

Summary

The Manufahi District Development Planning process leading to the Independence of the country took into account the importance of participatory planning in effecting positive democratic principles and community empowerment. The Document is divided into four parts:

Part –I: The District Context

Part II: Contains the results of the consultations at the Suco level, detailing the peoples needs and priorities in as much details as could be provided.

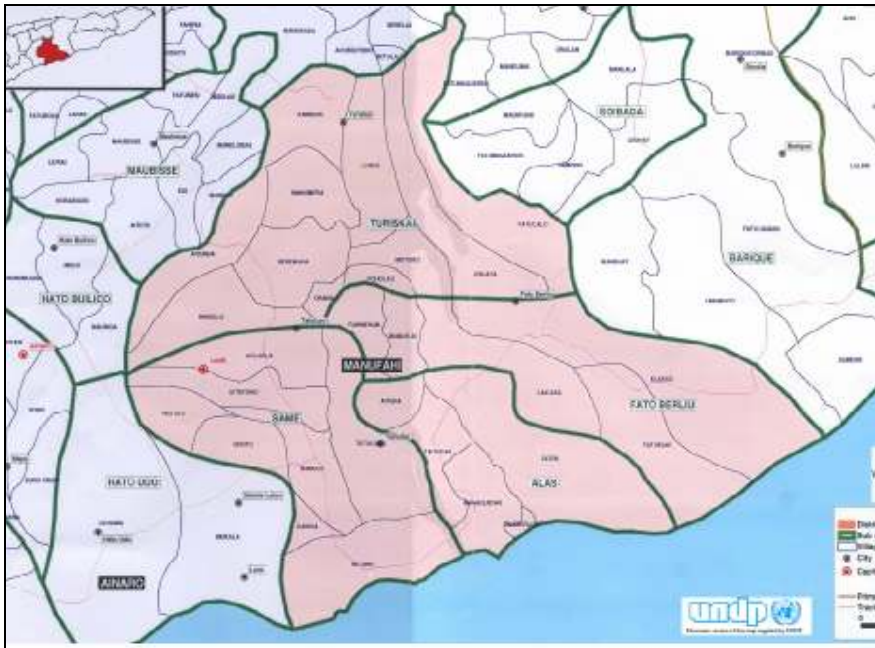
Part III: Sector Plans. Priorities and needs from Aldeias, Sucos and Sub-districts are taken on board by the sectors and formed the Sector short to long term plans.

Part IV: District Priorities per Sector. Priorities at the different levels are synchronised to form the District Development Planning priorities.

It is imperative to mention that communities were aware about planning processes and bottom up planning as opposed to identifying projects for funding. The needs and priorities presented have taken into consideration major facets of development in the villages. The document could be useful to planners, District Administration, development activists and Sector Heads at the national levels who need to be informed about development situation, priorities and needs as per Suco or per Sector in the District of Manufahi.

Part I

District Context:



Manufahi District Map.

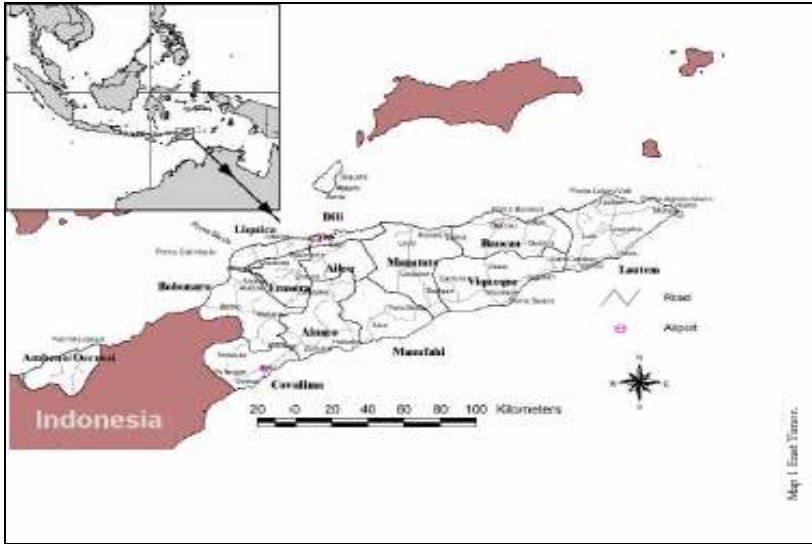
Integrated Rural Development Planning - Manufahi District 2002 - 2006

Manufahi District – Description:

Manufahi is one of the 13 Governmental and Administrative Divisions in East Timor. Administratively, the District is divided into four sub-districts, Same, Alas, Fatuberliu and Turiskai. Total number of villages – 29 and 128 sub villages. Manufahi is mountainous in the north with extensive coastal plains to the south that are suitable for wet rice cultivation. It has perennial rivers. Manufahi is a rural agricultural district where small farmers practice traditional agriculture, generally growing non-irrigated rice, corn, cassava, beans and tubers. Coffee is grown in the north, and coconuts in the south.

Geographical Location:

Located in the central/southern part of the country. Land Boundaries consist of: Timor Sea (South), Ainaro District (West), Aileu (North), Manatuto District (East).



Area Manufahi - 1,324.91 sq. km - 9.07% of East Timor with a total population of 40,196 (District Profile)

Topography: Hosts the famous Kablaki Mountains – 2,459 Meters above sea level and rivers and numerous streams

Permanent Rivers:

- Carau Ulun – Western boundary of the District draining into Betano area.
- Lacro do sul - on the Western side draining mainly in – Alas sub-district
- Clerec – Eastern part, draining part of Fatuberliu Sub-district
- Sahen Eastern boundary with Manatuto District

Altitude in metres	Area in Sq. Km
0-25	132
26-100	164
101-500	620.94
501-1000	272
1001-2000	135.96
2001-3000	-
Total	1,324.91

Source East Timor in Figures - 1994

Same Kota. The District Administrative Office is located in Same – a rural settlement area and a growth centre.

Land use:

Upland is for the cultivation of coffee, maize, beans and tubers and lowland for the cultivation of irrigated and non-irrigated rice, maize, coconuts, vegetables and animal rearing.

Natural Resources:

--- Total forest area 61,797Ha (Source: East Timor in Figures – 1994). No data on current area.

Climate: Tropical, hot and dry during the months of June to October. Drought conditions could prevail affecting the availability of enough food. Wet with rainfall ranging from 2,500mm to 3,000mm per year during the months of Northeast Monsoon – November through to March.

People:

Total Population 40,196.

Total Registered Adult Population 16 Years of Age and Above – 19,891

Population Density: Nationally – 53 persons per Sq. kilometre

Religion: Mainly Catholicism



Ethnic Groups/Languages: Tetun, Mambae and Laklei.

Other Languages: Portuguese and Bahasa Indonesia

Civil Servants: Over 500. Minimum wage- 85US\$ at the time of preparing this document.

District Administrator: Mr. Filemeno Tilman and Deputy District Administrator, Mr. Marito Magno.

Women:

Data available before 1999 e.g. population projections for 1994, indicated that in Manufahi there were more men than women. Women assume a traditional role in the Society in Manufahi, providing food and care to the family and doing farming.



Tourist Attraction: Beautiful scenery, Betano Beach, handicraft and “tais” woven cloth, caves, craft, Cablaque Mountain range and Lagoons in Fatuberliu.



Transportation

Road Net work: from Dili to Same 113 km. The road further proceeds to Hatoudo in Ainaro District and to the beach through Betano to Wellaluhu. The sub-districts are connected to Same. The countryside has a network of village roads that have been deteriorating due to lack of maintenance over the last few years.

Air Transport: Air Strip space established during Portuguese times still exists; it however needs rehabilitation, fencing etc. UN helicopters fly into the district two times a week for transportation of UN and ETPA staff members.

Sea Transportation: No services available linking Betano with other seaports.

Communication:

Press – Periodic issues of the “*Manufahi News*” in the local language printed fortnightly. The Periodical – “*Tais Timor*” printed in Dili is widely read in the District.

After the crisis, postal and telecommunication services for the people of Manufahi have not been restored.

Radio communication available but erratic

No local television network

Part II

The District Development Planning a bottom-up process: *Short to long-term strategic and integrated plan.*

Introduction:

As the country drifts more to normal development mainstream, political stability and independence, the need for Development Planning that emanates from the people at the community level became more evident. The needs, priorities and aspirations expressed by the people of Manufahi would then inform the National Planning mechanisms. The District Administration has taken a step back to take a view of the District after a long period of colonialism and political occupation to a democratic and independent process through Development Planning that involves the population from the rudimentary stages. Linkages and collaborative efforts between sectors, Sucos and Sub-districts were recognised with main aim of promoting an integrated rural development in the district where programmes do not stand alone and run parallel to others but interlink with concerted efforts.

The District development Planning Group:

A District Development Planning Group was established comprised of:

- Sector Managers
- Sub-district Coordinators and District Field Officers
- Development Officers
- NGOs and CEP

A core processing team anchored by the DDA – Mr. Marito Magno was given the task of spearheading the planning exercise and drafting the document. The other members of the core group were the two DDOs., National and International.

A series of questions were considered:

- What was the best way of getting peoples' views
- What sought of villages, sub-districts and a District would Manufahi be few to many years.
- What were the key drivers for change in the Development of the District
- What were the potentials and threats that lay ahead?
- How did the people want to shape the future of the District in the light of different strategies and analyses, people's high expectations and resource constraints?
- How could women and the youth be involve fully and effect gender mainstreaming?

The District Vision:

The vision for the Manufahi District was characterised by the commitment to:

- People's participation from the very early stages of the planning and the whole process of Development

- Involving communities in decision making processes
- Paving the way for integrated rural development, promoting collaborative efforts for the common good
- Meeting the needs and priorities of the people
- Poverty alleviation
- Gender equity, equality of opportunities, openness, social and community responsibilities
- Proving a strong and a realistic East Timorese outlook
- Ensuring high quality and standard of service delivery
- Linking the community, district and the national outlook.

Bottom-up Planning

Bottom-up Planning was not a new concept in Manufahi. Sub-districts, villages and sub-village had participated in consultations in identifying their own needs and priorities before 1999. What was not clear was what happened after the community consultations, whether villages got what they asked for or all priorities were assessed together at the national level and then from the Centre, Projects and Programmes were identified and sent down to the communities.

Atmosphere of Political Stability:

The consultations leading to the preparation of this document were done in an atmosphere of political stability and certainty about the future political development but with an over dependency on external financial and economic resources because of the newness of nationhood. Productive sectors in the District, that is industry, mining, trade and finance remained rudimentary or not yet developed. Meetings were convened at the sub-village and village levels to identify people's needs, aspirations and priorities. Development Planning Workshops were held at the sub-district level where all *Suco* and *Aldeia* Chiefs represented their people and their needs. At the District level all plans from villages, subdistricts and Sectors were synchronised to form the District Development priorities.

First Level in the Consultations:

The first level of series of consultative meetings set the broad peoples' objectives and provided broad clear statements on what were the peoples' projections and needs in the next one to six years. Lists of needs, priorities and ideas were generated and discussed.

The second level

Comprised of detailed year-by-year, area-by-area and sector-by-sector, *Suco* and *Aldeia* projections for the achievement of Sub-District vision and outcome. Development Planning Teams at the *Suco* level took the lead role. Quantities and time frames were discussed; information was compiled and was taken back to the communities for verification and approval.

The Third Level:

This level set out the Area and Sector detailed plans aligning out sector responses to people's expectations as compiled by the sub-district

coordinators. Suco, Sub-District and Sector plans were generated synchronised and compiled to form the District Development Plan.

Village Meetings and Sub-District Planning Workshops:

The consultative and participatory planning process from the grass-roots level started with preparatory meetings with village chiefs during September 2001. The Village and sub-village leaders convened Village planning consultation meetings in most Aldeias and all Sucos. DFOs and Sub-district Coordinators and District Development Officers (DDOs) observed the processes. Members of communities identified needs and priorities.

Sub-district Workshops were held in all the four Sub districts during the month of October 2001, 12th, 20th and 30th in Fatuberliu, Alas and Same respectively (one-day workshops). A two-days workshop was held in Turiskai on the 25th and 26th because of the larger number of *sucos*.

Workshops were chaired by the DDA and facilitated by DDOs. All village chiefs as the main stakeholders in the sub-districts presented the needs and priorities of their villages resulting from meetings held in villages and sub-villages. Sector Managers were present to provide clarifications and guidance for instance if a hospital was identified as a priority; the Health Officer provided elucidation on the decisive factors and other requirements for a hospital to be established.

Workshop Participants were village chiefs, sub-village chiefs, *Concelho do posto* and *concelho do sucos* and CEP Officials, Other participants were individuals from the communities, ETPA staff members in the sub-districts, Sector Heads in the sub-districts, OMT – Women’s Organisation, Youth Groups and the Church representatives. Number of Participants ranged between 40 and 50. Two officials from the Planning Commission participated in the Fatuberliu Workshop as observers and provided bird’s eye view of the national vision and expectations.

Before the commencement of the workshops, general discussions on **sectors, sub-sectors** and **crosscutting sectors** were examined: Major sectors identified were:

- Economic Development (industry, tourism, mining, transportation, business and income generation)
- Education (enrolment, infrastructure, human resource, quality education)
- Health (Preventive and clinical health facilities, infrastructure and human resource)
- Water Supply and Sanitation
- Agriculture: (Crop production, livestock, fisheries, forestry, Irrigation)
- Infrastructure and Public Works: (Roads, bridges, power, drainage, public utilities like market places, town management including garbage disposal)
- Land and Property
- Community development – (cooperative, self help groups, community management, sustainable development activities and employment creation)

- Housing

Cross-cutting sectors were identified as follows:

- Gender
- Culture
- Environment
- Youth
- Human Rights
- Reconciliation
- Vulnerability – disabled, orphans and widows

Vulnerability and Poverty:

Awareness was increasingly focused on the vulnerability of the poor in the face of challenges of rapid changing economy and increased dependence on the natural systems to sustain livelihoods. The poor in Manufahi are particularly vulnerable to environmental resource degradation, as the soil erosion and farming methods deplete the soil, unsustainable forest harvesting decreases the number of trees, depletes the size of the forests and reduces the water retention levels. The Common Country Assessment (CCA) indicates that farmers dependent on uplands with extreme slopes like in Manufahi District are likely to be the most vulnerable of the poor. Rural women in general like in other developing economies, tend to be vulnerable to poorer health conditions and lower education because comparatively they have less access to cash money, social/economic services, facilities and decision making, might be heading households, or have larger families with high dependency ratio and heavy responsibilities within the households, families and the farms. Poor state of women equally affects their children. The main thrust in the planning process is to reduce poverty targeting mainly increased agricultural production and activities that would empower the population economically.

Manufahi Youth

The Planning exercises had also taken into consideration (although sometimes without very clear vision on long term solutions) that Manufahi has a relatively young population, with Bahasa Indonesia Speaking High School Graduates both boys and girls who need to find opportunities in the labour market, increase prospects for self employment and have access to employable training facilities and recreation. The facilities and opportunities do not exist in the District, calling for basic capacity building structures to be established to achieve the necessary goals.

Below are the needs and priorities as expressed during the community consultations in the sub-districts:

Alas Sub-District:



Overview:

Alas Sub-district has 5 Sucos and 17 Aldeias with a total population of 5,328. Two villages - Aituha and Taitudak are relatively isolated and not accessible by road during the rainy season; the other three villages are easily accessible as they are found on the main road from Same to Walleluhu. High on the agenda when referring to Alas has been the road from Mahakidan to Alas Kota linking almost half of the sub-district, the sub-district Head Quarters and the District Headquarters, other sub-districts and any other areas out side Alas. The condition of the road does not allow vehicular movement during the rainy season i.e. for a period of five months. A contract had been awarded to a local contractor to repair the road using sand and stones but had abandoned the contract, for reasons of non-profitability. It is imperative to note that the type of clay soil in Alas calls for a permanent tarmac road in the long run. Short of a permanent road, ideas and plans have been advocated to move the sub-district head quarters from Alas Kota to Dotic village.

