business or planning to do business in the district is necessary. The plan is in the pipeline of the Small Enterprise Program of the Trade and Commerce and funded through the World Bank.

The Business Development Center should be managed by the Business Association with the assistance from the Small Enterprise Program of the Commerce and Trade Department.

The District Administration in cooperation with the relevant NGOs or government agencies should facilitate the formation of production and marketing cooperatives at the village, sub-district and district levels.

3. Linkage to Market (include market identification and product promotion)

The District Administration should maximize the East Timor Web Page to promote the district as potential area for investment, sponsor Trade Exhibits, and business conferences in cooperation with the Trade and Industry Department. Funding for trade exhibits and business conferences could be generated through sponsorships.

With the assistance of other foreign countries, the District could send some delegations to their place to promote investment and establish tie-ups with the potential investors.

The District Administration should provide assistance to production and marketing cooperatives organized to establish linkages with the potential market outlets.

4. Access to Financing

Encourage the credit providers to expand the coverage of the micro-credit to cover the poorest of the poor and the broad majority. Special attention should be afforded to women's organizations and youth groups.

The credit assistance for small entrepreneurs should be sustained and to reach out more clients.

5. Establishment of Agro-industrial Estates (for light, medium and vital industries).

The establishment of agro-industrial estate is vital to the development of the economy. The Trade and Commerce Department has already identified the Hera-Metinaro as potential area to set up the agro-industrial center.

Since this endeavor is of national in nature, the Department of Trade and Commerce should take the lead in the implementation of the plan and in cooperation with the Land and Property Unit.

The realization of this plan could take place in the next two to three years.

E. Implementation and Monitoring

An annual plan of action should be develop using this strategic plan as reference. Prior to the formulation of the plan for the next succeeding plan, necessary evaluation of the previous annual would be conducted.

At the district, a special task force would be created to oversee the implementation of the schemes identified with the District Development Officer as chairperson. The task force will closely liaise with the relevant government agencies and business sector.

There should be a close link between the District and the Investment Unit. The District Administration should be posted regularly of investment applications submitted to the Investment Unit.

F. Business Sector Bids for FY 2002-2203

Program Component	Plan of Activities	Service Delivery Targets	Measurement of Success	Budget Requirement and Sources
Human Resource Development	1. Rehabilitation of Hera Polytechnic School.	Complete renovation of the school building and other facilities	The building is ready to operate by next fiscal year	TFET
	2. Business Development and Management Training	Number of trainees completed the training, Train 50 participants from the business sector	Number of training sessions conducted	TFET NGOs
	3. Cooperative Organizing and Management Training	At least five cooperatives were organized and trained	No. and types of cooperatives organized Number of members	NGOs
Establishment of Technology Support Services	1. Construction of Business Development Center	Building was identified and renovated.	Building ready for occupation Necessary equipment available	SEP-WB \$20,000
Linkage to Market	1. Sponsorship of Trade Exhibits	At least one Trade Exhibits launched	Number of Companies participated	Sponsors
	2. Hold Business Conference	Conducted 1 Business Conference in the District	Number of Foreign Business attended Number of Local Business attended	Sponsors
Implementation and Monitoring	Formation of the Special Task Force	Special Task Force is functional.	Defined task and function Membership	\$15,000

IX. Infrastructure

A. Overview

Central to the reconstruction of any nation is infrastructure development. Infrastructure directly impacts myriad aspects of social and economic life and, as such, is critical for Dili District Administration. Of importance is the poor condition of the power stations and the continually increasing demand for power (an average of 13% per month in the first half of 2000). With funds from the Japanese Government, Comoro Power Station is presently having engines overhauled, which, when completed, will directly impact quality of life in Dili.

Poor conditions of roads in Dili District are clearly evident. Road maintenance, also a national issue, has been neglected due to lack of funds and equipment. Further, due to considerable deforestation, soil erosion and risks of landslides have increased. Road maintenance presently addresses short-term needs. A refocus of national infrastructure attention on long term remedy and reconstruction is critical from the District's perspective.

Water and sanitation infrastructure sustained significant damage in the post-ballot violence. And the consequences of poor sanitation and water are evident in the frequent cases of diarrhea and other water borne disease. While not a District level issue, the impact on the District population is significant and obvious. While the Japanese government is presently working on the rehabilitation of the water supply both supply and quality remain poor. ADB is focusing its attention on community water management programme to increase community ownership of projects and sustainability.

In 2000, with the funding assistance from AUSAID, 140 traffic signs have been restored at all major intersections and suburban areas. However, many intersections at the branch roads still have no traffic signs and traffic signs are still incomplete.

The absence of sustainable waste collection in the city is also an issue of major concern. Rubbish is a perpetual problem and one that can only be solved in the long term through a government infrastructure programme and regular maintenance. Lack of infrastructure budget and national policy are the chief inhibitors to the solid waste programme among other infrastructure initiatives. In the absence of an independent District budget, the District is soliciting the assistance of UN agencies for its programme of solid waste management. This lack of budget and national policy represents a significant inhibitor to basic infrastructure services and development, which impacts negatively on disparate aspects of socio-economic life.

In 2000, with the funding assistance from AUSAID, 140 traffic signs have been restored at all major intersections and suburban areas. However, many intersections at the branch roads still have no traffic signs and traffic signs are still incomplete.

After two year's restoration of physical infrastructure system in Dili District where around 80% was destroyed during the 1999 conflict, the situation of infrastructure is still critical. The budget allocation for the Fiscal Year 2002-2003, it is expected to facilitate the restoration and development of basic infrastructure system, particularly in the area of water and power supply, traffic and road services, sanitation, market rehabilitation and mitigation of disasters. It is hope that this will improve the living condition of the population and encouraged investors to put up businesses in Dili. The process of reconstruction will probably be continued until 2005 when infrastructure needs are supplied consistently and be reliable for local people and business development.

