

# *Our National Vision*

# *VISION*

A democratic country with a vibrant traditional culture and a sustainable economy. A prosperous society with sufficient food, shelter, clothing and security for all its people. All towns and villages with access to adequate and appropriate roads, transport, electricity and communications. All East Timorese to be literate, skilled and participating in the economic, social and political life of the Nation.

Increased productivity in all sectors, creating job opportunities for all. Living standards and services improved and income fairly distributed. Stable prices for goods and services with sound and sustainable management of natural resources.

A Nation justly applying the *Rule of Law*, and managing the economy and finances efficiently and transparently. The government, private sector, civil society and community leaders fully responsible and accountable to the people.



*Photograph: OCPI*

# Introduction

After years of suffering, a difficult struggle and the loss of many lives, we have finally achieved our independence. As we become the first independent nation of the new Millennium, we must now begin to address the economic and social deprivations resulting from years of colonial neglect and foreign domination.

Inspired by the values of our Resistance, charismatic leaders and with support from our people we formulated our National Vision for the year 2020 and drafted a National Development Plan for the next five years. *East Timor 2020 - Our Nation, Our Future* represents a popular expression of this vision for our nation.

The aspirations of our people were gathered through a highly innovative and participatory countrywide consultation process, involving 980 community consultations within the 498 sucos reaching 38,293 East Timorese men, women and children. Active participation also came from community leaders like the *Chefes de Suco* and *Chefes de Aldeia*, teachers and health personnel, civil society groups, including NGOs and religious organisations, government officials, academics and members of political parties. Donor and INGO representatives, international experts and UNTAET staff provided advice, encouragement and support.

This has been an extraordinary exercise. We are the only nation that on the eve of its independence has consulted its people so widely and so systematically on their aspirations about their future. This process reached so many sucos and interest groups in such a short time. It represents a significant world achievement. This is something unique of which we, the people of East Timor, should be proud. Our people's responses have laid the foundation for the first National Development Plan for an independent East Timor. For the first time in our history, we have been given the opportunity to voice our vision and our priorities, contributing to policy making on the future development of our country. The outcome is both moving and powerful.



Emilia Pires  
Secretary  
Planning Commission

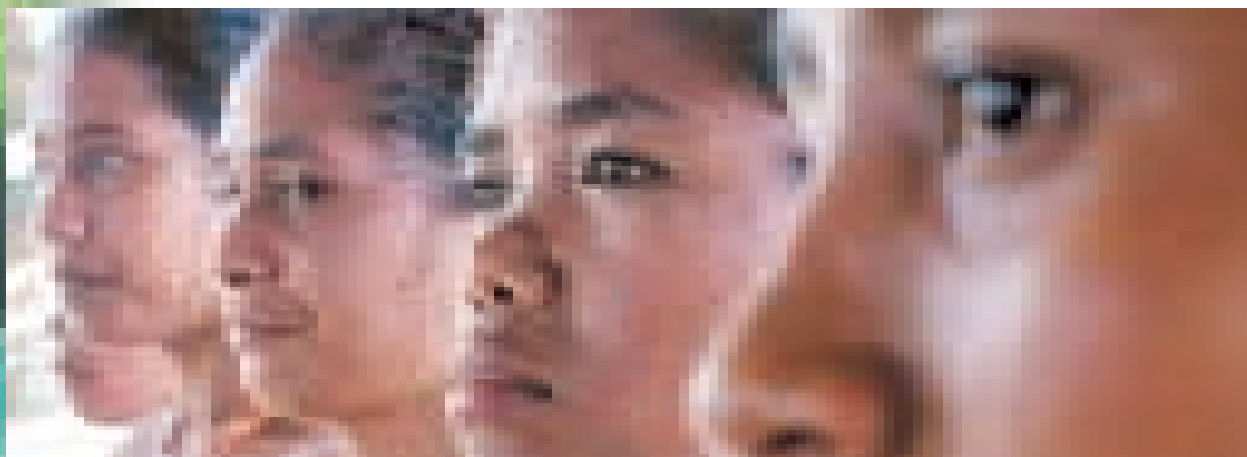


Photo by: F. Lisnauati



## XANANA GUSMÃO:

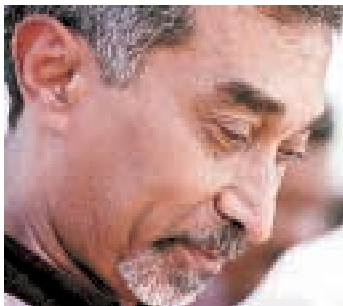
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Over the past twenty-five years, independence has been our dream for the future. But raising our flag will not mean that malaria will suddenly disappear, or that domestic violence will suddenly end, or that we all will have enough food, education, electricity, roads, or jobs. We dreamed of independence, but now we dream of development and of being a developed nation.

## SERGIO VIEIRA de MELLO:

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The national development planning process is a testament that East Timorese society can meet the challenges of a modern democratic state. I am confident that this exercise will show how all elements of society can plan effectively for the next few years and adequately reflects the aspirations of all the people of East Timor.



## MARI ALKATIRI:

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The National Development Plan will set the direction for the development of our country and become a tool for ALL Timorese. The correct implementation of this National Development Plan will repay the debt that we ALL have with those who gave their lives by preparing a better future for the coming generations.

## BISHOP BELO:

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Working for the common good of every East Timorese and for East Timor as a nation means new structures, new vision and new processes whereby a fractured society can be reconstructed as truthful and just.



## BISHOP NASCIMENTO:

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To rebuild a new nation is a big challenge for us. There are already many vices. I hope that we will learn from the mistakes of others, and this requires intelligence, international support and humility on our part. From now on everything will depend on the institutions that we are able to create.

# The Path we took



Photo by: OCPI

The process of encapsulating the national vision and formulating the National Development Plan began in 2001 with a Poverty Assessment. It was undertaken by the National Planning and Development Agency (NPDA) in partnership with four donors. The Assessment involved consultations with

- *Chefes de Suco* (village chiefs) and local leaders, on the human and physical assets in the country
- the members of 1,800 East Timorese households across the country, on their living standards, and
- communities in 48 *aldeias* (hamlets) giving their ideas on development and poverty reduction.

The Planning Commission superseded the NPDA following the establishment of the Second Transitional Government. Under the chairmanship of Dr. Mari Alkatiri it oversaw the formulation of the National Development Plan. The Commission consists of five Ministers from the Transitional Government and five members of Civil Society initially led by Mr Xanana Gusmao. It is supported by a Technical Secretariat headed by Ms Emilia Pires and the Advisor on Development Mr Antonio da Conceicao.

The first act of the Commission was to assess the status of the nation by each Ministry undertaking a stocktake of the current situation on their respective sectors. This involved a number of East Timorese government officials and with assistance from international experts, they prepared *The State of the Nation Report*, which describes the main features of East Timorese society, its economy and political system.

# The Path

Simultaneously, the Civil Society Consultative Commission on Development, under the leadership of Mr. Xanana Gusmao, undertook a Countrywide Consultation involving 38,293 East Timorese and covering virtually every suco in the country. The results from this Countrywide Consultation have been analysed and included in this report *East Timor 2020 – Our Nation, Our Future*.

Of the 38,293 people consulted, 19,500 were men, 13,350 were women and 5,443 were secondary school students. 980 consultations were held in the 498 sucos and returned 2050 survey results. Senior secondary school students completed 5,443 ‘Postcards to the President’ describing their vision for East Timor in 2020. Workshops were also held with leaders from the Protestant Church, NGOs, women and youth groups, the media, political parties, the private sector and academia.

The reaching of so many sucos and interest groups in such a short time, from 21 January 2002 to 28 February 2002 compares favourably with other similar consultations. The Welsh National Survey on sustainable development yielded 161 written responses from four community meetings and the distribution of 1000 and 2000 community consultative documents over a three-month period. The Scottish National Cultural Strategy

Consultations, held over a six-month period with 15 public meetings yielded 750 written responses.

The Countrywide Consultation is one of the main pillars of the National Development Plan. Its results are presented in this report *East Timor 2020 – Our Nation, Our Future*, based on the relative priority given to each topic by the people in this consultative process. For example, Education was chosen as one of the top three priorities by more than 70% of the people, followed by Health (49%) Agriculture (about 32%), and so forth.

*East Timor 2020 – Our Nation, Our Future* represents a genuine attempt by the people of East Timor to grasp the multi-dimensional concept of development and nation building.



Winning Postcard - By Mean, Manatuto High School

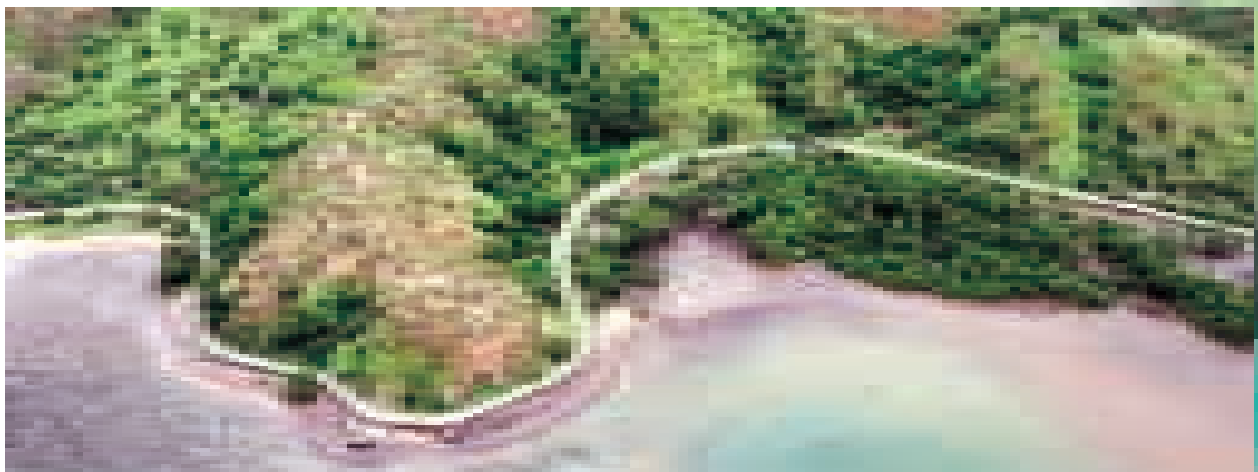


Photo by: F Lisnawati



# *Our Vision for Education*

We want to be well educated and highly productive. We want education for all, particularly the poor, the disabled, the elderly and women so they can become literate and skilled, to help build our country.

