

FOREWORD

This District Profile was completed with praise and thanks to the one and only God, for his blessings and mercy. I am aware that this District Profile is far from perfect, and there are gaps which need to be filled, or areas which need to be improved. I hope that readers of this district profile may offer their help by filling the gaps or enhancing the information contained within.

Finally I wish to convey thanks to all parties for contributing suggestions and help so that this report could be completed. I hope that your suggestions and critiques have served to perfect this report. That's all, thank you, and I hope

Manatuto, April 2002
District Development Officer
Manatuto District

(Gaspar H. da Silva)

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District Administrator
Manatuto

MANATUTO DISTRICT PROFILE
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Manatuto District Profile

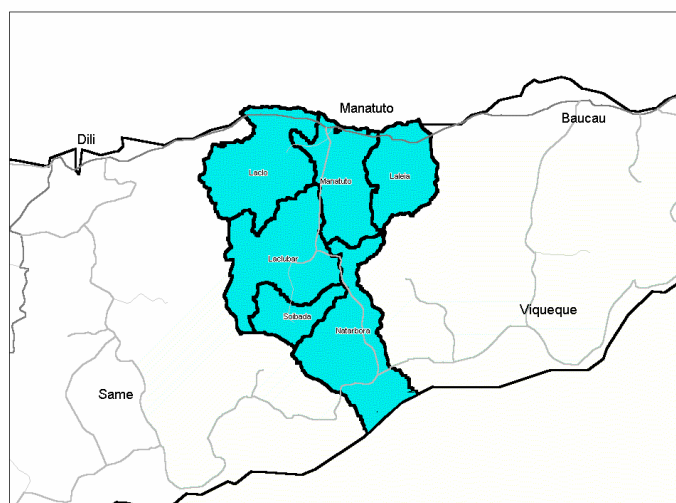
A. Geographical Location

Geographically, Manatuto district is spread between the north and the south coasts at $\pm 8^{\circ} 03' - 9^{\circ} 06'$ latitude and between $\pm 125^{\circ} 45' - 126^{\circ} 10'$ longitude, and borders with the Wetar straits in the north, with the Timor Sea in the south, in the east with Baucau and Viqueque districts, and in the west with Dili, Aileu and Same districts. Administratively, Manatuto district is divided into 6 sub-districts, 29 villages and 97 sub-villages, including:

1. Manatuto Sub-district
2. Laleia Sub-district
3. Laclo Sub-district
4. Laclubar Sub-district
5. Soibada Sub-district
6. Natarbora Sub-district

The area of the district is 1. 788 km² with a total population of 34 022 (according to data from the Civil Registry Office).

The climate in Manatuto District is tropical, with rainfall and a wet season which differs between the northern and southern regions. The temperature in the dry season varies between a minimum of 18°C and a maximum of 32°C. In the north the minimum is 20°C and the maximum is 32°C.



1. The borders of Manatuto sub-district

The area of Manatuto sub-district is 26 910 km² with a total population of 11 013. Manatuto sub-district borders with:

2. The borders of Laleia sub-district

The area of Laleia sub-district is 22 623 km² with a total population of 33 802. Laleia sub-district borders with:

3. The borders of Lacro sub-district

The area of Lacro sub-district is 37 107 km² with a total population of 504,07. Lacro sub-district borders with:

4. The borders of Laclubar sub-district

The area of Laclubar sub-district is 394,63 km² with a total population of 10 073. Laclubar sub-district borders with:

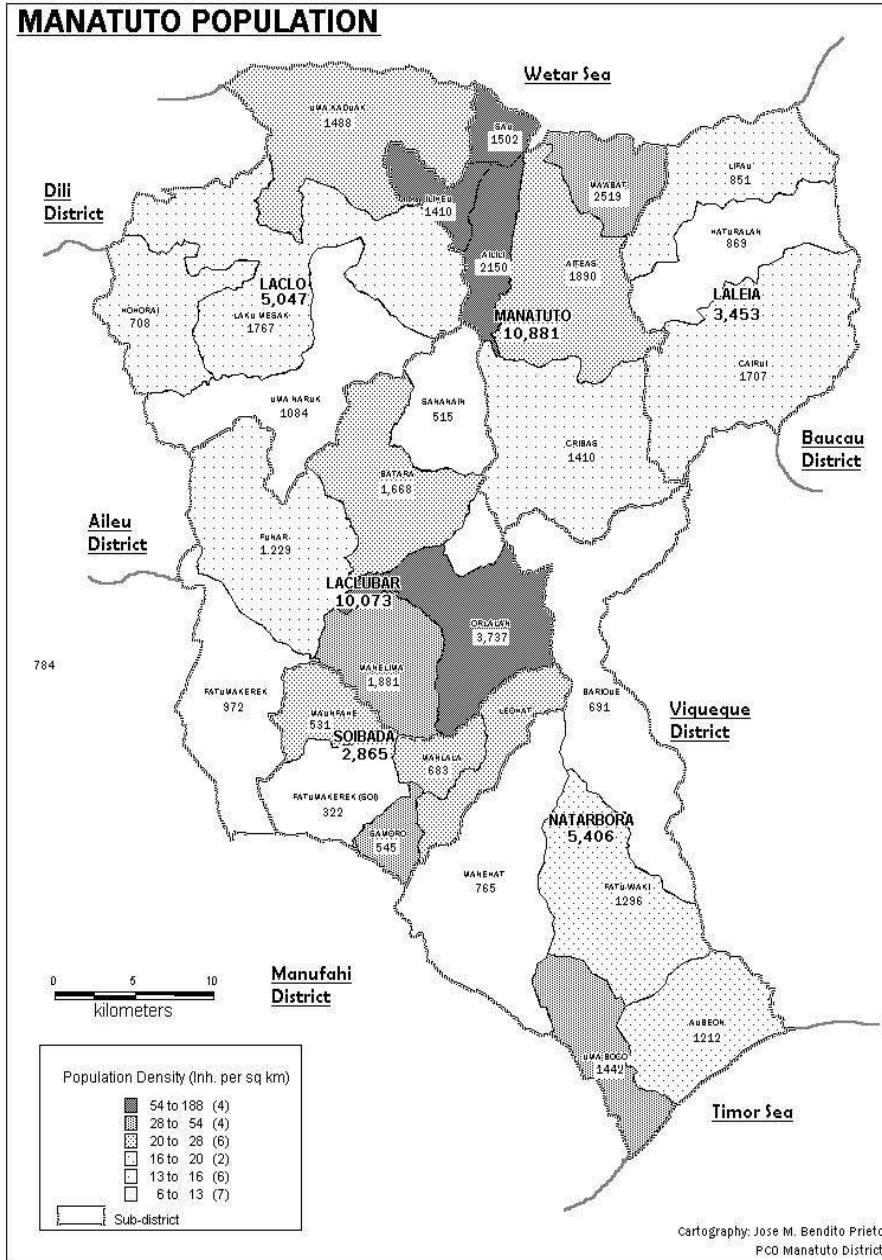
5. The borders of Soibada sub-district

The area of Soibada sub-district is 129,54 km² with a total population of 283,02. Soibada sub-district borders with:

6. The borders of Natarbora sub-district

The area of Natarbora sub-district is 397,54 km² with a total population of 540,06. Natarbora sub-district borders with:

MANATUTO POPULATION



B. Historical background of the district

Tansa Hanaran Manatuto Rentau e Manatuto Iliwa'I

Iha loron ida, molok malae mutin tama iha Timor. Iha rai ne'e iha ema klumuk rua mak moris iha ne'e, klumuk ida naran Sau Raha (agora Soraha), klumuk seluk tan hanaran Sau Lor (agora Saulidun). Atu hala'o actividades ba sira nia moris, ema klumuk rua ne'e idak-idak tur iha ninia fatin. Klumuk Sau Raha tur iha Foho Soraha nia tutun, Klumuk Sau Lor tur iha foho sauhuhun nia tutun. Ema klumuk rua ne'e ida-idak ho ninia liurai, liurai nain rua nemos mesak maun ho alin deit.