The sub-district has also included in the following as part of the pressing needs to be part of the short-term Plan:

- Sub-District Office with the required office equipment and furniture
- A Cooperative Union building to enhance community development and self-help in the sub-district
- Teachers' Accommodation in all schools to attract teachers to work in Alas

- Two Secondary schools, one Junior High School and Senior High School.
- Electricity: In Wedauberek to Dotic
- Rehabilitation of the main road to Alas
- Establish a Women's Centre under the auspices of OMT.

Alas Sub-District - Development Priorities per Suco:

Suco Dotic

- **Education:** New Primary School in Nunubur. Furniture and one teacher. House for the teacher. Out of School activities in information technology, languages (English and Portuguese) and adult literacy and numeracy.

In Aldeia Dato-lor - open one Senior High School and Library size – 16x35mts.

Aldeia - Uma-hali – To complete school furniture – for Primary and Junior High School and additional teachers. Build one library and science laboratory in the long term.

Aldeia Sarim – Open new Primary School, teachers and furniture

- **Health:** In Aldeia Nububur, Open Community Health Centre required to minimise the long distance that sick people have to walk. Additional health staff and Housing.

Dato-lor – Health centre or a clinic with required facilities and female nurse.

Umahali – Rehabilitation of Health Post with needed facilities and one nurse.

Sarim – New Health Centre or clinic with required health facilities and one nurse.

- **Agriculture:** Main Goal is to expand rice cultivation.

Irrigation scheme in Nububur and Uhuslaran to irrigate 20 hectares. One tractor with spare parts.

- Food Processing - Rice Milling Machine.

Livestock - 50 herds of buffaloes and cows.

Dato-lor – Irrigation in two locations, one in We-ain for 50 ha. The other in We-inan – 100ha. Two Tractors with spare parts.

Forestry: Planting trees to prevent soil erosion.

Aldeia Uma-hali: Two irrigation canal, one in Welolo 4km. and the other in Cadosmetan - 5km.

One tractor

Aldeia Sarim – Irrigation in Malore – 20 ha with Irrigation Canal - of 3 km .
One Tractor.

- **Infrastructure:**

Aldeia Nububur –

- New road from Dato-lor to Nububur to Sarim and to Alas.
- Building Materials for Housing for the population
- - Social wellness: Chapel building and house for the priest in Nububur.

Aldeia Dato-lor

- Building Materials for 81 families
- Water supply system in the village
- Electricity Supply
- New irrigation scheme – 7km of canal. Create a small water reservoir for rice fields – 100ha
- Wall fence around the grave yard 300 metres.
- Rehabilitation of the primary school and the teachers' houses
- Retaining wall on the River bank from We-ain to the bridge
- Priest's House
- Electricity Generator
- Sports fields and equipment and music instruments
- Community cede and OMT building
- Rehabilitate 3 livestock building

Aldeia Umahali

- Road from Dato-lor through Umahali to Cados
- Water supply from Clere River to Umahali 7 kms
- Housing: Building materials for people's houses
- Open one sports complex

Aldeia Sarim:

- Open Road from Umahali to Sarim through Cados and from Sarim to Nububur and to Alas Kota.
- Water supply from Clere River to Sarim
- New Chapel
- Distribute building materials to 28 families
- Open Sports Complex

Agricultural Land in Suco Dotic:

<u>Da-tolor</u>	In hectares
Bunak Oan	50ha
Waenae	500ha
We-Roun	5
Osi-Talu	5
Mota-Gita	100
Tugo-Basi	5
Sisu-Borac	10
Gamarasa-Bain	8
<u>Nububur:</u>	
Nabularan	85
Natardebu	15
Uhus-Laran	45
Has Malae	10
<u>Um-Hali-We Berek</u>	
We-Lelo	25
Cadus-Metan	15
Caesu-Loran	8
Matar-Cleuc	70

Futu-Marua	25
Total Farming Land in Suco Dotic	ha981

Suco Mahakidan

- Housing: Support to 296 Units
 - One School SMA Senior High School– Alas Kota
 - Teacher Recruitment for the Primary school in Alas
 - Market for the population to share with Wedau-berek – 8x12m
 - Rehabilitation of Village Office
 - Health Centre
 - Community centres in all Aldeias
 - Buffaloes – 500 herds
 - Road Rehabilitation from Kelan River to Besusu
 - Irrigation Schemes
 - Tecalaran 900m for 250ha
 - Auberlico 700m for 100ha
 - Hali mein – 600m –40ha
 - Bidau – 300m – 60ha
 - Coitahu 280m – 90ha
 - Total – **540ha**
 - Primary school in Ingles
 - Solar Energy Systems to all sucos and aldeias
 - Retaining wall by the river bank in Alas Kota
 - Water wells – shallow- 60
- Women: Expansion of Women’s agricultural activities, small business management, sewing and handicraft.

Suco Wedeuberek:

- Health: Building Rehabilitation and expansion
- Agriculture: Irrigation and agricultural machinery - tractor

- Infrastructure: Road to Alas and to the transmigration areas.
- Water supply: Repair existing system that has been broken

Suco Taitudak:

- Road- Rehabilitate Road Alas/Manus. Build a new road to Feriksare/Bandera.
- Water Supply: One of major priorities from Craumonun to Taitudak including supply to the new Aldeia – Bandera 10km of pipe
- Health Infrastructure and Facilities in Bandera
- Housing: Building Materials Support – 56 families
- Education: New Building for Primary School.
- Agriculture: Hand Tractors and one big tractor. Irrigation scheme targeting 6 locations – Titikete, Deroklidok, Basar Tituk, Tebedai, Bilinbala, Aitahabelar and Bandera.
- Women: Sewing machines and support to hand woven fabric making.
- Social Wellbeing- Chapel in Bandera. Rehabilitate sports fields in Alas and Kulutetu
- Reconciliation programme with returnees
- Suco building with furniture.

Aldeia Ailora: (In the short term) - Plans to move from the present location that is on the river bank to higher grounds. Ailora has 22 families with a total population of 94.

Aldeia Manus: Pipes for water supply. Aldeia has a population of 255 and 45 families

Road rehabilitation from Aldeia manus to Alas Kota – 6km.

Irrigation in Aldeia Manus for 40ha of rice fields

Aldeia Lurin:

- Water supply to community - Location – from Sofas to Berkoban 4km
- Open new road from Uma-Metan – Lorin to Berkoban – distance 5 km and two bridges.
- Housing: Building materials for the families

Aldeia Kakeulaletec:

- Rehabilitation of Water supply for 74 families in Feriksare from the water source to two Aldeias - 6km
- Rehabilitation of Road from Kakeulaletec to Ahiuan-laletec and to Wadeuberek – distance 8km.
- Housing: Building materials
- Social wellbeing_ Building materials for a chapel
- Education: New Primary School for the sub-village with a population of 435.
- Energy: Solar System

Aldeia Mahaclusin

- Mahaclusin citizens living in Feriksare desire to move to the new village Bandera because of the reliable water source. Other needs for the new village include building materials for the new homes. Need for Chapel, Primary school and Health facilities.
- Make a new road from Feriksare to Bandera distance 3km.
- Install Water supply system in Mahaclusin

Suco Aituha:

- Road – tarmac
- Rehabilitate with furniture - Cede building and one building for OMT, withy sewing machines
- Housing: Peoples' Houses
- Education: Pressing need is establishment of a primary school and needed teachers and teachers' houses. Size of Primary School 16x35. Sports and music facilities.
- Electricity – one generator
- Health: Improve Health infrastructure and related facilities in the village. Increased human resource in the sector.
- Agriculture: Machinery – hand tractors and spraying machines for insecticides, fungicides and herbicides. Milling machines for rice and maize
- Energy: Electricity supply to the village

Suco Umaborloik/Besusu

- Open new road from Manolo to Halioan – 3km and Rehabilitate main Road to Alas.
- Erosion prevention measures
- Building a retaining wall on river Lacro -one km to prevent flooding in Colocau Aldeia
- Water wells and water pumps (90)
- Social Wellbeing: Community centres in 3 sub-villages - size 6x10m. and sports equipment and sports fields for the youth. Chapel and the priest's house.
- New Market

Agriculture:

- Building of an agricultural centre in Umaborloik

Health:

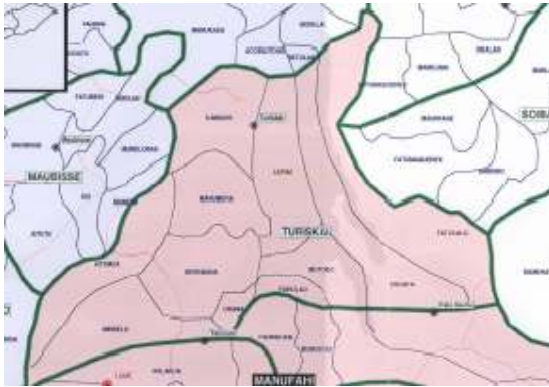
- Rehabilitate Health Post
- Increase the number of nurses

Women: Establish a women's centre and provide sewing machines



- Electricity – one generator for the suco
- One reservoir to provide water to rice fields 20 hectares in Umaferik and Kian Bernahak

Turiscai:



Over view:

Total population - 5,622, 11 Sucos and 40 Aldeias.

The sub-district is not accessible directly from Same but from Maubisse as it is situated on the Northern part of the district but behind the Cablaque mountain range. It takes about 2-3 hours drive from Same/Maubisse to Turiskai. The sub-district is a vital coffee growing area among other agricultural products. High on the Agenda was the road that links Turiskai and Maubisse. The same Road is narrow, slippery and predisposed to land slides. At the time of consultations foregoing the drafting of this document, a contract had been awarded to a contractor to repair the road and existing drains, – 25 Km. from Maubisse junction to Turiscai. The maintenance of the Turscai Maubisse road is of paramount importance as the agricultural development and economic growth of the Sub-district depends very much on it and its sustainability.

Peoples' aspirations per Suco:

Suco Beremana

Priority Sector: Education

- Increased Number of Teachers
- 3 Teachers' Houses. Size 6x9 metres
- Typing Machines for school
- New School Building for the primary School - 6x20m. Staff room. Location Beremana.
- Out of school activities like music etc

Agriculture:

- Agricultural Farming Tools
- Coffee processing machine for 3 Aldeias

Infrastructure:

- All weather Road from Beremana to Moicika -20 kms
- All weather road Lebutum to Kloli
- Community Housing Scheme – 105 units and Building Materials to complete peoples' houses not supported by UNHCR.

Water

- Water Supply (ACF Already started to supply water to school and community).

Social Economic Development

- Promotion of local Music
- Support to Widows and Orphans
- Community centre
- Building of one chapel through self-help – size 11x25

Energy: Solar Panels 100

Suco Matorec

Priorities

– Road – network in Matorec – 12kms. Long-term

- Housing: Support to building homes for 67 families in 4 sub-villages (Long-term).
- Social Welfare House for Vulnerable persons: to benefit 4 sub-villages and 30 persons
- Water supply for 4 aldeias (long-term)
- **Health**: Housing for health staff.
- Rehabilitation of Village Office in Matorec – size 8x12mts (Long term)
- Women's Centre: sewing and home economics Projects – location Matorec (long Term)
- Communication and Telecommunication: Establish Telecom network.
- Transportation of agricultural products: Improve roads to encourage private investors to engage in Transport Business. Donation of one vehicle to be used for Public Transportation
- Music and sports materials.
- Energy: solar Panels for schools, offices, Health posts etc.
- Rehabilitate – Chapel (long-term).

Suco Aitemua

- Priority: Road Rehabilitation of Road to Aitemua and four bridges.

Education: Rehabilitation School Building – (Primary) and Office and furniture
New School in Furaklau
Teachers Houses - 3

Water supply for 2 Aldeias

Agriculture: Seeds and agricultural tools

Energy: Electric Generators and establish a power house to provide electricity to the Suco

Youth: Sports fields, equipment and supplies and music instruments to enhance youth and cultural activities.

Women: OMT Office (in the long run), Sewing machines 2 in the mid-term, typing machines 2 in the short term and kitchen utensils.

Social: Village office (CEDE)

Community Housing – 110 units in the long run and Social Welfare House for widows and orphans

Suco Mindelo:

- Rehabilitation of village Road from Aitemua to Mindelo
- Agriculture: seeds, tools and coffee machines
- Energy: Solar Panels – 10 for schools, village office and health centre.
- Health: Rehabilitation of Health Clinic Building and increase human resource and housing for health staff.
- Education: Housing for Teachers and School building to reduce the distance teachers and pupils have to walk
- Water supply to 4 Aldeias and water pumps
- Economic Activities: Establish Carpentry Workshop and Barbershop.
- Culture: Music and Sports
- Vulnerable Groups: Homes for widows
- Improve People's Housing Conditions by providing building materials for 105 units
- Women: Office space with sewing machines, kitchen utensils and typing machines
- Social: Village Office and OMT office – 7x10Mts. with public address system and typing machine
- Chapel – size 10x15mts.
- Tourism: Prepare a tourist centre.
- Culture: Enhance hand woven “tais”.

Suco Orana

- Water: Rehabilitate village rural water system
- Village Road rehabilitation 9 km and bridges on three locations and road retaining walls on 9 points.
- Agriculture: Coffee Processing Machines and tools; Livestock provision – Buffaloes and chickens
- Housing – 110 Units
- Education: School furniture
- Health: Increase number of Health staff by one
- Vulnerable Groups: Support to widows and orphans
- Women: 3 Sewing machines, women's building and cooking utensils.
- Culture and Youth: Music and sports and community centre
- Rehabilitate Chapel – (long-term) 12x9mts
- Cede – Suco Building
- Energy: Solar panels – for sub-villages chiefs

Suco Manumera:

- Water: Supply system for three Aldeias – Cotalaurora, Asumata and Tuilero
- Agriculture: increased livestock –
Coffee Machines – 5
Farming – 100 pieces
Fishpond improvement by providing 500 baby fishes

Education: Adult Literacy and numeracy.

- School Store (1) 8x20mts.
- Teachers' Houses 6 Units
- Student hostel 6x10mts
- Health: Rehabilitate Health building and 4 houses for health staff
- Culture and Sports: Support to music groups by providing music instruments and sports equipment for the youth in the long run. Sports Field - Location – Manumera and Cotalaulora - (for long run).

- Village Administration: Village Office 6x7mts.and OMT Building 7x9mts. - Size
- Women: Women's Centre, sewing machines - 5, typing machine -5, support to opening up cloth and hand woven cloth business.
- Communication: Telecommunication network in the long run

Suco Foholau

- Road from Matorec to Liubuti

- Education: School Rehabilitation and new primary school
- Health: Rehabilitate Health Post and additional one Health staff member
- Energy: Introduction of solar system
- Housing: 52 families
- Women: 3 Sewing Machine and support to 16 widows
- Culture: Music Equipment and instruments for groups in the Suco.
- Social wellbeing: Building of a chapel through self-help.
- Public Convenience: Public latrine
- Economic Activities: Community Carpentry Centre with tools and iron-smith centre
- Agriculture: Coffee pulping machines.

Suco Lisuata

- Road: From the Posto Turiscaï to the Suco – 25 kms.
- Water supply to 3 Aldeias
- Education: School Rehabilitation and school furniture. Teachers' Housing
- Health – staff housing
- Agriculture: Fishpond establishment and support to coffee sector – extension services and coffee machines. Farming tools. Livestock
- Communication: Television network
- Vulnerable groups: building Centre for the disabled and Widows

- Women: Women's Centre, One typing machine and 2 sewing machines
- Housing: for 58 families
- Social Wellbeing - Build a chapel and rehabilitate CEDE building, typewriter.
- Sports materials and music instruments.
- Energy: Solar energy system.

