



## **Aileu District Development Plan, 2002/2003**

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# **Aileu District Development Plan, 2002/2003**

## **FOREWORD**

The Aileu District development plan is the result of many weeks hard work by the planning group. It is based on presentations made by the people of Aileu during several sub-district workshops on development, and thus gives a true picture of which direction the development of their area should take.

We hope that the central government, donors, well-wishers and friends of Aileu will find it a useful document on which to base their assistance to the people of Aileu.

I also wish to take this opportunity to thank the members of the planning group in Aileu District together with all those who worked tirelessly to produce this document.

**Maria Paixao**

District Administrator, Aileu

**SECTION I – DISTRICT PROFILE SUMMARY**

**Baseline**

Aileu district is located in the highlands to the south of Dili. The district has a land area of 729 sq. kilometers. The topography is mountainous, with spot heights ranging between 350 to 1500 metres above sea level. The principal town, Aileu, is situated in the Mantane River basin 47km by road from Dili, and at an altitude of 913 metres.



**Photo 1: Aileu Town from the hill**

Aileu district comprises of four sub-districts: Aileu Kota (227km<sup>2</sup>), Remexio (207km<sup>2</sup>), Liquidoe (192km<sup>2</sup>) and Laulara (103km<sup>2</sup>). Dili borders the district to the north, Manatuto to the east, Manufahi to the south, and Ermera to the west and southwest. The district's population is 36,369, based on figures from the district administration (see annex 2). However, a big difference exists between these figures and those from Civil Registry indicated in the table below.

<b>Sub-district</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Adults</b>	<b>Total</b>
Aileu Kota	6,030	5,934	11,964
Remexio	3,228	2,953	6,181
Liquidoe	2,440	2,514	4,954
Laulara	4,281	3,900	8,181

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Approximately half the population lives in Aileu Kota. There are 31 official sucos, and 13 new or independent sucos that have emerged since the popular consultation, reflecting in part the old clandestine structures. (For a breakdown of sucos, see annex 2; maps showing the suco boundaries are at annex 4)

Aileu is linguistically quite homogenous, and the predominant language group is Mambae. The only other indigenous language, Galoli, is spoken only in the NE corner of the district bordering Manatuto. The majority of the population is Catholic, and about ten percent of the population is Protestant. Traditional animist beliefs are also strong, with some villages such as Hohulu and Erheto functioning as spiritual centers.

The district is reported to have two agro-climatic zones: upland and highland. These zones are represented throughout the sub-districts. Local farmers divide the year into four distinct seasons, namely the wet season, which runs from mid-October to April, the cold season in May and June, the windy season in July and August, and the dry season from mid-August to mid-October. Average temperatures throughout the year are significantly lower than the coastal regions, with an extreme high of 84 degrees Fahrenheit and a nighttime extreme low of 40 degrees. Humidity is also much lower than at the coast.

### **Recent Political History of the District**

Aileu is the symbolic heartland of Fretilin and the struggle for independence in East Timor. After the coup of 11 August 1975 by UDT, the leaders of Fretilin assembled in Aileu and declared their counter-coup. Aileu remained an important base even after Fretilin gained control of East Timor in September 1975. Following the occupation of East Timor by Indonesia, many of the people living around the town of Aileu fled into the mountains and remained displaced for many years. In the interim period, the Indonesian administration resettled significant numbers of people from Maubisse, leaving a legacy of resentment over alienated land that has been given fresh life since the popular consultation. The Maubisse/Aileu tensions go back to well before the Indonesian period, with the two regions sharing an historical enmity.

Following the popular consultation and the ensuing violence, destruction throughout the district was widespread. The impact

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was worst in Liquidoe and Laulara sub-districts, with some villages being destroyed. Public and private infrastructure in Aileu town was also badly damaged, with few substantial structures left intact. Water and electricity machinery and supply lines in all four sub-district centres was also vandalized and left unusable.

Approximately 5000 people fled or were forced to travel to West Timor after the popular consultation, of whom 2,048 (including 92 militia) had returned by the end of September 2000. The majority of these returned in the period March-April 2000. Whereas there have been some difficulties with the re-integration of individual returnees, the majority have been accepted back into their communities without trouble and often in an extraordinary spirit of forgiveness. The Community Policing Officer has facilitated reconciliation in the few cases of returnees being assaulted or threatened by community members. The Aileu District Returnee Task Force and the churches, both Catholic and Protestant, have ongoing programs to inform people about the need to receive returnees who had not committed serious crimes back into their communities.

One element of the planning for the popular consultation was the containment of informal military elements to avoid conflict. The Falintil cantonment was principally in Aileu, covering a 5 km radius from Aileu town. Relations between UNTAET and Falintil were chilly particularly in early 2000, until the negotiation of a financial grant for food and humanitarian assistance, the donation of bedding and uniforms, the organization of health services and the provision of non-military training. The simultaneous commissioning of the King's College study into the future defense force requirements for East Timor also helped break the impasse as it proposed the Falintil form the core of a future East Timor defense force. The Falintil cantonment was disbanded on 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2001, and 600 members of the Falintil taken up for formal training as soldiers of the East Timor defense force.

At a well-attended meeting in Aileu town on 10<sup>th</sup> October 2000, Fretilin re-launched itself as a political party within the new East Timor. Meetings throughout the other sub-districts during the following two weeks established Fretilin as the leading political force within the district. PSD also held a formal launch in Aileu in November 2001.



**Political Organization in Aileu District**

The current political organization of the district builds on a structure that is largely unchanged since Portuguese times. Under the Portuguese, the district or "conselho" was divided into sub-districts (postos), villages (sucos) and hamlets (aldeias). This same structure was taken over by the Indonesian administration, with some changes in role and function. Under the Portuguese administration, the district and sub-district administrators were paid officials, while the village heads served in an honorary capacity. The Indonesian administration maintained the same paid offices as the Portuguese, but, although the position of village chief continued unpaid, a 6 monthly honorarium was provided. The current system reverts to that of the Portuguese administration, a situation that is causing problems, as unpaid village heads are often reluctant to engage in community programmes that involve provision of labour. Adat, the traditional system of law administered by elders, is still strong, particularly in land and property disputes.

Administrative boundaries established in the nineties by the clandestine movement of the Falintil resulted in some aldeias being treated as sucos for organisational purposes. Many of the hamlets now striving for independence, i.e. suco status, have their genesis in the clandestine movement. Whereas it has been agreed at the national level that the organizational boundaries should not be altered during the term of the transitional administration, this decision is causing some problems at the local level. This is particularly so in the administration of the Community Empowerment Program, as hamlets with aspirations to independence have to be coaxed into collaboration with their larger village in order to access funds.

An alternative form of political organization at community level is being developed under the World Bank's Community Empowerment Program, which aims to embed alternative forms of participative decision-making at the community level. The program provides funding for community projects, with priorities and allocation of funds being determined by village and posto level councils, elected by the local community.

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### **Governance**

Maria Paixao de Jesus da Costa has been the district administrator in October 2000. She is supported by a small international staff that provides advice and administrative backup to the local civil servants in the several sectors represented at district level. These sectors are planning, training, electricity, water and construction. In addition, the district administration itself has a staff of 10, including an administrative officer in each of the four sub-districts. The District Advisory Council, which meets every three weeks, provides another level of administrative support for the DA.

### **Civil Society**

The principal community groupings are the Organization of Timorese Women (OMT) and the Organization of Timorese Youth (OJT). A local human rights group has been revived, meets regularly, and the district administration has provided them with an office.

OMT and OJT are represented at the sub-district and suco levels, although the level of leadership and activity varies. Finally, under the leadership of the district administrator and gender focal point, a women's support group (TLOHA) has recently been formed in the district.

### **Economy**

#### **Principal areas of employment**

The economy of Aileu district is largely based on subsistence agriculture, on family holdings, and livestock management on communal land. Subsistence agriculture provides informal employment to over 90% of the population. Estate agriculture, that could provide a source of casual employment, is not practiced in the district. The aftermath of the popular consultation disrupted most economic activity, including subsistence activity.

The public sector, which was formerly a substantial employer in the district, has contracted dramatically. The national reduction in the size of the public sector by two-thirds is replicated at the district level and many former public servants have no prospect of future employment in this sector. The future size of the public sector is likely to be around 508, as follows:

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<b>Sector</b>	<b>Number</b>
Education	315
Health	44
Police	80
District Administration	10
Payments	1
Agriculture	5
Construction	5
Electricity	7
Water and sanitation	3
Land and property	3
<b>Emergency services</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Civil registration</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>508</b>

The private sector in the district is very small and limited to the provision of basic commercial services that provide few employment opportunities. These include restaurants, shops/kiosks, carpentry workshops, and market stalls. Besides providing services, they also provide self-employment to the individuals, members of cooperatives, organizations, and the households that own them. The majority of enterprises are small and unregistered.

Recently, about 20 enterprise owners decided to form a business association known as the Associacao Empresarios Aileu (ASEA). Although still in its formative stage ASEA, wishes to position itself as a district level business organization. Its formation was directly influenced by the World Bank funded Small Enterprise Program (SEP), and wishes to approach the WB for funding. There is also a proposal to establish a Business Development Centre (BDC). The BDC will serve as a venue for the delivery of business skills training for local entrepreneurs and is envisaged to serve as a mechanism for passing information on business experience and strategy, pricing and market linkages. As designed, the BDC will be networked via a communications system and will be headed by a dedicated, SEP-trained Timorese office manager. The business association in the district hopes to act as an advisory body to the BDC office manager, and assist with the Centre's operations during its initial two-year establishment phase.

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The SEP has also disbursed loans to about 40 businesses, under a WB funded scheme to assist small business get better established. The CEP has also disbursed funds to small groups at the suco level. This particular CEP programme is already in its third phase.

The Indonesian government, in November 2001, gave an indication that it would consider payment of pensions due to former civil servants. Registration of these civil servants is currently ongoing and the payments are expected to infuse extra money into the economy.

### **Industries**

There is no industrial sector in Aileu. There is, however, potential for cottage industry in such areas as food processing, carpentry and woodworking and traditional crafts.

