

**PROFILE OF LIQUICA DISTRICT**

**Office of Local Government and Development**

**Liquiça District**

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## 1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

East Timor lies about four hundred miles northwest of Australia and about a thousand miles south of the southern tip of the Philippines. It is 467 kilometers long and no more than 90 kilometers wide. It shares a border with Indonesian West Timor.

- **Location**

Liquica district is situated 35kms west of Dili and has three sub-districts - Liquica, Bazartete and Maubara and is composed of 23 villages.

- **People and Culture**

Most of the people of Liquica are bilingual, speaking their own languages (Tokodede or Mambae) and Tetun. There are also large number of people who speak Indonesian - those educated during the Indonesian regime and some older people who were employed in the civil service. Portuguese is spoken by the leadership and by many older people. Portuguese is now being taught in the schools.

The vast majority of the population is Catholic (more than 90 per cent).

- **Geography**

The character of Timor's vegetation reflects the islands' position between tropical Indonesia and the dry NorthWest Australia. Liquica is situated on the North Coast, which for much of the year has a dry, arid appearance. The rains generally from November to April bring about a conversion to a soft green cover. The present rainy season (from November till end of April) has seen less precipitation than last year.

The district has predominantly lowland and fertile soils ideal for cultivation where traditional agriculture is practiced, a coastal plain and a fairly sharp transition to mountainous areas involving very steep slopes that are environmentally fragile.

Few of Timor's rivers are permanent water courses. Most have their sources in the central highlands, where seasonal conditions make them an important influence on the islands environment. In the wet season, after consistent rain, they become broad, fast-flowing streams carrying silt and rock. The latter cause the beds to build up and flooding from overflow is commonplace. Only Loes is a permanent stream in Liquica. In the dry season the rivers convert to stony creeks.

The altitude ranges from sea level to 1,266 meters above sea level in Bazartete (Kutulau).

### **Climate**

East Timor' diverse landscape is matched by a diversity of climatic conditions. Generally speaking, there are two distinct seasons - a dry season from May to October, where very little rainfall occurs especially in Liquica and the rest of the North coast.

## Temperature

The dry season is followed by a monsoon season between November and April. Liquica is hot and humid most of the year. The temperature records indicate that the maximum is approximately 32.5°C in November with a minimum of approximately 22.4°C in July as measured in Maumeta. Liquica town temperatures are marginally higher.

## Rainfall

Liquiça has a varied rainfall ranging from a relatively dry area with a rainfall of 970 – 990 mm on the narrow coastal plain to very high falls of 2143 – 2496 mm in the mountains at Fazenda, Olivia and Algarve. In the lower areas the rain occurs in very high intensity as short duration storm, which have significant degrading effects on the denuded hill slopes and cause flooding and sediment deposition on the lowlands.

## **2. HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL BACKGROUND**

### **Pre - national elections**

During the early part of 1999, the Indonesian authorities, with the help of the militia began a campaign of intimidation and displacement that continue until the International Security Force (INTERFET) arrived in late September. The campaign was apparently designed to swing the demographics of the region in favour of pro-integration with Indonesia movement. People in the regions thought to be pro-Independence, were forced from their homes by the militia and the TNI and many of their houses were burnt.

The programme was particularly thorough in the Maubara sub-district with towns like Guico, Lisadilla, Vatuvou and Maubaralisa being turned into ghost towns. Most of the people who were displaced ran to the Loes River Valley. At the peak of the operation, there were estimates indicating that up to 6000 refugees were staying in this delta.

The displaced people also spread to Dili and a large number gathered around the township of Liquica. Estimates from some NGOs, there were as many as 18,000 displaced people in and around Liquica.

### **April Massacre**

(The following is based on information collected from a former UN military observer. He based the following from open source documents, interviews with local people, an interview with Father Raphael, the priest at the church at the time of the massacre and Jose Ramos Horta)

The TNI and militia activities in Liquica reached a climax in early April, sufficient enough to have a large number of population gathers at the church to seek refuge. Father Raphael recollects that at 1400hrs on 6 April 1999, the TNI and militia went through Maubara and then Liquica, firing automatic weapons and burning some houses. The TNI were all in civilian clothes but were recognized by the local people. The population of both towns ran to the church grounds for sanctuary.

The TNI and Police then surrounded the church grounds and fired over the roof of the buildings. The militia and some TNI in civilian clothes then went into the church grounds and began killing with machetes and rifles. Local people report that women and children were amongst those slaughtered but Father Raphael stated that to his knowledge only men and one boy (aged 12 years) were killed. He says that the militia selected those they thought were pro-independence to kill.

The reason behind the massacre is hard to ascertain, but a couple of possible reasons have been given. As well as difficulty in finding the reason for the massacre it is also difficult to ascertain the actual number of people killed on that day. Five persons were killed according to official Indonesian report. However, Falentil and (Conselho Nacional de Resistencia de Timor) CNRT sources have reported a total of up to 140 persons.

The location of the dead bodies is still under investigation by Civpol. Some bodies have been located on a well near Maubara. There are witness reports that some bodies were also thrown in the Maubara Lake and others were thrown into the sea from cliffs at Karimbala (West of Maubara). According to some reports, the bodies were dumped out to sea.

The UN investigation of the April Massacre continues.

### **Arrival of UNAMET**

Advance parties of UNAMET staff began to arrive in East Timor in mid-May. The electoral staff and the Civpol were the first UN presence in Liquica arriving around 24 June 1999. During the first ten days in the area, the Electoral staff attempted to begin the education program that was to be conducted prior to the election and select locations for registration and voting centers. Civpol's main task was to assist with the security of the Electoral Officers.

Fifteen thousand people were registered in Liquica. Polling centers in "pro-independence" areas were more popular than the ones in militia-controlled areas. It has been noted that people would sometimes walk more than 20km to register at "safe" polling centers rather than vote at polling centers close to their own houses. For example, the Hatuquesi polling center at Caillema School registered 4,500 voters, nearly one third of the region's total. People came from as far away as Liquica Township to vote there rather than in Dato in Liquica town where there was a large militia presence.

### **The Ballot**

The ballot day was on 30<sup>th</sup> August 1999 and ran very smoothly and the results were announced on 4<sup>th</sup> September 2000. What followed after the evacuation of Liquica was mirrored throughout East Timor. Thousands of people were forced to go to West Timor and a huge amount of property was destroyed. In Liquica, the operation began in Fatumasi, Bazartete sub-district. Maubara and Liquica, whilst not as damaged as Fatumasi, still suffered 80 and 70 percent damage to buildings, respectively. In all, it was estimated that one third of the population were taken away by ship, some left by road and the rest fled from their houses to hide in the hills.

The militia and Indonesian Government elements began to withdraw from Liquica from 20<sup>th</sup> September 1999. When INTERFET troops first started to venture into Liquica district in 28<sup>th</sup> September 1999, there were very few militia left.

### **The return of the UN to Liquica**

The first UN reconnaissance of the area was conducted by UNMO's on 4<sup>th</sup> October 1999. The area was largely abandoned. On 13<sup>th</sup> October 1999, 4 UNMOs, 2 Civpol and a company of Australian Infantry moved into Liquica to establish a permanent presence. The town population had not yet begun to return although a lot of people were seen coming into town on a daily basis.

The CNRT at this time continued to be well-organized group and provided some reliable statistical information. There were changes amongst the leadership during October to include some ex-Falintil soldiers in key positions.

## **Political Developments (1999-2001)**

In each suco, CNRT had representatives usually consist of a Secretary, two Vice-Secretaries and section managers. In Liquica district, CNRT had been very active during the post-consultation period and had been involved in various activities including distributing humanitarian assistance (a group local leaders is still going to the boarder to meet with refugees from East Timor in order to explain the theme of reconciliation. They also collect population data and favor programs involving the reintegration of returnees. A strong contact exists with the Jesuit Refugees Service in Atambua. In spite of a decrease in activities after the CNRT National Congress (August 2000) and due to the emergence of new political actors in the district, CNRT retained its role as the key mobilizing force in the village and aldea levels. Since the establishment of the District Administration, relations between UNTAET Liquica and CNRT have been co-operative and constructive. However CNRT was dissolved on July 2001.

At the national level, there are at present 16 political parties however in Liquica, there are four political parties. The largest political party is FRETILIN. The second largest political body is the Partido Socialista de Timor (PST). PST is at present seeking support at grass roots level, mainly in the rural areas. The other two political parties are União Democrática de Timor (UDT) and Partido Social Democrata (PSD). The activities of the latter two parties are not as visible and have established offices only at the district level.

The selection of the district representative to the National Council was held in September 2000. The candidate selected was Senora Jeshuina de Oliviera - Head of the Organização das Mulheres Timorenses (OMT) Liquica.

On the 19 of July 2001 CNRT was dissolved and political power was transferred to the political parties. From the top level up to the sub-district level CNRT leaders were eliminated but Chefe de Sukus and chefe de aldeia were still recognized by ETTA government as traditional leaders. Right after it was the beginning of the electoral campaign for the Constituent Assembly until 28 August 2001. Mr. Joaquim Baros Soares was elected at the District Level whereas Mr. Francisco Jeronimo was elected at the National at the National level.

The campaign for the presidential election due on 14 April has not yet started. It will be opened on 13 March until 12 April 2002.