*Photo by: F.Lisnawati*

# Education

## Our Goals

- Lower adult illiteracy, especially among women
- Easier access to education for all, and establish at least one primary school (SD) in each suco
- Better quality of teaching and learning
- Higher school completion and retention rates
- Develop school curricula, particularly for technical training, relevant to the conditions and needs of East Timor
- Reintroduce Portuguese and Tetun in schools

## Challenges we face

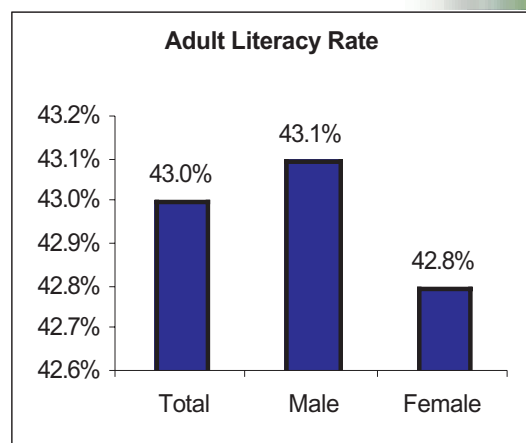
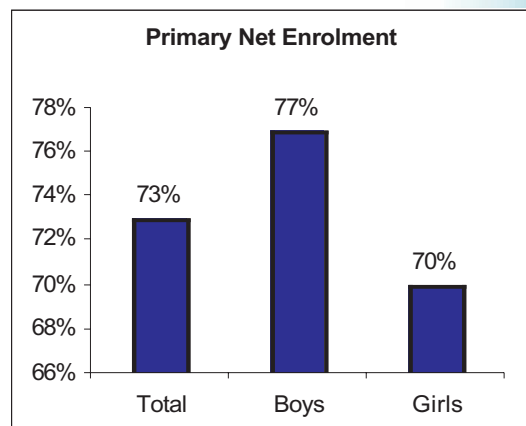
- High levels of illiteracy especially among women
- Schools too far away and cannot accommodate the large number of school-age children
- Many children, especially girls and orphans, don't go to school because their families cannot afford the cost
- Not enough qualified teachers
- Teachers handle large number of students
- Schools lack furniture, equipment, textbooks and supplies



Photo by: OCPI

## What people say they can do

- We can send our children to school and teach them that education is important
- We can work together and repair and build schools, using local materials and land
- We can watch over our school's so others don't damage them
- We can't teach ourselves. We need teachers to come into our villages



# Education

## What people say Civil Society can do

- NGO's can help organise literacy groups and provide materials. They can provide private education and education for the blind. They can provide school materials for students, and assist with school equipment chairs and books
- NGO's can help us organise and run technical training courses in our villages
- The Church can help with teaching, recruiting teachers from overseas, opening new schools and supplying books

## What people say the Government should do

- Increase budget for education, recruit more teachers, build more schools and provide special schools for disabled children
- Assist children who are unable to go to school because they have no money
- Open training centres for teachers. Provide literacy programs and courses for women
- Provide scholarships for university students
- Provide skills training, including materials and equipment for farmers and fishermen, courses for war veterans in computing and carpentry and training for electricians
- Organize non-formal education
- Ask the Church catechists and others, who formerly taught Portuguese, to resume teaching the Portuguese language



Photo by: OCPI

## Government plans over the next five years

- Expand access to primary education, and encourage six-year olds to start school, through information campaigns
- Promote community-based pre-school development for early childhood education
- Improve school location planning and introduce multi-grade schools
- Develop curricula, textbooks and teaching materials
- Improve teaching through teacher training and school management
- Improve learning and school completion rates
- Reduce dropout and repetition rates
- Introduce/strengthen health and nutrition programs in schools
- Initiate non-formal education and adult literacy programs
- Strengthen and expand technical and vocational education, with due attention to demand for the skills/availability of jobs
- Promote post-secondary education, including tertiary education

## How do we measure progress? The indicators

- Distance to nearest SD, SMP and SMA
- Ratio of students to teacher
- Proportion of school age-children in school (gross enrolment ratio)
- Proportion of primary school-age children in primary school (primary net enrolment ratio)
- Proportion of children of lower secondary age in lower secondary school (lower secondary net enrolment ratio)
- Ratio of girls to boys in SD, SMP and SMA (gender ratio or equality in schooling)
- Proportion of adults (17 years +) able to read and write (adult literacy rate)



Photo by: OCPI



# *Our Vision for Health*

We want to be healthy, living long and productive lives. We want adequate health services in every suco and aldeia providing quality care for all.

*Photo by: Elisawati*

## Our Goals

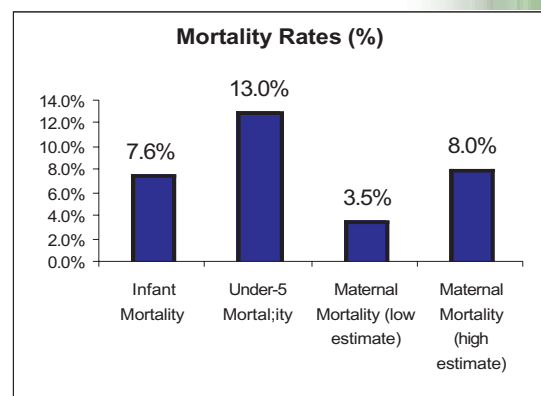
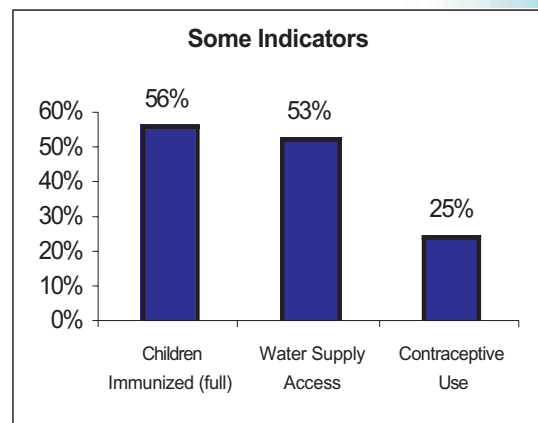
- Access to quality health services for all
- Reduced maternal and infant mortality
- Reduced incidence of illness and death from preventable and communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS
- Improved reproductive health
- Increased access to health education and improved skills of health care personnel
- Well-equipped clinics or sanitary posts in each suco, with adequate doctors, nurses and midwives
- Ambulance services between sucos, district town clinics and hospitals

## Challenges we face

- High maternal and infant mortality
- Poor reproductive health
- Poor nutrition and hygiene, especially among children
- Poor access to safe water and sanitation
- Poor sanitary conditions eg. mosquitoes, animal (pig) excrement and dirty drainage water
- No or little mobility to access clinics and trained medical personnel
- Clinics without medical staff to provide regular treatment
- Lack of pharmacies and medicine
- No waste disposal infrastructure
- Most people cannot afford to buy medicine
- Lack of ambulances, particularly for transporting women in childbirth

## What people say they can do

- We can use traditional doctors, traditional medicine and traditional birth attendants
- We can use mosquito nets and drink boiled water
- We can clean inside and around our houses and work together to clean the streets
- We can conduct programs to make the community aware of the importance of hygiene
- We can provide land for new clinics/hospitals
- We can look for materials to build clinics and care for the clinics
- We can buy medicine once a fortnight when the mobile clinic comes to our suco



# Health

## What people say Civil Society can do

- NGOs can build and equip clinics, recruit and train nurses and other staff including traditional birth attendants
- Church can build clinics in sucos and isolated aldeias, provide medical nuns to staff clinics and distribute medicine
- Run health projects and introduce modern technology
- NGOs, Church and private sector can help with malaria spraying and medicine
- NGOs and private sector can form groups to do general clean-ups and keep the environment clean
- Fundraise internationally for hospitals, equipment and medicine



Photo by: F. Lisnauati

## What people say the Government should do

- Repair hospitals, which have been destroyed
- Build more hospitals, maternity wards, clinics, pharmacies and laboratories with new technology
- Provide day and night care staff, especially nurses
- Establish a clinic in each suco, complete with nurses and trained midwives
- Provide immunization programs
- Negotiate with donors to find money for medication and promote traditional medicine
- Provide and train doctors for health posts, upgrade their skills, increase their wages, and provide them with houses. Support those who want to study medicine
- Open a nurses training school and repair nurses houses
- Help reduce mosquitoes, repair drainage systems, and impose regulations on animals, especially pigs
- Provide ambulance services
- Conduct training courses for pregnant women

# Health

## Government Plans over the next five years

- Promote child health, including expanded immunization, improved nutrition through distribution of food supplements, reduction of vitamin and micronutrient deficiency, and the promotion of breastfeeding, health and education for nutrition
- Improve maternal health, through pre-natal and safe motherhood programs and the training of Traditional Birth Attendants
- Improve reproductive health
- Control communicable and other common diseases, such as diarrhea, malaria, TB, leprosy, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS
- Improve environmental and occupational health
- Strengthen and expand the supply of essential drugs and improve laboratory services, including providing a clean blood supply
- Provide training and scholarships for health personnel
- Strengthen training institutions
- Promote health education in schools
- Rehabilitate existing community health centers (CHCs) and construct new CHCs and health posts
- Rehabilitate/construct hospitals
- Formulate health policy and regulations



Photo by: F. Lisnawati

## How do we measure progress? The indicators

- Number of sucos with clinics
- Number of trained doctors and nurses per 10,000 people
- Number of trained midwives and trained traditional birth attendants per 1,000 women of childbearing age
- Number of hospital beds per 10,000 people
- Number of deaths of mothers in childbirth per 100,000 live births (maternal mortality rate)
- Number of deaths of infants per 10,000 live births (infant mortality rate)
- Number of cases of malaria per 10,000 people
- Average number of days (lost) away from work (jobs) and school due to illness
- Reduction in incidence of diseases due to better health and hygiene education



# *Our Vision for Agriculture*

**We want to produce enough food for the country, export rice, coffee and other products while managing our natural resources in a sustainable way. We want to eliminate hunger, reduce poverty, and improve living standards of our people through developing agriculture.**

*Photo by: FLisnawati*

## Our Goals

- Food security and improved food self-sufficiency
- Diversification and production of quality food, commercial crops, and horticultural products based on integrated farming systems and practices
- Livestock production and eradication of diseases
- Aquaculture farming and sustainable marine fishing
- Protection, development and sustainable use of forests
- ReducePhoto by: F Lisnawati soil erosion
- Production of traditional medicinal plants
- Well-developed agricultural industries
- Sustainable management of agriculture, fisheries and forestry resources
- Increased rural incomes and reduced rural poverty

## Challenges we face

- Inadequate food supply from November to February
- Low productivity output and prices for crops, livestock and fish stock
- Unavailability of quality seeds suited to local conditions
- Inadequate irrigation infrastructure
- Inefficient use of water
- Unavailability of farming equipment and tools including draft animals
- Lack of training on farming techniques
- Traditional fishing practices
- No commercial markets
- People destroy forests by cutting trees for firewood
- Lack of knowledge about traditional medicinal plants and protected species

## What people say they can do

- Use traditional methods of planting and harvesting
- Improve the quality and processing of coffee
- Form agricultural (farmer) groups/associations to undertake group projects, including irrigation and water supply
- Improve marketing and bargaining power
- Maintain and improve irrigation schemes
- Buy young buffaloes and raise them to use in rice fields
- Use traditional fishing equipment and dry fish which are not sold
- Try not to cut trees or burn wood but plant trees
- Look after our natural resources
- Plant traditional medicinal plants and encourage people to become knowledgeable in traditional medicine and educate others in its use.