No known or documented mining activities exist in the district. However, during the Indonesian period, ceramic clay (red, brown, white and yellow) was mined and Redland building bricks were manufactured. There are reported marble deposits in Liquidoe. A survey and resource mapping of the mining and quarrying sector needs to be undertaken to determine the minerals potential.

There are currently no known areas designated as forest reserves in the district, even though there are woodlands and some forest cover in the sub-districts of Laulara and Remexio, especially on steep hillsides and valleys. In the non-urban areas, adat is strong in designating which areas may be used for agriculture or logging purposes, and which areas must be left alone. In Remexio there is reportedly at least one remaining stand of sandalwood. In the sub-districts of Liquidoe and Aileu Kota there is sparse tree cover, with hilltops that are often bare. The common tree species consist of natural and planted soft and hardwoods, which have provided shade/cover for coffee trees in some areas. Households extensively utilize these resources for building and firewood, and levels of deforestation in some areas are alarming.

In mid-year 2000 discussions were held with the forestry unit of the Agriculture Division in Dili about the issue of deforestation and, as a result, one community (Hularema in Aileu sub-district) was selected to take part in a community-based survey of natural resources. The community itself recognized deforestation as the

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biggest environmental problem. In an effort to address this, the community has entered into a contract to establish a tree nursery to reestablish local species. In the future, this would enable the community to replant and possibly provide other communities with seedlings, and share the skills learnt.

The absence of hotels suggests that there was no tourist industry, although the district has tourism potential. An Australian community, Kangaroo Valley, is developing a small eco-tourist project in Remexio sub-district, using a refurbished house as a guesthouse. Sites of interest near the guesthouse include hot springs, local villages, steep hillside country and small stands of sandalwood.

Given the proximity to Dili, the scenic vistas, cool climates, streams and small waterfalls of Aileu offer opportunity for local tourism targeted towards people seeking a break from the heat and humidity of Dili.

### **Income and Productivity**

In general terms, per capita income levels in Aileu district are low with a high percentage of households living at or below the poverty line. This is a reflection of the distorted colonial and pre-consultation economy, which largely excluded the Timorese. Individual and household level sources of income are limited and include own consumption and sale of agricultural produce, and wages and salaries earned from employment in the civil service or job creation projects.

## **SECTION II – DISTRICT INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **Agriculture**

#### **Crops**

Agriculture is the backbone of Aileu's economy. More than 95% of the population derives its income from agricultural practice. Although the main form of farming is subsistence farming, several cash crops are grown. These include coffee, fruits particularly mangoes and oranges, and rice. Rice is the main crop in the river valleys, where it is both a cash crop and a food crop. Rice growing in the district is mainly by irrigation, an advantage that allows controlled water flow through the farms and thus a more predictable outcome in terms of harvests. Aileu Kota sub-district has the largest area under rice production, with the main areas being along the Daisoli River valley and the valleys of the Aileu River system in Selo Kraik.

Farmers expressed dissatisfaction with rice harvests in year 2000/2001, and said this was due to heavy rainfall. The main variety of rice grown is a local seed, resistant to disease, but with lower than average yields compared to improved varieties. Aileu district has potential to greatly increase its rice yields, allowing it to become self sufficient, and indeed have an excess for export to other areas. However, much effort must be made to improve rice-growing practices before this becomes a reality.

Coffee is mainly grown in Laulara and Aileu Kota sub-districts, and a smaller quantity is grown in Remexio and Liquidoe. Production is low, because of poor coffee prices. The level of coffee husbandry is also, with loss of quality resulting from inadequate weeding and pruning, and excessive shade from failure to prune shade trees. The poor crop, coupled with the slump in prices, left many farmers facing hardship. Processing of coffee is based on traditional practice, using locally made coffee processing equipment. To improve marketing, farmers have grouped into 16 organic coffee cooperatives (CCO) which sell to Cooperativa Café Timor (CCT).

Maize, the main crop grown in the hills, has poor yields due to the mainly subsistence methods of farming, ingrown seeds, weak soils, and heavy rain in year 2001. The harvest was also poor and patchy, and the health department has reported an increase in

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malnutrition in the hill populations. Similar to the rice farmers, maize farmers sell off their excess in order to purchase other necessities. The poor maize harvest meant that less was available for sale, hence farming families in the maize growing regions are facing economic hardship. Beans are usually intercropped with the maize, but for similar reasons the yields in year 2001 were low. There is an acute need to improve on maize production as more than 50% of the population lives in non-rice growing areas.

Fruit and vegetables are grown throughout the district, and quantification of production is difficult, as these are grown as a sideline to the main crops of rice, coffee and maize. Nevertheless, farmers in Liquidoe reported a good harvest of mangoes and oranges, and green vegetables were available in the market throughout the year. The heavy rains affected tomato farming with an increase in tomato pests and fungal diseases, which led to decreased production. During the months of March through to May, and October to December, tomatoes were difficult to find and farmers with good crops found ready buyers.

### **Livestock Development**

Livestock farming is smallholder throughout the district. The main animals kept are pigs and chickens, with smaller quantities of goats and cows. Water buffaloes are mainly draught animals in the rice farms.



**Photo 2: Distribution of Livestock**

It has not been possible to estimate the district herds for these animals during year 2001 but the Ministry of Agriculture and GOAL

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have donated some chickens, goats, and pigs to farmers in Aileu Kota, Liquidoe and Remexio sub-districts; and the ministry has also been active in vaccinations, as shown:

Number of animals vaccinated in year 2001 in Aileu District

<b>Sub-district</b>	<b>Cattle</b>	<b>Buffaloes</b>	<b>Pigs</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Aileu Kota</b>	767	477	2409	3653
<b>Remexio</b>	305	33	1336	1674
<b>Laulara</b>	155	8	1676	1839
<b>Liquidoe</b>	131	124	199	454
<b>Total</b>	1358	642	5520	7620

### **Forestry**

Large areas of the district continue to get denuded of forest cover, as a result of tree felling for firewood, sale of timber, and clearing of land for farming. As the vast area consists of steep slopes, the effect of loss of vegetative cover and non-terrace farming has resulted in greater soil erosion. A campaign was started in Laulara sub-district to encourage loggers to replant denuded areas. Aileu district, particularly Laulara and Liquidoe has large low population areas, which would be suitable for the development of commercial tree farming, and reforestation to replace lost forest. Working together with a local NGO, ETFOC, Haburas and Permaculture, training courses and public education/information campaigns were done on environmental conservation and the import of the government's regulation 17/2000.

### **Other Agricultural Initiatives**

The Pilot Agriculture Service Centre (PASC) is a World Bank funded initiative to develop the agricultural sector by providing farmers with a local source for inputs at low prices. A manager has now been appointed; an important step towards the goal of making the PASC self-standing and independent from the IBOD, and it is hoped that the Centre will become fully operational before the end of the year. IOM also assisted in rehabilitation of the district agricultural office, and the agriculture officers should be able to relocate to their new quarters by early year 2002. GOAL Ireland was also involved in seed distribution and development of fishponds in the sub-districts.



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### **Water Supply and Sanitation**

There are six possible sources of water supply for Aileu Town – the Mantane River, two springs and three small mountain streams. Initially, the principal source was the Mantane River; water from the river was drawn via infiltration galleries constructed on the riverbed into an intake chamber, and then pumped to Malere B, an elevated reservoir above the town. Malere B has a capacity of 100m<sup>3</sup>. The pumping station and its generator were vandalized following the popular consultation and, to date, the station is still not functioning although a new pump has been installed. As at end 2001, the town's reservoir capacity was 100m<sup>3</sup>. Another 100m<sup>3</sup> would be available if Malere B was fully rehabilitated.

Currently, two springs and two streams provide water for the town. These provide 19,293m<sup>3</sup> per month against an estimated consumption of 9000m<sup>3</sup> per month. However, this consumption is based on 2500 people living with the central part of Aileu town, and does not include the estimated 2000 people living on its outskirts<sup>1</sup>, an issue that is causing some tension as many of them initially received their water from the main town supply. The distribution network in Aileu is composed of GS pipes with diameters ranging from 3 inches to 1 inch. There is need to replace some of these with bigger piping to improve supply. There are numerous leaks in the reticulation, mostly in joints and valves. These leaks, together with consumer wastage, account for 53% loss of harvested water. Throughout 2001, the Water Supply Dept made much effort to repair these leaks, with the result that the distribution lines have been considerably improved, blockages cleared, and consumers provided with better connections. This has improved pressure within the reticulation system and most of the centrally located consumers now receive water on a 24-hour basis. There is, however, need for support in establishing a metering and payment system to discourage wastage of water, thus resulting in better supply to outlying areas. Even at its lowest, 13,163m<sup>3</sup> per month at the height of the dry season, the current available water is adequate for Aileu town's population and its environs for the foreseeable future, provided a payment system is in place and the distribution system is improved.

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<sup>1</sup> These include parts of sucos Aissirimou, Sarin, Bandudato and the densely populated Suku Liurai

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During the last two years, the water department staff: the district water officer and two technicians, have received administrative and technical training, and an office block and storage facilities have been rehabilitated for their use. Expert advice suggests that an additional two plumbers are required for effective maintenance of the existing system in Aileu town.

Each of the remaining three sub-district centres have at least a partial supply of reticulated water, although in some of the sucos the systems are in poor condition. In Remexio, the water supply in Acumau is partially functioning although some pipes need replacement. The catchment tank also needs cleaning and a cover for protection. In Laulara, there is a supply system for Cotolau, but adequate water cannot be supplied for want of a heavy-duty pump. In Liquidoe, the water system is working but there is no reliable source of water. Several sucos throughout the sub-districts are located above their water supply, thus any supply system must be designed to include a pump. Given the current economic situation in the sucos, diesel pumps would not be a sustainable option, hence consideration needs to be given to solar or wind powered systems.