Iha loron ida, hosi loro monu neba mai bero ida lori ema butun klibur ida, iha bero ne'e nia tutun sira kesi manu aman ida, tesik dalan ne'e mai manu aman ne'e kokoroek hodi buka fatin ida nebe eme bele simu sira, maibe la'iha ema ida que hatan hasoru netik sira. Molok rai hun mutin, sira to'o hateke hetan fatin ida naran hiri latar welau, manu aman ne'e kokoroek hanesan ne'e " kokoroek koek, **"Labuta rae rai mak nebe, labuta rae reinu mak nebe "** kokoroek dala rua ba dala tolu manu seluk nebe iha rai leten hamriik tutu tiha nia ain iha foho ida nia tutun iha malarahun neba simu lori nia hatan hasoru hodi hateten "kokoroek koek **"Labota rae nia rai mak ne'e, Labota rae nia reinu mak ne'e "**. Sira rona tiha liafuan ida ne'e, ema hirak nebe iha bero oan ne'e hatun bero nia fatung lori hafila bero ne'e nia mai tasi nia ibun, depois ida ne'e sira mos tun husi bero ne'e nia laran hodi ba halibur hamutuk iha foho malara'un nia hun. Hodi liafuan **manu no tutu** hamosu rai **Manutuku** depois nakfila ba rai **Manatuto** iha tempo Integrasaun nian.

Liu tiha loron ida ka rua, liurai Sau Raha ho liurai Sau Lor, sira hare ema halibur barak iha neba, depois liurai nain rua tun husi ida-idak nia foho tutun mai lori ba hasoru no simu ema sira ne'e, simu hotu tiha ema hirak ne'e, liurai nain rua hateten ba malun katak ema sira ne'e mai hossi **Ili (rai)** seluk-seluk, mai atu **Rawa'i (halo barak)** populasau ita nian iha ita nia rai laran. Ho ida ne'e liurai nain rua hanaran fatin ema sira halibur ba ne'e naran **Iliwa'i** huhun (Rai barak).

Depois de liurai nain rua fila fali hussi fatin ida ema barak halibur ba ne'e, sira nain rua bolu hamutuk inan **Isolan** atu lori hatur no tetu fatin ida ba ema hirak ne'e, tetu no hatur fatin los tiha, liurai nain rua entrega no saran ba aman **Salamata** atu tauk netik matan ba ema lubung sira ne'e. Isolan no Salamata haklaken no hadi'a hotu tiha, liurai nain rua hateten ba malun katak, agora ita nain rua tun ona hussi ita nia hela fatin neba, ita nudar liurai Sauraha (agora Soraha) ba tur iha parte loro sa'e nia, hau liurai Sau Lor (agora Saulidun) hau ba tur husi parte loro monu nia, se karik ema ruma mai husi loro sa'e ka loro monu karik e mai husi **rea (rai)** seluk karik mai iha ita nia rai, ita tengki simu ho didi'ak lori entrega ka saran ba Isolan ho Salamata atu tau hamutuk iha rai ka reinu ida ne'e nia laran. Tan ne'e mak hamosu liafuan **rea** ho **tau**, depois hamosu liafuan **RENTAU**

C. Social Structure

1. Ethnic Groups/Language

If seen from the beginning – the actual ancestors and history of Manatuto District, the ethnic groups/languages of the Manatuto community originate from seven ethnic groups and eight languages, including:

a. Ethnic Groups

Galolen, Dado'I Lolei, Mambae, Cairui (Kawaimina Family), Idate and Lakalei (Idalalak Family), Habu and tetun Terik.

b. Languages

Language developments differ between each separate area, as below:

- _ Galolen developed in the Manatuto, Laleia and Laclo areas
- _ Dadu'a Lolei developed in the Ilimanu area
- _ Mambae developed in the Hohorai area
- _ Kawaimina developed in the Cairui area
- _ Habu developed in the Cribas area
- _ Idate developed in the Laclubar area
- _ Lakalei developed in the Fatumaquerek area
- _ Tetun Terik developed in the Soibada and Natarbora area

c. Religion

A large part of the Manatuto community are of the Catholic faith, which has been known to our ancestors since the year 1558. Apart from Catholicism, between 1975 and 1999, throughout the Indonesian occupancy of East Timor, Manatuto was introduced to five religions which developed beside Catholicism. Of these religions, there was only one which properly developed to the point where it was competing closely with Catholicism, which was introduced to the Manatuto community hundreds of years ago, compared with other religions.

However, East Timorese society wished for a referendum, agreed to by the UN, the Indonesian Government and the Portuguese government, giving an opportunity to the people of East Timor to determine their own fate. In the end a referendum was held on the 30 August 1999, with 75.05% choosing independence for East Timor as a separate country. Since then the other religions in Manatuto district apart from Catholicism were lost one by one without a trace, including Protestantism, leaving the Manatuto community with places of worship which still exist today. From when East Timor

separated from the Republic of Indonesia until now, the religion which developed the most strongly in Manatuto has been the Catholic religion.

The quick development of the Catholic religion in Manatuto was supported by the existence of adequate religious infrastructure and places of worship. Almost every village has its own place of worship, as listed in the below table.

Table I
The Number of Places of Worship in Manatuto

No.	Sub-district	Place of Worship		Notes
		Church	Chapel	
01.	Manatuto town sub-district	1	5	
02.	Laleia sub-district	1	2	
03.	Laclo sub-district	1	4	
04.	Laclubar sub-district	1	2	
05.	Soibada sub-district	1	2	
06.	Natarbora sub-district	-	2	

Source : Sto. Antonio Church Manatuto

The increase in the number of people of Catholic faith in Manatuto can't be identified for the period from 1999 to now, as there is no accurate supporting data.

d. Political Organisation and Political Parties

Viewed from a democratic perspective, each East Timorese citizen has the right and freedom to form organisations and carry out political activities, however seen from a legal perspective, each citizen must follow the existing legal values, as it is the law which governs and binds the freedom of citizens to form organisations and to carry out political activities. Due to this, the government has guaranteed each citizen the freedom to form organisations and to carry out political activities.

Since this guarantee was made, beginning in 2001, in Manatuto several political organisations and political parties have appeared or developed in phases, both new parties and existing parties. A large section of the Manatuto community has participated in political activities, however the political awareness of the Manatuto community is not yet strong or at a normal level. Development of political organisations and political parties in Manatuto can be seen in the following table.