### **3. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION**

#### **Administrative Organization**

The District of Liquica is composed of (3) sub-districts. These are Liquica, Bazartete and Maubara. Each sub-district is further divided into villages called Sucos or Desa and each Suco is composed of sub-villages called Aldeia or Kampung.

Ms Aurora Ximenes is the District Administrator. The sectoral staff - national, international and civil servants cover the areas of social services including education and health, agriculture, infrastructure, economic development, human rights, political affairs and civil registration.

- **Liquica sub-district**

The sub-district of Liquica is located at the center of the district. It has (9) nine sucos - Asumano, Luculai, Dato Foho, Dato Tasi, Loidahar, Hatuquesi, Darulete, Leotela and Faulara. There are forty one (41) aldeas.

There is one sub-district coordinator assisted by an International District Field Officer who is also supervising the other two sub-district coordinators in Maubara and Bazartete. There are no sub-district office as all operations are originated from Liquica town.

#### **TLPS-CIVPOL**

Civpol operate in the sub-district out of Liquica town and is operating 24 hours a day.

- **Bazartete sub-district**

The sub-district of Bazartete is located at the easternmost tip of the district and borders with Dili district. It is composed of (10) sucos - Lauhata, Fahilebo, Metagou, Motaulun, Leorema, Ulmera, Fatumasi, Maumeta, Tibar and Bacailao. There are (48) forty-eight aldeas. The working hours from 08:00 – 17:00

#### **TLPS-CIVPOL**

Civpol has now full presence in Fatumassi and have regular patrols to the area.

- **Maubara sub-district**

The sub-district of Maubara is located at the westernmost tip of the district and borders with neighbouring Bobonaro district. It is composed of seven sucos - Gugleur, Guico, Lisadilla, Maubara-lisa, Vatuboro, Vaviquina and Vatuvou; and fifty (50) aldeas (sub-villages).

#### **TLPS-CIVPOL**

There are nine (9) TLPS assigned to Maubara sub-district with a fully operational office and 4 international police. The working hours from 08:00 – 17:00

#### 4. POPULATION

##### Liquica sub-district

Table 1

No	Suco	Heads of families	Total Population	F	M	0-17	Over 18
1	Acomano	301	1667	823	844	900	767
2	Luculai	146	768	358	410	408	360
3	Dato Foho	316	1724	957	767	937	787
4	Dato Tasi	709	3856	1888	1965	1977	1876
5	Loidahar	288	1583	760	823	823	754
6	Hatuquesi	648	3525	1718	1807	1939	1586
7	Darulete	238	1223	633	600	662	571
8	Leotela	311	1512	749	763	837	675
9	Faulara	215	916	413	503	503	413
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3173</b>	<b>16787</b>	<b>8301</b>	<b>8486</b>	<b>8993</b>	<b>7790</b>

##### Bazartete sub-district

Table 2

No	Suco	Heads of families	Total Population	F	M	0-17	Over 18
1	Lauhata	484	2556	1250	1306	1306	1196
2	Fahilebo	178	937	476	461	530	407
3	Metagou	272	1407	712	695	725	682
4	Motaulun	269	1417	694	732	727	690
5	Leorema	869	4393	2175	2220	2528	1867
6	Ulmera	410	2193	1074	1119	1167	1026
7	Fatumasi	200	109	537	553	562	528
8	Maumeta	331	1714	854	850	874	840
9	Tibar	470	2419	1189	1260	1260	1159
10	Bacailao	71	357	162	195	188	169
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3554</b>	<b>18485</b>	<b>9123</b>	<b>9362</b>	<b>9921</b>	<b>8564</b>

## Maubara sub-district

Table 3

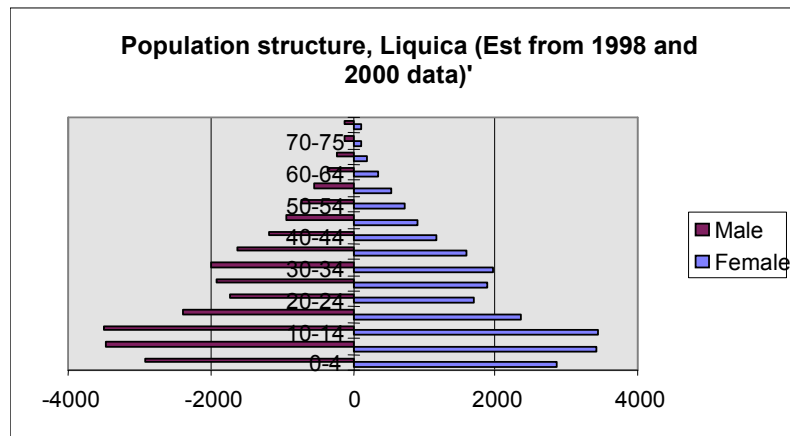
No	Suco	Heads of families	Total Population	F	M	0-17	Over 18
1	Gugleur	420	1953	958	995	880	1073
2	Guico	324	1441	710	731	656	785
3	Lisadilla	397	1654	809	845	742	912
4	Maubara-Lisa	296	1322	689	633	564	758
5	Vatu-Boro	215	956	474	482	412	544
6	Vaviquina	375	1600	801	799	655	945
7	Vatu-Vou	649	3140	153	1610	1572	1568
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2676</b>	<b>12066</b>	<b>5971</b>	<b>6095</b>	<b>5481</b>	<b>6585</b>

- Source – CNRT April 2000

The total population of Liquica is 47,338.

The population pyramid below is estimated from the published age structure prior to the referendum. The general pattern is typical of a developing country; more than half the population is under 20 and very few are over 60.

Table 4



## 5. AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

### **Agriculture**

Ninety-five percent of the agriculture is of the subsistence farming. The main food crops are corn and rice, which according to a survey by the Agricultural Sector in Liquiça, occupied 4532has and 320has respectively, before the conflict. These areas were reduced to 2373has of maize and 239has of rice during the last cropping cycle.

The problem presented was the availability of tractors to prepare land because during the Indonesian period farm mechanization was introduced and at the time of the conflict most of the machines were stolen. Furthermore 80% to 90% of the draft animals were killed or stolen.

There was some small-scale fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide use. The farmers are hesitant to use these petro-based chemicals because of its negative results after continued usage.

The areas dedicated to vegetables and fruits, especially bananas and coconuts suffered large losses by burning. Around 640 has in Lisadila and 157has in Leotela were affected. The existing plantations require a great deal of maintenance such as pruning, weeding and fertilizing. Where it is feasible irrigation should be introduced and encouraged to ensure both yields and quality. The development a marketing strategy to ensure outlets at economically viable prices for the producer is also deemed necessary.

Coffee is the primary cash crops and is considered as the major earning industry of East Timor. It occupies 6022 has in Liquiça district, making Liquiça the fourth largest coffee producing district of East Timor with an estimated annual production of 10,000 tons or 14% of the country's total production.

However, the level of production was reduced dramatically. In the year 2000 harvest, only 3894 has were harvested and attended by producers. The main problem was poor attention to quality in the selection of berries when harvesting, inappropriate and sometimes delayed processing (which permitted fermentation), which did not separate out the lighter parasitized seed. This was compounded by low international prices because of an excellent harvest in Brazil, a lack of transport to get the output to buyers and finally an absence of buyers.

The Department of Agricultural Affairs has declared the coffee production areas exclusively for organic production. It is setting up an extension service and is preparing demonstrations to show the effectiveness of pruning techniques, organic fertilizing and land management techniques that will enhance the yield and quality of the production. The Department of Agriculture is also promoting the foundation of National Producer based Coffee Growers Organization which will service the producers needs from planting to marketing. It is hoped that this will ensure price stability so that the producer will receive a good portion of the income.

There is also a program to disseminate information on using Effective (soil) Microorganisms (EM) to augment crop yields in a natural way at low cost and in a way, enhances the environment. Another initiative is to introduce fish rearing to families or groups to increase protein supply at an economical price.

The World Bank rehabilitation program document states that “East Timor is in that part of the World most affected by the Southern Oscillation or 'El Nino' weather pattern”. Therefore, East Timor can expect drought every four to eight years. This can have a dramatically destructive effect on the staple crops and undermine food security. However the report suggests that other economic activities be developed to ensure both the Government and the local population have money to address such emergencies. Another option is to persuade people to move to areas where water supply is more secure or to install dams to conserve water and supply for agriculture.

According to a member of the Irrigation section, a warning has been issued to producers in the Philippines that this year there may be a drought estimated to start in December and will continue for eight months. This would be disastrous for the cropping programs if this occurred in East Timor. There is, however, not enough available and reliable data about climate in East Timor for any predictions to be made about the rainfall in the next few months. However, it has been estimated that rainfall in December 2000 in Fazenda Algarve has been less than the long term averages - 36% less rain days and 42% less than the average monthly rainfall for the period 1950 to 1974.

