

PLANO DESENVOLVIMENTO DISTRITO BOBONARO 2002-2003

Prepared by the ETPA/UNTAET District Administration
January 2002

Lia fuan ba ulu nanain :

Plano desenvolvimento Distrito ninian halao tiha ona atu iedntifica no mos halo priodedade ba saida deit maka presisa ba desenvolvimento iha distrito Bobonaro atu mudanca ba oin husi fase emergencia tama ba iha strategia tempo naruk ba futuru ninian.

Premeiro liu kona ba plano ida ne'e maka hanesan assessment ida ba presisa no mos prididade husi distrito Bobonaro ba tinan financia 2002-2003, mesmo nune'e iha mos assessment ba tempo naruk liu tan, nebe hateten sai iha resultado workshop sub-distrito hotu-hotu. Iha esperansa katak plano ne'e iha revisaun, tuir mudanca ba presisa distrito ninian, sei aransa direitamento esnsial ida ba governo nasional ho ONG internasional sira nebe maka halo opersaun iha distrito Bobonaro.

Ami hakarak usa oportunidade ida ne'e atu fo obrigado ba staff ETPA tomak nebe fo sira nian contribuisaun iha prosesu no mos hakerek plano ida ne'e. Obrigado mos ba grupo comunidade feto ho joven sira, CEP, igreja, ONG internasional sira nia contribuisaun no input ba planiamento ida ne'e.

Arcanjo Tilman
District Development Officer

Jill Engen
Planning and Coordination Officer

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1. Kona ba Distrito :

1.1

Locasi geografia, cultura no mos numero populasaun Distrito Bobonaro

Distrito Bobonaro haketak no mos fahe malu fronteira ho Indonesia (distrito Belu, Timor loro monu) ba loro monu, ho distrito Ermera ba loro sa'e, ho distrito Covalima ba tasi mane, ho Ombai ba parte tasi feto. Total luan area rai kilometro 1,368.12. The district is very diverse in terms of its geographical features, ranging from very mountainous terrain in the South to coastal low land areas in the North.

Tuir adminstrasaun ninian, Distrito Bobonaro fahe ba sub-distrito nen; Atabai, Balibo, Bobonaro, Cailaco, Lolotoe ho Maliana. Escritorio adminstrasaun Publico Timor Loro sa'e (ETPA) ninia iha capital Maliana, ho ninian sub-escritorio iha sub-distrito ida-idak. Administrador halao adminstrasaun ba Distrito no mos coordenador sub-distrito halao adminstrasaun iha escritorio sub-distrito.

Numero populasaun:

Sub-distrito	Numero antes de consulta popular	Retornados per Dezembro 2001*	Seidauk fila	% Retornado
Atabai	10 568	8 569	1 999	81 %
Balibo	17 400	8 638	8 762	50 %
Maliana	24 000	19 482	4 518	81 %
Cailaco	8 642	8 343	299	97 %
Bobonaro	26 340	23 452	2 888	89 %
Lolotoe	7 453	6 851	602	92 %
Total	94 403	75 335	19 068	80 %

* Numero ne'e husi survey ba suco-suco sira iha tinan 2001, maibe numero husi sub-distrito Bobonarao simu deit husi coordenador sub-distrito.

Iha grupo etnico rua iha Distrito Bobonaro; Kemak populasaun nebe maka hela iha area Cailaco, Balibo no mos Atabai, Bunak grupo nebe maka predomina iha Bobonaro ho Lolotoe. Iha Maliana grupo etnico Bunak ho Kemak hela kahur malu. Lingua maka usa laos deit Bunak, Kemak ho Bekais. Mayoria populasaun comprende no koalia lingua nasional Tetum ho Bahasa Indonesia. Koalia lingua poruges sira nebe maka generasi uluk ninian, maibe agora dadaun lingua portuges hanorin ona iha escola-escola sira..

1.2 Assessment no no mos situasaun

Liu tiha violencia referendum 1999, Distrito Bobonaro hasoru serviso bo'ot ho todan depois de estimasaun ida maka hatudu katak 90% buat barak maka destroya tiha ona. Hanesan mos resultado mayoria serviso iha distrito Bobonaro depois de 1999 maka haburas fila fali infrastrutura iha Distrito, atu troka fila fali serviso nain sira nebe maka ema oho iha durante violencia ou sira nebe halai ba Timor loro monu indonesia. Iha tempo ida ne'e ita mudanca ona ba oin husi fase emergencia 1999 no mos halao ona problema kona ba desenvolvimento beyond the emergency phase of 1999 and are now dealing with the issues of development.

Mesmo nune'e ho locasi distrito Bobonaro nebe maka besik ba fronteira continua presenta buat hirak nebe todan, hanesa problema seguransa, refugiado, no mos buat seluk kona ba bazar ilegal iha fronteira ho Indonesia..

Mesmo nune'e populasaun distrito Bobonaro sei iha esperiensa traumatis husi 1999 ita hare iha mudanca ida maka dramatis kona ba povo nia hakarak atu plano ho halo investo economia iha futuro. Moris ona povo distrito Bobonaro ninian vontade inclui losa privada ka cooperasaun, officina ba mecanico no carpentario, centro ba feto ho juventude, cooperasaun custura, rehabilitasaun mercado, bibiliateco publico, centro ba treino vocational, restaurante no mos fatin ba fa'an hahan, uma ba visitante ninian, no mos rehabilitasaun agricultura ninian hanesa irigasaun, investmentu ba fini foun no mos equipamento ba agricultura. Maibe presisa sistema extensivo atu introdus halo maka'as desenvolve economia iha distrito.

Agricultura nudar sector primaria ba economia distrito Bobonaro ninian, serviso ba 86% husi total populasaun maka iha distrito ninian laran. Distrito Bobonaro mos numeru segundo area produsaun ba natar(hare') ho batar iha Timor Loro Sa'e. Consequensi ba menus aihan laos mayor problema maibe deit ba populasaun nebe maka hela iha foho. Tamba sector agricultura importante ne'e mos importante atu ajuda desenvolve economia geral distrito ninian tamba ema barak maka hetan income husi agricultura depois sira bele usa ba necessidade economi sira seluk.

Sekarik estabilisa tiha ona situasaun geral mos, sei iha buat seluk nebe tengki halo mudanca ba structura desenvolvimento atu bele hetan buat nebe maka potencial ba desenvolvimento. Area importante husi buat hirak ne'e maka desenvolve ema nia matenek(skill)vocacional, especial iha manufacturais ba bahan baku,.Carpinteiro, mecanico, desenvolve bisnis, no mos marketing ka bazar. Ida ne'e iha implicasaun ba desenvolvimento sistema educasaun non formal atu aumenta treino vocational. No mos aprende hodi halo serviso dala ida.

Problema seluk tan atu ita atende maka coragem ba export bahan baku husi mercado locais, no mos iha tempo nebe hanesan bele desenvolve manufactur locais ida iha distrito. Tuir situasaun maka iha agora, to'os nain sira laiha fatin mercado no sistema distribusaun ida maka organizado ba sira nia produsaun. Ida ne'e tamba sira lahatene sistema mercado no mos la iha sistema transpot ho estrada. Atu halao desenvolvimento manufacturais locais iha limitador barak hanesan equipamento, ema matenek nain, no mos accesu ba eletrisidade nebe limitado liu atu usa ba equipamento manufactur ninian.

Iha problema sosial barak maka presisa ita halao atu halo maximo povo sira ninian potensi. Exemplo, ita presisa continua halo rehabilitasaun no mos habura clinica saude ninian nebe maka iha tiha ona.sistema be hemu ninian no mos institusaun ba educasaun. Do'ok liu tan ita presisa comesa halo dicusaun kona ba kesejahteraan sosial hanesan sira nebe maka idade liu ona, saude mental no mos orfanato sira..

Geralmente Distrito Bobonaro halo remarka fila fali ona progreso desde eventos tragis tuir consulta popular iha tinan 1999. Mesmo nune'e buat hirak nebe hateten tiha ona iha leten presisa atu aumenta tamba ninian outline maka iha tiha ona iha plano laran ne'e.

2. Hare fila fali serviso planiamento Distrito

3. 2.1 Prosesu no mos metodologia nebe adapta

Planiamento distrito nebe maka halao tiha ona laos deit atu halo outline ba saida maka presisa ho priodidade iha futuru, maibe ba distrito atu bele fo conselho ba sira nebe halo kebijaksanaan kona ba anggaran pembelanjaan distrito ninia maka presisa iha futuru. A District Development Plan was needed not only to outline the future needs and priorities of the district, but also for the district to provide advice to national policy makers about the district's future budgetary needs. Prosesu ne'e hanain no mos contrala husi Staff local ETPA no mos basea ba loke partisipasaun no mos konsultasaun comunidade tomak, staff internasional sira ni knaar hanesan fasilitador ho fo conselho deit quando iha problema ruma maka fo sai husi comunidade durante prosesu ne'e lao'

2.1.1 Encontro kona ba planiamento

Encontro planiamento halao tiha ona dala rua hamutuk ho staff ETPA no mos staff internasional iha fulan Agostu. Depois de halo tiha konsultasaun barak, participante sira decide maneira oin rua atu halo pendekatan ba prosesu planiamento ne'e. Halo workshop konsultativa iha sub-distrito hotu(sub-distrito nen) atu halo outline ba sira ninian hakarak no mos priodidade, depois tuir tan ho workshop iha Distrito atu halo discussaun barak liou tan ho sector hotu-hotu. Kada chefe sector sei halo draft final ida basea ba resultado husi prosesu konsultasaun no mos sira nia assessment rasik kona ba distrito..

Estabilisa tiha ona tim ida naran Process Management Team (PMT)¹ no mos fo responsabilidade ba tim ne'e atu organisa, facilita workshopwas, hakerek ninian resultado no mos prepara draft final plano basea ba daraft nebe maka departementu ida-idak submete. Tuir fali, estabilisa ona grupo ida naran District Development Planning Group (DDPG), Grupo planiamento ida ne'e maka ultima sei halo plano Distrito. Sira nebe tur iha grupo ida ne'e nia laran maka; chefe sector hotu-hotu no mos coordenador sub-distrito SDC) hotu-hotu. *The composition of this Planning Group ensured the necessary technical expertise in drafting sectoral plans, while providing input from the sub-districts.*

Basea ba encontro sira ne'e hotu, maka hetan desenho ida kona ba prosesu plano desenvolvimento. Dirasaun outline ida ne'e iha structura prosesu, actividade nebe maka atu halao iha nivel ida-idak no mos orario ba actividade tomak nebe atu halo completo.

2.1.2 Konsultasaun iha Sub-distrito no mos distrito

Preparasaun halo notas nebe maka atu usa iha workshop sub-distrito no mos distrito, halo outline preparasaun nebe maka presisa, oinsa halao workshop ne'e, no mos formulario perguntas oin saida maka bele usa.² Workshop iha sub-distrito no mos distrito la hanesan

¹ The PMT consisted of the Development Officer (Arcanjo Tilman), the Training and Liaison Officer (Tegan Molony) and the Planning and Coordination Officer (Jill Engen).

² Sectoral discussion groups were: infrastructure, agriculture, education, health, public information, land and property, economic development, gender, border issues and security, returnees and human rights, and environment.

kona ba focus no mos input participante ninian. Iha workshop sub-distrito participante sira fahe ba grupo kahur malu deit ho participante sira husi level comunidade ninian. Iha workshop distrito ninian ami fahe grupo serviso ninian tuir sira ninian area serviso/sector.³

Worksho ida-idak halo ba desenvolvimento no mos koko define diferenzia lia fuan "hakarak" ho "presisa" iha prosesu desenvolvimento. Exerciso ida ne'e atu participante bele hanoin diferenzia conceito desenvolvimento no mos atu focus ba desenvolve "presisa" duque "hakarak" Depois iha pergutas tolu nebe esensial husu ba participante : (!) saida maka ita iha ohin loron? (2) Saida maka ita presisa? (3) Solusaun saida?. Perguntas peremeiro atu buka hatene povo ninia hare ba situaun presente no mos saida maka presisa ka atu halo diak liu tan basea ba saida maka actualidade iha tiha ona, Liu tan husi ne'e pergutas ne'e mo atu coreagem atitudo positivo ida no mos comprendesaun katak situaun presente relativo diak.. Perguntas segundo atu hatudu saida maka presisa ba desenvolvimento. Perguntas terceiro inclui atu halo participante hanoin kona ba oinsa ita bele to'o ba iha buat nebe maka ita hakarak no mos atu buka solusaun creativo ba problema nebe iha agora dadaun.

Molok remata workshop ida-idak, participante sira halo periodidade ba saida maka sira presisa. Prosesu ida ne'e' halo dificuldade realiza ba participante sira halo priodidade ba sira ninian presisa,.iha obrigasaun ba kb'iit ita ema ninian no mos sumber daya no mos tempo nebe atu hodi ita ba to'o iha buat nebe ita hakarak.

Chefe sector ida-idak ka sira ninian representante husi sector ida-idak convida hotu ba participa nudar observado ba workshop iha sub-distrito, ne duni ida ne'e bele hatama ba iha daraft final plano ninian husi sector ida-idak. The presencia representante sector ninian iha workshop ne'e atu prevene deit seka rik iha povo ninian presisa maibe hetasn ona suppota no mos halao ona, ne'e labele tama tan ona iha plano. No mos sira bele hatan pergutas nebe maka povo ka participante sira husu. iha encontro laran.

Iha workshop Distrito ninian discusaun sectoral consiste husi staff ETPA tomak, ONG locais no Internacional, Igreja, Grupo fetu ho juventude, CEP, Civpol/ETPS, Border control, no mos PKF. Resultado workshop sub-distrito halo hanesan ho ideas-ideas especifico husi sector sira nia no mos aransa tiha ona assesment nebe maka presisa participante atu discusaun. Depois tempo mos fo ba coordenador sub-distrito atu halo discusaun ho sectopr ida-idak atu halo clarificasaun problema-ptproblema nebe iha relasaun ho sira ninian sub-distritio.

As a result of the bottom-up *and* top-down approach, the different departments were urged to consider both the outcomes of the sub-district and district workshops in addition to their own views and plans in drafting their sectoral development plan. The departments were then given three weeks to draft their plan, before we started meetings of the District Development Planning Group (DDPG).

2.1.3 DDPG meetings

Several DDPG meetings were held from November 2001 to January 2002. Each sectoral plan was discussed during these meetings, until a consensus was reached on a final draft of a district development plan. The draft plan was handed over to the DA for final approval in January 2002.