Table II
Number of Political Organisations and Political Parties in Manatuto
2001 - now

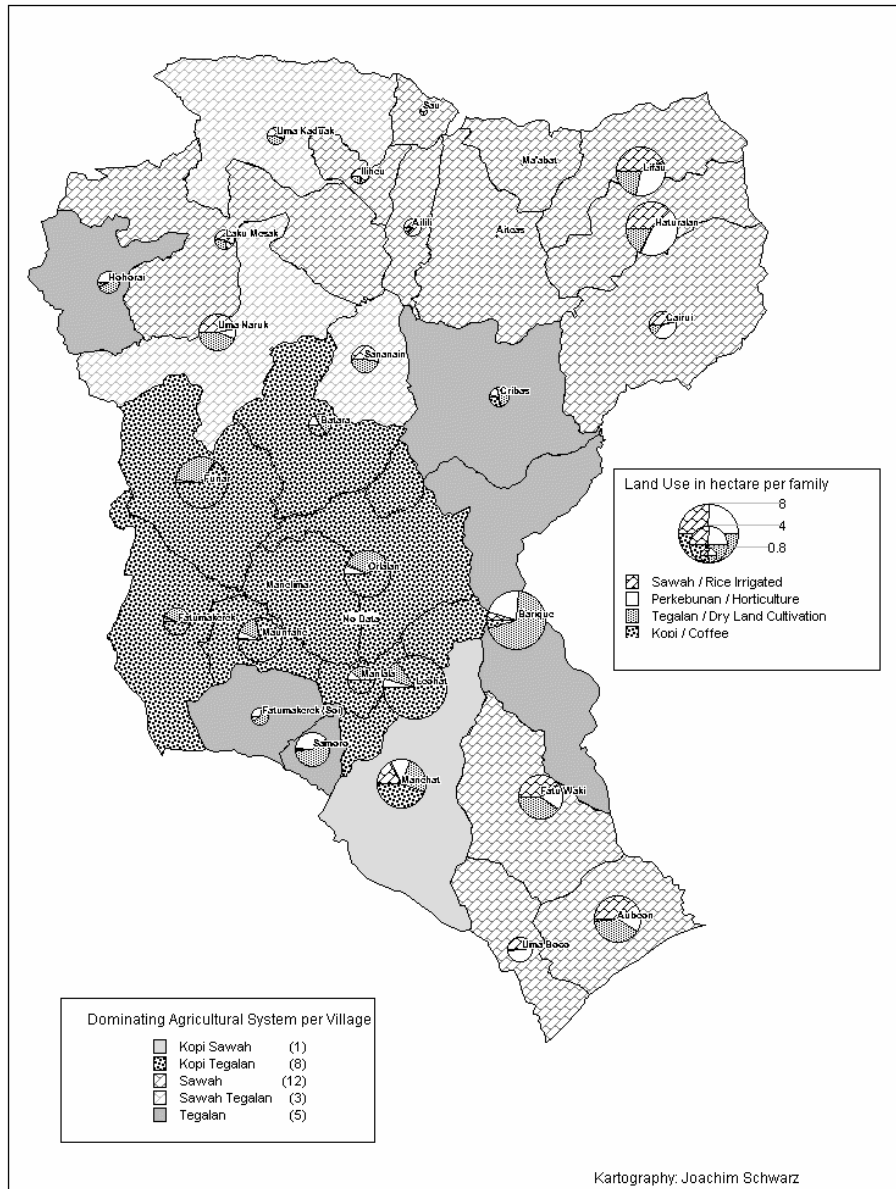
No.	Sub-district	Number of Organisations and Political Institutions		Notes
		Pol. Org.	Pol. Party	
01.	Manatuto Town sub-district		9 Parties	Fretelin, PSD, PD, Kota, UDC/PDC, UDT, PST, PTT, PPT, ASDT
02.	Laleia sub-district		4 Parties	
03.	Laclubar sub-district		5 Parties	
04.	Soibada sub-district		6 Parties	
05.	Natarbora sub-district		4 Parties	
06.			4 Parties	

Source : Manatuto Electoral Office

D. Cash Crops (Business)

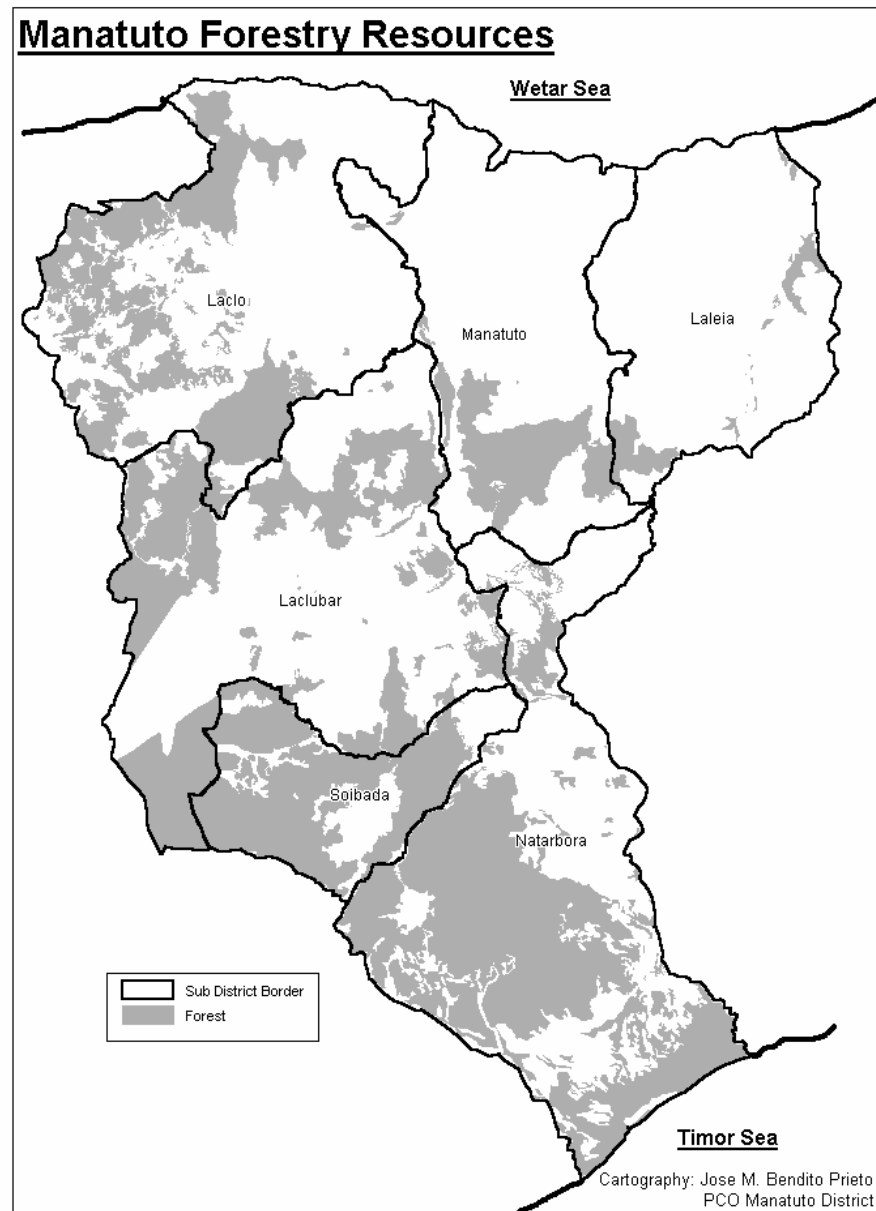
Crops which can be used for trade/business activities, which can enhance the Manatuto economy are:

1. Plantation commodities such as : coffee, coconut, candlenut, fruit, types of root vegetables and other vegetables etc.
2. Agricultural crops such as : rice, corn, beans, etc.



