



Ainaro District Development Plan 2002 - 2003

FOREWORD:

This plan represents the work of many people. To the facilitation team, who succeeded in working with many groups and individuals who might otherwise have not participated in the process, we extend our thanks - to Maria Amelia Ximenes, Alberto Orleans da Silva, Tarcicio Mota, Jose Mendonca da Silva and Joaozinho da Costa. To the widow and family of Joao Martins, who died tragically as the result of a motorcycle accident when he was about to begin work as the facilitator for Ainaro sub-district, we extend our sincere sympathies. May he rest in peace.

Thanks also to all of the ETPA staff, who worked on preparing this plan. We would also like to extend our appreciation to the community and political leaders, women's groups, youth groups, church representatives, CEP representatives, local, national and international NGOs who contributed to the process. We are also grateful to Ireland Aid, whose funding supported this exercise.

Finally, thank you to the people of Ainaro district. We hope this plan is an accurate reflection of your aspirations and priorities. We also hope that it will serve you well in your search for the resources necessary to meet these aspirations.

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CONTENTS:

Introduction	Page 1
District Profile	Page 3
The Planning Process	Page 8
Ainara District Development Plan Calendar	Page 12
Sub-district Planning Meetings	Page 13
Ainara District Development Plan 2002/2003	Page 31
Infrastructure	Page 32
Health	Page 33
Agriculture	Page 34
Education, Youth and Culture	Page 45
Water and Sanitation	Page 51
Gender	Page 55
Conclusion	Page 57

INTRODUCTION:

Work on preparing this District Development Plan began in March 2002. Over a relatively brief and concentrated period of time - from early March to late April - we sought to identify, clarify and document the expressed developmental needs, challenges and priorities of the population of Ainaro district. Our primary objectives were to produce a realistic integrated rural development plan that would a) clearly reflect the needs and aspirations of the people of the district, and b) facilitate in securing responses to these needs.

This document is divided into five sections. Section 1 provides a brief situational analysis of Ainaro district - it's people, geography, administrative structures, problems and potential. More detailed information on the district can be obtained in "Ainaro: A District Profile", available from ALGD and the District Administrator's office in Ainaro.

The process underpinning the preparation of this plan is outlined in Section 2. From the outset, we regarded the inclusion of as large and as broad a range of opinions as possible as essential. We were concerned that "consultation fatigue" could become a factor affecting participation. Throughout the previous month, the district facilitation team of the Countrywide Consultation, undertaken by the Consultative Commission for Civil Society on Development, met with communities in all four sub-districts to capture their twenty-year vision for East Timor and establish priorities for the medium to long-term future. Although the District Development Plan focuses on priorities for the coming year, there was clearly great potential for confusion. In order to minimize confusion and maximize participation, we held discussions with this district facilitation team and agreed that they would also participate in facilitating input to the District Development Plan. This had a number of advantages – the facilitators had already received training in facilitation, are well known figures in their respective communities and were well placed to maximize participation and to clearly explain the different focuses of the two processes. The outcomes were successful; in all, the sub-district facilitators met with over 2,000 people and 237 people participated in sub-district workshops in four sub-districts.

Expectations were another major concern from the outset – while we did not want the process to be entirely budget driven, previous experience had shown that communities' expectations often greatly exceeded potential resource levels. We were concerned to balance the commitment to communities shaping their own development priorities with ensuring that selection of these priorities was informed by a realistic grasp of the resource constraints facing the new government. It was agreed that this information would provide a

backdrop to all discussions with communities and that at sub-district planning days, a major role for sector heads would be to outline the resource constraints facing their departments.

Some very clear priorities emerged. These are outlined in Section 3, which provides suco by suco information on the population's expressed development priorities. **Of the 21 sucos in Ainaro district, 12 indicated that road repair/reconstruction was their first priority, and a further 6 sucos listed roads among their top three priorities.** Ainaro district's road network is particularly poor; many sizeable villages remain without vehicular access. While this choice of priority may surprise some, given that education generally tends to be accorded chief priority by the Timorese people, the people of Ainaro repeatedly highlighted the crosscutting implications of poor road networks. Both men and women stressed their overarching importance – for economic development, particularly sale of agricultural produce, access to primary health care and education. Over the coming year, this overriding priority will present major challenges to both the district administration and to central government. Although the resource implications are significant, we must also strive to ensure that the sizeable section of the population who are disadvantaged by remoteness do not continue to be excluded from the development process.

Access to safe drinking water emerged as the second most important overall priority, with 7 sucos indicating that this is their top priority and a further 9 sucos listing it among their top three priorities. 12 sucos listed education among their top three priorities, while 5 sucos listed health services among their top three priorities.

Sectoral plans for the coming year are outlined in Section 4. Following the sub-district planning meetings, each sector prepared its plans for the coming year. At the District Planning day on April 29th, Sector Heads met with key stakeholders in the district to present these plans for feedback. Feedback in this meeting and from the process in general was positive, with many participants indicating that they found the process informative and educational, as well as providing a new opportunity to participate in shaping their own development priorities.

We see this development plan as a beginning – an initial framework that will require some modification as circumstances change over the coming year. What is most important is that the plan is reviewed in consultation with the communities who shaped on as regular a basis as possible.

We hope that this document will provide valuable information to national government planners and donors currently operating, or considering operating, in Ainaro district.

SECTION 1: DISTRICT PROFILE:

1.1: GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE:

Ainaro district constitutes one of the 13 governmental and administrative divisions of East Timor. It is located to the south west of the country, bordering on Covalima, Bobonaro and Ermera districts to the west, Aileu to the north and Manufahi to the east. The Timor Sea (Tassi Feto) coast forms the southern border to the district.

The district combines several contrasting topographic features, climactic and soil conditions. The central and northern regions are dominated by a series of high mountain ranges – Suro-lau, Manlau, Cablake. Towards the north, in Hatobuilico sub-district, Mount Ramelau (2,963 metres) forms the highest peak in the country. These upper reaches constitute Timor's water tower and are among the potentially richest and most diverse agricultural areas in the country, suitable for pasture, inland fisheries, timber and livestock breeding. The spectacular panoramic mountain scenery in this area has also great tourist potential. Towards the south of the district and the coast, the terrain descends into lowlands - gradually beginning to resemble parkland savannah.

1.2 : SOCIAL ORGANISATION:

1.2.1: Ethnic Groups/Languages:

Four indigenous languages are in use in Ainaro district. Tetum is widely spoken throughout the district, as is Mambae. Bunak is in widespread use in Beikala suco, Hato-Udo sub-district and is also in use in the Cassa and Mau-nuno areas of Ainaro sub-district. Kemak is spoken in Lesse aldeia (Hato-Udo) and in the Mauulo area in Ainaro sub-district. Bahasa is widely understood by people under 35; many of the older generation understand and speak Portuguese.

1.2.2: Religion

The Catholic religion is by far the most widely practiced formal religion, with relatively small Protestant communities worshipping in Ainaro Kota, Beikala, Hato-Udo sub-district and Tolemau, Hato-builico Sub-district.

1.3: SUB-DISTRICTS – SOME BASIC DATA:

Ainaro district (824 sq. km.)¹ has a population of 39,671.² Administratively, it is divided into four sub-districts - Ainaro, Maubisse, Hatobuilico, Hato-Udo. The District Administration offices are based in Ainaro town, with sub-district offices in Maubisse, Hatobuilico and Hato-Udo. ETPS headquarters are also in Ainaro town. ETPS sub-district stations are all located close to the sub-district administration offices.

This chart provides some basic information on each of the sub-districts:

<i>Sub-district</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>No. of Sucos</i>	<i>No. of Aldeias</i>
<i>Ainaro</i>	223 sq. km.	10,587	7	32
<i>Maubisse</i>	241sq.km.	14,941	9	62
<i>Hatobuilico</i>	127 sq.km.	6,778	3	21
<i>Hato-Udo</i>	233 sq.km.	7,365	2	16

During the last four months of 2001, over 4,000 returnees returned to the district, the majority to Cassa and to suco Beikala in Hato-Udo. All reports indicate that these returnees resettled successfully into their communities. The first four months of 2002 has seen a slowing down in numbers returning; to date 200 people have returned this year.