2.2 Specific Activities conducted

When	What	Purpose
7 August 2001	First initial preparation meeting among international and national ETPA/ UNTAET staff.	Inform all staff about the process, and also discuss the guidelines and the final structure of the process for Bobonaro District Planning Process.
9 August 2001	Second initial preparation meeting.	Finalize the guidelines in accordance with the changes suggested in the previous meeting.
15 August 2001	Distribution of the guide for Bobonaro District Development Plan.	Distribution of the guide to all involved parts to make sure that everyone received the same information and understanding of the process.
20 August 2001	Distribution of the preparation notes for the workshops at the sub-district level	Briefing notes were provided to ETPA staff with the intent to guide the DDO, DFOs and the sub-district coordinators through the workshops, and to help the SDCs in their preparations with the nureps before the meeting.
6 September 2001	A practical training session for SDCs and other facilitators.	Familiarize facilitators with the tools and methodology of the workshops. The briefing session was followed by role-playing.
11 September – 8 October 2001	Workshops in six sub-districts	Consultation with the communities about their aspirations and needs. In all, 189 people participated in the six sub-districts workshops.
11 October 2001	Distribution of the preparation notes for the district workshop.	Briefing notes were provided to ETPA staff for the district workshop, and also to prepare the heads of sectors on the format for their final draft plan.
14 November 2001	District workshop	Provide input and to consult district players on technical issues related to the plan. In total 61 participants participated in the district workshop.
November – December 2001	Four DDPG meetings were held	Discuss development plans and priorities for each sector.
January 2002	Final meeting in DDPG with the DA.	
January 2002	Approval of the plan by the DA	
January 2002	Hand over to NPDA and ALGD	

3. The District Development Plan 2002-2003

3.1 Goals and Objectives

The main objective of the Bobonaro District Development Plan for 2002-2003 is to identify the development needs of the community and to facilitate the realization of these needs.

Therefore, the primary goal of the Bobonaro District Development Planning process was to gather information on the district situation and needs in terms of development. The outcome of the community consultation in the sub-districts state the present needs from each area, and is the basis for the sectoral development plans. Unfortunately, it was impossible for the District Administration to include all the needs raised in the sub-district workshops, and the development plan for 2002-2003 is only reflecting a prioritized list. However, detailed information on the overall needs in the district for the forthcoming years can be found in section four, the outcome from the sub-district workshops.

The suggested priorities from the district may or may not be included in the national budget for FY 2002-2003. It will therefore be of great importance for the District Administration to continue to seek funding for projects/programs that are not considered by the National Administration, and for more long-term goals stated in the sub-district outcomes. As a result of this situation, the development plan will be distributed to both the National Government and to donors presently in East Timor.

Sector bids are provided for only six sectors, Agriculture, Education, Health, Infrastructure Water and Sanitation and Public Information.⁴ A sector bid is also included for the ETPA District Administration. The remaining areas discussed, such as Gender, Border Issues, Economy, Human Rights, Justice, Returnees, Land and Property and Environment provide recommendations only as the issues discussed cross cut all sectors.

It is highly recommended that all future development projects and programs undertaken in Bobonaro district, are sensitive to gender, environment and human rights issues and are conducted in accordance with international conventions.

⁴ See annex 1

3.2 Education, Youth and Culture

Immediate objective 1: High quality education

Total budget: 208,188 US\$

The most important factor in the education system is the teachers. Without good qualified teachers the school system is not fulfilling its goal of providing high quality education to the children of East Timor. During the Indonesian period only 60 teachers at the public schools in Bobonaro were Timorese, and there were no Timorese teachers at primary school. Unfortunately, after the popular consultation in 1999 it has been difficult to recruit qualified teachers.

A main aim for the Education Department is thus to capacity build the already employed and newly recruited teachers and to assist and support them in their daily work. It is therefore important to focus on principal subjects like: mathematics, social sciences, physics, chemistry and biology, and further training in teacher's pedagogic and methodology.

Output 1.1 Additional teachers

Activity 1.1.1 Recruitment of 73 teachers for primary school.

Activity 1.1.2 Recruitment of 54 teachers for SMP and SMA.

Success indicators: Less students per one teacher. Improved learning conditions.

Output 1.2 Qualified subject teachers

Activity 1.2.1 (Short-term) Six days teacher training in the sub-districts in mathematics, social science, physics, chemistry and biology.

Activity 1.2.2 (Mid-term) Twenty-four days teacher training at the district level in mathematics, social science, physics, chemistry and biology.

Activity 1.2.3 (Long term) At the national level or abroad through scholarship programs in mathematics, social science, physics, chemistry and biology.

Success indicators: More highly qualified teachers. Improved examination results.

Output 1.3 Better teaching techniques

Activity 1.3.1 One month training in pedagogy.

Activity 1.3.2 One month training in teaching methodology.

Success indicators: Improved and varied teaching methods in the schools. Improved examination results.

Immediate objective 2: Vocational training as a part of the formal school system

Total budget: 35,000 US\$

There are many students without the means to continue their education after completion of compulsory school, and often they are left without skills to earn an income. The importance of vocational education has been recognized in this district and three adult training centers are operational. Thus, the Education Department is suggesting that vocational training can be integrated in the general school system, to ensure that the students can be taught additional skills.

Output 2.1 Vocational training courses as a part of the curriculum

- Activity 2.1.1** Agricultural courses (3-6 months programs).
- Activity 2.1.2** Fisheries courses (6-9 months programs).
- Activity 2.1.3** Poultry courses (9-12 month).
- Activity 2.1.4** Mechanics courses (3-6 months programs).
- Activity 2.1.5** Carpentry courses (3-6 months programs).
- Activity 2.1.6** Electrics courses (3-6 months programs).
- Activity 2.1.7** Provide basic equipment and funds for internship at local workshops.

Success indicators: Skilled youth, increased opportunities for youth and lower unemployment rates among youth.

Output 2.2 Increased knowledge of environmental issues and reforestation

- Activity 2.2.1** Construct a seedlings center (including fruit trees).
- Activity 2.2.2** Request government to provide communal area for project.
- Activity 2.2.3** Prepare one plot for planting the trees.
- Activity 2.2.4** Reforestation (planting).
- Activity 2.2.5** Training in general environmental issues.
- Activity 2.2.6** Provide basic equipment.

Success indicators: Higher knowledge in regard to environmental issues. Over time, improved agricultural practices. Improved forestry situation in the district.

Immediate objective 3: Improved formal education sector

Total budget: 550,000 US\$

Most of the infrastructure, teacher houses etc. was destroyed in 1999. Basic rehabilitation of the main schools has been completed, but there are still many unfinished school buildings. The main goal is to complete the rehabilitation of the main schools (additional classrooms, chairs and tables, sport fields etc) and to construct additional schools to ensure broader coverage in all sub-districts.

A problem at the moment is that students in some areas do not attend classes (especially from 1-3 grade) because it is too far to walk to the nearest school. There are two possible solutions to this problem: a) build more schools or b) build dormitories near existing schools where the children may stay during the week.

Output 3.1	Improved education facilities
Activity 3.1.1	Build new schools. ⁵
Activity 3.1.2	Build new classrooms. ⁶
Activity 3.1.3	Rehabilitate uncompleted schools. ⁷
Activity 3.1.4	Rehabilitate SMP and SMA laboratories.
Success indicators:	Better learning environment for the children since there will be less children in each classroom.
Output 3.2	Enhance school equipment
Activity 3.2.1	Provide books and basic equipment for school libraries.
Activity 3.2.2	Provide necessary equipment for school laboratories.
Activity 3.2.3	Additional textbooks for the students (history, HR, nutrition).
Activity 3.2.4	Rehabilitate sport facilities at the schools.
Activity 3.2.5	Furniture sets 6 000 next year (total need 12,000).
Success indicators:	Basic school equipment available for all pupils in the district.
Output 3.3	Dormitory accommodation for students
Activity 3.3.1	Complete the dormitory in Atabae.
Activity 3.3.2	Build a dormitory in Palaka, Balibo.
Activity 3.3.3	Build a dormitory in Lolotoe.
Activity 3.3.4	Build a dormitory in Bobonaro.
Activity 3.3.5	Build a dormitory in Cailaco.
Activity 3.3.6	Build a dormitory in Maliana.
Success indicators:	Better attendance, improved results since the children have more time to study.

⁵ See annex 2.

⁶ See annex 2.

⁷ See annex 2.

Immediate objective 4: Increase cultural awareness among youth

Total budget: 10,000 US\$

There are four ethnic groups and local dialects spoken in Bobonaro District: Kemak, Bunak, Tetum, and Bekais. External influences and particularly suppression by the Indonesian administration have blurred distinctions between these cultural groups and decreased the knowledge base. It is essential that information about these distinct cultures are shared and understood. One way to promote this understanding is to include local culture as a subject taught in the school system.

Output 4.1 Cultural history in the schools

- Activity 4.1.1** Compilation of Bobonaro districts cultural history and traditions.
- Activity 4.1.2** Provide additional literature on Bobonaro district.
- Activity 4.1.3** Design a cultural program for the schools.
- Activity 4.1.4** Integrate cultural courses as a part of the curriculum.
- Activity 4.1.5** Install a cultural center in the Maliana Library.

Success indicators: Better awareness and understanding of local cultural history and traditions among youth.

Immediate objective 5: Decrease illiteracy and increase vocational skills

Total budget: 6,000 US\$

The rate of illiteracy in Bobonaro district is 60%. There are currently three main literacy programs run by OMT and Yaysan Yasra (supported by UNICEF) and AS Brazil. However, these programs do not meet the demand for literacy classes. To read and write is important for individuals to function in a community, and it is crucial for development. Therefore, there is a great need to open more literacy programs in rural areas to increase people's access to these programs. Further, special courses should be designed to facilitate and enable female participation.

There are currently three vocational training centers in Bobonaro district providing training in sewing, computers, cooking, Portuguese and English language, and brick making. These courses need to be made available to people in all the sub districts and the types of training available needs to be increased. Suggestions from the community include courses in carpentry, metal smithing, mechanics, beauty therapy, and hairdressing.

Output 5.1 Increase literacy programs

- Activity 5.1.1** Recruit additional literacy teachers (7).
- Activity 5.1.2** Additional literacy programs in rural areas (7).
- Activity 5.1.3** Provide writing books, pens etc. to the students.

Success indicators: Lower illiteracy rates in the district. A better informed population.

Output 5.2 Adult vocational training centers

- Activity 5.2.1** Build one vocational training center in each sub-district.
- Activity 5.2.2** Recruit trainers.
- Activity 5.2.3** Design learning programs in subjects like: carpentry, mechanics, literacy etc.

Success indicators: Additional informal training possibilities to the formal education institution. Increased skill level among youth and adults.

Immediate objective 6: Open an Agricultural school in Bobonaro
World Bank project

As agriculture is vital to the economy of Bobonaro, a national agricultural training school will be an enormous asset to the district. In addition, the general economy will benefit with students and teachers from all over East Timor staying in the district.

Output 6.1 Increased knowledge of agriculture management

- Activity 6.1.1** Rehabilitate the former agricultural school in Maliana.
- Activity 6.1.2** Recruit subject teachers.
- Activity 6.1.3** Open the school in September 2002.

Success indicators: Higher level of agricultural knowledge, boost to general economy.

Total Sector bid: 863,000 US\$

3.3 AGRICULTURE

The total area of Bobonaro District is 1,368,12 square kilometers with a potential rice producing area of 7,620 hectares. In addition, people are cultivating hillsides and other available land, especially for corn and bean production. Further, approximately 90% of the population is living in rural areas, and an estimated 86% are self-sufficient farmers. Therefore, the agricultural sector is one of the most important sectors in the District, and has been highlighted as one of the key priorities, especially in raising agricultural output to its maximum potential.

Agricultural development is a continuing process of improving production, and developing human skills and income. The main aims for the agricultural section are to increase agriculture production toward a satisfactory food security level, increase export levels and farmers' income, open up more work opportunities, and spur economic development in the district. Therefore, our objective is to continue the process of moving from a traditional system to a modern agricultural system, and to further improve people's general well being.

The agricultural department in Bobonaro District is divided into five sub-sectors: Crop production; Livestock; Irrigation; Fisheries; and Forestry. The development plan for agriculture is therefore divided into different programs and priorities for each sub-sector.

A) Crop production

The District of Bobonaro used to be the second largest rice and corn producing area in East Timor, accounting for 22% of total production. There are three main rice-producing areas in the district: Maliana, Cailaco and Atabai, however, the rice harvest is below potential in all sub districts. In the aftermath of the 1999 popular consultation, most agricultural equipment was either stolen or damaged. Even though agricultural projects i.e. distribution of tools, credit schemes etc. have been available, there is still a need for further assistance.

Immediate objective 1:	Increase farming productivity and income
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Total budget:	485,000 US\$
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Given Bobonaro's rice production potential, there is a serious need for additional tractors or equivalent "tools" to prepare rice fields for cultivation. During Indonesian times, there were approximately 215 tractors in the district. However, even this amount did not cover the available need. The situation today is even worse with only 84 of 108 tractors in the district working because of a lack of specialized knowledge available to repair existing agricultural equipment.

A low-tech solution to this problem could be to start using cows or buffaloes in preparing rice fields. This may lower the high cost of either buying or renting a tractor, along with

maintaining farm equipment. However, this will require extensive training for farmers and animals in addition to specialized farming equipment.

Further, there is also a need to focus more on the final stage of rice production to refine the product. More rice threshers and rice millers are needed to meet the growing market demand, and will provide farmers with increased incomes and the population with a more nutritional and palatable product.

Output 1.1: Better availability of agricultural equipment for farmers

Activity 1.1.1 Provide hand tractors to farmers who are unable to purchase or rent tractors.

Activity 1.1.2 Training in using cows or buffaloes as "working animals".

Activity 1.1.3 Provide equipment for farmers who participate in the training.

Success indicators: A larger area of the potential rice field area is used. More farmers have access to agricultural equipment to assist them in cultivating their rice fields. New knowledge about, and use of, cows and buffaloes as "working animals" in rice cultivation. Larger variety and quantity of agricultural products in the market.

Output 1.2 Expand agro-processing industry

Activity 1.2.1 Provide more rice threshers.

Activity 1.2.2 Provide more rice milling machines.

Success indicators: Improved quality of rice on the market. Increased income for farmers from their agricultural output.

Immediate objective 2: Increase and improve the district's agricultural output

Total budget: 104,750 US\$

For farmers to be able to maximize their agricultural output they need additional hand sprayers, and easier access to insecticides and fertilizer. Most farmers are willing and able to buy these products, but they are not available in the market. Thus, the district needs to develop a distribution system to obtain these products, so farmers do not have to depend upon free distribution of these items.

Hand sprayers and insecticide are needed by farmers to protect their rice crops, and to improve the output and the quality of rice. There is also a need for fertilizer. At the moment most people, if available, tend to use chemical fertilizer. One idea from the sub-district workshops is to train farmers to use organic fertilizer, since most farmers also have their own livestock. From an environmental point of view, and for long-term planning, organic fertilizer is much better to sustain the soil, since chemical fertilizer tends to reduce the soil's fertility over the long term.