Profil District Manatuto

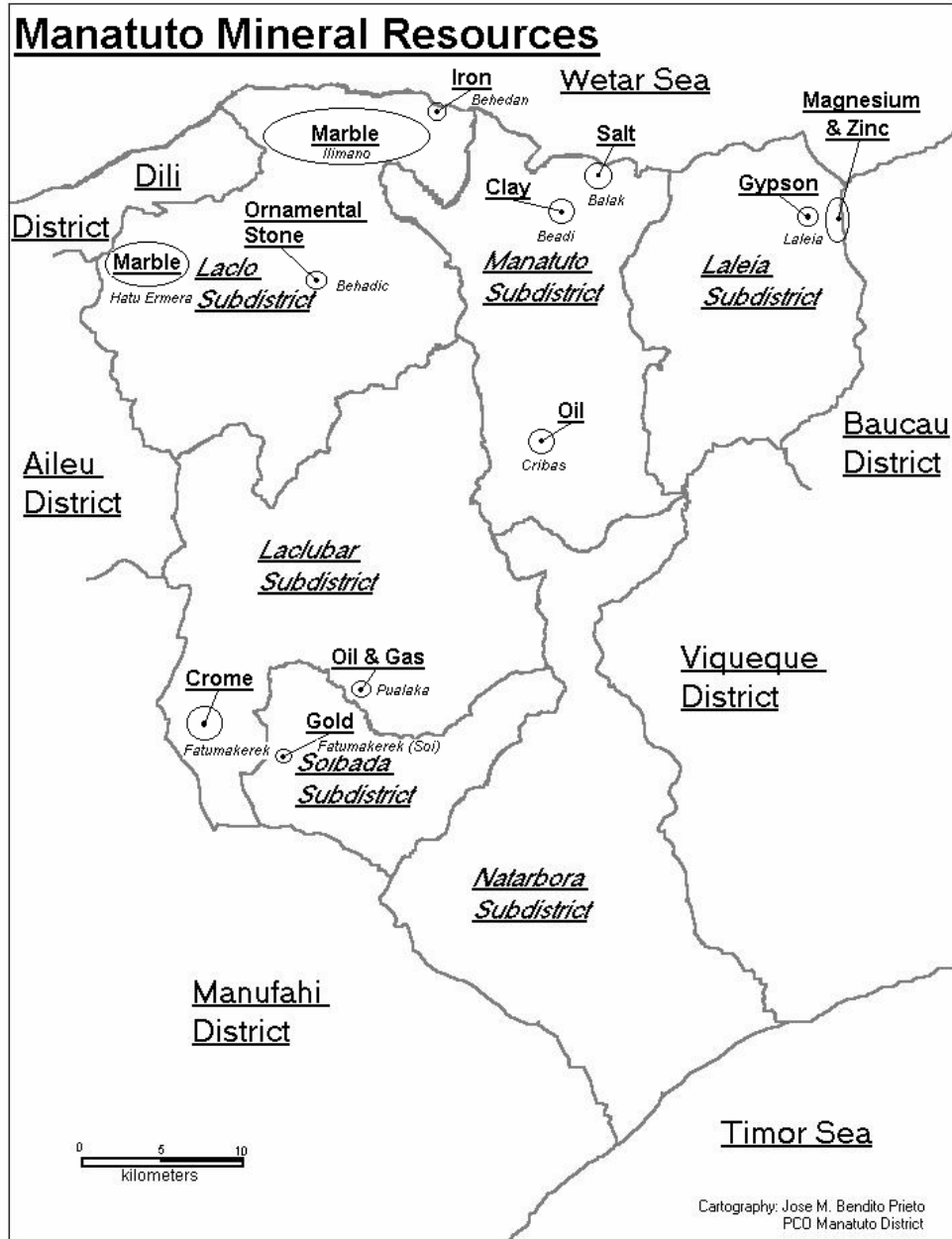
3. Forests



4. Produce from farm animals such as : cows, buffalo, goats, pigs, chickens, etc.
5. Fisheries produce such as : fish, shrimp paste, etc.
6. Produce from small handcraft industries such as :

The traditional clay ceramics industry, cane goods, woven cloth, cane work, woven fabric, sewing, rattan, kitchen implements, etc.

7. Minerals:



E. Development Initiatives

Until now, the implementation of development activities in the construction field has been minimal, meaning that only rebuilding has been carried out, such as rehabilitation of burnt out buildings from 1999. This construction has been carried out in almost all sub-districts.

F. Tourism

As seen from the natural beauty of the mountains, beautiful views, historical artifacts, indigenous cultural attractions and friendly and welcoming people, Manatuto district possesses strategic locations which have potential to be developed for tourism, now and in the future.

Table III
Identification of Potential Tourist Areas in Manatuto Now and In the Future

Sub-district	Area	Potential Tourist Attractions	Development Possibility
1	2	3	4
Manatuto sub-district	Lamasana Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The beach is already known as a tourist attraction ▪ Medium sized waves, no current, suitable for swimming, boating and fishing. ▪ The edge of the beach is shady, with dense mangrove forest. ▪ The view from the beach is beautiful and captivating, and there are also lots of fish. ▪ The beach can be reached by public transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A beach recreation park with umbrellas put up as rest areas and places to keep personal belongings
Laelo sub-district	Behau Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the beach is already known as a recreation area, and the views there are beautiful ▪ The area is shady with lots of trees, the water is clear and calm, with the special feature of white sand. ▪ The water can be used for boating or windsurfing, there is no dangerous current ▪ It is located on the edge of regional roads, not too far from Dili 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As a beach recreation area, and a place for swimming, windsurfing and boating

1	2	3	4
Laelo sub-district	Kuri Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It has beautiful views and fresh air ▪ The view from the top looks down on Manatuto town and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unique plantation crops, and fertile slopes which can be used as an agro tourism site

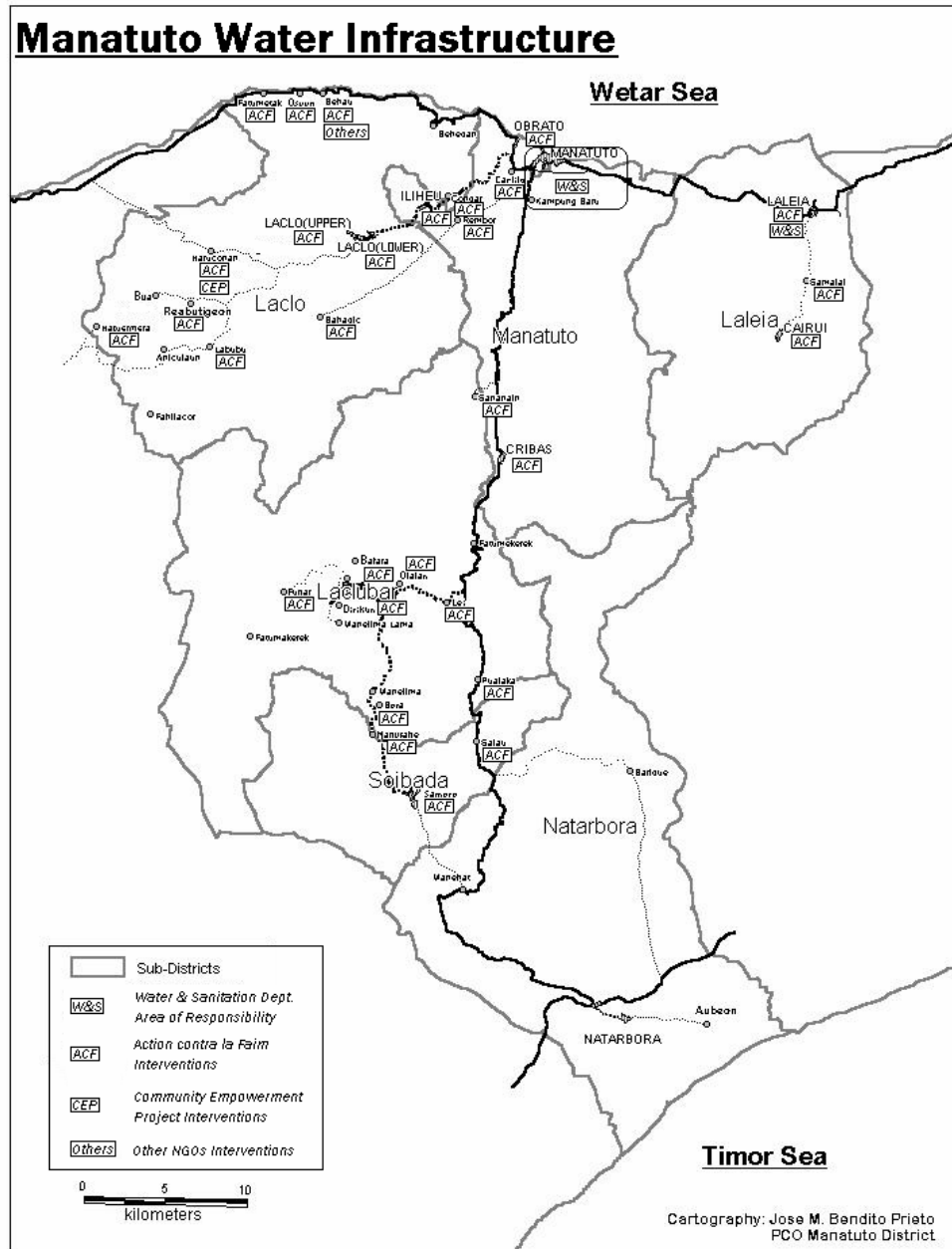
<p>Laclubar sub-district</p>	<p>Pualaka</p>	<p>Wetar Island</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a traditional settlement which practices traditional customs ▪ The steep mountain slopes could be a tourist attraction for the sport of hill walking. ▪ The uniqueness of the special plantation crops could attract many tourists ▪ There is an oil well at Pualaka and natural gas which is burning on top, which is difficult to put out. ▪ Historical underground buildings from the Japanese era which were used as a place to store weapons of combat ▪ The natural attraction of the mountains, with cold, fresh air, and many crops produced in the community plantations ▪ There is red earth and gravel in the form of fine sand which shines like gold ▪ Famous as a sacred place for the Catholic community in Manatuto and East Timor as Mother Mary appeared on the hill. ▪ Old buildings such as the Colegio Sta. Dominikan and the Portuguese era church ▪ Beautiful views can be enjoyed at anytime at Aitara Hill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This can be developed as a recreation park with unique views, to attract foreign investment
<p>Soibada sub-district</p>	<p>Aitara Hill</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Can be developed as a sacred site for the Catholic community to increase faith piety among the East Timorese Christian community

