

PROFILE OF LAUTEM DISTRICT

MARCH 2002



FORWARD

This report offers a view of Lautem District through the eyes of those who have written in the various sections. Unfortunately not all of the district as been represented but optimistically in years to come more and more of the community will be included. The report is a living document that will be added to and changed as years go by to suit the needs and aspirations of the administration in Lautem.

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LAUTEM DISTRICT PROFILE



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GENERAL OVERVIEW

GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Lautem is situated in the easternmost part of the island of Timor. It is approximately 215 kilometers by road east of the capital, Dili. It is bounded in the north and east side by the Wetar Sea; in the south by the Timor Sea; in the southeast by Viqueque District; and in the northeast by Baucau District.

As one of the thirteen (13) districts of the soon-to-be independent East Timor, it occupies 1,702.33 km² or almost 1/8 of the land area of the territory. The district also possesses one of the only two islands within the territory. The beautiful island of Jaco, which covers an area of 8 km², is situated off the eastern point of the sub-district of Tutuala. Lospalos Township serves as the administrative and economic centre and is conveniently located in the centre of the District.

Timor land mass is a continental fragment. The foundation is largely made up of limestone and other sedimentary deposits. This differentiates it from its neighbours to the north and west in the Sunda chain, which are volcanic¹.

The topography of East Timor is dominated by the Ramelau mountain range a massive central backbone of up to 3,000 meters, which is dissected by deep valleys prone to flash floods. Toward the northern side, the mountains extend almost to the coast without extensive plains. To the south, on the other hand, mountains taper off some distance from the sea leaving a wide littoral plain, more propitious for agriculture.

Lautem District has the same geological and geographical features as much of East Timor; the central part of the District, mountains and hills running southwest to northeast, from the south coast to the north coast. The District's highest peak is Legumaw Mountain in Luro Sub-District and it is 1,297 meters high.

Mountains and hills are surrounded along the south coast by swamps, terraces and undulating plains; in the north side tape of terraces and undulating rolling plains; on the eastside of the District, lies the Fuloro plateau descending in altitude southwards, from 700 meters to 500 meters. The plateau slopes down to the large Lake of Ira Lalaro, which covers approximately 2200 ha.

In general, 20-30% of Lautem is corrugated land, 30-35% highland and 35% mountainous. The District has predominantly lowland and fertile soils ideal for cultivation and where traditional agriculture is practiced.

¹ Report on Social and Economic Conditions in East Timor prepared under International Conflict Resolution Program (Columbia University, New York, USA and FAFO Institute of Applied Social Science Oslo, Norway).

CLIMATE

The months of May to July have an average of two rainfalls per week, and the months of November to January have an average of two hours of heavy rain daily. The months of August to October are hot and dry with no rainfall. The average temperature is 23°6 C – 31°. 8C and the highest are 38°C. The rivers Ribeiraraumoco, Ralailaba and the Lake Ira Lalaro are the main sources of water during the dry season.

The Agro-Ecosystem in Lautem District is divided into three climatic zones:

Northern- this comprises Lautem/Moro and Tutuala Sub-Districts, with the annual rainfall ranging from 500mm to 1.000mm. The dry season lasts about 8 months.

Southern- comprises Lospalos, Tutuala (Suco of Mehara) and Iliomar Sub-Districts. The annual rainfall ranges from 1.000mm to 1.500mm/year, and the dry season lasts from 5 to 6 months.

Central-comprises Luro Sub-District with the annual rainfall ranging from 1.500mm to 2.000mm/year and 5 to 6 months of dry season.

The District is considered to be the wettest area in the whole of East Timor. Heavy rains often result in flashfloods that affect households and vital infrastructure such as roads. The most recent flooding in June 2001 is still remembered for the heavy damage it caused to homes in Lospalos and Daudere and the vital roads that link Lospalos with Baucau, Iliomar and Luro.

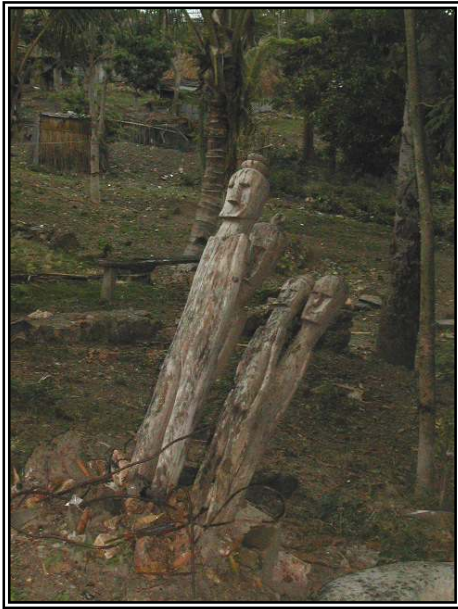
HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL BACKGROUND

Traditional Influence

Lautem District is almost entirely surrounded by sea. Mother sea which is the north sea Tasi -Feto and the south sea Tasi- Mane. These two seas meet at Jaco Island, and this is one of the reasons why the island is considered sacred.

Lautem District has three main tribes and each has a corresponding language, the **Fataluku** (Lospalos, Tutuala, and Lautem Sub - Districts) the **Makassai**, (Luro, Lautem, and Iliomar), and **Makalero** (Iliomar). There is also the **Sa'ane** regional group in the upper Luro area with a language close to that of Makalero The exact origin of the Fataluku and Makassai are speculated to be a mixture of Melanesian and Papuan. The Fataluku and the Makassai were proud warriors and farmers and were not fishermen. Their cultural dances still re-enact the warrior's exploits.

These tribes were animist and their animist beliefs still play a major part in the everyday life of the inhabitants of Lautem. Offering of animal blood as a sacrifice is a fairly common occurrence in the villages. It is not unusual to find the lulik (a representative carving of a human that wards off evil spirits) in many of the villages. On the road to Com from Lospalos there is an old traditional cemetery that is believed to be about three hundred years old. This cemetery was built for the East Timorese killed by the Portuguese.



Lulik carvings in Luro Village (October 2001)

In Tutuala there are caves with rock paintings that depict ancient hunting scenes, animist symbols such as turtles and other animals, and paintings of boats. The type of boats pictured indicates an Austro-Easternesia background (Southeast Asia), which is a different ethnic group from the Melanesian or Papuan groups on which the language of the people in the area appears to be based. One can only speculate as to whether these people arrived by boat or that they just drew pictures of passing boats.

There are also pictures of horses. The locals believe that all animals were indigenous to Timor, however archaeologists state that most animals such as horses and pigs were brought here by very early settlers. The principal cave is Lene Hara, the exact date of the cave as of 1967 was never calculated, however, it was theorized that it could be of considerable age. The locals date the caves at four thousand years or more. The most recent data suggests the caves may be six thousand years old. However, the cave paintings are only estimated at two thousand years.

European Influence

Early Period

The first evidence of the Portuguese in Lautem is a small fort that is situated just outside Lore 1 in the Lospalos Sub-District. This fort still bears the Portuguese emblem. It has been estimated to be somewhere in the 1600s or 1700s. The purpose of this fort is unclear but presumably it marks the beginning of trade in this area.

The Portuguese wanted white sandalwood and in the 17th century there was a flourishing trade between Macao, Flores and Timor, which enabled the Portuguese to maintain their position against the Dutch in this part of the Indies.

In Lautem Sub-District there is a very elaborate 1700s or 1800s (one historian states the 1800s and another 1700 s) Portuguese residence surrounded by man-made gardens and fountains. Also at this site there is what appears to be a church, servants quarters, barns and barracks. It is beautifully

situated on hill over looking Mother Sea and has a wall that one can still visualize where cannons once were placed. The house has all arched windows so that one can stand at one end of the house and through each successive window and view the sea. By the 1800s trade declined and there is no visible signs of the Portuguese in Lautem until the 1900s when the Timor Island was formally divided between the Dutch and the Portuguese.

Some of the sub-districts have Portuguese government buildings that appear to be dated in the 1900-1945. In early 1900s there was a division of Lautem between several powerful Liurais or Kings. The Fataluku have a class system that is still in place today. The high class is Raju or Kings, the middle class Paca, and the lower class Akanu. The kings or the high class are the only ones that could own land. There was one Liurai that was the most powerful and was considered to be the leader, he was situated in Moro and some believe that his descendants own a majority of the land here.

The Portuguese encouraged this feudal/class system to quell opposition from the local tribes and control the local population. It is no coincidence that the Portuguese first settlement was also in the Lautem / Moro area. Several East Timorese leaders were sent to places like Mozambique during this time.

The Portuguese rule was interrupted when the Japanese invaded Lautem in 1942. One can see along the road from Lautem to Com several bunkers used to guard against any invasions by the Australians. The Old Portuguese establishment at Lautem also bears some remnants of the Japanese. The Japanese also built a prison located in Trisula that was later used by the Portuguese. Many East Timorese who fought the Japanese invasion and lost their lives.

Last years of European rule 1945-1975

After The Second World War the Portuguese developed a more comprehensive system of government that is evidenced by many public building throughout the district. Lospalos was built as the principal capital of the district in 1948. It was named LosPala but somehow the name became Lospalos and no one seems to know why.

In 1974 the main political parties were UDT, FRETILIN, and Apodete. The leaders of UDT were Virissimo Dias Quintas the Liurai of Lospalos and a Luis Monteiro.

The leaders of Apodete were Tome Christovao and Claudio Viera. Claudio Viera was a Portuguese civil servant from Lospalos and was stationed in Suai but maintained connections with Lospalos. Claudio Viera became the first Bupati of Lautem. Most people here went to the mountains after the invasion of the Indonesians and no one is sure what happened to Tome as he just vanished and was presumed dead.

The FRETILIN leaders, Alfonso Savio and Benedito Savio were both killed by the TNI. In 1977 the Indonesians offered reconciliation to members of FRETILIN, this was a ruse to get the members to return, after which they were murdered. It is difficult to say which party was the most popular, but some believe that most people supported UDT until after the Indonesians invaded when most people switched their support to FRETILIN.

Indonesian Occupation

The Indonesians arrived in East Timor on December 7, 1975, but did not establish permanent presence in Lautem until 1976. The first batch of Indonesian military parachuted into Rasa and then moved on towards Lospalos town.

Based on people's recollections, a significant number of people experienced torture and even death during this time. The residents of Lautem are unsure of the exact number of people that died. However, it is believed that each family lost anywhere from 2-4 family members. During this time the Indonesians committed horrendous atrocities on the people in the district. Rape, murder and torture were commonplace.

The first East Timorese battalion, the 745, was formed in 1976. The original members of 745 were recruited from other parts of East Timor because they were less likely to side with the local population. Many people from Lautem went to Monte Bian in Baucau to escape persecution from both the Indonesians and Batt.745.

The conditions in the mountains were very harsh, there was a lack of food and water and many people died of starvation. The Indonesians bombed the area intermittently from 1977 to 1978, with the most intense bombing in November of 1978. The Indonesians bombed the water supply deteriorating conditions even further. Lautem residents that were in mountains state that about 6-7 seven people died in each bomb attack. Late in 1978, Xanana Gusmao, told everyone to leave the area, as he feared that all would die eventually.

The Bupatis during this period were as follows:

Claudio Vieira 1976-1984
Lt. Colonel Henricos Hardjatno(Javanese) 1984- 1988
Jose Valente 1988-1995
Edmundo da Silva 1995- 1999

The FALINTIL Resistance

In beginning the highest concentration of FALINTIL was in the central part of East Timor. Later they shifted their operations to Lautem. Xanana Gusmao spent many years in this area evading capture by the Indonesians. In the early years it would appear that the FALINTIL were on the offensive and openly attacked the TNI. However, most of the time here they were on the defensive. Even up to the Popular Consultation in 1999, the Indonesians were still building roads and communication networks in Lautem so that they could get closer to the FALINTIL areas.

Much of Lautem was burnt in retaliation for the referendum vote against autonomy. Many of the traditional houses that were characteristic of this area were lost² as well as the buildings representing the Indonesian infrastructure.