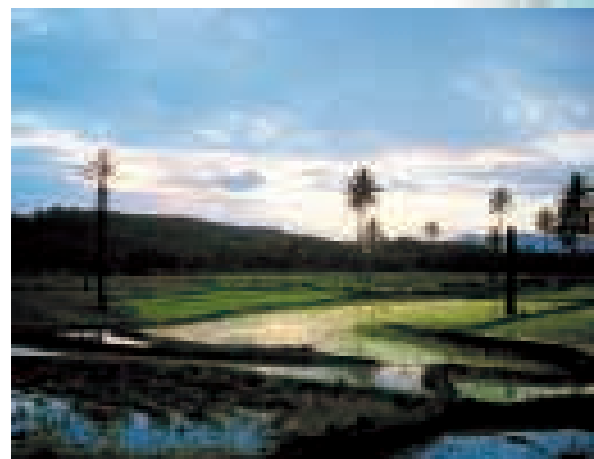


Photo by: F Lisnawati

# Agriculture

## What people say Civil Society can do

- Organize courses on modern agricultural methods, including rice farming, making nets and drying fish
- Buy what people produce
- Help repair and maintain irrigation schemes
- Private sector to provide tractors, other machinery, seeds, pesticides, buffaloes and medicine for animals
- Provide micro credit
- Assist with modern fishing equipment
- Help in providing kerosene for lamps, as an alternative to wood fuel
- Help maintain forests
- Improve the environment
- Assist in reinforcing riverbanks

## What people say the Government should do

- Provide improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and small livestock eg. chickens
- Improve the quality of coffee through technical advice and assistance
- Control coffee prices, and help provide coffee processing equipment
- Repair irrigation systems and build new systems
- Provide draft animals (cows) and farming equipment, such as mini-tractors
- Help modernize horticulture
- Provide other training and technical advice
- Reduce imports of rice, vegetables and other products which can be locally produced
- Help build the fishing industry and add value
- Start a tree-planting programme, and promote community forestry
- Enact laws against the burning of forests and recruit rangers to enforce these laws
- Support the development of traditional knowledge groups and encourage increased production of traditional medicine
- Establish nature conservation parks to attract eco-tourism and allocate budget to rehabilitate the environment
- Supply credit to farmers

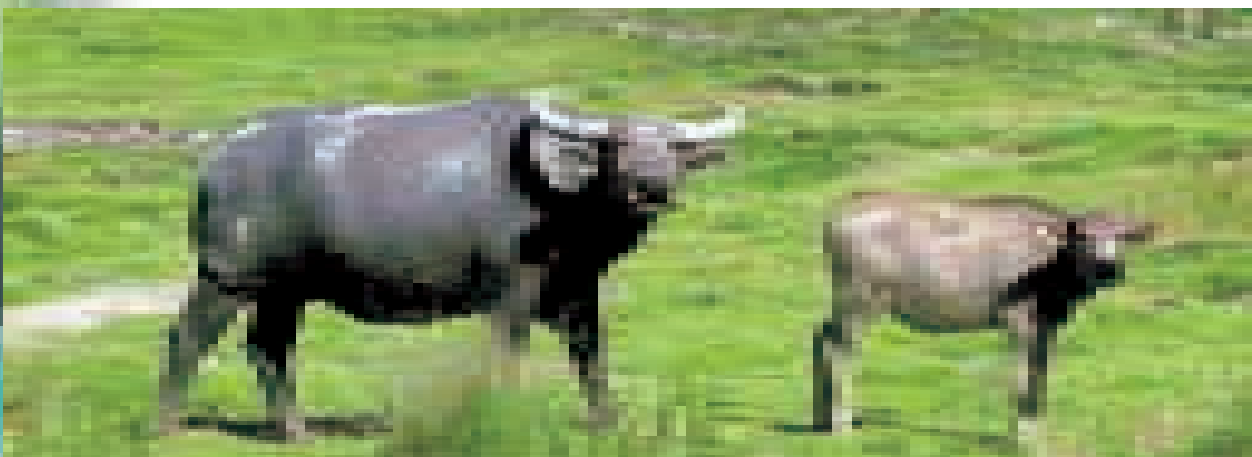


Photo by: OCPI

# Agriculture

## Government Plans over the next five years

- Provide improved seeds of rice, maize, other food crops, fruit seedling materials and train nursery operators
- Assist with rehabilitation of coffee plantations and train farmers on production of higher quality coffee
- Rehabilitate and maintain existing irrigation systems and maintain existing schemes and establish rural water harvesting systems
- Support farmers' associations, and establish agriculture service centers
- Improve transport, inputs supply and marketing
- Extend vaccination coverage to 80% of livestock (e.g. buffaloes, cattle, pigs and chickens). Provide extension services to livestock owners
- Promote production of organically grown high value vegetables, fruits and coffee for niche export markets
- Formulate policies and regulations for sustainable management of marine resources
- Develop the fishing industry
- Promote aquaculture
- Undertake reforestation and forest rehabilitation, using agro-forestry and other suitable technologies
- Protect forests and improve forest management, including watersheds, through community participation
- Develop programmes for biodiversity protection and conservation, including the establishment of protected areas
- Formulate regulatory and legal frameworks to protect and improve the environment

## How do we measure progress? The indicators

- Improved food availability in the four lean months (November to February)
- Growth in food production and food availability per capita (per person)
- Food consumption and nutritional status of population
- Growth in exports of agricultural products and export earnings
- Improved quality of agricultural products
- Growth in livestock numbers
- Growth in fish stock
- % of area reforested and protected
- Increase in per capita income of rural people
- Reduction in % of poor people in rural areas



Photo by: E.Lisnawati



# *Our Vision for Economy*

We want a strong and stable economy with increased productivity in all sectors, creating job opportunities for all. We want living standards and services improved and income fairly distributed, with stable prices for goods and services and sound and sustainable management of natural resources. We want transparent and efficient management of the economy and finances free from corruption and fraud.

# Economy

## Our Goals

- High and sustainable economic growth, especially in sectors other than oil and gas
- Employment growth to absorb growing labor force
- Stable prices and low inflation
- Increased national government revenues
- Efficient management of oil and gas revenues to benefit present and future generations
- Sound banking and finance sectors which provide credit to rural areas
- International competitiveness through appropriate wages and exchange rates
- Private sector (including agriculture) to play a strong role in the economy
- Open trading system

## Challenges we face

- Destroyed infrastructure
- Under-employment and unemployment
- Rural subsistence economy and rural-urban imbalances
- Low government revenue base and modest resources
- Inadequate human resources both in public and private sectors
- Loss of confidence in financial institutions and inadequate banking infrastructure
- Hyper-inflation and external distortions on local economy
- Weak private sector
- Lack of legislative and regulatory framework for investment

## What people say they can do

- We can form our own credit union
- We can help those unable to help themselves
- We can build the capacity of women's groups through one-to-one training
- We can teach youth traditional skills such as tais weaving
- We can start small businesses including block making and coffee processing
- We can set up market stalls in sucos to sell goods

## What people say Civil Society can do

- Provide credit and capital for small business
- Rebuild markets and offer training
- Set up agricultural groups to buy agriculture produce and on-sell to national market
- Help sell goods such as rice in the market
- Provide assistance for transporting goods to market
- Provide information to companies interested in buying coffee
- Develop ways of selling kerosene at lower prices
- Support small business and encourage self-employment
- NGOs, Church and the private sector to help the poor set up businesses
- Provide assistance on managing cooperatives



Photo by: E Lisnawati

# Economy

## What people say the Government should do

- Help those who want to open and develop small businesses, in terms of loans and finance
- Assist people find jobs through training and courses
- Assist people with capital and training to set up cooperatives particularly for fishermen, widows and the poor
- Develop manufacturing industry to provide jobs especially for youth
- Establish a bank to provide credit at low interest to poor people, women's groups and other organizations
- Standardize prices in the market place and introduce price controls for food, particularly rice and coffee
- Build more roads to improve access to markets
- Assist people in importing and exporting
- Create a peaceful, stable environment to attract foreign investors particularly into value adding industries
- Prevent foreigners from unfairly competing with East Timorese in business and trade



*Photo by: F. Lisnauati*



*Photo by: OCPI*

# Economy

## Government Plans over the next five years

- Pursue macroeconomic policies that promote accelerated growth, employment creation and poverty reduction
- Assist the transformation of agriculture
- Promote the development and growth of the private sector
- Support the provision of education and training
- Promote the development of a stronger banking and financial sector, based on international standards
- Generate increased government revenues and manage public resources efficiently and transparently
- Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and officials in policy development and financial management
- Pursue policies to achieve price stability and low inflation
- Maintain a competitive real exchange rate
- Increase exports and improve the trade balance



*Photo by: D. Davis*

## How do we measure progress? The indicators

- GDP (gross domestic product) growth to reach a sustainable level of at least 5% by 2006/07
- % of people living below poverty line to decrease significantly from 41% in 2001
- Unemployment rate to decline from 15% to less than 9%
- Consumer Price Index (CPI) equal or less than US CPI
- Greater number of private banks with at least one branch in each district
- Bank credit, loans to reach at least 15% of GDP
- Operational Micro credit and savings schemes
- Real Exchange Rate at more or less present level
- Increased government revenues and reduced budget deficit by 2006/07



# *Our Vision for Infrastructure*

We want adequate physical infrastructure and services in the regions of East Timor, to reduce isolation and support economic and social development. We want infrastructure that is efficient and cost effective and is financially, environmentally and socially sustainable.