#### Overview 2001

#### Report from Albertino Geronimo – Head of Agriculture in Liquica

- How much land is being cultivated?  
The present acreage for agriculture is as follows:
  - 512 ha for maize
  - 215 ha for rice
- Give a breakdown of the activities?
  - Coffee: The kind of coffee cultivated now is Robusta, Moca, Arabica and also coffee from Brazil.
  - The community still uses a very traditional way to cultivate coffee and it is very primitive. This is why the quality of the coffee is not satisfactory.
  - Maize: In Liquica is usually cultivated during the raining season even though it could be planted outside the raining season in the Loes region where water is abundant.
  - Fishing
  - Pilot projects: 2 hectares for maize (23 varieties), peanuts (15 varieties), potatoes (9 varieties) and casava (14)
  - Livestock: The vaccination for the animals – cows and buffaloes 3000 in total.
- Mechanization
  - No information provided.
- How many animals? What type of herds?
  - No information provided.

- How to increase production?
  - The choice of fertilizers is crucial
  - Importance to educate people how to use fertilizers
  - Rehabilitation of irrigation canals.
  - Increase cultivable areas
  
- Environmental issues – reforestation
  - In Liquica there are a lot of mountains a very little flat land. Many old trees. Because of economic difficulties the communities are engaged in cutting precious trees in order to buy food.
  
- What happened throughout 2001 in Agriculture. Most important events?
  - Irrigation Sector – Faulara rehabilitation of 460 meter of canal
  - Access road in Guico – Construction of 2 Fords.
  - Access road in Metago – Building of gabions
  - Access road in Bukumera – Gabions work
  - Access road in Asumano – construction of 2 Fords.
  
- Forest
  - Pilot project in Guico
- Information to the community of the consequence of cutting trees. There is a kind of forest control by the agriculture Department.
  
- Material distributions
  - Material distribution to the fisherman: 26 engines 85 fishing nets.
  - Pick ax (1890)
  - Hoe (1890)
  - The material distributed to the farmer group (hand sprayers 14 and 2 big tractors).

## **Environment**

The environment has been degraded by about 80%. First, by indiscriminate harvesting of timber during the Portuguese and Indonesian periods when nearly all the sandalwood and teak were removed. This practice still continues today due to slash and burn cultivation. Whole hillsides were cleared and burned as what happened in Asumano and Fahilebo this year.

Second, there seems to be little awareness about the true consequences of slash and burn over a long period of time. The visual effects at present are high peak flows in rivers, large volumes of sediment displacement from hill slopes and deposition of the same on lowlands where the stream flows lose speed. The Forestry Section in Tibar is initiating a pilot reforestation scheme. Other small-scale projects for reforestation, fruit tree planting and soil conservation are essential if the degradation is to be slowed down or after a long battle

reversed. Leaflets are being distributed to raise awareness of the consequences of burning and to promote more desirable alternatives.

More modern attacks against the Environment are based on the following:

1. The UNTAET initiated Wastewater treatment plant at Tibar. This is commencing to discharge contaminated water to the sea.
2. The rubbish dump at Tibar, which is a health risk to people, including children, who scavenge on the waste. It may also be a risk to ground water sources.
3. The roadside disposal of rubbish and lack of regulations to permit deterrent measures.
4. The indiscriminate extraction of sand and stones from riverbeds and the seashore. The legal affairs officer has found that some Indonesian legislation can be applied to control these activities.
5. The contamination of ground and surface waters by E.coli bacteria from domestic wastewater. Some corrective measures being introduced by Oxfam are composting toilets. However, a detailed study to identify the sources is necessary before an effective awareness raising campaign and physical corrective measures can be undertaken.

Information notices combined with CivPol enforcement will reduce some of these activities. The operation of the treatment plants and the landfill at Tibar will be regulated after consultations between this District, the Environmental Protection Unit and the managers of the facilities in Dili.

## 6. INFRASTRUCTURE

### Water Supply

Liquica town is supplied by eight intakes (seasonal streams); one spring and two deep bore holes resulting from JICA participation in the rehabilitation of water supply in the city in 2001. Four bore holes, the most sustainable water source, have been destroyed during the 1999 violence. Accordingly, the water supply amount is reduced to about forty per cent of the total demand.

Rehabilitation is continuing in the three sub-districts. Many transmission and distribution lines have been repaired including storage tanks. The community through the Community Empowerment and Governance Programme (CEP) is carrying out water management and had a good program for 2001. Each sub-district received around \$75'000 for rehabilitation of water system. In addition capital programs have been carried out by OXFAM and other NGO. Responsibility for Water and Sanitation at the District Administration has been transferred to the Timorese. The team (5 people) is managed by a Timorese woman, Maria Antonia Martins. The team is now responsible for 25 km of water lines.

#### *Water & Sanitation Plan for 2001-2002*

No	Main activities/Sub activities	Time Frame	Outcome
I.	SARLEMA		
	Rehabilitation of filter bed	Sept 2001	People of Liquica town will get good Quality of water.
2.	PUKELARA		
	Repair & Rehabilitation of pipe line ( 3", 4" ) 4 Km.	Oct – Nov - 01	Increased quantity of water will be supplied.
3.	EANALOA TO PUKELARA		
	New pipe line 4"-5,5 Km.	Nov-Dec-01	Will meet the short fall supply in Dato Area.
4.	EANALOA – SARLEMA		
	Repair & Rehabilitation of existing line 4", 3"-6 Km	Dec – Jan 02	Will prevent huge wastage of water
	(		
5.	GAELOA – KAMELELOA		
	Repair & Rehabilitation of existing line 2", 3" - 2 Km.	Feb 2002	Will prevent huge wastage of water & Supply will increased water supply.
6.	D A T O		
	Providing Public Tap	Feb 2002	Easy access of water to the People of Adjacent – area & pedestrians
7.	BEACH AREA		
	Repair & Rehabilitation of distribution line 1 ½" 800m	Feb 2002	Loss of water through leakage will be avoided.



8.	KALEMEO		
	Repair Rehabilitation of Distribution line 1 ½"-1.3 Km	Feb – Mar 02	Water supply to the Households will be increased
			.
9.	DATO CENTRAL		
	Repair & Rehabilitation of Distribution main 2" 1,25 Km	Mar – April 02	1500 people of that area will get direct benefit of increased water supply.
10	STADIUM AREA		
	Repair & Rehabilitation of distribution line 1 ½" 500m	April 2002	Leakage in the pipe will be prevented and amount of water supply will be increased.
11	MUTIARA		
	Rehabilitation & Repair of Distribution line ( 1 ½" ) 500m	April 2002	Water Supply will be increased in the Locality.
12	LEOPA		
	Repair & Rehabilitation of distribution line 1 ½" 900m	May 2002	Will prevent leakage and water supply condition will be in proved
13	EAST DATO		
	Repair & Rehabilitation of distribution main 2" 1 Km.	May 2002	Leakage in the pipe will be prevented & amount of water Supply will be increased
		May 2002	
			.
14	MEAN & PUKELARA		
	New construction & Repair old Reservoir	June 2002	Duration of water supply & Supply of Water will be increased.
15	DATO		
	Repair & Rehabilitation of service connection	June 2002	Water supply in house will be stable
16	DATO		
	Construction of Public toilet & Sanitation survey	June 2002	Sanitation need far pedestrian will Meet up. Future sanitation need will Be estimated.

## **Roads**

The road condition is fair with the exception of some sections that need serious repair (Ebenu) (Section of Chavez road) and rehabilitation. Good progress has been made in the district. When it comes to river dredging there has been work done by the Bangladesh Engineer Battalion. Emergency projects have been financed through PMU/World Bank. The road network is about 300km long and the main road that follows the coast is basically in good condition. About forty per cent of the population lives along or near the main road, the other 60 per cent lives in scattered villages in the hills with poor road access. Access to about 10% of the district population is cut in the rainy season. In 2001 a very important program took place to solve the problem of backlog. For almost four years nothing had been done on the secondary roads. During the months of October, November and December 90 per cent of the asphalted road were taken care of (grass cutting, gutter and culvert cleaning). This program is now ready to be duplicated as a second wave of community based work.

## **Power/Electricity**

The power station in Dili primarily provides the electricity for Liquica District. Prior to the September 1999 event, Liquica had a standby power generator that could supplement the power provided by Dili Power Station.

Sub-district centers (Maubara and Liquica Town) and nearby villages have access to power. However, power cuts are still occurring but there has been noticeable improvement in the past quarter leading to January 2002. Fatumasi and Vatuboro are in the process of being equipped with small rural power stations. The work should be completed around end of March 2002. UNTAET compound has its own generators but only capable to supply the power requirement of UNTAET premises.

## **Telecommunications**

At present, only UN offices have access to telephone services. However, a government-owned telephone company was operating in the district but all equipment was destroyed during the September 1999 event. What is left are the building and receiving disc. The present facility has still the potential to rehabilitate through foreign aid or by a private company.

Some parts of the district have access to mobile phone network particularly in Tibar and Fatumasi. Having a relay station, the whole district of Liquica could have access to mobile phone network and could also serve parts of Ermera and Bobonaro. This is only a temporary situation.

## 7. HEALTH

The Indonesian system of health care in East Timor was characterized by a strong public sector with generally good population coverage and use of community volunteers to provide preventive Mother and Child Care (MCH). The main problems seem to have been over-staffing and a lack of multi-skilled, which was wasteful and inefficient, particularly in providing services to scattered communities. However, the past system appears to have been generally popular.

Two church clinics run by Carmelitas and Putri Ratu Rosari nuns have operated in Liquica for many years and have deep roots in the community. Being independent of government support, these clinics make a small charge for services and medicines that are waived in case of hardship. In Liquica basic health services and maternity care are offered in these clinics, but no immunizations. For obvious reasons, contraception is not available.