CNRT

During the Popular Consultation Victor da Costa became the CNRT leader. Previous to this Virissimo Dias Quintas, the King of Lospalos was the unofficial leader. Many students would gather at his house to discuss politics. On August 27, 1999, he was brutally murdered; it was on the last day of the political campaign period.

After the events of September 1999 and upon the return of UNAMET, the FALINTIL were found governing the district, with Renin Selak as the FALINTIL Secretary of Lautem. Most people had not returned from the forest in the early weeks of October 1999. The FALINTIL in the second week of

² All but two of the traditional houses were destroyed during the period of Indonesian occupation. Many people are now building traditional houses throughout the district.

October ordered the people to return to their villages and began to set up a provisional government structure in conjunction with CNRT representative Victor da Costa and UNAMET/UNTAET. However, Renin Selak replaced Victor in October 1999, as the CNRT Secretary and FALINTIL gained control of Lautem.

By January 2000, CNRT reorganized itself to attain a predominantly civilian character. Elections were held for District Secretary and Vice-Secretary, with Albino Da Silva and Joao Rui Amaral elected respectively. CNRT structures were set-up in the sub-district, village and sub-village levels. Also, the leadership of OMT and OJT in the various levels were identified.

Upon the appointment of Albino Da Silva to the National Council in January 2001, Joao Rui Amaral became CNRT Secretary. He continued in this post until June 2001 when CNRT was declared dissolved in order to pave the way for the Constituent Assembly elections.

UN Transitional Administration

By October-November 1999, UNAMET international personnel began to return to the District after INTERFET soldiers secured most of the areas. Immediately, a semblance of civil administration was set-up pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution No. 1292 establishing the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET).

Subsequently various positions were filled up, e.g. District Administrator, Deputy District Administrator, sector heads in Education, Finance, Agriculture, Land and Property, Health, Civil/Political Affairs, etc. The full-blown civil administration staffed mostly by International personnel and backed-up by national personnel was completed with the arrival and deployment of Sub-District DFOs starting in mid-2000. The delivery of various government services started to normalize during this time.

The regular Peace-Keeping Force, which replaced INTERFET, arrived on November 1999. The Republic of Korea Battalion (ROKBATT) was assigned to Lautem. A total of 4 ROKBATT contingents served in Lautem, before being redeployed to the district of Occusse. International Civilian Police personnel also arrived from many different countries to put in place a civilian police structure. Initially, CIVPOLs were assigned at the District HQ but were gradually deployed to the sub-district stations.

By early 2001, the process of Timorization of sectors and departments began. East Timorese sector heads and staff were recruited to work hand in hand with International personnel who gradually assumed the roles of counterpart advisors. Presently most of the sectors are staffed by East Timorese civil servants (e.g. education, health, infrastructure, agriculture, finance, land and property, etc.) and the international presence will be dramatically downsized by the end of the UNTAET mandate in May 2002.

In June 2001, the most significant aspect of Timorization of the civil service occurred with the appointment of the Timorese DA, DDA and sub-district coordinators. Mr. Olavio Da Costa now serves as the DA and Ms. Arlinda Mendes as the DDA.

Constituent Assembly Elections

The Constituent Assembly Elections went on smoothly in the District, with approximately 93% of the total registered voters casting their votes. The Fretilin Party dominated the polls and gained the majority of the votes. PD and PSD also did well, getting the second and third highest number of votes in the District respectively. For the District seat, Fretilin's Armindo Da Conceicao Silva, of

Fretilin won the elections by a huge margin over the six other parties and four independent candidates.

STRUCTURES AND ORGANISATIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

Administrative Organization

The seat of administration in Lautem is situated in the main town of Lospalos in the sub-district of Lospalos, all of the administrative sectors are based here, as are the Police and Military headquarters. Each of the sub-districts has a coordinator who represents the administration at a sub-district level. Lautem is divided into five sub-districts:

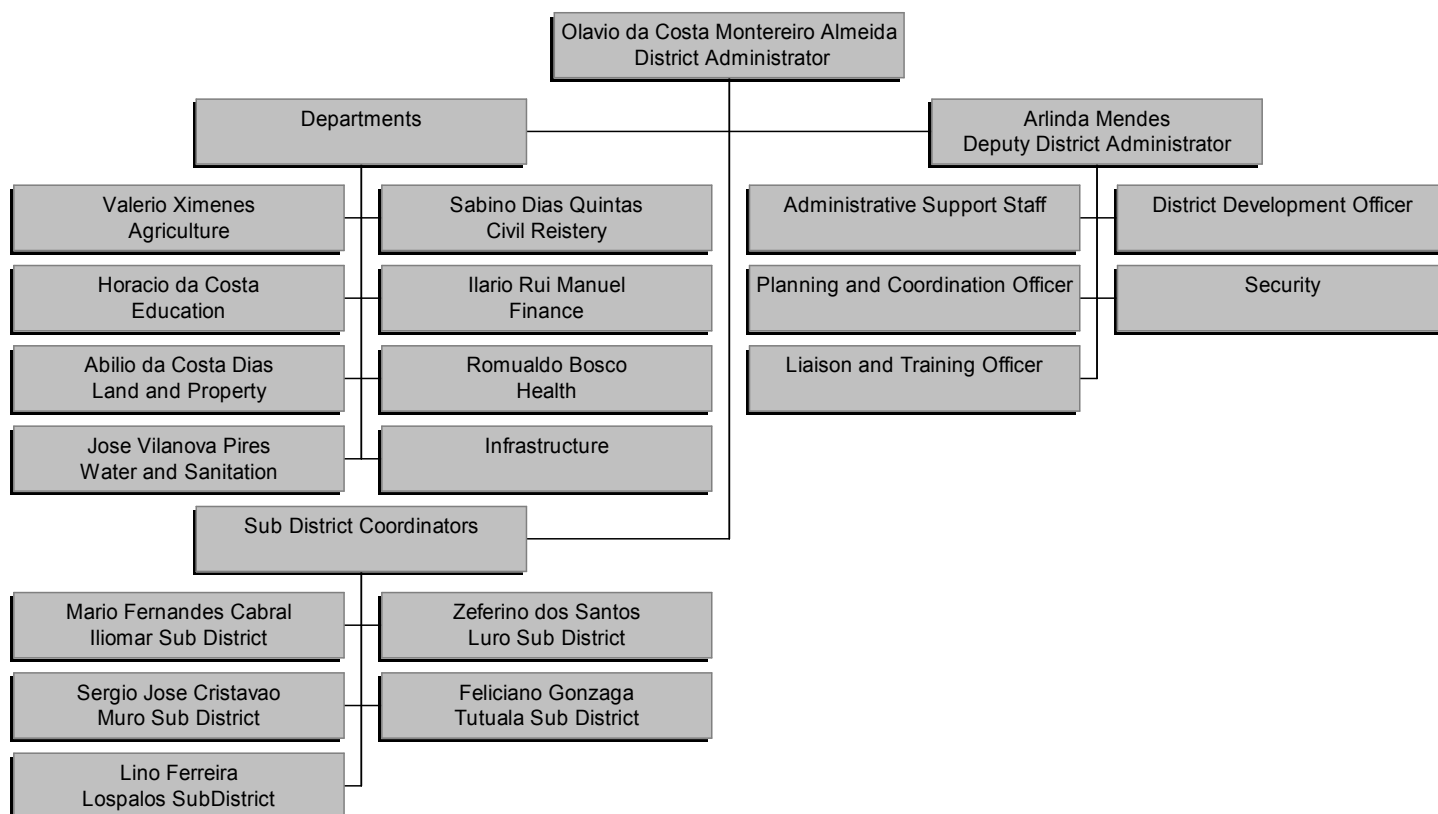
1. Tutuala	289.07km ²
2. Lautem	380.17 km ²
3. Iliomar	292.30 km ²
4. Lospalos	592.50 km ²
5. Luro	148.28 km ²

Each sub-district is further divided into villages, called Sucos or Desas, these are administered by an elected leader (Cefe du Suco or Kapala Desa). Each Suco is composed of sub-villages, called Aldeia or Kampung, which are in turn also administered by elected leaders (Cefe du Aldeia/Kapala Kampung). The sub-districts will be studied in greater detail later in this profile.



ETPA Central Office, Lospalos,
Lautem, (April 2002)

ETPA ADMINISTRATION STRUCTURE



AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Potentials In Lautem District

Land Tenure and Distribution

The majority of land tenure is either traditional (private or communal) or government ownership. During the Indonesian occupation people migrated from other areas of East Timor to Lautem, this has caused disputes over land, which has not been resolved.

The bulk of the traditionally owned land is used for subsistence farming. Government owned land is mainly used for sustaining plantations such as coconut and teak.

Soil

The soil of Lautem is made out of sediments, CaCO₃ and clay. The soil is classified as follows:

Litho sol 8% with 45 cm deep layer.

Alluvial soil consists of sand 30%, dust 35 %, 35 % light and soft, rego sol and brown forest soil.

Organizations/Committees

CARE International and CEP (Community Empowerment Program) are two Non Government Organizations involving in the agriculture section in Lautem. Their main projects include seedlings preparation and agricultural business initiatives. 'Friends of Lospalos,' a group from Australia is also working to assist the agricultural department with technical support and business initiatives (see below). Various committees are operational throughout the district including the District Advisory Council, the District Agriculture Committee and various sub-districts and village councils. The District Agriculture Committee, chaired by the District Agricultural Affairs Officer (DAAO) meets once a month to advise the District on agricultural matters.

One of the tillers donated to the Lautem Sub district (March 2002)



Crop production

The main farming system in the district is subsistence farming using small garden/hand tools, coupled with cultural farming practices like slash and burn on small Acreage. Average farm holdings are between 1-2 ha per family. Farming is dependent on both irrigation and rainfall. The main farm activity is food crop cultivation. The staple food crop is corn, followed by rice.

Corn

Corn is the main crop grown in the district. On higher altitude areas it is grown using the slash and burn method, in the low land (flat areas) corn is cultivated using tractor and manual tools such as crowbar/jimmy to till the soil. The first crops of corn are grown with the first rainfalls of November/December every year. The second crop is grown in the month of May and this crop is not as labor intensive as the previous .

Rice

Rice is the second most important food crop in this area. The average rice production is 2 -3 ton per ha. The amount of rice paddy fields is sown below.

Location of Irrigation. Scheme	Total No. of Villages	Potential Area(Ha)	Actual Area(Ha)	Recovered Area(Ha)
Lospalos	2	472	250	222
Iliomar	5	1502	731	771
Luro	4	806	328	478
Moro	6	2538	1819	719
Tutuala	1	900	250	650
Total	18	6218	3378	2840

Source: Irrigation Officer, - 2002. -

The total area of rice paddy fields is continuously being increased because the people have been free to use the idle agricultural land throughout the District. In the higher areas the paddies are irrigated by rain only, the lower areas can utilize irrigation techniques during the rainy season (only few hectares can be irrigated all year round). Different rice varieties like Membrano, IR-8, IR-38, and Dodokan, are grown, but IR-64 is the most popular among the people. The method of cultivation is transplanting from nurseries, with some of the higher altitude areas using seed broadcasting. There are two planting seasons following the long rainy season. First planting starts in December through to – February, harvesting being 3 - 4 months later depending on the variety, while the second crop is planted between June and August. Nitrogenous, Potassium and Calcium have been used previously on approximately 15% of the farmland.

Sugar

During the Indonesian occupation some 100ha of sugar cane was planted in the district by the Indonesian Government and the result were successful but no further planting as been done.

Roots and Tubers

Cassava, sweet potato, cocoa yams, taro, and yams, are grown for home consumption in all the sub-districts. The people cultivate on a small scale on plots and excess production is sold in the market. The Root and Tubers are planted at the beginning of the first rainy season and mixed with the main crop. The second planting season is in the months of April/May.