Due to absolute control of civilian telecommunication by business group, this plan will not include the development of telecommunication.

B. Identified priorities for Fiscal year 2002-2003

1. Water Supply

Water supply sustained significant damage in the post-ballot violence. The urban center and rural area of Dili are suffering equally from both water shortages and problems with water quality, and the consequences of poor water are evident in the frequent cases of diarrhea and other water borne diseases. Although the rehabilitation of water supply system (including intakes, reservoirs, water treatment facilities and network) has a great achievement since UNTAET existence, the following issues/problems are still vexing the people.

Priority issues

- The coverage ratio of water network is low, in particular there is no clean water supply in the countryside area;
- The water pressure is low and some area cannot get water even the pipes are in place;
- Short of maintenance and supervision for water network, as the result, illegal connection of municipal water network and broken pipes occur everywhere.
- A reservoir in Becusi and a WPT in Bairopite should be built to augment the 6 reservoirs, 3 water treatment plants (WPT) and 9 boreholes are functioning in town.

Dom Alexio

Limited water supply results in the community of Suco Kampung Alor, Motael and Tassitolu using underground water that contains salt because these areas are close to the sea and local residents do not have enough resources to dig deep well. The municipal water network should be extended to this area.

Cristo Rei

Extend water pipe lines to Suco Metiaut; for Suco Balibar, Ailok, Darlau and Carau Mate in the mountain area, water tanks/reservoirs and pipelines should be built.

Metinaro

- Rehabilitate the broken water pipe line in Sabuli and Benunuk (6 km in length)
- Extension of water pipe line to Aldeia Benunuk, Manleu, Besahe, Behaku, Behauc, Behokir and Kampung Nelayang.

Vera Cruz

- Build water tanks/small reservoirs and install distribution system for Suco Florestal/Dare

Nain Feto

- Rehabilitate the public water points in Taibesi, Kuluhun, Santa Cruz, Bidau and Aituri Laran/Inur Fiuk for the local community.

Atauro

- Rehabilitation of water pipe lines and small reservoirs/tanks for Suco Vila, Makili, Bikeli, Beloi and Makadade to improve water supply to the villages
- Provision of potable water supply to the villages to prevent water borne diseases

2. Power Services

There is a gap between the capacity of power stations and the continually increasing demand for power supply of businesses and the local and international communities. The total capacity (Comoro Power Station has 10.2 Mega Watt and Caicoli 2 Mega Watt) is 12.2 Mega Watt and for the time being 2 generators (1 Mega Watt each) have been hired in service. However, the supply still just meets 80% of the demand. Also, the lack of capacity to service the requirements of the people and monitor the illegal connection of power is another issue.

Proposed action

Restoration of the public lighting on the main streets in the following areas:

Americo Thomas, JL Gov. Alves Aldeia, JL Avenida Sada Bandiera, JL ST Antonio de Motael, JL Bispo de Medieros, JL Kaikoli, JL 15 Oktober, JL Dos Reis Noronha, JL Jacinto Candido, Ruadr Antonio de Carvalho, JL Raya Covioro, JL Pemuda, JL Kuluhum, JL Belarmino Lobo, JL Jose Maria Marques, JL Estrada de Balide

Metinaro

- Rehabilitation of the electric network that exists in Aldeia Behokir;
- Connection of electric network to Aldeia Behaku, Bekiar, Rai-kuak and Besahe;
- Provision of solar power to Aldeia Manularan, Birahu matan, Manutelo-lau, Has laran, Lebutun.

Cristo Rei

- Connection of power network to Carau Mate Suco;
- Provision of solar system for some isolated Sucos such as Camea (around camea hills), Centro Benamauk, Fatuahi and Suco Ailok.

Atauro

- Increase the power supply for Suco Vila by provision of two extra community generators and regular maintenance
- Rehabilitation of solar system for Sucos Makili, Bikeli, Belio and Makadade

3. Traffic/Roads/Bridges

- Poor condition of roads in Dili District is clearly evident. Roads and bridges maintenance needs urgent attention, the construction of new roads/bridges especially the secondary roads leading to the remote villages has been neglected since Indonesian time
- Soil erosion and landslides resulted into considerable deforestation
- In Dili Town, the lack of traffic rules and enforcement, improper parking, narrow roads and increasing number of vehicles are factors causing traffic problems
- Furthermore, commercial activity occurs mainly at main roads/intersections and, a large number of containers dumped by the side of the roads/footpath/open space adds to the exacerbating traffic congestion.

Proposed actions

Regulation of commercial vehicles

- Implement and enforce vehicle registration, private and commercial use
- Designate routes for buses and mini-buses taking in to account the density of residential area and public buildings/places as well as commercial buses and mini-buses
- Rehabilitation of the former bus terminal and bus. Terminals for external/internal buses should be located at Taibesi (for southern area), Becoro (for eastern area) and Tasitulo (for western area). The bus terminal for buses, mini-buses and taxis in Dili Town should be at former Central Market and, the bus stops will be along the bus routes and should be set up every 500 meters.

Restoration of traffic signs in town-Phase II

- Recommendation: Ministry of Transport, Dili District as well as Dili Police Station start a assessment of traffic sign needs and purchase the international standard traffic signs to restore all traffic signs in Dili. In particular, the signs of "School Zone-Slow Down" should be set up near the schools. Restoration of traffic light system should be undertaken also.

4. Public Information Campaign

- Public information and education campaign on traffic regulations, observance of traffic signs for local community especially for drivers and children.