Most of the health infrastructure and medical equipment was destroyed during the post-referendum violence that took place in September 1999. With the collapse of the governmental health care system, NGOs became the sole health provider in the district. At the end of May 2000, HealthNet International replaced MSF and has since become the leader in health services for the District Interim Health Authority (IHA). In close co-ordination with the District Administration and all other NGOs involved in this area, a district health plan has been developed and approved by the central authority. It was officially launched in August 4<sup>th</sup> 2000.

During the Indonesian period there was a fixed clinic in each of the 23 villages however the IHA has decided not to copy this system. The main objective of the district plan is to develop a sustainable health policy and health system adapted for the country.

The Portuguese Navy rehabilitated the Liquica Health Center. It is a level two health center i.e. there will not be a doctor available on site and there are no beds. Due to the proximity of Liquica to Dili, it was decided that medical staff could send serious cases to Dili.

### **Key health indicators**

For obvious reasons, the quality and accuracy of health indicator data available for East Timor is poor. Various estimates have been used (with sources quoted) to estimate the main health indicators (Table 5). Most of these are rates estimated for East Timor as a whole, which have then been applied to the district population.

Both maternal and infant mortality is very high. Whilst it is likely that these estimates understate the situation, even if the lower range of these estimates applies in Liquica, they indicate very serious health needs amongst women and children which need to be addressed.

Table 5

<b>Estimates of selected health indicators</b>		
	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
Liquica population	47,334	UNTAET June 2000
<b>Maternal health</b>		
Women 15-44	10,413	Health profile, 1998
Total fertility rate	4.6	Govt. of Indonesia
Crude birth rate	2.93	Govt. of Indonesia
Births at home	95%	Local estimate
Births attd. by health worker	30%	Local estimate
Contraception prevalence	5-10%	SUSEMAS 1999
Contraception prevalence	3%	Govt. of Indonesia
Est. live births/yr	1,387	
Est. stillbirth/yr	214	
Maternal mortality rate/100,000 births	650 - 880	UNICEF
Expected no. maternal deaths/yr	9 -12	
<b>Child health</b>		
Infant mortality rate	60 - 135	BPS, UNDP
Expected infant deaths/yr	85 - 191	

### **Nutritional status**

No community based nutritional data currently exist for Liquica. Acute malnutrition (wasting) diagnosed in clinics in Liquica is shown in Table 6. Rates of moderate malnutrition have declined since February 2000; severe malnutrition is much less common but has not declined. It seems likely that access to food has improved since February and is not now a major problem, but severe malnutrition still occurs as a result of concurrent disease and poor weaning practices.

Table 6

<b>Malnutrition diagnosed Liquica clinics Feb-May 2000, Liquica</b>				
	<b>Wt/ht 70-79% of median</b>	<b>% under 5s</b>	<b>Wt/ht &lt;70% of median</b>	<b>% under 5s</b>
Feb	58	0.5%	4	0.04%
March	16	0.1%	2	0.02%
April	18	0.2%	1	0.01%
May	11	0.1%	4	0.04%
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.10%</b>

### **Immunization**

Accurate data do not exist at present. Figures from 1998 indicate that Extended Programme of Immunization (EPI) rates generally reached 80-90% in Liquica and that this was significantly higher than both the national rate and neighbouring Bobanaro District. Over the last few months there have been problems with vaccine supplies and the cold chain, and the % of target population immunized in May 2000 was generally low, although still better than the national average.

Good coverage of the EPI program up until 1998 means that significant herd immunity in the population still exists and there is good potential to achieve good coverage rates in the future.

Table 7

% Immunisation target reached, E Timor 1998 and May 2000 (Govt Indonesia, UNICEF)										
	DPT 3		Polio 3		BCG		Measles		Hepatitis	
	1998	May-00	1998	May-00	1998	May-00	1998	May-00	1998	May-00
Liquica	88	24	88	24	95	10	84	179	90	n/a
Bobonaro	57	2	61	2	70	8	52	57	50	
National	76	7	78	17	89	13	75	212	66	

In May 2001 there was a TB immunization program organized by Caritas Clinic. Thereafter Caritas still continued the same procedure but DHS is overseeing the immunization campaign. With this program there is also a food program associated with it for patients affected by the disease. The food distributed is rice, soya bean, and milk.

Another NGO “KLIBUR DOMIN” from Australia has a similar TB program. They have rehabilitated building in Tibar and these building are used to host TB patients and other patients suffering from malnutrition. To perform their duties they contact Health District Coordinators (HDC) who contact the CHC in order to get information of how many people are suffering of malnutrition and once the assessment is done, KLIBUR is providing transport plus treatment for the patients. If the cases are too serious they again contact the HDC who will arrange for the patient to be transferred to Dili hospital.

### Consultation rates

Reporting of consultation rates has suffered from various problems over the last few months. Looking at the national rates by district, it is clear that some months were not reported and there is very large variation between months suggesting incomplete and erratic reporting. The mean national consultation rate for weeks 9-20, 2000 (inclusive) was 208/1000 population (S.D. 102).

Consultation rates for Liquica district were slightly higher than the national median at 273/1000 between weeks 9-20. Rates by sub-district also show variation; Liquica sub-district had the lowest at 229/1000, Bazartete at 287/1000 and Maubara the highest at 390/1000. Monthly attendance rates at each fixed and mobile clinics are shown in annex c. It is clear that there has been inconsistency in reporting and definition of a consultation as some clinics were including patients attending for distribution of soap.

Consistency and definition in reporting needs to be improved, following which more detailed analysis will assist in planning clinic work.

### Morbidity

The leading causes of morbidity (diagnoses in clinics) are exclusively preventable and treatable illnesses due to infectious disease.

The rate of clinically diagnosed malaria reported from Liquica was almost 10x the national rate, whereas the rates for Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (UPRI), Lower Respiratory Tract Infection (LPRI) and acute febrile illness was lower than those reported nationally (Table 10). Outpatient data from 1998 indicate that Liquica suffers a similar burden of malaria as other coastal districts in East Timor, and it would appear that clinic staff in Liquica

are less discriminating in their diagnosis of unexplained fever. This indicates the need for review of current practice. Given the large number of deaths attributable to malaria amongst the under 5s, it seems appropriate to ‘over-treat’ children for malaria, but this would not be appropriate for adults.

Within Liquica district, Maubara seems to have a higher rate for malaria than other sub-districts. This may simply be a function of its higher consultation rates, or it may suffer more malaria transmission.

Table 8

Quarterly reported incidence of notifiable disease/1000 population for Liquica sub-districts week 9-20, 2000								
	Liquica (Popn.17636)	Rate/1000/ Qtr.	Maubara (Popn. 6435)	Rate/1000 /Qtr.	Bazartete (Popn. 14532)	Rate/1000/ Qtr.	Liquica District (Popn.38,603)	Rate/1000/ Qtr.
Simple diarrhoea	90	5.1	81	12.6	204	14.0	375	9.7
Bloody diarrhoea	7	0.4	4	0.6	24	1.7	35	0.9
Acute febrile illness	0	0.0	17	2.6	2	0.1	19	0.5
URTI	235	13.3	328	51.0	666	45.8	1229	31.8
LRTI	76	4.3	107	16.6	164	11.3	347	9.0
Acute jaundice	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.1
Clinical malaria	551	31.2	945	146.9	966	66.5	2462	63.8
Clinical measles	14	0.8	3	0.5	4	0.3	21	0.5
Clinical meningitis	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1

Table 9

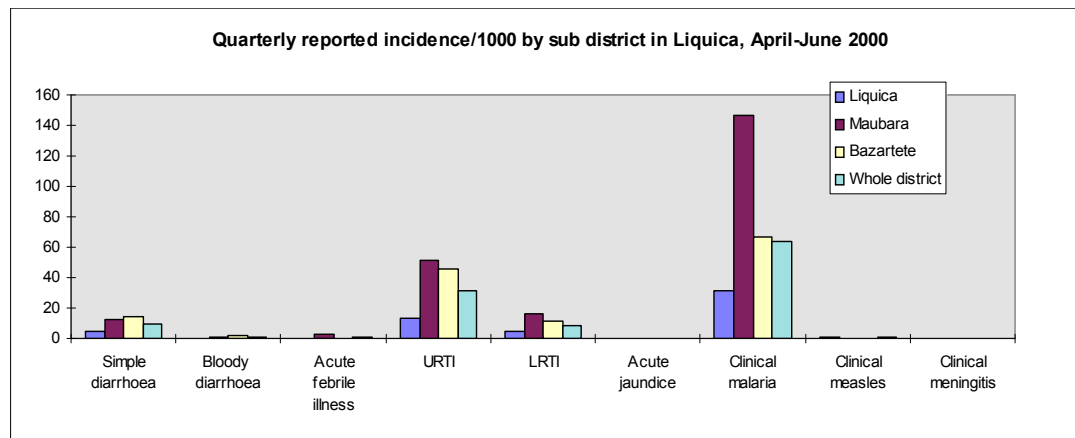


Table 10

Incidence of notifiable disease/1000 ,week 9-20, 2000		
	National	Liquica
Simple diarrhoea	9.0	9.7
Bloody diarrhoea	2.0	0.9
Acute febrile illness	8.8	0.5
URTI	50.2	31.8
LRTI	14.0	9.0
Acute jaundice	n/a	0.1
Clinical malaria	5.9	63.8
Clinical measles	0.5	0.5
Clinical meningitis	0.2	0.1

## Mortality

Reporting of deaths is unsatisfactory in Liquica at present. A review of deaths reported through clinics in the district, including those referred to Dili and who subsequently died, produced the result shown in table 7. The crude mortality rate for East Timor is not known, but using a Crude Death Rate (CDR) that is typical of a developing country, it seems that only about one in 8 deaths came to the attention of clinic staff in Liquica in the first 5 months of 2000. People referring themselves to hospital in Dili and subsequently dying may account for some of these, but it seems likely that many deaths occurred before there was any contact with health services.