Horticulture (Fruits, vegetables, flowers)

There are no fruit orchards or commercial fruit production in the district, and fruit trees are seen mostly around homes. These include **mangoes, oranges, lemons, tangerines, pomelo, avocado, watermelon, pineapple, sugar apple/sweetsop (annona squamosa), jackfruit, breadfruit, papaya, banana, citrus and guava**, All have been seen in the market but up until now no accurate assessment as been made to real quantities produced. The quality of the fruit in the district is of a very high grade and there is definitely and excellent market potential for the district if it could be developed.

Vegetables

As with fruit, vegetables are cultivating for home consumption and excess is sold in the local market. **Spinach, potato, tomato, radish, lettuce, egg plant, cabbage, onions, long nourishing bean, garlic, bitter melon, capsicum annum** are all grown locally, but it is unknown how much produce is brought in from other districts to be sold at the markets.

Potatoes are brought in from Baucau and Aileu/Maubesi to be sold in Lautem as the district produces too few to comply with demand.



Local produce on sale at the Lospalos market. (December 2001)

Flowers

There is no commercial cultivation of flowers in Lautem District, as national market potential is still low. But there is a need and people grow some flowers in their gardens for use during funerals, weddings and other religious festivals. . Due to the high quality there could be a market potential in the future.

Plantation/cash crop/Forestry

Lautem district is one of the most densely forested areas in East Timor, and much of this forest has been registered as a Natural Preservation Area. Tutuala Forest and Jaco Island have both been registered as NPA's as have Veru, Mehara and Paicau forests. Other important forest areas include Muapitine, Lore, Coleu and Oalahu forests in the sub-district of Lospalos, Naunili and Irabere forests in the sub-district of Iliomar and Nari, Caikeri, Seler and Laleno forests in the sub district of Lautem.

The forest is also a source of resources used by much of the population and the sustainability of the forest's natural resources is just beginning to be studied. Resources taken from the forests include; - timber, ratan (calamus), fire wood, wild animals i.e. deer, civet cat, pole cat, snake (Cobra), wild pig, chicken, mallard, wild Bali cattle, buffalos, monkey, crocodile, bee (honey).

Below is a table of the different timber types in the district.

Number.	Kind of Plant	Area of plantation (Ha)
1.	Coconut tree (kelapa)	3,983.15
2.	Candle nut (kemiri)	441.72
3.	Areca nut (Pinang)	579.00
4.	Coffee (Kopi)	23.00
5.	Clove (Cengkeh)	0.10
6.	Cashew nut (Jambu Mete)	0.10
7.	Cacao (Coklat)	0.10
8.	Vanili	-
9.	Seiba petandra (Kapuk)	159.00
10.	Borassus flabelife (Lontar)	100.00
11.	Elaes guinnensis Jacq	2.00
12.	Gnetum gnemon (Melinjo)	5.00
13.	Nicotiana Tabacum (Tembakau)	10.00
14.	Sugar Cane (Tebu)	-
15.	Canarium amboinense (Kenari)	-
16.	Santalum Album Lin (Cendana)	-
17.	Phiterocarphus indica (Mataria)	-
18.	Eusodoroxylum Zwageri (Fara)	-
19.	Streculaseae foetida .L	-
20.	Tamarincus Indica (Asam)	-
21.	Antocephallus Cadamba (Sawele)	-
22.	Copreshus Latifoli (Seria)	-
23.	Vitex Pubecens (Pahar)	-
24.	CasuarinaEquisetifolia (Cemara)	-
25.	Havea Brasiliencis	-
26.	Calamus (rotan)	-
27.	Ricinus Communis (Jarak)	-
28.	Bambusa sp (Bambu)	-
29.	Tectona glandis (Jati)	-
30.	Mahoni swetenia Macropila (Mahoni)	-
31.	Ageve sisalana (Sisal)	-
32.	Samanean Saman (Trembesi)	-
33.	Slisera Oliosia (Kaicava)	-
34.	Albizia Falcataria (Madre Cacao)	-
35.	Calophilum inophilum (Camplong)	-
36.	Casia seamea (Johar)	-
37.	Leucaena Glauca (Lamtorogum)	-
38.	Acacia Arabica (Lakati)	-
39.	Acacia Cateju (Rusanuku)	-
40.	Acacia biduren (Kapulai)	-
41.	Acacia fistula(Laiketewe)	-
42.	Alestonia skulares (Vaiahara)	-
43.		-

Coconut and candle nut trees are the most prolific plantations in Lautem. Unfortunately due to the over planting of these trees, many abandoned plantations can be seen throughout the district. The commercial expectations for these plantations were never realized and only a limited number of people use the coconut to make oil for home consumption. Whether these plantations could be used for other commercial projects is yet to be studied.

As mentioned above Lautem district was one of the first districts to have areas classified as **Natural Protected Areas**, and the Agricultural Department is initiating activities, which relate to forestry matters in the community. The Agricultural Department wishes to empower the community so that it may utilize the natural resources as an alternative form of livelihood. The Department has already initiated training on how to utilize the **Home Garden** for planting fruits trees, and cash crops. Also working with the government is 'Friends of Lospalos,' a group from the Mornington Peninsula in Victoria, Australia. Friends of Lospalos are providing assistance to the Agriculture Department in ways such as the creation of a nursery for growing firewood, construction wood, and fruits trees. These trees will be transplanted into gardens as a substitute food and utility source. This assistance is still in the preliminary stages of identification of suitable land and site preparation.

Irrigation

There are many irrigation schemes in the District. Almost all of them were broken or unusable and others need maintenance to be used effectively. For the fiscal year 2001/2002 the Agricultural Department wrote a proposal to The World Bank for funding of several irrigation projects. These projects are: Papapa irrigation (402 Ha), Daudere irrigation (17 Ha), Ililai irrigation (500 Ha), Afunbere irrigation (75 Ha), Iradarate irrigation (60 Ha) and Mahina I access road (2 Km), Lospalos 1.5 Km access road.

All of these proposals were accepted and most were completed by January 2002, just a few proposals such as Ililai Baisikar irrigation, Kurukasa irrigation, Afabubu irrigation are still in progress.

Livestock Unit

Pasture could be an important part of the agricultural regeneration of the District. Lautem contains over 20,000 ha of grazing land and the district has the potential for commercial livestock activities. The livestock population in the district has dropped significantly due to the Crisis of 1999 and deaths through disease such as Hemorrhagic **Septicemia, Hog cholera and New castle disease**. In 2001 to minimize the deaths of these animals the agricultural department conducted a vaccination campaign to eradicate Hemorrhagic **septicemia** and vaccinated amount **10,105** buffaloes and **5,777** Bali cattle's. A vaccination campaign against **Hog Cholera** was also conducted during August 2001 and 17,194 pigs were treated. Vaccination against New Castle Disease is continuing.

The second period of vaccination for Bali Cattle and Buffaloes has been running since 29 November 2001 and will continue until 15 of February 2002. **17,105** Head of Bali Cattle and Buffaloes (**6,364 heads of Bali Cattle, and 10,741 head of Buffalo**) have already been vaccinated.

Fisheries Unit

The main fishing areas in Lautem are Moro (Laivai, Com), Tutuala, Lore and Iliomar. Currently there is very little activity going on in this sub-sector due to the fishermen having lost their fishing equipment or not possessing any at all. Timor Aid has distributed some fishing equipment donated

by Ausaid, but much of it was very old and only a few people received goods and thus managed to benefit. The fishing industry in Lautem could be very prosperous because the coastal area from Laivai to Iradarate (178,92 km) could provide a lot of fish to Lautem District. A team from Dili has been assessing the needs and requirements of the fishing communities.

Some equipment was donated by The People's Republic of China in September 2001 and was distributed to the fisherman in Moro sub-district and Tutuala sub-district. The success of these donations is yet to be analyzed.

Another agricultural initiative that could be commercially successful in the district is that of fresh water fishponds, this could also supplement community food resources.

A fresh water fish Pond can be found in Caivaca, Parlamento. Fish ponds could be set up in many places such as Kakaira, Pitileti, Iparira, Serenira, Nasa, Ira-ara, Papapa, Muapusu, Rasa, Serelau, Chami, and Cotamutu as all these areas are natural water sources.

Environment

There is no data available of any previous conservation program, but there a lot of problems regarding Environmental **Issues** in the District. For example **Biodiversity in the sea**, during the Indonesian occupation fisherman used explosives in the sea to kill the fish. This destroyed a lot of **Coral reefs**, which are very important fishery and nursery areas, providing protection to **Coastlines and even sand for beaches**.

Biodiversity on the land, shifting cultivation, burning of the bush land and forests for stimulation of growth for new pastures in the dry season is a serious problem which needs urgent attention and awareness, because it is being done quite extensively in some areas.

The rubbish and waste from households is another main problem seen in the area. This is left to flow behind the houses, down to the rivers polluting the water supplies. **Asbestos roofing** materials which were used during the Indonesian occupation can be seen throughout the district. One example is in Muapitine village (**Transmigration Program**).

Hunting

During the Indonesian occupation there is no regulation for hunting, and a lot of wild animal numbers decreased dramatically i.e. Deer, wild chicken, boar/pig, cobra/big snake, civet cat, pole cat, cat, monkey, mallard, bustard etc. The **Cacuak bird/Folokua**, which is the national bird of East Timor has become endangered, its numbers being reduced dramatically with increasing use of the air rifle. The Sea Turtle is also becoming an endangered species due to the popularity of its flesh and shell.

To try and combat the threat to these endangered species UNTAET as written regulation 2001/19, which prohibits the killing or capturing of certain animals destroying coral etc. Unfortunately this regulation has not be policed strongly enough and many animals are still being killed.

Constrains

There are many problems that the Agricultural Department face. Lack of farm machinery and supplies, inadequate markets and transportation, inferior quality seeds, and lack of improved varieties, old and limited amounts of fishing equipment, inadequate extension services, minimal human resources and lack of capital.

What has been done so far

- I. 3500 farmers had been registered in the district as members of the Pilot Agriculture Service Center (PASC) funded by the World Bank, but up to now not yet realized.
- II. Vaccination of pigs (hog Cholera) and chicken (new castle disease).
- III. Recruitment of Timorese Civil Servants has been completed with one for each of the following; Agriculture Affairs, Irrigation, Forestry, Livestock, Crop Production and also Fishery.
- IV. The agriculture has received 40 ton of fertilizers (Urea), which have been distributed to each sub-district in equal amounts of 8 ton. About 400 farmers are benefiting from this agrochemical distribution.
- V. The agricultural section possesses two old medium size tractors (belonging to Indonesian Entrepreneur), two new big tractors donated by Chinese People and twelve hand tractors also donated by Chinese People.
- VI. Distribution of chickens to the villagers in Lospalos sub-district through Church and through agricultural affairs.
- VII. The irrigation Unit has already realized six community projects concerning irrigation and road access.

Conclusion and Suggestions

The general situation in the district is fair, and progress is very possible, because the climate, soils and vegetation cover are all favorable for agricultural activities. What has been done so far such as restocking lost animals, supply of simple garden tools is a big improvement on an otherwise catastrophic situation and provision improved seed to the community.

AS WE MOVE OUT OF THE RELIEF STAGE CERTAIN MEASURES NEED TO BE UNDERTAKEN TO IMPROVE LAUTEM'S AGRICULTURAL POTENTIALS

1. **Increasing food production** for food sustains ability and security. When this food security is attained farmers will have the safety of diverting part of their land and time for other economic farm activities. Some Urea fertilizer has been delivered and further we need to:
 - a) **Rehabilitate broken irrigation** schemes
 - b) Introduce and encourage **modern** and **better farming systems** to optimize the use of available land while cutting down on time and human labor.
 - c) Introduction and encouraging **large-scale farming** is one aspect that will encourage farmers to adopt better methods of farming, utilize resources effectively and lead to the formation of cooperatives to bargain for good market prices, help farmers to market their produce and provide them with the much needed services.
 - d) Introduce **water conservation methods** like **valley dams**. For example this district receives a lot of rainfall, that if properly conserved can serve as water sources for irrigation and other uses during the dry season, reducing the need to depend on unreliable rivers which sometimes change course.
2. **Cash crop introduction & rehabilitation of plantations.** Cash crops such as coffee, cacao, cashew nuts, betel nut etc should be revitalized where they existed and introduced in other areas. Rehabilitation of existing coconut and coffee plantations should be considered. Propagation and introduction of high yielding and early maturing **clonal coffee** can be a good alternative. This measure will serve to increase people's family incomes and contribute to national treasury.
3. **Fishing industry.** Revitalization of the fishing industry by provision of technical support and fishing equipment will further boost trade, nutrition levels, incomes of people and the country.