G. Facilities and Infrastructure

1. Facilities and Infrastructure for Clean Water

In Manatuto District the facilities and infrastructure used to fulfill the needs of the community for clean water were those left by the Indonesian government, which up until now have still been usable. The Water and Sanitation Office (WSS) has tried to fix the facilities which could no longer be used as a part of the existing program. Apart from using facilities and infrastructure left by the Indonesian government, WSS has formally approached JICA to fill needs for facilities and infrastructure. JICA have

given 3 pumps and one generator to provide water to the Manatuto community.



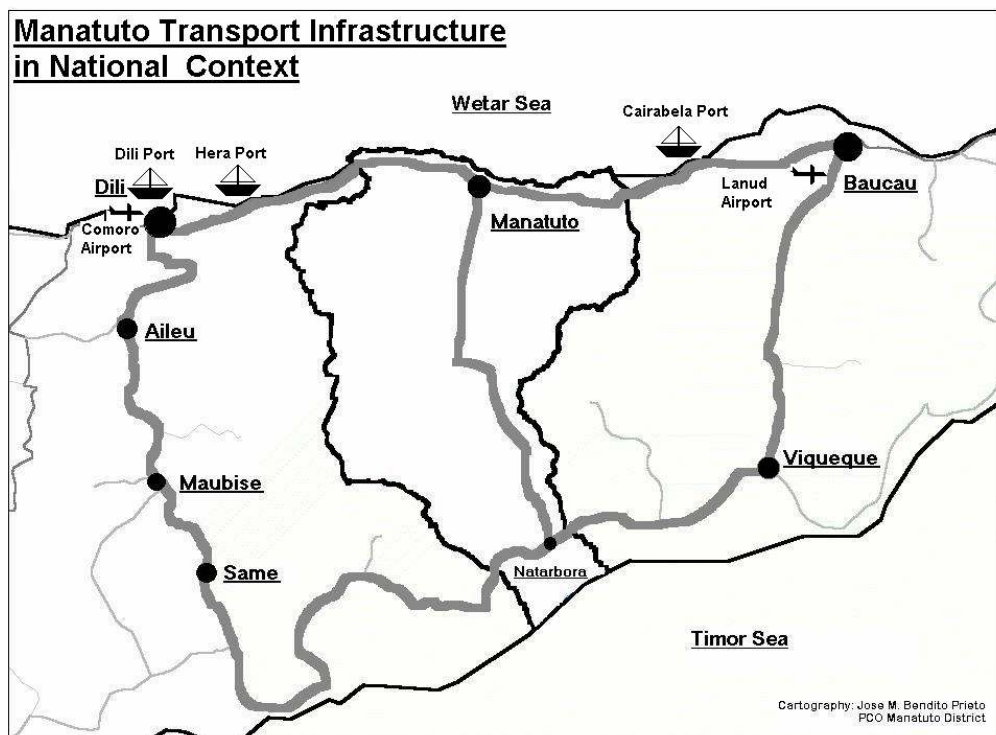
2. Equipment and Infrastructure for Main Roads

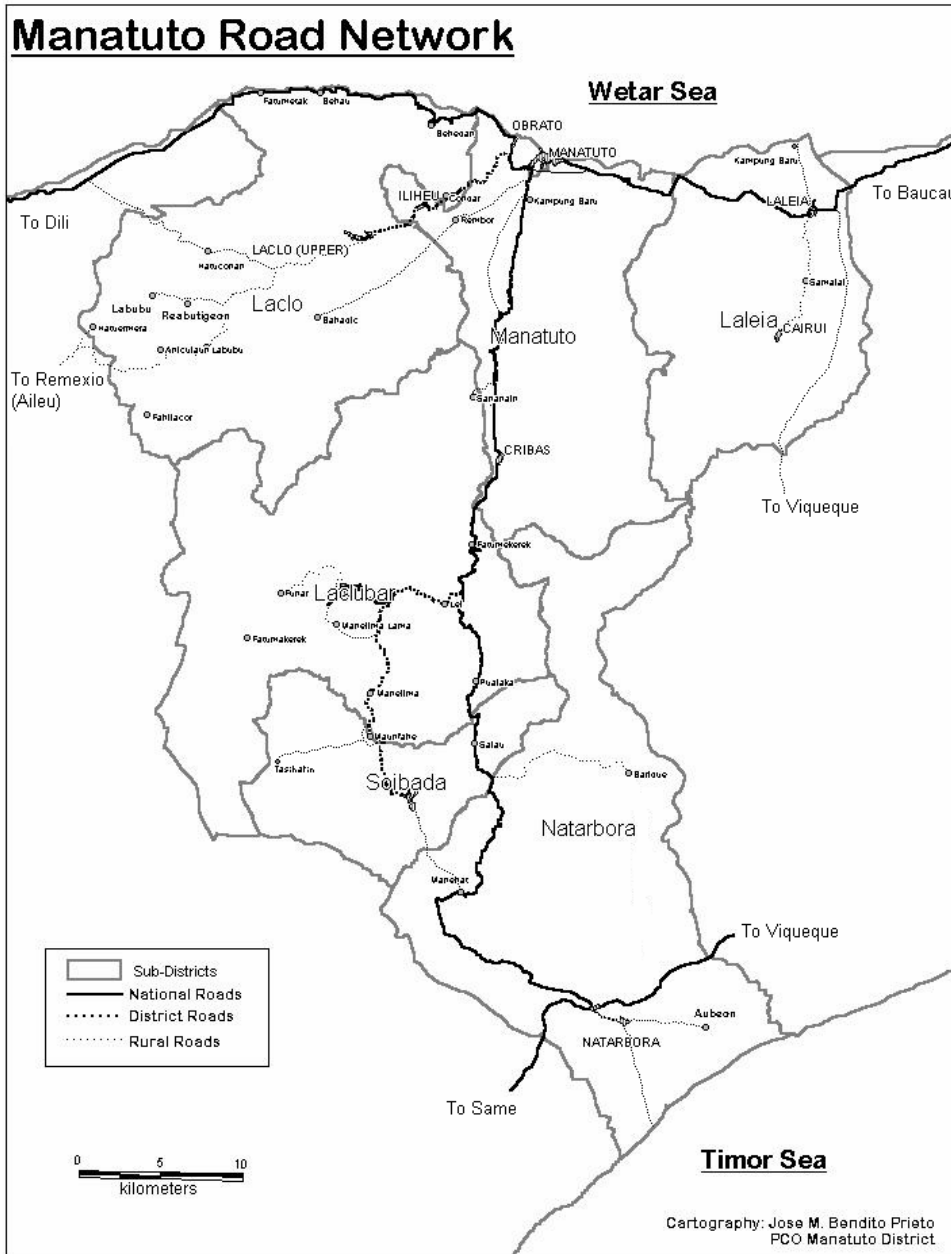
Roads in Manatuto are generally totally destroyed and are not cared for properly. This includes both the roads in the district capital, and those connecting the district capital with the sub-district capitals, and out to the villages. The road conditions do not allow the community to undertake journeys on public transport as these conditions endanger the safety of the