## **WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**

We want a safe, efficient and adequate water supply and sanitation

## **HOUSING AND URBAN PLANNING**

We want everyone to have a house in a friendly and well-planned environment

## **ELECTRICITY**

We want reliable, affordable and continuous power supply

## **ROADS AND BRIDGES**

We want a safe and reliable road network throughout East Timor

## **TRANSPORT**

We want a safe, efficient and integrated land, sea and air transport system linking all parts of the country and with other countries

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

We want good communication facilities throughout the country, with access to postal services, telephone, internet, radio and television

# Infrastructure

## WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

### Our Goals

- Reliable and adequate quantity of potable water to urban residents
- Adequate collection and safe disposal of sewage and wastewater in urban areas
- Safe disposal of hazardous waste
- Water and sanitation to rural areas through community-owned schemes
- Appropriate management of water resources

### Challenges we face

- Lack of potable water
- Inadequately maintained water and sanitation systems
- No water flow during dry season and polluted water in the wet season
- Difficult access to clean water
- Lack of modern materials to build our own systems
- Lack of skilled staff and resources



Photo by: F Lisnawati

### What people say they can do

- We can work together with local authorities to repair and maintain our water systems
- We can build and maintain traditional water supply systems using bamboo
- We can dig wells, draw water from the river or collect rainwater
- We can clean around the houses and build our own toilets

### What people say Civil Society can do

- Provide technical advice and materials such as buckets, jerry cans, cement and water pipes
- Help establish and repair water supply and drainage systems
- Educate people on the importance of sanitation and water conservation

### What people say the Government should do

- Provide materials and technicians to advise people on building their own water supply systems
- Aim to provide piped water for everyone
- Repair cracked water pipes and drainage, and improve services
- Pass regulations for the control of health and hygiene

# Infrastructure

## Government Plans over the next five years

- Rehabilitate and expand the water supply in Dili and in other district towns, and collect water charges
- Upgrade solid waste and wastewater collection, treatment and disposal in Dili and in other district towns
- Implement community water supply and sanitation programs in rural areas
- Implement emergency response activities in water supply and sanitation for victims of floods, landslides, and natural disasters
- Strengthen the capacity of staff and communities
- Formulate and adopt relevant policies, laws and regulations

## How do we measure progress? The indicators

- Access to clean water in urban, overcrowded and rural areas (percent of people with access)
- Access to safe sanitation in urban, overcrowded and rural areas (percent of people with access)
- Number of hours of water supply per day in urban and rural areas
- Average quantity of water consumed in urban and rural areas (litres per capita per day)
- Proportion of revenue collected from water charges in urban areas
- Decrease in the incidence of water borne diseases (e.g. diarrhea) and malaria

## HOUSING AND URBAN PLANNING

### Our Goals

- Adequately equipped public buildings and housing for everyone especially the poor and vulnerable
- Well planned and environmental friendly cities with parks and recreation facilities

### Challenges we face

- Lack of urban planning, building standards and regulations on safety and the environment
- Poor quality housing everywhere
- Destroyed public buildings and housing
- Housing shortage in urban areas
- Lack of financial assistance for widows and the poor to build their houses

### What people say they can do

- We can help each other build our own houses using traditional methods and locally available materials
- We can build temporary houses until the Government provides housing for the poor and vulnerable

### What people say Civil Society can do

- Assist widows to build their houses
- Assist the community to cooperate in house-building
- Supply materials to people

# Infrastructure

## What people say the Government should do

- Provide housing for the poor
- Provide housing materials, such as galvanised sheets and wood
- Provide suitable land for housing
- Government should have a plan to complete building houses in the next five years rather than wait for 2020

## Government Plans over the next five years

- Design and implement urban planning in Dili and other district towns
- Reduce overcrowding in Dili
- Formulate housing policy and regulations
- Draft an Urban Planning Act and draw up regulations on building standards
- Renovate public buildings and construct new buildings
- Provide public education and training for government officials at national, district, sub-district and suco levels, on planning principles and construction techniques

## How do we measure progress? The indicators

- Improved land use in urban areas with public parks and recreation areas
- Increase in usable space in public buildings (floor area in square meters)
- Increase in availability of housing in urban areas (square meters per person)
- Improved quality of housing in urban areas
- Improved housing in rural areas



Photo by: F. Lisnawati

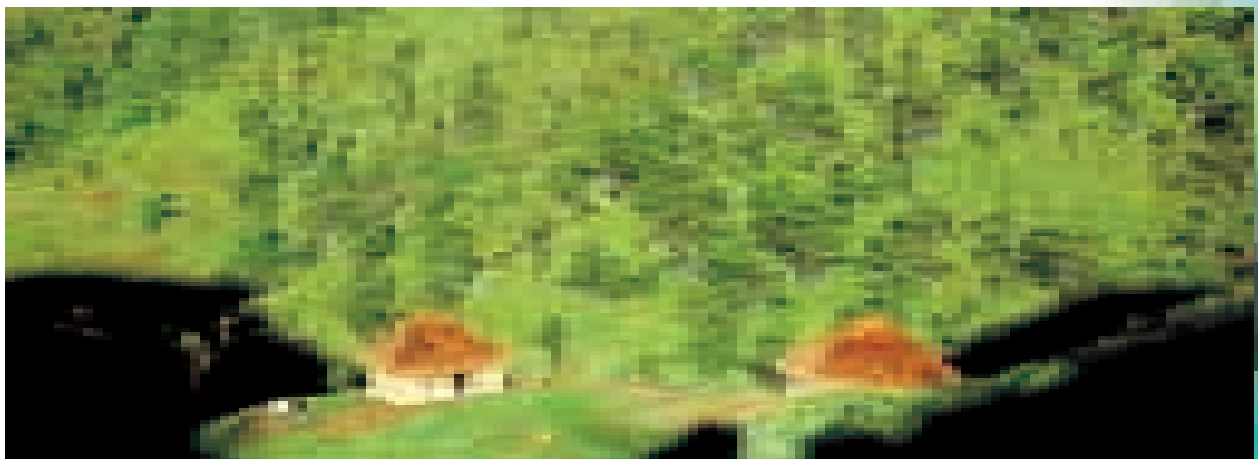


Photo by: D. Davis

# ELECTRICITY

# Infrastructure

## Our Goals

- National self-reliance in power generation
- Continuous power supply to the whole country
- Self sustainable power sector
- Private sector involvement in the provision of electricity

## Challenges we face

- High and unsustainable subsidies to power consumers
- Poor reliability of service
- Lack of resources to improve the power infrastructure
- Inadequate capacity to plan, construct, operate and maintain power facilities and services
- No framework to promote private sector involvement in the power sector

## What people say they can do

- We can use candlenuts, candles and kerosene lamps

## What people say Civil Society can do

- Supply low priced kerosene
- Private sector can provide generators and assist in installing electricity

## What people say the Government should do

- Provide electricity to all sucos and aldeias
- Pass regulations for the control of health and hygiene

## Government Plans over the next five years

- Develop an equitable power tariff structure, and improve the collection of electricity charges
- Formulate a power sector development plan
- Prepare and adopt power sector legislation
- Strengthen power sector institutions
- Create an enabling environment for private investment in the power sector

## How do we measure progress? The indicators?

- Increase (%) in number of households with access to electricity in urban and rural areas
- Average number of hours per day of electricity supplied in urban and rural areas
- Number of sucos and aldeias with access to electricity
- Percentage of potential revenue collected in user fees
- New investments and installed capacity in power generation
- Average daily consumption of electricity

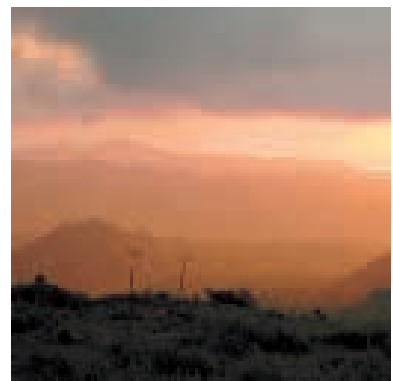


Photo by: D. Davis

# Infrastructure

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

### Our Goals

- Sealed roads and bridges for the whole country to connect all existing aldeias
- Maintain existing roads as a priority

### Challenges we face

- Difficulties with roads in the wet season
- High road maintenance cost
- Lack of financial resources and technical assistance
- Shortage of qualified staff
- Lack of legislation and regulations defining access to land, road reserves and drainage easements

### What people say they can do

- We can clear, repair and maintain small roads for use during the dry season
- We can clean and maintain roads and bridges and use stone and wood to repair them
- We can share our local knowledge for the development of a road system suited to our conditions

### What people say Civil Society can do

- Form community groups to repair and maintain roads and bridges
- Supply vehicles to carry sand, cement and stone
- Assist in preparing gabions and provide road graders

### What people say the Government should do

- Provide machinery and financial assistance for communities to repair or build roads
- Prioritise road works in densely populated areas

### Government Plans over the next five years

- Maintain 60% of the 5,160 km of core network including district and urban roads
- Maintain small bridges
- Complete construction of the Casa and Natabora bridges

### How do we measure progress? The indicators?

- Length (km) of road pavement resurfaced
- Reduction in time taken (in minutes) to travel on core and district roads
- Number and length (km) of small roads maintained by communities



Photo by: OCPI

# TRANSPORT

## Our Goals

- Adequate transport system within the country, including Oecussi and Atauro
- Transport system to facilitate emergency requirements
- Availability of adequate public transport for people and students

## Challenges we face

- Poor transport system for farmers
- No transport during the wet season to many areas
- Inadequate traffic regulations and control
- Poorly trained drivers and lack of road courtesy
- Reliance on a foreign company for port operations
- High air travel cost

## What people say they can do

- We can walk
- We can take a taxi or a bus if we can afford to pay the fare

## What people say Civil Society can do

- Provide transport to enable farmers to take goods to the markets
- Improve transport system

## What people say the Government should do

- Ensure an efficient transport system is in place
- Provide transport to the markets
- Provide transport to take children to school
- Provide transport for people who are producing salt
- Provide transport to women's organizations

## Government Plans over the next five years

- Complete vehicle registration
- Organise and improve public passenger terminals in Dili
- Assess the need for an urban passenger company in Dili
- Introduce laws, regulations and licensing for the private commercial transport of passengers and goods
- Develop basic laws on civil aviation, and ratify international conventions on civil aviation
- Define East Timor's Flight Information Area, to protect the sovereignty of the country's air space
- Develop a Maritime Code and a Maritime Administration
- Maintain and expand port operations in Dili and develop additional ports of Oecussi and Suai

## How do we measure progress? The indicators?

- Access to bus services on district roads in rural areas
- Frequency of service (number of trips per day)
- Average time taken to travel from sucos to postos and district towns
- Average cost of transporting passengers and goods from sucos to the nearest markets (per passenger and per 20 kg. of goods)
- Revenues from vehicle licenses and other road user charges
- Improvements in port operations, including average time taken to unload, clear and deliver cargo

# COMMUNICATION

## Our Goals

- Modern systems nationally and internationally
- Better communication facilities for remote areas
- Restored telecommunications and postal services

## Challenges we face

- Destruction of all communication facilities
- Minimal restoration of communications to date
- Inadequate availability of radios, TVs and electricity
- Rugged topography making the establishment and operation of telecommunication infrastructure difficult and expensive
- Lack of human resources

## What people say they can do

- We can seek to access communications
- We can pass information from house to house
- We can set up community centres for sharing and exchanging information between ourselves and other districts.