Output 2.1: Additional hand sprayers, insecticide, and fertilizer for farmers

Activity 2.1.1 Distribution of hand sprayer.
Activity 2.1.2 Distribution of insecticide.
Activity 2.1.3 Distribution of fertilizer.
Activity 2.1.4 Training in how to produce organic fertilizer.

Success indicators: Increased and improved agricultural output. Minimize crop damage by insects. Improved soil conditions from using organic fertilizer.

Immediate objective 3: Develop technical expertise in agricultural machinery

Total budget: 50,000 US\$

A key lesson learned in this district is that there is little use in buying agricultural equipment if there is not the technical skills and equipment to provide ongoing maintenance and repairs. For example, there are 108 tractors in the District, but only 84 units are operational because there is nowhere to repair the tractors. Therefore, there is an immediate need for a mechanical workshop, specialized in agricultural equipment for Bobonaro District.

Output 3.1: An agricultural mechanical workshop

Activity 3.1.1 Provide tools, spare parts and other equipment needed.
Activity 3.1.2 Build the workshop.
Activity 3.1.3 Provide technical staff.
Activity 3.1.4 Provide training for technical staff.

Success indicators: A fully operational agricultural mechanical workshop with trained technical staff. Increase the number of agricultural equipment currently in use.

Immediate objective 4: Improved access to markets for rice products

Total budget: 120,000 US\$

Farmers need easier access to their rice fields, especially in terms of transporting the rice harvest to its final destination, i.e. the market or to local households.

Output 4.1 Road access to three rice field locations

- Activity 4.1.1** Build a road from Soso to Mehen.
Activity 4.1.2 Build a road from Loribia to Aituto.
Activity 4.1.3 Build a road from Nunura to Diruana.
Success indicators: More rural roads linking rice fields to markets.

B) Irrigation

Although Bobonaro has the potential to cultivate 7 620 hectares of rice fields, only 35% are in use at the moment. One of the main reasons for this situation is a lack of water. In order to improve this situation, existing irrigation channels need to be rehabilitated, and new irrigation channels need to be added to provide permanent access to water.

Immediate objective 1: Year-round access to water**Total budget: 1,695,000 US\$**

At the moment, several areas are dependent on rainwater to irrigate their rice fields, and can therefore only harvest once a year instead of two times per year.⁸ A possible consequence of being dependent on rainwater is that a whole harvest may be destroyed if the rain stops for one to two weeks during this period.

In addition, in many areas people have only traditional irrigation channels and these channels are destroyed every wet season. Therefore, another objective is to make more permanent concrete channels for the larger rice cultivating areas to replace the traditional channels.

Output 1.1 Increase rice field cultivation

- Activity 1.1.1** Construct a new water intake point for the Maliana II irrigation system.
Activity 1.1.2 Construct a new irrigation channel in Nunura.
Activity 1.1.3 Rehabilitate the Maliana I irrigation channel.
Activity 1.1.4 Construct a new irrigation system in Ba'aco.
Activity 1.1.5 Rehabilitate the irrigation system in Loes.
Activity 1.1.6 Construct a new irrigation system in Marco.
Activity 1.1.7 Construct a new irrigation system in Mau Talo.
Activity 1.1.8 Construct a new irrigation system in Lotan.

Success indicators: Permanent water flow to the mentioned locations. Increased rice production in these areas.

⁸ An example of this situation is the Maliana II irrigation system, which is the second largest in the District. The Maliana II irrigation channel has not functioned since 1999, since the water intake point is on the border between East Timor and Indonesia. This irrigation channel feeds about 1 500 hectares of rice field, and without the irrigation channel operating, farmers can only harvest once a using rainwater.

C) Fisheries

There are two main focuses for fisheries in the District. First of all, two of our six sub-districts (Atabai and Balibo) are located on the coast with salt-water fishing being one of the main income generating activities of these areas. The second focus is fresh water fishing in terms of inland fishponds.

Immediate objective 1: Rehabilitate the inland fishpond sector

Total budget: 10,000 US\$

Many villages have their own fishponds, either traditional or concrete, but their main problem is a lack of means to rehabilitate the ponds and/or to provide fingerlings/fish fry to start up production again. This is a result of the violence in 1999 when fishponds were abandoned for long periods because of the unrest, and fishing equipment was stolen. Thus, in order to reactivate private or community fishponds, a functioning distribution system needs to be put in place again. There is already an existing distribution center in Mugis (Maliana), but it needs to be rehabilitated.

Output 1.1 Develop a fish fry distribution center

Activity 1.1.1 Rehabilitate the fishponds and distribution center in Maliana.

Activity 1.1.2 Provide fingerlings/fish fry to the ponds.

Success indicators: Increase the number of fishponds operating in all the sub-districts. Improved food security in these villages. Enhanced income for local fish farmers.

Immediate objective 2: Improve skill level of fishing sector

Total budget: 7,000 US\$

Both inland and seawater fishing are practiced in Bobonaro district, using traditional methods and equipment. However, to modernize and improve the output, training and skills development is needed.

Output 2.1 Increase skills in fresh water fishing

Activity 1.2.1 Training in building and maintaining fishponds.

Activity 1.2.2 Training in raising and nurturing fresh water fish.

Activity 1.2.3 Training in the use of traditional fish food.

Success indicators: Bigger fish harvests, with more fish reaching local markets. Increased income for fish farmers. Improved fishpond maintenance.

Output 2.2 Increase skills in salt water fishing

Activity 2.2.1 Training in the maintenance of fishing equipment.

Activity 2.2.2 Training to improve fishing skills and techniques.

Success indicators: Bigger fish harvests, with more fish reaching local markets.
Increased income for fish farmers. Improved maintenance of fishing equipment.

D) Livestock

Animal husbandry plays a major role in the district's agricultural output with 65% of farmers owning animals. Since 1999 when most animals in the District were either stolen or slaughtered, farmers have started to slowly rebuild their herds with the help of donors. This is a positive development, but the sector is still fragile, especially with regard to diseases. In order to assist farmers, vaccinations to prevent illness and medicine for sick animals are needed. Further, to develop a healthy meat industry, stricter controls on meat and animal sales are needed to protect public health, while improved breeding programs need to be established to develop hardier animals.

Immediate objective 1: Lower animal death rates
Total budget: 10,000 US\$

The number of sick animals and animal death rates are quite high due to a lack of vaccines and medicine for the animals. It is therefore crucial to focus on preventative actions in the future to stabilize this sector.

Output 1.1 Healthy animals

Activity 1.1.1 Provide medication.

Activity 1.1.2 Vaccination programs.

Success indicators: Prevent diseases from spreading among animals. Lower the number of sick animals and the death rate among animals.

Immediate objective 2: Improve meat industry
Total budget: 25,000 US\$

At the moment, most animals are only raised for meat production with the product sold in local markets. However, there are no food regulations available so health inspectors or agricultural staff can inspect the quality of meat to ensure it is safe for human consumption. A solution to this problem might be a slaughterhouse, where the animals can be

checked/inspected the day before being slaughtered. This system would ensure that there are no health risks connected to the meat industry.

Further, disease may spread from area to area if they are not controlled. Therefore, the agriculture department recommends registration points to be set up, both to ensure that the animals that are brought out of the district are healthy, and to ensure only legal export of animals from Bobonaro district.

Output 2.1 Safe meat industry

- Activity 2.1.1** Build a slaughterhouse.
- Activity 2.1.2** Information campaign.
- Activity 2.1.3** Animal trafficking and registration office.
- Activity 2.1.4** Issue certificates to meat sellers.

Success indicators: Improved quality of meat on the market.

Immediate objective 3: Improve the quality of animal stock

Total budget: 11,000 US\$

The animal husbandry sector is recovering, but there are still some issues to be raised, especially in improving current animal stocks. During Indonesian times, modern animal husbandry practices, such as artificial insemination was common. Training and resources are needed to reestablish an efficient means of carrying out artificial insemination in livestock. This way, animal stocks can be improved with larger, hardier animals being produced.

Output 3.1 Larger, hardier animals

- Activity 3.1.1** Provide animal sperm.
- Activity 3.1.2** Provide insemination equipment (two insemination sets, cool boxes and gas).
- Activity 3.1.3** Develop insemination programs for cows and pigs.

Success indicators: Improved livestock; Effective animal breeding programs.

E) Forestry

Deforestation, caused by poor agricultural practices and firewood collection, is the main environmental problem in the district. Traditional uncontrolled burning to clear and/or prepare the land for cultivation is destroying forest tracts, while the use of firewood for cooking is rapidly depleting the supply of trees. This has led to serious erosion problems, resulting in landslides that damage water pipes, and destroy roads.

Immediate objective 1: Preserve and replenish existing forest

Total budget: 15,000 US\$

To improve and change the situation described above, it is important to replace destroyed forest, to conduct information campaigns, and to draft regulations and develop fines for people who continue to break the law.

Output 1.1 Increase size and density of forest

Activity 1.1.1 Reforestation programs.

Activity 1.1.2 Information campaigns.

Activity 1.1.3 Government regulation to prohibit further burning.

Activity 1.1.4 Reinstall traditional laws to punish wrong-doers.

Success indicators: More forest, less erosion, increased awareness among the population about the consequences of burning the forest.

Total Sector bid:

2,532,750 US\$

3.4 HEALTH

The health sector plays a very important role in people's lives, so developing this sector is therefore one of the main focuses of the Bobonaro District Administration for 2002-2003.

At present, Bobonaro District has one district hospital, six district health centers (one in each sub-district), and 25 health clinics, with 85 personnel in total. However, this situation is not adequate to provide sufficient health services to the population. This situation is a direct consequence of the destruction of health facilities, and of qualified professional health personnel (who mostly were Indonesian) fleeing in 1999.

Immediate objective 1:	Enhance human resources in the health sectors
	Total budget: 60,000 US\$

To improve the health service, the main task is to increase the number of staff and to improve their professional qualifications.⁹ However, we have to be realistic when discussing staffing issues at this stage of the country's economic development. Therefore, we would also like to focus on training for existing staff to enable them to expand their expertise, and to train traditional midwives to extend maternity and childbirth health services.

Output 1.1 Sufficient staff

- Activity 1.1.1** Recruit three senior nurses (Maliana hospital).
- Activity 1.1.2** Recruit one pharmacist (Maliana hospital).
- Activity 1.1.3** Recruit one senior midwife (Maliana hospital).
- Activity 1.1.4** Recruit 22 nurses/midwives (sub-districts).
- Activity 1.1.5** Recruit four drivers/maintenance personnel for health cars and ambulances.
- Activity 1.1.6** Recruit 11 general staff for the reception/registration of the patients, cleaning, cooking, and security.

Success indicators: Better health services and access to health services.

Output 1.2 More qualified health personnel

- Activity 1.2.1** Training programs for midwives and nurses to expand their expertise.¹⁰
- Activity 1.2.2** Training programs for traditional midwives (Dukun).

⁹ The breakdown of the 85 staff is as follows: level 6 (1), level 5 (9), level 4 (24), level 3 (34), level 2 (8), and level 1(9)

¹⁰ Suggested training programs include: Tuberculosis; First Aid; Immunizations/vaccinations; Pediatrics; Obstetrics; Contagious diseases; Disease prevention training.

Success indicators: More knowledgeable staff. Improved health services. Better trained traditional midwives.

Immediate objective 2: Improve health facilities
Total budget: 243,000 US\$

There is one functional hospital in Bobonaro District with a capacity for 20 inpatients. Further, there are health centers and health clinics in five sub-districts: Lolotoi, Bobonaro, Balibo, Atabai, and Cailaco. However, existing health facilities need to be rehabilitated, while more health posts need to be established.

Output 2.1 Establish a maternity ward at the hospital

Activity 2.1.1 Rehabilitate a maternity ward, so that pre and post natal patients can be separated from sick patients.

Success indicator: Improved facilities for women and children. Lowered risk for newborn babies to catch diseases in the hospital.

Output 2.2 Expansion of existing health services

- Activity 2.2.1** Construct a new permanent health center in Atabai.
- Activity 2.2.2** Construct a new permanent health center in Leolima.
- Activity 2.2.3** Rehabilitate health clinic in Leohito.
- Activity 2.2.4** Rehabilitate health clinic in Leolima.
- Activity 2.2.5** Rehabilitate health clinic in Leber.
- Activity 2.2.6** Rehabilitate health clinic in Lour.
- Activity 2.2.7** Rehabilitate health clinic in Guda.

Success indicators: Improved access to health services in these areas.

Output 2.3 Improve hospital complex

- Activity 2.3.1** Build a new hospital wing.
- Activity 2.3.2** Reestablish a laboratory.
- Activity 2.3.3** Rehabilitate the hospital kitchen.
- Activity 2.3.4** Rehabilitate the patient room.
- Activity 2.3.5** Rehabilitate the morgue.
- Activity 2.3.6** Rehabilitate the outdoor corridors.

Success indicators: Improved health services and patient facilities.

Output 2.4 Improve district health clinics

- Activity 2.4.1** Build a district health center in Maliana (Ritabou).
Activity 2.4.2 Rehabilitate six district health centers.

Success indicators: More people will seek health care in this area, because of shorter distances. Improved health services and patient facilities.

Immediate objective 3: Improve logistics for health personnel.

Total budget: 13.500 US\$

Currently there are the following vehicles: one pick up and one land cruiser, seven motorbikes, one scooter and one ambulance. Transportation is crucial in order to cover the whole district, especially since there are so few health clinics and staff have to cover surrounding areas with "mobile clinics" and systematic visits to health posts.

There are no communication facilities at district clinics, but it is crucial to be able to communicate with the central hospital in an emergency.

Output 3.1 Improved communication network

- Activity 3.1.1** Provide handsets to all the district health clinics.
Activity 3.1.2 Provide five new motorbikes to each sub-district.

Success indicator: Improved access of health personnel to rural areas. Improved communication and coordination between district clinics and the main hospital.

Immediate objective 4: Improve public health levels

In cooperation with NGOs

At the moment, food security along with the general health situation in Bobonaro district is stable. However, there are still issues to be solved in regards to general health and nutrition. To improve public health, the Nutrition and Environmental Health Unit will be coordinating with local and national health NGOs to conduct health surveys, campaigns, and other preventative programs.

Output 4.1 Database information on public health

- Activity 4.1.1** Survey/assess the general health condition of the district.
Activity 4.1.2 Assess water quality.
Activity 4.1.3 Assess the level of malnutrition in the district (Weigh all children between 0-5 years).

Success indicators: Baseline data on public health.

3.5 INFRASTRUCTURE

Immediate objective 1: A reliable road system in the district

Total budget: 670.000 US\$

The road network in Bobonaro District links up most villages to the main townships. However, the quality of this road network, and year-round access on these roads during the rainy season is quite low. A lot of maintenance has been done on the main roads, and communities have been working diligently to improve village roads, but this effort is literally "washed" away during the wet season. The main issue is the need for improved road systems. There are inadequate drainage channels resulting in landslides caused by erosion. Further, there is a need for improved construction materials and technical expertise in building roads, along with adequate road maintenance to maintain Bobonaro's road network.