4. **Markets.** There are virtually no markets for every thing from coconut, copra, betel nut, and candlenut, capsicum annum that used to be sold in Dili market. This requires urgent attention since all these products are available. Private foreign companies can be encouraged to come in and buy these products. Even local markets are very small and or not available at all because of lack of purchasing power.
5. **Revitalization of the copra industry.** This will help provide some income to the farmers, as the product is available. It's simply the markets, which are not available. Technical assistance i.e. through pilot agriculture service center and technical expertise resource centers will help to change the situation for the better.

HEALTH

Previous to the crisis of September 1999, Lautem had a total of thirty- three health facilities: three Community Health Centres with beds for inpatients (Lospalos 50 beds, Lautem and Iliomar), three Community Health Centres with outpatient facilities (Luro, Parlamento and Tutuala) and twenty-seven health clinics. All of these were destroyed during the crisis and two nurses also lost their lives in the sub district of Lautem.

During the emergency phase post 1999 and under the UNTAET administration health services were administered by Médicos do Mundo-Portual (MDMP) and the ROKBatt. Peacekeeping force. The Canossian Sisters, AFMET and the Emmanuel Church also ran clinics that are still operating today. MDMP's mandate was to rehabilitate the health system in the district, train health workers and put forward a District Health Plan (with WHO and UNICEF) that would be functional under the East Timorese Department of Health Services.

This District Health Plan is functioning today. MDMP left the district at the end of 2001 and the DHS is now in control, with the help of the above-mentioned clinics. The DHP will be reviewed, but at the moment the structure is as follows:

Profession	Lospalos CHC *	Health Centre without inpatient bed				Health post		
		Lautem	Mehara	Iliomar	Luro	Lore	Tutuala	Baduro
Nurse	14	4	2	4	3	1	1	1
Midwife	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Nurse Assistant	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Lab. Tec	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	35	6	4	6	5	2	2	1

* Community Health Centre with inpatient facilities.

Each Community Health Centre also has mobile clinics operating out to the more inaccessible areas.

The rebuilding of main health centres in the sub districts has started in Lautem, Luro and Iliomar. The next phase will be in Tutuala Sub district where the health centre is located in Mehara. The administrative building has been completed and is being utilised.

The health sector has two administration vehicles, one ambulance and ten motorcycles. Unfortunately the motorcycles are not being utilised to their full potential due to inadequate rider training programs. The issue of accessibility is the main problem in the district; inadequate roads make it difficult to access remote villages and during the rainy season sub districts such as Luro, Lautem and Iliomar are difficult to get to, hence why these areas have been prioritised.

EDUCATION

Development within the education sector during the emergency period and the first and second stages of the transitional administration has shown very positive results. At the moment, there are a total of 56 primary schools, 7 junior high schools, 1 senior high school, and 1 agriculture vocational school in Lautem District. These schools cater for 11,445 primary students, 2535 junior high schools students and 1143 senior high school students. To the date, there are 340 teachers and 7 administrators employed in the education department of ETPA.

Although results in this sector are encouraging, (primary schools now exist in almost all the villages) there are still some issues that need to be addressed, such as:

- Poor conditions of school facilities and lack of equipment, furniture and other resources
- There is only one secondary school in the District, which is placed in Lospalos town, making attendance difficult for those in the sub districts. This school can only accommodate 180 students in 6 classes, while around 612 students need to have secondary education every year. This issue needs to be solved in the fiscal year of 2002-2003
- The lack of enough qualified teachers, which is affecting the quality of learning and teaching process.

In order to provide a high quality of education for students in Lautem, that is of a national standard, the below plan has been proposed.

- Encourage and increase religious studies, activities to develop mind skill and promote patriotism.
- According to the condition and the needs, rehabilitate affiliate school buildings; recruit more professional teachers to increase the quality of education; and providing more

opportunity of high school education including more facilities in Sub District; improving teacher's qualities to develop the learning and teaching process.

According to the results of consultation workshops, the development needs in the Education sector have been identified as follows:

1. Rehabilitate school buildings
2. Build new schools
3. More teachers and affiliation of school facilities
4. Build or rehabilitate total 3 high schools in Lospalos and Moro/ Lautem
5. Improve teachers' qualities through various training programs.

LAND AND PROPERTY

From the transitional administration period, many efforts have been made to increase living standards and community prosperity. As a result, more rehabilitated buildings, both public and private, are available to rent. Most of the Indonesian and Portuguese public buildings are now public properties and will be used for public administrative purposes.

Although development activities have been producing good results, there are still issues to be solved:

- Many communities are isolated and in bad social and economic conditions.
- Many returnees from Indonesia have to use public property/buildings to live and work on. This created a serious problem for the development process.
- Lack of community awareness/understanding on land using and public property. The government needs to pay attention to poor people and to provide shelter for these people.
- More staff in the Land & Property Office is needed so as to cover the whole district.
- Setting up polygon, this polygon is very important on land measuring. ????
Please explain

Rehabilitation of Land and Property office.

Improving administration in the land & property department will be helping proper and fair land using and enhance the community's faith in the government. Land and Property will try to reach these targets by the following measures: through training, workshop and campaign to improve community awareness of land & property management; rehabilitating former Land and Property office; increasing the quantity and quality of staff; setting up polygon.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Roads

A lot of effort has been made to rehabilitate the roads connecting Lautem District. However, progress has been slow and many communities still suffer from isolation due to the road conditions. All of the sub districts can be reached by vehicle during most of the year but many areas of roads have only intermittent access due to broken bridges, landslides, and muddy sections, which are very difficult to pass during raining seasons.

The roads in Lautem District are classified by three categories: asphalt, gravel and mud. And the conditions of the roads are divided into good, fair, damaged and broken. The road situations from 1998 – 2000 are as followings:

Road classification:

Asphalt	145.65 Km
Gravel	96.60 Km
Land	207.00 Km

Roads Condition:

Good	261.50 Km
Fair	51.75 Km
Damaged	68.00 Km
Broken	68.00 Km

Roads classes:

Class I	112.00 Km
Class II	63.65 Km
Class III	156.60 Km
Class IIIA	117.00 Km

The East Timor Transitional Government (ETTA) began rehabilitating the roads from the Lospalos to Iliomar, and the Los Palos to Luro sub-districts in 2001. This work as been continued under the East Timorese Public Administration (ETPA), however, the roads categorized as district roads have been ignored. The surfaces are deteriorating and some major measures need to be taken before the roads become impassable. These roads are mainly from Los Palos to Tutuala, Lore I, Muapitine, and Home villages, which are very important for the local social and economic development.

Water and Sanitation

Although most of the sub-districts have more than one water source, most of these have generated little benefit for the communities. Existing water systems are in desperate need of repair. Many other areas lack any sort of water system what so ever and families are forced to obtain water from shallow wells, springs or rivers often far from their homes. The water obtained through these ways is usually not clean water and there is a high presence of *E-Coli* in it. This is one of the main health problems in the district. Humanitarian Organizations such as UNICEF, CARE, CEP and CONCERN have conducted some water supply and sanitation programs, but these projects are incomplete and cover only a limited area. As the result, diseases, such as diarrhoea is quite common in this district.

The water supply area in Lospalos sub-district has been restored to 40% of the coverage during the Pre – Consultation period. The Water and Sanitation Office in the District has utilized the pipelines laid during the Indonesian Occupation period for the water system that now supplies Lospalos. The water supply system uses two methods: pump line and gravitation line. The pump line for this moment is good but it cannot reach houses on high ground because the generator is very old and the capacity is low. The gravitation line is serving only a few peoples because the lines are broken and some are missing. This line needs wall protection, because during the wet season the water sources will be easily contaminated by flood and rubbish.

There are springs within Lautem sub-district that provide a source of water to some villages and previously this as served much of the community. Unfortunately due to lack of maintenance (or lack of skill in this area) many of the communities no longer have access to these facilities. In sub districts such as Iliomar and Tutuala the water system is non operational, were as in Luro there as never been one. The Tutuala case is quite urgent as the pump was the only water source for the main town.

Power

In 1997 the Indonesian Government was making an effort to expand the power network to cover the communities of Com, Maine II, Daudere, Mehara, Muapitine, but it was not functional until the 1999 crisis, after which all the support and equipment for the power sector was destroyed.

Throughout the emergency and rehabilitation periods Lospalos PLTD (**what does pltd stand for??**) has had 6 machines but only 2 can operate: 1 unit caterpillar machine and 1 unit BA6M machine. They provide 4.5 hours electricity per day.

The 2 machines do not have the capacity to provide power for the whole community. It has been great concern that the machines will break down one day, if illegal connections keep increasing at the current level. There is no plan within the government structure to replace these two old generators. However, the first Transitional Government provided machines to sub districts such as Lautem and Tutuala, but these machines can only cover towns where the sub-district administration located. As for Luro and Iliomar sub districts independent donors are carrying out a second phase, although there have been problems with this due to the donors not consulting the communities.

The whole community of Lautem District, especially those who reside in the sub districts and villages wish to have power supply. However because of the capacity of the machines, limited fuel supplies, and also no plans to set up electricity centers in the sub-district, the community's wishes will not be meet.

Because the problems mentioned above cannot be resolved, we request the central government, or interested donors to consider the possibility of setting up hydraulic power plant in Iralalru Lake area. It is believed that the lake has potential hydraulic power that can be used to generate enough energy for all Timor Island.

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICE/PLANNING AND COORDINATION OFFICE

Starting from September 2001, a district development officer (DDO) was recruited to work together with international counterpart DDO. These two DDOs are jointly responsible for the district development planning, project management, and coordinating all the related development activities among the donors and local entities.

Unfortunately, the first DDO resigned after having held this position for three months, left the post vacant till the end of March 2002. At the same time, the international development officer was asked to check out since November 2001. Obviously, the function of development office was seriously impeded. Even the efforts of making district development plan had been stopped.

By the end of January 2002, an international planning and coordination (PCO) officer was recruited. Soon after that, a national civil servant was assigned as the acting DDO, and at the same time. During the last three months, the activities of the acting DDO and PCO were concentrated on developing the district development plan (DDP), and facilitating various development projects. With the support from DA, and help from all the ETPA sector heads and other international staff, this office worked efficiently and effectively. It successfully conducted 6 consultation workshops at both sub-district and district level, developed the DDP in a very short period. The DDP is completed at the end of April.

The DDO was formally recruited at the end of March 2002, and the project management and coordination resumed at the same time. Walu Beach project has been put into agenda, AusAid ETCAS programme also under processing.



The District Development Plan team, Lospalos (April 2001)

CIVIL REGISTRATION OFFICE

The Civil Registry Office in Lautem District was established in November 2000. From establishment up until March 16, 2001 civil registration activities were mainly focused on identifying and renovating registration centers within the district.

Initial registration started on March 16, 2001 and was completed on June 23 2001. During initial registration the Civil Registration Office consisted of 10 international registration officers, 12 national registration officers, 10 language assistants and 5 drivers. The registration team in Lautem was the most efficient team in East Timor, in getting started with registration and in registering the highest number of applicants per day. The registration

of the East Timorese inhabitants in Lautem district finished well before the deadline, which was June 23 2001, and many of the international registration officers were transferred to other districts, which were in need of assistance.

In Lautem district, during the initial registration 51,621 applicants (89.5%) were registered from projected population figures of 57,622. It might be worthwhile to mention that this projected figure was over estimated for obvious reasons.

In the table below displays the total number of registered inhabitants from Lautem district during initial registration and after initial registration (to date).