## What people say Civil Society can do

- Help restore telecommunications in the districts
- Set up electronic equipment to facilitate information flow
- Use TV and radio for education and teaching
- Educate people on how to use new information

## What people say the Government should do

- Repair telephone lines and install telephones in sub-districts
- Help build telecommunication system
- Make sure every village has access to the radio
- Provide electricity to enable people to use radio and TV

## Government Plans over the next five years

- Complete procedures for private investors to provide telecommunications infrastructure in the country
- Strengthen staff capacities
- Formulate legislation and regulations governing the sector

## How do we measure progress? The indicators?

- Number of telephones per 10,000 people
- Number of radios per 10,000 people
- Number of TV's per 10,000 people
- Number of computers per 10,000 people
- Increase in number of internet connections
- Revenue/royalties from telecommunications franchise
- Number of educational programs/courses conducted on radio and TV
- Number of people participating in/taking the courses



# *Our Vision for helping the poor*

**We want to live in a healthy, prosperous society free from ignorance, with adequate food, shelter, clothing and security, balanced with fair income distribution.**

# Help the poor

## Our Goals

- Help vulnerable groups in rural areas
- Enough food for everyone all the time
- Everyone has a “good life”
- Integrated rural development
- Poverty reduction and eradication
- Caring of families of war victims, including widows, disabled and the poor who gave everything for East Timor’s independence
- Empowerment of the poor

## Challenges we face

- Insufficient food
- Lack of money and motivation
- Illiteracy and lack of education
- Inadequate access to schools and health facilities
- Inability to meet costs for medical treatment and education especially for girls
- Lack of income earning opportunities
- Subsistence economy
- Inadequate assistance for orphans, widows and victims of the war
- Lack of resources and housing for orphans, widows, elderly and the disabled (including the blind and deaf)



Photo by: F. Lisnawati

## What people say they can do

- We can collect money to help the poor
- We can listen to the voices of the poor
- We can try to cope with our difficult situation
- We can send orphans to school
- We can remember and help those who are less fortunate
- We can provide food for the poor with the food we produce, such as potatoes, maize and cassava, as well as clothing and agricultural tools
- We can provide food and money for old people, widows, disabled and victims of the war and violence

## What people say Civil Society can do

- Help the poor and lobby the government to look after the poor
- Implement projects to train and help the poor
- Lobby NGOs, Church and private sector to provide food and clothing for the poor, as well as kitchen utensils
- Support agriculture and improve food output
- NGOs, Church and private sector to look after the orphans and children of the poor who cannot go to school
- Run education programs especially for the blind and the deaf using appropriate mediums
- Provide courses in computing and carpentry for war veterans

# Help the poor

## What people say the Government should do

## Government Plans over the next five years

- Assist the poor, orphans, widows, and victims of war and disasters by providing food, housing, social welfare and credit
- Build orphanages for street children and send them to school
- Provide scholarships for orphans
- Set up schools for the disabled
- Provide support to veterans
- Provide ambulance services to district towns to serve the poor and vulnerable
- Create employment through public works, eg. road building
- Set up cooperatives for those who do not have food
- Collect data and monitor poverty levels in the country

- Promote economic growth to reduce poverty
- Encourage private investors to create jobs
- Support the agriculture sector to improve food production and incomes
- Support job creation through village enterprises by arranging training and support services including micro-credit
- Improve access to social services including primary education and basic health care
- Improve delivery of economic services including appropriate technologies, training, credit and marketing
- Improve security including food security
- Help the vulnerable including orphans, widows, the disabled and victims of the war/violence and disasters
- Empower the poor through popular participation, civic education and community mobilization
- Analyze, utilize and disseminate data on poverty
- Promote cooperation and partnerships between government, civil society, Church, and the private sector in poverty reduction and economic development

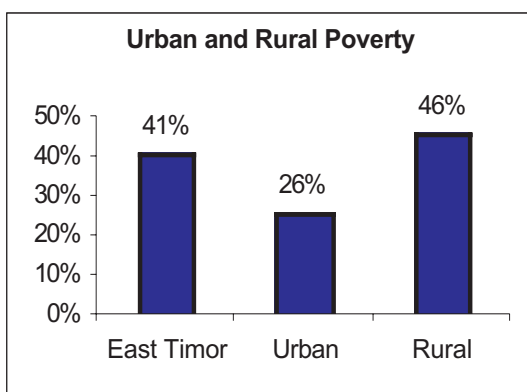
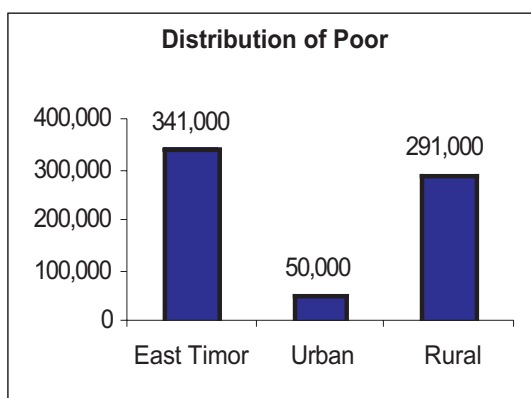


Photo by: D. Davis

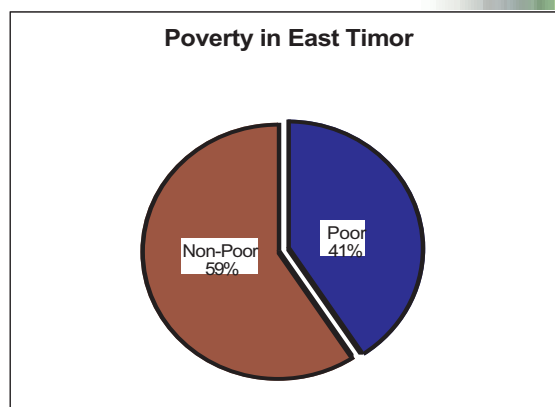
# Help the poor

## How do we measure progress?

### The indicators



- % decrease of people below the absolute poverty line of US\$0.55 per person per day
- Reduction in poverty gap (the amount of money required to bring gross expenditure of the poor to the absolute poverty line)
- Number of vulnerable people eg. orphans, widows, disabled and victims of war/violence assisted
- Average amount of assistance provided in US\$ per person per month
- Number of new jobs created in agriculture, in rural areas (other than agriculture) and in urban areas
- Average wage rates for skilled and unskilled labor in rural and urban areas
- Improvement in primary school participation (net enrollment) rate of children from poor families
- % Increase in immunization coverage for children from poor families
- Improved food security and reduced incidence of social unrest and disasters
- Increased participation of the poor in community and local organizations and in economic and social initiatives





# *Our Vision for for empowering women & helping youth*

## **EMPOWERING WOMEN**

We all want women to be educated and healthy.

We want women to be economically, socially and politically empowered and have equal status to men in our society.

## **HELPING YOUTH**

We want young people, our future leaders, to be well educated and responsible, contributing to the welfare of our society.

# EMPOWERING WOMEN

## Our Goals

- Respect women's rights
- Healthy and educated women
- Active female participation in the social, economic and political areas of society
- Equal employment conditions for men and women including wage rates
- Zero tolerance on domestic and other forms of violence against women
- Employment opportunities for widows to ensure financial independence
- Gender disparities in schooling and education reduced and eliminated

## Challenges we face

- High illiteracy rate among women
- Little or no opportunities for women, including educated women and former resistance members, to earn income
- Unavailability of jobs, high unemployment and low wage rates for women
- Women wage rates lower than men
- Most women don't work outside the household
- Many men don't appreciate and respect women
- High incidence of domestic violence against women
- Large number of women and girls are discriminated against in and outside the home

## What people say they can do

- We can build the capacity of women through training and one-to-one help so they can work together to obtain credit and earn money
- We can work every day making tais using traditional methods
- Men should respect their wives and other women
- We can send our daughters to school and pay the school fees

## What people say Civil Society can do

- Generate employment and income for women through projects eg. tais weaving
- Provide training, equipment and materials for other income earning activities
- Organize women to work in groups to generate income
- Highlight the evils of domestic and sexual violence
- Assist with sex education in schools especially for youth
- Assist teachers to organize intensive courses for girls in livelihood skills



Photo by: F.Lisnawati

# Empower

## What people say the Government should do

- Enforce laws against domestic violence
- Provide support to women who want to form self-employment groups
- Introduce specialised courses and other activities that provide support to allow women to set up their own businesses
- Care for women in poverty
- Run civic education and reconciliation programs for people to respect women and women's rights
- Support income-earning projects for women, including those organised by NGOs eg. OMT projects

## Government Plans over the next five years

- Draft and pass laws outlawing discrimination against women in the economic, social and political arenas (as provided in the Constitution)
- Enforce laws against discrimination and domestic violence against women
- Introduce a law against harassment of women in the work place
- Organise literacy programs focusing on women
- Provide civic education programs emphasising the important role of women in our society
- Develop policies favoring the employment of women
- Develop a program (including incentives to employers) to create an enabling environment for employing women in remunerative jobs
- Provide child care (day care) centres for working mothers

- Implement professional training programs for women in areas such as management, business development and computing
- Develop training programs for women on economic activities appropriate to their circumstances (such as on raw materials availability and markets)
- Create programs to establish and strengthen women's groups and cooperatives including those in business
- Introduce programs to help and protect female victims of domestic and other violence

## How do we measure progress? The indicators

- Increase in the employment rate for women (female employment rate)
- Number of women in professional/managerial positions in government, private sector and civil society
- Number of elected female representatives
- Reduction in the gender gap in school participation and completion rates
- Reduction in the wage gap between women and men
- Number of women's groups formed
- Reduction in number of cases of abuse and violence against women
- Number of female victims helped



Photo by: F.Lisnawati

# EMPOWERING YOUTH



Photo by: F Lisnawati

## Our Goals

- Completion of schooling or vocational training by all young people
- Participation of majority of young people in sports, music and other cultural events
- Independent and responsible youth

## Challenges we face

- Youth represent a significant proportion of the current population with high expectations for the future
- A large proportion of youth have little or no employment skills because of their contribution to the struggle for independence
- High school drop out rates
- Youth not focused on constructive activities nor always responsible
- Youth dependent on parents and relatives for food shelter and other expenses
- Criminal activities and undesirable behavior among youth

## What people say they can do

- We can instill good values and responsibility in youth
- We can provide moral and material support to youth

## What people say Civil Society can do

- Provide training for youth
- Organise youth to teach the young and the old eg. literacy classes
- Create jobs
- Church can guide youth to serve the community
- Organise sports, social and cultural activities for youth

## What people say the Government should do

- Assist youth to complete secondary and tertiary education
- Create jobs
- Give money to youth to help them survive
- Provide vocational training and career opportunities

## Government Plans over the next five years

- Reduce school drop-out rates and improve school completion rates among young people
- Implement youth sector development programmes
- Develop projects to train unskilled youth

## How do we measure progress? The indicators

- Reduction in school drop-out rate
- Increase in school completion rates
- Number of sports, music and other cultural activities for youth
- Number of youth (out of school) that have been trained
- Increase in youth employment rate
- Reduction in youth crime



# *Our Vision for Peace & Reconciliation*

We want to live without hate and fear, embracing peaceful and democratic principles everywhere in East Timor.