The importance of a reliable, year-round road network is not only essential for the movement of people, but also for exporting goods i.e. agricultural products from villages to surrounding markets. To develop the economy, a functioning road system is crucial to the development of the district.

Output 1.1: Road access to main settlements (rehabilitate the existing road network)

Activity 1.1.1 Bobonaro to Lolotoe sub-district (28 km).
Activity 1.1.2 Lourba to Oeleu to Leber (12 km).
Activity 1.1.3 Maliana to Bilimau (32 km).
Activity 1.1.4 Batugade to Nunura (35 km).
Activity 1.1.5 Loribia to Atudara to Poerema.
Activity 1.1.6 Rehabilitate secondary road systems (120km).
Activity 1.1.7 Rehabilitate the road network, drainage channels etc., in Maliana township.

Success indicators: Open roads to the main settlements year-round. Increased flow of goods from rural areas to the main townships. Greater ability to transport sick people to the main hospital.

Future objectives: In our five year forecast, the main priorities are: (1) Rehabilitate the Bolubu water bridge that feeds the Maliana I irrigation channel; (2) Rehabilitate the Ritabou bridge that connects Collegio and Manapa to Maliana; (3) Rehabilitate/reconstruct the road from Bobonaro to Odelgomo-Sibuni-Molop; (4) Rehabilitate Lourbia-Raiheu-Atudara-Goulolo-Genolai-Bilimau; (5) Rehabilitate Nunura-Leolima-Aidabaslala-Loes; (6) Rehabilitate Maliana-Memo-Saburai-Lebos-Lolotoe.

Immediate objective 2: Supply electricity to main townships

Total budget: 750.000 US\$

After the destruction of the electricity system in 1999 there has been little progress rehabilitating the network. This is mainly due to the unfortunate situation that most of the generators were either destroyed or taken away during this turbulent period. At present it is only Maliana town that has power supply, and even here it is limited to only six hours a day.

The necessity of power is not only prioritized in regard to improvement of the standard of living of the population, but also in relation to the development of a private sector, i.e. secondary sector (carpentry workshops, mechanical workshops, welding, agro-processing etc.). At the moment, this sector is either dependent on night work or generators to function.

Output 2.1 Electricity supply in all sub-districts

- Activity 2.1.1** Rehabilitation of city power plants in Cailaco, Balibo, Atabae, Lolotoe and Bobonaro sub-district.
- Activity 2.1.2** Rehabilitate six generators.
- Activity 2.1.3** Provide five new generators.
- Activity 2.1.4** Rehabilitation of electrical installations in five sub-districts.

Success indicators: Electricity supplies in all the main sub-district townships. Improved standard of living for the general population. A growing secondary sector.

Future objectives: The main solution in regard to electricity supply for the forthcoming years is to find alternative electricity sources to petrol. This is a very cost extensive source, and for example water and solar systems are both less expensive and better for the environment.

Immediate objective 3: Reconstruction of public infrastructure

Total budget: 590.000 US\$

During the Indonesian rule in East Timor many public buildings were built to house the large public sector. After the destruction in 1999, only a few public buildings have been rehabilitated such as: public schools, the hospital, library etc. The main focus for next year has been set on re-opening public services: a public post office, telecommunication and the

market. However, the suggested activities must be done in cooperation with the national level.

Output 3.1 A functional telecommunication system

- Activity 3.1.1** Rehabilitation of the former telecommunication building.
- Activity 3.1.2** Rehabilitation of the telecommunications network.
- Activity 3.1.3** Provide a generator and satellite.
- Activity 3.1.4** Urge the national government to provide a national telecommunications system.

Success indicators: Access to telecommunications in Maliana.

Output 3.2 A functional postal service

- Activity 3.1.3** Rehabilitation of the Maliana post office.
- Activity 3.1.4** Urge the national government to expand the postal service to Bobonaro district.

Success indicators: The population of Bobonaro is able to send and receive post in the district.

Output 3.3 Improved market facilities in Maliana

- Activity 3.3.1** Rehabilitation of Maliana market building.
- Activity 3.3.2** Construction of a third market stall.
- Activity 3.3.3** Installation of water and sanitation in the market.

Success indicators: Healthier environment to sell meat and vegetables in the market area. Increased trade.

Output 3.4 Separated CivPol and ETPA office in Lolotoe

- Activity 3.4.1** Rehabilitate the police station in Lolotoe.

Success indicators: The sub-district office is given back to the ETPA administration. A separate police station.

Total Sector bid:	2,010,000 US\$
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3.6 WATER AND SANITATION (WSS)

The current situation is unfortunate as the ETPA water and sanitation staff have a mandate to only work in Maliana sub-district. This leaves five sub-districts (Balibo, Atabae, Bobonaro, Lolote and Cailaco) without any assistance from the government and dependant on local and international NGOs involvement.

As a result, the focus and the detailed activity plan from WSS is only concerned with one sub-district, and leaves five sub-districts with a list of needed priorities which will hopefully be addressed by donors. It is highly recommended that in the long term, the new Government can find a solution to this pressing situation, since water is a main variable in regard to people's health and life quality.

Immediate objective 1:	Sufficient and better quality water supply for the population in Maliana sub-district.
	Total budget: 2.300.000 US\$

To provide a centralized water supply system and good quality water access to the main population center (Maliana) in Bobonaro district. This will ensure an improved standard of health and sanitation for the population. Due to the current economic situation, it will be vital to set up community-managed water supply and sanitation services/groups in rural areas in order to sustain the water supply system.

Output 1.1 Improved water sources

- Activity 1.1.1** Reconstruction of existing water sources in the mountains (Bere Mau, Aikumu, Galusapulu and Collegio).
- Activity 1.1.2** Connect additional water springs to the above mentioned water sources.
- Activity 1.1.3** Permanent maintenance personnel for the water sources.
- Activity 1.1.4** Rehabilitation of the water reservoir in Lahomea.
- Activity 1.1.5** One additional water tank in Santa Cruz.

Success indicators: Improved water access. Decrease in water supply complains

Output 1.2 Improved water treatment facility

- Activity 1.2.1** Rehabilitate the existing water treatment facilities.
- Activity 1.2.2** Construct additional water treatment facilities to provide sedimentation and filtration of the water during the wet season.
- Activity 1.2.3** Provide water disinfecting systems.

Success indicators: ET water quality standards are being met. Improved public health. Decrease in water supply complains.

Output 1.3 New pipeline systems

- Activity 1.3.1** Replace the old PVC pipelines (about 8.500 meters) with polyethylene pipes.
- Activity 1.3.2** Bury all the pipelines in the distribution zone according to the ET standard at a 0.8-m depth.
- Activity 1.3.3** Extend the pipelines in the distribution zone to provide water for areas without water in Maliana.
- Activity 1.3.4** Sectional rehabilitation of the Aikumu Trunk pipeline (about 6.000m).
- Activity 1.3.5** Bury the Aikumu Trunk pipeline according to the ET standard at a 0.8-m depth.
- Activity 1.3.6** Installation of water meters on the house connections.

Success indicators: Decrease of water supply systems maintenance costs.

Output 1.4 Increased community involvement

- Activity 1.4.1** Creation of water supply maintenance and health promotion groups in all sub-villages in Maliana sub-district.
- Activity 1.4.2** Information campaigns about "rational water consumption".

Success indicators: Lower level of water consumption.

Immediate objective 2: Gradual rehabilitation of existing town and settlement water supply systems in all sub-districts
(Total budget: 5.750.000 US\$)

This is an assessment of the needs in the five sub-districts (Balibo, Atabae, Bobonaro, Lolote and Cailaco) where WSS is not working at the moment. This assessment of needs is *not* included in the plan for next year since the WSS department first needs to extend their mandate and number of staff to work outside Maliana sub-district. However, the assessment is included to highlight the pressing need and provide the information to interested donors.

Output 2.1 Increased international and local NGOs involvement in rural water supply and sanitation services.

- Activity 2.1.1** Rehabilitate water systems outside the responsibility of ETPA WSS in five sub-districts (Balibo, Atabae, Bobonaro, Lolote and Cailaco).

Success indicators: Sufficient maintenance and water supply in all six sub-districts.

Output 2.2 Organized Community Water and Health Promotion Groups.

Activity 2.2.1 Organize Community Water and Health Promotion Groups in rural areas in six sub-districts.

Activity 2.2.2 Train Community Water and Health Promotion Groups.

Success indicators: Community involvement and better functioning water supply systems in all sub-districts. Improved health situation.

Output 2.3 Improved water supply in Atabai sub-district

Activity 2.3.1 Rehabilitate water systems in: Faturasi; Rairobo (Villa Maria), Miguir; Madebau; and Malepun.

Activity 2.3.2 Construct new water system in: Damlaran; and Loes market.

Activity 2.3.3 Rehabilitate the water tank in Loes.

Success indicators: Improved water supply to the above mentioned locations.

Output 2.4 Improved water supply in Balibo sub-district

Activity 2.4.1 Rehabilitate water systems in: Balibo Kota from the Befauk water source.

Activity 2.4.2 Construct new water systems in: Duaderok; Faturui; Lalis; Manehat; Railulun; Ferikatuas; and Falhuai.

Success indicators: Improved water supply to the above mentioned locations.

Output 2.5 Improved water supply in Bobonaro sub-district

Activity 2.5.1 Construct new water systems in: Molop (3); Sibuni (3); Leber (4); Bobonaro Kota (2); Kota Boot (2); Aiasa (5); Kolimau (2); Malibu (3); and Tebabui (3).

Success indicators: Improved water supply to the above mentioned locations.

Output 2.6 Improved water supply in Cailaco sub-district

Activity 2.6.1 Rehabilitate water systems in: Marco; Manapa; and Purugoa.

Activity 2.6.2 Construct new water system in: Goulolo, Bilimau.

Activity 2.6.3 Construct new water tank in Railheu.

Success indicators: Improved water supply to the above mentioned locations.

Output 2.7 Improved water supply in Lolotoe sub-district

Activity 2.7.1 Rehabilitate water systems in: Silagolo; Dilai; and Anon.

Success indicators: Improved water supply to the above mentioned locations.

Total Sector bid:	2,200,000 (+ 5,750,000) US\$
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3.7 PUBLIC INFORMATION (PIO)

As a result of the destruction in 1999, the public information sector lost all of its equipment, i.e. transmitters etc., and had to rebuild both the written and electronic media from scratch. The development has been very slow, but today we have reestablished public information through radio broadcasting i.e. Maliana Community Radio and Radio UNTAET, and the print media i.e. a newsletter called Kuda Ulun Lian (KUL).

Immediate objective 1: Enhance TV and Radio coverage

Total budget: 23,100 US\$

Maliana township is surrounded by mountains: Datoi Lakus mountain to the South, Loelako Mountain in the East, Savi Lolotoe to the South and Leber mountain to the West. This presents tremendous challenges in broadcasting throughout the district. Now, only four of six sub-districts receive radio broadcasts, while television broadcasts are not available anywhere in the district due to the absence of a functioning television transmitter. Electronic news sources are vital in informing the local population about news and current affairs, since a large percentage of the population in the district is illiterate and unable to read newspapers.

Output 1.1 TVTL broadcasting in the district

Activity 1.1.1 Restore the TV transmitter in Maliana.

Activity 1.1.2 Provide one location and television equipment in each Sub-district where the general public may access news and information i.e. television set.

Success indicators: TV coverage in the district. A more informed population.

Output 1.2 UNTAET radio coverage in Balibo and Atabai

Activity 1.2.1 Repair the radio transmitter on Maubara Mountain.

Activity 1.2.2 Continue to distribute radios to the community.

Success indicators: Enhanced radio coverage in Bobonaro district. Greater knowledge of the situation both in East Timor and overseas.

Immediate objective 2: Permanent local media institutions

Total budget: 12,800 US\$

Maliana Community Radio is a local radio station, which has been operating since April 2000. The radio station is appreciated by the community, and is an important institution to distribute news and information about local events. Further, the radio station transmits into a large section of West Timor, and has played an important role in giving out information to refugees. However, the staff at the station work on a voluntary basis, and the station itself is in need of maintenance and further improvements.

Kuda Ulun Lian is a local news bulletin organized and written by youth. It was the first local independent newsletter prior to the popular consultation of 1999. The bulletin started printing again in April 2000, and has produced 10 editions during this period. However, the bulletin is facing problems in terms of resources to maintain and update their equipment, and in training new staff.

Output 2.1 Improve community radio

- Activity 2.1.1 Rehabilitate the studio (building).
- Activity 2.1.2 Training for volunteer staff (technicians and journalists).
- Activity 2.1.3 Salary for one Coordinator.
- Activity 2.1.4 Modernize equipment (recording equipment, CD/mini disk).
- Activity 2.1.5 New office equipment.
- Activity 2.1.6 Two motorbikes.

Success indicators: Broader coverage of Radio Maliana in the district.

Output 2.2 Produce local news bulletins

- Activity 2.2.1 Repair or provide new copy machine.
- Activity 2.2.2 Purchase one computer.
- Activity 2.2.3 Purchase two motorbikes for information gathering.
- Activity 2.2.4 Provide salary for one coordinator.
- Activity 2.2.5 Repair or provide new tape recorders.
- Activity 2.2.6 Training for journalist.

Success indicators: Viable print media in Bobonaro District.

Total Sector bid:	35,900 US\$
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3.8 LAND AND PROPERTY

The land and property office under UNTAET has been functioning for the last 19 months. In December 2000 permanent staff were appointed to all districts. At that juncture the following three positions were appointed to each district: Manager/Land Claims Officer, Land Dispute Officer and Government Assets Officer.

With regard to capacity building, the district land and property office has worked hard to ensure community consultation with regard to land and property issues, provide training and technical support. As a result we are the only district to establish sub-district land and property committees, thereby decentralizing the consultation process. Periodically on a sub-district level meetings are held where applications pertaining to the sub-district are discussed for recommendation among village representatives, all national level policy directives and reports from other sub-districts are also distributed and discussed.

Immediate objective 1:	Sufficient regulation in regard to solving Land and Property issues.	Recommendations
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Land policy regulations have been significantly limited to administering public property and abandoned property, a body of land regulations pertaining to private property is yet to be developed. Thereby according to section 7 of UNTAET Regulation 1999/1 provides the following:

- 7.1 UNTAET shall administer immovable or movable property, including monies, bank accounts, and other property of, or registered in the name of the republic of Indonesia, or any of its subsidiary organs and agencies, which is the territory of East Timor.
- 7.2 UNTAET shall also administer any property, both as specified in section 7.1 of the present regulation and privately owned that was abandoned after 30 August 1999, the date of the popular consultation, until such time as the lawful owners are determined.