<u>SUB DISTRICT</u>	<u>POPULATION BEFORE REGISTRATION</u>	<u>ADULTS</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>	<u>TOTAL REGISTERED UNTIL JUNE 23 2001</u>	<u>REGISTERED IN DATABASE (FIGURES BY REGISTRATION CENTER)</u>	<u>ADULTS IN DATA BASE</u>	<u>CHILDREN IN DATA BASE</u>	<u>REGISTERED AFTER INITIAL REGISTRATION</u>	<u>ADDED IN DATA BASE AFTER JUNE</u>
<u>ILIOMAR</u>	<u>6702</u>	<u>3519</u>	<u>2766</u>	<u>6285</u>	<u>6169</u>	<u>3392</u>	<u>2833</u>		<u>56</u>
<u>LAUTEM/MORO</u>	<u>15,030</u>	<u>6,956</u>	<u>6,030</u>	<u>12,986</u>	<u>12,031</u>	<u>6,283</u>	<u>5,828</u>		<u>80</u>
<u>LOSPALOS</u>	<u>25,777</u>	<u>12,481</u>	<u>10,704</u>	<u>23,185</u>	<u>22,637</u>	<u>11,741</u>	<u>10,820</u>		<u>-76</u>
<u>LURO</u>	<u>6375</u>	<u>3231</u>	<u>2749</u>	<u>5980</u>	<u>5622</u>	<u>2954</u>	<u>2690</u>		<u>22</u>
<u>TUTUALA</u>	<u>3335</u>	<u>1884</u>	<u>1301</u>	<u>3185</u>	<u>2702</u>	<u>1531</u>	<u>1204</u>		<u>33</u>
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>57219</u>	<u>28071</u>	<u>23550</u>	<u>51621</u>	<u>49161</u>			<u>922</u>	<u>115</u>

The initial registration exercise was undertaken to achieve two main objectives:

1. Lay the basis for an organised civil registration structure in the future.
2. Extract an authenticated electoral roll for the forthcoming elections.

Both of these objectives have been achieved with great success

Civil registration is an ongoing process, and is not only linked to creating an electoral roll, all births, deaths, marriages, divorces, changes of residence, etc. must be registered by the office as happens in an established civilized society.

Every day civil registry officers are processing applicants for new registrations (those who have missed to be registered during initial registration, new adults 16 years old, refugees etc.), re registrations (those who have incorrect data on their proof of registrations), issuing confirmations of registration (for those who have lost proof or registration card) and processing applications for: birth, marriage and death certificates.

Lautem has one permanent Civil Registry office in the district centre, Lospalos, and in each of the other sub-districts, the registration team sets up a portable registration centre once every two weeks. The Registration team now consists of two national civil servants (registration officers), one international district registration supervisor and language assistant.



People queuing outside the Civil Registration Office previous to the presidential elections. (April 2002)

LIAISON AND TRAINING OFFICE

The Liaison and Training Office (LTO) is a result of a vision and anticipation for district administration post-East Timor independence. With the gradual withdrawal of international staff under the United Nations Transitional Administration for East Timor (UNTAET), who have been given advisory and supportive roles in carrying out specific posts, national staffs are now empowered to build and organize their own administration independently. Unfortunately, for the past 2 years, many skills and knowledge in administrative field were not passed on properly from international to national staff. The responsibility of providing capacity building training, such as computer skills, language skills, etc. falls mostly and heavily on the Language and Training Unit (LTU). With limited resources, LTU was only able to provide periodic training to the district staff. Compared to national staff based in Dili, district staff are almost always neglected in terms of capacity building training.

Hence, LTO is responsible for increasing the capacity of District Administration national staff working under the East Timor Public Administration (ETPA) to assume full responsibility for their particular posts. The LTO will act as a supplement and build on the training offered by the Civil Service Academy (CSA) and Language and Training Unit (LTU), by focusing on the particular training needs of the district through personalized training sessions.

The Liaison and Training Officer for Lautem district was the first to be recruited since October 2001. The LTO programme was however officially launched 4 months later after subsequent recruitment of LTOs in other 12 districts. Due to the insufficient human resource in the Administration of Local Government and Development (ALGD) headquarter in Dili (to which the LTO falls under), the LTO of Lautem was requested to assist in the development of the programme itself. During that 4-month period, many planning, coordination, development and discussion were made at the central level to create a training programme, based on skills that are seen to be essential and practical in enhancing national staff's capacity in the district level.

By February 2002, a training needs analysis was carried out by LTOs on national ETPA staffs in order to gauge the various level of administrative skills among the staffs. This needs analysis will enable LTOs to carry out personalized training based on the different level of needs according to individual district.

For Lautem, 6 different skills were identified and considered to be essential for national staffs. These skills are Administrative Skill, Organization Skill, Computer Skill, Communication Skill, Project Management Skill and Good Practices (additional). Each skill branches out to various basic but yet practical disciplines such as letter writing, filing a document, answering and taking down telephone messages, basic verbal communication in English, writing proposal for project, conducting meetings, etc. A training programme based on these skills have been drawn out and targeted for completion within the period of 3-4 months. As to whether this target is achievable, it will be based solely on the learning capacity of the staffs. Since this is a personalized training programme in which different districts have different programme and there is no specific structure, LTO Lautem seeks to provide a time-orientated programme by giving more time and attention to each session in order to make sure that staffs fully understand and capture the knowledge and skills trained.

Due to the limited resources and time, LTO programme is designed to give priority to District Affair staffs such as the District Administrator (DA), Deputy District Administrator (DDA), District Personnel Officer, District Administrative Assistant, Sub-district Coordinators, Central Administrative Service officer, District Support Staff, District Development Officer and others who fall under this category. For the rest, it is completely under the discretion of the LTO according to appropriate factors such as time and resources.

For Lautem, 13 District Affair staffs consisting of 1 District Personnel Officer, 1 District Administrative Assistant, 1 District Support Staff, 5 Sub-district Coordinators and 5 Central Administrative Service officers were given priority in attending training sessions with the LTO. It is not compulsory for the DA and DDA to attend training sessions due to their additional obligations and responsibilities in the district. These 13 staffs are expected to attend training sessions regularly. The DA and DDA, upon their expression of interest in any particular training sessions are encouraged to undertake training with the LTO even on a one-to-one basis. Also upon special circumstances, the DA and other sector heads are encouraged to recommend other personalized training that they deem crucial and necessary to other staffs in order to build the skills needed to carry out their duties.

Understanding the importance of computer skill in this E-knowledge based world, LTO Lautem has extended computer-training sessions to other ETPA and UNTAET national staffs, depending on the availability of resources and also the interest to learn. So far, computer training proves to be most popular and successful with a total of 28 staffs attending the sessions carried out in 4 separate groups. Sessions include basic Microsoft Office and internet skills which span for a period of slightly more than one month.

At the end of each training session, the staffs are expected to take a test in order to assess their understanding of the sessions carried out. An evaluation will also be carried out by staffs in order to assess the effectiveness of the training sessions carried out by the LTO.

At the mean time, LTO is also responsible in developing training modules, based on the training sessions that have been carried out. These training modules will facilitate staffs in their learning process and also for future reference. Last but not least, the LTO is required to assist language assistants in improving their translation skills.

As a conclusion, the LTO plays a key role in providing capacity building training in order to prepare and enhance national staffs' capacity in carrying out their day-to-day administrative work. This training should be an on-going process and if possible develops into a on-the-job training type of basis in order for staffs to truly practice the skills in which they are developing now.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

The Public Information Office (PIO) was established under one of the early mandates of the United Nations Transitional Administration (UNTAET) in 2000. Currently the office, which is still a department of UNTAET, has three staff that make up the Public Information Unit: the Radio UNTAET district reporter, who is financially supported by USAid, an international Public Information Officer and one national counterpart. The main function of the Public Information Office has been to disseminate information to the people in the district and to report the district news to PIO headquarters in Dili to be published in the national newspaper or broadcast on Radio UNTAET.



The Radio UNTAET district reporter Trota Havana interviewing an ETPO in Odufuro Market about the security situation in Luro Sub district. (September 2001)

The office has played a very important and essential role in the reconstruction of East Timor, and should be considered into the structure of the East Timor Public Administration after the UNTAET mandate is terminated. The need for an Information Unit has been clearly shown in the progress of political awareness in the country, such as during the Constituent Assembly Elections and the upcoming Presidential Election.

The PIO has utilised various channels and means to circulate information to the Lautem Community. We have tried to make information as accessible as possible to even the most remote communities. PIO has set up notice boards in all the sub districts, which are used regularly to post information. The office circulates magazines, bulletin papers, national and district news throughout Lautem. We assist with the organisation of various events important events, collect community opinion, and liaise with existing local media. PIO has assisted with technical and moral support the establishment of Radio Comunidade Lospalos (RCL). See below.

The Public Information team has created its own program to inform the district through a monthly news bulletin on the process and goings on of District Government. PIO have also been researching the ten best things about the District, which were chosen by the people and will be included in a publication. Aside from the district program, the Public Information Office has also spread the district news throughout East Timor via national newspaper and Radio UNTAET.

The Public Information Office has dedicated much effort to encourage the community to participate in the upcoming Independence Day Celebrations. Related to this, the office has sent some district story ideas to be published in the book “*Viva East Timor*” that is going to be released during the month of May.

In order to continue this type of work, it is important for the Timorese Government to establish an office of Public Information within the Public Administration so that the government can have a quick and efficient system of news delivery to communities throughout East Timor.

RADIO COMUNIDADE LOSPALOS (LOSPALOS COMMUNITY RADIO)

Radio Comunidade Lospalos (RCL) has been broadcasting to the community in and around Lospalos in the Lautem District since May 2000. It is an independent, non-profit community radio station built on the philosophy of giving a voice to the people and encouraging community participation in communication and the media.

The station provides the local community with eight (8) hours of broadcasting per day from Monday to Saturday. Information broadcast to the community includes two (2) daily news bulletins (with local, national and international news); local announcements and dedications; specialist programming on health and agricultural issues and regular “vox pop” segments where we hear from people on the street. In addition, the station broadcasts an English language learning program; religious programming; and a range of local and international music. The station presently broadcasts in Tetum, Indonesian, and the local language of Fataluku.

The station was established with the support of UNESCO who continues to monitor the project but does not provide ongoing financial support. All the work of staff and management at RCL is done on a volunteer basis as the station has no permanent funding from local or international donors. The station aims to financially support itself through local and international support.

More information about Radio Comunidade Lospalos can be viewed at www.smallvoices.org/rcf



The Volunteer staff at RCL
(April 2002)

NON GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS AND HUMANITARIAN GROUPS

After the 1999 crisis, Lautem, like most of East Timor ad an influx of International humanitarian and aid organisations. Many of these made important contributions to reconstructing the district; their legacy has also been to encourage local groups to form organisations that work to help the district.

There are nine registered national NGO's in the district working on a range of projects. International presences still remain with groups like CONCERN and CARE working in the district.

ORGANISATION	TYPE OF OPERATION
NATIONAL	
Esperanca	Education, Capacity Building
Halibur Matenek Timor Oan ba Proresso (HMTOP)	Ariculture, Health (medical and Sanitation), Education and Industry (tais weaving)
Hamoris Timor Oan (HTO)	Water and Sanitation, Agriculture, Technical Assistance, home Industry and Reconstruction
Keluarga Kopleng Beato Lospalos	Family recollection, Religious and Spiritual Encouragement
Lorosa'e Star Communication Forum (LSCF)	Human Resource and Development, Research and Development in Science and Technology Study of the Social, Economic and Cultural problems of East Timor
Naroman Lorosae (NALO)	Gender
Naroman Ba Feto (NARBATO)	Civic Education, Small Business initiatives
Projecto Itxa Tutunu (PIT)	Sponsorship program for Community Development
Timor Lorosa'e Moris (TILMO)	Rehabilitation, Education and Agriculture
Yayasan Sosial Naroman	Protestant Church group
International	
International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Community Projects
CARE International (CARE)	Water and Sanitation
Concern Worldwide (CONCERN)	Income generation, Water and Sanitation
Intercooperacao E Desenvolvimento	Encouragement of Community groups, Local Development
AFMET	Medical Services and Education

*Information provided by The East Timor NGO Forum

During the Emergency phase, after the 1999 crisis, and also during the transitional administration the NGO's International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Médicos do Mundo- Portugal (MDMP) were also present in the district. IRC (along with CONCERN) distributed shelter kits to those affected by the 1999 crisis and MDMP rehabilitated and supported the health system until The District Health Services could take over.