The causes of death indicate that the majority of deaths might be prevented by prompt treatment (Table 8). Clearly this is a very crude review, but indicates the need for better reporting of deaths and improved access to emergency care.

Table 11

<b>Deaths in Liquica reported to clinics, weeks 1-20, 2000</b>				
	<b>Deaths</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Death rate/ month/10,000</b>	<b>Typical developing country CDR/month/10,000*</b>
Age<18	18	24393	1.5	
Age 18+	23	22941	2.1	
<b>All ages</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>47334</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>15</b>

\*CDC 1992.

Table 12

<b>Causes of death, weeks 1-20, Liquica</b>			
	<b>&lt;18</b>	<b>18+</b>	<b>All ages</b>
Malaria	67%	8%	34%
Pneumonia	11%	0	5%
Tuberculosis	0	47%	27%
Chronic bronchitis	0	22%	10%
Ruptured uterus	0	4%	2%
Other	22%	19%	21%

### Access to health services

Although access to basic health services is not good, the situation in Liquica is generally better than many rural districts of East Timor. At present over 80% of the population has access to a clinic (fixed or mobile) within 2 hrs walking. However, during the rainy season when several roads become unpassable, this proportion falls to about 70%.

Access to emergency care depends on available transport that can be considered in 2 stages: reaching the main road, and transport on the main road to the ICRC hospital in Dili between 30-90 minutes away. So as with access to basic services, access to emergency care depends on the state of the roads in the rainy season and available transport. Since the looting in 1999 there are very few cars or buses in rural areas of Liquica and thus access to emergency care is a significant problem which almost certainly accounts for avoidable death and disability. As indicated above, this may be quite significant.

## Overview of 2001

Bazartete: 5 Health Posts (Fatu+masi, Leorema, Motaulun, Tibar, Ulmera)  
Liquica: 3 Health Posts (Asumano, Darulete, Hatuquesi)  
Maubara: 2 Health Post presently operational (Guico, Maubara Lisa)  
2 Health Posts (open 1<sup>st</sup> of March, Lisadila, Vatuboro)

### **Pharmacy Distribution System**

Information is transmitted as follow:

From the Health Post (HP) to the Community Health Center (CHC) to the District Health Center (DHC) in Liquica and finally to the Medical Center in Dili (MC). Once the need for medicine is assess the supply goes directly to the CHC at the sub-District Level then to the HP at the village level.

### **Mobile Clinic**

Both HP and CHC are equipped with mobile clinic and are operating on a regular basis and are supervised by the Sub-District Coordinator. In case of emergency the team will respond to any information coming from CIVPOL, PFK, UNMO or the Sub-District Coordinator or any village person. If a car is available a team of three people will visit the aldeia otherwise only a motorcycle will call the patient.

### **Transportation**

The District Administration has 2 cars, 1 ambulance on loan from Healthnet, 8 motorcylces. They also have 3 ETTA drivers.



## Health Building Properties

### DATA KEADAAN SARANA / ASSET KESEHATAN

#### 1. DATA BANGUNAN KESEHATAN DAN TANAH

NO	DISTRICT	SUBDISTRICT	LOKASI	JENIS BANGUNAN	TYPE FASILITAS	TAHUN DIBANGUN	Luas tanah m2	Keadaan bangunan		PEMAKAI	KET
								Rusak Ring	Rusak brt		
1	Liquica	Bazartete	Fatumasi	Permanen	Puskesmas	1982	40-50	-	1	-	3 Unit
2	Liquica	Bazartete	Fatumasi	Permanen	R. Dokter	1987	30-50		1	-	12 Unit
3	Liquica	Bazartete	Fatumasi	Permanen	Pusk.(Porto)	1960	40-50	1	-	-	1 Unit
4	Liquica	Bazartete	Fatumasi	Permanen	R. Paramedis	1885	40-50	-	4	-	4 Unit
5	Liquica	Bazartete	Fahilebo	Permanen	Pustu	1986	30-40	-	1	-	1 Unit
6	Liquica	Bazartete	Leorema	Permanen	Pustu	1985	30-40	1	-	-	1 Unit
7	Liquica	Bazartete	Tibar	Permanen	Pustu	1985	30-40	-	1	Petugas	1 Unit
8	Liquica	Bazartete	Raemeta	Permanen	Pustu	1997	30-40	1	-	-	1 Unit
9	Liquica	Bazartete	Nasuta	Permanen	R. Bidan	1997	30-40	1	-	-	1 Unit
10	Liquica	Bazartete	Ulmera	Permanen	Pustu	1985	30-40	-	1	-	1 Unit
11	Liquica	Bazartete	Lauhata	Permanen	Pustu	1995	30-40	1	-	-	1 Unit
12	Liquica	Bazartete	Mota ulun	Permanen	Pustu	1985	30-40	1	-	-	1 Unit
13	Liquica	Bazartete	Metagou	Permanen	Pustu	1985	30-40	1		-	1 Unit
14	Liquica	Bazartete	Maumeta	Permanen	Dinkes	1996	40-50	-	1	-	1 Unit
15	Liquica	Bazartete	Maumeta	Permanen	G. Farmasi	1996	40-50	-	1	-	1 Unit
16	Liquica	Bazartete	Maumeta	Permanen	R. Paramedis	1990	40-50	-	4	Petugas	4 Unit

### DATA KEADAAN SARANA / ASSET KESEHATAN

#### 1. DATA BANGUNAN KESEHATAN DAN TANAH

NO	DISTRICT	SUBDISTRICT	LOKASI	JENIS BANGUNAN	TYPE FASILITAS	TAHUN DIBANGUN	Luas tanah m2	Keadaan bangunan		PEMAKAI	KET
								Rusak Ring	Rusak brt		
1	Liquica	Liquica	Dato	Permanen	R. Dokter	1993	40	-	3	Dokter	3 Unit
2	Liquica	Liquica	Dato	Permanen	R. Dinas	1984	30-50	9	3	Perawat	12 Unit
3	Liquica	Liquica	Dato	Permanen	R. Inap	1988	40-50	-	1	Pasien	1 Unit
4	Liquica	Liquica	Dato	Permanen	G.P2Malaria	1885	30-40	-	1	Dinas	1 Unit
5	Liquica	Liquica	Dato	Permanen	R. Dapur	1980	30-40	-	1	Petugas	1 Unit
6	Liquica	Liquica	Ebeno	Permanen	Pustu	1985	30-40	1	-	Petugas	1 Unit
7	Liquica	Liquica	Loidahar	Permanen	Pustu	1985	30-40	1		Petugas	1 Unit
8	Liquica	Liquica	Darulete	Permanen	Pustu	1985	30-40	1	-	Petugas	1 Unit
9	Liquica	Liquica	Luculai	Permanen	Pustu	1986	30-40	1	-	Petugas	1 Unit
10	Liquica	Liquica	Acumano	Permanen	Pustu	1987	30-40	1	-	Petugas	1 Unit
11	Liquica	Liquica	Banitur	Permanen	Pustu	1987	30-40	1		Petugas	1 Unit
12	Liquica	Liquica	Hatuquesi	Permanen	Pustu	1987	30-40	1	-	Petugas	1 Unit

DATA KEADAAN SARANA / ASSET KESEHATAN

DISTRICT :  
LIQUICA  
SUB DISTRICT :  
LIQUICA

1. DATA BANGUNAN KESEHATAN DAN TANAH

NO	DISTRICT	SUBDISTRICT	LOKASI	JENIS	TYPE	TAHUN	Luas tanah	Keadaan bangunan			PEMAKAI	KET
				BANGUNAN	FASILITAS	DIBANGUN	m2	Rusak Ring	Rusak brt	Rsk total		
1	Liquica	Maubara	Vaviquinia	Permanen	R. Dokter	1987	30-40	2	-	-	Dokter	2 Unit
2	Liquica	Maubara	Vaviquinia	Permanen	R. Perawat	1985	40-50	2	2	-	Perawat	4 Unit
3	Liquica	Maubara	Vaviquinia	Permanen	Puskesmas	1980	30-40	-	-	1	Petugas	1 Unit
4	Liquica	Maubara	Ediri	Permanen	Pustu	1987	30-40	1	-	-	Petugas	1 Unit
5	Liquica	Maubara	Raenaba	Permanen	Pustu	1990	30-40	1	-	-	Petugas	1 Unit
6	Liquica	Maubara	Kaikasa	Permanen	Pustu	1986	30-40	1	-	-	Petugas	1 Unit
7	Liquica	Maubara	Tapomanhulu	Permanen	Pustu	1986	30-40	-	1	-	Petugas	1 Unit
8	Liquica	Maubara	Lebutelu	Permanen	Pustu	1986	30-40	1	-	-	Petugas	1 Unit
9	Liquica	Maubara	Siamodo	Permanen	Pustu	1985	30-40	1	-	-	Petugas	1 Unit
10	Liquica	Maubara	Guico	Permanen	Pustu	1985	30-40	1	-	-	Petugas	1 Unit
11	Liquica	Maubara	Palarasina	Permanen	Pustu	1986	30-40	-	1	-	Petugas	1 Unit
12	Liquica	Maubara	Trans. Lokal	Permanen	Pustu	1988	30-40	-	1	-	Petugas	1 Unit
13	Liquica	Maubara	Trans. Lokal	Permanen	R.Perawat	1988	30-40	-	1	-	Perawat	1 Unit

CATATAN : Di Suco Vatuboro/ Transmigrasi lokal terdapat 2buah rumah dinas yaitu Puskesmas dan rumah Paramedis  
Puskesmas Pembantu sudah direhabilitasi oleh masyarakat setempat dengan dana bantuan dari Bank Dunia.