Furthermore, the granting of use of public property has been made more centralized as of recently transferring the right to allocate public property from the District Administrator to the Minister of Justice. However, the district land and property office will continue to be responsible for accepting land use applications, investigations and recommendation of application after discussion in a sub-district land and property committee.

Land dispute resolution is also limited as officers can only facilitate meetings and can not draw up binding contracts on behalf of the office.

Output 1.1	A more effective Land and Property policy
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Activity 1.1.1	Effective eviction policy - currently there are a number of illegal occupancies of public buildings, in some cases occupations have
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hampered development work impeding essential rehabilitation of buildings for public administration.

Activity 1.1.2

Private property rights administration - given private development and investment needs, a body of private property regulations have to be established clarifying validity of Portuguese and Indonesian land titles.

Activity 1.1.3

Border Issues - question whether community should adhere to traditional boundary in accordance to 'adat' (customary law) or administrative boundaries.

Success indicators:

A more effective and clear land and property policy. Strengthen land and property officers position in problematic cases.

Total Sector bid:

Recommendations only

3.9 GENDER

During the transitional period a gender working group was established by the UNTAET Gender Focal Point with participation from representatives from women's organizations, the Church, local NGOs and government departments. Important issues identified in these meetings included: women's health, women and education, violence against women and women in the economy.

There are a number of organized women's groups in Bobonaro district. OMT (Organizasaun Mulheres Timorenses) has branches in every sub district down to the village level. They have a cooperative in Maliana with sewing, tais weaving, catering services and literacy classes and a kiosk in Bobonaro sub district with tais weaving and a restaurant. Nove Nove is a Maliana based widow's group whose husbands were killed in 1999. They are supported by the Dili based NGO Fokupers and also have links to groups in Cailaco sub-district. They run a cooperative in Maliana market and run sewing and literacy classes. OPMT (Organizasaun Popular Mulheres Timorenses) has branches in every sub-district but until now are not running any activities. Mulheres Timorenses is a Dili based widow's group with a cooperative in Maliana market running a small shop, sewing service and classes and coffee processing.

There is also an "Uma Feto" (women's house) with staff conducting activities such as counseling and advocacy for victims of domestic violence. They are supported by Fokupers and operate throughout the district.

As gender issues crosscut all sectors, the following are *recommendations* only.

Immediate objective 1:	Increase facilities for women's health	Recommendation
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Currently there are traditional midwives (dukun) as well as formally trained midwives (bidan) in Bobonaro District. However, there are no specialist medical services for women and their children apart from this.

Output 1.1:	Medical specialist services for women and children
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Activity 1.1.1 Specialists such as gynecologists and pediatricians visit the district capital.

Activity 1.1.2 People throughout the district are informed in advance.

Success indicators: Women and their children will have access to medical specialists.

Output 1.2:	Trained traditional midwives, and better cooperation between the formal and informal medical sectors.
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Activity 1.2.1 Provide training for traditional midwives

Activity 1.2.2 Increase the cooperation between traditional and formal medical sectors.

Success indicators: Traditional midwives will be better qualified and supported to provide health care to women and their children

Output 1.3: Access to medicines for menstrual pain

Activity 1.3.1 Provide medicines for menstrual pain through the Maliana hospital or through clinics.

Success indicators: Women will have access to medicines for menstrual pain

Immediate objective 2: Raise awareness about issues related to women's and children's health

Recommendation

There are no current widespread promotional campaigns on issues such as nutrition and family health, family planning, violence against women or AIDs and STDs. There is an Uma Feto (Women's House) with two staff who have conducted a small scale promotional campaign in the sub districts (apart from Maliana) about their activities such as counseling and advocacy for victims of VAW. They are currently planning a larger campaign using village and sub-district visits and radio.

Output 2.1: Raised awareness on artificial and natural family planning

Activity 2.1.1 Train staff at the hospital and clinics so they can provide information on KB and KBA.

Activity 2.1.2 Display promotional materials such as posters at the hospital and clinics.

Success indicators: The community will have access to information on artificial and natural family planning (KB and KBA).

Output 2.2: Health and nutrition promotion in Bobonaro District.

Activity 2.2.1 Include health and nutrition classes as part of the school curriculum.

Activity 2.2.2 Train staff at the hospital and clinics so they can provide information on health and nutrition.

Activity 2.2.3 Display promotional materials such as posters in public places.

Success indicators: The community will have access to information on health and nutrition.

Output 2.3: Raised awareness about AIDs and STDs

- Activity 2.3.1** Include AIDs and STDs as topics for discussion in the school curriculum.
 - Activity 2.3.2** Train staff at the hospital and clinics so they can provide information on AIDs and STDs
 - Activity 2.3.3** Display promotional materials such as posters in public places.
 - Activity 2.3.4** Use the radio for discussions and information sessions
- Success indicators:** Awareness about AIDs and STDs will be raised in Bobonaro District.

Output 2.4: Raised awareness about Violence Against Women

- Activity 2.4.1** Display promotional materials such as posters in public places
 - Activity 2.4.2** Use the radio for discussions and information sessions
 - Activity 2.4.3** Promote the work of the Uma Feto (Women's House) through district visits
- Success indicators:** Decrease in cases of violence against women, raised awareness amongst population of issues and of assistance available to victims.

Immediate objective 3: Increased educational opportunities for women at all levels

Recommendation

While many girls as well as boys attend all levels of school in Bobonaro District, there is some concern that young girls, especially in more isolated villages, are missing out on educational opportunities.

Further, there are many literacy programs being run in the district (OMT, Yaysan Yasra, Alfabetazao Solidaria), it is recognized that the demand outstrips the supply. As the rate of illiteracy for women is higher than for men in Bobonaro District, it is recommended that women be targeted for any new programs commencing operations in the district.

Output 3.1: Compulsory education for all regardless of gender.

- Activity 3.1.1** Lobby for a government regulation to ensure compulsory education for all children until at least primary level.
 - Activity 3.1.2** Promote the importance of education for all children through poster and radio campaign.
- Success indicators:** All children regardless of gender attend school until primary level.

Output 3.1: Literacy classes widely available throughout Bobonaro District.

Activity 3.2.1 Encourage NGOs to operate more literacy classes especially for women.

Success indicators: Higher literacy level among men and women.

Immediate objective 4: Increased opportunities for women to enter the work force	Recommendation
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While there are currently a number of credit sources in Bobonaro District, there needs to be more available, especially for women.¹³ Further, there is a great need to focus more on general vocation training and especially business training for women. Small-scale business training has been conducted by the UNTAET Training and Liaison Officer and Moris Rasik, but larger programs is required to fully assist the women.

While family networks are frequently utilized in Bobonaro District, there is a need for support services for working women such as childcare.

Output 4.1: Credit readily available for women in Bobonaro District

Activity 4.1.1 Encourage credit institutions to commence operations in Bobonaro District and to promote their services to women

Success indicators: Women are easily able to access credit.

Output 4.2: Small business training is available for women in Bobonaro District

Activity 4.2.1 Encourage NGOs to conduct small business training such as bookkeeping and management for women in Bobonaro District.

Activity 4.2.2 Encourage the formation of business associations and skill sharing, especially among women.

Success indicators: Women gain skills in business and are able to operate successful ventures.

Output 4.3: Vocational training is available for women in Bobonaro District

Activity 4.3.1 Encourage NGOs to conduct vocational training for women in Bobonaro District.

Activity 4.3.2 Lobby for state run vocational training centres which provide courses for women.

¹³ Currently credit schemes available: Moris Rasik, Maliana Credit Union and BNU.

Success indicators: Women gain vocational skills to assist in finding work or starting a business.

Output 4.4: Women have access to childcare in Bobonaro District

Activity 4.4.1 Encourage local women's groups to form child care groups or small businesses.

Activity 4.4.2 Encourage NGO's to develop childcare groups and kindergartens in Bobonaro District

Success indicators: Women are able to work while their children are adequately cared for.

Total Sector bid: Recommendations only

3.10 BORDER ISSUES

Bobonaro District is situated on the border with Indonesia (West Timor). Thus, there are special issues we have to consider with regard to security and border trade. Since border policies are the responsibility of the National Government, the issues discussed in this section should only be regarded as *recommendations*.

A) Border Security/crossing

The border between Bobonaro District and Belu District in West Timor has a long tradition of being a "soft border", with the official entry to East Timor situated in Batugade (JPA). Border crossings and trade were common in this area prior to independence, since it was easier for many people to buy things in Atambua and other areas in West Timor rather than to go to Dili or Maliana. Now, with East Timor being a sovereign country, the border is no longer regarded as "open" as before. This has created a lot of confusion, and resulted in many instances of illegal border crossings. Unless the border is physically marked and the military and/or border guards oversee it to prevent anyone from crossing illegally, local people will continue to do so.

Immediate objective 1: Controlled border area

Recommendation

The current situation has caused friction between East Timorese living on the border of Bobonaro District, and East Timorese or West Timorese living on the other side of the border. Issues that have been raised include people who live in the West but continue to farm on the East Timor side; family reunions and ceremonial cross border activity; and traditional trade between neighboring districts, including produce and commercial trade. However, these activities are not regarded as a threat if they are monitored and controlled.

Output 1.1: Establish special border permits

- Activity 1.1.1** Introduce a Border Permit to be issued to those living in close proximity to the border who have an identified need to cross regularly.
- Activity 1.1.2** Make Border Permits available at the Border Control Unit in Batugade, or in Maliana so that people with a legitimate reason to cross do not have to go to Dili.
- Activity 1.1.3** Limit the number of crossings for each permit holder and the amount of commercial goods that can be transported.

Output 1.2 Increase the number of border crossing points

- Activity 1.2.1** Identify more secure border crossing locations.
- Activity 1.2.2** Establish more border crossing locations.

Activity 1.2.3 Establish a security system at the identified locations.

Success indicators: A more controlled border area, with legible border crossings.

Immediate objective 2: Legalize today's illegal markets

Recommendation

As mentioned above the trade along the border of Bobonaro District is continuing, and attempts to stop the illegal trade in one area has merely resulted in a movement of the whole market to other locations. In the past several incidents have occurred at these illegal border markets, and as a result of this situation we recommend that the illegal markets is legalised and operated in a controlled and secured environment.

Output 2.1: Provide the population with controlled legal markets

Activity 2.1.1 Legalize unlawful markets in identified secure locations.

Activity 2.1.2 Ratify existing market areas if considered viable and secure, e.g. transport access

Activity 2.1.3 Heavily enforce resultant non-legal locations.

Activity 2.1.4 Conduct public education programs prior to and immediately after authorized changes are made

Success indicators: Less violence at border markets, legal trade instead of illegal trade, safer access to supplies for local business and general population, cheaper supplies for local business and general population.

B) Border issues responsibility

The problems of lack of staff and unclear responsibilities have exacerbated the problems that have occurred in the border region. Until now PKF have had the main responsibilities for controlling the border. Border Control/controlling is not the traditional role of the military in many international democracies. However, with the limited resources of Border Control it is not possible for this Unit to take control and enforce the current law and regulations to a satisfactory manner.

Immediate objective 1: New Border Control structure/regulations

Recommendation

Law and order issues are not the responsibility of military forces but rest with recognized law enforcement agencies such as Police, Customs, etc., however in Bobonaro District, PKF have played a major role in these issues along the border regions. This is due to the current

minimum staffing complement of six officers per Border Control station not being met and also the danger to Border Control staff due to remote locations and possible resistance to compliance regulations.

Output 1.1: Strengthen the Border Control Unit

- Activity 1.1.1** Formally address the need for a specialized organization dedicated to border control combining the needs of customs, revenue collection and immigration.
- Activity 1.1.2** Deploy a minimum of six (6) staff per Border Control station.
- Activity 1.1.3** Increase dedicated immigration staff members.
- Activity 1.1.4** Remove the role of Border Patrol from the responsibility of community police and hand over to Customs/Immigration officers.
- Activity 1.1.5** Arm all Customs/Immigration Control officers.
- Success indicators:** A more effective Border Control Unit that can safely enforce customs, revenue collection and immigration regulations.

Output 1.2: New regulations for border security responsibility

- Activity 1.2.1** Short-term (1-12 months): All law and order issues on the TCL (Tactical Coordination Line) to be dealt with by CIVPOL/ETPS.
- Activity 1.2.2** Mid-term (1-3 years): Gradual integration of East Timor Defense Force into current patrol activity undertaken by the PKF.
- Activity 1.2.3** Long-term (3 years to beyond): Demilitarization of border posts, and hand-over of security function to an expanded and combined Border Control/Border Patrol Service. East Timor Defense Force to maintain a low profile presence while maintaining a capability during potential crisis.
- Success indicators:** Effective control of the border with clearly delineated lines of responsibility.

Total Sector bid:

Recommendations only

3.11 JUSTICA NO DIREITUS HUMANUOS

Iha tinan 1999, Distrito Bobonaro hanesan distrito ida maka hetan afecto at liu ba direitus humanos asasinado funu ninian, destruisaun husi TNI no mos grupo organizado milisia sira iha Timor loro Sa'e. Komesa husi periodo hahu milisia husi Marco to'o semana hirak depois de referendum, iha estimasaun katak liu husi ema nai 200 maka ema oho iha distrito ne'e. Durante iha periode neba feto barak maka eme viola, insidenti kastigu, kaer ema la ho lei no mos intimidasaun ba populasau nebe maka halao ho sistemado inclui hanesan deportasaun obriga hodi povo ba Timor Osidental. Ba familia victima sira, nebe maka sei moris no mos populasau iha distrito laran, committee jutisa ba crime serius nebe hahu tiha iha 1999 sei nafatin hanesan priodida leten liu ba distrito.

Tuir skala hahalok at kontra direitus humanos nebe maka povo iha distrito Bobonaro nia laran sofre, esensial liu atu continua protezasaun no mos promove direitus humanos ba populasau tomak atu desenvolve distrito. Ne'e involve continua monitoring ba prolemas direitus humanos iha povo distrito nia le'et.

Objectivo agora dadaun 1: Haburas liu tan investigasaun ba Crime serius husi tinan 1999

Recommendaun

The Serious Crimes Unit (SCU) ka Unit ba Crime serius nia halao dadaun ona investigasaun ba casu priodidade oi-oin iha distrito durante quase tinan rua liu ba. To'o agora iha ona casu lima ba oho ema ninia no mos acuzasaun oi-oin ba crime serius no mos crime contra direitu ema nian nebe committee iha periode Janeiro to'o Outobru 1999. Mesmo nune iha povo barak tuir sira nia hare' katak progresu ba investigasaun ne'e sei lao tarde liu. Iha Janeiro 2002, SCU atu loke sira nia escritorio permanente iha distrito ho sira nia investigator ema nai tolu. Ida ne'e hare' katak sei fasilita halo kompleito liu tan investigasaun. Tim ne'e sei tun direitamente halo ligasaun ho leader comunidade sira no mos grupo seluk-seluk tan iha distrito.