¹ Approximate Estimates provided by UNMO

² Estimate based on August 2001 registration figures and numbers registered up to April 2002.

1.4: PRESENT SITUATION:

In the destruction which followed the Popular Consultation in September 1999, Ainaro was one of the districts most severely affected. The sub-districts of Ainaro, Hato-Udo and Hatobuilico sustained almost complete destruction of buildings and infrastructural installations; Maubisse sub-district suffered less severe damage.

During the first transition period, reconstruction activities were slow to commence. Although there has been, for instance, a considerable increase in reconstruction of public buildings over the past 12 months, the generally held perception, from both inside and outside the district, is that reconstruction activities have proceeded more slowly in Ainaro than in some other districts. While it may not be useful to speculate on the range of reasons to which this delay might be attributed, it does serve to highlight the importance of a coherent integrated district development plan which can facilitate greater public involvement in the development process, enabling people to seek solutions to their development problems and hopefully generating greater support from central government and donors for identified priorities.

Agriculture remains the paramount economic activity in the sub-district, with over 95% of the population relying on the land for survival - the majority of those employed as functionaries are also involved in agricultural activity. The potential for increased and more diversified agricultural production in Ainaro is enormous. The district has all the potential for surplus production, animal husbandry, fish rearing, specialist crops e.g outflowes, temperate fruit and vegetables, honey, timber and pasture. There could also be the possibility of some return to pre-1975 horticultural production, when the Portuguese Hill Station in Maubisse acted as a centre for the nearby plantation economy. Increased availability of credit, strong agricultural extension support and improved access for transport would greatly strengthen this vital sector.

The UNDP/UNOPS AMCAT project (Ainaro Manututo Community Activation Project) will commence in July 2002 and is due to continue for 5 years. This project should contribute significantly to strengthening Ainaro's agriculture sector. There is a budget of \$4 million for Ainaro district; the project will focus on food security improvement, strengthening linkages to agricultural services and integrated watershed management.

Ainaro district has little or no manufacturing or agro-industrial base, either presently or historically. A small number of carpentry workshops, tailors, bakeries, guesthouses and restaurants have emerged over recent months – some operating successfully, some struggling because the disposable income required to sustain such activities is still limited. Tais-making, sewing projects and

restaurants tend to be the projects of choice for most women's groups. Support in identifying alternative possibilities for women's economic empowerment is badly needed; as in many other districts, the market for these products is limited.

The services required to sustain and to support the development of the district's most important resource – its people – also need careful attention over the coming year. Ainaro town has been without a doctor since October 2001 and the town remains without an adequate in-patient hospital facility. Safe drinking water is still not available to the majority of the population. An inadequate road network constrains many of the district's residents in selling their produce, accessing basic health care and ensuring their children's education. While there have been enormous achievements in the rebuilding of the education system in the district, much remains to be done if the next generation is to come anywhere close to achieving its full potential.

Many of the basic prerequisites for sustainable development are present – the political atmosphere is stable – over the last months of 2001, the district received over 4,000 returnees who have resettled satisfactorily into their communities. Apart from brief seasonal shortages in some areas, food security is rarely a problem. There is also a positive sense of the need to work together to build the new, independent East Timor and an emerging realism about the resource constraints facing the new nation. It is against this backdrop that the district development planning process commenced in early March.



SECTION 2: THE PLANNING PROCESS:

2.1 INITIAL DISCUSSIONS:

In early March, initial discussions regarding the District Development Plan were held between the DA, DDA, DDO and PCO. In preparing the development plan to outline the district's needs and priorities for the coming year, our primary concern was that input be provided by as wide and as representative a section of the population as possible. We were particularly concerned that those often marginalized from decision-making processes – women, youth, those living in remote areas - participate fully in the process. The Countrywide Consultation, completed by the end of February, had sought to portray the medium to long-term aspirations of the people of East Timor. The process of preparing a development plan for the coming year, while different in focus, ran the inevitable risk of creating confusion. The sub-district facilitators for the District Consultation Process, as credible figures within their respective sub-districts, were best placed to both ensure maximum participation and avoid confusion. Having already worked with communities throughout the district on their vision for East Timor in the medium to long-term future, they could now focus on immediate priorities for the coming year. We agreed to approach this team and, if they were in agreement, seek funding for this process.

2.2 STAFF PARTICIPATION:

The proposed methodology was discussed at a full staff meeting on March 11th. It was important that the process was owned by staff and that engaging a facilitation team did not result in the process being seen as external to the staff team; rather that it facilitated wider and fuller consultation than time, transport and other constraints would otherwise have allowed. Two major decisions emerged from this staff meeting. It was agreed that sub-district co-ordinators would work very closely with facilitators in their sub-districts to ensure maximum participation. There was also a concern around raising expectations that could not be met in the short-term - it was agreed that Sector Heads would attend sub-district planning meetings to advise on potential resource availability.

2.3 FACILITATION TEAM:

Over the following three weeks, we held a series of preparation meetings with the facilitation team and staff members. Ireland Aid agreed to fund the facilitation team's activities. Over a ten-day period in early April, facilitators held meetings in all aldeias. In addition to meetings with communities, usually led by Chefe de Sucos and Chefe de Aldeias, one facilitator had a specific mandate to

ensure that women and youth were involved and spent 2-3 days in each sub-district, promoting the participation of women and youth in community meetings and consulting with women's and youth groups. Based on our discussions, we agreed the facilitator's task - to understand and document the development priorities of each aldeia/group that they met, and present these priorities to the sub-district planning meetings for discussion, ratification and priority-setting for the sub-district.

2.4 SUB-DISTRICT PLANNING MEETINGS:

During the week 15th-19th April, sub-district planning days were held in all four sub-districts – 15th in Maubisse, 16th in Hatobuilico, 17th in Ainaro, 18th in Hato-Udo. Attendance at all of these days was high; virtually all Chefe de Sucos and Chefe de Aldeias attended and women's groups, youth groups, CEP, church groups, local and international NGOs were well represented. In all, 237 people attended the four sub-district planning days.

The meetings were chaired by the sub-district co-ordinators and the facilitators presented their findings. This was followed by clarification and discussions, including contributions from sector heads or their representatives, CEP and NGOs. Over lunch, each suco agreed on three immediate priorities for the coming year and presented these to the large group in the afternoon. The process of choosing three major priorities helped in understanding the very real resource constraints facing the new government over the coming year. In general, there was a considerable level of consensus in making these choices.

Feedback from participants was generally very positive, not least because these meetings afforded a relatively rare opportunity for all the stakeholders involved in each sub-district to meet, communicate directly and exchange information.

2.5 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING MEETING

Following the sub-district planning days, from 19th April - 26th April, each sector completed work on developing its plan for the coming year, giving full consideration to the priorities expressed in the sub-district planning days.

The district meeting on April 29th was attended by 15 Chefe de Sucos, representatives from women's groups, youth groups, church groups, CEP, ETPS, Sector Heads, sub-district co-ordinators and many other ETPA staff members.

The meeting was opened by the DDA and chaired by the District Development Officer. Information outlining the priorities of each suco, as identified at the sub-district planning days, was initially distributed for confirmation and discussion. This was followed by a presentation from each sector on their plan for the coming year for discussion and feedback. Where suco priorities could not be included in the sector plan for the coming year, sector heads explained the reasons. Throughout the discussions, there was a strong emphasis on community self-help as an essential factor in meeting development priorities. Once again, feedback on the process was positive, with many participants commenting that the opportunity to be involved in shaping the future is still a relatively new one in East Timor.