Suco Fatucalo

- Infrastructure: Village Road and Bridge
- Water supply
- Education; Rehabilitate Primary School Building for new houses for teachers.
- Agriculture: Agricultural Machinery – two hand tractors and farming tools – Support to enhanced rice production. Livestock – chickens, buffaloes and cows. Fishpond. Seeds for vegetables
- Women: Women's Centre and cooking utensils
- Sports Equipment and Music instruments
- Rehabilitate community centre – (cede) and village office

Suco Kaimauc

- Education: School Rehabilitation of Primary School and building teachers' houses
- Road and bridge linking Kaimauc with the rest of the sub-district 20 km – Long term
- Housing: Units for 135 families
- Agriculture: Agricultural tools and 4 hand tractors – (long term). Establishment of Fish ponds, livestock (buffaloes, chickens and cows). Support to farmers to fence their farms against animals.
- Rehabilitation of Cede building and building a community centre
- Water supply

Suco Liurai:

- Infrastructure: Priority Road from Matorec to Fandelu – 3kms and from Manumera to Titilawai.
- Potable water for the village (with suggestion for the WSS to take responsibility for village water supply).
- Education: School building for primary school. Teachers' houses.
- Agriculture: Support to rice production and Coffee Processing machines. Agricultural tools. Livestock
- Economic Empowerment: Support to Establish carpentry and woodworking and ironsmith workshop (knives, arrows, machetes etc.).
- OMT: Women's centre
- Communication: TV Net-work
- Social Wellbeing: Support to Sports and music activities for the Youth, Rehabilitate Community Centre and build Cede and support system to the disabled people, widows and orphans. Aldeia cede – one. Typewriter – one for the village Administration.
- Energy: Solar system to be established
- Housing: Building materials

OMT on behalf of Women in Turiskai:

- Cede OMT 6x9mts –and furniture, office supplies
- Home management Project – sewing, embroidery and crochet work
- Typewriter 1
- Computer 1
- Furniture
- Generator

Summary of Teachers' Housing needs in Turiskai and support to the Education Unit in the Posto:

- Teachers' Houses in:
- Caimauc -7 units
- Aitemua – 3 units
- Mindelo – 3 units
- Tarabula – 3
- Matorek – 2
- Liurai – 2

- Lesuata 2
- Beremana – 3

Office Equipment

- Type writer
- Photocopy machine
- Computer
- Radio Communication
- Public Address System
- Sports equipment and Music Instruments

Fatuberliu Sub-District:



Overview:

Population of 6,842, 5 Sucos and 23 Aldeias.

The sub-district has a dual rural economy of upland farming including coffee production and coastal lowland agricultural area where rice cultivation predominates. Other crops are maize, beans and tubers in the highland area and coconut trees and citrus fruits in the lowland. Suco Fahinehan and Bubususu - Upper Fatuberliu are isolated and not accessible by road because of a combination of wet climatic conditions, difficult hilly terrain and river valleys. Roads leading to these areas and Bridges are the priority to make Fahinehan and Upper Fatuberliu accessible. Irrigation schemes are a priority to enhance the production of rice production in the low coastal areas.

Needs and Priorities per Suco

Suco Fatukahi

- Housing for 100 families (building materials) Size Metres 6x7
- Community Centre – 40sq metres
- Women's Centre 7x10 Metres
- Energy – One Diesel Generator for Fatukahi and Tetekar
- Water and sanitation for Fatukahe and Tetekar. Water Source We-Oesikum
- Infrastructure: Bridges 4 permanent Aideia - SP III - Weleti.
- Agriculture: Permanent irrigation system. Location - Welet SP III, Two kilometres
- Erosion prevention in Clere River Bank – 300 metres.

- Road rehabilitation to Tetekar/Old Cledic 15 kilometres. Primary beneficiaries - 95 families
- Education: Expand Senior High School to include extra 4 classrooms, Furniture and other school supplies. Support to orphans who are enrolled in schools. Public Library. Support to school sports activities.
- Out of School Training – Information Technology, Agriculture
- Recreation and culture: Sports Fields and music and culture awareness.
- Environment- Forestry: Regulation to prevent forest fires.
- Facilities to Welenas Lagoon for tourist attraction

Suco Clacuc:

- Road: Open new road one km. Road maintenance around the sub-district
- Housing for 200 families
- Retaining - wall on River Sahen one km.
- Social: Rehabilitation – Community Building 10x14 metres
- Energy: Rehabilitate Power Station
- Telecommunication networking
- Cooperative Office
- Sport –Fields, equipment and supplies – volleyball etc. for the elementary school and the out of school youths.
- Agriculture: Crop Production – Machinery – Tractor (hand tractors). Seeds - rice, corn, beans and others. **Livestock**, buffaloes, cattle, chickens and ducks. Expanded Animal vaccination. **Fisheries**: Fish Pond (one). Location Clacuc. Coffee – Rehabilitate coffee 100 Hectares ever year. Irrigation for Rice Fields – one km. Food Processing – Milling machines for rice and corn and pulping machine for coffee.
- Health: Rehabilitation Housing for Health staff. Ambulance Services- one vehicle. Immunization. Community Health Education.
- Education: Human Resource – two teachers, increased education supplies furniture, etc.
- Tourism: Facilities in Welenas – lagoon and Weleda. Two areas that have 30 ha.
- Allowances for Village and sub-village chiefs.
- Women: Centre for women’s activities including Capacity building through training about, hand woven cloth, sewing, home management, and embroidery etc. Special language training in English and Portuguese. Literacy Classes targeting women. Supplement energy foods for babies. Transportation. Housing for widows - 100.
- Vulnerable: Support to Orphans 360. Support to Handicapped persons.

Suco Caicassa:

- Road: from Ailot to Clere River 40 km and two bridges at Tulakonteh.
 - Water: Water supply for 4 Aldeias
 - Building Materials targeting 3 Aldeias in the mountains 100 families
 - Energy: Solar system – 60 solar pans.
 - Social Wellbeing: Rehabilitate Church for 3 Aldeias
 - Health: Rehabilitate health Centre Building
 - Retaining wall on River Clere – 50 kilometres
 - Culture: Support to Music and sport activities
 - Women: Establishing sewing and cookery Centre
 - Agriculture: Fisheries - Fish Ponds and supplies. Standardise price for coffee.
 - Land and Property: System for settling land disputes e.g., land tribunal or land committee
-
- Support to the disabled persons

N.B. People of Caicassa expressed the desire to see equal access to development facilities and resources

Suco Bubususu:

Infrastructure:

- Road rehabilitation from Bubususu to Fahinehan – five kms.
- New road from Fahinehan/Aituhai/Aihaiclaran 10 (ten) kms.
- Road rehabilitation from Bubususu to Daturua 3 kms
- Bridge: From Caicacca to AiHaiclaran 34-40 metres
- New housing for 50 families in Bubususu
- Water Supply: From Hihulau - 4 kms for 500 households. Bubulolo and Ituha 250 families (Water a great problem, currently communities rely on rain water)
- Village Administration: Office 6x12 metres
- Education: New building for 3 schools, Aituha, Mauhi and Bubususu 8x30metres.
 - Health: Health Facilities for Bubususu. One Paramedic

Suco Fahinehan

- Road – first priority for the Suco because road would enhance agriculture production and marketing. Road rehabilitation from Rotutu to Fahinehan - 25 km
- Bridge (2) – one in Caraulun River and one River Suhin
- Village Administration: Salary and transportation. Rehabilitate CEDE Suco – 10x20metres.
- Education: One Junior High School – 12x40 metres. Rehabilitate Elementary School in Fahinehan to a permanent school – 16x35 metres. More visits from the District Education Superintendent. Rehab elementary school in Aldeia Daramatang – 10x20 metres

- Water: Installation of water supply system in Fahinehan 10 kms from an identified water source.
- Community Housing for 100 families, targeting widows
- Establish an Orphanage.
- Health: Rehabilitation – Community Health Centre – 10x20 metres. Health Human Resource – One Nurse.
- Government monitoring and regulating transport rates
- Agriculture: Coffee machines (3) three. . Replacement of old coffee trees. Farmers' Training. Irrigation scheme for the Fahinehan farmers in Caicassa – 20 hectares and milling machines for corn.
- Energy: one small generator to generate electricity for non-domestic use.

Same Sub-district:



Over View:

The Sub-district has a population of 22,404. - the largest compared to other sub-districts and hosts the District Administration. It has 8 Sucos – (3 of which are not accessible by road) and 56 Aldeias with dual rural agricultural systems i.e. high and low lands – from the slopes of the Cablaque Mountains to the Betano Beach.

Highlights of the major concerns in each sector:

Health:

- Major concern was the walking distance that some sick people had to cover to reach the sub-district headquarters where the adequate health facility would be found and particularly three villages that are not reachable by road – Rotutu, Tutuluro and Grotu. Average walking time from the far-off villages is 4 hours.
- Trained health personnel particularly in midwifery.

Land and Property:

- The Sub-district was waiting for guidelines that would facilitate the settling of disputes and issuing of land certificates.

Agriculture

- Repairing of the Betano Irrigation scheme was a priority because as we were holding consultations with communities the irrigations doors of the Betano Irrigation system had collapsed forcing water to go back to the river and not the irrigated land. The irrigation scheme supplies water to 680ha of irrigated rice fields directly benefiting the rice farmers and the population of 5,000 people in Betano.

Other Concerns were:

- Agricultural extension workers to provide the technical backstopping and on-farm training needed by farmers
- Farming tools and machinery
- New and better varieties of seeds
- Increased number of Livestock
- Food Processing Machine and Agricultural processing machines for coffee

Infrastructure:

- Need for roads to access the markets for the agricultural products
- 35 Aldeias needed potable water system
- Communities requested for Electricity supply mainly for Domestic Consumption

Housing:

- Communities requested for Housing Building materials to be included in the sub-district plan mainly to rehabilitate houses that were destroyed during the 1999 crisis. Others living on the slopes of the mountains had problems getting traditional roofing materials due to depletion of forests and tropical savannah lands.

Education:

- Extra Schools formed part of the development planning to minimise the walking distance that students and teachers had to walk to the schools.
- Some of the schools were not totally functional and needed rehabilitation.
- Informal Education that could cover: Household Management, languages, civic education Agriculture, Literacy and Numeracy and Leadership Training for Young Girls.

Suco Letefoho

- Infrastructure: Road in Aldeia Tomonamo to be widened and drained. Road from the Fish-pond Area to Manico to be rehabilitated.
Aldeia Ailuli – Rehabilitation of one bridge
Aldeia Ladiki – Drainage needs rehabilitation and expansion
- Water Supply: Supply water to villages in the sub-district without water. (short-term).

- Establish a bottled drinking water small factory from Cablaque natural springs.

- Power: In the long run – Power Station that would supply electricity to all the Sucos in the Sub-District.
- Housing: Building Materials to improve housing conditions (particularly roofing materials) in the Sub-district and to provide roofing materials to those families that lost their houses during the crisis.
- Education: Long-term - Rehabilitate one school SMK as an Agricultural Development School.

School Bus to transport students and pupils to and from school.

Informal Education – improve adult education standard.

- Health: Aldeia Ladiki, Kotolala and Tomonamo to get one clinic. In the long term to change the location and move the Same hospital to Saramatalau. Short-term Open new Clinic in Ladiki that would also serve people in Turiskai and Alas. In Kotalala – new clinic in the short-term. – Open a traditional clinic in Tomonamo.
- Agriculture: 1) Short-term - Irrigation in Ailuli, Rayubu and Aimun. Long-term Irrigation in Akadiruhun.

Short-term - Rehabilitate the floor for drying coffee in Cablaque/Kotala.

Coffee machine. Agricultural tools include buffalo pulling hoes and hand tractors (3). Fisheries rehabilitation of all fishponds in Aidalau

- Social: Support to widows and widowers
- Communication: Rehab Telecommunication transmitter and restore radio, television and telephone network.
- Water Industry: Establishing a water drinking factory using the natural clean waters from the mountain springs
 - Small Industry: Short –term. One Group in Aidahaliu desirous of expanding the “*tais*” cloth production, iron smith activities, art and craft.
 - Transportation: Long term – build an airstrip
 - Suggestions were expressed about planning for communities’ involvement in community activities like road building without cash disbursement to individuals in avoiding the negative effects on Self-help activities and community development initiatives in the future.

Summary of Priorities:

Education

Health

Agriculture/Irrigation

Water Supply

Roads

Power station

Suco Babulu:

- Infrastructure: Water supply for Turon and Seharema villages.
- Village road between Seharema/Umalulik/Seharema Bonuk and bridges. (Short-term)

Agriculture: Irrigation in Coloco and Seharema to Gialala. Coffee machines - 2 and Food Processing – Corn Milling machines - 2.
Fisheries: Fishpond. Farming Tools. Livestock: Buffaloes in the 8 Aldeias and Buffaloes Pulling Hoes
(part of short-term planning)

In the long run – Expand the irrigation scheme.

- Education: Rehabilitation of elementary school in Airirilala.
- Health- Rehabilitation Health facilities. New clinic in Umalulic, additional staff and housing for health staff. Enhance mobile clinic facilities to places that are far from the health posts and other facilities (short-term). In the long run – new Clinic in Babulu.
- Water supply: from Babulu to Turon
- Hygiene: Repair Toilet facilities for school in Turon
- Energy: Extend Electricity supply from Babulu to Turon
- Village Administration: Typewriter for Suco
- Culture: Music Instruments

- Building Materials for Peoples' Housing

- Rehabilitation of deteriorating Government's Houses (short-term)

- Transportation is a problem and retards the movements to markets.

- Land and Property: To establish village and sub-village boundaries and issue the needed official documents.

- OMT: Sewing and developing a home for orphans.

- Vulnerable Groups: re-establish an orphanage in Babulu that existed before (short-term).

- Economic Development; Cottage Industry in establishing a new carpentry workshop and a black smith space for the manufacturing of hand and farming tools.

Suco Holarua:

- Education:
Rehabilitate existing primary schools and teachers' houses in five locations Fatuku, Datina, Carbulau, Blaro and Orluli (short-term).
Open one Junior High School in Holarua - (Longterm)..
Language and mathematics Teachers
Out of School Language Academy
- Health: Enhanced medical supplies and health personnel in the existing health posts. Rehabilitate Health Facilities

Buildings in two Aldeias i.e., Datina and Orluli and establish two new ones in Orana and Blaro. Recruit needed health personnel (short-term). Ambulance services.

- Agriculture: Install coffee machines in all the 8 aldeias. Support to upland farming by providing hand tools and machinery for lowland farming. Seeds.

Livestock: Increase the number of animals for poor farmers (short-term). In the long run – veterinary Doctor.

Fisheries: Repair all fishponds in some Aldeias in Holarua and revive fish production. Provide fish breeds to Aldeias (short-term).

Forestry: Government control of existing Forests, animal species, flora and fauna

Rehabilitation of existing Irrigation system and open new schemes in Lesuati to Dadimber (short-term). In the long run expand to other Aldeias.

- Roads and Bridges: Link all 8 aldeias to the suco and aldeia to aldeia (short-term). Asphalt Roads – in the long term.
- Housing: Building materials for over 100 families. *N.B. Many houses in Holarua were destroyed during the crisis and communities appealing to Government to first help those families that lost their home during the crisis of 1999.*

Rehabilitate and build Aldeia Cede and Suco Cede. And three Chapels in Datina (repair) (short-term) and new ones in Blaro and Orluli (long-term)

- Water Supply: Rehabilitate existing system – 2km (short-term). Installation of water systems in Aldeias that do not access potable water.
- Sanitation and Hygiene: Distribution of toilets and pipes to 13 Aldeas.
- Energy: Rehabilitate Same Generators to improve electricity supply to Holarua and extend services to Aldeias too far from the Same supply by providing generators (part of short-term planning).
- Land and Property: Government to establish the new Land and Property system and regulations.
- Industry: Encourage investment - Bottled Drinking Water factory in Cariblau on the slopes Cablaque mountains.
- Cooperative: Establish a Cooperative Society in Holarua. And among the activities is to establish cement bricks making factory and carpentry workshop to augment the skills of the youth.
- Women: Sewing machines
- **Social Activities and Entertainment;** Open new sports field and music instruments to enhance the East Timorese Traditional Music and Dance. Establish a Recreation Hall in Fatu-Maroma/Hohlao.