Output 1.1: Prioridade Investigasaun SCU iha Distrito

Actividade 1.1.1 Continua no mos haburas asistencia ba SCU iha Distrito husi tim polisia Sub/Distritot hanesan data comprehensivo ho seluk-seluk tan.

Actividade 1.1.2 Hatudu/haruka tan investigator ba Tim SCU distrito.

Resultado 1.2: Involve barak liu tan Polisia Timor(ETPS) ba ivestigasan crime serius ninia

Actividade 1.2.1 Aransa treino specialis ba officer Polisia Timor /ETPS ninia ba investigasaun iha Dili no mos iha Distrito.

- Actividade.1.2.2** Officer ETPS atu halo intreview ba victima ho testemunhas sira atu prepara ba casu
- Actividade 1.2.3** ETPS officers buka informasaun ba investigasaun liu husi sira nia collegas servico ninian ka sira nia network rasik..

Resultado 1.3: Haburas ona input husi comunidade ba investigasaun casu *Crime serius*

- Actividade 1.3.1** Haburas ona coordinaun no mos servico hamutuk ho grupo direitus humanos Timor sira, comunidade ho leader igreja ninian
- Indicator sucesu:** Investigasaun efisiensiu liu tan husi haburas capacidade no mos involve ema Timor

Objectivo agora dadaun 2: Aransa informasaun publico kona ba *penuntutan* no mos investigasaun ba *Crime serius* husi tinan 1999
Recommendaun

Encontro barak maka halao tiha ona hamutuk ho leader comunidade familia victima sira, grupo local hamutuk ho SCU, precrador no mos investigator durante fulan sanulu resin rua liu ba. Maibe, informasaun kona ba ida ne'e husi comunidade distrito oit oan liu kona ba problemas barak nebe maka sai priodidade husi casu 1999 no mos clarificasaun ruma kona ba tamba reasaun saida maka husik ema suspeito sira, ne'e presisa aumenta.

Resultado 2.1: Informa comunidade kona ba penutut SCU no mos investigasaun

- Actividade 2.1.1** Halo moris educaun informasaun geral ida kona ba prosesu nasional ba penuntutan no mos investigasaun ba casu crime serius
- Actividade 2.1.2** Halo moris informasaun specifico iha distrito kona ba investigasaun, tuduhan-tuduhan (indictments) no mos castigo ho ninia possibilidade casu nebe foun no mos significa.
- Actividade 2.1.3** Fo sai informasaun liu husi media oi-oin: pamflet, bulletein distrito, radio nasional/distrito, documentaris(SCU halo plano ona)
- Actividade 2.1.4** Fo sai informasaun liu husi network ou collega serviso ninia : polisia civil, Igreja, chefe suco,grupo feto ninian, grupo direitus humanos
- Actividade 2.1.5** Fo sai informasaun foun ba comunidade, ETPS ho grupo seluk-seluk kona ba SCU ho nianian investigasaun foun durante sira serviso.

Indicator ba Sucesus: Comunidade comprende ona kona ba penuntutan no mos investigasaun crime serius husi tinan 1999.

Objectivo agora dadaun 3: Haburas sistema judicial formal iha distrito Bobonaro
Recommendaun

Sistema centralizasaun judicial maka iha agora ho ninia lista tribunal barak liu, ne'e halo funcaun sistema judicial la moris atu aransa accesu judiciais to'o ba povo iha distrito Sistema judicial formal tengki to'o ba iha distrito hotu atu fo garantia katak casu-casu crminal la fo "fila fali ba" mecanismo resolusaun locais tamba funcaun tribunal la to'o.

Ne'e duni recomendasaun katak estabilisa fila fali tribunal distrito ida iha Bobonaro atu haburas accesu justica ninia ba populasaun distrito. Ho ida ne'e sei halo fasil liu tan ba problemas logistico nebe maka agora tim polisia investigasaun nia hetan no mos ba victima, testamunha, no mos familia sira nebe maka agora ba atende tribunal iha Dili. Tribunal distrito sei ajuda populasaun iha distrito atu comprende sistema agora dadaun, karik balu hanoin katak la iha transparensia ba casu-casu sira nebe maka "haruka" ba tribunal Dili atu halo julgamento. Karik labele ata estabilisa tribunal distrito, iha mos solusaun seluk, hanesan sistem sirculasaun hakim investigasaun no procurador

Resultado 3.1: Solusaun A) Estabilisa tribunal formal Distrito

- Actividade 3.1.1** Decentralizasaun sistema judicial husi Dili
- Actividade 3.1.2** (Re)estabilisa funcaun tribunal distrito ida ho hakim investigasaun no mos procurador ida iha Maliana.
- Actividade 3.1.3** Aransa tim liaison tribunal ida atu ajuda individual hodi estabilisa informasaun kona ba progresso casu-casu individual

Resultado 3.2: Solusaun B) ssistema distrito ida nebe efisiensi la ho tribnal

- Actividade 3.2.1** Desenvolve sistema sirculasaun ba hakim ho pocurador atu bele circula ba distrito hotu hanesan alternatif ida ba tribunal distrito.
 - Actividade 3.2.2** Hatudu ka buka hakim investigasi ho procurador
 - Actividade 3.2.3** Hatudu ka buka liaison officer ida ba tribunal distrito atu informa ba victimo sira, testamunha ho ema suspeito kona ba casu-casu individual iha sistema komesa husi entrevista/kaer to iha julgamento.
- Indicator Sucesu:** Haburas accesu ba formal justica ba populasaun iha distrito Bobonaro

**Objectivo agora dadaun 4: Haburas sistema resolusaun locais nebe iha tiha ona
Recomendasaun**

Iha reconhese katak atensaun ba resolusaun casu-casu civil bele prevene possibilidade casu civil atu da'et ba acidenti criminal. Iha distrito iha dikuti /problema rai nia nain, ema fen ho laen soe malu sempre resolve liu husi kustumi tradisonal nudar tribunal civil minimum. Iha realidade, comunidade la bele resolve casu-casu non criminal li husi mecanismo resolusaun istoria Timor ninia. Servico haburas sistema justica civil to'o ona mos, casu-casu civil sei

resolva nafatin ho mecanismo resolusaun. Recomendasaun katak tengki halo monitor ba mecanismo resolusaun no mos involve iha administrasaun nudar mecanismo no mos tengki aransa preliminary treino kona ba casu-casu legal no mos standar ba direitus humanos ho visaun standarizasaun direitus humanos sistema resolusaun.

Resultado 4.1: Monitoring no mos asistencia iha resolusaun local	
Actividade 4.1.1	Estabilisa tim mediasi permanent ida iha distrito atu ajuda resolusaun local inclui representante husi igreja, leader comunidade, direitus humanos/organizasaun gender, no mos ETPS. (tengki iha garantia katak ema iha tim nia laran mai husi fatin hotu-hotu iha distrito)
Actividade 4.1.2	Aeransa treino especifico ida ba tim mediasi kona ba isu-isu legal, resolusaun ba conflito, standar ba direitus humanos no mos gender sensitivo.
Actividade 4.1.3	Knar ba tim mediasi atu sira bele halo specializasaun especifico conflito/problema conflito rai, fen laen soe male, no mos problema gender.
Actividade 4.1.4	Aransa uma escritorio ida ba tim mediasi
Actividade 4.1.5	ransa suporta logistical no mos financial ba ti ne'e.
Actividade 4.1.6	ransa woekshop ida ba tim mediasi nebe maka lao ona atu treno, educa, no mos aransa material ba local/leader tradisional nebe maka involve ona iha resolusaun.
Actividade 4.1.7	im mediasi atu monitor no mos fo conselho ba leader local durante encontro resolusaun.
Actividade 4.1.8	Halo reportazem ba administrasaun tribunal civil nasional kona ba resolusaun atu garantia katak iha progresso ba standarizasaun iha resolusaun local
Actividade 4.1.9	Ajuda nudar arbitador atu hato'o asistencia legal ba evento conflito non resolusaun ka involvimento lideransa locais iha conflito nia laran.
Indicator sucseu:	An assisted and progressively standardized informal justice system.

Objectivo agora dadaun 4: Haburas ona aksesu sistema justica ba fetu sira
Recomendasaun

Iha problema iha significan ho violencia domestico no mos violencia hasoru fetu iha distrito. Reportazem sira ne'e ba polisia sira quaze se difisil tebes ba victima sira barak. Fetu comprende kona sistema justica nini servico mos sei prevene crime hirak nebe reporta tiha

ona. Presisa educaun especifico ida ba feto sira iha comunidade laran kona ba oin sa sira buka justica ba crime hirak ne'e.

Iha tempo agora Vulnerable Person's Unit (VPU) Iha iscretorio Polisia Maliana geralmento resposabilidade ba casu-casu sensitivo nebe iha relasaun ba feto ho labarik sira. Grupo Uma Feto Maliana dala barak ona ajuda casu-casu hanesan ne'e..

Resultado 4.1: Treinamento ba VPU no mos Policia ba casu-casu feto ninian

- Actividade 4.1.1** Aransa curso treinamento sepecifico ba ETPS sira maka iha VPU iha nivel nasional
- Actividade 4.1.2** Follow-up ba treino nebe halao ona no mos halo nafatin treinamento practical.

Resultado 4.2: Ajudasaun ba centro grupo feto ninia iha Maliana

- Actividade 4.2.1** Aransa treinamento ba centro ba feto iha Maliana no mos grupo feto kona ba conselho legais no mos counseling ba vitcima sira
- Actividade 4.2.2** Supporta/orsamento ba uma feto nia iha Maliana no mos grupo feto ninia atu ajuda victima sira
- Actividade 4.2.3** Treinamento specialist ba tim mediasi ida kona ba skill counseling no mos violencia domestico atu ajuda resolucaun
- Actividade 4.2.4** Recommendasaun supporta logistica no mos orsamento husi governo departemento social.
- Indicator sucesu:** Haburas mecanismo ida atu fo garantia katak feto sira simu supporta apropriado no mos acsesu ba justica formal.

Objectivo agora dadaun 5: Halo treinamento no operacional ba grupos direitos humanos ninia iha Distrito Bobonaro

Recommendasaun

Ho tempo ida agora dadaun ne'e, iha grupo tolu nebe maka serviso iha direitos humanos iha distrito nioa laran : Yayasan HAK, Centro Direitos Humanos Maliana (CDHM) no mos grupo Uma Feto women's hgo sira nia focus ba problema feto ho ajuda husi Fokupers (Grupo supporta ida husi nasional).Majoria sira nebe maka halao monitor ba direitos humanos hetan treinamento iha Dili husi NGO no mos curso treinamento ba treinador his unit Direitos Humanos iha Dili. Grupo sira ne'e hotu fila ba distrito halao treino no mos halo discusasun ho comunidade barak iha distrito. Grupo tolu ne'e sei serviso husi Centro Direitos Humanos Distrito Bobonaro iha Maliana, nebe maka oficialmente sei inagura iha fula Febreru 2002. Centro ne'e sei aransa fatin ba treinamento no mos encontro fatin nune mos se sai hanesan cntro ba informasaun iha Distrito.

Resultado 5.1: Ema nebe halao monitor ba Direitus Humanos nia iha Maliana hetan ona treino

- Actividade 5.1.1** Aransa treinamento especifico ida ba membro grupo direitus humanos sira inclui investigasaun, mediasi, management skill, resolusaun conflito no mos governmentais.
- Actividade 5.1.2** Aransa informasaun direitus humanos iha entro direitus humanos no mos aransa vidio ba educasaun no material atu distrbui.
- Actividade 5.1.3** Supporta logistico husi husi administrasaun distrito ba sessaun treinamento hanesan video/equipamento filme
- Actividade 5.1.4** Aransa transportasaun/ ka orsamento atu uja ba transportasaun ba grupo direitus humanos atu halao monitoring iha distrito laran tomak.

Resultado 5.1: Estabilisa centro resources ba direitus humanos

- Actividade 5.1.1** Estabilisa secsaun resources direitus humanos ida iha centro direitus humanos MALiana.
- Actividade 5.1.2** Aransa livro basico kona ba direitus humanos no mos material no mos teks academica kona ba lei ho governmento nebe hakerek iha lian Tetum ka Bahasa Indonesia.
- Actividade 5.1.3** Supporta membros sira ho treinamento kona ba bibiliteka hanesan halo indeks ba livro no mos referencia ba material
- Actividade 5.1.4** Aransa armari ba livro ninia, meja no cadeira ba centro resources.
- Actividade 5.1.5** Aransa acsesu ba Internet ba educasaun bainhira iha ona sistema comunicasaun nasional ka usa facilidade governo ninia iha periodo Provisorio.

Resultado 5.2: Operasional ida ba Uma Feto centro feto sira nia

- Actividade 5.2.1** Aransa treinamento especifico kona ba halo counseling ba victima sira, conselho legal no mos investigasaun.
- Actividade 5.2.2** Aransa supporta logistico no financial
- Actividade 5.2.3** Loke halo luan liu tan servico Uma Feto ninia iha distrito laran ho ninia representante iha sub-distrito ida-idak.

Indicator ba sucesu : Halo ona promove no protezasaun ba direitus humanos iha distrito laran tomak liu husi operacional grupo-grupo direitus humanos ninia iha distrito laran.

Objectivo agora dadaun 6: Fo garantia iha seguranca maka'as ba sira nebe halo monitor ba Direitus humanos

Recommendaun

Problema seguranca no mos possibilidade hahalok kontra sira nebe halo monitor direitus humanos ninian moris dadaun ona ba tinan hirak nebe maka tuir mai, tuir hare ba possibilidade abusa hasoru direitus humanos ninia iha distrito laran. Hanoin ida ne'e iha relasaun ba reintegrasaun membros milisia reformados sira, localizasaun conflito politicos, desempregados, no mos economia nebe maka susar cria conflito no mos haburas actividade criminal, no mos problema especifico ba distrito nebe ,iha relasaun ho issu fronteira no basar ilegal iha fronteira.

Karik sira nebe maka halao monitor ba direitus humanos ninia sei hasoru problema ne'e iha futuru bainhira halo serviso investigasaun iha Distrito especial liu karik sira ba halo monitor area fronteira Ida ne'e bele mosu iha serviso monitoring no mos investigasaun husi actor local sira nebe maka involve iha conflito ou agensi nasaun nian ruma . Grupo sira nebe maka supporta feto fiar katak sira sei hasoru perpetratores(pelakau) violencia kontra feto durante sira halao serviso

Resultado 6.1: Ambiente ida maka seguru ba serviso nain Direitus Humanos ninia

Actividade 6.1.1 Desenvolve mecanismo ida atu hodi garantia nasaun sei proteza seguranca individual ba sira nebe halao monitor ba direitus humanos.