AINARO DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN CALENDAR

DATE	ACTIVITY	WHO ?	PURPOSE
March 6 th	Initial planning meeting	DA, DDA, DDO, PCO	Agree broad parameters and methodology for preparing the District Development Plan.
March 11 th	Staff meeting	All staff	Outline proposed methodology for discussion, feedback, amendment and agreement.
March 15 th	Facilitation team meeting	DDA, DDO, PCO, Facilitation team	Initial discussion on methodology, strategies and techniques.
March 22 nd	Facilitation team meeting	DDA, DDO, PCO, SDCs, Facilitation team	Further discussion on methodology; particular focus how sub-district co-ordinators and facilitators working together.
March 27 th	Planning meeting	DA, DDO, PCO, SDCs, Sector heads	Final consultation on methodology, expectations and roles in the sub-district and district meetings.
April 4 th	Final facilitation team meeting	DDO, PCO, Facilitation team	Confirming plan, sorting logistical issues.
April 5 th – April 15 th	Facilitators to all aldeias	Facilitators, SDCs, Community leaders, women's groups, youth groups	Discuss needs and priorities with community leaders, functionaries, womens' groups, youth groups.
April 15 th - 18 th	Sub-District Planning Meetings	All stakeholders in sub-district development	To discuss and agree priorities for all sucos.
April 19 th – 26 th	Sector plans finalized	Sector staff, sometimes DDO and PCO	Complete plans for coming year.
April 29 th	District Planning Meeting	All stakeholders in district development.	Present and discuss sector plans for coming year.

SECTION 3: SUB-DISTRICT PLANNING MEETINGS

MAUBISSE SUB-DISTRICT PLANNING DAY: 15TH APRIL

Summary:

Roads were very clearly the major priority for both men and women in Maubisse, with 5 of the 9 sucos in the sub-district indicating that this was their number one priority, and the remaining 4 sucos choosing roads as their second or third priority. As the following submission from Concern indicates, poor road networks form a serious barrier to development activities in the sub-district:

“ Throughout the duration of our programmes in Maubisse and in Hatobuilico, one of the major constraints to our work has been problems encountered while trying to access targeted locations and then transport project materials there. While it is a constraint for Concern, it will inevitably be a constraint for any other organization planning to work here....this problem affects communities living in remote areas especially. They cannot easily avail of services such as public transport and remain isolated and thus are more likely to miss out on support for their development priorities”

The submission goes on to list four roads in Maubisse where Concern's schools water& sanitation programme is threatened because of difficulty in accessing sites.

The 2001 Suco Survey lists 8 of Maubisse's 9 sucos as producing their three most important crops for sale rather than merely for subsistence. Maubisse is a major coffee and vegetable producing area. Improved road networks are essential for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction, as well as for access to key human development services such as clinics and schools.

Access to safe drinking water is the second major priority in Maubisse sub-district, with 2 sucos indicating that it is their primary priority and 5 other sucos choosing water as their second or third priority. Care International, who have undertaken to work in Maubisse and Hatobuilico sub-districts, were present at the meeting and hope to commence work in the sub-district in the coming year.

Education is the third major priority in this sub-district. School rehabilitation is the number one priority in suco Maulau and either the second or third priority in 4 other sucos. There was also strong emphasis on the need to re-open the Agricultural School in the sub-district - Kruto in Aituto suco is the proposed location. Maubisse Agricultural School was destroyed in September 1999 and has not

re-opened. Five sucos also indicated that accommodation for teachers is a major priority. The problems with access to many of the sub-district's schools have implications for teacher's attendance and for the capacity of education and health sector managers to monitor quality of service provision, again demonstrating the cross-sectoral and long-term implications of a poor road network.

The fourth major priority is health, with suco Aituto listing clinic services as its top priority and suco Liurai listing opening of a clinic as its second major priority.

Women's groups also prioritized health services and agriculture. Clinics are "too far to walk when ill, especially for widows who may have no one to care for their children." Women's groups also indicated that learning about ways to improve agricultural yield and quality would promote economic growth and nutritional levels – especially important for young children and pregnant women. Such contributions strongly reinforce the recommendation to re-open the Agricultural school.

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: MAUBISSE

SUCO AITUTO	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENTS
1. Health: Rehabilitate clinic in Lahun-tuto.	Long distance to nearest clinic- for many of the population of this suco, the walk is over 2 hours.
2. Education:Re-open Maubisse Agricultural school in Krotu.	The entire region urgently needs an agricultural training centre.
3. Road Rehabilitation: - Flehca-Kuololo - KROTO-Kamalai - KROTO-Hatoluli	Access roads needed to sell produce.
Other Priorities: -Teachers Accommodation - Betulala School - Reforestation - Increased Agriculture extension services	

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: MAUBISSE

SUCO EDI	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENTS
1. Road Rehabilitation: -Kulikili- Demutete -Demutete-Talele -Raimere-Hebau -Lobibu-Aslaktei -Edi-Hahimau-Camalai	Access needed to facilitate marketing of produce. Mobile clinic unable to get to many of these locations
2. Education:Rehabilitate SDDemutete	
3. Safe Drinking Water: Aldeias Lobibu, Talele, Raimera, Hebau, Demutete, Talifelo	
Other Priorities: Rehabilitate CEDE - community centre	

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: MAUBISSE

SUÇO HORAÍKIK	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENT
1. Road Rehabilitation: - Rimori - Airame - Mauhun-Hatosao - Cartolo-Rimori 2. Safe Drinking Water: Aldeias: Hatusao Kourema Cartolo Lauheli 3. Rehabilitate CEDE	Access to market agricultural products. Mobile clinics presently unable to enter several locations Presently there is nowhere for the community to hold meetings
Other Priorities: School Rehabilitation	

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: MAUBISSE

SUÇO FATUBESI	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENT
1. Safe Drinking Water: Aldeias Hohulo, Raibutilau, Tutofili, Airomelau, Caitara, Sarala. 2. Education: Rehabilitate SDFatubesi-additional classrooms 3. Rehabilitate Roads: - Aldeia Cassimidei-Caitara-Maurema	
Other Priorities: Clinic Rehabilitation CEDE/Community Centre Teachers Accommodation	

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: MAUBISSE

SUCO MANELOBAS	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENT
1. Road Rehabilitation: - Hatobesilau-Kotomata -Cede-Capela -Ernaro-Maukoa -Kotomata-Hautei -Hautei-Hautilo -Ernaro-Hahi-mau -Ernaro-Hanabo 2. Safe Drinking Water Aldeias -Kotomata-Erlolo -Hautei-Hautino&Ernaro 3. Renovate capela	
Other Priorities: Increased agricultural extension services. Renovate CEDE Provision of clinic service	

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: MAUBISSE

SUCO MAULAU	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENT
1. Education: Renovate SD Rita. 2. Safe Drinking Water: 10 Aldeias Tarabula – Hatoloete Lokomalikau-Maleria Usululi-Batugade Limululi-Batugade Usululi-Betulau 3. Road Rehabilitation: -Maulau-Maleria -Usululi-Batugade -Lumululi-Batugade -Usululi-Betulau -Aihocan-Erasoi	Grass-roofed school
Other Priorities: Construction of market Rehabilitation of CEDE/community centre	

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: MAUBISSE

SUCO LIURAI	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENT
<p>1. Road Rehabilitation: -Lekitei-Erbean -Erbean-Daisoli -Erbean-Maumude -Eradatuba-Mau-mude</p> <p>2. Health: Rehabilitate Erbean clinic.</p> <p>3. Education: Rehabilitate and add classrooms SDLiurai.</p>	
<p>Other Priorities:</p> <p>-Improved Agriculture Extension services - Teachers' Accomodation</p>	

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: MAUBISSE

SUCO MAUBISSE	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENT
<p>1. Safe Drinking Water</p> <p>2. Road Rehabilitation - Rileku – Kamurema - Hatofae - Hautado - Saralala - Hautado - Hautado - Koulala - Compania-Kamlai-Pousada -Liquitei-Erda-tuba-Suco Liurai</p> <p>3. Education: -SD Rimori -SD Rileku -SD Lekitei</p>	<p>All 12 aldeias, including Maubisse town, need a safe water supply</p>
<p>Other Priorities:</p> <p>-Agricultural Extension support and equipment. - Rehabilitate CEDE/community centre - Teacher's accommodation</p>	