In a number of villages outside the sub-district centres, small-scale water projects have been undertaken with funding provided through various donors, with commendable results. These donors include the Community Empowerment Program, IOM's Community Assistance Program (funded by USAID), ICRC, World Vision, CARE, and GOAL. JICA has also funded the restoration of ablution blocks in three schools in the district. Given the mountainous terrain, however, it is not possible to connect several areas to the same water line. Thus, several sucos and aldeia still exist where there is no water supply system, and women and children must walk long hours to fetch water. In other areas, failure of effective community leadership has led to destruction of bamboo water pipes by farmers for purposes of irrigation. This issue is being taken seriously by the district administration, with the insistence that communities must be willing to police their water supply system before they can qualify for assistance.

There is no organized sanitation service within the district. Domestic waste is disposed either by burning, or left free in the environment. Although in the principal town, Aileu, most housing

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is provided with a septic tank, a significant amount of domestic liquid waste from bathrooms and kitchens drains directly to the open drains and on to the rivers. The surrounding villages use pit latrines, and given the high water table, there is a high incidence of coliform contamination of shallow well water.

### **Electricity**

Aileu town has twelve-hour electricity supply, provided through three generators of varying capacity: 382 kw, 120 kw and 300 kw. All three generators are in working condition although none is functioning to full capacity due to technical and mechanical problems. The generators operate alternatively, for periods of 6 hours during the day and 6 hours during the evening. Electricity supply is vulnerable for two reasons. Firstly, breakdowns are exacerbated by the lack of necessary spares and tools for repair work and routine maintenance. Secondly, pressure on diesel supply has necessitated power rationing and remains a threat to continued supply.

None of the other sub-district centres have their own electricity supply, although Laulara centre is drawing electricity from the Dili grid. In each of these centres, the generating stations and generators were vandalized and the cables damaged following the popular consultation. While restoration of the electricity-generating capacity is scheduled for each of the three centres under a Japanese government aid program in 2002, support on distribution, control and maintenance is still required.

Given the pre-consultation structures in Aileu, the importance of a reliable electrical supply in terms of economic development cannot be overstated. Almost all the informal sector business activities were dependant on electrical power. There is also general acceptance that the current free supplies will not continue much longer, and the district administration has begun discussions with the department of power on a payment system, which would be affordable to the consuming public. With the depressed economy, the administration cannot raise the necessary funds for electrical power generation and distribution, but if these receive funding, then lower fees can be charged to consumers, which would cover maintenance costs, thus making the project sustainable. Further, electrical power is currently generated by diesel generators, which in the long are expensive to run. There exists several suitable

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locations for small hydro-electrical generation plants – indeed, the Indonesian government had started surveying a site in the Daisoli area of Aileu Kota. As hydro-electrical plants offer much cheaper power than diesel generators, the district administration also intends to seek funding for surveys and construction of a hydro-electrical plant within the 2002-2004 period.

### **Roads**

The district has one national road which traverses it from north to south, joining Dili with Aileu and the towns of Maubisse, Same and Cassa to the south. The department of public works appointed a contractor, and an attempt was made at maintenance during 2001, but work was slow, concentrated to a few spots, and the general condition of the road continues to deteriorate. There are two sections where, with the current rains, concerns exist that severe road slips will occur, thus cutting the district off from Dili.



**Photo 3: Landslide on the Dili-Aileu-Cassa road**

All weather roads strike off from the main Dili-Aileu road to the three other sub-district centres. Regular maintenance is required to maintain these roads and keep them passable. This prevents huge costs that would be incurred on major repairs. However, only the short road linking to Kotolau (Laulara) is in reasonable condition. The 5 km road to Acumau (Remeixio) requires urgent work to support several retaining walls that are in danger of collapse. Further, the inter-district link road from Acumau through to Suku Liurai in Manatuto has been cut off by a major road slip at Roluli. This road is the only link road for coffee and other produce

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from Remexio to markets in Dili and beyond. The road to Namolesu (Liquidoe) is reasonable in places but some sections have washed away badly and require urgent repair. The road to Namolesu (Liquidoe) is in reasonable condition, but some sections have washed away badly and require urgent repair. The Namoleso-Manukasa-Aileu road has been closed due to road slips and massive erosion of the road surface in places.

### **Lands and Property**

There are over 459 public buildings in the district, of which 56 (12%) are fit for use and 37 (8%) are fit for limited use. The register is not yet complete for identification and demarcation of government land.

There are many problems associated with the occupation of land and property. During the last 25 years, many people were forced to leave their land and property, which have subsequently been occupied by others. The government also acquired land for public purposes, and claims are now emerging about the payment of just terms. All the records were burnt during the violence in September 1999, complicating verification of ownership. Although many land disputes have been resolved at the village, 19 land disputes were brought to the attention of the district administration in 2001, of which 7 were resolved by December 31 2001. It should be noted that the department lacks the legal resources to expeditiously handle these disputes.



**Photo 4: Government Buildings Awaiting Rehabilitation**

Many public and abandoned buildings in the district have been occupied without the authorization of the administration. Many of these properties were previously managed by CNRT. The remainder is occupied either by ex-Falintil soldiers and their

## **Aileu District Development Plan, 2002/2003**

families, senior community leaders, and civil servants. This sensitive area has required a careful approach, which began with a campaign to inform the public about the policy concerning ownership and use of public property, and continues with a process of regularizing illegal occupations through the conclusion of temporary use agreements (TUA). So far, 24 TUAs have been concluded. In some instances, rent has been offset against the cost of rehabilitating the buildings. Established occupancy arrangements involving NGOs and other service providers have been brought under TUA provisions. TUAs are also pending for houses occupied by members of the public. A directive has been received that all public housing must revert to the same government department as during the Indonesian period. This directive has created some tension when the district administration attempted to enforce it, and the issue remains unresolved. Another pending issue, due to lack of the technical expertise, is the need to survey and demarcate all government property in the district.

### **Health**

The government, through the Ministry of Health, is the main provider of health care to the district. In addition, the Mary Knoll sisters operate a clinic - Uma Ita Nian - in Aileu town; this clinic also implements the Caritas-managed national tuberculosis program at district level. A small number of villages bordering Ermera are also serviced by a Catholic project operating out of Dare. In early December 2000, the government gave approval for a Dutch Catholic NGO, CORDAID, to provide a health promotion program, which ran from April to December 2001. Uma Ita Nian has also had a network of around 60 village level health motivators in place for several years.

Government health services are provided through a network of health clinics in each sub-district centre and smaller health posts in some of the villages, with mobile clinics going out to other villages. The principal clinic in Aileu town also functions as a small hospital with in-patient beds for emergency purposes. There is one government doctor, based at the Aileu clinic, 6 administrative staff and 35 nurses. Despite official recognition of their importance in primary health care, there is a severe shortage of midwives. Many of the health centres have one staff member, although the desirable level would be one nurse and one midwife. Mobile clinics

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do not reach most areas, and many villages, especially in the rainy season, are not visited twice weekly as indicated in the plan.

There are currently 4 health centers, 9 health posts and 9 mobile clinic locations. All the health facilities are in a good state of repair. The department of health is, from a management point of view, the most developed government department in Aileu. Problems with delivery of health care stem from the current district health plan, which was developed in early 2000, and which has resulted in severe staff reductions and significant cutbacks in health posts and mobile clinics. Access to health care is defined as being less than 2 hours walk from a permanent health facility. This definition, however, is based on the distance a healthy young adult can walk, and no account is paid to local topography, an issue which has led to many villages simply not accessing health care – indeed, approximately 49% of the population does not have access to health care. Mobile clinics are conducted with motorcycles, but road conditions demand four-wheel drive vehicles during the eight-month rainy season. As even within sucos, inter-village distances are significant, many of the small villages do not have access to health care. Referrals to the Aileu clinic, and to Dili pose a particular problem as there is only one ambulance shared by four districts. Finally, there is no hearse service within the district, and patients from the villages routinely refuse referral to Dili on the grounds that, if the patient dies, the family cannot afford the 100 US dollar fee charged by private hearse owners in Dili.

The health department recognizes these problems, but is restricted by funding. An ambulance is on line for year 2002, and two new health posts have been proposed. Residents clearly identified five other areas that qualify for health posts, and there is a strong plea for the government to provide a hearse, albeit on a fee-paying basis.

Presenting illnesses have much the same profile as for other parts of Timor, with upper respiratory tract infections being most common, followed by malaria and diarrhoea. The incidence of both malaria and tuberculosis are high in the district. Maternal and child mortality is high, and correlates with the large number of pregnancies and births per woman, the fact that most women live far away from the clinics, and the shortage of midwives.

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### **Education**

Rehabilitation of the education system in Aileu, as elsewhere, has been slow. Before the popular consultation, there were 34 primary schools in the district, of which all but three were damaged. After the consultation, a further 11 schools were opened. The aspiration for learning is high and almost all sucos have a primary school, although the distances young children must travel to their local school may be up to three kilometers. Rehabilitation of these suco schools started in 2001, but many are still in a state of disrepair, or are constructed in such a way that children are exposed to the elements.

There are six junior high schools and two senior high schools. Three junior high schools are in Aileu town (of which one is a Catholic school), and one is in each of the other three sub-districts. Of the two senior high schools, one is in Aileu town and the other in Laulara. A third senior high school in Aileu town, which was set up as a vocational school, is currently not operating. The buildings and precincts of this former school were initially occupied by Falintil Company 1, and have been empty since July 2001. UNICEF has funded the re-roofing of 20 schools in the district, 12 in Aileu Kota, 3 in Remexio, 3 in Laulara and 4 in Liquidoe.

The need for primary teachers in Aileu district greatly exceeds the 149 places initially made available under the civil service staffing profile. Up until mid 2001, UNICEF generally paid primary school teachers, while secondary school teachers and the ten-person district education committee were on the civil service payroll. Following the mid-year selection process, both levels of teachers were appointed to the civil service. Aileu was one of several districts where the process of selection of primary teachers for schools was flawed, with 26 teachers appointed whose results in the selection test did not support appointment. This has since been remedied, with appointments following the schedule of selection test results. A further 95 teacher slots were made available in Aileu in January 2001. Currently there are 240 active primary school teachers, which, given a student total of 10,140 yields a student teacher ratio of 42:1.