Suco Betano:

- Agriculture: Priority - Rehab Irrigation scheme in Betano for rice cultivation in four rice cultivation locations between Akadiru1, Aisehelaran, Pemudatani and Katimularan. A new irrigation scheme from Kasbokal River to Kakiululi for 250ha of rice fields. Build agriculture warehouse in Betano and establish drying space for rice.
- Agricultural extension workers
- Establish a Cooperative – to include all the farmers
- Farmers' Training on Agricultural Economic management, small industries, Management of cooperatives etc.
- Study Tour for farmers to neighbouring countries.
- Agricultural machinery - big tractors (1)
Food Processing: Threshing and Milling Machine for rice.
Vehicle.
- **Fishing:** One Fish Market with coolers, Fishing Aluminium Motor Boats (5) and Training on Fish Farming.
Rehabilitation of Betano drainage system
- Infrastructure:
 - Road rehabilitation from Transmigration Area Buitaus to Trans Kantadero and SMP3 to Mota-Quelan
 - Road Rehab from Betano to Rice Fields Areas – Aidere, Takulu and Mota Marak to Aimaten
 - Road rehabilitation from Aldeia Leoai/Irrigation Scheme/Akadiro1 to the rice fields
 - Road rehab from Aldeia Loro to Otorita/old Fomento
 - Bridge: on Kasbokal River to rice field in Kakeululu/Takulu/Aimate/Aidere and Motamarac.
 - Drainage rehab from Aldeia Sisurai to Selui-hasan and Mota-kelan to Welalenoc and Feriksare.
 - Rehab drainage from Loro to rice fields Akadiro1.
 - Drainage rehab – from Loro to Otorita/Formento.
- Water Supply – using solar energy from Bemosu to Aldeia Bemetan, Lalika, Loro and Leoai. Continue the water supply from Seli-hasan to Motakelan. 50 Kms from Fatubela to Betano.
- Power: Rehabilitate the power station in Betano that was vandalised in 1999.
- Education – Open new primary school in Motacela include school supplies and equipment. New Senior High School (long term). Complete the construction of Education Store room and supply of furniture.

Language Teacher: Portuguese and English.

Improve the Quality of Education by improving the quality of teachers, ethics and morale.

- Health: Increase medical supplies to the Health Post, additional health staff, Open new health facilities in Seli-Hasan, Sesurai, and Leoai with the required furniture and supplies. Transportation for health staff.
- Energy: Replace Generator (50Kw.) that was vandalised during the Political crisis of 1999
- Long term - establish a Betano Port.

- Tourism: Open Beach Houses/huts
- Economic Development: Rehab market centre in Betano.
- Housing: Building materials for homes for widows and orphans
- Village Administration: Village Office, and Office equipment – typewriter. Means of Transportation. Radio Communication System for smooth communication between the Suco, Aldeias and the District.
- Transportation and Communication: Sea Transport, in the long run develop Betano to a full port to facilitate travelling and transport to Suai, Dili and Australia. Revamp the Sea Side ware house in Betano.
- Women: Renovate a government building for OMT/PKK. Training for women to be organised by OMT at the national level for all women at the Suco and Aldeia levels and to encourage the women to be more active and to be able to access funds for different projects.

Suco Daisua:

Noted Priority Sectors: Education, Health and Agriculture.

- Infrastructure: Repair the road and the bridge connecting Manico, Daisua and Grotu
- Water: Pipes connecting to 162 households including the CEDE
- Health: One New Health Post in Simpantiga
 - Traditional clinic
 - Environmental hygiene out-reach Programme
 - One additional Health Personnel
- Education: New Primary School to enhance universal primary enrolment of all school age children in 3 Aldeias in Daisua
Informal Education: Language Courses at the aldeia level
- Electricity: generator.
- Agriculture: Farming hand tools. Coconut oil machines. Tractor Driving and maintenance training (short). Milling machines for corn in two Aldeias. Ploughing hoes pulled by buffaloes
Irrigation: Build one irrigation scheme that will draw water from the River to the farms.
Livestock: Increased number of cows, buffaloes, chickens, pig and goats. (expressed as one of the priorities).
Agriculture Extension staff to provide the technical backstopping needed.
- Vulnerable Groups: Support to disabled persons and widows
- Social Wellbeing: One chapel
- Village Administration: Typewriters and calculators and Office supplies
- Housing: Building Materials to 100 families
- Land and Property: Establish boundaries between village and village and the same for sub-villages and provide the related certified documentation (part of midterm planning)
- Gender: OMT to enhance the capacity of women through training in “tais” making, sewing etc.
- Economic Activities: Support to ironsmiths.

Suco Grotu:

- Education:
School Rehabilitation of village Primary School and Furniture-
(Repair Toilet, Water Supply, Walls and the floor. Additional
Teachers and teachers' housing (Short-term).
Additional – Portuguese teachers and Portuguese books.
Support to poorer children and their families
Informal Education: Improve the adult education standard by
establishing Adult Education Centres in the Suco.
In the Long run- open one Junior High School in Grotu and new
Primary School in Besak-ren to benefit three Sucos – Daisua,
Rotutu and Grotu.
- Health: Additional Health staff
Housing for Health staff in the Suco
Enhance Service delivery by increasing medical supplies to the
Village Health Post.
Nutrition and energy food for children, pregnant and lactating
mothers
Rehabilitate the Existing Health Post to include water supply and
toilet facilities
- Infrastructure and Public Works: Road, drainage, erosion road
protective wall and bridge
- Support to orphans and widows – 40 families
- Water supply from Bisakren to Grotu between 5-7 Kms.
- Agriculture: Short-term; Livestock - Buffaloes and cows. Coffee
pulping machines, coconut oil and corn milling machines.
Establish an Irrigation Scheme in Grotu.
- Land and Property: Land Survey and issuing of Land
Certificates with coordination between Land and Property Unit
and the village Administration.
- Small industry: Long term to establish agriculture processing in
Grotu.
- Culture: Disseminate information on preserving East Timorese
culture
- Women: Short-term - Expand sewing activities already
supported by CEP
- Small Industry – to increase activities like support to
construction industry, ironsmiths, hand woven cloths, art and
craft.
- Social: Rehabilitate chapel

Summary of Priorities

Road and Bridge

Education

Health

Agriculture

Economic Development.

Suco Rotutu:

- Village Administration: Typewriter and Transportation. Build Suco and Aldeia Offices
- Infrastructure: Rehabilitation of Road from Ailuli to Rotutu – with drainage and retaining wall and two bridges (middle term)
Open Roads from Manico to Bisacren to Rotutu. (middle term)
 - Rebuilding Bridges seven (7) that have broken down (in the long term)
- Housing – for the population targeting poorest families (middle-term)
- Church building.
 - Water Supply – Priority is to supply water to two villages that do not have potable water and in the long run tap water to the homes
 - Electricity: Supply electricity for domestic use through generators or solar panels (long-term)
- Health: Additional Health staff. Rehabilitation of Health centre and include beds and other facilities.
- Agriculture: Agriculture farming hand tools. Coffee machines 15 and Milling machine for corn –15
- Forestry: Enforce regulation on Forestry
- Education: Rehabilitation of Primary School – in addition three extra classrooms (middle-term) .
Open one primary school in Aldeia Leofat
Recruit number of teachers needed –2
Long term – transportation for Education Sector in Rotutu - (motorbyke).
One Junior High School in Bisacren and to benefit three sucos, Rotutu, Grotu and Daisua (long-term)
Informal Education: Establishment of Literacy classes in the middle term.
 - Housing for the teachers.
 - Economic Development: Market in Bisacren
 - Health: Rehab Health Post and water supply to health post
Enhance medical supplies and additional nurses
Long-term – Providing Ambulance Services in the village
Housing for health staff
Training for Health Personnel
- Agriculture: Livestock - increase the numbers and agricultural tools (short-term)
- Small Industry: Traditional industry for hand woven cloth and Training

Suco Tutuluro

- Infrastructure: Priority – Road rehabilitation and Bridge building Same to Tutuluro over Caraulun River. In the Long run – rehabilitate road from Tutuluro to Alas and Faheinehan and the necessary bridges.

Drainage to protect the roads in the village

- Water supply – priority to population living up in the hills and mountains– 4 Aldeias (short-term).
- Housing for the population for 304 units. Provide Building Materials.
- Transportation from Same to the Suco
- Electricity: Establish a Power Station in Tutuluro –(long-term).
- **Agriculture:** Lowland – require small hand tractors for the rice fields. Irrigation system. Provision of cows for farming. Coffee machine 1 and Coffee drying system, milling machine for corn – one and coconut oil machines – two.

Forestry: Advocacy and enforcement of forestry regulations to protect the teak trees.

- Health: Rehabilitate existing Health Post and build One additional Post and one nurse
- **Education:** Portuguese teacher for the school
Out of school Portuguese language training
New Primary School
Rehab three rooms in the existing primary school
Teachers' Houses in Aldeia Bubulao (short-term)
New Water supply to the school (short-term).
 - **Land and Property** – Land survey to establish boundaries between sucos and issue needed government documents with collaboration between Sub-districts, Sucos, Aldeias and the District.
 - Support to widows (80) and orphans (140). Clothes and food, sustainable livelihood activities and education.
 - Women: Sewing machines. Women CEDE and store room with office machines and furniture.
 - Social Wellbeing and industry:. Youth Organisation (OJT) – Music Instrument for promotion of culture and Sports Fields and establishing a carpentry workshop. New Chapel.
 - Village Administration: Office, Typewriter.

Summary of Priorities

Bridges and Roads

Education

Health

Agriculture

Social and Economic activities

The Pattern of Communities needs and priorities per Sector and Suco

Infrastructure

New Roads	Road Rehab	Flood Control/ Retaining Walls.	Bridges	Water Supply	Electricity Supply - Generators	Solar System	Cede/Comm. Centres/Village Office
Dotic	Mahakidan	Umaberloik	Aitemua	Dotik	Dotik	Beremana	Mahakidan
Taitudak	Wedeberek	Mahakidan	Orana	Mahakidan	Aituha	Matorek	Taitudak
Besusu							
Beremana	Dotic	Fatukahi	Fatucalo	Taitudak	Umaberloik	Mindelo	Aituha
Matorek	Taitudak	Clacuc	Caimauc	Umaberloik	Aitemua	Orana	Umaberloik
Foholau	Umaberloik	Caicasa	Fatucahi	Beremana	Fatukahi	Foholau	Matorek
Kaimauc	Aitemua	Grotu	Caicasa	Matorek	Clacuc	Lisuata	Aiemua
Liurai	Mindelo	Rotutu	Bubususu	Aitemua	Fahinehan	Liurai	Mindelo
Clacuc	Orana	Dotic	Fahinehan	Mindelo	Letefoho	Caicasa	Orana
Caicassa	Fatukahi	Aituha	Letefoho	Orana	Babulu	Rotutu	Manumera
Bubususu	Clacuc		Babulu	Manumera	Holarua	Mahakidan	Lisuata
Fahinehan	Bubususu		Holarua	Lisuata	Betano	Taitudak	Fatukalo
						Betano (for Water Supply)	
Babulu	Fahinehan		Betano	Fatucalo	Daisua		Kaimauk
Holarua	Letefoho		Daisua	Caimauc	Rotutu		Liurai
Grotu	Babulu		Grotu	Liurai	Tutuluro		Fatukahi
							Clacuc
Aituha	Holarua		Rotutu	Fatukahi			
Umaborloik	Betano		Tutuluro	Caicasa			Bubususu
Fatukalo	Daisua			Bubususu			Fahinehan
	Rotutu			Fahinehan			Babulu
	Tutuluro			Letefoho			Holarua
	Lisuata			Babulu			Betano
	Taitudak			Holarua			Daisua
				Betano			Rotutu
				Daisua			Tutuluro
				Grotu			Dotic
				Rotutu			
				Tutuluro			
				Wadauberek			
				Aituha			

Infrastructure Continued:

<u>Chapels/ Priest's House</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Open Market Space</u>	<u>Communic ation/ Telecomm unication</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Drainage</u>	<u>Rehab Govt. Houses</u>	<u>Bottled Drinking Water.</u>		
Dotik	Dotik	Mahakidan	Matorek	Matorek	Letefoho	Babulu	Letefoho		
Taitudak	Taitudak	Umaberloik	Manumera	Clacuc	Betano		Holarua		
Umaberloik	Aituha	Betano	Lisuata	Fahinehan	Grotu				
Beremana	Beremana	Rotutu	Liurai	Letefoho(School Bus)	Rotutu				
Matorek	Matorek		Clacuc	Letefoho(Air Strip)	Tutuluro				
Mindelo	Aitemua		Letefoho	Babulu (Sea Port)					
Orana	Mindelo			Tutuluro					
Foholau	Orana								
Lisuata	Foholau								
Caicasa	Lisuata								
Holarua	Caimauc								
Daisua	Liurai								
Grotu	Fatucahi								
Rotutu	Clacuc								
Tutuluro	Caicasa								
Aituha	Bubususu								
	Fahinehan								
	Latefoho								
	Holarua								
	Betano								
	Daisua								
	Rotutu								
	Mahaquidan								
	Babulu								

Infrastructure Continued

<u>Women Centres</u>	<u>Sanitation</u>
Dotik	Foholau(Public Toilet)
Mahakidan	Babulu (School Toilet)
Aituha	Holarua (Distribute Toilets and Pipes)
Umaberloik	
Beremana	
Matorek	
Aitemua	
Liurai	
Fatukahi	
Fatukalo	

Education

<u>New</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Furniture</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Teachers'</u>	<u>Adult</u>	<u>Culture,</u>	<u>Students</u>
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Primary School	School Rehab	Schools	and Other School Supplies		Houses	literacy	Sports and Music	Hostel
Dotic	Aitemua	Dotic	Dotic	Dotic	Aituha	Manumera	Dotic	Manumera
Mahakidan	Foholau	Mahakidan	Beremana	Mahakidan	Beremana	Clacuc	Aituha	
Taitudak	Lisuata	Fatukahe (Expansion)	Aitemua	Aituha	Aitemua	Letefoho	Umaborloik	
Aituha	Fatukalo	Fahinehan	Orana	Beremana	Mindelo	Babulu	Beremana	
Beremana	Kaimauc	Letefoho (Rehab)	Lisuata	Mindelo	Manumera	Grotu	Matorec	
Aitemua	Fahinehan	Holarua	Fatukahe	Liurai	Lisuata	Rotutu	Aitemua	
Mindelo	Babulu	Betano	Clacuc	Clacuc	Fatukalo		Mindelo	
Foholau	Holarua	Grotu	Betano	Holarua	Kaimauc		Orana	
Liurai	Grotu	Rotutu	Grotu (Transport)	Betano	Liurai		Maunmera	
Bubususu	Rotutu		Rotutu (Motobyke)	Grotu	Babulu		Foholau	
Betano	Tutuluro			Rotutu	Grotu		Lisuata	
Daisua				Tutuluro	Rotutu		Fatukalo	
Grotu				Aitemua	Tutuluro		Liurai	
Rotutu					Mahaquidan		Fatukahe	
Tutuluro					Dotic		Clacuc	
					Holarua		Caucassa	
							Babulu	
							Holarua	
							Grotu	
							Tutuluro	

Education Continued

Library/Science Laboratory	Out of School Training	Education Store	School Bus
Dotic	Dotic (Languages/Computer)	Manumera	Letefoho
Fatukahe	Fatukahe (Languages and Agriculture)	Betano	
	Holarua (Language and other skills)		
	Daisua (Languages)		
	Tutuluro		
	Babulu		

Patterns of Needs and Priorities – Agriculture Sector and Sucos:

<u>Coffee Machines</u>	<u>Irrigation</u>	<u>Seeds</u>	<u>Farming - Hand Tools also Animal pulling Hoes</u>	<u>Farming Machinery- Tractors</u>	<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Fisheries</u>	
						<u>Fish ponds</u>	<u>Sea Fishing</u>
Beremana	Dotic (Expand Rice cultivation)	Aitemua	Beremana	Wedauberek	Orana	Manumera	
Mindelo	Mahakidan	Mundelo	Aitemua	Dotic	Manumera	Lisuata	
Orana	Wedeuberk	Fatukalo	Mindelo	Taitudak	Fatukalo	Fatukalo	
Manumera	Taitudak	Clacuc	Orana	Fatukalo	Kaimauc	Kaimauc	
Foholau	Umaborloik	Holarua	Manumera	Kaimauc	Liurai	Clacuc	
Lisuata	Fatukahe		Lisuata	Clacuc	Clacuc	Caicassa	
Liurai	Clacuc		Fatukalo	Fahinehan	Babulu	Letefoho	
Clacoc	Fahinehan		Kaimauc	Aituha (include insecticides spraying machines)	Holarua (livestock – Short-term) (Veterinary Doctor – long-term)	Holarua	Betano – - - - Fish Market -Fishing Boat -Training
Fahinehan	Letefoho		Liurai	Letefoho	Daisua		
Letafoho	Babulu		Letefoho	Tutuluro	Grotu		
Babulu	Holarua		Babulu	Betano	Rotutu		
Holarua	Betano		Holarua	Holarua	Tutuluro		
Grotu	Grotu		Daisua				
Rotutu	Tutuluro		Rotutu				
Tutuluro							
Aitemua							

Agriculture Continued:

<u>Forest Protection</u>	<u>Food Processing Machines for Rice, Corn and Coconut</u>	<u>Agriculture Centres</u>	<u>Fencing Against Animals</u>	<u>Coffee Rehabilitation</u>	<u>Cooperatives</u>	<u>Agriculture Extension and Farmers' Training/Study Tours</u>		
Fatukahe	Dotic	Umaborloik	Kaimauc	Clacuc	Alas	Lisuata		
Holarua	Aituha	Betano – (warehouse Rice Drying)		Caicassa (Prices)	Clacuc	Fahinehan		
Rotutu	Liurai	Dotic – (Livestock House)		Fahinehan Letefoho (Coffee Drying)	Holarua	Betano		
Tutuluro	Clacuc				Betano	Daisua		
Dotic (plant trees)	Fahinehan							
	Babulu							
	Betano							

	Daisua							
	Grotu							
	Rotutu							
	Tutuluro							

Health Sector:

New Infrastructure	Rehabilitation of Existing Structures	Additional Health Staff	Staff Housing	Additional Medical Supplies	Ambulance Services	Staff Transport	Community Health Education
Dotic	Dotic	Dotic	Lisuata	Holarua	Clacuc	Betano	Clacuc
Mahakidan	Wedeberek	Aituha	Clacuc	Babulu	Holarua		Daisua
Taitudak	Aituha	Umaborloik	Babulu	Betano	Rotutu		
Mindelo	Umaberloik	Matorek	Holarua	Grotu			
Bubususu	Mindelo	Mindelo	Grotu	Rotutu			
Letefoho	Manumera	Orana	Rotutu	Dotic			
Babulu	Foholau	Manumera	Dotic				
Holarua	Caicassa	Foholau					
Betano	Fahinehan	Bubususu					
Daisua	Babulu	Lisuata					
Tutuluro	Holarua	Clacuc					
Aituha	Grotu	Fahinehan					
Letefoho (Traditional Clinic)	Rotutu	Babulu					
	Tutuluro	Holarua					
	Taitudak	Betano					
		Daisua					
		Grotu					
		Rotutu					
		Tutuluro					

Patterns in other Sectors/Sub Sectors/Programmes

Women Sewing, "tais", Home Management etc.	Reconciliation	Aldeia Shifting	Support to Vulnerable Groups – Widows, Orphans and Disabled Persons	Economic Empowerment and Employment creation/Carpentry/Iron Smith etc.	Tourist Attractions/Centres	Energy Foods for children	
Dotic	Taitudak	Taitudak -	Beremana	Mindelo	Mindelo	Clacuc	
Taitudak			Matorek	Foholau	Fatukahe	Grotu	
Mahakidan (include women in agri.)			Aitemua	Liurai	Clacuc		
Wadeuberek			Mindelo	Letefoho	Betano		
Umaberloik			Orana	Babulu			
Aitemua			Lisuata	Daisua			
Mindelo			Liurai	Grotu			
Orana			Fatukahe	Rotutu			
Manumera			Clacuc	Tutuluro			
Foholau			Caicassa				
Lisuata			Fahinehan				
Fatukalu			Letefoho				
Liurai (Including A computer)			Babulu				
Clacuc			Daisua				
Caicassa			Tutuluro				
Babulu							
Holarua							
Betano							
Daisua							
Grotu							
Tutuluro							

Land and Property

Establishment of Land and Property Systems leading to instituting boundaries and Issuing of Land Documents

Caicassa
 Babulu
 Holarua
 Daisua
 Grotu
 Tutuluro

Part III
Sectors:
Situation Analysis and
Priorities

The Sectors:

Education:

Education was considered to be the First Priority linked to Social Economic Development. Main focus was on Basic Education – at the Primary and Secondary School levels. The main priorities comprised of: improving the school infrastructure, enhancing human resource and providing the necessary education supplies and equipment.

Other needs related to Education were:

- Vocational and post school Training
- Adult education skills development, Literacy and numeracy and life long education

The Situation Analysis of Education in Manufahi:

The district has 49 Primary Schools, 8 Junior and 3 Senior High Schools with a pupil/student population of 12,990 i.e. over one quarter of the total population. The same figures indicate that Manufahi has for the bigger part a young population.

The Status - Schools, children enrolled and teachers.

Sub - District	Number of Schools				Number of Teachers				Number of Students			
	SD	SMP	SMU	Total	SD	SMP	SMU	Total	SD	SMP	SMU	Total
Alas	8	2	-	10	25	13	-	38	1127	254	-	1381
Fatuberliu	10	1	1	12	39	8	7	54	1632	455	-	2087
Same	22	4	2	28	112	48	29	189	5223	2059	-	7282
Turiscaili	9	1	-	10	31	6	-	37	1959	281	-	2240
Total	49	8	3	60	207	75	36	318	9941	3049	-	12,990



Participation of girls is almost the same compared to boys but women are poorly represented in the teaching profession.

Gender Disaggregated Data – Showing total numbers of Female and Male Teachers and students at the different Levels of the School System.

<u>Sub-District</u>	<u>School Grade</u>	<u>Teachers Male</u>	<u>Teachers Female</u>	<u>Total - Teachers</u>	<u>Students Male</u>	<u>Students Female</u>	<u>Total- Students</u>
	Primary Schools (SD)						
Same	23	81	31	112	2564	2532	5096
Alas	8	16	9	25	585	534	1119
Turiscay	9	27	4	31	871	850	1721
Fatuberliu	10	32	10	42	939	943	1882
Total – Pr.Sch.	50	156	54	210	4959	4859	9818
	Junior High Schools - (SMP)						
Same	4	30	18	48	656	706	1362
Alas	2	8	3	11	140	115	255
Turiscay	1	5	2	7	121	152	273
Ftuberliu	1	7	1	8	140	148	288
Total Jun. High Schools	8	50	24	74	1057	1121	2178
	Senior High Schools						
Same	2 (SLTA)	14	4	18	353	302	655
Fatuberliu	1 (SMU)	7	0	7	148	148	296
Total Sen. High Schools	3	21	4	25	501	450	951
Grand Total	61	227	82	309	6517	6430	12947

One of the challenges in the post crisis period was to normalise the basic education system. It is estimated that almost 95% of the schools in the District were destroyed. Despite the devastation, tremendous efforts were made to restore and build back the education system. With the support of East Timorese volunteer teachers at first, UNTAET mechanisms put in place, UNICEF, The World Bank and WFP support to build schools, education in Manufahi is now accessible. With the removal of school fees and uniforms poorer families have been encouraged to enrol their children in schools.

School Rehabilitation Programme:

The programme was mainly implemented by UNICEF under a Re-roofing programme and World Bank under the School Readiness Projects (ESRP). PKF PORBATT rehabilitated two schools. UNICEF and World Bank Programmes were as follows:

Sub-Districts	UNICEF School re-roofing Project - # of Schools	World Bank – ESRP - # of Schools	Total
Alas	6	6	12
Fatuberliu	7	7	13
Same	22	19	42
Turisciai	3	2	5
Total	38	34	72

Pre-school activities: The transition to the first grade in primary school is smoother for the children who had gone through nursery schools. The importance of this phase in the schooling system is recognised at the District level. There are numerous pre-primary schools in the District. Majority of the teachers in those schools are women.

School Mapping exercise has been completed with the support from the Portuguese Government

Education Sector Plan

Objectives:

- Provide access to education for all children of school age.
- Promote a culture of life long learning
- Offer favourable learning and teaching environment to all children.
- Work in partnership with communities and other sectors/institutions and create a network that is committed to offering high quality education that would build the mind, body, and spirit of the child.
- Offer quality education providing high academic standards to every child.

Sub Sector						
	<u>Sub-Districts and Quantities</u>					
<u>Human resource</u>	Alas	Fatuberliu	Tursikai	Same	Same office	Total
Science Teachers in Secondary Schools						
Biology Teachers:	3	3	3	7		16
Mathematics Teachers	3	3	3	11		20
Physics Teachers	3	3	3	6		15
Chemistry Teachers	3	3	3	6		15
<u>Language Teachers</u>						
Portuguese Teachers	3	3	3	11		20
English Teachers	1	1	1	1		4
Humanities/Arts	3	3	3	4		13

Department Support Staff						
Administration Support Staff					8	8
Capacity Building through Teachers' Training – Number of Teachers.						326
Enhancing East Timorese Culture and Traditions/Manufahi District – One Group in each sub-district.	√	√	√	√		4 groups.
Sports Teams – 4 teams in every suco	20	20	44	32		116
Sports Fields per Sub- District Volleyball =-VB Football =FB Basket Ball=BB	FB –2 VB –6 BB-2	FB2 VB6 BB2	FB2 VB6 BB2	VB-16 FB –2 BB4		52
Swimming Pools one for each sub-district						4

Infrastructure						
New Schools or for Rehabilitation						
Primary Schools New–	2	2	2	2	2	8
Rehabilitation of Schools						24
Teacher Housing Rehabilitation						34
Students' Hostel New 2 in every sub-district one for girls and the other for boys	2	2	2	2		8

Furniture for Schools	
Primary Schools	4000
Junior High School	2000
Senior High School	1000
Total Furniture for Schools	7000

Science Laboratories – Selected High Schools.	Total 3
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District Office Support						
Office space – One Building					1 - Same Office	
Office furniture, equipment and machines including a computer.	Photocopying Machine –1 Cupboards - 4 Tables (Arinda) 6 Other tables 20- Computer 1 and accessories Sofa 1 set				√	
Special Education District Fund					√	10,000US Dollars per year.
Transportation for the Education department – vehicle					1	1

Transportation – motor cycles – one for each sub-district	Alas, Fatuberliu, Turiskai & Same		4
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Water Supply to Schools

Water supply to schools	9(Alas)	10(Fat)	10(Turiskai)	17(Same)	46
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Teachers' Offices

Support to Teachers: Office Equipment, computers, Office machines like Photocopiers, furniture etc.	photocopiers	Cupboards	Tables (Arinda)	Teachers' Desks	Sofa Chairs	Computers
	4	64	54	178	11	4

Other						
Storage Facilities – One for each sub-district and one for the District Office.	1	1	1	1	1	5
Information technology for students- Computer Centres starting with 3 Senior High Schools and 3 Junior High Schools and 2 primary schools.						6
Libraries/Documentation Centres						4
Teaching Aids etc.						
Vocational Training School						1

Education Planning – Time Frame:

Needs/Priorities	Quantities	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4
Mathematics Teachers	20	9	5	3	3
Physics Teachers	15	6	5	2	2
Chemistry Teachers	15	6	5	2	2
Biology Teachers	16	9	3	2	2
Portuguese Teachers	20	9	5	3	3
Total Number of Teachers Required	86	39	23	12	12
Administration Support Staff	8	6	1	1	0
Teachers' Training	326	86	80	80	80
Traditional and Cultural Groups –4 each Subdistrict	16	4	4	4	4
Sports Fields 4 in Each village	116	29	29	29	29
New School Construction implement	8	2	2	2	2
School Rehabilitation	24	9	5	5	5
Teachers' Housing	34	10	8	8	8
Students' Hostels	4	2	1	1	0
School Furniture	2000 Units in Size 5	1000	500	250	250
Office Space, Office Equipment, Office Machines	1 Unit	1	0	0	0
Students Uniforms	12,881 sets	12,881	0	0	0
Education Fund	40,000 US\$	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
School Staff Rooms Support with Machines, Computers etc.	21 Schools	10Schs	10Schs	10Schs	10Schs
Computer Centres for Schools	3 (SMAs)	4 (SMPs)	4 (SMPs)	2 (SDs)	2(SDs)
Libraries one District Library and 3 others In the Sub-districts.	0	1	1	1	1

Education Materials Storage facilities	1	2	2	0	0
Extra Curricula Activities:					
Swimming Pools	2	2			

Other Programmes include:

- 1) Linking Schools with communities with the main aim of strengthening communities' participation in the Education system
- 2) Strengthening PTAs with the main aim of enhancing parents' involvement in the management of the school, providing support to teachers in fostering discipline and quality education.

Agriculture:

Agriculture is the engine and the motor for Economic Growth and economic development in Manufahi since most of the citizens are involved in agriculture as a source of livelihood. From Common Country Assessment (CCA), 30% of households reported that their main source of income was 16% rice and coffee, 30% fruits and vegetables and 6% animal husbandry.

The population in Manufahi is mainly engaged in **subsistence** agriculture, which forms the food reservoir and also provides finances and labour for the other sectors within and outside the District. Farming is however done predominantly by small farmers using traditional tools with low potential and small capital.

Other than coffee processing and a cassava-processing factory, Manufahi lacks an agricultural products processing base that enhances the demand for raw materials from the agricultural sector. The District also lacks adequate food processing machines, i.e. milling machines for corn and paddy.

Some of the Crops Grown in Manufahi and the hectares

Rice	8645ha
Coffee	4232ha
Coconut	384ha
	104
Candlenut	
Areca nut	288

Livestock:

Domestic livestock like pigs and chickens are poorly tended and feed on the household and crop residues. Cows, goats, horses and buffaloes graze on wasteland. Access to vaccines started back towards the end of 2000.