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: MAUBISSE

SUÇO MANETO	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENT
<p>1. Road Rehabilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rusulau-Lebululi - Lebululi-Maulai - Lebululi- Kirikoli - Rusulau- Daulelo - Rusulau - Lebulili - Lebululi – Hahi-mau <p>2. Safe Drinking Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lebululi – Hahitali -Maulai - Kirikoli -Lebululi- Daulelo -Rusulau <p>3. Education:</p> <p>Rehabilitate SD Manetu and increase classrooms.</p>	
<p>Other Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Clinic facilities in Rusulau -Teachers' Accommodation - SD Rusulau - Renovate CEDE 	

HATOBUILICO SUB-DISTRICT PLANNING DAY: 16TH APRIL

Summary:

Roads are also the major priority for both men and women in Hatobuilico. As indicated in the Concern submission, this sub-district faces many similar problems to those faced in Maubisse – difficulty in transporting agricultural produce to market, exclusion from health service provision, problems with teachers and students being able to reach many schools. All three sucos listed roads as their number one priority; one Chefe de Suco was reluctant to nominate additional priorities, indicating that, if the problems with the road networks could be addressed, other development priorities would be easily achievable. Hatobuilico is also a fertile vegetable growing area, with substantial surplus production at present and with great potential for expansion.

Access to safe drinking water is the second major priority for both women and men in Hatobuilico. CARE International were present at the meeting – they are currently working on water supply in some sucos and plan to continue work in Hatobuilico sub-district during the coming year.

Access to health services is the third major priority of the population of Hatobuilico. Two sucos – Mauchiga and Nunumogue - indicated re-opening of clinics as among their three major priorities.

Access to credit to support agricultural activities is suco Mulo's second major priority and is also listed as a priority by suco Mauchiga. Although both these sucos are listed in the 2001 Suco Survey as producing their 3 main crops for subsistence rather than for sale, there is a strong entrepreneurial spirit in the sub-district. A well-planned credit scheme would assist greatly in promoting self-help and economic growth.

A major concern for women's groups was the absence of co-ordination/ structure. They indicated that there is a great need for co-ordination at district level to promote unity and coherence among women's groups. They felt that this cohesion existed under the CNRT structure, but with the dissolution of CNRT, no replacement structure has been formed, resulting in potential for confusion/disharmony among women's groups in the sub-district and in the district.

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: HATUBUILICO

SUCO MULO	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENT
1. Road Rehabilitation: - Maulahulu-Hautio -Keorudo-Blehetto -Main road-Tatiri -Iltete-Aifnabaet -Bling-Kroutudo 2. Credit Facilities: 3. Safe Drinking Water: Aldeias Keorudu Aitutt Tatiri Hautio	To support expansion of agricultural/horticultural production, economic growth, poverty reduction
Other Priorities: -Electricity - Open clinic - Rehabilitate CEDE/ Community Centre	

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: HATUBUILICO

SUCO MAUCHIGA	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENT
1. Road Rehabilitation: - Leusati- Leotelo(21km.) - CEDE – Dare (4km.) 2. Safe Drinking Water Aldeia Mauchiga	Roads are the paramount priority – reluctant to deflect attention from this as priority by nominating additional priorities.
Other Priorities: OMT building Credit Facilities Electricity Increased Agricultural Extension Support	

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: HATUBUILICO

SUCO NUNUMOGUE	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENT
<p>1. Road Rehabilitation: -Hatobuilico-Hatoserakai</p>	<p>This 18 km. stretch of road links Ainaro to Hatobuilico, cutting 32 km. off the journey on the existing route (via Flescica).</p>
<p>2. Education: -Renovate SD Nunomogue & SD Lebelau - Open SMP in Nunomogue to cater for students from Hautio, Aituto, Mauchiga, Nunomogue, Dare, Tatiri.</p>	<p>Many pupils are excluded from secondary education because of distance to schools in Hatobuilico and Ainaro</p>
<p>3. Health: Re-open clinic in Lower Nunomogue.</p>	
<p>Other Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electricity - Safe Drinking Water - Kapela 	

AINARO SUB-DISTRICT PLANNING DAY: 17TH APRIL:

Summary:

Access to safe drinking water is the major priority for both women and men in Ainaro sub-district. Five sucos indicated that water is their number one development priority, and the remaining two sucos listed water as priority number three. GOAL were present during the meeting. They are currently working on water supply in the Cassa and Hato-Udo areas and gave a commitment to the meeting that they will continue to work throughout Ainaro sub-district over the coming year.

Road rehabilitation is the second major priority in the sub-district. Two sucos – Maununo and Ainaro - listed roads as their number one priority, while suco Soro and suco Ainaro listed roads as their second and third priorities respectively. As in other sub-districts, poor road conditions were reported as constraining efforts to market produce, access health services and education. Completion of the Cassa bridge, which would conveniently link Ainaro, Same and Suai, is also an overarching priority.

The third major priority is electricity – sucos Soro, Ainaro, Surocraic and Manutassi listed electricity among their three top development priorities, with many people indicating that electricity is vital for children and youth doing homework/continuing education.

Education is also a major priority in three sucos – Maununo, Cassa (Faulata) and Mau-ulo listed rehabilitation of primary schools as their second major priority.

Women's groups' representatives indicated that they had received little support to date for income generation activities. As OMT will now have a new base in Ainaro Community Centre, the organization will have a higher profile. Illiteracy among women emerged as a major concern for women's organisations. The idea of a district-based co-ordination structure, raised in Hatobuilico the previous day, was strongly supported as a district wide priority by women at this meeting.

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: AINARO

SUCO SORO	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENT
<p>1. Safe Drinking Water: Hutmeralau-Soro</p> <p>2. Road Rehabilitation: Fatuk Maria – Poelau Fatuk Maria – Soro (Berliet)</p> <p>3. Electricity</p>	<p>Prior to September 1999, there was an electricity supply to Soro.</p>
<p>Other Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Rehabilitate Carlele Clinic -Irrigation -OMT building -OJT building -Kapela -SD Soro 	

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: AINARO

SUCO MAUNUNO	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENT
<p>1. Road Repair/Bridge Construction</p> <p>2. Education: Build new school – SD Maununo</p> <p>3. Safe Drinking Water Beigua-Maununo Maununo-Mausuka</p>	<p>For most of the year, vehicle access to Mau-nuno is not possible.</p> <p>Presently using grass roofed building</p>
<p>Other Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate Maununo Clinic Irrigation Renovate CEDE/Community Centre Electricity 	

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: AINARO

SUCO CASSA	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENT
1. Safe Drinking Water: Aldeias <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sibil Lias – Narus/Faulata 	GOAL are currently working on water supply in the Cassa area – these aldeias are not in their current programme
2. Education: Re-open SD Faulata	Children in this area must walk over 7 km. to SDCassa.
3. Open Market.	
Other Priorities: - Complete Cassa bridge - Re-open SMP Cassa -Irrigation -Electricity - Renovate CEDE/community centre	

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: AINARO

SUCO SURO CRAIC	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENT
1. Safe Drinking Water: 2. Electricity: 3. Rehabilitate CEDE/Community Centre	
Other Priorities: - Road Rehabilitation (Ainaro – Surocraic Surocraic-natar) - Irrigation -SDNoulu	

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: AINARO

SUCO MANUTASSI	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENT
1. Safe Drinking Water -Hutmorolau-Hatometau -SDManutassi-Manurlau -Manurlau-Hauudo -Riailau –Goutete 2. Renovate CEDE /Community Centre 3. Electricity	
Other Priorities: -Road Rehabilitation - Renovate SD Manutassi, additional rooms -Irrigation -Clinic	