Vera Cruz

- Rehabilitation of roads and cleaning of drainage in Suco Florestal, Des De Junho, Naroman, Vila Verde, Caicoli, Hanso Hatora and Moris Dame
- Open/build new roads for sucos Naroman and Moris Dame to provide access for the local community

Nain Feto

- Build new access road in sucos Meira, We Mori and Assukai Lorosae
- Rehabilitation of the existing roads in sucos Assukai Lorosae (Quintal bo'ot), Aituri Laran and Suco Inur Fuik (2500 meters)
- Finalize the new road construction from Kuluhun to Balide for another main road. It was almost completed but there is still a bottleneck at the My Friend Bridge due to some problem with the surrounding houses
- Build the riverbank from Taibessi to Mota Ulun Aituri Laran (Aitahan Belar). The road can be extended to northern direction along the river and to connect to Becora Main Road (Becora Market).

Cristo Rei

- Upgrading the access roads/bridges in sucos Ailok, Centro Benamauk, Fatuahi and Camea

Dom Alexio

- Upgrading and filling the potholes in Comoro main road from Aimutin Church to Heliport

Metinaro

- Rehabilitation of the branch road with both side of the drainage that links to Aldeia Sabuli, Behaku, Behokir, Bekiar and Kampung Nelayang;
- Construct a new access road (simple road for first phase) from Metinaro main town to Aldeia Besahe and Lebutun.

Atauro

- The only passable road on this isolated island is from Vila to Pala, about 14 km in distance. The surface communication between the villages on the west and east coasts is extremely difficult and time consuming, surface travel that is usually on foot can take between 1.5 -7 hours depending on the destination from Vila, the central town of this island.

Proposed actions:

- Road construction from Beloi to Damanai
- Rehabilitate the existing road about 25 km. in length from Vila to Macadade, Usubemacu and Arlo.

5. Sanitation

The absence of sustainable waste disposal and management in Dili is an issue of major concern for the District Administration.

Rubbish bunkers and bins

Construction of 100 bunker waste for Dili Town and for the communities is targeted by end of March 2002.

Second phase of construction of waste bunkers for communities and for public sites should be carried on.

Waste Management and Information Campaign

Provision of regular waste collection for each waste bunkers and rubbish bins and, organization of regular public information campaign regarding the knowledge of waste management and environment as well as the responsibilities of local people.

Vera Cruz

- Open a new main drainage canal for sucos Caicoli that is being flooded.

Dom Alexio

- Clearing of the main drainage and regular maintenance from Bairro Pite to Kampong Alor

6. Housing

From the data of UNHCR, 85,000 dwellings in East Timor were damaged during the September 1999 conflict. The violent disruption to family life and socio-economic support systems caused by this systematic destruction of property along with the mass population displacements directly affected over 2/3 of the people of East Timor. Shelter kits distribution funded by UNHCR has covered all districts but with very limited distribution in Dili.

Proposed Actions

- Assessment and survey of the local housing should be made so as to establish the housing statistic database
- Establishment of "Economic and Ecotype" Housing Program
- Demonstration of housing with adequate facilities (water supply, reliable power, sanitation and utilization of local materials according to the sustainable architecture principles to local communities.
- Establishment of the private land and property registration system and issue the official certificates
- Micro-finance seed capital and grant support for the most vulnerable groups and low income families should be established through banks or NGOs

7. Public Facilities

Among the varied public facilities such as market, sports field, cinema, culture center etc., the issue of markets is most related to the life of local people.

Markets

Issues and Proposed Actions

Although the vendors in the former Central Market have been relocated to Comoro, Becora and Taibesi Markets in July 2001, there are still many vendors occupying roadside and public lands. Fuel selling along roads, a hazardous business is rampant.

- Basic facilities such as water, power supply and sanitation services have been provided for Comoro, Becora and Taibesi Markets. However, due to the problems of stealing, destruction of facilities, low water pressure of municipal water supply network and lack of funds the water, power supply and sanitation services are still inadequate in the market.
- Water Supply for Comoro, Becora and Taibesi Markets
The existing pipelines for Comoro and Becora markets were built in Indonesia regime and they are also providing water for surrounding communities. As the result, the water pressure is very low and usually the water from the tap is fine-spun. Specific pipe lines should be connected from main pipes outside of markets and two water tanks should be built inside two markets separately; Due to the low pressure problem at Taibesi Market, a water tank and a electricity pump should be provided for this market.
- Public lighting has been provided for the 3 markets, maintenance needed from Power Services.

New Market

- A media-size market (for 500-800 vendors) for the daily needs of local residents is proposed to be built at Delta Comoro due to no market service for this high density residential area, it can accommodate the vendors who are occupying the footpath along Comoro main road. The location of this market should be close to the Aimutin Road; also, a permanent market should be rehabilitated at Metinaro.

Others Needs

Dom Alexio

- Fences around the airport should be built for public safety

Atauro

- Provision of boat for transportation of people from Atauro to Dili and for the use of health staff to do mobile clinics in isolated villages in the island
- Rehabilitation of the Atauro Port

Parks and Gardens

Parks/gardens and green/open spaces are important for people to walk, sit, and socialize and for children to play. In Dili town there are total 13 parks/gardens and one strip of seafront green space, except for half part of Jardim Mahkota, the others were damaged and lacking of maintenance.

- Follow up the Diplomatic Missions and PKF for their support to rehabilitate six (6) parks and gardens and green spaces such as (Mandarin, Jardim Triangle Colmera, Jardim Nossa Senhora Lecidere, Jardim/Monument of Aggel at the roundabout Comoro Airport, Jardim Rotunda Mercado Municipal, John Paul Tacitolu)
- Need Rehabilitation of the Jardim Jelosico, Jardim Mahkota, as well as the seafront from Farol to Bidau Santana (seafront from GPA to Tourism Hotel-first phase)

Sports Facilities

Repair of Vila Verde sport stadium (currently occupied by an international NGO).

Disaster Mitigation

East Timor has dry and rainy seasons, according to the meteorology date of 1997 for Dili, 84% rainfall occurs during November to April of 1998 and, in particular 72.8% occurred in January, February and March. Due to the large amount of rainfall in one storm and inadequate/poor drainage system, damaged riverbank in the most of all rivers in town, flooding is a severe issue for local residents.

