



IV CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

“Goodbye Conflict,
Welcome Development”

AMP Government Snapshot (2007-2012)



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Introduction

The IV Constitutional Government came to office on 8 August 2007 and completed a five-year mandate given by the Timorese People. The achievements of this Government were the result of the collaborative efforts of five parties, united in the **Alliance of the Parliamentary Majority**, which was in itself an important success and a display of the democratic maturity of the young State of Timor-Leste.

The government was composed of individuals with different political and professional backgrounds, who assumed the commitment to transform Timor-Leste into a stable, secure and united society that looked to the future. This reflected the results of the 2007 parliamentary elections in which the Timorese expressed their desire for change and for a project of political reform.

As Prime Minister, I am particularly pleased to know that we have not let our people down. After five years of AMP governance we have fulfilled the primary desires of the Timorese people, which is to live in peace, free from political persecution, free from insecurity and free from threats to human rights, along with the recognition of sacrifice. The people of Timor-Leste now live in peace and have been building the State, together with the bodies of sovereignty and civil society, in accordance with the democratic principles set out in the Constitution.

And while we can now promote our motto “**Goodbye Conflict, Welcome Development**” at international level, when we came to office, back in 2007, the atmosphere in the country was one of great instability and insecurity. It was, in particular, an environment of distrust by the Timorese and the international community in the agencies of the State agencies and in the leadership of the country.

At that time our independent nation was only five years old and, as such, was young and, as a consequence, fragile. In addition, our independence was gained in a context of risk to national stability. By this I mean a context with the consequences of the struggle against foreign occupation, which was so traumatic for our people, along with our economic and social circumstances: poor, a lack of basic infrastructure, limited human resources, a lack of public administration, extreme dependence on imports for basic needs and the political inexperience of governing in a democracy.

The I, II and III Governments can be credited with having started to build our democratic institutions and of having developed some of the key areas of the country. Still, with only five years of governance, it follows that many important needs were yet to be tackled, including some that were essential to national development.

The IV Constitutional Government had to address this gap and restore internal security and stability which had been seriously undermined by the crisis of 2006.

When we came to office we had:

- Around 150,000 internally displaced people living in makeshift camps. The International Community estimated that it would take at least a decade to solve this humanitarian emergency given the experiences in other countries. **In only two years we managed to close every IDP camp and to reintegrate over 10,000 families in their communities.**
- A group of former F-FDTL soldiers (one third of the military), frustrated with the decisions by the State and with having their petitions unanswered, were at the fringes of society. **We ended this dispute with dignity and reintegrated the former soldiers in to their civilian lives.**
- There was an unacceptable situation of distrust, and a refusal to cooperate, between the two key institutions for national security and stability, the PNTL and F-FDTL. **We reformed the sector of defence and security and now our Police Force and our Military are more skilled, professional and coherent, and now working together for the common good.**
- A rebel armed group went so far as to threaten national sovereignty with an attempt on the lives of the President of the Republic and of the Prime Minister. **The rebel group surrendered voluntarily to justice and the subsequent legal proceedings have been completed in full.**
- Our national heroes, the Combatants for National Liberation, were living in situation of extreme poverty and without dignity. **We began a bold program to acknowledge these heroes and provide support to address their suffering.**
- We have continued to pay homage to the Combatants for National Liberation and we have started building monuments and memorial cemeteries for these heroes. On 20 August 2011 we held the **Demobilisation Ceremony for the Combatants for National Liberation.**
- Elderly and disabled people, as well as widows and orphans, who had sacrificed so much so that Timor-Leste could be free were also living in poverty without social protection by the State. **We have introduced social justice measures, including pensions to these and other vulnerable groups including women and children, so that those that contributed to the struggle and that continue to contribute to our stability and development are supported.**

As a result of these initiatives, which have a direct impact on the lives of the people, we are now experiencing the participation and confidence of the entire Timorese People in conflict solving and the consolidation of national unity and stability.

And because of this we were able to implement our reform agenda. Among many important measures, the IV Constitutional Government:

- Began reform of State administration to build a more professional, competent and non-partisan public sector, able to work with any Government.
- Promoted transparency and good governance through the creation of the Civil Service Commission, the Anti-Corruption Commission and the strengthening of the Office of the Inspector General.
- Reformed public finance management, with greater decentralisation, and providing improved efficiency and better service delivery to the people.
- Launched the Timor-Leste Transparency Model, including the Budget Transparency Portal, the eProcurement Portal, the Aid Transparency Portal and the Government Results Portal, in order to bring public services closer to the population and to enable greater participation, the monitoring of public expenses and the aid provided by Donors and NGOs, improve the State procurement processes and increase the rate of financial execution.
- Established the Chamber of Accounts for the future Higher Administrative, Tax and Audit Court.
- Reformed the Taxation System, with attractive rates for national and foreign investors, to offer investment potential across all development sectors.
- Achieved excellent budget execution rates, which have increased extraordinarily since 2007. Budget execution in the category of capital development increased by 3,413% from 2006/7 to 2011 with a budget execution rate of 89% in 2009, 91% in 2010 and 83.8% in 2011.
- Achieved strong economic growth to create jobs not only in the capital but throughout the nation. Timor-Leste withstood the Global Financial Crisis and in 2008 and 2009 recorded some of the highest economic growth rates not just in the region but across the world, despite.
- Started an Integrated Basic Infrastructure Plan to enable the development of the country's productive sectors, which included electricity supply to the entire nation with the support of alternative energy sources, the improvement of telecommunications, the development of ports, airports, roads, bridges and drainage and the securing of drinking water.
- Started the regular supply of electricity through the National Electrical Grid. This is one of the key achievements of this Government and the largest infrastructure program in the nation's history. We have now established a reliable system to produce, transfer and distribute electricity, building the Hera and Betano Power Plants and the power distribution lines across Timor-Leste to enable all Timorese, even those living in the most remote areas, to have access to the electricity they require by late 2012.

- Started reforms in our Private Sector, which was embryonic and small, to promote competence, professional honesty and the technical ability to delivery projects at good value.
- Implemented the Referendum Package, an innovative program to build capacity and decentralise the private sector, particularly in rural areas, with the completion of over 800 infrastructure projects involving around 720 companies
- Started the Decentralised Development Programs I and II, following the Referendum Package, to strengthen the economy in the districts and to encourage the establishment and development of local companies to build and rehabilitate district infrastructure and in doing so create jobs throughout the nation through over 1,100 projects.
- Started the Local Development Program to develop the sucos and villages throughout the nation in regard to their basic needs with small public works to be undertaken according to local plans.
- Started pilot projects for building houses under the MDG-Sucos Program, in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals, to provide decent housing and access to water, sanitation, electricity, health, education and markets.
- Created the Infrastructure Fund for developing multiyear capital projects in an effective, transparent and accountable manner, for large projects that cannot be executed in a single financial year. Over 70 large projects have already commenced in key areas such as agriculture, education, public works, electricity, public buildings and the development of the south coast.
- Created the National Development Agency, establishing a body that can implement, manage, monitor and verify the quality of capital development projects.
- Created the National Procurement Commission to ensure a more effective and efficient procurement system for major infrastructure projects. In 2012 the Commission the international procurement firm Charles Kendall & Partners, began to support the Commission with skilled human resources that will help to make sure that the major projects are of good quality, good value and managed in accordance with the highest standards of transparency, professionalism and integrity.
- Started the development of the south coast of Timor-Leste, to establish a Supply Base, refinery and a pipeline and LNG plant, with the necessary basic infrastructure including a port, airport and roads.
- Invested in structuring projects in the area of agriculture so as to increase production and productivity in this sector, particularly in what concerns rice and maize. We also doubled the production of potatoes and vegetables and we distributed tonnes of seeds and hundreds of tractors by farmers.
- Implemented measures to ensure food security in communities throughout the country included the development of a database on Food Security and through supporting and training farmers.