Any of the above Organizations can be contacted through the NGO forum District Liaison Officer, Jorge Batista via email at jorgebatistamendesribeiro@hotmail.com

SECURITY

Lautem Police Services

Lautem District consists of a central headquarters in Lospalos and five operational sub-district police stations, of which one is operating on 24 hrs bases, and four stations are working during daylight hours. The Police Services are in the process of arranging accommodation for the East Timorese Police Officers (ETPO's) in the sub-districts without 24 our service, after which these stations will be fully operational.

With the implementation of the "Revised Organizational Structure" (ROS) as mandated by UN Police Headquarters in Dili, the United Nations Police (UNPOL formally CivPol) in Lautem District has had to streamline human resources. Many positions, particularly those performing administrative tasks, have been abolished or taken over by the Timore Loesae Police Services (TLPS) and more UNPOL personnel have been assigned to the sub-district Police Stations.

After implementing the ROS mandate UN Police personnel have been reduced to a staff of thirty-nine and this will be further reduced to thirty-five by June 04 2002. However the total number of ETPO's has been increased to eighty-six. The ETPO's are performing various policing duties mainly in the sub districts.

The district has a total of fourteen vehicles allocated, however, on average only nine to ten of these are operational at any given time. One vehicle is in the Dili UNTAET workshop, and three other vehicles cannot be used over long distances or on bad roads.

UNPOL in Lautem are dedicating much of their time and resources to the TLPS training program. By April 2003 UNPOL will be handing over policing of the district to the TLPS. At the moment TLPS officers are being selected by the TLPS Project Manager to work with UNPOL to train their comrades.



An Australian UNPOL instructing ETPO's in computer literacy. (April 2002)

The District has been and is continuing to receive Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's) from West Timor, Indonesia, almost every week and it is the job of UNPOL and the TLPS to ensure their

secure return. The Intelligence Unit, which is mainly linked with the IDP's is continuously working closely with community leaders and civilian authorities.

The Intelligence Unit and Electoral Liaison Officer are working closely with the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), Peace Keeping Forces (PKF), and Regional Security Officer (RSO) to prepare an operation plan for the forth-coming Presidential Election and the Independence Celebration day. The Police are closely observing the ongoing electoral activities.

From 1st January 2001 to the present date a total of fifty 50 cases have been reported. This is approximately 16 to 17 percent of the totals of other districts. The majority of these are minor offences and many have faced court. CivPol will also have a Liaison Officer working with the FDTL Battalion.

MILITARY PRESENCE AND PEACE KEEPING FORCE (PKF)

The Korean Battalion (PKF-ROKBATT) was redeployed to Occussi at the end of 2001 after serving in Lautem since 1999 and the Sector East Thai Battalion (THAI-BATT) based in Baucau now covers the district. A unit consisting of 12 Thai-Batt military personal as well as a 7 member Thai-Batt Pioneer Engineer team are permanently stationed at the Força de Defesa de Timor Lorosae base near Lospalos.

Lautem District has become the first district to host a battalion of the Força de Defesa de Timor Lorosae (FDTL) on what was the old site of the PKF-ROKBATT base outside Lospalos. The battalion consists of 490 military personal. This battalion is being trained on the base and there are four Australian PKF military trainers permanently stationed with them to assist in this training. The FDTL are not part of the peacekeeping mission.

There are now four permanently based United Nations Military Observers (UNMO's) in the district whose mandate is to 'observe, monitor and report' on issues throughout the district. There is also one UNMO who is a liaison officer with the ETPL's.

GENDER

Women in Lautem face a wide range of issues such as poverty, discrimination, poor health and political marginalization. CivPol/TLPO in Lautem district regularly receive reports of domestic violence and sexual assault against women. The largest percentage of instances of violence against women documented by the NGOs and filed at the court, constitute domestic violence.

The average life expectancy for East Timorese women is 48.4 years, one of the lowest life expectancy rates in the world's less populated countries and territories. The country also has one of the highest infant mortality rates in the world, amounting to 235 per 1,000 newborns. It must always be understood that women's health problems are deeply related to their socio-economic situation. While the bulk of childcare and housework generally falls upon women, women are also responsible for a huge amount of additional unpaid labour, such as: water collection, gathering and carrying wood, washing clothes and farming. Most women in Lautem do not have the opportunity to engage in waged employment outside of the home.

As there are specific issues facing women, such as domestic violence, sexual assault, discrimination

and lack of access to adequate healthcare, the structure of government must reflect these differences. An office specifically for women will assist in the process of building women's empowerment through: inter-agency coordination and strategizing; cooperation with government offices; lobbying donors for funding; and working with local and international women's organizations and NGOs. The cost of the office would be minimal, particularly in comparison with the benefits gained.

The Gender program became firmly established in Lautem. Gender has two approaches one is integration with ETPA's activities and the second is working directly with women to encourage their empowerment. At the movement, Lautem women are under employed but our figures are consistent with other rural districts. Among the total 443 ETPA permanent employees, there are only 61 females, accounts for 14 per cent.

Percentage of Males & Females Employed

ETPA	MALES	FEMALES
Teachers	87%	13%
Secondary Teachers	85%	15%
Health Workers	67%	33%
GPA	88%	12%
All the Civil Servants	86%	14%

LAUTEM SUB DISTRICTS

LOSPALOS SUB DISTRICT

Strategically located at the centre of Lautem District, Lospalos serves as the District capital. The regional headquarters of UNTAET/ETPA components and sectors are in the sub-district. It also serves as the core for economic and socio-political activities.

Geography

Lospalos has a total land area of 592.50 square kilometers, making it the largest sub-district of Lautem. Tutuala borders Lospalos in the east and Moro/Lautem in the north it is bordered in the west by Luro, in the southwest by Iliomar and in the southeast by the Timor Sea. The main topographic feature of the district is the Fuiloro Plateau, which has an elevation ranging from 700 to 500 meters above sea level.

Population and Political / Administrative Structure

According to preliminary estimates done in September 2000, the sub-district has a population of 25, 777 in 5,795 households. This figure shows that more than half of Lautem residents reside in Lospalos.

Lino Pereira is the Sub-District coordinator and the sub district HQ is presently located at the Lautem Regional HQ compound. The sub-district is composed of 10 villages and 54 sub villages, each with village and sub village leaders.

VILLAGE	Cefes du Suco (Chief of Village)	Population	No. Of Families
Fuiloro	Victor Dias Quintas	12,367	2309
Bauro	Marcelino da Conceicao	2,393	909
Raca	Armino Benezato	1,162	291
Home	Antonio Monteiro	1,622	380
Muapitine	Jose Garcia	1,432	343
Souro	Roberto Diaz Vieira	2539	553
Leuro	Raul Pereira	408	146
Cacaven	Domingos Savio	1,108	206
Lore I	Nicolau Dias	2,099	495
Lore II	Domingos D.C.A.	647	163
Total		25,777	5,795

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery

The Fuiloro Plateau offers significant potential in developing agriculture. The plains and slightly sloping hills are suitable for farming (rice, corn, other crops) and livestock (cattle, buffalo). However, due to lack of sufficient irrigation facilities and farm equipment, cultivation has been mostly traditional and rain-fed.

The forests of Lore I are relatively intact, although some deforestation has occurred. Teak, sandalwood, palm and bamboo are major forest resources.

Fishery is also a potential especially in Lore 1. However, the technology for utilizing the abundant resource remains adequate. Freshwater fishery also has a potential, especially in Malahara/Muapitine, which borders Lake Iralaloro.

Education

Many schools that were destroyed in 1999 have received re-roofing and materials assistance from UNICEF. Currently, there are 24 primary schools with 4,410 students; 3 junior high schools with 1,612 students; and 1 senior high school with 1000 students. One church-run school is also operational – the Don Bosco School for Agriculture and Development.

Health

The main Community Health Centre is situated in Losplaos as well as the main administration building and the centre pharmacy. The leading health NGO, Médicos do Mundo-Portual ended its mandate in 2001 and now the Department of Health Services supplies a doctor for the clinic. (Although there is not one at this time.) Also AFMET, the Japanese NGO run a clinic outside Lospalos and the Protestant Church NGO, Yayasan Sosial Naroman have a clinic in Lospalos supported by two German nurses.

Lospalos children on the way to school. (November 2001)



Infrastructure

➤ *Electricity*

The city centre and most of the villages (except Leuro, Cacaven, Home, Lore I and II) are supplied with electricity by the Lospalos Power Station from 1900h to 2300h daily. The Power station has two running generators that are running beyond their limits (see power section above) and there are frequent black outs.

➤ *Roads*

From the city center, all the villages are connected by road. The Lospalos to Rasa road is in good condition except for a portion near Rasa Village where bumps are noticeable due to rains and regular traffic. The Lospalos to Bauro road, and Lospalos to Muapitine road are in fair condition. The road to Cacavem, although passable, requires much-needed repair in various points especially between the villages of Leuro and Cacavem. The Lore road is passable up to the forest area. However, potholes and fallen ditches are making transportation difficult. Due to the floods of June 2001 a bridge on the main road leading into Lospalos was destroyed. This has not been repaired, and due to financial restraints will not be in the near future.

➤ *Water*

The city is supplied by water through both gravity flow and pumps. However, not all households have access to it. An Indonesian built water system remains inoperable because of lack of engines and broken pipes. The different villages have springs to take water. However, the development of the water system from source to households remain inadequate due to lack of appropriate pipes, pumps and other materials (e.g. Lore)

LURO

As mentioned above Luro possesses the highest point in the District. It is also one of the most isolated and inaccessible sub districts, lacking much-needed infrastructure to help it develop.

Geography

Luro is divided up into two areas, upper and lower Luro. This division is both a political and geographical divide. The Sucos of Afabubu, Wairoke and Lakawa are centered in and around Lower Luro or Odufuro.³ The other Sucos, Luro, Baricafa and Cotomuto are considered Upper Luro. Luro consists of a valley surrounded by hills and low mountains, the highest point being Legumaw Mountain in Luro village. At 1 297 metres it is the highest point in Lautem district.

Villages and sub-villages are dotted throughout the Sub-District many being difficult to access due to the rugged terrain in which they are situated. Upper Luro (where the ETPA and TLPS office is situated) is roughly 65 Km and between 1½ & 2 hours from Lospalos.

Population and Political/ Administrative Structure

The population of Luro sub-district is roughly 6509 people. The population is divided into six Sucos of which there are twenty sub-villages.

VILLAGE	Sub villages	Cefe du Suco (Cheifs of Villages)	Population ⁴
Afabubu	Daelari, Jafaleo	Augustino F. Ramos B.	969
Baricafa	Afaea, Saralari, Utuwasu	Gaspar Xavier	1,091
Cotamuto	Buanomar, Etanisi, Oroma	Leopoldo da Conceição	1,623
Lakawa	Borugai, Boruwali, Oneraba	Lourenço da Costa	422
Luro	Abere, Aelaino, Alahira, Amahira, Watalari	Ameriko Dos Santos	1, 820
Wairoke	Afanami, Lutu, Luturo, Soba	Augustino F. Noronha	584

Linguistically the people speak two main dialects: Makassai in Lower Luro (Afabubu, Wairoke and Lakawa) and Sa'ane in Upper Luro (Luro, Baricafa and Cotomuto). Indonesian is also spoken by the majority of the population, as is Portuguese by the older generation. As both Makassai and Sa'ane are regionalized languages many in the community also speak Tetum and Fataluku (the language of the Lospalos area).

³ Odufuro was the administrative centre of Luro during Indonesian occupation, many of the sub-villages that were forced to move there are now moving back to their original areas.