Flood Control

- Many sections of the riverbank of Comoro river were damaged or collapsed, despite these risks many houses were built along the riverbank. During the rainy season, the low lying areas, where the residential areas are located gets flooded
- Conduct needs assessment on the extent of the damaged areas; filling of gabion and cement if necessary

Cristo Rei & NainFeto

- Riverbank in Suco Camea, Aldeia Bedois, and Suco Bidau Santa Ana should be rehabilitated
- Remove/clean the sediment from the riverbed of Mota Bemori, Benamauc and Santana

Metinaro

- Riverbank in Aldeia Sabuli, Rai-kuak and Besahe should be constructed.

Vera Cruz & Dom Alexio

- Suco Caicoli and Naroman are lacking of drainage system and they are in a low area, during the wet season the flooding occurs always. New drainage system needs be developed;
- Rehabilitation of the riverbank of Maloa River (3kms in length and 3 meters in width) and clean the vegetation and sediment from the riverbed.

Fire Fighting

So far, the whole city only has one fire station. Two more sub-stations need to be established at Comoro and Becora region respectively, and one fire engine should be equipped for each sub-station.

2002 Priorities for Infrastructure Development

Priority Activities	Rational for Classifying as Priority & Expected Impact/Benefit	Potential Resources
<p>Water Supply</p> <p>1. Built a reservoir in Becusi and a WPT in Bairopite.</p> <p>2. <u>Don Alexio</u> The municipal water network should be extended to the community of Suco Kampung Alor, Motael and Tassitolu.</p> <p>3. <u>Cristo Rei</u> Extend water pipe lines to Suco Metiaut, Balibar, Ailok, Daralu and Carau Mate, water tanks/reservoirs and pipelines should be built.</p> <p>Metinaro Rehabilitate the pipe network that exists in Sabuli and Benunuk but broke down (6 km in length); Extension of pipe line to Aldeia Benunuk, Manleu, Besahe, Behaku, Behauc, Behokir and Kampung Nelayang.</p> <p>5. <u>Vera Cruz</u></p>	<p>The capacity of water supply in Taibesi and Bairopite need to be improved.</p> <p>Limited water supply results in using underground water that contains salt because these areas are close to sea and local residents have no enough resources to dig deep well.</p> <p>No water supply for this hilly area and residents in 5 Sucos will be beneficiaries.</p> <p>No clean water supply for this suburb area of Dili, residents in 8 Aldeias will be beneficiaries.</p>	<p>Water and Sanitation (WSS)</p> <p>WSS, JICA, PKF, etc.</p> <p>WS&S, Oxfam, JICA, UNDP etc.</p> <p>WSS, Oxfam, JICA, UNDP, etc.</p>

<p>Water tanks/small reservoirs and distribution system should be built for Suco Florestal/Dare.</p>	<p>No clean water supply for this suburb area of Dili, almost 1000 residents will be beneficiaries.</p>	<p>WSS, Ministry of Health, Oxfam, JICA, etc.</p>
<p><u>6.Nain Feto</u> Rehabilitate the public water points in Taibesi, Kuluhun, Santa Cruz, Bidau and Laran, Inur Fiuk for the local community.</p>	<p>No sufficient clean water supply for these areas with high density of residents.</p>	<p>WSS</p>
<p><u>7.Atauro</u> Rehabilitation of water pipe lines and small reservoirs/tanks for Suco Vila, Makili, Bikeli, Beloi and Makadade;</p>	<p>Fresh water sources are sparse due to no rivers and no adequate supply from the springs. This serious problem caused a lot diseases because local residents cannot get clean water especially during the dry season. Residents in 5 Sucos will be beneficiaries.</p>	<p>WSS, Ministry of Health, OXFAM, JICA</p>

<p>Power Services</p> <p>1.Restoration of the public lighting on the main streets including the following: Americo Thomas, JL Gov. Alves Aldeia, JL Avenida Sada Bandiera, JL ST Antonio de Motael, JL Bispo de Medieros, JL Kaikoli, JL 15 Oktober, JL Dos Reis Noronha, JL Jacinto Candido, Ruadr Antonio de Carvalho, JL Raya Covioro, JL Pemuda, JL Kuluhum, JL Belarmino Lobo, JL Jose Maria Marques, JL Estrada de Balide</p>	<p>Provision of safe environment for walkers and drivers and prevention of crime, it will also improve the cityscape at night.</p>	<p>Power Services</p>
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<p>2. Metinaro Rehabilitation of the electric network that exists in Aldeia Behokir; Connection of electric network to Aldeia Behaku, Bekiar, Rai-kuak and Besahe;</p> <p><u>-Cristo Rei</u> Connection of power network to Carau Mate Suco.</p> <p><u>-Atauro</u> Increase the power supply for Suco Vila by provision of 2 extra community generators and regular maintenance.</p>	<p>Restoration/Provision of power supply for 5 Sucos.</p> <p>Provision of power for a Suco in town.</p> <p>Vila is the major town in Atauro island and it has more than 1200 residents. So far only one generator works 2 hours a day only can the provide few residents.</p>	<p>Power Services</p> <p>Power Services</p> <p>Power Services</p>
<p>Traffic and Roads</p> <p>1.Regulation of commercial vehicles -Register all commercial vehicles at Vehicle Registration and the operators of the commercial vehicles at Business Registration. -Designate the routes for Buses/Mini-buses.</p> <p>2.Construction of bus terminals and stops Rehabilitate and improve the former bus terminal system: for external buses will be located at Taibesi, Becoro and</p>	<p>The chaos of the disordered operation of commercial vehicles especially the buses/mini-buses is the great potentiality of traffic accidents and casualties.</p> <p>Tackle the disordered situation of operation of buses/mini-buses and, provide the safe public transportation for people.</p>	<p>Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Economic, CIVPOL and Dili District</p> <p>Ministry of Transport, CIVPOL and Dili District</p>