## **Our Goals**

- Long term peace, security and stability
- Living in inner peace and tranquility
- Peace and reconciliation in the household and no more domestic violence
- Reconciliation among all in our sucos and aldeias
- No more acts of revenge/retribution and violence
- No beatings, killings and fear from threats by others
- Acceptance of all East Timorese to work for our country

## **Challenges we face**

- Widespread distrust of each other after a legacy of more than two decades of occupation
- A culture of violence and retribution fostered during the past 25 years
- People don't accept, respect or listen to one another
- People are still traumatised because of the war
- We often don't want to accept former enemies and at times refuse reconciliation causing some disunity in our country
- Weak internal security machinery and justice system is slow and costly
- Continuing domestic violence against women, with men practicing polygamy

*Photo by: F Lisnauati*

# Peace

## What people say they can do

- We can do our best to promote reconciliation and ensure calm, peace and unity in our community
- We can reconcile our differences, forgive one another and live in peace without violence. Reconciliation starts in the home.
- We can listen to and respect one another

## What people say Civil Society can do

- Promote the need and means of reconciliation through information, education and training
- Implement projects promoting reconciliation, non-violence, mutual respect, peace and unity
- Assist the government to encourage people staying with relatives in Dili to return to their original place

## What people say the Government should do

- Establish justice and penalties to stop violence
- Create conditions for people to live in peace and ensure that reconciliation begins in aldeias and sucos
- Run programs on peace and reconciliation to change people's ways of thinking
- Run reconciliation programs for people to respect women and their rights

## Government Plans over the next five years

- Promote reconciliation activities with the support of the Reception, Truth, and Reconciliation Commission, Church and civil society
- Strengthen civil security forces including the police, immigration/frontier service and rapid response units
- Improve access to justice for all, especially for female victims of violence and the poor
- Enforce penalties for violence and crimes, especially against women

## How do we measure progress? The indicators

- Number of families returning to their original places from abroad (including West Timor) and from urban centres and other areas in East Timor
- Reduction in cases of violence and retribution
- Reduction in cases of violence against women
- Reduction in cases of polygamy
- Turnaround time on resolution of cases of violence and retribution



Photo by: F Lisnawati



# *Our Vision for Cooperation between people*

**We want to be united and working together in the communities, helping each other and building a strong unified country.**

## **Our Goals**

- National unity
- Collaboration within and between communities in developing the nation
- Respect for elders and parents, government and the governed
- Uphold family values and civic responsibilities
- Respect for minorities

## **Challenges we face**

- Lack of communication and unity among people
- Inadequate or deficient channels of cooperation among communities
- Mistrust among people
- No respect for each other. Many youth have no respect for their parents and leaders
- Individualism resulting in a greedy and self-gratifying society not conducive to community solidarity and national unity

*Photo by: F Lisnawati*

# Cooperation

## What people say they can do

- We can maintain unity and peace and create an atmosphere of solidarity promoting our cultural values
- We can continue to help each other in difficult times and listen to each other
- We can work together to provide food and drink for widows and orphans
- We can help parents teach their children moral values and encourage couples to live together peacefully and harmoniously
- We can create good conditions in the suco and facilitate meetings between groups

## What people say Civil Society can do

- Consult people and take their aspirations to government
- Work together with government to care for people especially the poor
- Promote peace within families, among couples, youth and others through education campaigns
- Church can provide moral education
- Media, Church, schools and women's organisations can organise campaigns on domestic violence and on moral issues

## What people say the Government should do

- Rebuild community organisations to provide social services
- Help the community and listen to civil society
- Take measures to reduce domestic violence
- Organise moral and cultural education programs for communities and families including youth

## Government Plans over the next five years

- Work with NGOs to strengthen civic education programs, including political participation
- Pilot community management of schools and health clinics
- Extend community and village water and sanitation systems
- Decentralise and empower communities to manage own affairs. Expand the organisation of communities to implement community infrastructure and other projects
- Promote cooperatives and savings schemes
- Encourage formation of community self-help and mutual-help groups including women's groups, water-user associations and community forestry groups

## How do we measure progress? The indicators

- Number of traditional, community organisations and associations set up and projects implemented
- Number of civic and cultural education programs implemented and number of attendants
- Number of civic and moral education courses introduced in schools and number of participating students
- Number of cooperatives and savings schemes created
- Number of youth participating in civic, cultural and moral education programs

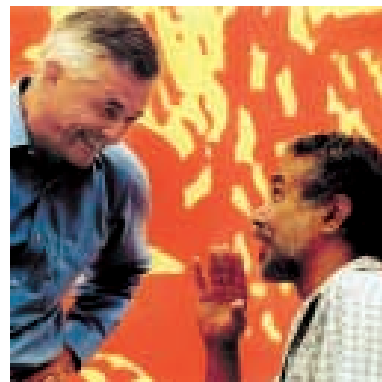


Photo by: F Lisnauati



# Our Vision for Democracy & Good Governance

We want East Timor to be a democratic country in every respect where individual freedoms and responsibilities are upheld, and where economic, cultural, social and political rights are protected. We want a nation justly applying the *Rule of the Law*, and managing the economy and finances efficiently and transparently, where the government, private sector, civil society and community leaders are fully responsible and accountable to the people.

## Our Goals

- Enjoyment of human, economic, cultural, social and political rights by everyone
- Respect and enforcement of property rights and land ownership
- No corruption (KKN) and nepotism
- No discrimination, in any form and manner
- Stable and democratic nation

*Photo by: F. Lisnavati*

## Challenges we face

- Little tolerance for differing opinions
- Nepotism and corruption (KKN)
- Non-enforcement of laws and land title uncertainty
- Inadequate consultation and information dissemination
- Dependency on government
- Pockets of instability
- Un-coordinated government policy on imports undercutting national production
- Tendency for top-down decision making

# Democracy

## What people say they can do

- We can respect each other's rights
- We can resolve land disputes by dialogue
- We can teach democracy to those who do not yet understand it
- We can monitor whether or not democracy exists
- We can maintain unity and peace
- We can look after government property

## What people say Civil Society can do

- Promote human rights and encourage democracy
- Make people aware of land and property law and lease registration
- Work together with government to implement the National Development Plan
- Monitor the activities of government (including the civil service) politicians and private sector, and inform the people of their economic, social and environmental impact

## What people say the Government should do

- Guarantee people's rights
- Introduce civic education and democracy courses in school
- Don't oppress the people
- Resolve land ownership and tenancy issues
- Prevent corruption and not follow the old system
- Listen to people's aspirations and implement the plans of the people
- Keep promises made to people

## Government Plans over the next five years

- Define and disseminate the rights and obligations of citizens and civil servants
- Draft the legal framework and the laws for the nation
- Develop the necessary legal capacity
- Set up an "Ombudsman" office to inform about rights, defend citizens from abuse of power by Government
- Establish a Public Defender's Office to assist the public
- Promote a free press and media
- Disseminate information on activities of Parliament, functions of Ministries and citizens' rights to public services and how to access them