⁴ These figures are from the Independent Electoral Commission.

ETPA and TLPS share the same office in Luro Upper. ETPA is represented by the Sub district coordinator, Zeferino dos Santos. There are ten TLPS's stationed in Luro Upper and six CivPol officers.⁵ The ThaiBATT Unit that is stationed in Lospalos routinely visits the sub district for security checks as do the UNMO Officers.

Agriculture

Luro has approximately 1 005ha of arable agricultural land and the main crops are maize and rice. When the land is fallow the population rely on a root (different from cassava), which is found wild. Many people also rely on small garden plots. As with all the sub-districts, livestock consists of buffalo, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and chickens and in Luro upper ducks on quite a large scale.

During the flash floods of mid-June 2001, much of the arable land was flooded or subject to mudslides and many crops were destroyed. Unfortunately an accurate assessment, of the affected areas has not been made by the Agricultural Department. This assessment was the criteria for NGO's such as CONCERN to distribute relief in the form of seeds for replanting.

Education

Luro sub-district has nine operational schools and approximately 54 education workers. Many of these schools lack many basic facilities such as desks and chairs. CONCERN is carrying out water and sanitation program for the schools Rotary Australia as donated some sports equipment this year. IOM as also accepted a project to rehabilitate the school in Wairoke, which was destroyed during the tempestuous weather of June 2001

Health

There is one operational Health facility in the Sub-district. The Health Centre is in Luro Upper and mobile clinics operate in Barikafa, Odufuro and Wairoke from here. The DHS has taken over all the facilities that were rehabilitated by Médicos do Mundo-Portugal, and the District Health Plan (DHP) along with recruitment of health workers as been implemented.

The main concerns of the public is the inconsistency of the mobile clinics and the downsizing of the health services⁶, it would be advisable for the DHS to either publish a small booklet explaining to the public the DHP or hold meeting to explain the changes and the reasons for them. The main health problems in the Sub-District are Malaria, Tuberculosis and malnutrition.

Infrastructure

➤ **Electricity**

Luro has no functioning electrical service, apart from the generators that run the PKF and UNTAET facilities. Lower Luro is in the process of constructing a power station, but unfortunately I doubt it will power the whole sub-district.

➤ **Roads**

The road system in Luro, already in disrepair, suffered badly from the flash floods of mid-June.

⁵ There are two Australian, two Sri Lankan and two Malaysian Police CivPol officers that will be stationed in Luro until the presidential elections.

⁶ This problem is not only concentrated to Luro Sub-District.

There are two roads into Luro, one going through Maina II and the other which is the main route, which travels through Daudere. The Maina II route, traverses three rivers and is impassable at the present time, due to a tree fallen, in the Moro Sub-district. The main route through Daudere traverses two rivers and, as this route holds more importance, problems are detailed below.

During the rainy season much of the time this road through the Raumoco River (near Daudere) is impassable, and makes access to Luro difficult. The road is subject to mudslides and is breaking apart at many points. During the flash floods, the bridge at the foot of Luro village was destroyed, a bypass has been constructed but I believe it will be impassable during the rainy season.

The smaller feeder roads suffer from the same problems as the main road and many of the sub-villages and villages can only be accessed by foot.

An assessment has been made on the Luro road system by Dili infrastructure but repairs are not budgeted until 2002/2003.

➤ **Water**

Most of the population relies on water from springs and wells or an antiquated plumbing system that leaks and supports a pipe network beyond its means. Luro village suffers from lack of water and is in need of a water and sanitation program. Community Empowerment Program (CEP) has gained finances for such a program and hopefully is beginning it soon. CONCERN are also beginning a water and sanitation program for many of the schools in the Sub-district and CARE INTERNATIONAL are setting up programs in some of the Sub-Villages.

ILIOMAR

Iliomar sub-district had been cut off the rest of the district by a landslide at Caidabu area for over 4 months due to the heavy rains that affected much of Lautem district during the months of March to July so in those months there was not much activity in the sub-district. During the visit of the Deputy SRSG Mr.J.C Cady and other delegates from Dili upon the request if the DA a regular Helicopter flight was arranged every Thursday an arrangement that still goes on to date. DFO did not begin fairly effectively until later in the year and then full involvement of DFO activities have not been on going due to office accommodation not being available to date. However DFO visits have been very regular as almost daily from base station Lospalos. Below is some basic information about Iliomar sub-district that will be up dated on a regular basis;

Population and Political/Administrative Structure

VILLAGE	Cefes du Suco (Ceifs of Villages)	Population	No. of Families
Iliomar I	Luis Da Costa	1470	320
Iliomar II	Filipe Pinto	1349	287
Ailibere	Americo JeroniM O.	785	180
Fuat	Fernando Jeronio	559	116
Cainliu	Julio Soares	1322	266
Tirilolo	Adao Fernandes	1524	312
Total		7009	1481

The Sub district coordinator Mario Fernandes Carbrel represents ETPA within the sub district.

The political situation in the sub-district has been relatively calm with occasional visits from the National Timorese leadership especially from the Fretilin commanders. Political system operating is CNRT, OJT, and OMT. Below is a list of the local leaders for the various villages;

Agriculture

Agriculture section over the last half of the year has been involved in rehabilitation of the irrigation canals in the sub-district, Vaccination of Buffaloes, Cows during the months of October with over animals vaccinated.

During the month of December the sector delivered 160 bags of fertilizers unfortunately not all the beneficiaries have collected their allocation and some 24 bags have been destroyed by the weather 36 bags are still to be collected.

Education

Primary schools; all villages have one primary school except Ailebere because its near Iliomar I, so there are 6 primary schools in Iliomar sub district:

- Tirilolo Primary school with 6 class rooms.
- Caielio Primary school with 6 class rooms.
- Iliomar I Primary school with 6 classrooms.
- Iliomar II Primary school with 6 class rooms.
- Fuat Primary school with 4 classrooms.
- Caidabu Primary school with 6 class rooms.

Under the education sector rehabilitation of schools has gone successfully with 2 primary schools Iliomar Cainliu and I rehabilitated by the UNCIEF and the Junior High school by USAID (only re-roofing) otherwise the rest of the schools are in a fairly good condition. Caidabu community has requested to have their primary school be rehabilitated / built at the moment the children use the community hall and the church as class rooms, so discussions have been initiated with education sector to have it included in the rehabilitation Program. Only dilemma is that the community needs a new school and the education sector does not have the required resources for the project, but a solution of temporary shelter is being negotiated.

Presently Iliomar has 38 teacher in the ETTA payroll, and a schoolbooks distribution exercise has been conducted by the sector in the whole of Iliomar sub-district.

Health

Presently there is a health centre being built in Iliomar I. Te is a functioning health centre that also provides mobile clinics.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure in the sub-district has been very bad with little done in this area.

➤ **Roads.**

The road that was initially partly repaired by the local community with the help of CARE under the food for work arrangement that allowed some fair passage to the area presently

the repairs are being done with the help of the ROKBATT PKF since early December 2000 work its hoped will be completed during month February 2001,the activity is to widen the road to reduce chances of another landslide in event of heavy rains. The road that connects Iliomar I to Iliomar II Iradarate area remains damaged and impassable a little work by the local has been done but it can't be used by Motor cars, however the PKF has discussed the possible of repairs to begin after the Caidabu repairs. The road repairs on the road to Tilirolo were done with the help of CARE still under the food for work arrangements and now only one village of has not been fixed. Otherwise the road situation in the sub-district remains fragile with the on set of the rains.

➤ **Water.**

The water system in Iliomar repair partly impaired however some minor restoration has been done with the water flowing now up to the Iliomar I HQ and 2 other villages receiving some water i.e. Faut and Ailebere more work is required to fully restore much of the sub-district back to pre-destruction time in the 1999 popular consultation coordination with the water department, projects section and the PKF are ongoing to find some solution to this issue.

➤ **Electricity.**

Iliomar has not had this facility since it was destroyed in October 1999 the power plant was completely destroyed, however some information has been provided by the Infrastructure department -Lospalos HQ and the CNRT secretary Iliomar that a survey has been done by a team from Dili and there arrangements being done to have power restored by the JICA some time in the year 2001. Iliomar sub-district in the year 2001 will concentrate on having the poor roads maintained and the damaged ones restored i.e. Iradarate Iliomar I road ,road connecting to Viqueque Tirilolo road etc

MORO/LAUTEM

As Moro is located in the coastal area of Lautem district, sharing a boarder with Baucau to the west, its infrastructure and population were severely affected by the violence of September 1999. None of the institutions were spared especially in the village of Lautem where nothing was left standing.

Population and Political/Administrative Structure

As per population information records compiled in November 1999 and updated in August 2000 the breakdown is as follows:

VILLAGE	CEFE DU SUCOS (CHEIFS OF VILLAGES)	POPULATION	NO. OF FAMILIES
Baduro	Fernando Da Costa Cabral	1056	261
Com	Edmundo Da Cruz	2258	491
Daudere	Duarte Da Costa Ribeiro	1673	450
Eukisi	Macario Dos	1090	228

	Santos Ferreira		
Ililai	Jaime Da Costa	878	295
Maina I	Ameriko Fernandes	1217	452
Maina II	Faustino Fernandes	1810	521
Pairara	Crispin Maria Barros	1585	346
Parlamento	Jose Dos Santos Silva	2292	477
Serelau	Alarico Da Costa	894	230
TOTAL		14 753	3751

Language: Fataluku is the predominant language spoken in the sub-district. Children are taught in Bahasa Indonesia and Tetun at school. While Makasae is spoken in the western part of the sub-district.

Agriculture

...

Education

No school building was left intact after the violence; all were looted or destroyed. Some schools were re-opened late last year through the efforts of UNICEF. To date 16 elementary schools are operational with 2559 pupils in total.

A junior high school with 110 students has also been re-opened.

Health

In the whole of Lautem district medical services are provided by MDM, which operates from fixed and mobile clinics. Parlamento and Com have fixed clinics while services in the other villages are being provided by mobile clinics.

The main disease reported in the area is malaria.

Infrastructure

➤ **Electricity**

The main source of electricity is a generator stationed in Parlamento supplying the outlying villages in its immediate vicinity. It runs from 6pm to 11pm. The other villages are to be connected to the main supply from Los Palos, but due to the looting the lines have not yet been restored.

➤ **Roads**

As most of Moro is located along the main road leading to Baucau, the condition was considered to be very good before the rains of April- May 2000. Currently all villages are accessible by road.

➤ **Water**

In most cases natural ground water from wells is the main source of water. The opportunities for food subsistence are very limited, with people relying mainly on crops and small herds of animals.

TUTUALA

Tutuala located at the extreme eastern point of East Timor Island is one of the sub districts of Lautem district approximately an hour's drive from Lospalos.

This moderately populated area was very fortunate to have had most of its buildings spared during the September 1999 strife. Damage to the area was in Mehara affecting mainly government buildings. Tutuala is made up of two sub villages of Mehara and Tutuala. Under Mehara we find smaller villages (sucos) of Loikero, Porlamano and Poros. Under Tutuala we find sucos of Chailoro, Ioro, Petileti and Vero.

Population and Political/Administrative Structures

According to information provided by CNRT and PKF population stands as follows:

VILLAGE	Cefe du Suco (Cheif of Village)	Population	No. of Families
Mehara	Jose Filipe	1919	331
Tutuala	Armando Dos Santos	1574	478
Total		3493	809

The effect of colonization by Portugal and Indonesia has had a lasting effect on languages spoken in Tutuala and East Timor at large. Portuguese is widely spoken among the older generation of natives in the area, while the younger generation i.e. those born after 1974 speak Indonesian. School children are taught in Bahasa Indonesian while Fataluku is the most widely spoken native language. English is still a very new language to the natives hence spoken by almost none.

Local Leadership

The Church, CNRT, OMT, OJT and Traditional leadership hold Leadership/ authority in Tutuala just like any other region in East Timor. The Sub District Coordinator Feliciano Gonzaga represents ETPA in Tutuala.