<p>Tasitulo. The bus terminal for internal buses/mini-buses will be at former Central Market. The bus stops will be along the bus routes and should be set up every 500 meters.</p> <p>3.Restoration of traffic signs in town-Phase II To continue the restoration of traffic signs at all major intersections, branch roads and suburban, an assessment of traffic sign needs should be made and, the international standard traffic signs should be purchased to restore all traffic signs in Dili. In particularly, the signs of "School Zone-Slow Down" should be set up near the schools. Research of restoration of traffic light system should be undertaken also.</p> <p>4.Public Information Campaign Public information campaign should be organized regarding the traffic regulations, traffic signs for local community especially for drivers and children.</p> <p>5.Vera Cruz Rehabilitation of roads and cleaning of drainage in Suco Florestal, Des De Junho, Naroman, Vila Verde, Caicoli, Hanso Hatora and Moris Dame;</p>	<p>Restore the traffic control system and provide safe driving and walking conditions for people.</p> <p>To help people especially children to set up the awareness of "safe traffic" and traffic regulation.</p> <p>Provision of safe roads for 9 Sucos.</p>	<p>Ministry of Transport, Civpol and Dili District</p> <p>Ministry of Transport, Civpol and Dili District</p> <p>Ministry of Public Works, Dili District, PKF-CMA</p> <p>Ministry of Public Works.</p>
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<p>Open/build new roads for Suco Naroman and Moris Dame to provide access for the local community;</p> <p>6. Nain Feto Build new access road for community in Suco Meira, We Mori and Assukai Lorosae; Rehabilitation of the existing roads in Suco Assukai Lorosae (Quintal bo'ot), Aituri Laran and Suco Inur Fuik (2500 meters); Finalize the new road construction from Kuluhum to Balide for another main road. It was almost completed but there is still a bottleneck at the My Friend Bridge due to some problem with the surrounding houses;</p> <p>7. Cristo Rei Upgrading the access roads/bridges in Suco Ailok, Centro Benamauk, Fatuahi and Camea.</p> <p>8.Dom Alexio Upgrading the Comoro main road from Aimutin Church to Heliport (filling the potholes).</p> <p>9. Metinaro</p>	<p>Provision new access for 3 Sucos.</p> <p>Upgrade the road that connects 3 Sucos.</p> <p>Open another main road from Comoro area to Becora area to alleviate the pressure of existing main roads.</p> <p>Improve roads/bridges for 4 Sucos.</p> <p>Improve the condition of Comoro main road.</p>	<p>Ministry of Public Works</p> <p>Ministry of Public Works</p> <p>Ministry of Public Works</p> <p>Ministry of Public Works and Work for Food Program.</p>
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<p>Rehabilitation of the branch road as well as cleaning of both side of the drainage that links to Aldeia Sabuli, Behaku, Behokir, Bekiar and kampung Nelayang; Construct a new access road (simple road at first phase) from Metinaro main town to Aldiea Besahe and Lebutun.</p> <p>10. Atauro Road Construction from Beloi to Damanai; Rehabilitate the existing road: Vila-Macadade, Usubemacu-Arlo which are Apr 25 km in length.</p>	<p>Upgrade the roads for 5 Aldeias.</p> <p>Provide access for 2 Aldeias in mountain area.</p> <p>Provision of access for 2 Suco. Upgrade the roads for 4 major villages in the island.</p>	<p>Ministry of Public Works and World Food Program.</p> <p>Ministry of Public Works</p>
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<p>Sanitation</p> <p>1. Rubbish bins at public sites The phase I of construction of waste collection points-100 waste bunkers for community will be completed by end of March 2002. Phase II is construction of rubbish bins at public sites i.e., waterfront, parks/gardens, the path along major roads, vicinity of public buildings.</p> <p>2. Vera Cruz Open a new main drainage canal for Suco</p>	<p>To keep the public places clean and improve the environment condition in town.</p> <p>Rehabilitate the existing drainage system and open some branch canals for improvement of the flow of rain water. 5</p>	<p>WSS, Directorate of Environment(DoE), Dili District, NGO.</p> <p>WSS, DoE, PKF-CMA, Dili District</p>
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<p>Caicoli which is in flooding area.</p> <p>3.Dom Alexio Clean the main drainage from Bairo Pite to Kampong Alor.</p>	<p>Aldeias will beneficiaries from this project.</p> <p>Prevent the flooding and protect the residential area for 2 Sucos.</p>	<p>WS&S, DoE, PKF-CMA, Dili District</p>
<p>Housing</p> <p>1. Assessment and survey of the local housing to establish the housing statistic database.</p> <p>2. Establishment of the micro-finance seed capital and grant support for the most vulnerable groups and low incoming people through banks or NGOs.</p>	<p>No exact and adequate information about the local housing, as the result, there is no basis for making the relevant policies and programs.</p> <p>Provision assistance for vulnerable/disable people on reconstruction of houses.</p>	<p>Ministry of Public Works, Dili District, World Bank/UNDP, ADB, NGOs.</p>
<p>Public Facilities</p> <p>1. Market</p> <p>a. Water Supply: Specific pipe lines should be connected from main pipes outside of Comoro and Becora Markets and two water tanks should be built inside separately; a water tank and a electricity pump should be provided for Taibesi Market.</p> <p>b. Public lighting has been provided for the 3 markets, maintenance needed from Power Services.</p> <p>c. New Market: A media-size market (for</p>	<p>Totally around 5,500 vendors staying inside the 3 markets will be direct beneficiaries and customers will be indirect beneficiaries. So far the lacking of adequate water/sanitation services and lighting is disturbing vendors and customers.</p> <p>This new market is for the daily needs of local residents, which</p>	<p>WS&S, Power Services, DoE, Dili District, Market Management Committee, JICA, NGOs</p> <p>JICA, Ministry of Economic,</p>