Actividade 6.1.2 Tetu hanoin atu estabilisa comisaun Direitus Humanos nasional ida nebe maka bele fo garantia confiansa no protezasaun no mos follow up ba casu-casu sensitivo.

Actividade 6.1.3 Garantia katak policia sira sei fo protezasaun ba feto sira iha situasaun sensitivo nia laran

Success indicators: Supporta mecanismo no seguranca ba sira nebe maka halo monitor ba Direitus Humanos

Objectivo agora dadaun 7: Halo maka'as liu tan comunidade nia matenek kona ba Justica no Direitus Humanos
Recommendaun

Iha estimasaun kona ba povo iha distrito nia hatene ba sistema justica, prosesu judicial no direitus humanos sei uit'oan liu Inisiativo hanesa halo workshop, campanye. Infromasaun ida ne'e sei halo continua campanye no mos treino educasaun atu informa/educa omunidade Distrito e ida ne'e tengke considera sai hanesan priodidade bo;ot ba agenda Distrito ninian.

Resultado 7.1: Fo sai ba publico kona ba Informasaun Justica no Direitus Humanos

Actividade 7.1.1 Usa media oi-oin atu fo sai informasaun educasaun, pamfleto, radio no filme

Actividade 7.1.2 Supporta no estabilisa grupos drama no musica ho ninia focus especial

- Actividade 7.1.3** Aransa treinamento/inisiativo husi comunidade local atu halao treinamento direitus humanos no mos campanye informasaun.
- Actividade 7.1.4** Aransa treinamento ba ETPS no grupos local atu sira bele educa comunidade
- Actividade 7.1.5** Aransa educasaun/sesaun treina ba comunidade/chefe suco atu sira bele informa ba sira nia comunidades.

Resultado 7.2: Target of specific groups for education/training about justice and human rights

- Actividade 7.2.1** Aransa (pendamping/ guides...?) ba victimas, testamunha no suspeito sira ba clarificasaun prosesu sistema judicial no mos asistencia legais.
- Actividade 7.2.2** Halo ka produce material escola nebe merese no bele comprende ba escola
- Actividade 7.2.3** Aransa treinamento ba mestre sira kona ba problema especifico hanesan abuso ba labarik no violencia domestico
- Activity 7.2.4** Aransa material no treinamento ba chefe suco sira esplica sira nia kna'ar iha resolusaun conflito nia laran fo conyese concepto legais no mos comprendesaun kona ba Direitus Humanos.
- Actividade 7.2.5** Fo sai informasaun kona ba refugiados sira nebe fila mai ninia direitu target ba area nebe simu retornados ho ninia numeru ki'ik
- Actividade 7.2.6** Aransa treinamento nebe nafatin lapara ba ETPS kona ba Direitus Humanos atu anticipa situasaun conflito iha futuro. Sugestaun katak treinamento videos nebe agora halao husi Policia Nasional ne'e maka sei efectivo liu.
- Indicator sucesu:** Distrito iha ona comprendesaun kona ba problema Direitus Humanos liu husi grupo oi-oin no media oi-oin no mos ba grupo sira nebe iaha target

Total orsamento ba sector:

Rec

3.12 RETORNADOS NO MOS RECONCILIASAUN

Liu tiha afecto husi Consulta Popular iha tinan 1999, proporsia barak liu populasaun distrito maka halai ka ema obriga sira hakur fronteira. Tuir fali refugiado ho numero bo'ot maka fila iha tinan 2000 to'o ba comesa tinan 2001 numeru retornados distrito nia menus liu husi tinan 2000 to'o tama iha tinan 2001 Significa ho sucesu elesaun Agostu tinan 2001 refugiado maka fila komesa barak liu tan quaze ema nain 1000 fila fali mai iha periodo depois de elesaun..Besik remata tinan 2001,proporsi ou numero ema nebe sei hela iha Timor Osidental sei barak liu husi sub-distrito Atabae ho Balibo no mos balu husi Maliana villa, ho balu husi sub-distrito Bobonaro. Iha estimasaun sei iha ema nain 9,000 husi distrito Bobonaro maka seidauk fila mai Timor husi Indonesia.

Agora UNHCR ho IOM maka responsabilidade ba prosesu repatriasaun no lori fila fali ema refugiado, no PKF ho Civpol maka aransa seguransa. Prosesu ne'e halo coordenasau hamutuk ho Satgas no Satlak(agencia ba refugiado ninia husi governo Indonesia) nebe maka serviso iha parte Indonesia nia iha fronteira. Iha Distrito Bobonaro refugiado nebe maka fila hakur fronteira(junction point) besik iha Batugade nebe repatria sira hakur ba Distrito seluk-seluk iha Timor Loro Sa'e

Objectivo agora dadaun 1: Fo seguru ba retornados nebe reintegrasaun ba comunidade

Recommendaun

UNHCR, UNTAET, CivPol, JRS no mos grupo deireitus humanos local sira halo ona monitoring ba refugiadus nebe fila mai no mos reintegrasaun retornados ba comunidade nia le'et. To'o agora la iha problema bo'ot ba reintegrasaun retornados iha deit incidente ki'ik. Distrito sei hein katak distrito sei hetan esperansa ba casu-casu sensitivo ba sira nebe fila mai iha tempu ikus

Resultado 1.1: Prepara no informa ba comunidade retornados foun maka atu fila ba suco

Atu haburas liu tan condisaun ba retornados nebe fila ba sira nia level comunidade, ida ne'e presisa data kona ba destinado retornados para atu bele fahe ba malu lalais atu nune'e fo hatene ba Tim policia antes no mos possibilidade ba ONG no mos leader atu sira bele prepara no fo hatene ba comunidade kona ba ema maka fila mai. Iha distrito Bobonaro retornados direitamente fila liu ba sira nia hela fatin depois de sira hakur fronteira.

- Actividade 1.1.1** Fahe informasaun kona ba naran no destinado final retornados ninia antes sira fila mai Timor Loro Sa'e
- Actividade 1.1.2** Husu ba autorizasaun Indonesia ninia atu bele aransa lalais data tuir possibilidade.
- Actividade 1.1.3** Policia continua informa ba leader comunidade kona ba refugiadus nebe maka atu fila

Actividade 1.1.4 Policia no grupo sira seluk buka informasaun kona ba possibilidade atu proteza casu.

Actividade 1.1.5 Policia ho grupo sira seluk atu continua accompanya lori retornados sira ba to'o iha comunidade sira nia le'et.

Indicator sucesu: Hamenus ou reduce ona possibilidade odio hasoru retornados sira

Resultado 1.2: Estabilisa uma seguru(rumah pengamanan) ida iha Distrito

Iha odio ba refugiado nebe fila mai distrito ho casu-casu sensitivo, presisa aransa uma seguru ka safe house ida ba ema sira hanesan ne'e ka sira nia falia, karik sira nia comunidade la simu sira. Uma ne'e sei uja deit ba retornados nebe maka iha casu-casu sensitivo no mos uja iha tempu badak.hodi hein dialog ho sira nia comunidade atu fo garantia katak sira fila ho seguru. Orsamento ka funds atu halo ka rehab uma ne'e sei confirma. Rekomendasaun katak, sector serviso sosiais maka sei responsabilisa kona ba aihan no mantein ba uma ne'e.

Actividade 1.2.1. Identifica locasi foun ida ba uma seguru(safe house) besik ba companya Policia Maliana.

Actividade 1.2.2 Rehabilitate the new premises.

Actividade 1.2.3 Policia sira maka sei aransa seguranca baihira uma ne'e usa ona

Actividade 1.2.4 Aransa aihan no facilidade seluk ba ema nebe maka hela

Actividade 1.2.5 Mantein uma seguru (safe house)

Indicator Sucesu: Iha fatin nebe maka seguru atu garantia atu seguru ba retornados nebe ho casu-casu sensitivo

Resultado 1.3: Monitoring Ba retornados sira iha Distrito

Monitoring kona ba retornados sira nia segura iha comunidade nia laran tengki continua husi policia no grupo seluk;sira ba tempo badak no mos tempo naruk. Iha recomendasaun katak monitoring inclui mos ho condisaun moris loro-loron retornados nianian hanesan, aihan, uma, assistancia medico no accesu ba educasaun. Assesment especifico ida kona ba condisaun moris retornados ninian tengki halao husi sector especifico governo ka grupo ONG sira. Ba ida ne'e bele husi orsamento ba ONG sira nudar projecto ida.

Actividade 1.3.1. Continua follow-up monitoring ba reintegrasaun retornados husi Police, UNHCR, UNTAET no mos ONG ba casu-casu sensitivo

Actividade 1.3.2 Monitoring no assesment ba reintegrasaun retornados iha tempo badak no tempo naruk halao husi Policia, ONG sira no mos sector ida husi governo nebe maka relevant

Actividade 1.3.3 Continua halo forsa encontro ba retornados atu grantioa coordinasaun no mos fahe ba malu informasaun entre sira nebe maka involve.¹⁴

¹⁴ Representatives of the district administration, UNHCR, PKF, UNMO, district police, NGO groups and community leaders attend district returnee meetings.

Actividade 1.3.4 Supporta logitico no treinamentoba grupo ONG locais sira nebe maka hakarak atu ajuda

Indicator sucesu: Halo coordinasaun monitoring reintegrasaun retornados no mos fahe ba malu informasaun atu garantia katak sira nebe maka involve iha laran hola acaun loos ona

Resultado 1.4: Educasaun iha comunidade nia le'et kona ba retornados ho reconciliaun

UNHCR, UNTAET, NGOs, media locais, grupo direitus humanos, grupo igreja no mos leader comunidade halo ona discussaun oi-oin/educasaun kona ba retornados ho reconciliaun nebe inclui ho programa radio, treinamento ba protezasaun resolusaun conflito ba leader locais no mos competizaun cantigos "reconciliaun" distrito.

Actividade 1.4.1 Continua disseminasaun ka fo sai informasaun liu husi media distrito no mos nasional.

Actividade 1.4.2 Produsaun no mos distribusaun material kona ba retornados

Actividade 1.4.3 Rede serviso igreja ninian continua educa no prepara comunidade.

Actividade 1.4.4 Continu treina leader comunidade kona ba retornados ho reconciliaun

Actividade 1.4.5 Usa media diferenzia drama no cantigos atu educa comunidade.

Actividade 1.4.6 Supporta no mos disseminasaun informasaun kona ba commisaun Lia los ho reconciliaun atu inclui programa radio, video no mos pamflet

Indicatro sucesu: Informa ona ba comunidade no mos sira sente ona kona ba problema retornados ho reconciliaun

Objectivo agora dadaun 2: Preparasaun problema ema retornados sira ho departudor UNHCR/IOM

Recommendaun

Presisa (kebijaksanaan) ida husi distrito kona ba problema procesu repatriasaun ba retornados atu desenvolve preparasaun ba departudor UNHCR no mos IOM nebe karik bele acontese iha fulan Junho 2002. Iha recommendasaun ida katak agensia governo ida ka knaar ida atu estabilisa responsabilidade problema nebe iha relasaun ho retornados. *Kebijaksanaan* ida ne'e desenvolve iha distrito nia laran tamba ema barak/retornados sira hakur ba Timor Loro sa'e mayoria liu husi Junction Point Alpha no mos centro tansit ninian iha Batugade, fatin nebe halo registrasaun no entrevista no mos fahe ajudasaun ba retornados sira

Iha level distrito ninian, iha evento departura husi UNHCR, iha possibilidade katak stock aihan no sasan seluk laos aihan ninian sei pasa liu ba iha adminstrasaun distrito. Ida ne'e sei presisa grupo ka sector governo nia ida atu halo management no mos distribusaun sasan hirak

ne;e antes sira liu ba sira ninian fatin. Iha recommendasaun katak sector serviso sosiais ninia resposabilisa ba probema retornados sira tuir possibilidade iha cooredenasaun ho grupo ONG ka grupo comunidade sira seluk..

Resultado 2.1: Prepara kebijaksanaan retornados iha futuru karik la iha ona UNHCR/IOM

Activity 2.1.1 Estabilisa grupo ka agensia governo nia ida kona ba retornados
Activity 2.1.2 Desenvolve kebijaksanaan ida maka iha coordenasaun ho grupo ONG sira seluk.

Resultado 2.2: Management prosesu repatriasau no retornados iha Batugade

Activity 2.2.1 Determina sectro/agensi ida nebe maka atu resposabilisa ba management centro transit ninian.
Activity 2.2.2 Aransa mantein ba facilidade uma no sanitasi.
Activity 2.2.3 Aransa aihan no mos facilidade ba retornados nebe maka pasa kalan iha neba.
Activity 2.2.4 Aransa transpotasaun ba repatriasaun husi fronteira ba to'o comuniade.
Activity 2.2.5 Aransa equipamento comunicasaun telefone/radio iha fronteira no mos ba capital distrito seluk

Resultado 2.3: Registrasaun ba retornados

Activity 2.3.1 Fo recomendasaun katak sira Registo Civil ninia ba halo egistrasaun retornados sira iha fronteira
Activity 2.3.2 Supporta ho campanye informasaun registo civil iha distrito
Activity 2.3.3 Halo registo mobile atu ajuda retornados sira iha distrito nia laran
Activity 2.3.4 Halo comparasaun data atu garantia accurasaun figura nasional ba retornados maka lolos

Output 2.4: Provisaun imposto assistancia atu ajuda retornados iha futuru

Activity 2.4.1 Imposto atu bele hetan assistencia aihan, buat seluk laos aihan, uma ba retornados sira ba retornados sira iha futuru
Activity 2.4.2 Determina atu fo assistencia ba retornados nebe maka vulnerabel
Activity 2.4.3 Provisaun assistencia hanesan fini aihan ninian husi sector agricultura
Activity 2.4.4 Determina sector/agensia ida nebe maka atu hetan esponsabilidade distribusaun assistencia

Resultado 2.5: Preparasaun Dsitrito iha eventos nebe maka retornados mai barak

- Activity 2.5.1** Iha garantia ba aihan, uma, provisaun medico nebe maka pronto ba retornados distrito ninian.
- Activity 2.5.2** Iha facilidade nebe maka to'o no mos halo supplai iha escola-escola atu atende retornados nebe barak liu
- Success indicators:** Distrito halo ona preparasaun ba prosesu retornados liu husi Batugade no mos prepara atu reintegrasaun retornados ba comunidade nia le'et.

Objectivo agora dadaun 3: Continuasaun serviso ba retotrados ho reconsiliaunho refugiado iha Timor Osidental

Recommendasau

To'o agora tim Jesuit Refugee Service iha distrito nia laran bele ona halo contacto entre comunidade ho retornados iha Timor Loro Sa'e ho refugiado husi distrito nebe maka agora sei iha acapamento Timor Loro monu ho visita ba acapamento refugiado atu hasoru no mos troka informasaun ba malu. Ho departu tim JRS husi distrito iha fulan Janeru 2002 monitor sira husi distrito presisa focus ba facilita no mos fahe ba malu informasaun kona ba hakur fronteira no mos problema retornados.