In December 2001 two Health Centers were built. One in Bazartete/Fatumasi and one in Maubara/Vaviquinia. They will accommodate incoming and outgoing patients. A doctor will be assigned to each center.

These two centers should be fully operational in April 2002.

## 8. EDUCATION

Post referendum education in Liquica was left with only one variable unaltered - the students. 90 per cent of the infrastructure was destroyed, 80 percent of the senior administrative staff and secondary school teachers left for various destinations in Indonesia. 100 per cent of the learning and teaching materials were destroyed.

As from November 1999 to June 2000, the emergency programme helped to keep as many children as possible from the streets. At the end of this informal school year, there were approximately 11,000 primary school students and only 700 secondary school students due to the lack of secondary school teachers. The number of primary school teachers has been reduced from 320 to 196 for 2000-2001. Therefore there is a serious shortage of staff in the district.

### Number and type of schools in sub-districts of Liquica

As of 6<sup>th</sup> December 2000

Liquica            Senior High School - 1  
                      Junior Secondary School - 2  
                      Primary schools - 13  
                      Pre-school - 1

Bazartete        Junior Secondary school - 1  
                      Primary school - 15

Maubara         Junior Secondary school - 1  
                      Primary school - 10  
                      Pre-school - 1

Total number of schools - 46

### Number of teachers and students -

Situation end December 2000 -

There are a total of 68 **primary** school teachers and 4831 primary school students in Liquica sub-district.

There are a total of 87 **primary** school teachers and 5143 primary school students in Bazartete sub-district.

There are a total of 41 **primary** school teachers and 2178 primary school students in Maubara sub-district.

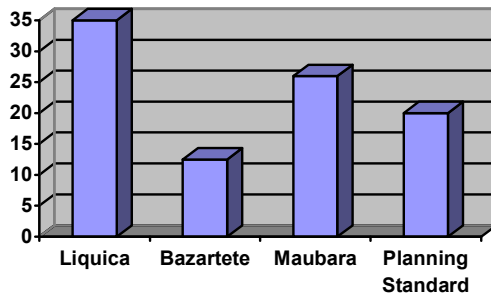
(see annex b for breakdown by sex)

As of 6<sup>th</sup> December 2000,

There are a total of 55 **secondary** school teachers and a total of 1634 secondary school students in Liquica district as a whole - ( see annex b for a breakdown by sex).

Table 13

**Student/Teacher ratio in sub-districts of Liquica**



**School rehabilitation\***

As of 22 November 2000, according to a UNICEF Progress report, the primary schools re-roofing project in Liquica has so far achieved the following -

- Phase I schools completed - 5
- Phase I classrooms completed - 34
- Phase II schools completed - 6
- Phase II classrooms completed - 38
- Phase II schools in progress - 1
- Phase II classrooms in progress - 3

UNICEF program: Phase I was operated between April and August 2000.

UNICEF program: Phase II commenced in September 2000 and is planned for completion in 2001.

## Overview 2001

No.	Subdistrict Name	School Code	School Name	Number of students
1	Maubara	32	SDK Maubara	122
2	Maubara	33	SD Gariana	131
3	Maubara	34	SDN 1 Maubara	443
4	Maubara	35	SDN 4 Vatubou	132
5	Maubara	36	SDN Caicassa	149
6	Maubara	37	SDN Fatuboro	163
7	Maubara	38	SDN Irielo-Guico	207
8	Maubara	39	SDN Raime	161
9	Maubara	40	SDN Siamodo Lisadila	182
10	Maubara	815	SDN Ediri	125
11	Maubara	818	SDN Lenulelo	130
12	Maubara	819	SDN 9 Dair	120
13	Maubara	820	SDN Lebotelo	
14	Maubara	821	SDN Translok	
15	Maubara	822	SDN Tapomanuhulu	122
16	Maubara		SLTPN 1 Maubara	
	Subdistrict Name	School Code	School Name	Number of students
1	Bazartete	1	SDK Aiplo/Lauhata	292
2	Bazartete	2	SDK Fatumasse	271
3	Bazartete	3	SDN 04 Tibar	317
4	Bazartete	4	SDN 07 Fahiten Tibar	157
5	Bazartete	5	SDN 08 Metagou Asorlema	238
6	Bazartete	6	SDN 09 Fahilebo	302
7	Bazartete	7	SDN 1 Fatumasse	229
8	Bazartete	8	SDN 10 Lauhata	395
9	Bazartete	9	SDN 11 Daruhei Leorema	276
10	Bazartete	10	SDN 12 Leborema	328
11	Bazartete	11	SDN 13 Leboloa	115
12	Bazartete	12	SDN 14 Kaitehu	108
13	Bazartete	13	SDN 15 Nasuta, Ulmera	129
14	Bazartete	14	SDN 16 Ermeta/Fahilebo	253
15	Bazartete	15	SDN 2 Leorema	466
16	Bazartete	16	SDN 3 Bogoro	260
17	Bazartete	17	SDN 5 Kaisait	414
18	Bazartete	18	SDN 6 Maumeta	404
19	Bazartete	816	Fahite	
20	Bazartete		SLTPN 1 Bazartete	400

	Subdistrict Name	School Code	School Name	Number of students
1	Liquica	19	SDK 1 Liquica	512
2	Liquica	20	SDN 09 Hatuquesi	437
3	Liquica	21	SDN 1 Liquica	448
4	Liquica	22	SDN 10 Laklolema	312
5	Liquica	23	SDN 11 Hatuquesi Leten	209
6	Liquica	24	SDN 12 Faulara	306
7	Liquica	25	SDN 3 Loidahar	413
8	Liquica	26	SDN 5 Lukulai	178
9	Liquica	27	SDN 6 Darulete	308
10	Liquica	28	SDN 7 Asumanu	365
11	Liquica	29	SDN 8 Fazenda	418
12	Liquica	30	SDN Caboilimo	231
13	Liquica	31	SDN Mauboque	167
14	Liquica	817	SDN Epelu	

### Emergency School Rehabilitation Program

Throughout 2001 the Emergency School Rehabilitation Program took place and was completed according to the schedule. The program included reroofing and installation of doors and window frames.

- 36 schools (168 classrooms)
- 55 Buildings

A new plan will target the rehabilitation of the secondary schools in Liquica to be converted into a “Basic School”.

At the present time UNICEF and OXFAM are involved in installing new sanitation facilities as well as installing electricity within each school compound.

### Alphabetization

- Brazil is supporting an alphabetization program for 2 years throughout the district.

Liquica Sub-District: The program was halted because there was problem with the teachers.

Bazartete Sub-District: The program is ongoing in two villages (Ulmera and Motaulun).

Maubara Sub-District: The program is ongoing in two villages (Gugleur/Kaikasa and Vaviquinia/Villa).

- Unicef: They are operating throughout the district.

In Bazartete Sub-District: Ulmera

In Liquica Sub-District: Retake

In Maubara Sub-District: Vatuboro

- Contact has been made with the Portuguese Mission to train new teachers.

UNICEF has a problem with the Education Board, as they do not co-ordinate with the administration. Teachers being recruited by UNICEF are making their complaints (sometimes are not being paid) to the administration that is not responsible for UNICEF commitment.

### **Environment awareness**

There is continuous reminder of the importance of environment protection during the school year. But this is not sufficient and a real program should be implemented as soon as possible to stop the rapid deforestation in East Timor. Agriculture administration will come up with their own program.

### **Transportation**

During 2001 all material distribution to school has been made with the help of UNTAET and PKF vehicles. What will happen when this two entities go away from ET.

### **Security**

Many schools are lacking good security fences. Children have been killed coming out of school for lack of proper protection (Ulmera).

### **School relationship**

There is a Parent association for students who is a kind of referee when problems happen.

Teacher /Parents: The teachers are complaining that the children do not do their homework and the parents claim that they have too much. In reality children are being used after coming back from school for domestic work and dedicate only a small amount of time to studies.

### **Vocational Schools**

There are no vocational school for the time being in Liquica but this year Pacific Asian Resource Center (PARC) is planning an 11 months program (\$80'000) for a carpentry school in Maumeta. Three persons from each village will be trained for a period of four months each.