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: AINARO

SUCO AINARO	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENT
1. Road Rehabilitation -Nugufu-Teliga -Karau-ulun-Karetafatin -Karau-ulun-Hatomera -Karetafatin-Dedelau -Nugufun-Sabagu -Sarai-Lugatu-Mau-ulo 2. Electricity; Ainaro-Builico Ainaro-Nugufu Ainaro-Sabagulau 3. Safe Drinking Water; - General rehabilitation - Aldeias Lugato and Teliga	
Other Priorities: - Rehabilitate SD Aimalilu / SD Builico. - Rehab Cede/Community Centre Nugufu - Rehabilitate Clinic	

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: AINARO

SUCO MAU-ULO	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENT
<p>1. Safe Drinking Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aul - Hatolelo - Aul-Hatometata-Hatudecor <p>2. Education:</p> <p>Build new school SD Pader</p> <p>3. Road Rehabilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -AMD-Posto Tuan -Karau-ulun – Fatometata 	<p>School building currently in use is grass-roofed</p>
<p>Other Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electricity Mau-ulo-Builico -CEDE/Community Centre -Clinic Rehabilitation 	

HATO-UDO SUB-DISTRICT PLANNING DAY: 18TH APRIL:

Summary:

Road rehabilitation is the number one priority for women and men in Hato-Udo sub-district. Completion of Cassa bridge is regarded as particularly vital for the sub-district. When completed, this bridge can facilitate speedy, convenient access from Same to Suai and Ainaro, with obvious benefits for economic activity, including creating increased opportunities for farmers in Hato-Udo to market their produce – both sucos are listed in the 2001 Suco Survey as producing their three main crops for sale rather than subsistence. Women's groups in the sub-district also identified the completion of the bridge as having the potential to increase custom for the OMT restaurant, guesthouse and craft shop.

Education is the second major priority for both Leolima and Beikala sucos. Rehabilitation of SDBeikala/Bobe and building a new primary school in Grotu Lama (where over 200 children are not attending school because of distance) are immediate priorities. Vocational training is also a priority; as in other sub-districts, many young people are leaving the education system ill-equipped to earn an income. There are no youth training facilities in Ainaro district at present.

Electricity is the third major priority in both sucos; as in other sub-districts, the value of electricity in supporting education was emphasized – pupils can study outside daylight hours.

Women's groups in Hato-Udo prioritized access to training, particularly in running a small business. They also prioritized support for their income generating activities and were strongly in favour of the idea of a co-ordinator for women's groups in Ainaro district.

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: HATO-UDO

SUCO LEOLIMA	
DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	COMMENT
<p>1. Road Rehabilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ponte Cassa - Raibere-Hato-Udo - Raibere-Goulau - Cassa – Hato-Udo - Hutseo - Bonuk - Raibere - Luhau - Raimuli - Foelicu <p>2. Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Open primary school in Goulau -Open youth training centre <p>3. Electricity:</p> <p>Hato-Udo – Lesse</p> <p>Hato-Udo - Hutseo</p>	<p>Completion of this bridge is of major local, regional and national importance.</p>
<p>Other Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop inland fisheries in Onuboot - Irrigation – Kakagua, Luhau -Sub-district Education office - Dormitory SMP 	

SUB-DISTRICT PRIORITIES: HATO-UDO

SUCO LEOLIMA	
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	COMMENT
<p>1. Road Rehabilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beikala - Bonuk - Bismata-Bobe <p>2. Education:</p> <p>Renovate SD Beikala/Bobe</p> <p>3. Electricity:</p>	
<p>Other Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop inland fisheries in Onuboot - Safe drinking water -Irrigation(Aisasa) - Open clinic in Beikala 	

SECTION 4: AINARO DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002/2003

4.1 INFRASTRUCTURE:

As Section 3 demonstrates, road rehabilitation is overwhelmingly the single most important priority for the population of Ainaro District. Road networks are comparatively poor, particularly in the more mountainous areas of the sub-district, where heavy rainfall and poor drainage result in roads being vulnerable to erosion and landslides. Although the Regional Roads Department has completed extensive maintenance and repair work on main roads throughout the district, much remains to be done.

This priority will present major challenges to the district administration and to central government over the coming year. While the resource implications are significant, this must be balanced with the recognition that a reliable road network is a key determinant of agricultural productivity, general economic growth and access to the basic services necessary for human development. Furthermore, if we are to consult the district population regarding their development priorities, there is a strong obligation to strive to respond to those priorities, particularly when they are expressed in such unequivocal terms.

It is difficult to prepare a clear plan in relation to roads. For over six months, there has been no Infrastructure Officer with responsibility for roads based in Ainaro district. Although the Regional Roads Office in Same has always been helpful in responding to problems, their presence in the district is infrequent and they are not familiar with the problems faced by the communities who participated in preparing this plan. For the past few months, the District Administrator has lobbied the Minister and the Regional Roads Office in Same to locate a Roads Officer in Ainaro. We have recently reached an agreement that one Roads Officer will be based in Ainaro for three days each fortnight. While this is only a partial solution, it will facilitate increased technical assessment support in assisting communities to prepare proposals for funding.

As an outcome of this District Development Planning process, the District Administration is setting up a District Roads Committee, which will meet on a monthly basis and will be responsible for ensuring technical assessments are carried out on the roads that have been prioritized and that communities are supported in their search for funding. (There is an increasing awareness that donors will usually only assist with materials, and not with wages; that, in most cases, communities themselves must be responsible for providing labour.) This committee will consist of the DA, DDO, Roads Officer and sub-district co-ordinators.

4.2 HEALTH:

Ainaro district's health service provision was decimated during the violence of September 1999. All clinics were destroyed and the hospital in Ainaro town was totally gutted. Many nurses and other trained personnel fled to West Timor.

Over the past two and a half years, work has concentrated on slowly rebuilding basic health services. At present there are four clinics –one in each sub-district. Two of these clinics have very basic in-patient facilities – Ainaro has eight beds and Maubisse has twelve beds. Both in-patient facilities have maternity units.

A total of 53 staff are employed at present: 1 doctor (based in Maubisse), 7 midwives, 24 nurses, 1 public health officer, 1 laboratory technician, 4 TB motivators/health promoters (on 6-month contracts, funded by Ireland Aid), 4 assistant nurses, 3 drivers, 2 cooks, 5 cleaning/security staff.

Current health service provision falls far short of what is required to meet the health needs of the district's population. The focus for the coming year will be to make a quality service available to many more people. A major concern in District Development Planning meetings was access to health services – over the coming year, we plan to open 7 new health posts and increase mobile clinic services. A regional hospital will also open in Ainaro district, Ainaro clinic will be upgraded, construction and equipping of Hato-Udo and Hatobuilico clinics will be completed. Staff complements will be increased accordingly. We are particularly concerned that a doctor to be based in Ainaro town be recruited as soon as possible.

Any health service provision is only as good as the quality and capacity of its personnel: over the coming year there will be a strong emphasis on staff training, concentrating on strengthening management and organizational skills. Levels of maternal mortality in the district are unacceptably high, over the coming year we need to increase access and coverage of ante-natal provision: we will also seek support to provide training for traditional midwives.