people, especially in the wet season when the road is muddy and covered by rocks and dirt. This is due to the fact that the roads on average are not yet asphalted, by fine or coarse asphalt.

Since previous times, on average the sub-districts and villages in this region are connected by roads. There are only 2 villages which cannot be reached by road as they are not connected to an adequate main road. These villages include:

- Fatu Maquere village / Laclubar sub-district
- Bahadik sub-village / Lakumesak village / Laclo sub-district





3. Facilities and Infrastructure for Public Works

After the end of the Indonesian occupation, determined by the referendum on the 30 August 1999 – which was accompanied by political opposition to the pro-independence group which resulted in the destruction of all forms of facilities and infrastructure in Manatuto district – equipment owned by the government, by the private sector and by the community was all destroyed without a clear reason. Until now, the government has been unable to

repair/rehabilitate the facilities and infrastructure needed for public works, so that they could be utilised. The status of all facilities and infrastructure has been listed by the East Timorese Land Affairs Body in Manatuto.

H. Social Services in the Education Sector

1. Preschool Education

Preschool education has just started to develop in Manatuto District, with the opening of 2 preschools with 81 pupils and three teachers/carers. For clearer information see the table below:

Table IV
The Number of Preschools in Manatuto
2001 - now

No.	Name of School	Number of Pupils		Total		Notes
		M	F	Pupils	Teachers	
01.	"Anamuki Kindergarten" Manatuto Town sub-district	32	26	58	1	ETPA Staff
02.	"Sto. Francisco Kindergarten" Natarbora sub-district	11	12	23	2	Private
Total		43	38	81	3	

Source : Education and Culture Office, Manatuto

2. Primary School Education

At the moment there are 8139 primary school pupils spread through Manatuto sub-district, supported by the rehabilitation of educational facilities and infrastructure in each sub-district. Now each sub-district on average has a primary school, unlike the case 2 years ago.

Up to now, the number of teachers/carers recruited has been 172, with an average of 20 teachers in each primary school, spread throughout 38 schools in Manatuto. This number is insufficient, as the teacher to student ratio is not in accordance with standards. For more information see the below table:

Table V
Number of Primary Schools in Manatuto
2001 – now

No.	Sub-district	Name of School	Number of Pupils		Number of Teachers		Total		Notes
			M	F	M	F	Pupils	Teachers	
01.	Manatuto Town	Aiteas State Primary	612	550			1162	20	Classes I – VI ETPA Staff Sda Sda
		Obrato State Primary	78	62			140	4	
		Be'adi State Primary	78	91			169	6	
		Rembor State Primary	65	65			120	3	
		Iliheu State Primary	79	95			174	4	
		Bahadik State Primary	38	30			68	2	
		Cribas State Primary	113	149			312	6	
T o t a l	7	1053	1044			2175	45		

No.	Sub-district	Name of School	Number of Pupils		Number of Teachers		Total		Notes
			M	F	M	F	Pupils	Teachers	
02.	Laclo	Mantanen State Primary	223	175			398	8	Classes I – VI ETPA Staff Sda Sda
		Hatuconan State Primary	29	29			58	1	
		Hatumetak State Primary	109	105			214	5	
		Hehedan State Primary	36	25			61	?	
		Labubu State Primary	72	70			142	2	
		Hatuermera State Primary	50	50			100	3	
		Rebutigeon State Primary	56	44			100	2	
T o t a l	7	549	569			1073	21		

No.	Sub-district	Name of School	Number of Pupils		Number of Teachers		Total		Notes
			M	F	M	F	Pupils	Teachers	
03.	Laleia	Beboro State Primary	118	100			218	5	Classes I – VI ETPA Staff Sda Sda
		Lifau State Primary	103	89			192	4	
		Cairui State Primary	153	172			325	7	
		Samalai State Primary	41	29			70	2	
T o t a l	4	393	401			802	18		

No.	Sub-district	Name of School	Number of Pupils		Number of Teachers		Total		Notes
			M	F	M	F	Pupils	Teachers	
04.	Laclubar	Orlalan State Primary	216	266			382	6	Classes I – VI ETPA Staff Sda Sda
		Rulalan State Primary	107	98			205	5	
		B o r a State Primary	169	171			340	7	
		F u n a r State Primary	82	132			214	5	
		Batara State Primary	140	93			233	4	
		Pualaca State Primary	91	66			157	3	
		Dirikun State Primary	108	107			135	5	
		F.Maquerek State Primary	37	49			86	3	
		Paralelo State Primary	50	40			90	?	
		Sananain State Primary	86	55			141	3	
T o t a l		10	1000	1022		1894	43		

No.	Sub-district	Name of School	Number of Pupils		Number of Teachers		Total		Notes
			M	F	M	F	Pupils	Teachers	
05.	Soibada	Samoro State Primary	233	207			440	13	Classes I – VI ETPA Staff Sda Sda
		Manufahe State Primary	73	97			170	4	
		Salau State Primary	149	105			246	4	
T o t a l		3	455	409		856	21		

No.	Sub-district	Name of School	Number of Pupils		Number of Teachers		Total		Notes
			M	F	M	F	Pupils	Teachers	
06.	Natarbora	Umaboco State Primary	106	67			173	4	Classes I – VI ETPA Staff Sda Sda
		Manehat State Primary	87	92			179	4	
		Barique State Primary	91	79			170	3	
		Aimetalaran State Primary	49	44			93	2	
		Abat-Oan State Primary	102	75			177	4	
		Cacae Uman State Primary	102	117			219	5	
		Sto. Francisco State Primary	70	77			147	3	
		T o t a l		7	607			1158	

Source : Education and Culture Office, Manatuto

3. Junior High School

In Manatuto district, junior high schools have just been opened at the sub-district level, and have not yet reached the village level. For now, in Manatuto district six junior high schools have been opened in the sub-districts, meaning that each sub-district has on average one junior high school, with a total number of 1281 students supported by 41 teachers spread across the six schools. This data can be seen in the below table:

Table VI
Number of Junior High School Students in Manatuto
2001 – now

No.	Sub-district	Name of School	Number of Students		Number of Teachers		Total		Notes
			M	F	M	F	Students	Teachers	
01.	Manatuto	Vasco da Gama Junior High	143	337			280	11	Kls. I – III Staff ETPA sda sda sda sda
02.	Laleia	Hatu Lidoe Junior High	87	73			160	7	
03.	Laclo	05 de Maio Junior High	85	86			171	7	
04.	Laclubar	Laclubar State Junior High	143	102			245	5	
05.	Soibada	N ^a . Snha. Aitara Junior High	53	97			150	4	
06.	Natarbora	Natarbora State Junior High	114	104			218	7	
Total		6	625	799			1281	41	

Source: Education and Culture Office, Manatuto

4. Senior High School

In Manatuto District there is only one senior high school, which is located in Manatuto town, called Sto. Antonio Senior High School Manatuto. In the other sub-districts it is not yet possible to open a senior high school, as the current state of East Timor's economy does not allow for more senior high schools to be built in each district, let alone in each sub-district.