<p>500-800 vendors) is to be built at Delta Comoro close to the Aimutin Road;</p> <p>d. Metinaro: a permanent market should be rehabilitated at Metinaro.</p> <p>2. Local community</p> <p>a. Dom Alexio: Fences around the airport should be built for the public safety and alleviation of noise produced by planes.</p> <p>b. Rehabilitation of the Atauro Port.</p> <p>3. Parks and Green Spaces Rehabilitation of Mandarin, Jardim Triangle Colmera, Jardim Nossa Senhora Lecidere, Jardim/Monument of Aggel at the roundabout Comoro Airport, Jardim Rotunda Mercado Municipal, John Paul Tacitolu, Jardim Jelosico, Jardim Mahkota, as well as the section of seafront from Farol to Bidau Santana (seafront from GPA to Tourism Hotel-first phase).</p> <p>4. Sports Facilities Repair of the Vila Verde sport stadium, which is occupying by an international NGO.</p>	<p>will service an high density residential area. It also can accommodate the vendors who are occupying the footpath along Comoro main road.</p> <p>Provision of the safe condition and alleviation of noise pollution for local residential area.</p> <p>Provision port facilities and services for passengers and goods in this isolated island.</p> <p>People need the parks/gardens for recreation, socialization and also rehabilitated parks/gardens will improve the cityscape and environment.</p> <p>Provision one more sports facility to local people.</p>	<p>Dili District</p> <p>Ministry of Transport</p> <p>Ministry of Transport, NGOs, PKF</p> <p>Dili District, Foreign Missions, Business communities, PKF</p> <p>Ministry of Education, Culture and Youth.</p>
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X. Gender Affairs Development Plan

A. Overview

Women were actively involved in the fight for independence, and are eager to play a substantial role in the national reconstruction of the country. The East Timor Women's Network (REDE) was created in Dili on 11 March 2000 to enable Timorese women and women's organizations to come together and strengthen their while maintaining institutional independence. The first major achievement of the Network was the organisation of the Women's Congress in Dili in June 2000 attended by 500 women from all over East Timor. The largest women's networks at the *suco* and *aldeia* level are maintained by the East Timor Women's Organization (OMT) and the East Timor Women Popular Organization (OPMT). These organisation's programmes were mainly focused in the area of traditional art, education and assistance to widows and orphans.

Although Dili District encompasses the highest concentration of educated and activist women, few women fill leadership posts. There are no women as *chefe do zona* or *chefe do suco*, and only two women are *chefe do aldeia* (out of 243 *aldeias* in Dili District). This is less than 1%. Nevertheless, East Timorese women are increasingly utilizing other channels, such as NGOs, for access to resources and services and toward active participation in socio-economic reconstruction. For example, women head approximately 15% of local NGOs.

UNTAET actively encourages women's participation in decision-making roles. For example, approximately 38% of the National Council (13 members out of 34) is women. The World Bank Community Empowerment Project includes a strong gender component, with each village council composed of 50% females. A pilot project by CEP in vulnerable women is currently implemented in two sub-districts, Nain Feto and Cristo Rei. Funding assistance for 9 women's group amounting to US\$8,000 was released. The funding assistance was intended to set an income-generating project. The spite of such efforts, actual participation of women is still limited. This is due to two factors, mainly: 1) a patriarchal system which does not value women's participation in decision making processes, and 2) a lower level of education and professional experience relative to men. One recent initiative to counter these trends is an initiative to increase women's representation in the civil service. In January 2001 the Gender Affairs Officer and District Field Officers collected information on the number of women in the District with post-secondary education. In total 51 women met the criteria and it will be a priority of the Gender officer to encourage the employment of these women in the government administration.

B. Plan on gender mainstreaming for Fiscal year 2002-2003

Most of the activities included under this section should be the responsibilities of the Sub-District Coordinators (SDCs) under the monitoring of the development officer, and the leadership of the Deputy District Administrator (DA) and District Administrator. Indeed, the concept of "gender" is a cross sectoral issues which should be dealt with by the SDCs in their daily work with the community. SDCs can also have a major role to play in women's empowerment of the Suco level by (1) facilitating their access to training and employment, (2) assisting them in generating income, and (3) supporting advocacy activities.

Besides women's empowerment, SDCs could also start raising awareness of men and the community leaders on the gender issues, as well as the community at large. The Development Officer should monitor the planed activities on a regular basis to ensure that they are being implemented, with the full support of the Deputy District Administrator, presently a woman.

	<p>One-day training on women's participation in meetings by CEP</p> <p>One-day mid-term review on women's participation in meetings by CEP (6 months after first training with CEP)</p>	SDCs	<p>-SDC attended both training</p> <p>- SDCs understands the reasons why women do not participate much in meetings, and how to increase their participation (more women, and better participation)</p> <p>- SDC improved his/her approach to increase women's participation at the Suco level</p> <p>- More women are participating to Suco meetings and their ideas and suggestion are considered</p> <p>-Projects/programmes/plans take into account women's specific needs and include women participants</p>	<p>One training by CEP = US\$ 100</p> <p>2 training X 100 = US\$200</p>
Capacity building of community leaders	<p>Half-day training in each sub-district on gender equity by SDCs in collaboration with the Office of Promotion of Equality (Due to the high number of Aldeia Chiefs, two sessions will be necessary per sub-district)</p>	Local community leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Suco and Aldeia Chiefs attend the training - Suco and Aldeia Chiefs start integrating the notion of gender, and understanding which impacts it has on the life of the community - Suco and Aldeia Chiefs start integrating the notion of gender equity and women's rights 	<p>Transport fee for 70 participants per sub-district = $3 \times 70 = \text{US\\$}210$</p> <p>+ Snack x 2 sessions = US\$ 50</p> <p>Dili District = $6 \times 260 = \text{US\\$ }1560$</p>