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### **Development Projects**

Much of the impetus for small-scale activities to stimulate employment and provide simple infrastructure at the village level has come through a range of development assistance programs during the last two years.

As East Timor was emerging from the emergency phase in early 2000, the Quick Impact Projects (QIP), funded variously by OCHA, UNHCR and UNTAET, and USAID's Transitional Employment Program (TEP), were introduced to support small local initiatives and help kick-start the economy at the village level. Funds were provided under TEP for wages and materials for community services such as road maintenance, rehabilitation of community facilities and communal agricultural activities such as fishponds and vegetable garden cooperatives. Funds through QIP also supported a mix of wages and materials for community infrastructure and vocational projects.

With the transition into the development phase, QIP has been replaced by the USAID funded and IOM implemented Community Assistance for Population Stabilization (CAPS) Program, while the TEP has evolved into a second phase which funds materials only. Labour for the projects is being provided either on a community service basis or by using WFP's food for work program. The CAPS Program is principally supporting the rehabilitation of community infrastructure that will improve community life e.g. the piping of water into villages, the rebuilding of facilities such as schools, and the repair of irrigation channels.

The Community Empowerment Program, funded through the World Bank administered Trust Fund for East Timor, was introduced into the district in the second quarter of 2000. The Program injects funding for projects identified by the community and administered by community elected councils. Councils have been established across all villages in the district, with higher-level sub-district councils providing a further level of activity and overview. Projects implemented by villages in the first round of funding were predominantly meeting halls and road rehabilitation, plus a small number of water projects.

These projects did much to lighten the daily stresses of life in the selected sucos. However, much remains to be done, as detailed

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both in the status report on district development initiatives (annex 3) and the bid section of the district development plan.

**SECTION III – METHODOLOGY AND ACTIVITIES FOR  
THE DISTRICT PLANNING PROCESS**

The process for the formulation of the Aileu district development plan (ADDP) was divided into five phases.

**Phase I**

In November last year, the district administration tasked the sub-district coordinators with:

- a) Informing their communities that their views on their needs and priorities were required by the district administration, and the suco chiefs should organize meetings to collate these views and select participants for a workshop at the sub-district level
- b) Organizing the sub-district workshops. Participants for each workshop were as follows:
  - i. Representatives from the sucos in each sub-district
  - ii. Representatives from the council of elders
  - iii. Representatives from the women's organization
  - iv. Representative from the youth
  - v. Representative from the church
  - vi. Sector heads from each government department present in the district
  - vii. The district administrator, and the sub-district coordinator
  - viii. The development officer and the district planning and coordination officer
  - ix. The CDA

Phase I also involved the formation of the planning group (PG) consisting of the district development officer, the deputy district administrator, and the planning and coordination officer. The district administrator, the UN-CDA, the sub-district coordinators, and the district field officers serviced in an advisory capacity.

**Phase II**

**Sub-district Workshops – 4<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> January 2002**

After a short opening session by the DA with an exhortation to focus on achievable targets/objectives, the agenda in each workshop was in four main parts:

- Short summaries by each government sector on what has been achieved up to end 2001, and their sector's plans for the next one year

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- Group discussions, with five main groups, namely:
  - i. Education and roads
  - ii. Agriculture and Government property
  - iii. Health, environment, and clean water
  - iv. Economy and infrastructure development
  - v. Social issues
- Plenary session – group presentation and discussion
- Evaluation by participants on process used to gain information
- Closing

Seminar time was from 9.00am to 6.30pm, with a 45-minute lunch break. 80% of the time was allocated for the group discussions and the plenary session. Attendance was excellent, considering that some participants had to travel overnight to be at the workshop by 9.00am.

### **Phase III**

#### **Drafting, evaluation, and sectoral discussions – Weeks 2 – 4, January 2002**

Evaluation of information obtained during the workshops. This was divided into six main sections, as detailed in the development activities section of this report. This was then drafted into a tentative plan, to facilitate the next part of the formulation process



**Photo 5: The DA addressing a Planning Workshop**

#### **Surveys, Re-evaluation – Weeks 1 – 2, February 2002**

The initial evaluation and discussions with sectoral heads was followed by site visits and verification surveys in each of the sub-districts, during which the need for the various projects, required

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inputs, approximate costs, community support, and anticipated outcome were determined.

### **Phase IV**

#### **Weeks 3 – 4, February 2002**

Review and comparison of requested development projects with projects already completed, or in the process of implementation – avoid duplication, review and learn from mistakes/gain from experiences, determine whether anticipated outcomes will be realistic and achievable.

Preparation of second draft, which was then discussed with the sectoral heads and the sub-district coordinators; a final draft was then prepared for discussion with the DA

### **Phase V**

#### **Weeks 1 – 2, March 2002**

Writing and compilation of the development plan and presentation to the DA for submission to Dili

### **Insights and lessons learnt**

The planning group realized several points during the planning exercise:

1. Community perception that development comes only from the government remains strong in sucos located closer to towns, than in those that are more isolated
2. Those sucos located further away from Aileu town feel that the town has gained the lion's share of development activities thus far
3. Development projects can lead to inter-suco disagreements, an issue which should be handled carefully particularly for water projects that derive water from a source located in a suco different from the benefiting suco
4. The desire for education for their children was very strong, followed closely by the desire for clean water
5. There were strong requests for government support for church projects, and indeed, some sucos linked building churches to equating development
6. There is a perception that the government has not done much for vulnerable groups and other disadvantaged members of the community

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7. There was a lot of grass-roots enthusiasm for the planning process, and although six hours were allocated to discussion, more time would be required to gather views from the communities
8. It was difficult to obtain inter-sectoral consensus on prioritization, and it was decided to develop prioritization within each sector. Three priority levels were stated, namely priority 1 as urgently needed, priority 2 representing moderate need and priority 3 as lower need.
9. The PG experienced difficulty in determining approximate costs for consultancy services to the lands and property department, and agriculture. Assistance on this matter will be requested from ALGD and the NPC
10. Given the current difficult economic circumstances prevailing within the district, it may sometimes be difficult to obtain voluntary community labour

### **Recommendations**

The planning group presents the following recommendations for considerations

1. In the current donor climate, it is difficult to obtain funding for un-skilled labour, and beneficiary communities are usually expected to chip in with such labour to supplement funds obtained from donors. Community support/participation is thus essential if proposed development activities are to achieve their desired objectives. The district administration needs to conduct civic campaigns to inform the various communities on the need to participate in these projects without expecting payment, as the community is the direct beneficiary.
2. Several water projects undertaken in year 2000 have been vandalized. Beneficiary communities should therefore arrange to police their water lines to prevent illegal tapping. Prior to initiating such projects, the administration needs to set up a mechanism whereby the beneficiary community accepts direct responsibility for the security of their water lines, and to regularly inspect these systems
3. Communal projects will need legal protection to determine ownership and prevent damage
4. The district development officer (DDO) has the added responsibilities of infrastructure officer and donor

## **Aileu District Development Plan, 2002/2003**

coordination. This is a huge responsibility, and he will require an administrative assistant and reliable transport. Further, whereas the DDO is keen on the job, there exists a great need for continued support, training, and capacity building in order to equip him for the task

5. Aileu district, like other districts in East Timor, has several social issues, such as poverty alleviation programmes, widows, orphans, disaster preparedness, etc., that have not yet been adequately addressed by the government. For the foreseeable future, the DA will have responsibility for these issues, and they will need support and assistance from the central government. Without such programmes, or central government support, it will not be possible to counter public feeling that the government is ignoring these pending issues that affect the most vulnerable members of the community.

### **SECTION IV – THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR YEAR 2002/2003**

#### **Vision Of The District Development Plan**

**“Building on the activities that have occurred during the past two years, and using the level of services provided during the Indonesian times as an interim benchmark, we, the people of Aileu should record improvement in the overall welfare of our people in terms of access to education, clean water, and health; improvements in agricultural output, improved economy, infrastructure, administration and social structures within the next five years.”**

As a step towards attaining this vision, and based on the planning process outlined above, the PG presents the year 2002/2003 district development plan for Aileu. The PG also wishes to point out that we were unable to obtain government sectoral spending in Aileu for the period 2000/2001. Thus this proposed plan does not include recurrent budgetary items such as salaries, office supplies, etc.

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## SECTORAL ACTIVITIES OF THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### Education Objectives

1. Improve access to education for young children, and children of high school age by providing primary school children in each suco with a primary school within 6km daily walk, and additional junior high schools
2. Improve teaching and language skills amongst teachers, and administrative skills for head-teachers
3. Improve reading and general knowledge amongst school going children



Photo 6: Liquitura Primary School



Photo 7: Village School, Aileu



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### Proposed Activities

Activity	Cost US dollars
Construct 22 primary schools in the 4 sub-districts	492,000
Construct 5 junior high schools in the 4 sub-districts	16,0000
Rehabilitate 3 primary schools <sup>2</sup> and 1 high school	41,000
Construct a public library at Aileu town, with three branches, one in each sub-district	54,000
Conduct training courses for teachers and head-teachers in language skills (Portuguese, English), teaching skills and administration (for head teachers)	20,000

### Output and expected benefits

- Primary school children will no longer walk for many hours to get to school and back home, which should improve school attendance
- Improved attendance for junior high, as many children do not go to high school due to the few schools available and the distances they must walk to get to school
- Improved teaching, language and administrative skills amongst teachers and head-teachers

### Roads

#### Objectives

1. Improve access to markets, enabling improved sales
2. Improve road transport and linkages between the sucos
3. Respond quickly to road slips and land slides

### Proposed Activities

Activity	Cost US dollars
Maintain 49km asphalt link roads	411,600
Maintain 161km earth surface access roads	644,000
Construct 57km earth surface access roads	353,400
Purchase 1 front blade tractor with trailer	10,000

<sup>2</sup> Note: Each primary school should have a total of three classrooms, and each high school should have three classrooms and one room for the teachers. School rooms should be in a reasonable state of repair