Livestock in Manufahi 2000: Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

Cattle		Dairy Cows		Buffalo		Horses		Goats		Sheep		Swine		Local Chickens		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1824	1216	2	3	615		922	516	344	988	1478	27	40	3802	5704	8566	12850
Pedigree Chickens		Ducks														
M	F	M	F													
0	0	705	1058													

LIVESTOCK IN MANUFAHI DISTRICT ON 2001: Source: Agriculture Department Same

No	Kecamatan	Desa	Sapi			Kerbau	kuda	babi	kambi ng	Domb a	Ayam	itik
	Sub district	Village	Cows (DR=Draw master)			Buffalo	Horse	Pig	Goat	Sheep	Chicken	Duck
			Bali	DM	FH							
1	Same	Letefoho	350	0	2	131	75	1242	216	0	670	125
		Holarua	200	0	0	70	134	569	201	0	500	30
		Tutuluro	150	0	0	113	50	568	40	0	600	0
		Babulu	207	0	0	164	65	213	33	0	450	25
		Daisua	300	0	0	214	30	242	387	0	1000	0
		Grotu	171	0	0	323	79	344	105	4	200	0
		Rotutu	135	0	0	104	35	636	200	6	100	0
		Betano	998	0	0	1020	156	1033	0	0	3000	15
		Sub Total	2511	0	2	2139	624	4847	1182	10	6520	195
2	Alas	Mahaquidan	460	0	0	89	47	697	43	3	500	0
		Taitudak	368	0	0	213	32	1282	40	0	400	0
		Aituha	100	0	0	33	60	321	10	0	450	0
		Dotik	200	0	0	40	35	368	25	0	600	50
		Umaberloik	268	0	0	125	20	513	24	4	421	0
		Sub total	1396	0	0	500	194	3181	142	7	2371	50
3	Fatuberliu	Clacuc	937	0	0	937	20	2069	15	0	2320	105
		Fatucahi	342	30	0	176	15	782	25	0	300	81
		Caicasa	490	0	0	131	30	258	86	6	420	30
		Bubususu	152	0	0	59	65	438	175	0	215	0
		Fahinehan	125	0	0	52	61	651	31	0	125	0
		Sub total	2046	30	0	1355	191	4198	332	6	3380	216
4	turiscai	Caimauk	88	0	0	76	62	30	0	9	150	0
		Manumera	70	0		63	80	35	0	30	240	0
		Orana	65	0		16	66	20	4	0	136	0
		Sub total	223	0		155	208	85	4	39	526	0
		TOTAL	61760	30	2	4149	1217	12311	1660	62	12797	461

From an analysis of Agricultural needs and priorities expressed by the People of Manufahi the following were the Planning Objectives:

- Enhanced Food Security in the District
- Increase level of nutritional status within families
- Improve quality of agricultural commodities
- Provide valuable agricultural products for the regional market
- Increase and improve the quality of livestock and fisheries
- Improve the quantity and quality of export commodities like coffee
- Introduce improved technological inputs and machinery. Almost all farmers in the District use traditional technologies to cultivate commercial and food crops. Technologies that relate to the existing farm sizes, ecosystems, soil condition and the local climate
- Effective management of the sector
- Improved food processing by introducing the related processing machines, like milling machines and coconut oil machines.
- Increased productivity in the cultivated areas
- Improved farming practices that have less impact on ecological degradation and that can increase the yield
- Adequate support and extension facilities
- Ample and higher quality of human resource
- Revitalise agriculture for instance resettling farmers who were forced to move out of their traditional villages, allowing them to return and resume their agricultural activities. Reconciliation, allowing returnees to continue with their normal lives and agricultural activities
- Reduce degradation of upland areas because of the traditional land use practices for instance clearing and burning and not using terraces leading to land degradation, soil erosion and loss of fertility
- Erosion control on the upland topographical areas retention of moisture during the dry season
- Long term Forest conservation and rehabilitation programmes,
- Return to customary laws (hukum adat) in enhancing agricultural production and forest conservation
- Enhancing farmers' participation in Policy Formulation, technology selection including seed variety selection. Forming Farmers' Organisations and groups to augment their participation and involvement.
- Attract adequate funding and investment in the sector
- Improved veterinary Services and impact on the growth of the livestock sector, vaccinations, abattoirs, provision of exotic breeds, artificial insemination and prevention of zoonotic diseases.
- Improve the infrastructure and fishing technology in the coastland, expand fishponds, increasing human power and increase the capacity of fishermen.
- Increase production in Tree crops, e.g. coconuts and coffee as part of agro-forestry programme.
- Increase the production of coffee: - N.B. Manufahi is among the 3 major coffee producing Districts in the country
- Raising of beef cattle in the lowlands

- Enhance small-scale village processing of agricultural products e.g. cassava-processing factory.
- Credit incentives for agri-business

Short to Long Term Plan for the Agriculture Unit – Manufahi

	Programme Activities	Goals	Time Frame		
			Short term	mid .	Long.
1	<u>Cropping Systems</u>				
1.	Identification and reorganisation of Farmers' Groups with support from extension staff.	Enhance implementation of projects through Farmers Groups	√		
2	Farmers' Education Programme	Augment Farmers' knowledge and skills	√		
3.	Establish two seed centres one for the high land and the other for the lowland	Improve yield and crop production, Control seeds being introduced into the district and improve farmers' knowledge and skills on seed variety selection.	√		
4.	Re-establish Agriculture Centres in Betano, Bubususu, Fatuberliu and Turiscaï	Provide support to Agricultural services at the different levels in the District by providing needed information and the needed technology.	√		√
5	Putting into use fallow land available near the Coast Land from Betano to Fatuberliu.	Increased agricultural production that would that would increase the flow of cash in the rural economy.	√		
6	Credit for farmers that is easy to access with low interest rates	Providing capital for progressive farmers	√		
7	Promote the establishment of Agricultural Cooperatives	Strengthen farmers' voice in pricing mechanisms and increase their capacity to increase production, conduct agricultural business and general farm management.	√		
8	Promote use of animal and compost manure	Preserve natural nutrients in the soil and the production of organic foods and higher yields	√	√	
9.	Establish Agricultural Mechanical Workshop	Maintenance of Agricultural machinery and equipment			√
10	Farming tools and two unit warehouse	Appropriate storage and management of Agricultural supplies, materials and equipment			√
11	Farmers' practical training and study tours to neighbouring countries	Stimulate farmers' potential to advance, to incorporate advance farming methods and technologies	√	√	
12	Publish an information book on Agriculture in Manufahi	Information dissemination and fill up a gap on lack of agricultural data and farmers' statistics.			√
13	Rehabilitation of coffee plants	Improve quality of coffee and stimulate coffee production	√	√	

14	Coffee Pulping Factory and Coffee drying facilities	Improve quality of coffee			
15	Agricultural Laboratory to consist of Materials, supplies and equipment for testing agricultural land	Accuracy on soil types etc leading to accurate information provided to farmers and agricultural experts.		√	
16	Human Resource enhancement and increased capacity through continuous training.	Improved Efficiency		√	

II	Fisheries				
1.	Identification and re-organisation of Fish Farmers and Fishermen's groups	Establishing the situation analysis of the fishing industry after the crisis	√		
2	Practical and theoretical training on freshwater fishery (Aquaculture) and fishing gear technology	To prepare skilled local fisheries technicians who would support Programmes on Aquaculture and marine capture fisheries.			√
3	Credit scheme that would stimulate the private sector in fisheries	Provide support infrastructure for a programme in aquaculture and marine capture fisheries.		√	
4	Small business credit scheme for fishermen	Enable small scale fishermen acquire the necessary fishing gear and equipment	√		
5.	Establish Laws and Regulations on Fisheries	Protection of the natural resources	√		
6.	Survey on the Fisheries	Provide up-to-date information required for planning and Development of the Fishing Industry	√		
7	Establish efficient Fisheries Government Unit in the District with adequate number of staff.	Prepare the Civil Service in carrying out the Government responsibilities for the Fisheries Sector		√	
8.	Introduce seeds and fishes to natural water catchments and lagoons.	Increase fishing areas.	√		
9.	Provide fishing boats, cooling systems and fishing gear to fishermen.	Increase the availability of fish for consumption and expand the fish market	√		
10	Total Rehabilitation of the Same fishponds and provide the needed freshwater fish seed for multiplication and for Distribution to fishponds in Manufahi and Other Districts.	Expand the cold water and inland Fishing Industry in Manufahi and other Districts.		√	

III	Livestock				
1	Supply animal and fowl vaccinations, cattle dips and medications.	Disease prevention and treatment	√		
2.	Livestock Office, abattoir and animal laboratory	Establish Livestock support Services	√		
3	Animal census	Information provided on the actual situation on the ground as it relates to Livestock.	√		
4.	Enhance Human Resource: Increase the number of Livestock staff	Successful implementation of Government and community Programmes		√	
5.	Regulation on slaughtering animals, and selling. Taxation system.	Prevention of zoonotic diseases and generating income for the government	√		
6.	Cattle Breeding and artificial insemination centre	Unfolding of exotic breeds, distribution, research and training		√	
7.	Increase the total population of buffaloes by initially distributing the animals to poor farmers.	Provide direct support to Rice Production because buffaloes are used to plough the land and increase the sources of animal protein.	√		

IV	Irrigation				
1	Repair Dam - Karaulun Irrigation Scheme	Repair broken floor and regulator for the intake	√		
2	Building of Lafaek Hasan and We-Ulun Irrigation schemes	Enhance the production of irrigated rice	√		
3.	Identification of potential water sources and irrigated land.	Appropriate dam building	√		
4.	Build Permanent structures at all Irrigation Water Sources. Priority – Betano Irrigation Scheme.	Good Water Management for Irrigation		√	
5.	Increase human resource strength and capacity.	Increased Efficiency in Irrigation Management.	√		

V	Forestry				
1	Enforcement of Regulation on Forestry	Protection of Forest – mainly from forest fires	√		
2	Community mobilisation on the application of the regulation to prevent tree cutting	Sustain Forest Systems	√		
3	Forest survey including classification of Forests, flora and fauna.	Provide Information for researches and planners and development activists.	√		
4	Establish a land conservation Scheme	Protect water sources, reduce soil erosion and Maintain natural soil nutrients			√
5.	Farmers' Training and study tours to other Districts and neighbouring	To promote community ownership and responsibility for a sustainable development		√	

	countries				
6	Human Resource and Institutional Strengthening: Additional Staff, establishing a Forestry Station in Manufahi and Office for the Unit.	Strengthen the support Services for the Forestry Sector in the District	√		
7	Agro-forestry promotion.	Establish Integrated agricultural and forestry programmes that are environmental friendly			√

Health Sector

Nationally, from a WHO report major threats to health are:

- Contaminated water
- Poor sanitation
- Poor nutrition
- Lifestyles
- Poor health related knowledge
- Poor Health services

Based on the above and expressed needs by communities, the main **objectives** of the Health Development Plan were:

- High quality Service delivery
- Essential Hospital/medical care
- High priority services e.g. T.B Control
- Preventive health – immunization, primary health care, good health practices and advocacy programmes
- Staff support, recruitment of additional staff, staff housing and capacity building.
- Rehabilitation, rebuilding and equipping health centres
- Information/communication programme that would disseminate health messages. .
- Medical Community outreach programmes to reduce the walking distance that people seeking medical attention have to cover
- Promote community based nutrition, hygiene and sanitation programmes with the aim of reducing mortality and morbidity attributed to poor health knowledge, malnutrition and unhealthy life styles.

Health:

Health Facilities in Manufahi:

Health Facility	How many	Where
Community health Centre With beds(10) –Level 3	1	Same/Letefoho
Community Health Centre Without beds - level 2	3	- Alas Town- Mahaquidan - Turiscaï - Caimauc
		- --Rotuto - Grotu - Holarua /Datina - Tutuluro - Daisua/Sipangtiga - Betano - Liurai- Turiscaï - Feriksare
Health Posts – level 1	10	- Besusu - Fahinehan
		- Beikala - Permuda Tani - Selihassan - Dotic - Caicassa
Mobile Clinics	7	- Letefoho - Holarua

The District also has traditional medicine practices ongoing, some of which filled up an essential gap during the crisis. The Catholic nuns run one traditional medicine clinic in Same, whereby they grow the plants, process and dispense.

Improving Health Services in Manufahi.

<u>Suco/Location</u>	<u>Requirements- Health Posts and Level</u>	<u>Other Programmes</u>	<u>Human Resource Needs</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>	
				Short- Term	Long - Term
Alas Kota	Health Centre	Rehabilitate House for Paramedics - 5 Units Rehab Doctor's House – 2 Units.	Nursing Assistant 1 Nurse Manager – 1 Nurse/Midwife 1 Senior Nurse/Mid 2 Total - 5	√	
Mahaquidan/Alas	Health Centre		<u>Additional Nurses 2</u>	√	
Umaberloik/Besusu Alas Sub-District	Rehab Health Post		Paramedic Staff 1	√	
Dotic Alas	Health Post	Transportation for one Staff member.	Paramedics 2	√	
Taitudak/Feriksare Alas	Health Post	Transportation for one Staff member.	Nurse Midwife - 1	√	
Bandera New Village - Alas	Health Post	Transportation	Paramedics 2		√
Weberek Alas	Health Post	Transportation for one Staff member.	Paramedic - 1	√	
Wellaluhu - Fatuberliu	Health Centre with beds.	Rehab House for Nurse 5 Rehabilitate Doctor's House -2	Nurse/mid – 1 Nursing Ass. 1 Senior Nurse/mid –2 Nurse/manager – 1 <u>Total -5</u>	√	
Clacuc - Fatuberliu	Health Post		Nurses - 2	√	
Fahinehan – Fatuberliu.	Rehabilitate Health Post		Nurse/Midwife - 2	√	
Caicassa – Fatuberliu	Health Post		Nurses - 2	√	
Bubususu – Fauberliu.	Health Post		Nurses - 2	√	
Same Kota –.		Training for Nurses Training Traditional Medicine Practitioners.		√	
Seli-Hasan - Same	Health Post		New Paramedics - 2	√	

			Cleaner – 1 Cook – 1 Nursing Ass. – 1 Nurse/Midwife – 11 Senior/Nurse/Mid – 6 Nurse/manager – 1 Total = 21	√	√
Babulu – Same.	Health Centre				
Betano - Same	Rehab Health Post	Transportation.	Nurse/Midwife - 2	√	
Manico - Same	Health Post		Paramedics - 2	√	
Ailuli/Letefoho - Same	Health Post		Paramedics - 2	√	
Daisua/Simpangtiga - Same	Rehab Health Post		Nurse/Midwife - 1	√	
Grotu - Same	Health Post		Nurse/Midwife - 1	√	
Holarua/Datina – Same				√	
	Health Post		Nurse/Midwife - 1		
Rotuto - Same	Rehab Health Post		Nurse/Midwife - 1		
Caimauc - Turiscai	Community Health Centre		Nursing Ass – 1 Nurse/midwife – 1 Senior Nurse/Mid- 2 Nurse Manager – 1 Total = 5	√	
Liurai - Turiscai	Rehab Health Post		Nurse/Mid - 2	√	
Mindelo - Turiscai	Health Post	Transportation	Paramedics - 2		√
Foholau - Turiscai	Health Post	Transportation	Paramedics - 2	√	
Fatukalo - Turiscai	Health Post	Transportation	Paramedics - 2	√	
Lesuata - Turiscai	Health Post		Paramedics - 2	√	

District Health Services Office	<p>Human Resource: Senior Lab. Technician – 1 DPHO-NE – 1 DPHO – TB – 1 Senior Dental Nurse – 1 Dept. Head – 1 Head District HS – 1 Driver - 1 Total = 7</p> <p>Communication Radio communication Network for all the Health Posts and Health Centres for efficient contacts within Manufahi District</p> <p>Health Education, Information Communication Integrated Programme delivering Health messages in collaboration with other actors like Water and Sanitation, Education and Women.</p>	<p>Time Frame:</p> <p>Short to Medium Term.</p>
		<p>Short to medium term Programme</p>

Other Issues for the future Plans:

Health Education Programme focusing on:
Preventive Health

- Maternal Health

- Immunization
- Health hygiene
- Nutrition Education campaign
- Women's Reproductive Health
- Community participation and primary health care.

Infrastructure:

- The physical infrastructure in the District during September 1999 suffered massive destruction in Manufahi. In some villages almost all houses and public buildings were totally destroyed. Nationally between 60% and 80% of the infrastructure was destroyed during September 1999 Political Crisis and the same would apply to Manufahi. Some Personal vehicles were also destroyed
- Houses made unlivable during the violent crisis: 1,271
- Houses Fully rehabilitated ---2%
- Houses Partially rehabilitated ----76% (Source – Poverty Survey)

Roads:

The situation of the road Dili/Same worsened during 2000 and part of 2001 due to heavy rains. The use of UN helicopters to Alas and the existence of landslides on the road to Turiskai during the rainy season in 2000 and 2001 underline the appalling condition of some of the roads in the District. Bad roads do not invite private transport investors. Roads to two sub-districts Alas and Turiskai remained in bad condition and there is lack of Public Transport facilities to the two destinations. Some Sucos situated up on the mountain and hilly slopes are not accessible by road through out the year because of the difficult terrain roads have not been opened, bridges broken or not yet built and sometimes roads have been neglected. A lot of human movement in the District is done by walking many hours to access the markets, to go to school, to receive salaries, to go to church and to access medical services. Existing Village Roads and bridges have deteriorated because of lack of maintenance and the expressed needs by almost every Suco during the community consultations draw attention to the priority.