Summary of Projected Outputs:

- Increase Number of Health Personnel
- Increase Staff Capacity (and capacity of traditional midwives)
- Improve Hospital Facilities
- Increase number of Health Posts throughout district
- Improve mobile clinic facilities

OBJECTIVE	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES?	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?
1. IMPROVE HEALTH SERVICES TO THE POPULATION OF AINARO DISTRICT	1.1 INCREASED NUMBER OF STAFF PROVIDING HEALTH SERVICES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT	<p>1.1 Recruitment of additional health personnel:</p> <p><u>Ainaro CHC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 Doctor ▪ 5 Nurses (L3) ▪ 2 Midwives(L3) ▪ 1 Pharmacy Officer (L3) ▪ 1 Sanitation Officer(L3) <p><u>Maubisse CHC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5 Nurses (L3) ▪ 2 Midwives(L3) ▪ 1 Pharmacy Officer ▪ 1 Sanitation Officer (L3) <p><u>Hatobuilico/Hauteo CHC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5 Nurses (L3) ▪ 3 Midwives (L3) 	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

<p>1. IMPROVE HEALTH SERVICES TO THE POPULATION OF AINARO DISTRICT (cont'd.)</p>	<p>1.1 INCREASED NUMBER OF STAFF PROVIDING HEALTH SERVICES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT(cont'd)</p> <p>1.2 INCREASED STAFF CAPACITY</p>	<p><u>Hato-Udo CHC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5 Nurses (L3) ▪ 3 Midwives <p><u>Cassa Health Post</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 Nurse (L3) <p>1.1 b) 1 Nurse, 1 Midwife to be recruited to each Health Post:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beikala ▪ Maununo ▪ Leurai ▪ Surocraic ▪ Maneto/Manelobas ▪ Mauchiga ▪ Aitutarina ▪ Maulau <p>1.1 a) Training programmes to be conducted :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management training for managers ▪ Training programmes for senior nurses, nurses and midwives to build on skill levels/expertise ▪ Training courses on TB, Immunization, Nutrition, Sanitation. <p>1.2 b) Training programmes for traditional midwives</p>	<p>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES</p>	<p>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES</p>
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<p>1. IMPROVE HEALTH SERVICES TO THE POPULATION OF AINARO DISTRICT (cont'd.)</p>	<p>1.3 IMPROVED HOSPITAL FACILITIES</p> <p>1.4 IMPROVED HEALTH POST FACILITIES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT</p>	<p>1.2 a)Open Regional Hospital in Ainaro District.</p> <p>b) Upgrade Ainaro CHC to Level 3</p> <p>1.3 Construct/Renovate Health Posts in :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cassa ▪ Beikala ▪ Maununo ▪ Leurai ▪ Surocraic ▪ Maneto/Manelobas ▪ Mauchiga ▪ Aitutarina ▪ Maulau 	<p>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES</p>	<p>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES</p>
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IMPROVE HEALTH SERVICES TO THE POPULATION OF AINARO DISTRICT	1.7 IMPROVED COMMUNICATION THROUGHOUT HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT	1.7a) Install radio comms. system based at the DHO offices in Ainaro, with handsets in all hospitals and clinics.	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
	1.8 ADEQUATE ADMINISTRATION AND PHARMACEUTICAL STORAGE FACILITIES IN DHS OFFICE, AINARO	1.8 a) Install a generator in DHO Office, Ainaro	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

4.3 AGRICULTURE:

With over 95% of the population involved in agriculture in the district, development of this sector is key to ensuring sustainable livelihoods and to increasing rural incomes – in short, agriculture is, and will continue to be, the engine of economic growth in Ainaro. The primary objective of the agriculture department is to support farmers in ensuring food security and in developing surplus production to increase incomes.

Ainaro's agricultural production is diverse, with great potential for further diversification and for surplus production. Animal husbandry is important district-wide. The northern part of the district produces good quality fruit and vegetables, coffee, beans, maize and cassava. There is also potential for returning to production of specialist crops e.g. vanilla, olives, for export. In the south, rice, tropical fruit, beans and (in some areas) coffee are the predominant crops. This was reflected in the district development planning process, where the northern sub-districts concentrated on increased agricultural extension support, while the focus of the more southern sub-districts was on support for irrigation channel construction/rehabilitation. Figures available for 2001 rice production indicate that only 20% of potential rice production levels were achieved in Ainaro and Hato-Udo sub-districts.

While increasing availability of machinery and insecticides is vital to increased production, as is training in maintenance of existing machinery, we also need to develop more sustainable systems – over the coming year, we plan to initiate training on the use of karau as “working” animals and develop demonstration plots on use of organic fertilizers.

Both the inland and sea-fishing sectors are underdeveloped in Ainaro – providing extension support on developing fishponds and sea fishing will be a priority over the coming year. At present our department is constrained because there is no officer with specific skills in fisheries; we have discussed this problem with the Agriculture Department and we are hopeful that an officer will be recruited in the

near future; meanwhile, we plan to share skills among existing staff members and draw on support from experienced NGOs in other districts e.g. HMTOP.

Ainara district has historically been rich in forest resources. However, this vital resource has been severely depleted by indiscriminate logging, with severe environmental consequences. We plan to approach this problem through developing a district nursery, establishing a reforestation programme, including a social forestry programme, developing community awareness and enforcing regulations on illegal logging.

Two other major priorities to emerge during the planning process with major implications for the agriculture sector are roads and credit. As has been stressed repeatedly, without an adequate rural access network, marketing of produce is difficult; it is also difficult to transport tractors to prepare rice fields for cultivation – severely undermining potential production levels. Carefully planned and monitored credit facilities would also greatly assist increased agricultural production.

Summary of Projected Outputs:

Increased Rice Production

Improved Crop quality

Increased Availability of Agricultural equipment to farmers

Increased knowledge of appropriate technologies

Reduced disease and death rates among animals

A large well-stocked nursery

Reduction in areas vulnerable to erosion and landslides

Improved Environmental Awareness

A more developed inland fisheries sector

Increased salt water fish harvest

OBJECTIVE	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITY	RESOURCES FROM WHERE?	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?
1. INCREASE CROP PRODUCTIVITY	Increased rice production	<p>*REHABILITATE IRRIGATION CHANNELS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bobe ▪ Hatomera ▪ Maununo ▪ Surocraic ▪ Bonuk 	<p>WORLD BANK APPLY TO OTHER DONORS e.g. IRELAND AID, USAID, CIDA</p> <p>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTHER DONORS e.g. CRS</p>	IRRIGATION OFFICER
	Improved crop quality	<p>*PUBLIC EDUCATION ON CROP PRODUCTION</p> <p>a) Develop rice demonstration plots.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cassa ▪ Raibere ▪ Maununo ▪ Karauulun 		CROP PRODUCTION OFFICER

INCREASE CROP PRODUCTIVITY (contd.)	Improved crop quality	b)Develop upland agriculture system demonstration plots c)Training in use of organic fertilizer -demonstration plots throughout district.	UNDP Technical assistance to be requested from Thai Batt.	CROP PRODUCTION OFFICER CROP PRODUCTION OFFICER
	Increased availability of agricultural equipment to farmers	a) Provide more hand tractors to farmers groups. b) Training to improve technical capacity in farm machinery maintenance and repair.	Department of Agriculture Department of Agriculture Approach UNDP, JICA	DISTRICT AGRICULTURE OFFICER DISTRICT AGRICULTURE OFFICER
	Increased Awareness of appropriate technologies	Training in use of karau as ploughing and tilling animals	Department of Agriculture, Government of China	DISTRICT AGRICULTURE OFFICER

2. IMPROVE LIVESTOCK HEALTH	Reduced animal disease and death rates	a)Vaccination programmes b)Provide medicine	Department of Agriculture	LIVESTOCK OFFICER
3. CONSERVE AND DEVELOP FORESTS IN THE DISTRICT.	A large well-stocked District Nursery	a) Distribute plants throughout the district.	Department of Agriculture	FORESTRY OFFICER
	Reduction in areas vulnerable to erosion and landslides	a) Establish a reforestation programme	UNDP.	FORESTRY OFFICER
	Improved Environmental Awareness	b) Develop community awareness through public education – sucos, schools, churches, posters.	UNDP	FORESTRY OFFICER
		c) Establish a social forestry programme	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY OFFICER
		d) Develop and enforce regulations on illegal logging.	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY OFFICER, DA, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, JUSTICE DEPT.