## **9. ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT**

Liquica is an agricultural district. The majority of the population is dependent on agriculture particularly on coffee and other crops such as rice, corn, cassava and vegetables. The district is considered number four in terms of coffee production all over the country. Other sources of income are fishing, trading, and construction works.

Liquica District has a great potential for agriculture, fishing, trading, tourism and industrial development. Its proximity to Dili is an added advantage to the district.

### **Trading and Market**

Liquica is easily accessible to Dili, the primary destination of all products produced in the district. It can also trade readily with neighboring Ermera and Bobonaro Districts. The Tibar Wharf could also be used to transport the goods in and out of the district.

During market days, businessmen from Dili traded in 4 market centers in the district. Based on the result of the survey conducted, more than 250 people are involved in small and micro-business on regular basis. OMT in different villages is producing handicraft products to meet the needs of the local population and some expatriates.

At present, 35 enterprises were registered with the Trade and Commerce that are involved in trading, markets and construction works.

### **Manufacturing and Industrial Development**

The coastal stretch between Dili and Liquica is a potential area to be developed as an industrial zone. Industries could easily access electric power provided by Dili. At present, one large-scale coffee processing plant and poultry farm (for egg production) are in operation along Tibar-Ermera junction road.

Also 10 klm from Tibar on the road to Liquica, a quarry site is in operation that supplies the sand and gravel requirements of construction projects in Dili and neighboring areas. In a few weeks the site will operate a hot mix asphalt plant to take care of the the road rehabilitation program.

Three carpenters' cooperatives are capable of supplying the furniture requirement of the local population and nearby districts. An NGO has also supported the establishment of brick factory in Bazartete and a kapok cushion factory in Maubara Sub-district.

### **Fishing**

Liquica is 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 the district but also in other areas especially Dili.

Prior to the September 1999 destruction, there were fishing cooperatives operating in Liquica District based 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 and outboard motors were stolen.

### **Tourism**

Liquica's climate, beaches and coral reefs indicate that tourism is a potential source of income for the district. Its proximity to Dili means that the development of weekend and day trips is likely to be inevitable. The establishment of necessary facilities to satisfy the needs of the local and foreign visitors would make the district more attractive to visit.

There are some public buildings in Liquica town and Maubara that could be transformed into hotels, guesthouses and restaurants.

A handicraft center along the beach of Maubara is an added attraction to both local and foreign visitors.

## 10. CIVIL REGISTRATION

### *Introduction*

After departure of Indonesian military and administrative presence from East Timor the UNTAET organized, between 16 of March and 22 of June 2001, a general initial registration of the East Timorese population. The main aim of that process was to prepare voters list for the election in August 2001 and make a grounds for installing the Central Civil Registry of East Timor. As the registration of population is a continuous process the Civil Registry Offices were reopened on the August 1<sup>st</sup>.

Nowadays, in Liquica district, there are three Civil Registry Offices. One open everyday in Dato (Liquica sub-district) and two, open once a week, in Vaviquina (Maubara sub-district) and in Fatumasi (Bazartete sub-district). The main tasks of our offices are:

1. Registration of population.
2. Issuing identification documents.
3. Registration of birth, marriage and death case.
4. Issuing birth, marriage and death certificates.

### *Population of Liquica district*

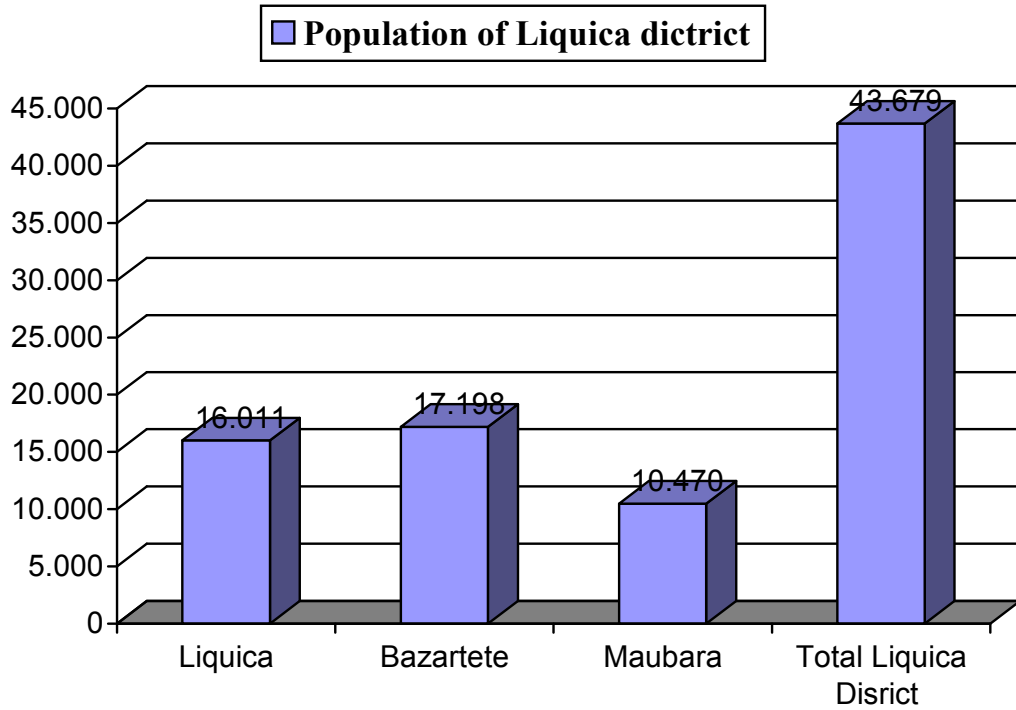
According to the data of the Civil Registry Office in Liquica the total number of population in Liquica district is **43.679** – (52% of males and 48% of females). For the details regarding the sex and sub-district division see the table below.

All the figures in the table, except the data on male / female division, are collected up to the 4<sup>th</sup> of December 2001 and so do not include people registered after the above date.

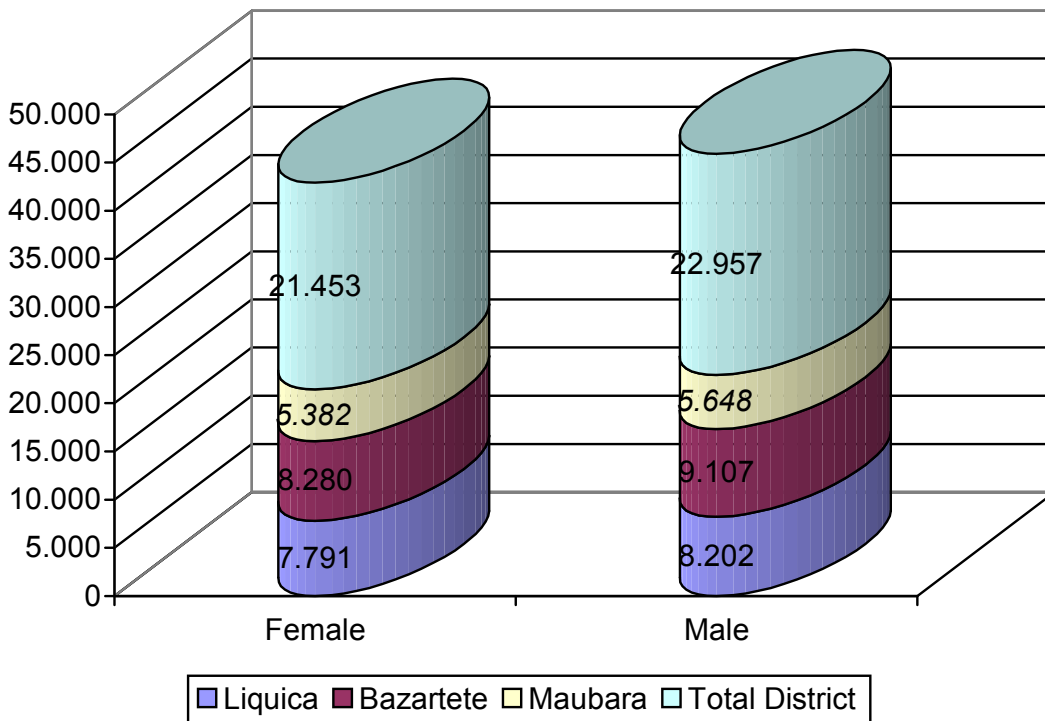
<b>Sub-district</b>	<b>No of population</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
Liquica sub-district	16.011	7.791	8.202
Bazartete sub-district	17.198	8.280	9.107
Maubara sub-district	10.470	5.382	5.648
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21.453</b>	<b>22.957</b>

<b>Total Liquica District</b>	<b>43.679</b>
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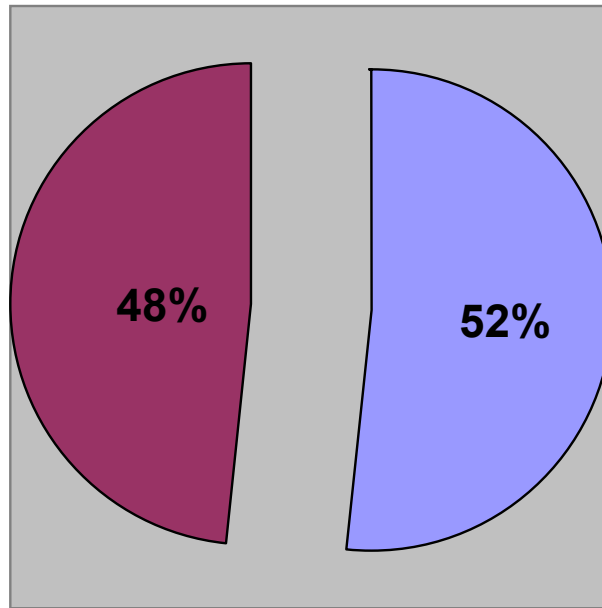
The information on the number of males and females comes from the period of the initial registration and it has not been cleaned yet at the Dili Central Civil Registry database from the mistakes and double registrations. It is why the total number of males and females is higher than the total number of people registered in Liquica up to the 4<sup>th</sup> of December 2001. Notwithstanding, it can be assumed that the attached percentage chart should show values very close to the authentic ones.