Roads enhance the accessibility to district growth centres i.e., from the *aldeias* to aldeias, the *sucos* and sub-districts to Same town (the District Major Growth Centre) and from the District to other Districts to promote inter regional trade. It is not an emphasis to say that roads are directly linked to the agricultural development in the District and to the other sectors in effecting viable integrated rural development in the District.

The Transitional Administration has demonstrated the importance of roads in the Development of the Districts by opening up windows of supports to rectify the situation. Reconstruction work on the main truck roads and some other major roads had since commenced.

Major road works that started in 2001 and spilling over into 2002 are mainly funded through the Trust Fund of East Timor. The projects are as follows;

- 1) Aituto to Same Road: The scope of the work include mainly; gravel weary course, gabions, grated stone pitched drains, pipe culverts and asphaltting
- 2) Daisua to Cassa/Ainaro: Building a gravel weary course, gabions and grated stone pitched drains, pipe culverts and retaining walls etc.
- 3) Turisca Road: Drains repair, gabions, gravelling etc.

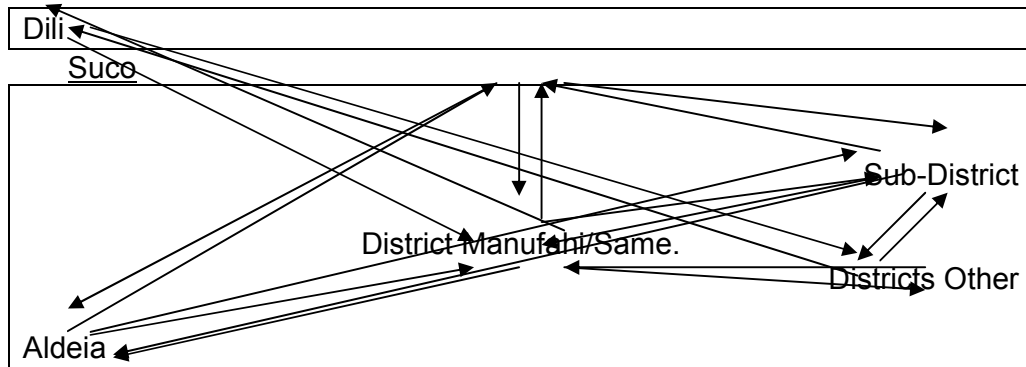
- 4) Alas Road: Graveling, preventing flooding on the road, pipe culverts etc. Contractor had since terminated the contract because of non-profitability. It is imperative to mention that the kind of soil in Alas calls for bituminous work on the road.
 - 5) TFET - Community Based Labour Contracts that have injected cash in US \$ into the communities and involving Local Village Leadership and the citizens to carry out road maintenance work.
- Ongoing Community Road Construction road included:
- a) bituminous work on Aituto Same Road,
 - b) routine maintenance on Aituto/Same/Betano Road and Betano/Natarbora and Daisua/Cassa roads.
- 6) Shoulder Construction and Drainage works in Same town. Scope of work is comprised of concrete pavement on shoulder and repair of existing concrete drains.
 - 7) Daisua/Hatoudo Road: Repair of grated stone pitched drains.
 - 8) Same Town: Drainage works within the main road of Same
 - 9) Routine maintenance on various roads around the District. Local labourers are drawn from each Aldeia to clear the vegetation and drainage.

Some projects to repair and sometimes to open new village roads have been supported through CEP and donors like US Aid. Communities are provided with building materials and are expected to use community voluntary labour to implement the projects. The shortfall has been lack of technical backstopping where it was needed. There is a gap in the availability of the human resource and the needed expertise in the District (within ETPA or elsewhere) with the departure of some of those in the management of infrastructure and public works during 1999.

WFP has also made contributions to road reconstruction through Food for Work.

Other than enhancing transportation and communication, road repair has created employment for a considerable number of men in the District. One woman is attached to the Regional Infrastructure Office. Besides, the road projects inject cash money into the families, promote community involvement in road construction and maintenance and revive community self-help spirit where cash is not the mode of payment.

Accessibility to villages and sub-villages, District Growth centres and between Districts



List of Sucos and needs/priorities in the Road Sector

New Roads	Road Rehabilitation	Bridges
Dotic	Mahakidan	Aitemua
Taitudak	Wedeberek	Orana
Beremana	Dotic	Fatucalu
Matorek	Taitudak	Caimauc
Foholau	Umaberloik	Fatucahi
Kaimauc	Aitemua	Caicasa
Liurai	Mindelo	Bubususu
Clacuc	Orana	Fahenihan
Caicassa	Fatukahi	Letefoho
Bubususu	Clacuc	Babulu
Fahinehan	Bubususu	Holarua
Babulu	Fahinehan	Betano
Holarua	Letefoho	Daisua
Grotu	Babulu	Grotu
Besusu	Holarua	Rotutu
Aituha	Betano	Tutuluro
Umaborloik	Daisua	
Fatukalo	Rotutu	
Daisua	Tutuluro	
	Lisuata	
	Taitudak	

Electricity

Existing Electricity generators are aging and besides some were vandalized and/or burnt during the crisis of September 1999. Efforts have been made to restore partial electricity services for a few hours each week in Same, Alas, Walleluhu and Turscai. These centers are supplied with electricity each night sometimes each other night for four-five hours. Otherwise the greater part of the District remains without electricity power. Out of 128 sub-villages in the District only 18 are supplied with electricity (source – Poverty Survey 2000).

Present Status:

Power Station (with diesel generators)	Total output kw.	Available capacity	Hours of operation Daily	Energy Generated Daily - kw	Destroyed/ Operational
Same	300	30%	4-5 -	750	2 Generators, completely burnt 1 Generator partially vandalised 2 Generators Operational
Betano	50	0%	0	0	Totally Destroyed
Alas	50	50%	5	200	Partially Destroyed and aging
Fatuberliu	50	50%	5	200	Partially Destroyed and aging
Turiscail	50	50%	5	200	Machines aging and lack spare parts

Sub-Sector Plan

The main thrust is to replace the aging generators in the coming 3 years. Main aim is to provide electricity in the sub-district growth centers for at least 6-12 hours daily. Cost recovery prospects in the future have been explained to the people. After the three years, expansion programmes should follow as per priorities expressed by the communities.

It is imperative to note however that a good number of Sucos included solar panels in their village plans, a survey and cost analysis of a solar energy programme could be done at the time Electricity user analysis is being carried out.

1. Electricity User Analysis, Solar System Applications and Cost Recovery Scrutiny. – Short-term

2. Replacing aging Generators		
Power Station	Total Capacity – Kw.	
Same	300	Yr 1
Betano	50	Yr.1
Alas	50	Yr2
Fatuberliu	50	Yr2
Turiscail	50	Yr3

3. Expanding Electricity Supply

Location	Capacity Kw	Time frame
Wedeberek	50	Year 3
Besusu	50	Year 4
Dotic	50	Year 4
Fahenihan	50	Year 5
Beremana	50	Year 5
Fatukahe	50	Year 5
Liurai	50	Year 5
Introducing Solar System		Years 2-5

Expressed Electricity needs and Priorities by Sucos

Electricity Supply -Generators	Solar System
Dotik	Beremana
Aituha	Matorek
Umaberloik	Mindelo
Aitemua	Orana
Fatukahi	Foholau
Clacuc	Lisuata
Fahinehan	Liurai
Letefoho	Caicasa
Babulu	Rotutu
Holarua	
Betano	
Daisua	
Rotutu	
Tutuluro	

Water Supply:

Facts: (Source – Poverty Survey)

Out of 128 Sub-villages;

- with pipe water to the house ---3
- with water pipes to public places ----35
- with public pump -----4

During the crisis in September 1999 water systems in Manufahi were also affected adversely. The department of Water Supply and Sanitation Services in Dili is supporting the reconstruction of water supply systems in Same town only. Action Contre la Feme (ACF) a French NGO with funding from the EU has implemented a project to supply water to primary schools in Turiscaí and Same Sub-districts. A greater percentage of rural water supply systems still need re-establishment, repair and maintenance. A larger part of the population relies on traditional water systems - rivers, streams and shallow wells.

In the upland areas water supply systems would depend on the larger part on gravity as water can flow from higher to lower grounds while in the lowlands wells have to be dug and sometimes water pumps to bring water to the surface.

Manufahi had one the poorest water supply system during Indonesia times – with only 38% of the population accessing potable water. Even in Same, the supply is inadequate and mostly during the dry season. The quality of the water is poor for drinking. It is not known whether water for drinking in the homes is boiled; however UNICEF surveys of 2000 nationally indicated that most rural communities do not boil their drinking water. Sanitation campaign remains very low. There is no system on solid and liquid waste disposal as yet where there is high concentration of people.

Ownership of Community water systems is minimal, communities attitude could still be that the operation and maintenance of water systems is not in the hands of the community but the Government. Very few villages would have water Development Committees

The challenges ahead include:

- A comprehensive analysis starting from the needs and priorities expressed by the communities to establish the Water Supply Map and developing a comprehensive water and Sanitation Programmes and Projects for Manufahi to be shared among possible donors.
- Issues of community involvement and participation in Water and Sanitation Planning and implementation.
- Gender issues in Water and sanitation
- Coordination of donor funded activities
- Resource constraints
- Poor levels of sanitation and hygiene

- Water needs and Priorities with peoples' expectations that the government would provide the needed water supply systems.

Water Supply needs - Suco
Dotik
Mahakidan
Taitudak
Umaberloik
Beremana
Matorek
Aitemua
Mindelo
Orana
Manumera
Lisuata
Fatucalo
Caimauc
Liurai
Fatukahi
Caicasa
Bubususu
Fahinehan
Letefoho
Babulu
Holarua
Betano
Daisua
Grotu
Rotutu
Tutuluro
Wedauberek
Aituha

Public Works - Manufahi District Development Plan

	Programme area	Volume/ Duration	Location	Time Frame	Goals	Programme Source
1	District Support Office, Furniture and Equipment	One Unit	Same	Short-term	PW – Staff members Enhance PW Efficiency in Manufahi	New – from PW
2	Staff recruitment	5 persons	Same	Short-term	PW Unit – increase capacity	New from PW
3	Transportation/Motor cycle	2	Same	Short-term	PW _ Unit- increase5	New -PW
4	Training – on the job for Administration and technical staff	6 months	Same/Dili/ or Abroad	Short-term	Enhance skills of staff	New-PW
5	Rehabilitation of all Government Buildings that were destroyed during the crisis in Sept. 1999.	18 Units	Same	Sort-Mid-term	Put govt. houses into better use and increased space.	New - PW
6	Rehabilitation of Post Office Building	1 Unit	Same	Short-Midterm	Easy Communication	New- PW
7	Rehabilitation of Telecommunication Station	1 Unit	Same	Short-Midterm	Enhance Communication	New- District Administration.8
8	Rehabilitation of District Administrator Residence and Offices(Now PKF Camp).	10 Units	Same	Short-Midterm	Location also good for tourist attraction.	New- District Administration
9	Rehabilitation of Old Market	1 Unit	Same	Short-Midterm	Community Utility.	New- District Administration
10	Road, Drainage and construction Machinery and Equipment, bulldozer, loader, truck	3	Manufahi	Mid-Long-term	Sustain PW activities and enhance quick response.	New - PW
11	Road rehabilitation in Villages, Sub-district and District with drainage, retaining walls and maintenance	160km	Same, Alas Fatuberliu Turisca	Mid and Long Term	Enhance the Integrated Development For the District.	From Communities
12	New Road from villages to village To Sub-districts and District	90km	All Sub-districts	Mid - long term	“do”	From Communities
13	Rehabilitation of Sub-district Offices	4 Units	4 Sub-Districts	Short-Midterm	Space for Sub-District Administration	From – Sub-District Coordinators
14	Rehabilitation of Drainage	6,500metres	4 sub-districts	Short-Midterm	Minimize Flooding	District Admin.
15	Building Housing Materials for The Population	1,000 Units	4 Sub-Districts	Midterm	Improve Housing Conditions	From Communities.
16	Rehabilitation Of Community Centres	4 Units	4 Sub-Districts	Short-Midterm	Community Utility	From Communities
17	Rehabilitation of Open Market	1 Unit	Alas Kota	Short-Term	Augment Community Economic Activities.	From Alas Community
18	New Building for Open Market	1 Unit	Wedauberek	Short-Midterm	“do”	From Community

			Alas			
19	Government Rest House (Poujada)	1 Unit	Turiscai	Long-term	Government visitors, accommodation and tourists.	From Community
20	Retaining Wall (<i>bronjong</i>) on Clere River	300 metres	Fatuberliu	Mid –Long Term	Prevent river flooding	From Community
21	Permanent Bridges – each 11 metres. The Bridges existed before but have been washed away by heavy river currents.	3 Bridges	Fatuberliu – Weleti	mid – long-term	Enhance movement of people and agricultural products for enhancement of economic, social and political Development.	Community
22	Retaining Wall on River Bank (<i>bronjong</i>)	160m	Alas	mid-term	To control flooding affecting Government Buildings and Community	From Community and Sub-District Coordinatc
23	Retaining wall	50m	Turiscai	mid-term	To protect sports field in Turiscai	From the community
24	Construction of vending Kiosks	30 units	Same	Short-midterm	Provide decent Vending space for enhanced economic empowerment activities and income generation.	From community
25	Permanent Bridge	17 Bridges	4 Sub-Districts	Mid-Long-term	Improve Communication and Transportation and expand agricultural marketing between communities-	From Communities
26	(Town Planning) Expand Same Kota (Town) boundaries	By 1.5 km	Holarua and Same	Mid-Long-term	Reduce congestion	From PW.
27.	Bridge over Sahe River	250m	Clacuc Fatuberliu	Mid-long-term	Improve Communication and Transportation between Manatuto and Manufahi i.e. Central and Eastern part of the Country,	From PW

Land and Property:

Overview:

Land and Property activities have been mainly concentrated in Same, Wellaluhu, Alas and Turiskai, the semi-urban centres that have Public Buildings and other properties. Some areas were subjected to official registration before the crisis. Public consultation was effected and public buildings have been identified and labelled.

Otherwise most of the land in Manufahi is typically rural and agricultural and mostly under the customary customs and regulations. Attempts have been made to settle disputes as they occurred despite the absence of the appropriate legislation. Communities however were aware that clarity on Land and Property issues had to wait for the appropriate laws and regulations to be put in place.

Land and Property – Development Plan

Priorities	Time Frame
Rehabilitation – land and Property Office Building destroyed during the crisis	Shortterm
First Priority: As soon as instructions are made available from the National Level, effect survey and start re-issuing land titles for the whole District. Need to establish village boundaries in all the sub-districts.	Short to long-term.
Human Resource: Recruitment of additional staff with the necessary skills taking into consideration the sensitivity of the land and property issues	Short term
Information dissemination	Short-term

Economic Development

The damage on infrastructure, basic services and the displacement of people had an impact on the economic lives of the people in the district. While roads, schools, basic health services etc are being reconstructed and agriculture going to normalcy, the main challenge is for East Timorese to increase their sustainable livelihood and self-sustaining activities. The poor continue to develop different livelihood systems that would enable them reduce the levels of vulnerability rather than taking risks to maximise income. Families for instance would sell coffee and other cash crops and also keep pigs, chickens, grow vegetables etc. with the main aim of generating cash to buy household necessities like cooking oil, soap, cloth etc. other sources of cash income include petty trade of fruits, palm wood for building houses, palm wine, fire wood and hand woven cloths - “tais”. Rural livelihood is also reliant on incomes from civil servants. These incomes provide small capital to establish small kiosks in the Sub-district growth centres.

Despite the political unrest, trade and small businesses in Manufahi have also continued –including retailers, construction and transport businesses and co-existing in an atmosphere of low purchasing power Those in the medium scale trade doing bigger business for instance in import export between East Timor and Indonesia are not many and many times than not are not of East Timorese origin. Market Building in Same town has been renovated creating better market opportunities for vendors.

Formal employment has been greatly reduces by lack of expanded government sector jobs. Income generating possibilities are few and slowly picking up.