	Half-day training in each sub-district on women's participation in decision-making by SDCs in collaboration with CEP (Due to the high number of Aldeia Chiefs, two sessions will be necessary per sub-district)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Suco and Aldeia Chiefs attend the training - Suco and Aldeia Chiefs start understanding why women should be included in decision-making processes - Suco and Aldeia Chiefs start understanding how to increase women's participation in decision-making 	Transport fee for 70 participants per sub-district = $3 \times 70 = \text{US\$}210$ + CEP facilitators X 2 sessions = $\text{US\$} 200$ + Snack x 2 sessions = $\text{US\$} 50$ Dili District = $6 \times 460 = \text{US\$ } 2760$
Women's capacity building & economic empowerment	Half-day training in each sub-district on gender equity by Office of Promotion of Equality, coordinated by SdCs	OMT and OPMT, and Suco Representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All OMT and OPMT Suco Representatives attend the training - All OMT and OPMT Suco Representatives start integrating the notion of gender, and understanding which impacts it has on the life of the community - All OMT and OPMT Suco Representatives start integrating the notion of gender equity and women's rights 	Transport fee for 20 participants = $\text{US\$ } 3 \times 20 = \text{US\$ } 60$ + Snack = $\text{US\$ } 25$ $6 \times \text{US\$}85 = \text{US\$ } 510$
	Half-day training in each sub-district on women's participation in decision-making by CEP, coordinated by SDCs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All OMT and OPMT Suco Representatives attend the training - All OMT and OPMT Suco Representatives learn principles of participatory approach - All OMT and OPMT Suco Representatives learn public speaking techniques and other techniques for improved participation 	Transport fee for 20 participants = $\text{US\$ } 3 \times 20 = \text{US\$ } 60$ + Snack = $\text{US\$ } 25$ + CEP facilitators = $\text{US\$ } 100$ $6 \times \text{US\$}185 = \text{US\$ } 1110$

	<p>Coordinate training, including functional literacy courses</p> <p>Identify women's needs, networking with relevant organizations, resource persons during training</p>	Women in Sucos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More women can access available training, such as literacy courses 	Only coordination required
Women's capacity building & economic empowerment	<p>Dissemination of information to women's groups in the Sucos regarding training and/or employment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribute information on organizations providing training and employment opportunities <p>Organize bi-annual meetings between women's representatives and organizations involved in training in each sub-district.</p>	OMT and OPMT, Suco Representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OMT + OPMT Suco Representatives are getting copies of documents providing information on training and employment opportunities, scholarship, etc. - Twice a year OMT and OPMT Suco Representatives will have the opportunity to be introduced to organizations involved in training and employment - More women will have access to training and employment opportunities 	<p>Transport/participation fee US\$ 3 X 20 participants per sub-district = US\$ 60 per sub-district + Snack = US\$25 Two meetings per sub-district per year: 85 X 2 = US\$ 170</p> <p>Dili District= US\$170 x 6 = US\$ 1020</p>

	<p>Annual survey on female qualifications in cooperation with Social Services and ETDA (East Timorese Development Agency)</p> <p>Organize coordination meeting with Social Services, ETDA, REDE, and OMT Zona groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disseminate and gather survey forms in cooperation with REDE and OMT - Provide information to Social Services and ETDA 	<p>Women in the Sucos</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey carried out in each sub-district with high level of participation of women - Database on women qualifications provided to Social Services and ETDA in 2001 is updated with new data - ETDA and Social Services can contact women for training and employment opportunities 	<p>Transport fee for participation of OMT and OPMT sub-district representatives at the coordination meeting =</p> <p>US\$3 x 6 for OMT US\$ 3 x 6 for OPMT = US\$ 32 + Snack = US\$25</p> <p>US\$ 57</p>
	<p>Bi-annual exhibition of women's arts and crafts</p> <p>Identify potential women's groups in cooperation with REDE</p> <p>Organize the promotion of the event with Information Officer</p>	<p>Women in identified sucos</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women generate income from their work - Increase number of women participating meaningful income generating activities 	<p>Each Exhibition =</p> <p>Facilitate transport of goods for each sub-district = US\$ 50 Dili District = 50 x 6 = US\$ 300</p> <p>Two exhibition per year =</p> <p>US\$ 600</p>

Advocacy	International Women's Day (8 March) Provide small lump sum for women's groups activities in sub-districts	Women in the Sucos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women in the Sucos organize activities, and are not excluded - Women in the Sucos participating national event 	Each sub-district = US\$ 100 Dili District = 6 X 100 = US\$ 600
	16 days of activism against gender-based violence (25 Nov. - 10 Dec.) Provide fund for women's group activities in sub-districts		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women in the Sucos organize activities, and are not excluded - Women in the Sucos participate national event 	Each sub-district = US\$ 150 Dili District = 6 X 150 = US\$ 900

TOTAL = US\$ 9437

XI. Humanitarian and Community Development

A. Overview

Humanitarian and development activities were critical features of the District Administration. Attention is focused on issues ranging from reconstruction to empowerment, food assistance to economic activities. In recognition of the need for reconstruction activities, including both physical and social infrastructure, the District mobilized the support of NGOs, local and international, the military contingents, Peacekeeping Force and UN agencies (UNICEF, UNDP, WFP) to support the emergency and reconstruction needs.

Food aid has also been a critical feature of humanitarian and developmental assistance. Interventions in food aid took the form of providing food rations to vulnerable groups, food for work and school feeding. 'Food for Work' was initiated to help communities rehabilitate and construct infrastructures such as road construction, maintenance and repair of water system and sanitation and the rebuilding of agriculture infrastructure. WFP covers Atauro sub-district and CARE were the implementing partners for food assistance in five other sub-districts. CARE distributed food aid to 149,662 vulnerable persons with the volume of food distributed totaling 8,636 metric tons.