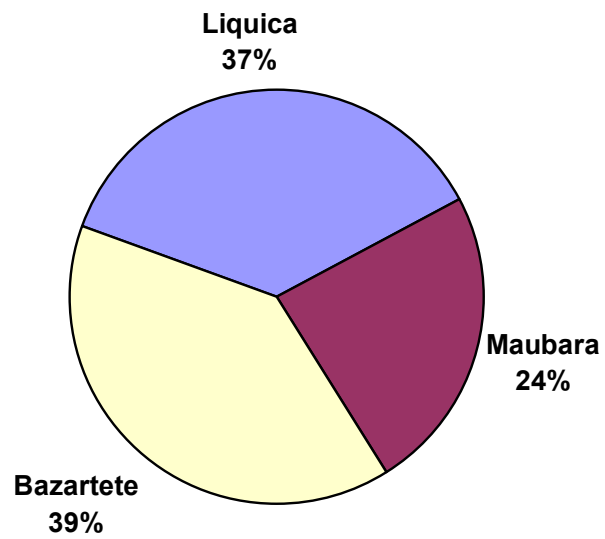
**Structure of Liquica district regarding male and females**



Liquica district – percentage of females and males



Male Female



## 11. HUMAN RIGHTS

### Human Rights' Activities

1. Assist investigation following information about cases of human rights violation in 1999.
2. Monitor and report about human rights violation in the district.
3. Promote human rights attitude.

#### 1. Assist the investigation

District Human Rights Officer (DHRO) assists CivPol/ Serious Crimes Investigation Unit in providing information on witness, victims, gravesites and other relevant evidences when agreed with the informants. DHRO also cooperate and coordinate with NGOs to assist the families of the victims.

#### 2. Always Monitor and Report ongoing Human Rights Violations.

DHRO monitor human rights situation in the district and report to Human Rights Affairs Office about cases of human rights violation.

Main focus:

Returnees Right – Monitor and always follow-up if there is any human rights abuse on returnees right, specially, about detention, interrogation and violation against their will.

Women Rights- Monitor and make sure women's rights are protected. If there are cases of violence against women, DHRO monitor and bring it to the right place or to the attention of the right channel (FOKUPER) or some NGOs to assist them.

Minority Rights – Monitor how their rights are being protected.

Political Rights – Monitor political party activities. Make sure that they can express their rights, and can have association meeting without any violations.

#### 3. Promoting Human Rights

DHRO promote human rights in organizing training workshops and other educational programs geared to Civil Leaders, Police etc.

DHRO also assist other organizations with above mentioned educational programs on human rights.

#### 4. Truth & Reconciliation Process.

UNHCR, UNTAET, NGOs and HRO hold training on the reconciliation process at the Sub-district level and some times at village level. One time a reconciliation meeting took place at the border with West Timor. The Church also is contributing to this process and try to convince people to reconcile their differences and to respect each other rights. There is also support in disseminating information about the Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation process at the community level by radio and pamphlet. This an ongoing program of disseminating information on reconciliation issues by district and national media.

## **5. Reintegration in the Villages/ Communities.**

Now UNHCR and IOM are taking responsibility on the repatriation process; PKF and CivPol are taking care of the Security aspect. The process is being coordinated with Satgas and Satlak (Refugee agencies from Indonesia) who work in conjunction with the administration at the border (Batugade). In Liquica District, the refugees who are back from West Timor go first to the Transit Center in Dili. After 2 or 3 days they are dispatched to their final destination in the District. UNHCR, CivPol, JRS and Human Rights Officer inform community leaders 2 or 3 days prior to the return of the refugees to their villages. Police and Human Rights staff escort the IDPs to their destination. A safe house for the refugees that are sensitive cases is set aside. This safe house is just for a short period. After consultation and dialog with the community if total protection is guaranteed the IDPs will leave the safe house. There is an ongoing monitoring and follow-up on reintegration of returnees by Police, UNHCR and Human Rights. Monitoring includes welfare, food, houses, medical assistance and access to education.

## **6. Problems faced by Returnees**

In general they are well received by the community, even though some time some of them have been threatened/beaten, but CivPol always anticipate and taken care of security and HRO always monitors the situation. Many refugees are faced with shelter and food problem. Regarding food UNHCR can only provide during emergency time when they arrived in transit center Dili. About shelter UNHCR provides tarpolling for emergency time. UNHCR will have budget on small businesses and some villages will use this budget to rehabilitate some houses for IDPs.

## **7. Consideration (respect) woman by man in this society.**

There is still a lot of domestic violence everywhere in this district. Human Rights and NGOs like FOKUPERS have many times held workshop and seminars on developing public education on domestic violence issues. Support woman group (OMT) have launched a campaign on this subject and made drama on the equality of man and woman rights with emphasis on reducing and eventually stopping domestic violence. There is an ongoing monitoring on domestic violence in the villages.

## 12. CIVILIAN POLICE AND PEACE KEEPING FORCES

### Civpol

The UN Civpol in Liquica commenced as the legitimate police force service on 13<sup>th</sup> October 1999 when two Civpol offices and 4 UN Military Observers<sup>1</sup> (UNMO's) were tasked and dispatched from UNAMET Headquarters to establish a base in the town. The original location of this presence was at the compound at the rear of the St John de Brito Catholic Church. Later they moved temporarily to the former Bupati's house in central Liquica. The current Liquica station, which also serves as the District Operations Center, is located at the former INTERFET base, opposite the District Administration building.

As of January 2001, the Civpol presence comprises 54 personnel with police officers from around the world. Sources of past and present members include Australia, Thailand, Malaysia, USA, China, Nepal, Kenya, UK, Sweden, Ghana, Senegal and the Philippines.

Liquica Civpol has an area of responsibility extending from Liquica to Tibar in the East and to the Maubara/Bobonaro border on the west. Patrols and policing activities incorporate the 26 villages in the 3 sub-districts of Maubara, Liquica and Bazartete, taking in many hundreds of square kilometres of often rugged and at times, inaccessible mountainous regions of the sub-districts.

Upon its inception, one of Civpol's tasks was to locate the gravesites and the identification of victims of the violence in September 1999 throughout the region's countryside. The large number necessarily led to a dedicated forensic team working exclusively in the region alongside with Civpol for some time.

As of January 2001 Liquica Civpol has units responsible for -

- patrols and response to local and district crimes
- a full range of community policing activities
- initiatives that include school lecturing programmes
- the facilitation and coordination of resolving less serious criminal matters via traditional village means;
- training, induction and integration of the newly emerging Timor Loro Sae Police Service (TPLS).

TPLS are now being trained at the Police College in Dili and are graduating and moving to the various police districts to ultimately become the future for law enforcement in the region, eventually subsuming the role of Civpol Liquica in Headquarters. They will also shortly combine with Civpol to provide a new community policing presence at Fatumasi in the Bazartete sub-district.

**Returns**

Please see annex g for records of returnees to Liquica district

**Peace Keeping Force**

The Bangladesh Engineer Battalion (BEB) and the Portuguese Battalion (PortBat) have been operational in Liquica since 16<sup>th</sup> October 2000. BEB is responsible primarily for the maintenance of the Main Supply Road (MSR) going West and also for major works on rivers (Dredging). PortBA's role is to guarantee the security of Liquica district and to be ready to give protection to all UN personnel. Activities include security patrols, recognition patrols, humanitarian assistance, daily headquarters security and rehabilitation of headquarters installations.



## 11. NGOs

Liquica has 8 international NGOs and 1 local NGO operating in the district

<b>NGO</b>	<b>MISSION</b>
HealthNet International	Health Services
International Cultural Aid	National heritage/Arts/Crafts
World Vision	Food/Emergency
CYDP	Child and Youth Development
OXFAM	Water and Sanitation/Environmental Health
Save the Children	Children, Education and Health
Peace Winds Japan	Relief Aid, Shelter and medical
PARC (Pacific Asia Resource Center)	School rehabilitation
Hamoris Timor Oan	Water and Sanitation
Goal (Ireland) Third World Relief and Dev. Org.	Water Sanitation, Irrigation, Road, BridgesBuilding Construction
CARE	Support for Carpentry, Fishermen, Widows
OMT Group	Handicraft, Shop
Bia Ula (Supported by Caritas)	Water