Women’s in the District like in other countries are affected most by poverty and the crisis. The percentage of Female headed households could be on higher side because many lost their husbands during the long time of political instability. The involvement of women in income generation activities, farming

and selling of agricultural products, small businesses and vending in the markets are among the different ways of coping with poverty. During the community meetings, many Sucos identified women' projects to be part of the long term plan. The shortfall was that the main activities recognized were sewing, embroidery, hand woven "tais" and handicraft, activities that are many times not profitable undertakings because of lack of markets for the end products. Other economic empowerment and employment creation activities identified were, ironsmith and carpentry activities.

Suco identification of Women and other Economic Activities

Women Centres	Women Sewing, "tais", Home Management etc.	Economic Empowerment and Employment creation/Carpentry/Iron Smith etc.
Dotik	Dotic	Mindelo
Mahakidan	Taitudak	Foholau
Aituha	Mahakidan	Liurai
Umaberloik	Wadeuberek	Letefoho
Beremana	Umaberloik	Babulu
Matorek	Aitemua	Daisua
Aitemua	Mindelo	Grotu
Liurai	Orana	Rotutu
Fatukahi	Manumera	Tutuluro
	Foholau	
	Lisuata	
	Fatukalu	
	Liurai (Including a computer)	
	Clacuc	
	Caicassa	
	Babulu	
	Holarua	
	Betano	
	Daisua	
	Grotu	
	Tutuluro	

Credit Schemes:

- Much of the second of Phase of the Community Empowerment Project (CEP) went towards Credit support – over 75%.
- Credit under SEP1 and implemented by BNU Bank benefited less than ten business people in Manufahi. Support was provided in the Establishment of small shops/kiosks and the Transportation sector. SEP also implemented business management and bookkeeping training.

Informal Sector – Plan

Needs/Programmes	Objectives	Time Frame	
		Short-term	Medium-term
Vocational Training for small and Medium size enterprises- targeting; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Iron smiths - Mechanics - Seamstresses and tailors - Carpenters - Arts and craft – women and men - Home based hand woven “tais” - Market vendors - Transportation - Photography 	Sharpening the skills in the different areas of speciality.	√	
Forming of Groups – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group formation and Group management Training. 	Opening points of entry for other Projects including credit And revolving loan fund schemes.	√	
Business Management training in addition incorporating – legal aspects of businesses, Import/export.	Building-on and strengthening the Existing business skills and Knowledge.	√	
Providing Credit and Revolving loan funds Targeting women.	Providing much needed seed capital.	√	
Encouraging the adoption of new trades targeting Out of school youths, potential groups and Individuals and marginalised groups.	Expanding the enterprise horizon.		√

Capacity Building

Level	Plan/Objective	Time Frame	
District Human Resource	On the job Training Programmes for the civil servants and local leadership in the District. Computer Training. Establishing centres for out of school youths and Women. Informal Training and Establishing a District Academy/Community continuous learning (lifelong Learning) Institute. One of the areas of emphasis would be Secretarial and Management Courses New Programme – Location – Betano - Same-	Short to Medium Term	
Institutional Building	Training and workshops to support the design and operation of the different units of the ETPA in Manufahi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - adequate office space, office equipment and machinery and transportation and - systems that allow horizontal communication with the population 	Short-term	
Sustainable Development	Advocacy Programmes on Environmental Sustainability, community out-reach programmes on different themes that target peoples’ living and coping Mechanisms.	Short to Long term	

Community Development and Empowerment

Facets/Phases	Objectives	Time frame	
		Short-term	Long-term

Organising village communities as per national policies and legislation.	Establish local Democratic Structure and leadership	√	
Promotion of the establishment of community Planning and Development groups.	Organised communities for Participatory Development Planning and Project Implementation.	√	
Promotion of Self-help Groups and Cooperatives.	Revive self-help and self-reliance spirit.	√	
Civil Society Organisations/Societies.	Providing support to Youth and Women's Organisations. Capacity building to promote necessary skills and leadership.		
Establishing an Integrated community Development Extension Programme and the related Institutional capacity.	A unit and cadre of Community Development activists to provide the needed support to integrated rural and Community development. Population Stabilisation.	√	
Survey of vulnerable groups and individuals.	Establishing the extent of vulnerability in the population for more effective poverty alleviation and other programmes.	√	

Part IV
Manufahi District Development Plan
Summary Of Priorities Per Sector

Education Sector

		Sector Priorities		
Education Budget Area/Item	Needs as Expressed by Sucos	Priorities Total over 4 years	Year 1 First Priority	Category
New Primary Schools	15 Sucos	8 Schools	2 Schools	Buildings/Infrastructure
School Rehabilitation	12 Sucos	24 Schools	9 Schools	"
Teachers' Houses	16 Sucos	34 Units	10 Units	"
Students' Hostels	1 Suco	4 Units	2 Units	"
Office Space	-	1 Unit	1 Unit	"
Teachers - Additional	13 Sucos	86	39 teachers	Human Resource
Teachers Training – Upgrading	Mentioned but not recorded per Suco	326 Teachers	86 Teachers	Human Resource
Education Department Administration Staff	N/A	8	6 Admin Staff	Human Resource
School furniture	8 Sucos	2,000 Units	1,000 Units	School Supplies
Students' Uniform	-	12,881 sets	12,881 Sets	School Supplies
District Education Fund	-	40,000 US\$	10,000 US\$ per year	Recurrent/Imprests
Sports Fields	20 Sucos	116 Sports Grounds and 1 Swimming pool.	29 Sports Fields and one Swimming Pool.	School Infrastructure
Staff room improvement - computes and other Office Machines.	-	21 Schools	10 Schools	School Supplies
Computer Centres for Schools.	-	15 Schools	3 SMAs.	School Supplies
Libraries	2 Sucos	4 Libraries	1 Library	School Infrastructure
Storage Facilities	2 Sucos	4 Warehouses	2 Warehouses	School Infrastructure

Agriculture:

I Crop Production

<u>Agricultural Area/Sub-Sector.</u>	<u>Needs Expressed by Villages</u>	<u>Sector Priority Total</u>	<u>Year 1/First Priority</u>	<u>Category</u>
Seeds	5 Villages	2 Seed Centres one upland and the other for lowland.	1 Seed Centre	Crop Production
Agricultural Demonstration Centres	3 Villages	4 One each in Betano, Bubususu, Fatuberliu, Turiscaï.	1 in Betano.	Crop Production
Re-establish Farmers' Groups	-	All 29 Sucos	2 subdistricts Group Management Trainer – to train farmers and Trainers for two years.	Crop Production
Agriculture Extension Staff to implement Farmers' Education that would include, promotion of use of manure, establishing cooperatives, use of fallow land and other cropping systems.	4 Sucos	All 29 Sucos	1 Extension staff for each subdistrict	Crop Production
Credit	-	Whole District	Seed Capital/Revolving Loan fund - 35,000 US\$.	Crop Production
Agricultural Machinery Mechanical Workshop	-	Whole District –.	1 in Betano centre with cost recovery programme attached.	Crop Production
Farmers' Study Tour and Practical training	-	Whole District	2 Groups of 15-20 Farmers from 2 Sub-districts.	Crop Production
Farming tools and ware house	12 Sucos	Whole District	1 ware house and 4,000 (assorted tools)	Crop Production
Collecting information on Agriculture in Manufahi	-	Whole District	Small Publications/Print outs.	Crop Production
Rehabilitation of Coffee Plants and provision of coffee grinding machines	21 – (coffee machines and coffee rehabilitation)	Coffee Growing villages	10 Coffee machines and rehabilitate coffee drying spaces.	Crop Production
Agriculture Laboratory	-	1 Unit	Preparatory – Agricultural Experts identifying the details	Crop Production
Staff Training	-	1 staff member on post and 4 new extensionists.	5 Staff members	Crop Production

II Fisheries

Agricultural Area/Sub-Sector.	Needs Expressed by Villages	Sector Priority Total	Year 1 or First Priority	Category
Organise fishermen into groups	-	The Coastal Area and Sucos that have sizable Fish Ponds. Groups to be used as project entry points.	Group Formation and Group Management Expert to start advocating and form groups.	Fisheries
Fishermen Training	-	Aquaculture and marine capture fisheries – Related villages	Preparation of training modules and testing – Two Training Workshops	Fisheries
Small business credit for fishermen.	-	All Marine Fishing Areas.	Revolving Loan Fund for about 40 Fishermen – US\$ 15,000 – 20,000.	Fisheries
Law and Regulations on Fisheries	-	All Fishing areas	At the National Level	Fisheries
Office Space and additional staff	-	One Unit	One unit Building and 1 additional staff	Fisheries
Manufahi Fisheries Survey	-	District Fishing areas	Contracting a local expert to conduct the survey	Fisheries
Introduce seeds and fishes to natural water catchments and lagoons.	-	Fatuberliu Sub-district	3 Locations in Fatuberliu	Fisheries
Fishing Boats, fishing gear, hygienic fish preservation containers and fish market.	One Suco-	Betano and Wellaluhu	Support to one fishing Group in Betano	Fisheries
Complete rehabilitation and Distribute seeds and fishes to smaller fish ponds	8 Sucos	Same Fish Ponds	Expand and complete the remaining two ponds in Letefoho Same.	Fisheries

III Irrigation

Agricultural Area/Sub-Sector.	Needs Expressed by Villages	Sector Priority Total	Year 1 or First Priority	Category
Irrigation Schemes and Water Sources	Sucos			
Repair broken floors and regulator for water intake – Betano and Karaulum -	1 Suco	Betano and Karaulum Irrigation Schemes.	2 Locations for Repair	Irrigation
Survey on Water sources for Irrigation Schemes	14 Sucos	Lowland areas with potential for Rice cultivation	Contract Local expert to conduct the survey	Irrigation
Permanent Structures at irrigation water sources	-	All irrigation schemes	Betano and Wallaluhu	Irrigation
Office space and additional staff -	-	One unit	1 Staff member	Irrigation

IV Livestock

Agricultural Area/Sub-Sector.	Needs Expressed	Sector Priority Total	Year 1 or First Priority	Category
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	by Villages			
Animal vaccinations	29 Sucos	29 Sucos	29 Sucos	Livestock
Livestock Office, Abattoirs and animal laboratory	4 Centres	4 Growth centres	One Abattoir and One unit Livestock Office in Same town.	Livestock
Animal Situation Analysis and Census	-	All Sucos	29 Sucos	Livestock
Regulation on animal slaughter etc.	-	Whole District	National Level	Livestock
Buffaloes Distribution	13 Sucos	Whole District	250-300	Livestock

V Forestry

<u>Agricultural Area/Sub-Sector.</u>	<u>Needs Expressed by Villages</u>	<u>Sector Priority Total</u>	<u>Year 1 or First Priority</u>	<u>Category</u>
Forestry Regulation Enforcement	5 Sucos	Forested areas	Farmers' Training workshops and house-to-house and village-to-village visits. Information Communication Programmes on Radio UNTAET.	Forestry
Forest Survey	-	Forest Areas	Preparatory activities – Identifying the Surveyor and Surveying Methods and classification of Forest, flora and fauna.	Forestry
Forest Station Establishment and additional Forestry Staff.	-	Same Office	One unit Office and 1 Staff member	Forestry

District Priorities - Health

<u>Location</u>	<u>Health Infrastructure</u>	<u>Other Programmes</u>	<u>First Priority for Year 1 – year2</u>
Alas Kota	New Health Centre	Additional Health Staff – 5 and Rehabilitate Staff Houses 5 Units	a) 1 Health Centre b) 5 Additional Staff c) 5 Units – Health Staff Houses d) Doctors Houses –2 units
Mahaquidan -Alas	Rehabilitate Health Centre	Additional Health Staff	a) 2 New Nurses b) Rehabilitate Health Centre
Dotic - Alas	Health Post	Transportation and Two Nurses	a) Health Post b) Provide Transportation (Motorcycle) c) 2 Nurses
Weberek – Alas	Health Post	Staffing	a) Health Post b) One Nurse
Clacuc - Fatuberliu	– New Health Centre with beds	Staffing and Rehabilitate Staff Houses	a) Health Centre b) 5 Health Staff c) Rehabilitate staff houses
Same Kota		Training Nurses and Training Traditional Medical Practitioners.	Training 15 Nurses and 12 Traditional Medical Practitioners.
Seli-Hasan – Same	Health Post	Additional Health Staff	a) Health Post b) One Additional Nurse
Caimauc Turiscai	Rehabilitate and upgrade Community Health Centre.	Additional Staff	a) 5 Nurses b) Rehabilitate Health Centre.
Liurai Turiscai	Rehabilitate Health Post	Additional Staff	a) Two nurse/midwife b) Rehabilitate Health Post
Same		Radio Communication	Connected to Health Posts Starting with those that are not easy to reach like in Turiscai, Upper Fatubeliu and Upper Alas
Same	-	Health Information and Communication Programme	Village Workshops, house-to-house visits and campaigns, posters, radio messages and Women's training workshops.

Priorities: Infrastructure and Public Works **During the First Year of the Development Plan.**

<u>Programme Area/Sub sector</u>	<u>Quantity/Duration</u>	<u>Location</u>
District Public Works Office and Office Machines, furniture and Equipment	One Unit	Same
Human Resource	5 Additional Staff members	Same
Mobility/Transportation	2 Motorcycles	To cover the whole District
On the job Training for Department Staff	Tailored Training for 6 months.	All the sub-Districts
Rehabilitation of District Administration Compound and Residence.	5 out of 10 Units	Same
Rehabilitation of Old Market	1 Unit	Same
Village Roads <i>(N.B. Almost all the villages expressed roads as one of the needs or/and priority)</i>	160 km in three phases – starting with phase one..	Various villages
Rehabilitation of Sub-district Offices	4 Units	4 Sub-districts
Rehabilitation of Drainage	6,500 metres in 2 Phases	4 Sub-districts
Building Housing Materials for the poor and those whose houses were destroyed during the crisis.	500 Units i.e. 50%	4 sub-districts
Retaining wall on Clere River	300 metres	Fatuberliu
Permanent Bridges	1 out of 3 Bridges destroyed by River currents.	Fatuberliu
Expand Same Town - Boundaries	Surveying to prepare for expansion	Same
Rehabilitate three generators in Alas and Fatuberliu and Turisca and replace aging and destroyed generators in Same and Batano.	a) 2 Generators for rehabilitation b) 6 for Replacement	4 Sub-districts
Survey on the use of Solar Energy	4 Sub-districts	4 Sub-districts
Consolidate Water supply systems in Same	Villages around Same	Same Kota
Survey on Rural Water Supply Needs and coordinate with donors	All villages	Whole District

Land and Property

<u>Priorities</u>	<u>Scope</u>	<u>Location</u>
Land Laws and Regulations	Implemented at the National level	
Increased Human Resource and Office Space	Office - one Unit	Same
Issuing of Titles and Settling land disputes	Following land law and regulation	4 sub-districts.

Mining

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Location</u>
Oil Prospecting and exploring possibility of finding oil. (Implementation at Ministry level)	Fatuberliu

Priorities: Gender/Women and Development

<u>Priorities</u>	<u>Facets</u>	<u>Scope</u>
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Gender Mainstreaming	Include gender needs and priorities in all programmes.	All sectors
Women specific programmes	Training to enhance women's capacity in Different skills.	All sub-districts
Women's Centres with specific projects to meet the needs.	2 pilot projects.	Two locations

Priorities: Capacity Building/ Informal Sector/Community Development

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Scope</u>	<u>Location</u>
On the job Training for Civil Servants	Tailored Training Programmes.	District Headquarters and Sub-districts
Preparatory Activities towards the establishment of a District Academy for Courses such as Office Management and Secretarial Services, Information Communication Technology, Civic Education, Leadership skills for the youth and skills development	Preparatory activities leading to the Establishment of a Manufahi Community Academy.	Betano
Business Management Training and credit for small and medium traders and producers targeting women.	Building on the existing knowledge and strengthening the necessary business skills and capacities.	4 Sub-districts
Promotion of Civil Society Groups and Organizations, self-help groups and cooperatives	Civil Society Building including Youth Organizations	4 Sub-districts
Poverty Survey and analysis.		4 sub-districts.