- Decentralised agricultural services by creating 8 new Regional Centres in the districts.
- Inaugurated irrigation systems in several districts and agricultural irrigation canals in the 13 districts as well as ongoing maintenance of existing irrigation systems.
- Drafted and implemented the National Curriculum for the twelve years of Basic Education and General Secondary Education, in accordance with policies to provide access to education. Through this work we achieved an enrolment rate of 88%. In 2011, 91% of school-aged children were enrolled in basic education, which is a significant improvement from the rate of 67% in 2006.
- Supported and rehabilitated 573 education facilities, including with the distribution of chairs and tables, which represents one third of the existing school facilities. We also created Referral Schools to develop the Kindergarten, Basic Education and Secondary Education System, with five centres currently operational: Baucau, Maliana, Same, Oecussi and Gleno.
- Eradicated illiteracy in the districts of Ataúro, Oecussi, Manatuto, Manufahi, Lautém, Aileu and Viqueque. By September 2012, illiteracy will be eradicated in the districts of Ainaro, Baucau, Bobonaro, Dili, Ermera and Liquiçá.
- Created, in 2011, the Human Capital Development Fund, to develop our human resources in strategic areas such as natural resources, agriculture, tourism, infrastructure, education and health, including the provision of over 2,300 scholarships abroad and over 1,500 scholarships in Timor-Leste.
- Built capacity in justice sector institutions and drafted a series of legislative diplomas essential to the development of the Timor-Leste legal system. The United Nations Report on Human Rights in Timor-Leste indicated that Timor-Leste had made advances in the sector of justice and stated that it has the potential to become a regional and world leader in terms of human rights.
- Achieved the Millennium Development Goals concerning child and under-5 mortality rates.
- Implemented a Haemodialysis Unit and a Cardiac Care Unit in National Hospital Guido Valadares, reflecting the development and expansion of hospital services to meet the requirements of the population and to limit the costs of medical treatment abroad.
- Built the mortuary house in National Hospital Guido Valadares and rehabilitated 4 hospital units.
- Rehabilitated the Referral Hospital of Baucau and built a total of 41 Health Centres and / or Posts throughout the 13 districts.
- Strengthened the Integrated Community Health Services (SISCa), with over 550,000 people having had access to the services.

- Integrated the 668 medicine students returning from Cuba into the National Health System
- Celebrated the Elimination of Leprosy in Timor-Leste.
- Carried out the 2010 Census and socialised their outcomes through the “Sensus Fo Fila Fali” at community level.
- Transformed the Banking and Payments Authority into a Central Bank, with specific responsibilities for the development of the financial sector which will prove to be an important step in the consolidation of State institutions.
- Established the legal framework for the one stop shop for businesses, through the approval of the Law on Private Investment.
- Created the Commercial Bank of Timor-Leste, formerly the IMFTL (Micro Finance Institute of Timor-Leste), focusing on micro and small loans.
- Assisted the establishment of the Timor-Leste Chamber of Commerce and Industry to support the growth of a professional and skilled private sector.
- Planned for the establishment of a National Development Bank.
- Approved the Legal Framework on Public Debt, establishing for the first time in Timor-Leste a legal framework to provide for State borrowing. Public borrowing will allow the State to fund national infrastructure priorities for the development of our nation. We have now successfully negotiated loans with ADB and JICA in order to carry to undertake important national road works in the country.
- Approved the policy and legislation establishing the procedures, directives and support regime for projects funded through Public-Private Partnerships. Currently three important projects are being developed to become PPPs: the rehabilitation and improvement of the Dili airport; the development of the Port in the Bay of Tibar; and the operation and maintenance services in Hera and Betano.
- Invested strongly in rural development, with reforms and programs covering all portfolio areas. The decentralisation of service delivery and opportunities has been one of the key achievements of this Government.
- Implemented gender equality policies reducing the distance between the role attributed to women in the development of the country and the actual possibility of women to be part of decisions affecting society and the growth of the economy.
- Launched the Strategic Development Plan for 2011-2030, covering three key areas for the development of the Nation: human capital, infrastructure and economic development. These aspects are essential to support a strong and growing economy.
- Formalised our request to join ASEAN with the country looking forward to entering this important Regional Forum.

- Led the institutionalisation of the g7+ which represents 19 countries throughout the world and contributing to the consolidation of peace and democracy at global level through co-chairing the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding,

These and many other achievements are part of this Government's legacy. We know that there is still much to be done. This is why we undertook a national consultation in every district and sub-district of the country in 2010 to listen to our people and their priorities and aspirations. This public consultation was the foundation of for our Strategic Development Plan, which was approved by Parliament in July 2011.

The Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 and the actions and targets it sets seek to transform Timor-Leste from a low-income country into a medium-high income country with a healthy, educated and safe population and a society that is prosperous and self-sufficient. This is what our People asked from us.

We are confident that, along with consolidating peace and internal stability and security, we have created the necessary foundation for the social and economic development of Timor-Leste. Winning the fight against poverty in our country is now just a matter of time!

Kay Rala Xanana Gusmão
May 2012

Consolidating Peace and National Stability





Guaranteeing Peace and Internal Security

Our independence was gained within a context which presents serious risks to national stability, both because of the consequences left by the war against occupation and due to the economic characteristics of the country with low income and extreme dependence on the importation of essential goods. As such, the strategic development of the security sector is necessary to enable its members to perform their duties efficiently and effectively and to allow the population to live in peace, tranquillity and confidence, a prerequisite for the economic, social and political growth. Security and economic development are, therefore, interlinked. Investment in security is an investment in the future. In this context and towards these objectives, actions of internal security agencies are therefore guided by this understanding and by these general goals.

To further peace and security the following steps have been taken:

Approval of:

- The new organic Law for the PNTL
- The Decree-Law on the PNTL Promotion Regime
- The creation of the Promotion Committee and the Committee to Monitor the Promotion Process in the PNTL
- The Decree-Law on Extraordinary Promotions
- The Decree-Law on the PNTL Salary Regime
- The Organic Law for Migration Services
- The National Security Law
- The Internal Security Law
- The RDTL Intelligence System Law

Building of:

- The PNTL District Command of Covalima
- The Special Police Unit Command in Dili (2011)
- 38 PNTL stations throughout several districts and sub-districts (2009)
- Border Patrol Unit (BPU) companies in Bobonaro, Covalima and Oecussi
- Plumbing and drilling for drinkable water in 18 BPU border posts
- Border Patrol Units in Badutmean, Derokren, Leohitu, Memo, Nunura, Aikakar, Fatululik, Fatumean, Lela, Walalama, Wenu, Citrana, Cruz, Leolbata and Nipane (2009)
- BPU surveillance towers throughout the entire border area
- A PNTL Health Clinic in the Police Training Centre in Dili (in order to expand the PNTL health services to the districts)
- The PNTL National Logistics Warehouse
- Police Quarters in the districts of Dili, Lautém and Baucau (the latter is still being built)
- DNSEP district headquarters in Baucau, Ermera, Lautém, Liquiçá and Oe-cusse

Rehabilitated:

- The PNTL Headquarters
- The command building of the PNTL National Community Police
- 13 PNTL community posts throughout the country
- The main building of the Police Training Centre
- The PNTL Instruction Centre of Rairobo, in Atabae
- The building of the Secretariat of State for Security (the entire building)
- Fire-fighting stations in Dili and Aileu
- DNSEP buildings throughout the districts

Purchased:

- 2 patrol boats for the Police Maritime Unit
- Over 100 vehicles (motorcycles and cars) for the PNTL
- New cars and motorcycles for the PNTL and the Migration Service, as well as for other SSS operational directorates.