Sto. Antonio Senior High School, Manatuto, at the moment has 333 students and 9 teachers. A comparison of female and male students shows that there are 156 male students and 177 female students from class I to class III. In the teaching year 2002-2003, the government will try to open 2 more state senior high schools in two sub-districts:

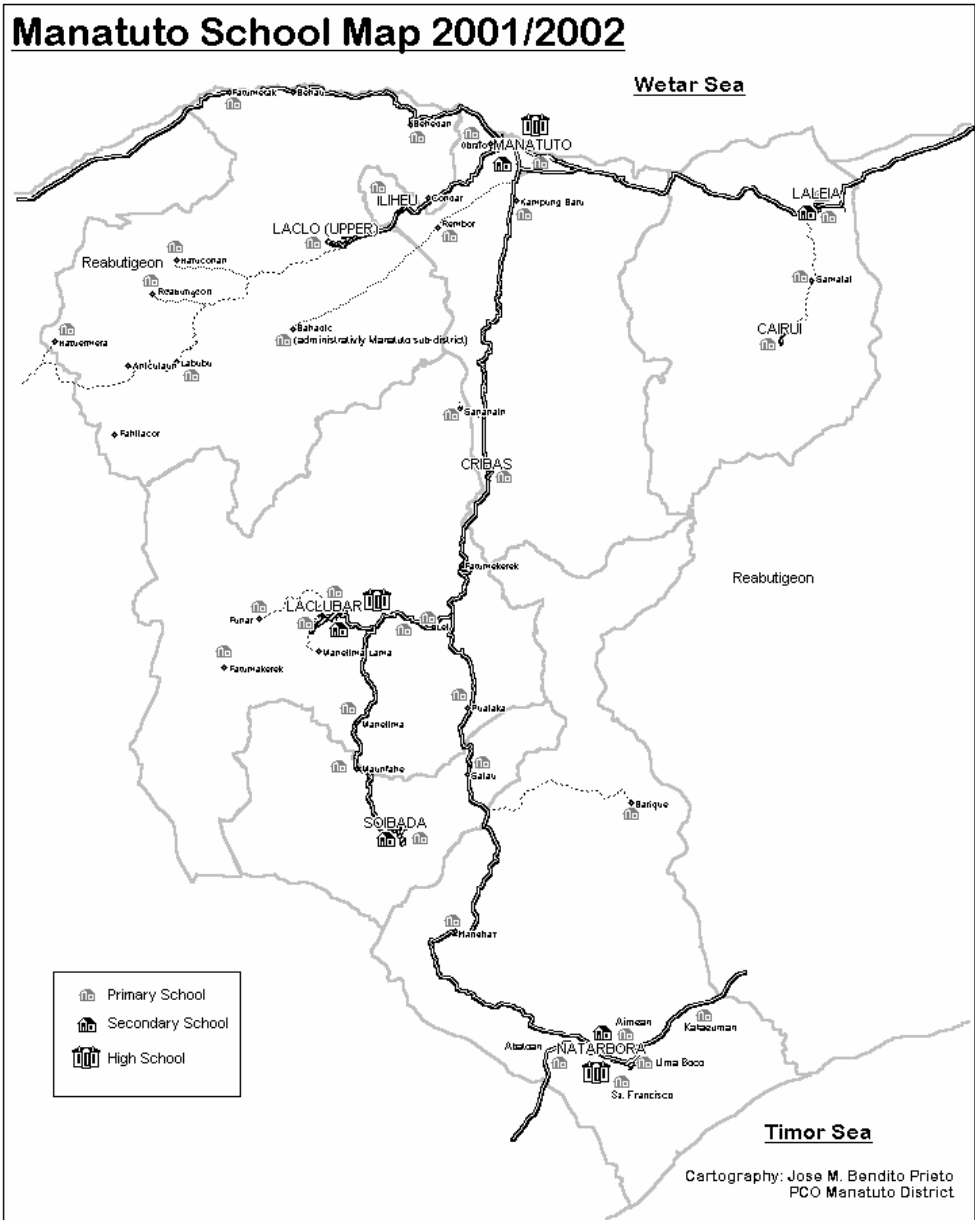
- Manatuto State Senior High School
- Laclubar State Senior High School

There is an increasing number of students graduating from the 6 junior high schools and not all these students can be accommodated in one senior high school. Increases in the number of students and teachers in Sto. Antonio Senior High School, Manatuto, can be seen in the below table:

Table VII
Number of students attending Sto. Antonio Senior High School,
Manatuto
2001 - now

No.	Sub-district	Name of School	Number of Students		Number of Teachers		Total		Notes
			M	F	M	F	Students	Teachers	
01.	Manatuto	Sto. Antonio Senior High	156	177			333	9	
Total		I	38	60			333	9	

Source: Education and Culture Office, Manatuto



B. Services in the Health Sector

Health sector services which will be provided in the period from 2002 until 2004, include:

- I. Community Health Centre (CHC) / Health Post (HP)
 - a. Basic Services
 1. Medical treatment services in CHCs & HPs
 2. Provision of health services for mothers and children, iron tablets and additional Vitamin A
 3. Immunisations
 4. Laboratory services
 5. Tuberculosis & Leprosy Programs
 6. Emergency and Reconciliation Cases
 7. Nutritional Health Services
 8. Implementation of Health Education/Promotion/Information
 9. Medicine needs planning for CHC 7 HP
 10. Planning/Implementation, Administrative Duties, Reporting & Evaluation
 - b. Special Services
 1. Leprosy, worms and filariasis Programs
 2. Nutrition program
 3. Program for the Prevention and Treatment of Malaria, socialisation program in the use of mosquito nets
 4. Increasing awareness of the spread of HIV/AIDS and prevention through a campaign
 5. Distribution of information about the prevention of other infectious diseases.
- II. Mobile Clinics (MC)

Apart from the 2 types of health services above, there are also health service activities carried out through a Mobile Clinic. The approach taken is to increase the number of Mobile Clinics according to needs. The services provided by Mobile Clinics are as follows:

- a. Preventative and Curative Services
- b. Immunisations
- c. Nutrition and Mother/Child Health Services
- d. Health Education/Promotion Services

To support these health services in achieving their aims, facilities and infrastructure are also needed, along with adequate human resources. See the below table:

Table VIII
Health Service Activities in Manatuto
2002 – 2004

Region	Location of Service	Facilities	Number of Employees					Transportation			Communi- cations	Notes
			Midwives	Nurses	Nurse Ass.	Manag.	Others	Cars	Motor- bikes	Hearses		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Manatuto Sub-district	Aiteas, Ma'abat, Sau, Ailili	CHC L. 3 Aiteas	3	7	1	1	6	1 Amb. 1 car	3	-	1 set	
	Cribas	HP	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
	Ilimanu	HP	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Kpg. Baru	MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Rembor	MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laleia Sub-district	Lifau, Haturalan	CHC L. 2 Haturalan	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1 set	
	Cairui	H.P	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Samalai	MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laclo Sub-district	Mantanen	CHC L. 2	2	2	1	1	-	-	2	1	1 set	
	Hatuconan	H.P	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Hohorai	H.P	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1 set	
	Bahadik	H.P	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Iliheu	MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Labubu	MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Laclubar Sub-district	Orlalan	CHC L. 2	2	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	1 set	
	Manelima	H.P	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1 set	
	F u n a r	H.P	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	Fatumaquerek	H.P	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	Sananain	MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Pualaca	MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Lei/Kpg. Baru	MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Soibada Sub-district	(Samoro) Fatumaquerek, Manlala,	CHC L. 2	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	1	1 set	
	Manufahe (Bua rahun)	MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Salau (leohat)	MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Natarbora Sub-district	Umaboco	CHC L. 2	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	1 set	
	Manehat	H.P	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	Barique	H.P	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 set	
	Cacae uman	MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DHS District	District Health Manag. Team	-	-	-	-	1	7	2	3	-	2 set	
T o t a l			20	27	6	7	13	4	18	-	12 set	

Source of Data: Manatuto Health Office

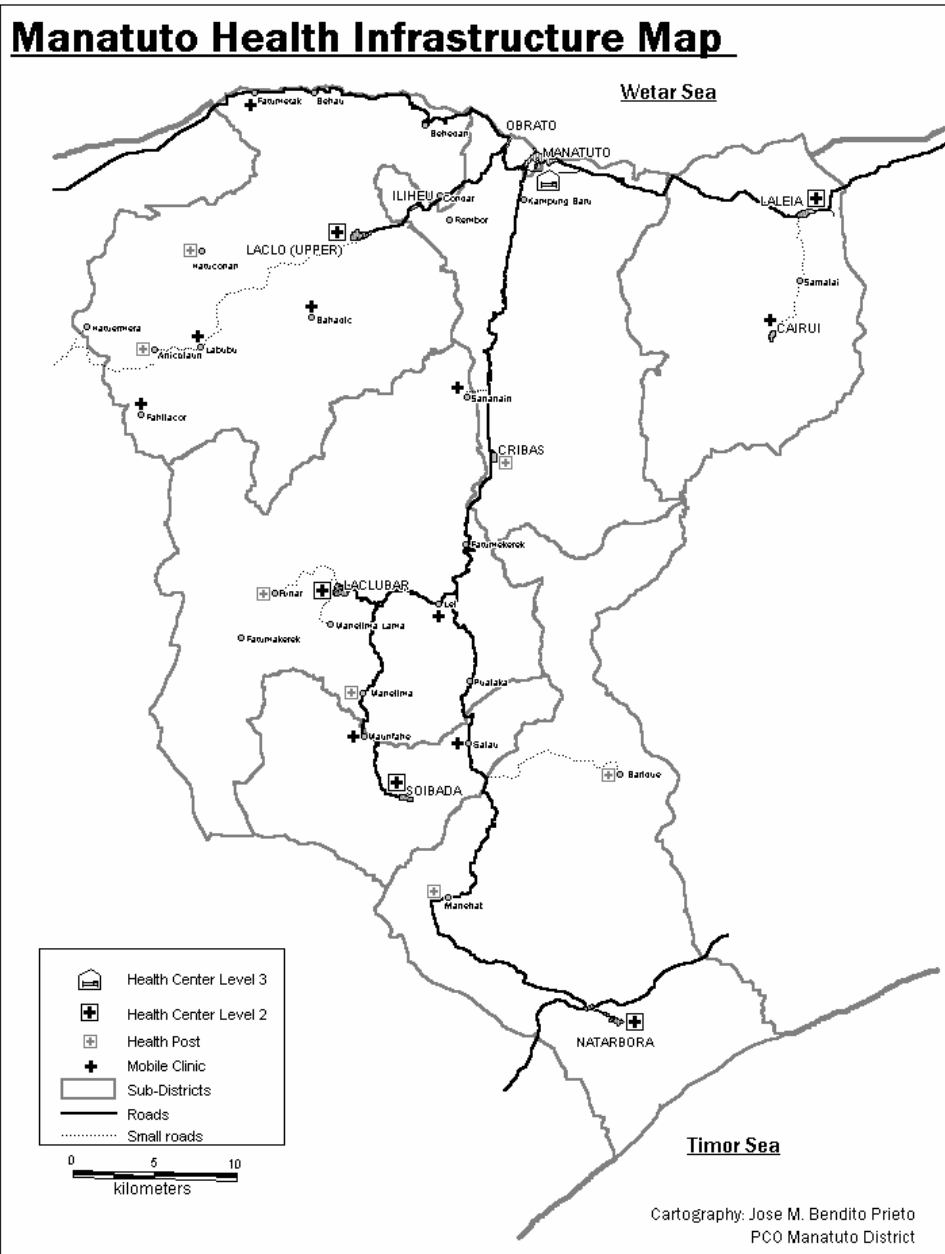
Explanation:

- CHC Level 1 1 Unit
- CHC Level 2 5 Units
- Health Post (HP) 11 Units
- Mobile Clinic (MC) 11 Units

Apart from the services mentioned above, other health programs must be put in place so that the health institution is in the midst of the Manatuto community, and of East Timorese society in general, so it can become a leader and an Information Centre for the whole community. This can be accomplished through:

1. Rehabilitating all health service equipment which was destroyed 2 years ago in phases, through observing the capabilities of the government (department).
2. Giving motivation and support to the community, and building up the community's role and awareness of how to live a healthy life.
3. Continually carrying out information campaigns in each health post, in accordance with the situation and conditions, also observing the department's program.
4. Making use of, and re-establishing the function of health services which already exist in each region, both in the sub-districts and in the villages/sub-villages, through supporting the creation of an effective two-way communication process with the community.

This program also represents an attempt to increase the capabilities and also develop the quality of basic health services, as well as building the community's awareness of, and participation in, health care. A main target of this program is the high risk group: pregnant women, babies and infants. The approach taken is a preventative approach.



C. Clean Water Service

Water is one of the basic everyday needs, for drinking, cooking, washing and other purposes, meaning that provision of adequate clean water is extremely important for everyday needs.

Because of this, efforts to provide clean water to fill the needs of the Manatuto community are still being implemented, phase by phase, keeping in mind limits on

budget and workforce. In Manatuto district now, work in clean water management, apart from being carried out by Water and Sanitation (WSS) under the ETPA government, are also being carried out by NGOs. ACF has a community clean water management program which has reached almost all remote villages, whereas the government's work, through the Water and Sanitation Program, operates only at the district level, and does not reach sub-districts or villages.

The clean water provision program carried out by WSS with aid from JICA, utilises a natural water source from a stream of the Laclo river, using 3 water pumps. However this has not yet provided adequate service to the Manatuto community, as the needs of the community are bigger than the capacity of the generator, pump and reservoir at Sauhuhun Hill. An obstacles faced for this program is that there is no implement to measure water use (meter) which can limit the use of water, community awareness levels regarding water conservation are very low.

The program being carried out by the NGO ACF is still running and according to plans will end in 2004. The ACF program is a good program, and is fulfilling the needs of the community, as aside from providing clean water services, ACF is also organising the community to form a 'Committee' at the end of each ACF activity. The committee is elected by the local community with the aim of managing and preserving water facilities, as well as extending the clean water program for the future. Apart from forming these committees, ACF has also given free tools and maintenance funds to the committee, to be managed and used to repair damages to the facilities and infrastructure.