## How do we measure progress? The indicators

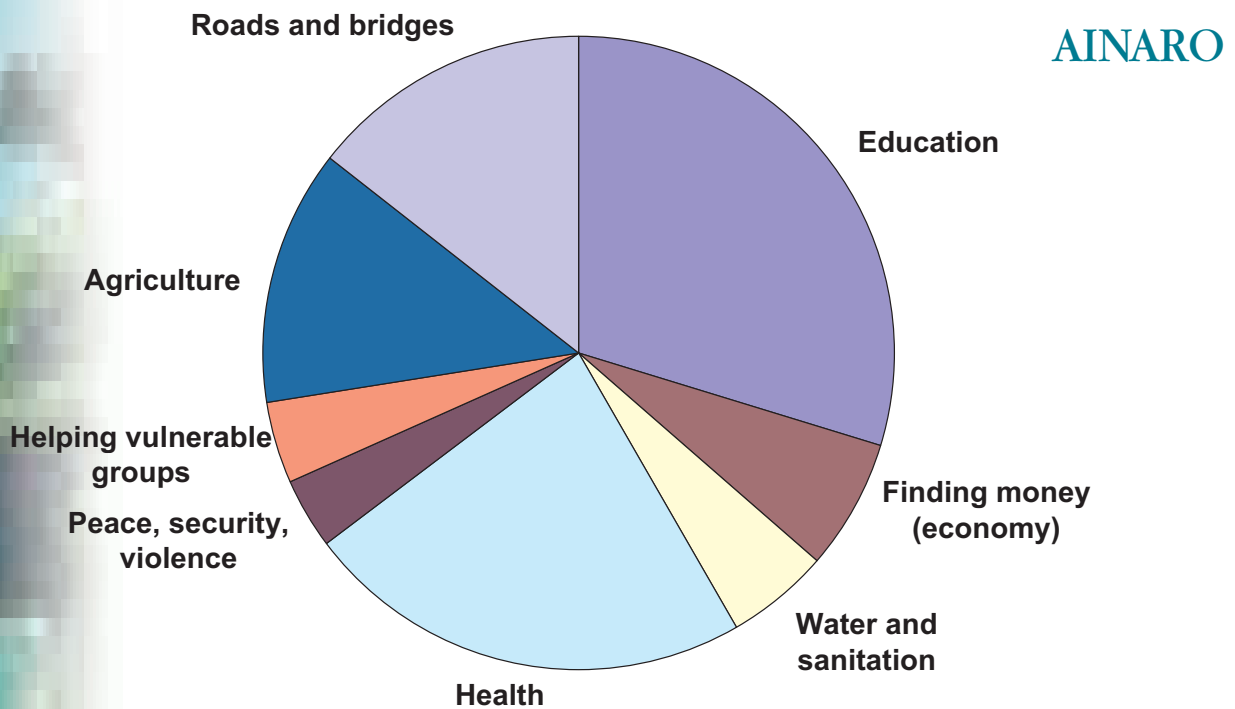
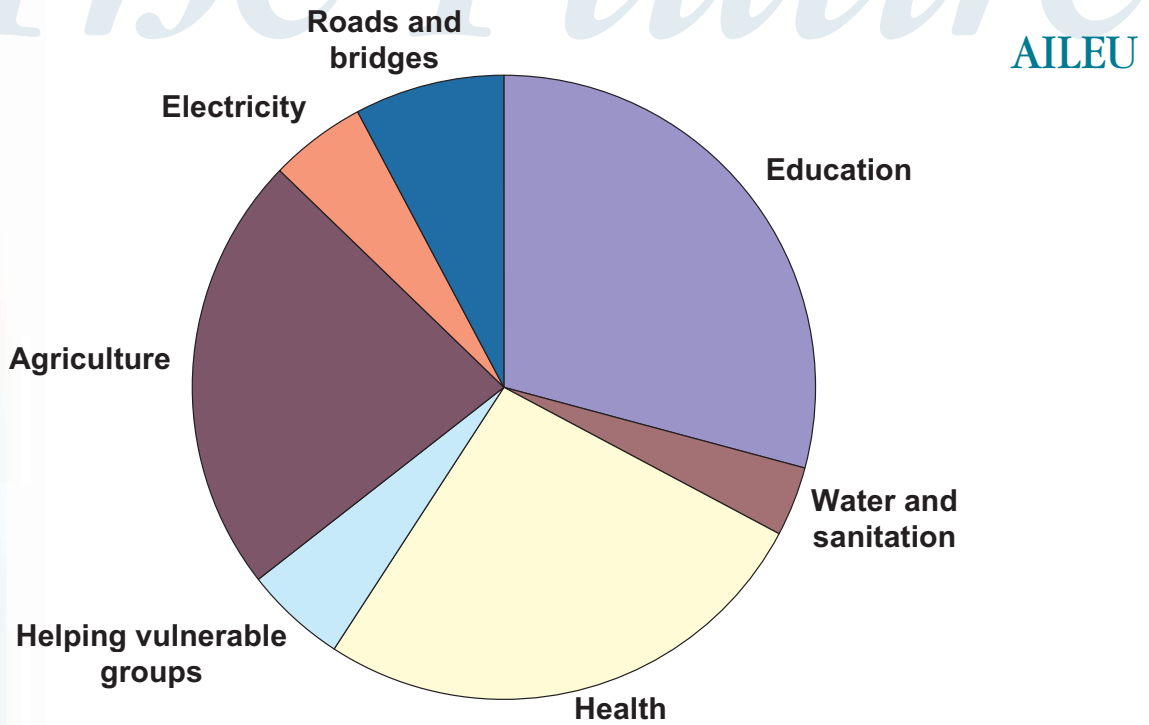
- Number of information programs on rights and responsibilities of civil servants and number in attendance
- Number of cases brought to the attention of the "Ombudsman" and numbers resolved
- Number of people assisted by the Public Defender's Office
- Number of information programs on activities of Parliament and Ministries, and the number in attendance
- Number of corruption and nepotism cases reported and prosecuted
- Numbers of the public meetings to listen to people's complaints and aspirations



Photo by: F.Lisnawati

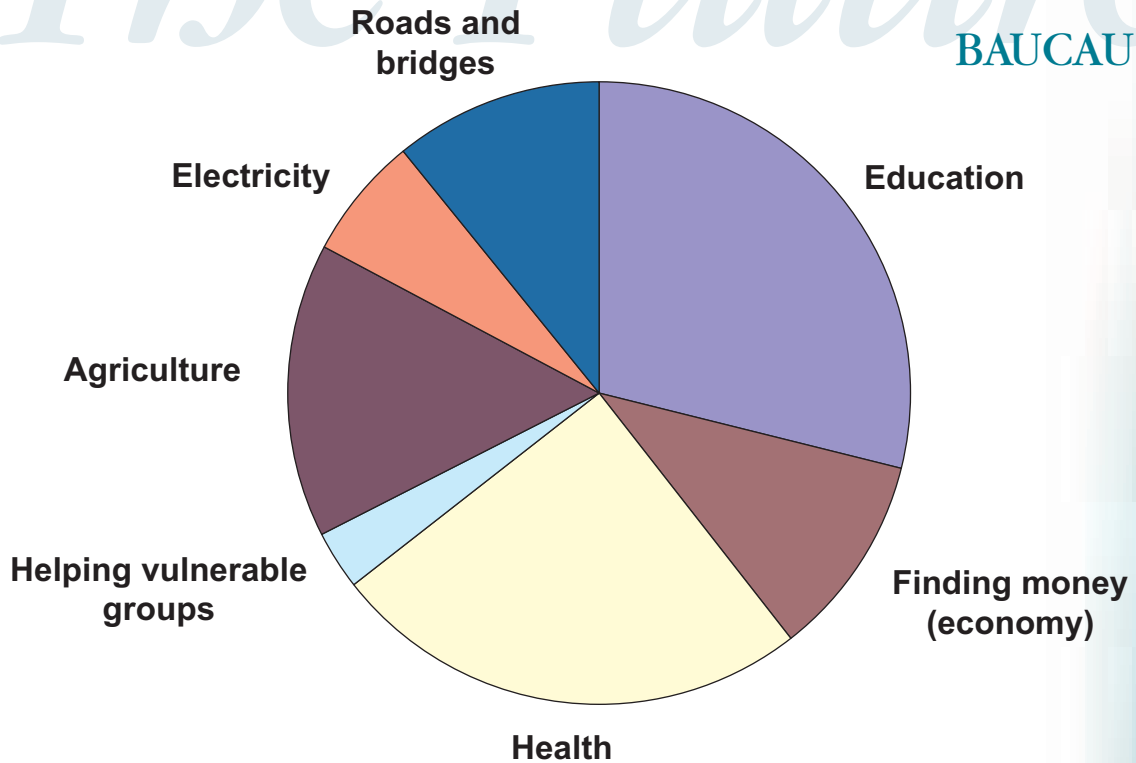
# What each district said

The following charts show what our most important priorities are in each district