Recruited:

- 510 police officers (recruitment in 2011 in addition to the current 3,136 officers)
- 77 fire-fighters (currently 207)
- 25 Migration Service workers (currently 75)

Established:

- The reactivation of the Superior Police Council
- The PNTL Inspector-General Office
- Joint patrolling by PNTL and F-FDTL, developing new coordination and cooperation actions towards national defence and security
- Civil Protection Regional Centres in Dili, Baucau, Maliana, Same and Oe-cusse
- Fire-fighting Corps in Same and Manufahi
- The Integrated Crisis Management Centre
- The Integrated National Security System

Implemented:

- The Gun Collection Campaign
- The Internal Security Law
- The PNTL Career and Promotion Regime
- The new policy for preventing community conflicts in every district
- The recertification and reintegration of PNTL officers, in collaboration with UNPOL

Appointed:

- The new PNTL Commander-General and the first Deputy Commander-General, seeking to rebuild the Police and ensure the Rule of Law
- The new PNTL Inspector-General, seeking to increase transparency, accountability and discipline in the PNTL
- The Committee for Monitoring Promotions in PNTL (members representing the Government – including SSS, PNTL, the Church and UNMIT).

Transitioned:

- Executive power from the UNPOL to the PNTL in every district of the country (March 2011)

Trained:

- Over 200 fire-fighters
- 12 fire-fighters in Portuguese and English
- Over 80 immigration workers in Portuguese and English
- Over 50 civil servants in Portuguese and English
- Over 80 civil servants in Information Technologies
- Over 50 civil servants in Management and Finance
- Over 20 civil servants in recycling courses
- Over 10 workers in Masters courses in Indonesia
- Over 30 workers in the Administrative Management course

- 1 DNPC Focal Point in the area of Preventing Conflicts and Building Peace, in the Philippines, as well as over 20 workers in the area of Preventing Conflicts, in Japan
- 6 DNPC workers in the areas of languages and information and communication technologies in the Business Institute of Dili
- Several DNPC workers in international courses in Malaysia, Brazil, China, Singapore and Thailand in the areas of natural disasters, first aid techniques, and rescue and assistance at sea
- Over 3,000 PNTL officers and senior officers in the areas of human rights, discipline, communication and information services, investigation, administrative and human rights management, logistic maintenance, special operations and several other areas with strategic importance to the development of the institution, with support from UNMIT, TLPDP and other partnerships.

Promoted:

- Workshops on Conflict Prevention in each of the 13 districts, with the participation of around 750 men and women
- Workshops on the Law Against Domestic Violence in the 13 districts, with the participation of around 650 men and women
- The National Network for the Prevention of Conflicts, in partnership with several government and civil society agencies, including BELUN
- Retreat on the subject of "Meaning of the Value of Life" with around 100 participants
- Bilateral meetings with Indonesia through the establishment of an Immigration Attaché in Kupang, NTLL and in , Denpasar
- Partnerships with UNDP, UNMIT and Portugal for the capacity building of civil protection
- Partnerships with Australia (TLPDP), New Zealand, Portugal, the United States, Japan and UNMIT in the capacity building of the PNTL
- Partnerships with Australia, France, the Philippines, Malaysia and the United Nations (UNDP) for capacity building of the National Directorate for the Security of Public Buildings
- Partnerships with Japan, UNDP and UN-Women to strengthen the prevention of community conflicts
- Partnerships with IOM, UNHCR, UNMIT, JICA (Japan), Portugal and Australia in order to strengthen the migration services



Consolidating National Defence

FALINTIL and the People of Timor-Leste fought against foreign occupation for 24 years. Maintaining Timor-Leste as an independent Country and protecting national sovereignty are two of the core goals of our State, honouring those who fought for independence and ensuring the freedom and safety of Timorese citizens. In this regard, the military is a cornerstone of the State and its human resource capacity must be built in order to contribute to Nation building, to protect the natural resource wealth of the country and to respond to the new challenges of globalisation in the shape of transnational threats. Reform of the defence sector seeks to consolidate the military so that it is not only prepared to defend the borders, but is also able to guarantee the security of our population and our assets. We have therefore developed the Naval Component for our maritime security and to prevent the improper use of our national waters for illicit activities. Further, in order to actively participate in the development of peace in the region and in the world, we have promoted our participation in International Peacekeeping Missions under the scope of the United Nations. Towards these objectives, the following steps have been taken:

Approval of:

- The Organic Law for the Secretary of State for Defence
- The new Organic Law for F-FDTL
- The new Military Service Law, including voluntary recruitment into F-FDTL
- The Promotion of Senior Officers
- The National Defence Law
- The National Security Law (with implications to National Defence)
- The Organic Law for the Military Police
- The Structure of F-FDTL
- The Engagement Concept for F-FDTL
- The Regulation on the Military Service Law
- The Military Discipline Regulation

Diplomas currently being drafted:

- Statutes for F-FDTL Military
- Decree-Law on Maritime Authority
- Military Procurement Regime

Building of:

- F-FDTL warehouses in Metinaro and Baucau
- The Military Prison in Tasi Tolu
- The Command Post in Hera
- The Military Training Centre in Metinaro (in 2001) in cooperation with Australia
- The Specialised Training Centre in Metinaro in cooperation with Australia
- Military Police Barracks in Caicoli, Quintal Boot (not yet completed)
- A weapon depot in Metinaro
- An Obstacle Course for physical training in Metinaro
- The Medical Clinic for soldiers in Uamori, in trilateral cooperation with the United States and Australia, so as to support the population
- 100 houses for F-FDTL's married soldiers, in Metinaro, in cooperation with China
- The Ministry of Defence and F-FDTL Headquarters, in cooperation with China
- The National Institute of Defence in the Government building on the 3rd floor in facilities where the SSD was located
- The Naval Component Barracks in Hera

Rehabilitated:

- The Official Residence of the Chief of the Defence Force, in Farol
- Barracks in Baucau (ongoing)

Acquired:

- 2 *Shanghai* class patrol boats
- 3 patrol boats donated by the Republic of Korea
- Administration and Tactical Operation Vehicles

Recruited:

- 40 civil servants for the Secretary of State for Defence
- 579 soldiers in 2009 (the initial number of candidates was 12,093, with 1,798 moving on to the classification stage)
- 672 soldiers in 2011 (the initial number of applicants was around 13,000, with 1,800 moving on to the next stage, wherein they underwent medical, psychological and technical exams, resulting in the recruitment of 672 soldiers, of which 88 are females)
- Both recruitment processes were implemented with assistance from the Portuguese technical and military cooperation

Developed:

- An economic compensation program to support petitioners who chose transition into civilian life
- Civilian Medical Programs, alongside the Ministry of Health, providing medical treatment to remote areas of Timor-Leste, benefitting hundreds of Timorese citizens
- Civil Engineering Programmes, in which F-FDTL military engineers worked together with local communities to build infrastructure, such as the Primary School in Fatubessi, Ermera District, the Hospital in Liquiçá, the Clinic in Baguia, Baucau District, and the Clinic in Laularan, Aileu District

Established:

- The Force 2020 Study Group to build the institutional capability of F-FDTL
- The Halibur Operation, which combined the Police and the Defence Forces as a result of a serious attack on the Constitutional Order in February 2008
- The F-FDTL Development Program titled "Force 2020", launched officially to the public in October 2010
- Beginning to participate in Peacekeeping Missions, with the placement of 11 engineering soldiers in the Portuguese contingent of UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon) and of 1 soldier in UNMISS (United Nations Mission in South Sudan)
- The territorial expansion of F-FDTL to cover the entire country, into Tunubibi, Tilomar in the West, and into Gleno, Same and Ainaro in the Centre. In the East we have installed troops in Viqueque and Uatolari
- Patrols by 2 Jaco Class patrol boats to strengthen maritime protection
- The National Defence Institute (still in preliminary stages)
- With assistance of Portuguese and Australian cooperation, a F-FDTL operation room in Tási-Tolo

Trained:

- 165 officers, 232 sergeants and 827 privates (soldiers) under Portuguese technical and military cooperation (TMC)
- 120 military police officers in the area of human rights
- 36 Naval Component soldiers for the maintenance of patrol boats, trained in China in 2010
- Around 80 people from F-FDTL and the SSD received training in Australia in 2007-2012
- Following English language training in Metinaro, 10 F-FDTL members have received advanced training in Darwin each year
- Every year, two cadets have taken part in basic training for officers at the Royal Military College in Australia
- 8 soldiers were trained in Aviation in the Philippines to support the aerial component of F-FDTL
- 5 F-FDTL cadets and a civil servant have been studying at the National Defence Academy of Japan since 2010
- F-FDTL members and Military Police Officers trained in Human Rights
- Staff from the Secretary of State for Defence trained in "Diplomacy and Defence"
- 1 F-FDTL Officer participated in the *Course of Promotion to General* at the Institute of Higher Military Studies (IESM) in Portugal
- Officers and NCOs underwent Qualification and Promotion Courses by the Portuguese TMC in Metinaro.
- Start of operational training for the Land Component in Baucau through the Portuguese TMC
- Timorese teachers of Portuguese launched under the Portuguese TMC, in Metinaro.
- Timorese soldiers trained in Peacekeeping Operations, Urban Combat and Instruction Methods in collaboration with the Portuguese TMC
- Staff from the F-FDTL Naval Component through the Portuguese TMC
- The Military Police had intensive training through Brazilian Cooperation
- Course for Senior Officers in Lemhanas, Jakarta

- Training started for Maintenance Operators (vehicle mechanics) in cooperation with Japan

Organised:

- The 10th CPLP Ministers of Defence Meeting in May 2008 approving the Declaration of Dili
- A seminar on “Border Management” on 18 May 2008
- A seminar on “Assistance by Military Engineers to the Construction of National Projects, Natural Disasters and Post-Conflict Reconstruction. The Situation in Timor-Leste” on 25 September 2009
- An international conference on Maritime Security in June 2010
- A Political Forum on Gender Equality for families of soldiers and for female soldiers in August 2008
- The changing of the Chief of Defence from Taur Matan Ruak to Lere Anan Timur

Signed:

- A Military Cooperation Agreement with Canada in November 2008
- An agreement with Malaysian Defence Technology in 2007
- A cooperation agreement between RDTL and Portugal in the field of Defence
- A technical cooperation agreement for the participation of F-FDTL in Portuguese Contingents with the UN and EU Peacekeeping Operations
- Framework for Technical and Military Cooperation in 2010-2013 with Portugal
- An agreement with UNMIT/UNDP with funding support from the EU for the establishment of the National Defence Institute
- Agreements with Brazil and Portugal (November 2010)
- An agreement with New Zealand in September 2011
- An agreement with the Republic of Indonesia on 19 August, 2011
- An agreement with the Ministry of Defence of the People's Republic of China titled “China's Provision of Military Aid Gratis to Timor-Leste” in October 2011

Participated in:

- The CPLP military exercise in Portugal, FELINO, held for the first time in 2008 and to be continued every year according to the alphabetical order of the Community Member Countries
- The 11th Meeting of CPLP Defence Ministers in Luanda, May 2009
- The 12th Meeting of CPLP Defence Ministers in Brasília, November 2012
- The 13th Meeting of CPLP Defence Ministers in Cape Verde, November 2011
- Annual meetings (coinciding with the meetings of the Ministers of Defence of the CPLP) of Directors of National Defence Policy of the CPLP
- SPAD/CPLP (Permanent Secretariat for Defence Matters of the CPLP) meetings in Lisbon
- Annual meetings with Australia (Defence Cooperation Talks)
- Annual meetings with the United States of America (Bilateral Defence Talks)
- Annual meetings with New Zealand (Military Assistance Program)
- The CROCODILE exercise – joint exercise involving over 3,000 soldiers alongside the ISF and the United States of America
- The PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP exercise along with the US vessel USS Mercy and the ISF to provide medical treatment in Dili, Oecussi, Laclubar and Remexio – resulting in more than 20,000 patients being treated and 175 surgeries completed during this period

- The PSYCHO SOCIAL operation alongside with the PNTL to restore Public Order in Suai and Bobonaro in 2010
- The Annual Defence Dialogue of the ARF (ASEAN Regional Forum)
- The Annual Shangri-la Dialogue in Singapore
- The Annual Jakarta International Defence Dialogue
- The Annual Tokyo Defence Forum
- The Conference of Chiefs of Defence from CPLP countries in Maputo
- Bilateral meetings in the area of defence with partner countries, namely Portugal, Australia, Brazil, New Zealand and the United States
- Bilateral relations with Indonesia, through the establishment of a Defence Attaché in Jakarta



Strengthening the Justice Sector

The development of the justice sector is vital to ensure a culture of democratic governance, as well as stability and development in Timor-Leste. Promoting the improvement of justice agencies and providing better justice services to the people are two of the core obligations of the State. The improvement of the judicial system of Timor-Leste and general access to justice for all Timorese citizens, including the rehabilitation of infrastructure and the strengthening of the legal framework, were key achievements in the reform of the Justice sector. These achievements include:

Approval of:

- The Strategic Plan for the Justice Sector in Timor-Leste
- The Legal Regime on Private Attorneys and on Attorney Training
- The Law on Legislative Authorisation in Penal Matters
- The Witness Protection Law
- The Remuneration Statutes for Judicial Magistrates, Public Prosecution Magistrates and Public Defenders
- The Organic Law for the Chamber of Accounts of the Higher Administrative, Fiscal and Tax Court of Timor-Leste
- The Civil Code
- The first change to the Public Prosecution Statutes
- The Organic Statute for the Ministry of Justice
- The Statutes for the Public Defence
- The Legal Regime for Passports
- The Penal Code
- The first change to the Legal Regime for Notary Offices
- The Regulation for Notary Offices
- The Legal Regime for justice officers and secretarial services from Courts, the Public Prosecution and the Public Defence
- The technical and administrative support services of the Prosecutor-General of the Republic
- The Special Regime on the Immediate Creation of Societies
- The Regime on Compensations for Leaving State Property
- The Code of Judicial Costs
- The Regime on the regularisation of ownership of immovable assets in cases not disputed
- The Regime on Registry and Notary Emoluments
- The Special Career Statutes concerning Registrars and Notaries
- The regulation on training for becoming a Registrar or Notary
- The Statutes for Prison Guards
- The Regime on Judicial Holidays