## Aileu District Development Plan, 2002/2003

### Expected Outcomes

- Improved access to markets will stimulate local economy; less coffee and rice will rot in the farms, as vehicles are unable to reach these areas during the rainy season
- Improved roads will result in less wear and tear to vehicles, which will stimulate competition in the transport sector and thus reduce transport costs
- A front blade tractor offers the fastest and most economical means of clearing landslides and opening earth surface roads

### Lands And Government Property Objectives

1. Protect government property from further destruction
2. Improve power supply within the sub-districts
3. Provide places for administrative and social functions within the sucos
4. Improve communications with the sub-districts
5. Provide support for orphans
6. Provide a center for post high school vocational training
7. Improve surveying and demarcation of government and private property
8. Improve land dispute resolution

### Proposed Activities

Activity	Cost in US dollars
Rehabilitate 89 government houses within the sub-district	255,200
Rehabilitate power station buildings, plant, and distribution	200,000
Rehabilitate 8 government offices to house social organizations for women and the youth	68,000
Rehabilitate the vocational training center and provide equipment to start basic courses	40,000
Construct 30 community-meeting halls and provide equipment	195,000
Construct 2 homes for orphaned children	50,000
Provide 6 units SSB radio sets	25,000
Provide technical support to the land and property department for surveying purposes	

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Provide legal support for land dispute resolution	
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### **Expected Outcomes**

- Reduced destruction of government housing, as civil servants will then occupy the houses (on rental basis), thus preventing damage by persons salvaging for building materials
- Rental income for the government, part of which will go towards maintenance costs
- Reliable power supply, which will stimulate small business activities, and provide government income, as the consuming public will pay for electricity supply
- Social organizations will have reasonable office space for their activities
- School leavers who do not continue to higher education will be provided with vocational training, as a basis for future self-employment
- Social groups within the sucos will have a place to meet and conduct activities such as weddings
- By providing a home for destitute orphans, the government will have created a basic social net for the most vulnerable group in the community
- The withdrawal of UNTAET facilities in the sub-districts will leave only one telephone line per sub-district, hence the need for radio communication between district head-quarters and the sub-districts
- Completion of survey and demarcation of government property by end 2004
- Availability of survey facilities for private property, and thus a source for government income
- Faster resolution of land disputes

### **Social Services**

#### **Objectives**

1. Provision of sporting facilities and musical instruments for the youth, as a means of reducing idleness
2. Provision of sewing equipment and start-up material for women's groups
3. Provision of a hearse for transport of deceased patients from Dili to their home village within the district

# Aileu District Development Plan, 2002/2003

## Proposed Activities

Activity	Cost in US dollars
Purchase of musical items (4 half bands)	20,000
Purchase sports kits, 60 sets	30,000
Repair of two basketball courts	4,000
Construction of football field	5,000
Construction of basketball court	5,000
Purchase of hearse	25,000

## Expected outcomes

- Sports and musical items will provide a means of reducing idleness amongst the youth; create an opportunity for release of social pressure
- Music bands will create a means of tapping artistic talent within the community
- Women's groups will be provided with an opportunity to learn new skills
- Reduce social tension that occurs when patients are referred to Dili, and they later die in the hospital, only for the relatives to find they must pay huge costs to transport the body home. The hearse will be under the district administration, and will be provided at a fee determined by distance travel, and anticipated maintenance costs, but which will be much lower than the current 100 - 150 US dollars per trip fee

## Agriculture

### Objectives

1. Improve crop yield, particularly rice, coffee, and maize, within the district by end year 2004
2. Increase area under irrigation, particularly for rice
3. Encourage increased production of popular and readily marketable vegetables such as tomatoes
4. Improve livestock husbandry
5. Conserve forests, water sources, and soil by reforestation schemes
6. Improve protein production and consumption
7. Improve market value of coffee, the district's major cash crop

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**Proposed Activities**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Cost in US dollars</b>
Provide agricultural consultancy services	
Provide technical support to farmers in the form of tractors for hire	35,000
Provide livestock consultancy services and technical support	
Construction of 4 tree nurseries – one per sub-district, and start reforestation schemes	60,000
Repair of irrigation systems in Aileu Kota and Remexio	60,000
Construction of irrigation channels and system in Aileu Kota	75,000
Construction of 31 fish ponds	93,000
Purchase of coffee millers, 18 units	36,000
Livestock re-stocking projects	60,000

**Expected outcomes**

- Improved rice, coffee, and maize yield by end year 2004
- Increased acreage of rice by 1,300 acres
- Improved vegetable production, as a ready market exists in Dili
- Reduced soil erosion and better management of forestry resources
- Water sources will have water the whole year round
- Improve coffee prices by adding value 'at source' with initial milling
- Increased protein consumption by increasing fish and bean production at the village level
- Increase in livestock herds, and improved resistance to disease through vaccination campaigns

**Health**

**Objective**

1. Bring permanent health services to 10 isolated sucos

**Proposed Activity**

Construct five health centers – cost 150,000 US\$

## Aileu District Development Plan, 2002/2003

### **Expected Outcome**

- Improved access to health, particularly for women and children, and the elderly

### **Economy Objectives**

1. Provide a place and opportunities for trade/marketing of produce
2. Enable small businesses, particularly micro businesses to access credit

### **Proposed Activities**

1. Rehabilitate/construct new markets at the 4 major centers within the district – cost 157,000 US\$
2. Start a micro-credit scheme – initial start up funds 100,000 US\$

### **Expected Outcomes**

- Improved economic output, with easier access for buyers and sellers
- Better regulation, particularly for taxation purposes
- Availability of credit for micro businesses

### **Water Supply And Sanitation Objectives**

1. Provide regular and reliable supply of clean water to each suco
2. Provide sites for environmentally acceptable disposal of garbage

### **Proposed Activities**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Cost in US dollars</b>
Rehabilitation and maintenance of village water supply systems	80,000
Construction of water supply system to 9 sucos	96,000
Development of landfill for garbage disposal in Aileu town	25,000

## Aileu District Development Plan, 2002/2003

### Expected Outcomes

- Availability of clean water to 80% of sucos by end 2004
- Suco leadership will take up the responsibility of policing and managing their own water supply systems
- Availability of an environmentally acceptable method of garbage disposal for Aileu town

### Projects By The District Administrator Objectives

1. Cover gaps in social services by providing support for orphans, widows and other vulnerable groups
2. Provide support for formation of cooperatives
3. Provide support for operational activities of women and youth groups
4. Provide support for poverty alleviation schemes
5. Be financially and materially prepared for disasters

### Proposed Activities

Activity	Cost in US dollars
Provide financial support for orphans in payment of school fees, placement costs, and other social support	10,000
Provide financial support for orphans in payment of school fees, placement costs, and other social support	10,000
Provide support in the form of start-up costs for formation of cooperatives, especially for farmers, artisans and other self help groups	5,000
Provide support for women's and youth organizations for operational costs such as transport for inter-sub-district activities; stationary, initial start-up costs, etc	10,000
Initiate poverty alleviation schemes, especially for vulnerable groups such as widows, returnees	10,000
Purchase materials and have funds ready for disasters such as flooding, landslides and wind damage	5,000

## **Aileu District Development Plan, 2002/2003**

### **Expected Outcomes**

- Creation of social net for the most vulnerable members of the community
- Reduction of abject poverty amongst the most vulnerable
- Women's and youth organizations will become strong and vibrant
- Formation of cooperatives will improve members' purchasing powers, improve market penetration and reduce the group's operational costs
- These schemes will cover a perceived gap in social services, pending the posting of a social affairs officer by the government to the district



## Aileu District Development Plan, 2002/2003

### Sector Bids

Based on the above, the following sector bids are presented:

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Bid (US dollars)</b>
Education	747,000
Infrastructure (roads)	1,503,000
Infrastructure (water and Sanitation)	183,000
Infrastruture (electricity)	171,500
Government Property	823,700
Agriculture	379,000
Social Services	94,000
Economy	257,000
DA's Projects	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,208,200</b>

A detailed description of proposed activities in each sector is made in the activities schedule.

## Aileu District Development Plan, 2002/2003

### SECTION V – SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES, AILEU DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Activity	Description	Location	Est. Cost (USD)	Priority	Comments
<b>Infrastructure - Rehabilitation and Development</b>					
<b>Education</b>					
Construction of new schools	7 x Primary School, 3 classes 8mx9m	Aileu Kota	168,000	1	@ 24,000 US/school
	1 x Primary School, 1 class 8mx9m	Aileu Kota	8,000	1	based on per class costs
	6 x Primary School, 3 classes 8mx9m	Remexio	128,000	1	@ 24,000 US/school
	3 x Primary School, 3 classes 8mx9m	Laulara	48,000	1	@ 24,000 US/school
	5 x Primary School, 3 classes 8mx9m	Liquidoe	120,000	1	@ 24,000 US/school
	2 x High School, 4 classes 8mx9m	Aileu Kota	64,000	1	@ 32,000 US/school
	1 x High School, 4 classes 8mx9m	Remexio	32,000	1	@ 32,000 US/school
	1 x High School, 4 classes 8mx9m	Liquidoe	32,000	1	@ 32,000 US/school
	1 x High School, 4 classes 8mx9m	Laulara	32,000	1	@ 32,000 US/school
Rehabilitation of existing school	1 x Primary School, 3 classes 8mx9m	Aileu Kota	8,000	1	Est. based on current state of existing structure
	1 x Primary School, 3 classes 8mx9m	Remexio	8,000	2	Est. based on current state of existing structure
	1 x High School, 4 classes 8mx9m	Remexio	15,000	2	Est. based on current state of existing structure
	1 x Primary School, 3 classes 8mx9m	Liquidoe	10,000	2	Est. based on current state of existing structure

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### Aileu District Development Plan 2002/2003 - Schedule of Activities