4. INCREASE FISH CATCH IN DISTRICT	A more developed inland fisheries Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Establish fishponds in Ainaro, Hatobuilico and Hato-Udo sub-districts b) Training in inland fish farming for staff and farmers groups 	Approach AusAid, Ireland Aid, CIDA	ALL AGRICULTURE OFFICERS (AT PRESENT NO OFFICER WITH SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITY FOR FISHERIES).
	Increase salt water fishing harvest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improve equipment available to fishermen in Bonuk and Bobo areas b) Training in maintenance of fishing equipment. c) Training in fishing skills. 	Seek funding from USAID, Ausaid. Ireland Aid, CIDA	(ALL AGRICULTURE OFFICERS)

4.4 EDUCATION, YOUTH AND CULTURE:

The process of building a quality education service in the district following the almost total destruction of facilities in 1999 has been a gradual and complex struggle. While a great deal has been achieved in the reconstruction of the education system in the district, the two basic prerequisites of an adequate education system – a conducive physical environment and an adequate number of skilled teachers - are still far from fully established in schools in Ainaro.

There are 38 primary schools in the district. Of these, 19 have been refurbished and 4 have adequate semi-permanent structures, which were built by the communities with support from Ireland Aid. A further 5 communities have submitted proposals to Ireland Aid to build semi-permanent schools. At present, 15 primary schools remain without windows, doors or school furniture. Of the 4 SMP schools in the district, 3 have been renovated and SMP Hato-Udo is currently being refurbished, with support from USAID and GOAL. SMA Ainaro has been refurbished and is awaiting delivery of chairs and tables. Over the coming year, providing an adequate learning environment for all students will be a priority of this Education Section.

It has been difficult to recruit qualified teachers. This is a critical problem in secondary schools, where there is a particular shortage of mathematics, physics and biology teachers. The reality is that in the short to medium-term, there will continue to be a shortage of qualified teachers- in addition to attempting to recruit new teachers, we must give priority to developing existing human resources by providing training, particularly in teaching skills. We are very pleased that UNICEF plan to open an in-service training centre for primary teachers in Ainaro this year.

Over the coming year, we must consolidate and build on the achievements of the past few years. To achieve this, there is a great need for a national curriculum. Clear guidelines and disciplinary procedures regarding teacher's attendance and performance are also essential to ensure that our children and young people receive the quality, consistent education that is their right.

In Ainaro district, there is no vocational training centre. Young people leaving school without formal qualifications have no skills to enter the labour market. In consultation with youth in the district, training emerged as the major priority. At present the newly opened community centre in Ainaro hopes to provide computer courses in the near future and to extend these courses to all the sub-districts. However, the youth representatives in the district have indicated that there is a great need for a vocational training centre to provide courses in subjects such as mechanics, horticulture, tailoring, hairdressing and carpentry.

Adult literacy is another important dimension of adult education. At present, Alfabetizacao Solidaria from Brazil, run adult literacy programmes in all four sub-districts. Women in Ainaro district prioritized literacy during the preparation for this plan. OMPT have developed a programme for Ainaro district and are currently seeking funding. They, and other organizations involved in adult literacy will receive the full support of this department.



Summary of Projected Outputs:

- Improved Learning Environment
- Improved Subject Teaching Provision
- Improved Teacher/Student Ratios
- Improved Standards of teaching
- Improved Materials
- Open youth training centre
- Increased adult literacy

OBJECTIVE	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITY	RESOURCES?	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?
IMPROVED EDUCATION SERVICE IN AINARO DISTRICT	IMPROVED LEARNING ENVIRONMENT	Rehabilitate schools currently in poor condition.	Education Department Seek funding from other donors for semi-permanent school buildings where there is no plan to rebuild in coming year.	Education Department
		Distribute school furniture to schools with insufficient/no school furniture.	Education Department.	Education Department
		Adequate water and sanitation facilities in all schools.	Concern, UNICEF	Concern, UNICEF

IMPROVED EDUCATION SERVICE IN AINARO DISTRICT	IMPROVED SUBJECT TEACHING PROVISION	Recruit new teachers, particularly in subjects Mathematics, Physics and Biology	Education Department.	Education Department
	IMPROVED PUPIL:TEACHER RATIOS	Recruit new teachers for primary and secondary schools	Education Department	Education Department
		Provide training, particularly in pedagogy for all existing teachers	Education Department	Education Department
	IMPROVED STANDARDS OF TEACHING	Open in-service training centre in Ainaro	UNICEF	UNICEF/Education Dept.

IMPROVED EDUCATION SERVICE IN AINARO DISTRICT	IMPROVED STANDARDS OF TEACHING	Develop basic regulations/ job descriptions and codes of conduct for teachers	Education Department	Education Department
		Develop and implement National Curriculum	Education Department	Education Department
	IMPROVED EDUCATION MATERIALS	Distribute textbooks to all pupils	Education Department	Education Department

IMPROVED EDUCATION SERVICE IN AINARO DISTRICT	MORE SKILLED YOUTH IN AINARO DISTRICT	Open vocational training centre, initially in Ainaro town, with a view to opening training centers in each sub-district in the future	Seek funding from donors	Education Department/NGOs
	INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ADULTS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE	Continue to support Alfabetizacao Solidaria's work in the district.	Government of Brazil	Alfabetizacao Solidaria, Education Department
		Support OMPT and other organizations in starting literacy programmes	Seek funding from donors.	OMPT, other NGOs

4.5 WATER AND SANITATION:

As in other districts, during the transition period, the Water and Sanitation department's mandate has been confined to Ainaro town and its immediate surrounds. Although staff have been able to provide technical assistance with project proposals from the sub-districts, their mandate excludes providing direct labour support to water supply systems outside the capital town.

The number of people in the district who have access to safe drinking water, a primary determinant of health and well-being, is disturbingly low. Figures from January 2001 indicate that while 70% of the population of Ainaro town had access to potable water, this figure dropped to 28.92% when the entire sub-district of Ainaro was surveyed. The same report indicated that 58.95% of people in Hatobuilico, 35.14% in Maubisse and only 9.71% of the population of Hato-Udo had access to a safe drinking water supply. Over the past three months, with the intervention of CARE International in Hatobuilico and Maubisse and GOAL in Ainaro and Hato-Udo, these statistics are gradually beginning to improve.

Access to safe drinking water is the second major development priority district-wide, with only 4 sucos not including water among their top three priorities - 7 sucos indicating water as their number one priority; a further 6 sucos indicated that this is their second major priority with 3 sucos nominating water as their third major priority. The two sucos in Hato-Udo did not prioritize water because GOAL has just commenced a sub-district wide water supply project.

The Water and Sanitation Section's detailed plan for the coming year reflects the curtailment of direct services to Ainaro Kota; however this section is committed to providing full support and technical assistance to communities, CEP, local and international NGOs in their efforts to access safe drinking water for the entire population.

Summary of Projected Outputs:

- **Reliable access to safe water supply for all of the population of Ainaro town**
- **Increased access to safe water in sub-districts.**
- **Cleaner, healthier environment in Ainaro town**

OBJECTIVE	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?
ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER FOR ALL OF AINARO TOWN	ALL OF THE POPULATION OF AINARO TOWN WITH CONSISTENT, RELIABLE ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER.	<p>Repair canal from the water source (770 m.).</p> <p>Provide protective fencing for 4 water tanks in Ainaro town.</p> <p>Rehabilitate filters in 2 tanks.</p> <p>Replace damaged piping.</p> <p>Install water meters in all houses.</p> <p>Repair all box valves in Ainaro town.</p> <p>Work together with the community in Kareta Fatin to repair the water supply</p>	Water and Sanitation Section	Water and Sanitation Section

<p>ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER FOR ALL OF AINARO TOWN</p>	<p>ALL OF THE POPULATION OF AINARO TOWN WITH CONSISTENT, RELIABLE ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER.</p>	<p>Recruit security to protect water source</p> <p>Construct warehouse to store working materials.</p> <p>Maintain regular monitoring of water quality; send samples for laboratory analysis each month.</p> <p>Conduct public education campaigns on water conservation.</p>	<p>Water and Sanitation Section</p> <p>Water and Sanitation Section</p>	<p>Water and Sanitation Section</p> <p>Water and Sanitation Section.</p>
<p>IMPROVED ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER FOR POPULATION IN ALL FOUR SUB-DISTRICTS</p>	<p>MORE PEOPLE WITH RELIABLE ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER IN ALL FOUR SUB-DISTRICTS.</p>	<p>Conduct surveys of all sucos where surveys have not already been completed and submit proposals to donors.</p> <p>Provide support and technical assistance to CEP and NGOs as required.</p> <p>Support in the setting up of water supply maintenance and health promotion groups in all sub-districts.</p>	<p>Water and Sanitation Section, CEP, UNICEF, GOAL, Care International</p> <p>“</p> <p>“</p>	<p>Water and Sanitation Section, in conjunction with these organizations.</p> <p>“</p> <p>“</p>

<p>CLEANER, HEALTHIER ENVIRONMENT IN AINARO TOWN.</p>	<p>AN ESTABLISHED RUBBISH COLLECTION, WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM.</p>	<p>Employ contractor to collect and dispose of waste materials in Ainaro town.</p>	<p>Water and Sanitation Section.</p>	<p>Water and Sanitation Section.</p>
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4.6 GENDER

During the transitional administration, in late 2000, gender focal points facilitated some initial gender awareness training at district level and in some sub-districts. However, largely because of staff relocation, there has been little or no district level gender focused/ gender awareness raising activity over the past 16 months.