- The Statutes for Officers of Justice
- The Dispatch creating the National Commission on the Rights of Children
- The approval of the templates for Passports and Single Travel Titles
- The revision of the Passport Issuing Fees
- The Organic Structure for the Judiciary Training Centre
- The Organic Structure for the National Directorate of Human Rights and Citizenship
- The Organic Structure for the National Directorate of Judiciary Advisory and Legislation
- The Organic Structure for the National Directorate of Prison Services and Social Reinsertion
- The Organic Structure for the National Directorate of Registry and Notary Services
- The Organic Structure for the National Directorate of Land, Property and Cadastral Services
- The Organic Structure for the National Directorate of Administration and Finance
- The Ministerial Diploma approving the template memorandums of association concerning societies submitted to the procedure for immediate creation of commercial societies
- The risk subsidy for Prison Guards
- A resolution giving the Ministry of Justice competence to recruit, train and capacity build graduates who will enter the future staffing of auditors in the Chamber of Accounts of the Higher Administrative, Fiscal and Tax Court of Timor-Leste
- A resolution giving the Ministry of Justice competence to recruit and train investigators for the career of criminal investigation
- A resolution giving the Ministry of Justice competence to recruit and train IT staff for the Justice sector
- The Diploma on Cadastral Survey
- A Diploma regulating the conversion of statements on immovable assets into property titles
- A resolution creating the Work Group for implementing the Business Registration and Verification Service (SERVE), consisting in a one-stop counter for the commercial registration, taxes and licensing of companies
- The Law approving the Special Regime for determining ownership over immovable assets (the *Land Law*) The Law on Expropriations The Law creating the Real Estate Trust Fund The Decree-Law creating the Criminal Investigation Policy The Legislation Proposal seeking to approve the Civil Registration Code
- The Decree-Law on State Representation in Court
- The Decree-Law approving the organic of the Court Support Services The First Change to the Law regulating Private Attorneys
- The Decree-Law on Border Passes

Diplomas in the final stages of approval:

- Statutes on the Special Career of Auditor of the Higher Administrative, Fiscal and Tax Court
- Law on the Enforcement of Penalties and Measures Involving the Deprivation of Freedom
- Legislation Proposal on Legislative Authorisation in Matter of Special Penal Regime for Youth Aged 16-21
- Special Penal Regime for Youth Aged 16-21
- Decree-Law on the temporary mechanism for the transaction of registered immovable assets
- Decree-Law changing the Code on Commercial Societies
- Decree-Law approving the Company Regime
- Ministerial Diploma regulating the emolument regime for registry and notary services
- Ministerial Diploma approving the new Civil Registry templates
- New Code on the Registration of Legal Persons and Equivalent Entities (formerly *Commercial Registry Code*)

- Decree-Law on the New Commercial Registration System establishing SERVE
- Resolution creating the SERVE Interministerial Committee
- New Code on Legal Persons and Equivalent Entities
- Change to the Statutes of the Ministry of Justice

Diplomas being drafted or the subject of public discussion or review:

- Law on the Organisation of the Judiciary
- Legal Regime for Accessing Courts (judiciary support)
- Legislation Proposal on mediating conflicts
- Law on Traditional Justice (Law recognising Traditional Justice)
- Code on the Rights of Children
- Law on Youth Justice
- Manual on prison operation procedures and standards
- Law on Drugs
- Law on People Trafficking
- Decree-Law on the mechanism of Compensations and Reimbursements
- Regulation of the Cadastral Committee
- Table of Compensation Values under the Land Law
- Legal Regime for State Public Property
- Legal Regime for State Public Private Regime
- Diploma concerning land taxes
- Law on Community Protection Areas and Community Lands
- Decree-Law on Urban and Rural Areas
- Decree-Law on soil regulation
- Building Registry Code
- Law on Cooperatives and Non-Profit Legal Persons
- Ministerial Diploma regulating the Code on the Registration of Legal Persons and Equivalent Entities
- Change of the Organic Structure of the National Directorate of Prison Services and Social Reinsertion

Building and rehabilitation:

- Rehabilitation of the Gleno Prison, in Ermera
- Rehabilitation of the Ermera Prison, in Dili, including inner and outer safety walls
- Rehabilitation of the Becora Prison Training Centre
- Rehabilitation of 22 houses for Prison Guards in Becora and 7 houses for Prison Guards in Gleno
- Completion of the building of the National Directorate of Land and Property and Cadastral Services in Dili (started by the previous Government)
- Construction of the National Building of the National Directorate of Registration and Notary Services in Dili and of District Buildings of Registration and Notary Services in Ainaro, Baucau, Manatuto, Suai, Aileu, Ermera, Los Palos, Oecussi, Manufahi/ Same, Bobonaro, Liquiçá, Viqueque and Dili
- Rehabilitation of the Public Defence buildings in Baucau, Oecussi and Suai
- Rehabilitation of Public Defence residences in Baucau, Suai and Oecussi
- Expansion of the Judiciary Training Centre
- Completion of the building of the Office of the Prosecutor-General of the Republic in Dili (started by the previous Government)
- Completion of the rehabilitation of the District Court of Dili (started by the previous Government)
- Rehabilitation of the Court of Appeal and of the Court of Baucau
- Rehabilitation and construction of residences for judges in Suai, Oecussi and Baucau
- Rehabilitation of the official residence of the President of the Court of Appeal

Ongoing capital projects:

- New building of the Ministry of Justice
- New building of the Criminal Investigation Police, including Scientific Police Laboratory
- New building for the Supreme Court of Justice and for the Higher Administrative,

- Fiscal and Tax Court
- Rehabilitation of the District Prison of Suai and of the holding cells and the housing for prison guards in the districts of Oecussi and Suai
- Project for adapting the prison facility of Gleno to be able to receive female inmates and mental patients
- Construction of a shop next to the Becora prison facility in order to enable the selling of products manufactured by the inmates
- District buildings of the DNTPSC
- Installation of one-stop counter for the creation of companies (SERVE) at the building of ACAIT
- New buildings for Public Defence and the Future Bar Association

Recruitment of:

- 78 Civil Servants to the Ministry of Justice
- 15 National Auditors (Chamber of Accounts)
- 47 Investigators (Criminal Investigation Police)
- 31 Laboratory Specialists (Criminal Investigation Police)
- 30 Officers of Justice
- 15 Magistrates
- 30 IT officers for the sector of Justice (ongoing)

Ongoing engagement of:

- 691 Staff in the Ministry of Justice
- 50 national judicial actors (17 judges, 17 prosecutors and 16 public defenders)

Reduced:

- The time for registering companies from 65 days (in January 2011) to just 13 days (in February 2012), with a total of 8,146 companies registered in Timor-Leste by 31 December 2011

Produced:

- 529,249 Birth certificates
- 14,911 Marriage certificates
- 8,024 Death certificates
- 19,684 Identity cards
- 28,628 Criminal registry certificates
- 53,584 Passports
- 8,146 Records of non-profit companies and legal persons
- 2,952 Property certificates

Established:

- The National Commission on the Rights of Children
- The Timor-Leste Chamber of Accounts
- The Public Defence Office, in the 4 judicial districts, seeking to ensure broad access by all citizens to courts and to justice
- Services concerning civil and criminal registration, registration of commercial societies, registration of non-profit legal persons and notary services
- Issuing of identity cards by way of computer systems
- Computer support for issuing passports and border passes, ensuring the security and promptness of the process
- Hospital Birth Registry Posts in Dili, Maliana, Baucau and Oecussi
- The program for access to Justice in Suai
- Shelters for victims in Suai, Saleli and Dili, with direct intervention by religious organisations and the civil society
- Subsidy program to civil society organisations seeking to support activities in terms of access to justice, namely support to victims, legal assistance, reduction of violence against women and young people and improvement of access to information on human rights and justice
- Support to the AATL – Attorney Association of Timor-Leste, for purposes of drafting the strategic plan, self-regulation and administration