Activity	Description	Location	Est. Cost (USD)	Priority	Comments
Construction of Public Library	4 units, including office equipment	Aileu District	54,000	3	@18,000 US for Aileu Kota, 12000 US/other sub-districts (3)
Administrative Training for headmasters & teachers		Aileu District	5,000	2	
Teacher training in teaching skills and techniques		Aileu District	10,000	2	
Language training (English, Portuguese) for teachers		Aileu District	5,000	2	
<b>Roads</b>					
Repair and maintainance	50 km access roads, earth surface	Aileu Kota	200,000	1	based on US 4000/km/year
	20 km asphalt roads	Aileu Kota	168,000	1	based on US 8400/km/year
	16 km link road, asphalt	Remexio	134,400	1	based on US 8400/km/year
	41 km access roads, earth surface	Remexio	164,000	1	based on US 4000/km/year
	30 km access roads, earth surface	Laulara	120,000	1	based on US 4000/km/year
	40 km access roads, earth surface	Liquidoe	160,000	1	based on US 4000/km/year
	23 km link road, asphalt	Liquidoe	193,200	1	based on US 8400/km/year
Construction of new roads	18 km access roads, earth surface	Aileu Kota	111,600	2	based on US 6200/km
	11 km access roads, earth surface	Remexio	68,200	2	based on US 6200/km

## Aileu District Development Plan, 2002/2003

### Aileu District Development Plan 2002/2003 - Schedule of Activities

Activity	Description	Location	Est. Cost (USD)	Priority	Comments
Construction of new roads	14 km access roads, earth surface	Laulara	86,800	2	based on US 6200/km
	14 km access roads, earth surface	Liquidoe	86,800	2	based on US 6200/km
Purchase of tractor	1 unit, front blade type	Aileu district	10,000	1	Fastest and most economical means of clearing landslides and opening new roads
<b>Government Property</b>					
Rehabilitation of government staff housing	38 houses	Aileu Kota	106,400	1	based on US 2800/house
Rehabilitation of government staff housing	21 houses	Remexio	58,800	1	based on US 2800/house
Rehabilitation of government staff housing	15 houses	Laulara	42,000	1	based on US 2800/house
Rehabilitation of government staff housing	15 houses	Liquidoe	48,000	1	based on US 3200/house
Rehabilitation of power station buildings	1 office, 1 warehouse, 3 houses	Aileu Kota	28,500	1	in Aileu Kota, Remexio, Liquidoe @US 9500 each
Construction of health post	1 standard unit	Aileu Kota	27,000	2	As per standard design
Construction of health post	2 standard unit	Remexio	54,000	2	As per standard design
Construction of health post	1 standard unit	Laulara	27,000	2	As per standard design
Construction of health post	2 standard unit	Liquidoe	54,000	2	As per standard design
Construction of community meeting halls and equipment	30 units, 8x12m	Aileu District	195,000	2	For social functions. Includes benches, TV. Aileu Kota 10; 6 each other sub-districts

## Aileu District Development Plan, 2002/2003

### Aileu District Development Plan 2002/2003 - Schedule of Activities

Activity	Description	Location	Est. Cost (USD)	Priority	Comments
Construction of orphanage	2 unit, including office equipment	Aileu Kota	50,000	3	1 each Aileu Kota, Liquidoe @ US 25000
Rehabilitation of office for youth organizations	4 units, including office equipment	Aileu Kota	34,000	2	1 per sub-district @ US 8500
Rehabilitation of office for women's organizations	4 units, including office equipment	Aileu Kota	34,000	2	1 per sub-district @ US 8500
Rehabilitation of Vocational Training Centre	1 unit, including office equipment	Aileu District	40,000	1	To be located in Aileu Kota for post school training in technical skills
SSB radio sets	5 units	Aileu District	25,000	2	For communication with each subdistrict office
<b>Lands and Property</b>					
Technical support on survey, demarcation and usage of government property		Aileu Kota		2	To enable better management of government property
Tech. support on survey and demarcation of private property, and on dispute resolution		Aileu Kota		2	To enable better adherence to existing regulations, and faster and peaceful resolution of property disputes
<b>Social Services</b>					
Purchase of musical items	Half band, 4 sets	Aileu Kota	20,000	1	1 per sub-district
Purchase of sports items	60 sets	Aileu Kota	30,000	1	30 for Aileu Kota, 10 each for other sub-districts
Construction of basketball court	12mx24m	Liquidoe	5,000	1	For youth group Liquidoe

## Aileu District Development Plan, 2002/2003

### Aileu District Development Plan 2002/2003 - Schedule of Activities

Activity	Description	Location	Est. Cost (USD)	Priority	Comments
Construction of football field	80mx110m	Laulara	5,000	2	for youth group Laulara
Repair of basketball court	12mx24m	Acumao	2,000	1	For youth group Remexio
Repair of basketball court	12mx24m	Laulara	2,000	1	For youth group Laulara
Purchase of sewing equipment and materials	1 unit	Liquidoe	5,000	1	For womens groups
Hearse for use in Aileu district, on rental basis	1 van/minibus	Aileu Kota	25,000	2	Control by district administration
<b>Agriculture and Livestock Development</b>					
Agricultural Consultancy and Technical support	4 consultants	Aileu District		1	1 per sub-district
Livestock Consultancy and Technical support	4 consultants	Aileu District		1	1 per sub-district
Forestry/Reforestation Consultancy & Tech. support	1 consultant	Aileu District		1	To cover all of Aileu District
Construction of tree seedling nursery	4 nurseries	Aileu District	20,000	1	1 per sub-district @ US 5,000 each
Construction of irrigation system, 3 sucos	Hiurairako, Hoholau, Lausi	Aileu Kota	75,000	2	Will open 300 acres for rice and vegetable farming
Repair of irrigation system, 3 sucos	Sarin/Suku Liurai, Fahiria, Saboria	Aileu Kota	36,000	1	Will stop flooding of Lower Sarin/Suku Liurai & roads, and open up 600 acres of land for rice and vegetable farming
Repair of irrigation system, 3 sucos	Acumau, Faturasa, Tulataqeo	Remexio	24,000	1	400 acres will be opened for vegetable and rice farming
Purchase of coffee millers	18 units	Aileu Kota	36,000	2	6 in Aileu, 4 each in Remexio, Laulara, Liquidoe
Purchase of hand tractors	14 units	Aileu district	35,000	1	5 in Aileu Kota, 3 each other sub-districts

## Aileu District Development Plan, 2002/2003

### Aileu District Development Plan 2002/2003 - Schedule of Activities

Activity	Description	Location	Est. Cost (USD)	Priority	Comments
Construction of fish ponds	31 units	Aileu Kota	93,000	2	15 in Aileu, Remexio 6, Laulara 4, Liquidoe 6
Livestock Restocking Projects - poultry, pigs, goats		Aileu District	60,000	1	1 per sub-district
<b>Economy</b>					
Construction of a new market	Seloi Malere	Aileu Kota	75,000	3	Improved outlet for produce, and will stimulate local economy
Construction of a new market	Acumau	Remexio	25,000	2	Improved outlet for produce, and will stimulate local economy
Rehabilitation of old market	Fahisoi	Liquidoe	7,000	2	Improved outlet for produce, and will stimulate local economy
Construction of new market	Cotolau	Laulara	25,000	3	Improved outlet for produce, and will stimulate local economy
Construction of new market	Namuleso	Liquidoe	25,000	3	Improved outlet for produce, and will stimulate local economy
Micro-credit scheme		Aileu District	100,000	1	1 per sub-district, Aileu Kota 45%, Remexio 25%, Laulara 15%, Liquidoe 15%
<b>Electricity</b>					
Purchase of cables and electricity meters	Areas already on gridline	Aileu Kota	53,000	1	200 meters @ 180 each, 500m cable, fittings
Purchase of cables and electricity meters	Areas already on gridline	Remexio	19,500	2	50 meters @ 180 each, 300m cable, fittings
Diesel electric generator, 100kva	2 units generators	Remexio	30,000	2	
Purchase of cables and electricity meters	Areas already on gridline	Laulara	19,500	2	50 meters @ 180 each, 300m cable, fittings

## Aileu District Development Plan, 2002/2003

### Aileu District Development Plan 2002/2003 - Schedule of Activities

Activity	Description	Location	Est. Cost (USD)	Priority	Comments
Purchase of cables and electricity meters	Areas already on gridline	Liquidoe	19,500	2	50 meters @ 180 each, 300m cable, fittings
Diesel electric generator, 100kva	2 units generators	Liquidoe	30,000	2	
<b>Clean Water and Sanitation</b>					
Rehabilitation and maintainance of water system	All sucos	Aileu Kota	10,000	1	water sources near, some maintainance done on some parts
Rehabilitation and maintainance of water system	All sucos	Remexio	15,000	1	water sources further away, little maintainance thus far
Rehabilitation and maintainance of water system	Cotolau, Talitu	Laulara	12,000	1	water sources further away, little maintainance thus far
Rehabilitation and maintainance of water system	All sucos, esp. Fahisoi	Liquidoe	25,000	1	water sources further away, little maintainance thus far
Improvement of water supply to 3 sucos	Sarin, Suku Liurai, Lausi	Aileu Kota	18,000	1	more than 400 families will receive regular and sufficient supplies of clean water
Construction of water supply to 3 sucos	Fucuculau, Manaluma, Madabeno	Laulara	33,000	1	@ US11000/suco, 7000 for piping, 4000 for solar/wind powered pump.
Construction of water supply to 3 sucos	Aicurus, Suku Liurai, Rileu	Remexio	33,000	1	@ US11000/suco, 7000 for piping, 4000 for solar/wind powered pump.
Construction of water supply to Betulau	Betulau	Liquidoe	12,000	1	@ US12000/suco, 7000 for piping, 4000 for solar/wind powered pump.