The church, which is basically catholic, has a very strong say and standing in the community. They have powers to influence any programs on the ground given the huge following they have. When it comes to implementing programs the church becomes a major avenue through which information

can be disseminated to the community. There is at least a catholic and protestant in Mehara Poros and Tutuala.

Agriculture

Agriculture production went down in the months of July following the heavy rains; the sub district, which solely thrives on rice and corn, saw many hectares of land covered by water hence a shortage of the required food output. For this cause, CARE international has been playing a significant role towards supplementing food quantities. Much of this has been consumed locally and the other used as seed. By the close of the year, the community was preoccupied with seeding the ground from which we anticipate high yields.

One tone of maize seed was donated by FAO to the community of Tutuala, the distribution of the locally purchased maize centered on returnees and those who couldn't afford to buy planting seed. Each family received up to 5 kg.

During the month of November the agriculture sector delivered 160 bags of urea to the sub district as part of the district wide distribution of World Bank donated fertilizer.

Lists of members to make the Pilot Agriculture Service center membership from Tutuala was compiled and handed over to the agriculture sector. Up to 300 members from Tutuala will constitute part of the 3000 members who will constitute the district total.

Education

All the four schools in the sub district are operational, earlier this year SDN Poros was rehabilitated as part of the on going UNICEF primary school rehabilitation program.

On the state of schools in the sub district most of them have short supplies of both teachers and scholastic materials, so far a few books have been distributed to schools as part of the on going books distribution.

SDN Pitileti in particular is in a very bad state; this state has been reported to the concerned sector and has informed me that the school is already listed for rehabilitation under the UNICEF program.

The number of teachers was down sized due to financial constraints; head teachers have expressed difficulties in teaching, as the teacher student's ratio is not conducive for both the teachers and students.

During the month of November SDN Pitileti was twinned with partner schools in Australia with the aim of soliciting for help for the students. The process, which was mediated by UNHCR office Baucau, culminated in the delivery of notebooks, painting materials and papers.

Health

Tutuala has three primary health care facilities that were repaired and are run by MDM a Portuguese non-governmental organization. Clinics provide primary health care and laboratory services.

All together the three clinics have:

- 2 midwives.
- 5 nurses.
- 6 assistant nurses.
- 3 pharmaceutical assistants.

- 1 laboratory technician.

Most of them have been employees during the Indonesian time, at the moment they are UNTAET employees. Besides repairing the medical facilities MDM is providing medicines and ambulance services.

During the months of November and December 2000 the first ever NID on Polio Mellitus was carried out in Tutuala and Timor at large. The two-staged program saw the vaccination of more than 98% of the target population, which are the ages between 0 and 5 years.

At the end of the second phase the community expressed desire for the continuity of the program which was a sign that they had strongly understood the dangers of polio hence the need for the program.

Vaccination against other diseases continues weekly at all of the three health units of the sub district.

The health sector has made it known that a health unit is to be built in Mehara were the old structure was located. The implementation of this program will necessitate the closure of the health unit in Mehara and the down sizing of those in Tutuala and Poros. I hope that this program will be implemented early next year. The MDM continues to carry out weekly mobile clinic every Wednesday.

Cases of concern for the community now are mainly the introduction of family planning programs. While in the community it is evident that there is no program addressing child spacing and the numbers required. I have personally talked with the sub district health coordinator who informed me that now only the natural rhythm method is accepted by the catholic dominated society. He reiterated that it would be quite difficult to introduce other methods, which are more reliable.

As part of the sectors community programs, the health sector should come down to the sub districts to train community health assistants in the dissemination information especially in primary health care, dangers of smocking and basic home sanitation and family planning methods for which the catholic church is strongly against them.

Infrastructure

➤ Water

The basic achievement in the area of water in the sub district during the year was the provision of a water system for Desa Tutuala. The catholic missions of Fuiloro Donated a full water system for the Desa of Tutuala, this included, generator, built a reservoir and provided all the piping required. By the close of the year the Desa was receiving water, although as earlier highlighted we have been facing diesel shortages as the system consumes almost 400 liters of diesel per month. The infrastructure section has always come to our rescue in this respect.

Two options to help alleviate the problem of diesel expenses have been identified. The first option which is being handled by ETTA and CEP at is the electrification of the water pump down in Pitileti, this option will be assured as we have electricity in the sub district between 1800 hrs to 0000 hrs daily during which water is being pumped to the reservoir tank and can be distributed the following day.

ETTA and CEP have carried out a joint assessment for the materials required to accomplish this task. Estimates of the 1.7-km stretch to the water pump are yet to be submitted by officials of the electricity sector.

➤ *Electricity*

Mehara is still receiving electricity from Lospalos although the hours were scaled down from 18 to 5 due to shortages in diesel supply to the district. The area still experiences power interruptions, which are constantly rectified by the concerned sector.

Of the two generators installed for Desa Tutuala only one is operational serving a very small section of one of the four sub villages that compose the Desa hence a lot of the power produced being wasted. On a number of occasions community has requested UNTAET to help complete the electrification of the rest of the village

➤ *Roads*

The roads in Tutuala are ranked second best in the district, all roads are usable apart from the 8 KM stretch leading to Valu beach.

In July part of the road just after Poros was cut off due to the rains, which flooded lake Iralalero. With the help of the community and PKF a road by pass was built regaining access to the rest of the sub district, which had been cut off for almost a month. By October 2000 the water had subsided hence regaining access to the road.

a. Returnees

Tutuala did not experience a high-level population movement during the September 1999 strife. Information provided by CNRT office is that up to 80 people left Tutuala for mainly Kupang.

During the month of November up to 16 people returned to the sub district from Kupang. The group, which came in through, Com comprised of two families and one student. They belonged to the former Koramil group. They were welcomed well into the sub district by the community. Approximately 70 people are still in Kupang.

b. Humanitarian

As preparation for the rampant malaria during the rain season, IRC came in to rescue the community by distributing mosquito nets. For Tutuala alone over 800 mosquito nets were delivered to and subsequently distributed to the community by the local leaders.

c. Projects

The US\$5600 QIPs funded project for Tutuala is on going to date 24 km of road has been cleared by the community in Tutuala. The rest of the project will involve rehabilitation of volleyball courts in each of the desa's.

Three proposals are to be handed in to project office to solicit funding; these include carpentry workshop, Fishing and rehabilitation of community hall. For the coming year it will be necessary to start up projects which are basically income generating.

Funds to rehabilitate the Pousada have been secured and works are scheduled to start early next year. Towards this project OCHA has offered US\$588 while QIPs availed US\$4606. Funds secured will be used to rehabilitate the guesthouse and the kitchen.

The forestry office of Dilli is also taking a strong hold in the matters pertaining the rehabilitation of that structure. On January 16 2001, they are coming down to the sub district to meet the community in matters to do with developing a business plan for the management of natural resources within the sub district.

ETTA office of Tutuala also has plans for the management of the natural resources within Tutuala. Early next year a committee to manage the natural resources will be formed. Preliminary activities towards this took place during the month of December.

PKF activities

PKF activities this year centered on peace keeping and road works. During the month of July together with community they helped build a road by pass in Mehara after being cut off for over a month.

The bridge to Valu beach, which had been destroyed by rains during the month of May, is being rehabilitated by PKF, They have contributed all materials required to complete the works. It should be finished by mid January. The third battalion has already taken ground.

CEP activities

CEP is one of the programs, which were set out to alleviate poverty and to encourage community participation in problem identification and alleviation. The program was established in the district early this year with the aim of introducing the Timorese to the management of their problems. It involves the formation of committees at village and sub district level. These are then later charged with problem identification, prioritization and solving.

The first phase of the program mainly involved the purchase and distribution of mainly household utensils and pigs to the community. By the close of the year Tutuala was ahead of the rest of the sub districts as it finalized phase two of the program. For phase two the sub district will receive up to US\$50,000. This money will be used to purchase:

1. Maize milling machines.
2. Furniture for community halls.
3. Rice milling machines.
4. Sewing machines.
5. Food distributions.

Security/CivPol

The CivPol station of Tutuala became operative as of Monday November 13, 2000. The station is fully manned by 7 international Civpols assisted by 3 TLPS cadets and language assistants who conducting community policing in Tutuala and Bauro (Lospalos). An additional patrol car and Police Assistance Group (PAG) will be required to enhance their activities.

Radio and Telephone communication services have all been installed. There is full time electricity to the station supplied by a generator and city power. Water has not yet been connected to the station despite repeated calls to the concerned authorities.

Civpol and PKF are carrying out daily patrols, and the security situation is calm.

Public information

All adverts from Dilli CISPE office received have been distributed to the very best, as already highlighted sometimes these adverts come very late denying community's participation. The response to the adverts is still very poor, from the few responded to a couple of people from the sub district were invited to undertake interviews.

To enhance community's response to the set adverts we would require these adverts to be sent timely. So far there is one billboard stationed in Mehara were all received adverts are placed. There is need to have a second billboard stationed in Tutuala for easier information dissemination.

d. ETTA office

The sub district ETTA office that is part of the Civpol station was opened during the month of October, I wait to receive a computer for ETTA office as Civpol has only one computer, which is in use almost all the time.

To date there is no language assistant attached to the ETTA office as yet, this has made work rather cumbersome as I have to source for some one who can speak some little English or wait till one of the Civpol language assistants is free. There are many deadlines to meet hence attending to some programs promptly is necessary.

e. Political Programs

The political program in the sub district is a strong hold of CNRT, during the month of August the sub district secretary took part in the 10 day long conference in Dilli.

Early this month the sub district too took part in nomination of candidate to replace Mr. albino as district CNRT chairman. Mr. Amaral was nominated and was later elected for the post.

As we move in to Next year's elections the input of political leaders will be important as they command a big force when it comes to mobilizing the community.

f. Civil Registry/ Elections Programs

The contact officer of civil registration for Lautem Ms Marion Sierkieky accompanied by Mr. Singh visited Tutuala sub district in October to inspect the structures, which will be used for civil registration.

Three centers were identified i.e. in Poros, Mehara and Tutuala. All structures are in good shape. The District Civil Registration coordinator too has already paid a visit to the centers to further acquaint him with the structures. I look forward to working with them when their activities commence.

g. Shelter:

Very little property was destroyed during the September strike, the little destroyed was of mainly public buildings in Mehara. These will require resources and time to be repaired and put to use. Plans are underway to repair these buildings to house CivPol.

The majority of private buildings are built using bamboo walling and iron sheets roofing, Although inhabitable the occupants are greatly exposed to mosquitoes. Some new buildings are coming up in the area with a lot of assistance from UNHCR/IOM.

h. Markets

There are two weekly markets operating in Tutuala i.e. on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The market in Mehara is permanent in nature only requiring a few repairs of the floor. Assessments for the repair of this structure have already been presented for funding with World Bank.

Desa Tutuala doesn't have a permanent market, transactions are held in the field that definitely is impossible to operate on rainy days.

In these markets only a few locally grown agricultural products are available for sale. Community has for along time appealed to UNTAET to help with the provision of transport facilities to help them ferry their produce to Lospalos. At the moment community depends on private transport to travel to Lospalos for the market day, which is on Saturdays.

i. Tourism

Tutuala has got a high potential for the development of tourism industry. The area is incumbent of three beaches i.e. Valu beach (Over looking Jaco island), Loikero beach, and Jonal beach. Of the three beaches its only Valu beach, which is accessible by car.

Besides beaches there are beautiful panoramic views and caves with pre historic paintings, which are said to depict the origins of East Timor.

To complement the above there is a guesthouse (yet to be rehabilitated) within the sub district which can act as accommodation of the visitors to the above attractions.

To enhance community's benefit from these tourist attractions, ETTA through the District administration and the forestry Office Dilli are planning together with the community to develop a business plan, which will help raise revenue for the community.

Among projects being looked at is the management of the beaches and caves, where by one has to pay to access these facilities. Through this project community will act as guides to visitors to the attractions.

As for the guesthouse plans are already underway to have it rehabilitated and managed by a local women group.

Many people visit these attractions hence it's about time community benefits form being in possession of such.