- Movable courts: the court of Suai goes to Ainaro, Same and Maliana; the court of Baucau goes to Manatuto. A trial was also held in Los Palos and in the future it is hoped that trials will take place in Viqueque.
- “Ita Nia Rai” project, whose management was handed over from USAID to the Ministry of Justice in November 2011, enabling the creation of a national system of cadastral survey in order to collect data for identifying immovable assets (lands) and their owners.
- The data collection process is taking place in the 13 districts: Aileu, Ainaro, Baucau, Bobonaro, Covalima, Dili, Ermera, Lautém, Liquiçá, Manatuto, Manufahi, Oecussi and Viqueque, with 55,713 complaints collected so far, corresponding to 51,238 identified land parcels.
- According to the data collected so far, only 9% of the parcels are disputed by more than one person.
- The data collected prior to the entry into force of Decree-Law 27/2011 are subjected to official republishing in order to be validated. Data have already been published or republished in every district except Viqueque (to be started soon). From December 2011 until now, 2,952 property registration certificates have been issued to Timorese citizens

Training of:

- 15 National auditors in the Court of Appeal, in Portugal
- 47 Licensed investigators to be part of the Criminal Investigation Police, in partnership with the Portuguese Judiciary Police
- 3 Doctors in the Legal Medicine specialisation course in Coimbra
- 7 Private attorneys had traineeships in Attorney Societies in Lisbon
- 24 New magistrates and defenders (2nd and 3rd courses for Magistrates)
- 78 Officers of justice
- 18 Staff members in Cadastral Management
- 12 Staff members in the use of the Global Positioning System (GPS)
- 3 Staff members in Land Management and IT services, in Australia
- 3 Staff members with masters in Geomatics and State Patrimony Management, at University Gajah Mada, in Indonesia
- 40 Staff members on the Survey and Mapping course (Diploma I), at University Gajah Mada, in Indonesia
- 60 Participants in the training on Mediating Land Conflicts held in 3 districts (Liquiçá, Aileu and Manatuto), for community leaders
- Title Registration System, 14 participants, Portugal
- Global Mapping, 1 participant, Singapore, and GIS 1 participant, Japan
- 6 Prison guards in the course on training trainers
- 48 Prison guards in the course on special techniques in order to learn how to deal with high risk prisoners
- 18 Staff members (managers) from the Becora and Gleno prisons receive training on leadership
- 244 Staff members and prison guards took part in the general security course and emergency responses concerning prisons
- 4 Prison managers made a visit to Australia in order to study prison management
- 10 Staff members took part in the Training Course on Prison System Leadership, in Adelaide, provided by the Department for Correctional Services of Australia
- 113 Trainees took part in Portuguese language courses
- 9 Staff members from the Ministry of Justice trained in Procurement
- 13 Staff members from the Ministry of Justice have attended masters and degree courses at Indonesian universities in the areas of Management and Public Administration
- Presently there are 83 Ministry of Justice staff members undergoing masters and degree courses at UNTL, UNPAZ, UNDIL and IoB.
- 25 Computer officers from the Ministry of Justice and justice agencies trained in IT
- 20 Branch managers and staff in the 13 districts trained in birth registration
- 150 Birth registration partners trained in the 13 districts (heads of suco, midwives, nurses, church members, reporters, civil registration staff)

Completion of:

- 2nd training course for entering the career of Judge and Public Defender, completed in November 2007 (10 judges and defenders)
- 3rd training course for entering the career of Judge and Public Defender, completed in May 2011 (14 judges and defenders)
- 4th training course for entering the career of Judge and Public Defender (15 trainees)
- Complementary training in Portugal for 12 judges
- Course on the Penal Code for 20 judges, prosecutors and public defenders
- Exchange program with the Public Defence Office of the Union of Brazil – 9 public defenders
- First training course for Private Attorneys, with 14 trainees (ongoing)
- Second training course for Private Attorneys, with 35 candidates (ongoing)
- First, second and third training courses for Officers of Justice – total of 35 Officers of Justice trained
- Fourth training course for Officers of Justice in the Public Prosecution – 28 Officers of Justice successfully completed
- First and second Training Courses for officers of justice in relation to Public Defence – 15 people completed
- First training course for entering the career of officer of justice – 30 people completed
- Course on complex economic and financial criminality in penal matters and criminal investigation techniques in collaboration with the Office of the Prosecutor-General of the Republic and with the Judiciary Police of Portugal – 19 people successfully completed this training
- First training course for entering the career of Registrar and Notary (ongoing) with 11 trainees
- First training course for national legal advisors – 11 jurists completed the course and are working in the Ministry of Justice
- Second training course for legal advisors (ongoing) with 28 graduates from Parliament, the Presidency of the Republic, the *Provedor* of Human Rights and Justice and the Ministry of Justice
- Training course for translators and interpreters provided to 14 trainees working at the Ministry of Justice
- 1st, 2nd and 3rd seminars on Commercial Registration titled “Public Registration in Timor-Leste”, “Importance of and Procedures for Public Registration” and “Public Registration Reform – Business Registration and Verification Service (SERVE)”.
- Training on “Basic Principles of the Commercial Registration Code”
- Training in the workplace for staff from the Public Registration Department
- Training and study visit to Malaysia on Commercial Registration
- Conference “The purpose of external control over State accounts and models of Higher Controlling Agencies”, with the participation by the Audit Court of Portugal and by ANAO (Australian National Audit Office).
- 15th Anniversary of the Organization of Higher Controlling Agencies (HCAs) of the CPLP and 2nd Seminar on “The Role of HCAs in a State under the Rule of Law” and on “The importance of cooperation among HCAs in terms of institutional development and technical capacity building”
- Training of over 100 Civil Society Organizations in Dili and in the districts on governance and management
- Community survey on the perception of Justice
- Drafting a new gender justice policy
- Training on Laws, Justice and Human Rights for PNTL members in 4 districts: Dili, Manatuto, Liquiçá and Oecussi
- Awareness raising actions on Equality and Gender Issues at Youth Centre Padre António Vieira, in Dili
- Seminars and workshops to promote respect for human rights and the rights of children
- Socialization of the Convention on the Rights of Children in the districts of Aileu, Viqueque, Ermera, Manatuto and Oecussi
- Information and debate programmes in radio and television on laws, the Justice

- system and human rights
- Programme for socializing legal information throughout the community
- Workshops on the role of Public Defence
- Public consultations on Youth Justice Laws, Penal Code, Civil Code, Traditional Justice, Land Law and Children Code
- Ongoing literacy and vocational training activities for inmates (rota, tais, carpentry, tailoring, weaving, bricklaying, laundry, computers)
- Training and awareness raising actions for prison guards in relation to the human rights of inmates
- Legal, medical and psychiatric support to inmates
- A presentation in Geneva of the UPR (Universal Periodic Review) on the situation of human rights in Timor-Leste.
- A presentation in Geneva of the CRC (Child Rights Convention) Report on the rights of children in Timor-Leste

Reforming State Management





Promoting Good Governance and Reforming Public Administration

Good governance and a professional, impartial, and efficient public sector are essential for the delivery of quality government services and for the fight against corruption. The civil service is also central to building trust in government agencies, which is necessary in order for us to build our Nation. Therefore, one of the key goals in reforming State management was to promote transparency and accountability, thereby ensuring governance that is more open to independent and accurate public scrutiny, in accordance with the interests of the People.