## Aileu District Development Plan, 2002/2003

### Aileu District Development Plan 2002/2003 - Schedule of Activities

Activity	Description	Location	Est. Cost (USD)	Priority	Comments
Construction of a landfill site for garbage	Aileu town	Aileu Kota	25,000	1	Present garbage disposal by burning, or left free in the environment
<b>DA's Bilateral Projects</b>					
Support for orphans		Aileu District	10,000	2	School fees support, social support, placement costs
Support for widows		Aileu District	10,000	2	School fees support, social support, poverty alleviation schemes
Support for formation of Cooperatives		Aileu District	5,000	2	Technical support, office, initial set-up costs
Support for operational activities of youth groups		Aileu District	5,000	2	Technical support, office, initial set-up costs
Support for operational activities of women's groups		Aileu District	5,000	2	Technical support, office, initial set-up costs
Disaster preparedness		Aileu District	5,000	2	Material and funding for disasters such as landslides, road slips, flooding and wind damage
Support for poverty alleviation initiatives		Aileu District	10,000	2	micro-credit, rental costs, initial set-up costs

**Aileu District Development Plan,  
2002/2003**

**ANNEX 1 – SUCOS AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION**

**Table 1 - Population Distribution in Aileu District<sup>3</sup>**

<b>Sub-district</b>	<b>Suco</b>	<b>Number of People</b>
Aileu Kota	Laclo	399
Aileu Kota	Hoholau	1132
Aileu Kota	Hurai Raco	672
Aileu Kota	Bandudato	586
Aileu Kota	Lahae	781
Aileu Kota	Lequitura	686
Aileu Kota	Lausi	363
Aileu Kota	Fatubosa	1363
Aileu Kota	Suku Liurai	769
Aileu Kota	Malere	1450
Aileu Kota	Besilau	466
Aileu Kota	Sarin	393
Aileu Kota	Saboria	586
Aileu Kota	Hohulu	1165
Aileu Kota	Aisirimou	1467
Aileu Kota	Seloi Kraik	2914
Aileu Kota	Fatubesi	350
Aileu Kota	Fahiria	1259
<b>Total Aileu</b>		<b>16,801</b>
Remexio	Asumau	1289
Remexio	Suku Liurai	512
Remexio	Tulatageo	1233
Remexio	Aicurus	939
Remexio	Faturasa	1221
Remexio	Fadabloko	1577
Remexio	Mau-toho	812
Remexio	Mau-meta	549
Remexio	Fahisoi	1204
Remexio	Rileu	881
<b>Total Remexio</b>		<b>10,223</b>
Laulara	Cotolau	648
Laulara	Talito	568
Laulara	Fucuculau	523
Laulara	Maneluma	689
Laulara	Madabeno	750
Laulara	Tohumeta	585
Laulara	Fatise	374
Laulara	Bocolelo	502
<b>Total Laulara</b>		<b>4,639</b>
<b>Total Lique DOE</b>		<b>4,943</b>
<b>Total all sub-districts</b>		<b>36,606</b>

<sup>3</sup> Based on data from sub-district coordinators, December 31 2001

**Aileu District Development Plan,  
2002/2003**

**Table 2 – Population Distribution in Aileu District<sup>4</sup>**

<b>Sub-district</b>	<b>Children<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Adults</b>	<b>Total</b>
AILEU KOTA	6,030	5,934	11,964
LAULARA	3,228	2,953	6,181
LIQUIDOE	2,440	2,514	4,954
REMEXIO	4,281	3,900	8,181
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,979</b>	<b>15,301</b>	<b>31,280</b>

<sup>4</sup> Based on Civil Registry figures, 28<sup>th</sup> February 2002. Civil Registry only records those who present themselves for registration, and does not actually visit the homes and verify those who register

<sup>5</sup> Under 16 years of age at the time of registration

## Aileu District Development Plan 2002/2003

### ANNEX 2 – AILEU DISTRICT PROJECTS PROFILE YEAR 2000/2001

#### 1. Sub-district Aileu Kota

Location	Project	Donor	Implementing Agency	Contact Person	Start Date	Duration	Status
Seloi-Kraik	Vegetable seeds	UNHCR	GOAL	Rita Keyes	-	-	Started
Sarin	Seeds and tools	UNHCR	GOAL	Rita Keyes	-	-	Started
Saboria	Pig farming	UNHCR	GOAL	Rita Keyes	-	-	Started
Seloi-Malere	Coffee farming and processing	AusAid	UNTAET	Helio Tavares	-	-	Started
Aisirimou	Fish farming	AusAid	UNTAET	Helio Tavares	-	-	Started
Besilau	New road construction	WFP/AusAid	UNTAET	DFOs	-	-	Started
Fatubossa	Road rehabilitation	WFP, USAid, PorBatt	WV & UNTAET	DFOs	-	-	Ongoing
Marusa/Hoholau	Bridge reconstruction	IOM, WFP & AusAid	IOM & UNTAET	DFOs	15/8/01	1,5 mths	Completed
Hoholau/Laclo	Road rehabilitation	WFP/AusAid	UNTAET	DFOs	1/7/01	2 months	Completed
Sucu Liurai	Fish pond	WFP	WV & UNTAET	Domingos	14/2/01	2 months	Completed
Sucu Liurai	Terrace farming	WFP	WV & UNTAET	Domingos	12/3/01	2 months	Completed
Aisirimou	Terraces construction	WFP	WV & UNTAET	Mateus	2/3/01	2 months	Completed
Lahae	Fish pond construction	WFP	WV & UNTAET	Domingos	5/3/01	2 months	Completed
Chefe do Posto	Community gardening	Community	UNTAET	DFOs	14/7/00	2 months	Completed
Treblor	Road construction	Community	UNTAET	DFOs	10/6/00	2 months	Completed
Laclo	Road construction	Community	UNTAET	DFOs	8/8/00	2 months	Completed
Fatubessi	Bridge construction	WV	UNTAET	DFOs	13/8/00	2 months	Completed
Besilau	Road construction	WV/WFP	UNTAET	DFOs	12/6/00	2 months	Completed
Sarin	Construction of Suco office	UNTAET	UNTAET	DFOs	5/5/00	2 months	Completed

## Aileu District Development Plan 2002/2003

### ANNEX 2 – AILEU DISTRICT PROJECTS PROFILE YEAR 2000/2001

#### 1. Sub-district Aileu Kota (contd.)

Location	Project	Donor	Implementing Agency	Contact Person	Start Date	Duration	Status
Liquitura	Aldeia roads	Community	UNTAET	DFOs	2/5/00	2,5 mths	Completed
Liquitura	Rehab. of Primary School	UNICEF	UNTAET	DFOs	9/7/00	2 months	Completed
Saboria	Rice irrigation	Agricultural Dept	UNTAET	DFOs	15/8/00	2 months	Completed
Maurusa	Bridge construction	IOM	IOM	DFOs	15/6/00	2 months	Completed
Maurusa	Community gardening	WV	UNTAET	DFOs	2/6/00	1 month	Completed
Bandudato	Construction of Suco's office	CEP	UNTAET	DFOs	12/5/00	2 months	Completed
Suculiurai	Road construction	WV	UNTAET	DFOs	4/5/00	1 month	Completed
Suculiurai	Bridge construction	IOM	IOM	Ms. Monique van Hoof	15/5/00	1 month	Completed
Fahiria	Community gardening	WV	UNTAET	DFOs	13/4/00	1 month	Completed
Fahiria	Rice farming irrigation	Agricultural Dept	Agricultural dept	Omar Sonko	4/8/00	1 month	Completed
Aisirimou	Road rehabilitation	GOAL	GOAL	Ms. Mohsin	19/6/00	1 month	Completed
Hoholau	Road construction to Aldeia	UNTAET	UNTAET	DFOs	5/6/00	2 months	Completed
Hoholau	Construction of soccer field	WV	UNTAET	DFOs	8/8/00	1 month	Completed
Ehretu/Fatubosa	Constr. of traditional house	Community	UNTAET	DFOs	2/8/00	12 mths	Completed
Hoholu	Road construction	WV	UNTAET	DFOs	2/5/00	25 days	Completed
Hoholu	Water project	WV	UNTAET	DFOs	7/6/00	20 days	Completed
Hoholu	Rehab. of Suco office	Community	UNTAET	DFOs	13/6/00	3 mths	Completed
Seloi-Kraik	Road cleaning	IOM	IOM	Ms Monique van Hoof	3/10/00	21 days	Completed
Chefe do Posto	Rice field project	WV	UNTAET	DFOs	2/10/00	1 month	Completed

## Aileu District Development Plan 2002/2003

### ANNEX 2 – AILEU DISTRICT PROJECTS PROFILE YEAR 2000/2001

#### 1. Sub-district Aileu Kota (contd.)

Location	Project	Donor	Implementing Agency	Contact Person	Start Date	Duration	Status
Chefe do Posto	Road cleaning	USAid	UNTAET	DFOs	2/5/00	21 days	Completed
Treblor	Construction of Suco office	CEP	UNTAET	DFOs	16/7/00	3 mths	Completed
Treblor	Road cleaning	USAid	UNTAET	DFOs	3/5/00	15 days	Completed
Laclo	School rehabilitation	USAid	UNTAET	DFOs	13/4/00	1 month	Completed
Fatubesi	Road cleaning	USAid	UNTAET	DFOs	15/4/00	1 month	Completed
Fatubesi	Suco road construction	USAid & WV	UNTAET	DFOs	16/2/00	2,5 mths	Completed
Besilau	Community gardening	USAid	UNTAET	DFOs	15/5/00	1 month	Completed
Sarin	Community gardening	USAid	UNTAET	DFOs	15/5/00	1 month	Completed
Liquitura	Road Construction	Dana sendiri	UNTAET	DFOs	12/7/00	1 month	Completed
Liquitura	Community gardening	WV	UNTAET	DFOs	5/9/00	1 month	Completed
Saboria	Rehab. of Suco's office	CEP	UNTAET	DFOs	2/7/00	1 month	Completed
Saboria	Irrigation Project	USAid	UNTAET	DFOs	15/6/00	1 month	Completed
Marusa	Road construction	Dana sendiri	UNTAET	DFOs	12/5/00	1 month	Completed
Marusa	Road cleaning	USAid	UNTAET	DFOs	5/5/00	1 month	Completed
Bandudato	Road cleaning	USAid	UNTAET	DFOs	2/5/00	1 month	Completed
Bandudato	Community gardening	WV	UNTAET	DFOs	3/6/00	1 month	Completed
Bandudato	Road rehabilitation	WV	UNTAET	DFOs	14/7/00	2 mths	Completed
Laussi	Rehab. of Suco's office	CEP	UNTAET	DFOs	8/6/00	2 mths	Completed
Laussi	Community gardening	WV	UNTAET	DFOs	13/7/00	2 mths	Completed