A priority in drafting this District Development Plan was to ensure that women participated fully in the process, not merely to ensure that the concerns and priorities of women were incorporated, but also to ensure that gender concerns shaped the plan and the development process in the district. One facilitator had specific responsibility to ensure that women and youth participated fully in the process. However, although women were vocal in small or in separate groups, at the sub-district and district planning days, they tended to be proportionately fewer and less vocal. The reasons for this are rooted in the complex social relations – the structures, institutions, values and beliefs that underpin and perpetuate gender inequality, relations which need to be addressed if women are to participate in and benefit fully from the development process.

There are OMT branches in all four sub-districts, most involved in some form of small-scale income generation activities. OMPT are active in Ainaro sub-district and hope to begin a literacy programme in the near future. Concern has supported women's groups in economic empowerment projects in Maubisse, Hatobuilico and Ainaro sub-districts for the past two years.

Many of the main priorities already outlined were also clearly priorities for women. Roads are also of paramount importance for women, the emphasis often being on roads affecting access to health care and education. Access to safe drinking water is also a major priority for women. Although gender division of labour may not be as clearly defined as previously, women remain the main drawers of water. In all sub-districts, women prioritized income generation opportunities, from training and support with the restaurant in OMT Hato-Udo to crafts in Ainaro to agricultural production in Maubisse and Hatobuilico. In Ainaro sub-district, literacy was also a major concern.

The overarching priority for women in the sub-district planning days was the need for a coordinating presence in the district. In Hatobuilico, women felt that the structure and cohesion provided by the CNRT umbrella had dissipated since the dissolution of that organisation, with negative consequences for unity among women's groups. In Hato-Udo, women's groups felt that because they live in relatively isolated area, it is difficult to access funding opportunities, training opportunities, markets for crafts. They believe a

co-ordinator, based at district level, could facilitate all women's groups in the district in supporting and learning from each other and in availing of opportunities of which they might otherwise be unaware. There are many active women's groups in the district. However, income generating potential is constrained by the narrow range of activities. A district-based co-ordinator could provide vital support for these groups in diversifying activities to increase income generation potential and economic empowerment.

It is regrettable that the government structure does not include any positions with responsibility for promoting gender equality at district level. In the absence of carefully planned intervention to confront gender inequality, women's right to participate fully in the development process and to achieve their full potential will continue to be undermined. Furthermore, the development process will suffer the loss of the vital contribution of women as equal citizens.

We recognize that it will be difficult to secure an open-ended commitment to funding a position for a women's co-ordinator for the district. A two-year post would contribute greatly to supporting Ainaro women in empowering themselves. However, this is no substitute for a national structure to promote gender justice and we hope that the incoming government can give priority to securing funding for permanent position in each district.

CONCLUSION:

Although the process of preparing this District Development Plan would have benefited from more time, the timing itself was good – providing an opportunity, on the eve of independence, to appraise what has been achieved since the destruction of 1999, to examine what needs to be done and to work with the people of Ainaro district to seek solutions to the development challenges that they face.

Bearing in mind what can realistically be accomplished given fiscal constraints, each suco chose three development priorities for the coming year. Many of the priorities chosen by sucos/groups, therefore, do not appear in the main priorities listed for each suco; they are however, listed for future reference in each suco table.

There was a high level of consensus in the selection of priorities at sub-district planning meetings. Road reconstruction, particularly for rural access roads, was identified as by far the most pressing development priority by the majority of the population, who drew attention to the cross-cutting implications for all key sectors. Supporting communities in accessing resources to improve this situation will be the major development challenge to the District Administration over the coming year. Key to the success of these efforts will be the speedy location of an Infrastructure Officer responsible for roads in Ainaro. Roads have been identified as the most important priority, yet there is no government officer based in the district with the skills to conduct technical assessments– this is an anomaly that needs to be addressed as a matter of urgency. Completion of Cassa bridge, thus providing an efficient, speedy connecting route between Same, Ainaro and Suai, would greatly increase access to markets and accelerate economic growth in Ainaro district and throughout the region. The District Administration regards this as a major priority over the coming year.

The next clear priority to emerge was access to safe drinking water. Fortunately, the NGOs GOAL and Care International were present at sub-district meetings and made commitments to continue to work in the district – hopefully they will succeed in securing the funding necessary to respond to this pressing need and the next year will see a considerable reduction in the proportion of the population of Ainaro without access to this basic requirement for human well-being.

Health and Education are two other outstanding priorities for the people of Ainaro, with distance from clinics being the main problem cited, particularly by women, in the sub-district planning days. Increasing accessibility, coverage and quality of care are the main priorities of the Health sector. There is also a strong emphasis on building capacity among health service providers.

In addition to addressing the many remaining problems with infrastructure and material resources, the Education sector plan also prioritizes developing existing human resources over the coming year. The major problem highlighted by the youth of Ainaro is the lack of any vocational training facilities in the district. Many young men and women leave school ill-equipped to earn an income. With over 40% of the population of the district aged 17 or younger, this has obvious serious implications for the future. Development of a youth training centre is a major priority for the District Administration over the coming year.

Agriculture, the key to economic growth and poverty reduction in the district for the foreseeable future, requires considerable inputs to ensure ongoing food security, to increase surplus production, to promote sustainable management of forest resources and to exploit the district's enormous potential for diversification. Over the coming year, the agricultural sector will focus on increasing rice and other crop production, promoting appropriate technologies in crop cultivation, promoting animal health, developing inland and salt-water fishing, protecting and developing forest and other natural resources. Re-opening the Agricultural School in Maubisse would provide the district (and the region) with the pool of skilled men and women necessary to fully achieve all of these outputs. Investment in this Agricultural School would produce high returns in terms of sustainable agricultural development in the district and lobbying to reopen the school will be another major priority for the District Administration over the next year.

In the effort to move from a subsistence agricultural economy to more diversified, market oriented production, access to credit will be an essential variable. Credit provision was raised as a priority by a number of sucos. Attracting a range of credit option providers to the district is a priority over the coming year.

From the outset, we saw women's participation in the District Development Planning process as critical and specific measures were taken to ensure gender balance in priority setting. Despite this, women were not as strongly in evidence in the sub-district and district planning days as we had hoped. This, in itself, is testament to the considerable barriers that need to be overcome by both women and men before women can participate in the development process as fully equal citizens. Women's development priorities are; - rural road access, safe drinking water, improved health provision, economic empowerment, training and literacy. Women's groups from all sub-districts identified the need for a co-ordinating presence for women's organizations in Ainaro as key to accomplishing most of these outputs. Securing funding for a women's district co-ordinator will be another key priority for the coming year.

This plan will hopefully serve as a useful tool to planners, donors, local groups and organizations – to anyone with an interest in working with the people of Ainaro to seek solutions to their development problems. Above all, we hope the process of preparing this plan will serve as an invaluable initial step in an ongoing dialogue between central and local government and the people of the district in planning for the future.