The key principles of good governance that guided the Government are:

- Transparency
- Accountability
- Integrity
- Leadership

These principles drive better governance because they seek to ensure that people are made accountable for results, that they allow the public to make complaints that can help identify and address problem areas and ensure the proper use of public money. Transparency is the best protection against unethical behaviour and the best way to promote personal accountability.

Landmark reforms in this area include:

- Establishment of the Civil Service Commission
- Establishment of the Anti-Corruption Commission
- Empowering the Office of the Inspector-General to undertake independent inspections and audits
- Establishing a Chamber of Accounts to undertake independent external audits
- Development of highly transparent public financial management systems

Anti-Corruption Commission:

As part of a new framework of good governance reforms, in 2007 the Prime Minister announced that Timor-Leste would establish an independent Anti-Corruption Commission with strong powers to fight corruption. In 2009 the National Parliament enacted the law to create Anti-Corruption Commission. The law provides for the Anti-Corruption Commission to combat corruption through prevention, education and investigation. It gives the Commission strong police powers to investigate corruption and to provide evidence of cases to the Prosecutor General for prosecution.

The Anti-Corruption Commission has steadily increased its capability and has already investigated many cases of alleged corruption. The Commission is now the lead agency in the fight against corruption in Timor-Leste.

The Anti-Corruption Commission also cooperates with international agencies to work together in the global fight against corruption. The Commission recently presented the self-assessment report of the implementation of United Nations Convention on Anti-Corruption in Timor-Leste which will inform the measures we take and the national strategy for combating corruption.

Civil Service Commission:

In 2007 the Prime Minister also announced that a Civil Service Commission would be established to ensure good governance in the civil service. The Civil Service Commission was established in 2009 and has broad powers to ensure that the civil service is effective, provides good quality public services and is managed properly and ethically. A key function of the Civil Service Commission is to enforce the 'merit principle' in employment to make sure that civil servants are employed on the basis of their skills, experience and ability to do the job well.

The Civil Service Commission will drive changes and develop a culture of performance and good governance. It has the role to make sure the civil service:

- Adheres to its value and code of ethics
- Bases employment decisions on merit
- Is professional, honest and responsive to the Government of the day and the People of Timor-Leste
- Is politically impartial and neutral
- Improves the delivery of public services and the conduct of performance evaluations.

The Commission also oversees discipline processes against civil servants for alleged misconduct to make sure that the civil service maintains the highest standards of conduct. It also manages a civil service grievance process to promote good behaviour and to identify areas that require improvements.

The Civil Service Commission also plays an important role in workforce planning to make sure that Timor-Leste's civil service has the right number of people with the right mix of skills to meet our needs both now and in the future. As part of this role, during the mandate the Civil Service Commission developed a new career structure to reflect our service delivery needs, set a retirement age to promote workforce renewal and transferred our temporary workforce into permanent employees to promote professionalism and allow civil servants to build their careers and experience.

Office of the Inspector General:

Another key governance reform announced by the Prime Minister in 2007 was to strengthen the powers of the Inspector General to allow it to act on its own motion and conduct independent investigations and inspections.

The Office of the Inspector General now has the power to make inspections of the civil service, to conduct rigorous internal audits and to investigate alleged cases of wrong down and mismanagement. The Inspector General now acts independently and can work with inspectors that have been engaged in government Ministries.

Chamber of Accounts:

A Chamber of Accounts has been created to undertake independent audits of the State. The Chamber of Accounts is a judicial body that has been established under the Court of Appeals. Its formation is the first step towards the establishment of a full High Administrative, Tax and Audit Court. Staff members from the Chamber of Accounts have been undertaking comprehensive training so that they can properly undertake their role in reviewing the budget of the State.

Timor-Leste Transparency Portal:

The Government has developed a Timor-Leste Transparency Portal which provides web portals to allow the public to see into the operations of the State. In this way, State operations are transparent and open. They allow a spot light to be put on potential mismanagement and promote high standards of conduct and government effectiveness.

The Government has created:

- The Budget Transparency Portal, which reports in on government expenditure and budget execution down to project level
- The e-Procurement Portal, which allows the public to view contract tenders, details about who wins a tender and details on projects and costs
- The Aid Transparency Portal, which allows the public to learn the contributions and details regarding projects by donors and NGOs
- The Government Results Portal, which allows people to track the progress of the country's major projects and the progress in the implementation of the Strategic Development Plan for 2011-2030

Making the operation of the State open and transparent to public view promotes good governance and anti-corruption.

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI):

Only a decade after its independence, Timor-Leste has developed a world-class system for managing revenue, being the first country in Asia-Pacific and the third in the entire world to be granted conformity status with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in July 2010. By complying with the EITI criteria, Timor-Leste is a global leader in the disclosure of and transparency of oil and gas revenues.

The requirements of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative include:

- Regular publication of all oil and gas revenues and payments by companies to government to a wide audience in a publicly accessible, comprehensive and comprehensible manner
- Payments and revenues to be the subject of credible, independent audit, applying international auditing standards
- The engagement of civil society, which contributes to the design, monitoring and evaluation of the above processes and contributes towards public debate.

The transparency framework of Timor-Leste means that it is possible to know, in an easy and public way, what happens to each dollar of revenue resulting from the Nation's oil and gas reserves.

In the area of Good Governance and Anti-Corruption, we can also highlight the following:

- The first Revenue Watch Index in 2011 indicated that the Government of Timor-Leste has best practice revenue transparency
- Timor-Leste moved up 19 places in the world ranking of international transparency measured by the Corruption Perceptions Index, between 2009 and 2010
- The holding of audits by Deloitte, including special audits of the Ministries and agencies selected by the external auditor. A total of 42 audits have been completed to date as part of the Government's reform agenda and under a special request by Parliament. Audits are currently being conducted of the procurement systems of 14 ministries and agencies

In regard to public administration and public financial management, the Government implemented key reforms in public administration to improve the operation, efficiency and effectiveness of the State, as well as reforms to achieve good governance and decentralisation that include:

- Establishment of the National Procurement Commission, which is responsible for procuring the main projects, covering the entire procurement cycle from the issuing of a procurement notice to the assessment of bids from different companies

- and the recommendation of the company to be awarded the contract. In this task the Government has provided the best support available, hiring an international procurement firm to assist the Commission in ensuring that the key infrastructure projects have good quality, good cost-efficiency and are managed according to the highest standards of transparency, professionalism and integrity
 - Establishment of a National Development Agency, responsible for assessing the main bids in terms of infrastructures and for monitoring and reporting on the infrastructure development execution. The NDA ensures that the key infrastructure projects are completed in time and with good quality, within the budget and in accordance with the contractual scope and specifications
-
- Operation of the FreeBalance system to manage, control and monitor the budget, government finances, purchases and payments
 - Improvement of Treasury functions which achieved Full Reconciliation of Accounts for the first time. That is, it was the first time that the Government accounts in the Treasury were fully reconciled with the Government account at the Central Bank of Timor-Leste
 - Establishment of a Single Account Treasury System in the Government, enabling greater surveillance over the operations of all bank accounts by the Treasury
 - Improvement of the budget execution rates through better management of public finance and the capacity building of civil servants. Budget execution has been improving markedly since 2007, with budget execution in the category of capital development improving 3,413% from 2006/7 to 2011. The budget execution rate was 89% in 2009 and 91% in 2010%. The budget execution rate in 2011 was 83.8%
 - Establishment of an Infrastructure Fund and a Human Capital development Fund, admitting multiyear projects, thereby ensuring the continuation of the major investment programmes in infrastructure and in the capacity building of Timorese human resources in strategic sectors such as justice, education, infrastructure, agriculture, tourism, oil and financial management
 - Decentralisation of procurement tasks through the following measures:
 - Decentralisation of procurement authority through line ministries
 - Alteration of legislative diplomas regulating procurement tasks
 - Development of a Good Practice Manual on key areas of the procurement cycle
 - Training and capacity building for procurement staff, particularly in the areas of strategic contracts and project management
 - Training and capacity building of staff from line ministries
 - Production of standard documents and development of standard quotes, as well as of supporting documents for public and contract tenders in the categories of provision of goods and services and consultancies
 - Development of the procurement modules for the Integrated Financial Management Information Systems (FMIS).
 - Establishment of a quarterly reporting system to Parliament, with the key activities developed by each line ministry according to budget execution.
 - Establishment of legal frameworks and regulatory frameworks for the creation of Municipalities, including their necessary socialisation. This includes the Law on Local Government, the Law on Administrative and Territorial Division and Law on Municipal Elections.
 - Draft Law on Administrative and Territorial Division, establishing municipalities based on the promotion of opportunities for democratic local participation by all citizens, as well as on a more effective, efficient and equitable supply of services for the social and economic development of the country. In the current territorial division, districts and sub-districts will be merged in order to form new administrative units (whose area will correspond to that of the current districts), with representative assemblies able to provide proper services to citizens and to perform their tasks.