CARE completed their food aid in March 2001, and WFP also changed their programming priorities at the same time. The food assistance was dramatically reduced without a transitional phase or policy framework. While the emergency period is over, there are still groups in need of food and nutritional assistance especially opportunities to earn are still limited.

Damage to housing and shelters are critical features of the September violence and still remain an issue for Dili District. While 35,000 shelter kits were distributed around East Timor, Dili District did not receive kits proportional either to the damage sustained or to its population. As such, housing is continually raised in communities and by community leaders as an issue of primary concern. That the lack of housing leads to additional and associated issues including illness, homelessness and general vulnerability is a well known fact. While recognized as a priority issue within the District Administration, lack of funding for reconstruction and CNRT policy at that time, not to issue shelter kits in Dili to prevent influx of migrants to Dili made housing a critical issue of the administration.

While past initiatives on emergency and humanitarian assistance were able to facilitate initial reconstruction and development of damage infrastructure, revive the economy through the Quick Impact Project (QIP), temporary employment and contribute in stabilizing political climate, it also fostered over-dependence among the population to government and external aid. In addition, the lack of a defined approach to community development is a contributing factor to people's passive attitude to development initiatives.

B. Identified priority issues

- No coherent and coordinated approach in the implementation of socioeconomic activities at the community level,
- Absence of community structure to take on planning, implementation and supervision of projects and activities
 - no social preparation, community building training for leaders for skills enhancement
 - existing community structures are weak to pursue conscious planning, lack skills in fund management
- SDCs and Development Officer's capacity and skills for planning, monitoring, resource mobilization, writing project proposal, knowledge of community development approaches is low
- Six Sub-district offices are in dire need of immediate repair

SDCs/DFOs still hold offices in Dili District, except Atauro. The identified offices need immediate repair for SDCs use at the Sub-district. This limits SDCs interaction with the population and vice-versa. In addition, the lack of communication facilities and limited transportation contributes to the inaccessibility of the District Administration to its population
- CEP implementation covers two rural sub-districts (Metinaro and Atauro), leaving out four sub-districts without allocated funding for socioeconomic activities

C. Proposed actions

- Integrated approach to sub-district development using community organizing strategies
- Training and capacity building for SDCs and Development Officers, Section Heads to enhance knowledge and skill in planning, implementation of projects, monitoring and supervision;
- Orientation on development perspectives, approaches and strategies, community development methods and approaches, group building and other relevant training based on needs
- Formation of relevant committees or groups with training on group building, leadership, planning, project management, financial management, project proposal writing, to assist the SDCs in the management of community activities
- Conduct of regular forum/coordination meeting at the sub-district, with agencies and community representatives

D. Sector Bids, FY 2002-2003

Component	Description of activities	Measurement of success indicators	Budget Source
Capacity Building of ETPA staff	Training of SDCs Development Officer	Training needs assessment conducted Training program designed and implemented addressing skills and knowledge discrepancy of SDCs and Development Officer and ETPA staff	TFET
Formation and training of identified leaders and community groups/committees	Community groups of women, men, youth or	Identified leaders, and existing groups and or new groups able to demonstrate knowledge and skills in planning, implementation monitoring and evaluation of socioeconomic activities on a sustained basis	TFET Community Empowerment Project (CEP)
Interagency planning and review	Formation and development of district and sub-district planning and review committee(s)	Defined functions and activities of the interagency planning and review committee at district and sub-district levels. Regular meetings conducted and policy and programme issues addressed	TFET
Expansion of CEP pilot project on gender to four other sub-districts			TFET

XII. District Administration

A. Staffing

	2001- 2002	Costs	2002- 2003
1. District Administrator	1	US\$ 3, 192	US\$ 3, 192
2. Deputy District Administrator	1	2,412	2,412
3. Development Officer	1	1,860	1,860
4. Sub-district Coordinators (Atauro, Dom Alexio, Metinaro, Nainfeto, Vera Cruz) Cristo Rei is for replacement	6	8,856	8,856
5. Administrative Assistant	1	1,200	1,200
Sub-total		US\$ 17,520	US\$ 17,520

B. Budget bids for 2002-2003

1. Program and Administrative Support staff for

recruitment	1		
a. Infrastructure Officer			
b. Admin. Assistant for each sub-district	6		7,200
c. Personnel Officer	1		1,476
d. Support Officer	1		1,020
e. Security Guards (Sub-district offices and the District Administration	2		
f. Cleaners	6		

Goods and Services

a. Travel and allowances		US\$ 1,536	US\$ 1,536
b. Utilities		3,002	3,002
c. Supplies (US\$ 400 x 12 mos.)		4,800	4,800
d. Transportation (US\$225 x 12 mos.)		2,700	2,700
		US\$12,038	US\$12, 038

2. Sub-district Needs

Rehabilitation of six (5) sub-district offices

Atauro (Sub-district office and warehouse)		US\$ 4, 000
Dom Alexio		2,717
Metinaro		3,134
Nainfeto		3,714
Vera Cruz		4,538

Equipment and logistic support needed in the long-term operation of six (6) sub-district offices in Atauro, Cristo Rei, Dom Alexio, Metinaro, Nainfeto and Vera Cruz.

Equipment and furniture		
No	Items	Quantity
1	Computer	6 units
2	Electric fan	6 units
4	Filing cabinet with keys	6 units
5	Shelf	6 units
6	Tables for meeting	6 units
7	White board /black board	6 units
8	Chairs (5 x 5 sub-districts)	25 units
9	Camera	6
10	Office supplies	
	Logistics and communication	
9	Telephone/ Handheld radio	6
10	Photo copy machine and facsimile	6
11	Vehicle	6 units

XIII. Annex

A. Sub-District Consultation Reports

B. District Population Chart