## Aileu District Development Plan 2002/2003

### ANNEX 2 – AILEU DISTRICT PROJECTS PROFILE YEAR 2000/2001

#### 1. Sub-district Aileu Kota (contd.)

Location	Project	Donor	Implementing Agency	Contact Person	Start Date	Duration	Status
Laussi	Road cleaning	USAid	UNTAET	DFOs	4/5/00	1 month	Completed
Lahae	Community gardening	USAid	UNTAET	DFOs	12/5/00	1 month	Completed
Suculiurai	Road rehabilitation	WV	UNTAET	Ms. Jennifer Oluich	17/7/00	1 month	Completed
Suculiurai	Road cleaning	USAid	UNTAET	DFOs	7/5/00	1 month	Completed
Fahiria	Community gardening	WV	WV	DFOs	15/4/00	1 month	Completed
Fahiria	Rehab. of Suco's office	CEP	UNTAET	DFOs	12/3/00	3 mths	Completed
Fahiria	Road cleaning	USAid	UNTAET	DFOs	3/4/00	1 month	Completed
Aisirimou	Bridge repair	IOM	IOM	Ms Monique van Hoof	7/1/00	1 month	Completed
Aisirimou	Road cleaning	USAid	UNTAET	DFOs	1/3/00	1 month	Completed
Aisirimou	Community gardening	WV	UNTAET	DFOs	5/4/00	1 month	Completed
Hoholau	Rehab. of Suco's office	CEP	UNTAET	DFOs	12/5/00	2 mths	Completed
Hoholau	Road cleaning & Community gardening	USAid	UNTAET & WV	Ms. Jennifer Oluich	15/4/00	2 mths	Completed
Fatubossa	Road Construction	USAid	UNTAET	DFOs	5/6/00	2 mths	Completed
Fatubossa	Construction of Suco's office	WV & USAid	UNTAET	DFOs	13/6/00	2 mths	Completed
Fatubossa	Road cleaning	CEP	UNTAET	DFOs	2/7/00	21 days	Completed
Hoholu	Road cleaning	USAid	UNTAET	DFOs	4/7/00	21 days	Completed
Seloi-Malere	Rehab. of Suco's office	USAid	UNTAET	DFOs	14/6/00	2 mths	Completed
Seloi-Malere	Road cleaning	WV	UNTAET	DFOs	-	-	Completed
Seloi-Karik	Road cleaning	USAid	UNTAET	DFOs	2/4/00	1 month	Completed
Seloi-Karik	Rehab. of Suco's office	CEP & UNTAET	UNTAET	DFOs	2/7/00	2 mths	Completed
Seloi-Karik	Clinic rehabilitation	WV	UNTAET	DFOs	12/6/00	3.5 mths	Completed

## Aileu District Development Plan 2002/2003

### ANNEX 2 – AILEU DISTRICT PROJECTS PROFILE YEAR 2000/2001

#### 2. Sub-district Laulara

Location	Project	Donor	Implementing Agency	Contact Person	Start Date	Duration	Status
Fucuculau	Pre-school & Primary school	PLAN International		J. Xavier Mesquita			Ongoing
Maneluma	Water supply	GOAL (AusAid)		A. Soares Paivo			
Maneluma	Community Centre	GOAL (AusAid)		A. Soares Paivo			
Bocoleo	Water supply	GOAL (AusAid)		Deolindo Guterres			Completed
Bocoleo	Irrigation	GOAL (AusAid)		Deolindo Guterres			Completed
Cotolau	Carpentry workshop	GOAL (UNHCR-kit)		Manuel (CEP)			
Cotolau	Rehab. of BKK meeting hall	GOAL (AusAid)		Ms. Ana de Jesus			
Cotolau	Fishpond	GOAL (UNHCR)		Filomeno Mendes			Completed
Cotolau	Masonry	GOAL (UNHCR-kit)		Filomeno Mendes			
Fatise	Rehab. of clean water system	CEP		Jose da Silva			
Maneluma	Rehab. of clean water system	CEP		A. Soares Paivo			
Maneluma	Rehab. of clean water system	CEP		A. Soares Paivo			
Cotolau	Gas lamp (for power)	CEP		T Pereira Alito Martins			
Cotolau	Sewing	CEP		T Pereira Alito Martins			
Cotolau	Household utensils	CEP		T Pereira Alito Martins			
Tohumeta	Rehabilitation clinic	CEP		Julio de Jesus			
Tohumeta	OMT garden	CEP		Julio de Jesus			
Tohumeta	Credit facility x2	CEP		Julio de Jesus			
Tohumeta	Road rehabilitation	WV		Julio de Jesus			
Madabeno	Rehab. of clean water system	CEP		Agustino Castro			



**ANNEX 2 – AILEU DISTRICT PROJECTS PROFILE YEAR 2000/2001**

**2. Sub-district Laulara (contd.)**

Location	Project	Donor	Implementing Agency	Contact Person	Start Date	Duration	Status
Madabeno	Rehab. of terraces	WV		Alexio Soares			
Fucuculau	Generator	CEP		J Xavier Mesquita			
Talito	Household utensils	CEP		M dos Reis Araujo			
Talito	Rehabilitation of toilet block	CEP		M dos Reis Araujo			
Talito	Water supply	CEP		M dos Reis Araujo			
Talito	Construction of road	WV		M dos Reis Araujo			
Fucuculau	Construction of road	WV		J. Xavier Mesquita			
Cotolau	Rehab. of clean water system	CEP		T Pereira Alito Martins			
Cotolau	Community centres x 7	CEP		T Pereira Alito Martins			
Tohumeta	Rehab. of clean water system	CEP		Julio de Jesus			
Madabeno	Community centres x 3	CEP		Agustino Castro			
Madabeno	Rehab. of clean water system	CEP		Agustino Castro			
Talitu	Community centres x 5	CEP		M dos Reis Araujo			
Madabeno	Water Project	IOM		Agustino Castro			
Tohumeta	Rehab.of Primary School	AusAid		Julio de Jesus			

**ANNEX 2 – AILEU DISTRICT PROJECTS PROFILE YEAR 2000/2001**

**3. Sub-district Liquidoe**

Location	Project	Donor	Implementing Agency	Contact Person	Start Date	Duration	Status
Namoleso	Community meeting hall	USAid	Community	Admin. Coordinator	10/6/01	3 mths	Completed
Liquidoe, all sucos	Agricultural tools & seeds	UNHCR/GOAL	OMT	Secretaty OMT	1/7/01	1 month	Completed
Liquidoe, all sucos	Carpentry, masonry & plumbing tools	UNHCR/GOAL	Masyarakat	Chefes do Sucos	1/5/01	1 month	Completed
Namoleso	Sewing mart	UNHCR/GOAL	OMT	Secretaty OMT	1/4/01	1 month	Completed
Liquidoe, all sucos	Fruit farming	WV	OMT/OJT	Secretaries OMT/OJT	1/3/01	2 mths	Completed
Faturilau, Manucasa & Namoleso	Road rehabilitation	WV	Community	Chefes do Suco	5/2/01	3 mths	Completed
Liquidoe, all sucos	Micro-credit	CEP	Community	CEP Coordinator	1/2/01	18 mths	Ongoing
Bereleu, Betulau, Fahisoi & Acubilitoho	Water rehabilitation	CEP	Community	CEP Coordinator	1/2/01	3 mths	Completed
Liquidoe, all sucos	Sports gear & equipment	USAid	Each suco	Chefes do Sucos	1/6/01	1 month	Completed
Liquidoe, all sucos	Tools	USAid	Community	Chefes do Sucos	1/5/00	2 mths	Completed
Liquidoe, all sucos	Road rehabilitation & cleaning	USAid	Community	Chefes do Sucos	1/2/00	2 mths	Completed
Liquidoe, all sucos	Road rehabilitation	QIPS/UNTAET	Community	Chefes do Sucos	1/1/00	4 mths	Completed
Namoleso	Public toilet construction	QIPS/UNTAET	Community	CNRT Posto	1/2/00	4 mths	Completed

## Aileu District Development Plan 2002/2003

### ANNEX 2 – AILEU DISTRICT PROJECTS PROFILE YEAR 2000/2001

#### 4. Sub-district Remexio

Location	Project	Donor	Implementing Agency	Contact Person	Start Date	Duration	Status
Sucoliurai	Fishponds	GOAL	Community	J. da Costa Silva	15/10/00		Approved
Reileu	Water supply	IOM	Community	Manuel Ximenes	-		Pending
Faturasa & Fada Bloco	Community gardens	GOAL	Community	OMT	24/9/01		Pending
Faturasa	Cooperative kiosk	GOAL	Community	Carlito Mendonca	-	-	Pending
Faturasa	Timber plantation	GOAL	Community	Manuel Mendonca	-	-	Pending
Suco Liurai	Community gardens	GOAL	Community	OMT	-	-	Pending
Aicurus	Livestock (goat)	GOAL	Community	Ms. Teresa /OMT	-	-	Pending
Rileu (Tunu-bibi)	Livestock (goat)	GOAL	Community	Ms. Madalena Ximenes	-	-	Pending
Rileu (Sifar)	Community gardens	GOAL	Community	Ms. Alda Ximenes (OMT)	27/9/01	2 weeks	Completed
Tulatequeo	Water & sanitation	IOM	Community	Alexandre (ChdS)	-	-	Pending
Acumau (Lerolisa)	Fishpond	GOAL	Community	Ms. Rosa Tilean (OMT)	-	-	Pending
Acumau (Aimerahum)	Livestock (chicken)	GOAL	Community	Ms. Maria de Soares	-	-	Completed
Acumau	OMT Office, furniture & equipment	IOM (2500 US\$)	Community	Ms. Teresa (OMT)	15/7/01	3 mths	Completed
Acumau	Rehab. of sports facilities	USAid (2900 US\$)	Community	Gastao (OJT)	12/2/01	3 mths	Completed
(OMT)	Women's handicraft	USAid (2832 US\$)	Community	Ms. Teresa (OMT)	16/6/01	1 month	Completed

### ANNEX 3 – ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