Resultado 3.1: Establisa tim facilitator reconsiliaun/retornados distrito

- Activity 3.1.1** Estabilisa Tim ida maka inclui ho representante husi igreja
- Activity 3.1.2** Halo visita ba acapamento refugiado atu fo informasaun kona ba situasaun iha Timor Loro Sa'e no mos hasoru leader refugiados sira.
- Activity 3.1.3** Fahe ba malu informasaun hanesan foto gravasaun entrevista husi retornados nebe mai tiha ona atu halakon informasaun nebe maka la los ka rumor katak ema sei lakon karik hakur fronteira..
- Activity 3.1.4** Acesu ba telefone ka internet aransa husi adminstrasaun distrito atu facilita comunicasaun ho Timor Loro monu.
- Activity 3.1.5** Fo supporta logistico no mos incentivo finansial ba membro tim nebe maka iha possibilidade husi sector serviso sosiais governo ninian.
- Activity 3.1.6** Tim ne'e atu fo lima ba serviso hamutuk ho reconsiliaun locais entre comunidade nudar presisa..
- Success indicator:** Troka ba malu informasaun nebe maka los duni entre comunidade nebe hakur fronteira.

Total orsamento sector: recommendasaun deit

4.13 ECONOMIA

Distrito Bobonaro ninian economia bo'ot liu basea iha agricultura subsistensi, iha mos mercado economia activo ida iha cidade Maliana no mos to'o ba capital sub-distrito hotu.. Osan cash ba economia barak liu mai husi fungsinario civil, ema nebe seviso ho ONG sira, projecto reconstruusaun (contrato no mos comercio) transporte no mos comercio sira ki'ik. Iha interesse ita atu hatene katak fungsinario civil maka iha agora dadaun ne'e ninia numeru ki'ik liu husi meio numeru nebe maka iha durante sistema tempo Indonesia ninian. Bainhira missaun Nasaun Unidas ho Organizaasaun internacional sira remata iha Timor sei iha impacto bo'ot ida empregados locais sira..

Areas nebe maka identifica ona atu sai atensaun inclui haburas level credit, stimula economia locais liu husi desenvolve no mos fo supporta ba industriais local, aransa no mos haburas matenek no mos aransa facilidade nebe maka relevant.

A) Haburas credit no mos facilidade Banco ninian

Agora seidak iha grupo private maka fo impresta osan no mos la iha facilidade banco ninian iha Distrito Bobonaro nebe maka fo credit ba populasaun, agora dadaun iha organizaasaun maka fo credit ba populasaun. Moris Rasik agora halao ona opersaun iha sub-distrito Bobonaro ho Cailaco no mos fo impresta osan to'o \$100 ba feto kiak sira. Banco Nacional Ultramarino(BNU) fo impresta osan barak liu husi sira ninian escritorio iha Dili no mos Community Empowerment and Local Governance Project (CEP) fo opsaun credit ba individual no mos grupo liu husi elesaun concelho locais (concelho do Suco). Maliana Credit Union organizaasaun nebe actif tiha ona antes de 1999, ne'e mos estabilisa fali ninian an maibe agora dadaun sira la fo impresta, saving deit ba ninia mebros sira

Immediate objective 1:	To increase credit and savings options to the population of Bobonaro district.	Recommendation
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Even though there have been quite a few development projects and credit schemes in Bobonaro District, there is a large demand from private persons to take up loans to start a private business or to build private houses etc. Further there has also been a request from the population of Bobonaro District to be able to save their money in banks in Maliana instead of going to Dili.

Output 1.1:	Credit is widely available to the population of Bobonaro district.
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Activity 1.1.1	Encourage organisations such as the World Bank (Small Enterprise Project) and Asian Development Bank to commence credit programs for individuals in Bobonaro District.
Activity 1.1.2	Encourage micro credit NGOs to commence programs for individuals in Bobonaro District.

Activity 1.1.3 Encourage international banks (ANZ, BNU) to open a branch in Maliana with credit facilities.

Success indicators: The population of Bobonaro District has easy access to credit facilitating business activity and economic growth.

Output 1.2: To provide banking facilities in Maliana, capital of Bobonaro District.

Activity 2.1.1 Encourage existing banks in Dili, ANZ and BNU to open a branch in Maliana.

Activity 2.1.2 Lobby for the establishment of a state bank with branches in the districts.

Success indicators: Banking facilities are available in Maliana, accessible for the population of Bobonaro district.

Output 1.3: Capital ownership by community groups so that they have collateral for future borrowing.

Activity 1.3.1 Encourage NGOs to support community group ventures and cooperatives.

Activity 1.3.2 Provide information to community groups that they can use communally owned capital as collateral for borrowing.

Success indicators: More individuals and groups borrow money using communally owned capital as collateral.

B) Stimulate local manufacturing

Much of the economy in Bobonaro District is subsistence agriculture. Prior to 1999, agricultural products were sold in their raw form to Indonesian government agents, shipped to Java, manufactured in factories, then shipped back to East Timor and sold. As a result all manufactured products and many processed agricultural goods are today imported from Indonesia and also other countries in the region. This is despite the fact that , for example, Bobonaro district is one of the main rice growing regions in East Timor and raw materials to produce cooking oil are readily available in Bobonaro district.

Immediate objective 1: Develop skills and provide materials and equipment for local production.

Recommendation

As much manufacturing was undertaken in Java or other Indonesian islands or in East Timor by Indonesians who have since left, there is currently a lack of skill to embark on local

manufacturing ventures. There is also a lack of materials and equipment as for local production need to be provided

Output 1.1: Provide training to support local manufacturing

- Activity 1.1.1** Conduct a training needs analysis among the farming population of Bobonaro district.
- Activity 1.1.2** Conduct research on local products which were previously manufactured in Java and could conceivably be manufactured in Bobonaro district.
- Activity 1.1.3** Conduct research into appropriate new crops for which there is a market and can be processed locally example: soy beans.
- Activity 1.1.4** Propose to NGOs and bilateral donors that training be provided in conjunction with materials and equipment.
- Activity 1.1.5** Provide relevant training on processing and manufacturing techniques.

Success indicators: The community will be skilled to manufacture their own products which can then be sold locally.

Output 1.2: Provide materials and equipment for local processing

- Activity 1.2.1** Conduct research on local products which were previously manufactured in Java and could conceivably be manufactured in Bobonaro district.
- Activity 1.2.2** Propose to NGOs and bilateral donors that materials and equipment be provided for local processing in conjunction with training.
- Activity 1.2.3** Provide materials and equipment.

Success indicators: The community will be skilled to manufacture their own products that can then be sold locally.

Immediate objective 2: Increase sales of local products through effective marketing and distribution system.
Recommendation

There is currently a huge hole in the rural economy as there are no effective distribution systems, no cold chain, a lack of storage facilities, and little skill or equipment for local processing or manufacturing.

Output 2.1 Storage facilities are available for local producers.

- Activity 2.1.1** Assess the need for storage facilities throughout Bobonaro district.
 - Activity 2.1.2** Repair destroyed storage facilities including warehouses and barns in accordance with the results of the assessment
 - Activity 2.1.3** Build new storage facilities in accordance with the results of the assessment.
- Success indicators:** Storage facilities are available for local producers.

Output 2.2: There is an effective distribution system for local agricultural products.

- Activity 2.2.1** Conduct research into distribution needs.
 - Activity 2.2.2** Lobby for improvements to roads and bridges to facilitate transport of products.
 - Activity 2.2.3** Approach donors to support projects such as ice making to facilitate the establishment of a cold chain for perishables.
 - Activity 2.2.4** Encourage links between producers and traders to facilitate distribution.
- Success indicators:** Local products are effectively distributed from site of production to site of sale.

Output 2.3: Increase sales of local products through effective marketing.

- Activity 3.1.1** Provide training in marketing techniques to local manufacturers
 - Activity 3.1.2** Encourage direct relationships between producers and traders in Bobonaro district.
 - Activity 3.1.3** Launch a government campaign to raise awareness of the importance of buying local products using local media.
- Success indicators:** More people purchase local products rather than imports.

C) Increase and improve vocational skills

As pointed out above, the economy in Bobonaro district is largely subsistence agriculture and therefore largely cashless. However, there are enough cash earners to warrant small businesses offering trades and services.

Existing businesses have also requested training in bookkeeping, management and other small business skills. While small business training has been provided by the UNTAET Training and Liaison Officer and NGOs such as Oxfam and Moris Rasik, this training has been provided to NGOs, community organisations and cooperatives only. Existing businesses are also in need of capacity building.

Immediate objective 1: Increase vocational skills in the district.

Recommendation

There is currently a lack of vocational skills in the district. There are many unskilled practitioners and some skills are totally lacking in the local market. Holes in the market which have been identified include metal smiths, electricians, shoe repairers, builders, beauticians, hairdressers, and bookkeepers.

Output 1.1: People in Bobonaro district are able to access vocational training

Activity 1.1.1 Carry out a training needs assessment to ascertain what the community wants and needs.

Activity 1.1.2 Provide information to the people of Bobonaro about training opportunities in other parts of East Timor (eg: vocational training centers).

Activity 1.1.3 Request NGOs provide vocational training in Bobonaro district in the identified areas.

Success indicators: More people will have access to vocational training opportunities.

Output 2.1: Courses in business training

Activity 2.1.1 Encourage NGOs to expand their existing business training programs to cover existing businesses and not confine it to NGOs and community organizations.

Activity 2.1.2 Lobby the Department of Finance or Department of Commerce in Dili to visit Bobonaro district and hold small business training sessions for existing businesses.

Success indicators: Businesses in Bobonaro district will be more skilled and therefore more successful.

Total Sector bid:

Recommendations only

3.14 ENVIRONMENT

Environmental issues cross cuts all sectors, and although the district administration does not have an environmental protection officer, we have discussed a number of environmental issues related to the future development of Bobonaro District. However, to ensure that environmental issues and concerns are raised in regard to programs/projects and other activities in the district, it is recommended that an environmental protection officer is provided or an environmental focal point is appointed. Further, public information campaigns are needed to inform and educate the population about the importance of protecting the environment and how we can improve community practices and behavior.

Environmental issues that have already been raised in this plan concern: (1) including environmental issues and reforestation programs in the curriculum; (2) training farmers in using organic fertilizer instead of chemical fertilizer; (3) initiating activities to prevent uncontrolled burning of forest; (4) establishing a waste management system in Bobonaro.

Further, to ensure that "illegal" extraction of natural resources from the district does not occur, it is highly recommended that any contractors using natural resources from public areas apply for use through the district administration in coordination with the National level. A tax on use should be levied and monies paid to the district administration. This requirement should be included in all contracts and penalties for evaders should apply. In addition, protection mechanisms for mangroves, flora and fauna need to be set up.

It is recommended that areas of historical, natural and cultural significance in Bobonaro district should be included in UNTAET Regulation 2001/19.¹⁵ Identification of these areas should be undertaken through community consultation in coordination with the Bobonaro district administration.

Total Sector bid:

Recommendations only

¹⁵ Regulation 2000/19 on protected places states that "For the purpose of protecting designated areas, endangered species, coral reefs, wetlands, mangrove areas, historic, cultural and artistic sites, conservation of biodiversity and protection of the biological resources of East Timor".

4.15 ETPA ADMINISTRATION BID

For an efficient and effective district administration, there needs to be an increase in staff numbers for a few departments, provision of office equipment such as telephones, computers and general office supplies, and increased transport facilities.

The problem currently faced is that the decrease in UNTAET equipment and resources with the gradual withdrawal of UN staff is not matched by an increase in ETPA equipment and resources. This has left gaps that are hampering effective administration.

The following are recommendations for the ETPA administration in Bobonaro district.

Immediate objective 1: Improve the ETPA administration

Output 1.1 Improve the facilities and personnel for ALGD administration

Current ALGD staff are: District Administrator, Deputy District Administrator, six Sub District Coordinators, Development Officer, Administration Assistant, Personnel Officer, and the Support Officer.

- Activity 1.1.1** Provide computer to all ALGD staff (11).
Provide one fax/copy machine to ALGD staff.
Provide two cars (one for DA and one for general use).
Provide four motorbikes (DDA, Development Officer, Maliana sub district coordinator, and the personnel officer).
Provide 13 telephones and one switchboard.
Provide office desk and chairs x 6.
Provide meeting tables x 9.
Provide chairs x 100 (for meetings).
- Activity 1.1.2** Provide training in general administration, finance, office skills and computers.

Output 1.2 Increase staff for Department of Agriculture

Currently, there are only nine agricultural staff for the District. The sub-districts are requesting one agricultural coordinator for each sub-district.

- Activity 1.2.1** Recruit six sub district agricultural staff.

Output 1.3 Better equipped and better staffed Education department

Currently, there are only 10 staff for the District. The sub-districts are requesting one education coordinator for each sub-district. Equipment is also requested to facilitate the department's activities.

- Activity 1.3.1** Recruit six permanent staff for each sub-district .
- Activity 1.3.2.** Provide a large photocopy machine (1).
- Activity 1.3.3** Provide computers (2).
- Activity 1.3.4** Provide a vehicle for transporting materials and monitoring.
- Activity 1.3.5** Provide office furniture for the department.

Output 1.4 A better functioning/effective infrastructure department

The department needs additional equipment as well as transport.

- Activity 1.4.1** Rehabilitation of the main power station office in Maliana.
- Activity 1.4.2** Provide computer and other office supplies needed in the office.
- Activity 1.4.3** Provide one car and one motorbike.
- Activity 1.4.4** Maintenance fund for the building and other equipment.

Output 1.5 A better functioning/effective WSS department

The department is unable to work outside Maliana due to limited staff and funds. It is recommended that additional staff be provided and their budget be increased to cover the rest of the district.

General Success Indicators:

The above-mentioned ETPA departments will operate more effectively and efficiently, the enhanced performance of the departments will benefit the development of the district and the community will be better served.

4.15 BUDGET AND SECTOR BIDS

Only six sectors have provided sector bids: Agriculture, Education, Health, Infrastructure Water and Sanitation and Public Information. A bid has also been provided for the ETPA District Administration. The remaining areas discussed: Gender, Border Issues, Economy, Human Rights, Justice, Returnees, Land and Property and Environment provide recommendations only as the issues discussed cross cut all sectors.

A more detailed budget for these six sectors and the ETPA District Administration is provided in Annex One.

	SECTOR	BID
1	Education	\$863,188
2	Agriculture	\$2,532,750
3	Health	\$261,000
4	Infrastructure	\$2,010,000
5	Water and Sanitation (WSS)	\$2,200,000
6	Public Information (PIO)	\$35,900
Total		\$7,902,838