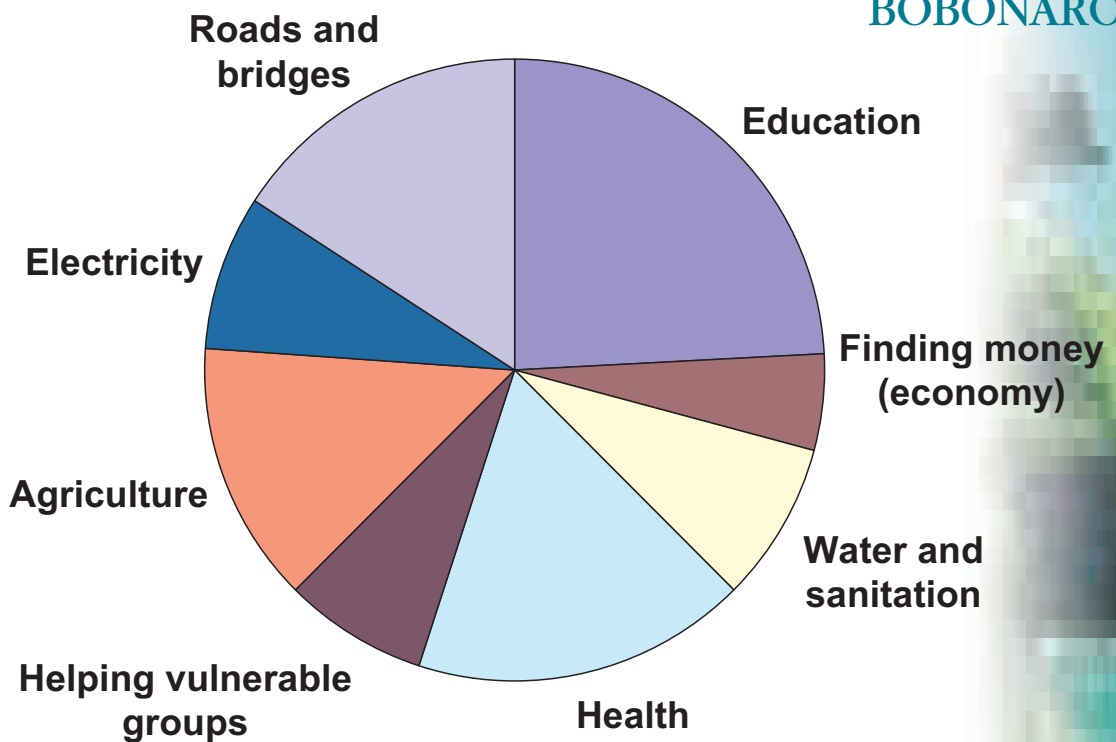


# The Future

BAUCAU

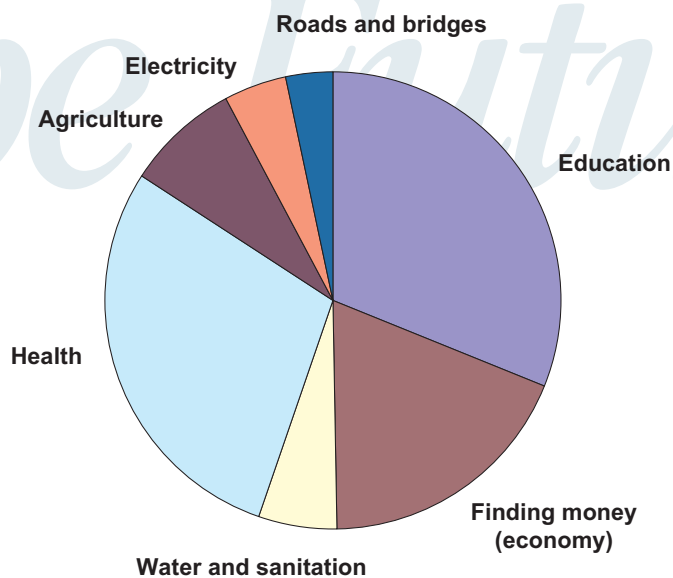


BOBONARO

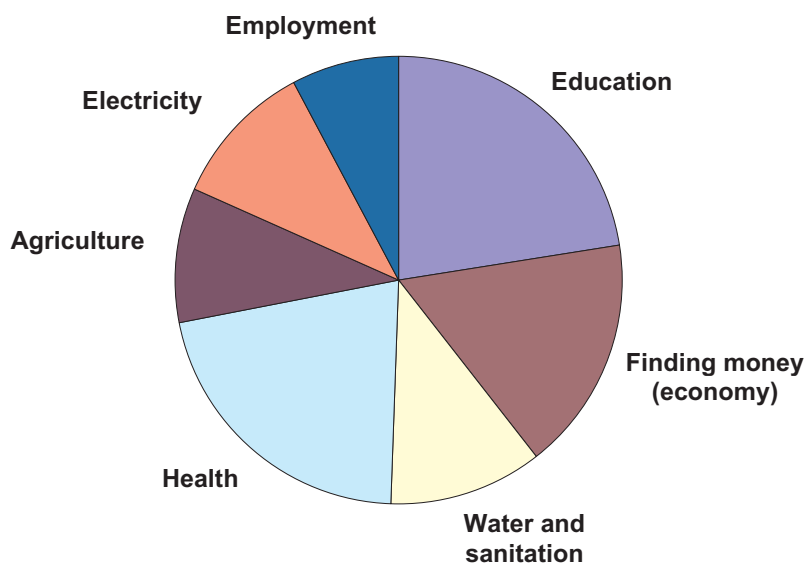


# The Future

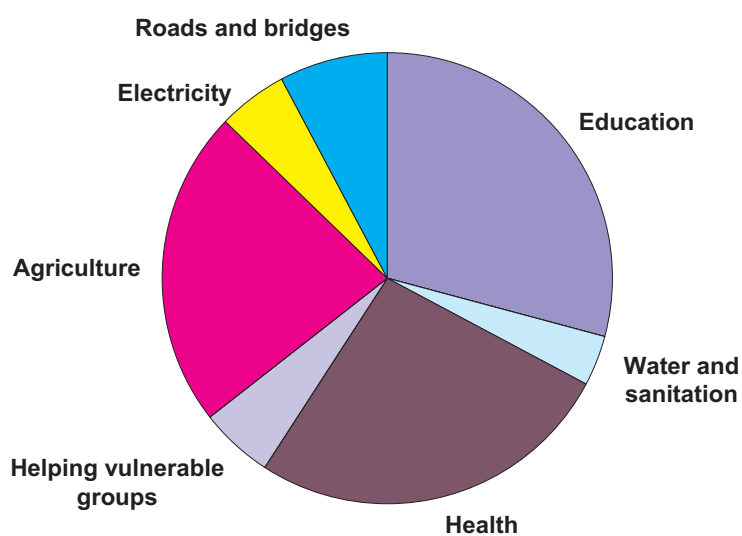
COVA LIMA



DILI

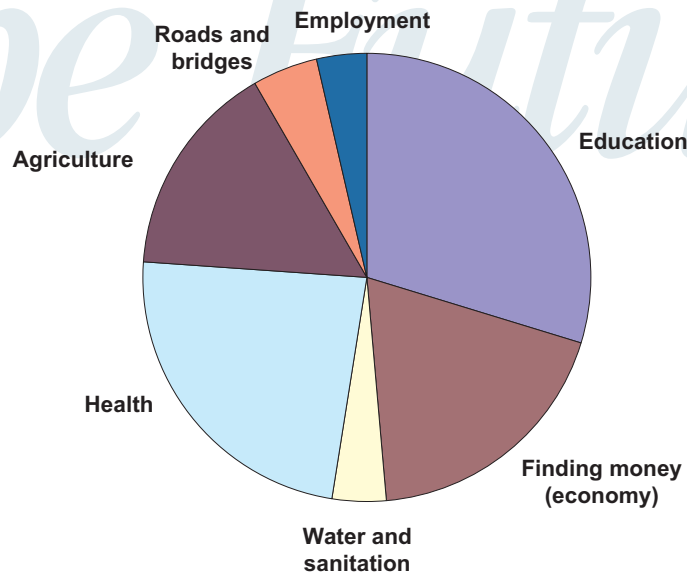


ERMERA

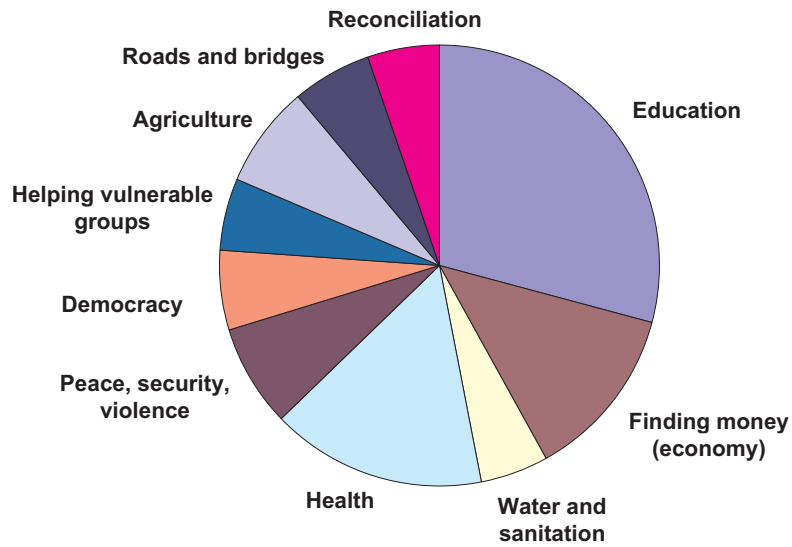


# The Future

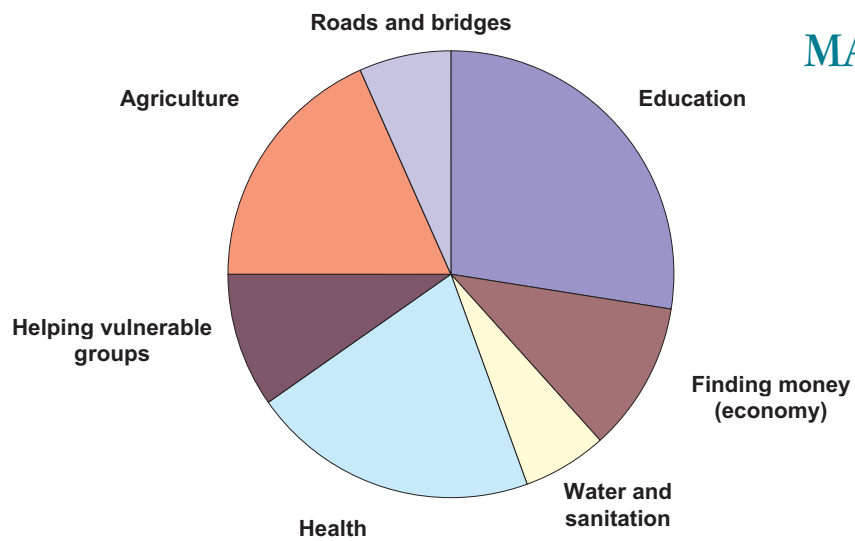
LAUTEM



LIQUICA

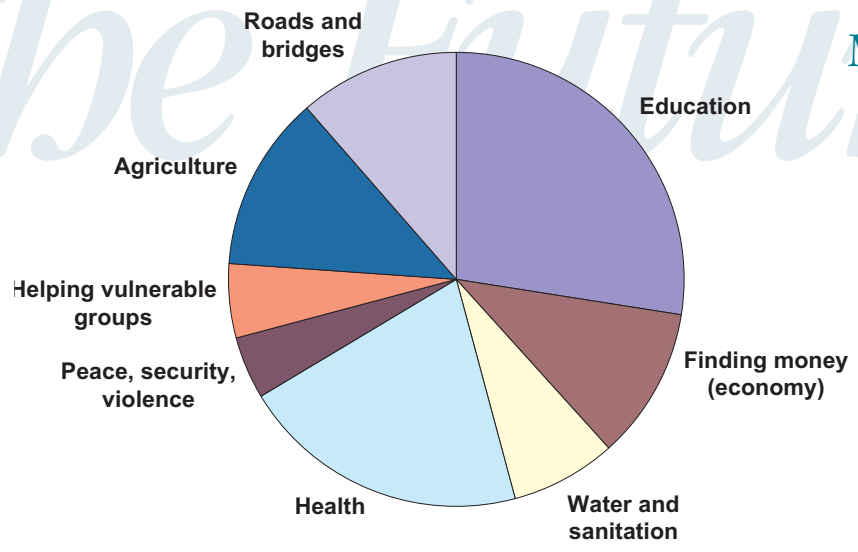


MANATUTO

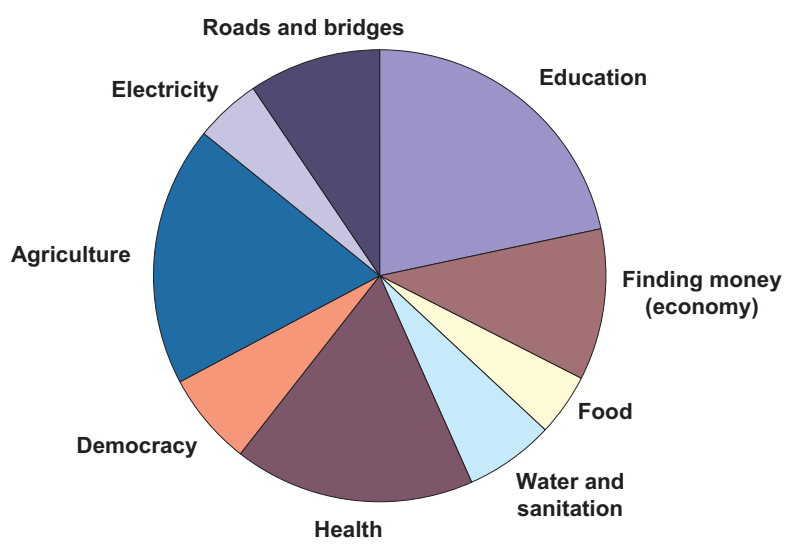


# The Future

MANUFAHI



OECUSSI



VIQUEQUE