- Draft Law on Local Government, seeking to define municipalities based on the principle of decentralisation. The Local Government legislation includes the structure, governance positions, tasks, powers, revenues and connection to the Government.
 - Draft Law on Municipal Elections provides for elections in every municipality in Timor-Leste once they are created.
- Rehabilitation of 47 suco head offices and construction of 161 new suco head offices
- Construction of the buildings of the Town Halls of Dili, Baucau, Bobonaro and Oecussi
- Distribution of the Suco Administration Books in order to support suco administration (Public Administration Book, Population Administration Book, Development Administration Book, etc) throughout the 442 sucos.
- Drafting the list of Heads of Suco and Members of the Suco Councils, including the recruitment of personnel to assist suco administration and the survey of the current conditions in the sucos, which benefits the communities through better operation and attendance in their respective sucos
- Drafting the Suco Development Plan, identifying the main priorities over 5 years for each of the 442 sucos. Some of these priorities have already been implemented through the Local Development Programme and the Decentralised Development Programme I and II
- Establishment of the Local Development Program and socialisation of the legal and strategic frameworks throughout the Local Authorities and Community Leaders concerning the decentralisation process. This process featured active participation by the communities in terms of decision-making, financial management and local procurement
- Establishment of the Decentralised Development Program to assist decentralising administration at district level while preparing for the transformation of Districts into Municipalities
- Creation of District Development Planning, which defines and regulates the rules on competence, planning, implementation and funding for the execution of State projects at district and sub-district level (Decree-law no. 4/2012). This diploma also establishes the process for drafting the District Investment Plan, which is an annual plan achieved in harmony with the Local Development Program and the Decentralised Development Program at district and sub-district level.
- Development of the recycling course for civil servants and definition of the respective promotion criteria
- Attribution of scholarships in Timor-Leste and abroad, so as to train civil servants who are better qualified to meet the needs of the State and to provide better services in a professional manner

- Government Handover – For the first time, the IV Constitutional Government will provide an extensive and comprehensive handover to the new government to ensure that there is a smooth transition to a new administration. By embedding this reform in the processes of government at the end of each mandate, the Government has made sure that the State and the civil service can continue to operate effectively regardless of who forms a government. The Handover Reports will provide information on the organisational and staffing structure of Ministries, the programs and projects that they are undertaking, budget information, relevant legal frameworks and the capacity to support the program of the incoming government. In this way, the civil service will not have to start from scratch with each new administration but can support any incoming government from day one with all the information and advice that is required to ensure the effective transition from one government to the next.



Consolidating Democracy

Timor-Leste strives to be a strong State with stable democratic political institutions, able to unite the Timorese citizenry and meet their various needs. A culturally democratic society is one that is able to promote discussions and facilitate dialogue in order to solve problems, to nurture a sense of unity in pursuing our collective goals, and to establish good relationships with neighbouring countries to contribute to peace and stability in the region and in the world.

In a democracy there is a healthy civil society and people are informed and can participate in public and political institutions. This is why we hope to achieve sustainable development and poverty reduction through more open and dynamic governance with the effective participation of civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders.

Developing the media is essential part of this inclusive approach because it provides information to the people through television, radio and print. Development of the media also results in increasing the professionalism and training of journalists.

A democratic society must also respect the rights of women in accordance with the fundamental values enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This includes full participation by women in public, civic, political and social life being as an important indicator of a consolidated democracy. Promoting equality between men and women is also necessary to ensure good governance and to increase economic competitiveness.

To consolidate democracy in Timor-Leste, we have implemented policies to promote gender equality policies to increase the role of women in the development of our nation and in the decision making that affects our society. These measures include:

Approving:

- The Organic Law of the Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality
- The Law against Domestic Violence
- Moving from Gender Focal Points to Working Groups at national and district level
- The Revision of the Organic Law of the Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality to provide an inspector, auditor and focal point in every district
- Gender inclusion in national priorities for 2008-2011

Drafting:

- The National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence
- The Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality Strategic Plan for 2010-2015
- The CEDAW Initial Report
- The CEDAW Specific Report on education and health

Supporting:

- The appointment of a member to the CEDAW Committee
- 169 women groups, across every district, to start small businesses

Developing:

- Programs to gather ender statistics, a gender-sensitive budget, support for women in politics, the law on gender-based violence and Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security
- The weekly awareness-raising programme on community radio titled “Developing Women”
- Monthly debates on TVTL on gender equality.

A free, independent and pluralistic media has been promoted to nurture a critical spirit in Timorese society to befit our democratic State. The following measures have been undertaken to bring State agencies closer to the people:

Approving:

- The memorandum of association for RTTL, E.P
- The National Media Policy

Establishing:

- The National Directorate for Socialising Information (NDSI)
- The government website – www.timor-leste.gov.tl
- The government radio programme “*Goodbye Conflict, Welcome Development*” in Radio Timor-Leste, both in Portuguese and in Tetum
- The television programme “Government Page” which provides information on government projects
- The website for the government radio programme “*Goodbye Conflict, Welcome Development*” – www.acbd.gov.tl
- “Kolega Sira”, which places Radio ACBD in constant contact with citizens through social networks (Twitter, Facebook and Flickr)

Rehabilitating:

- The Government Training Centre on Public Relations (GTCPR), which is now called the Technical Training Centre on Communication (Ceftec). This is the first training centre in Timor-Leste to be certified in the area of communications.

Organising:

- The “Workshop on the Code of Ethics for Journalists”
- The “Workshop: *Example of ways in which media are regulated throughout the world*”
- The “Workshop year 2012, *year for the professionalisation of media services in Timor-Leste*”
- Three training programs for the media on managing and organising community media, management and sustainability of community radios and elections coverage.

Establishing:

- A communication course with five training modules, namely press, radio, television, introduction to multimedia and multimedia, with a strong practical component.
- The Memorandum of Understanding for the creation of a specialized library at the facilities of the media course in UNTL

Training:

- 93 media officers in Communication and Public Relations
- 21 civil servants in Communication

Signed:

- A cooperation agreement with the National University of Timor Lorosa'e (UNTL) in the areas of Law and Media

- An agreement with the Press Club (which includes the main national newspapers) on the publication of information regarding government projects.
- A contract with RTTL, E.P.

Promoted:

- The creation of the Government's corporate image. This includes supporting the hosting of Government events through the drafting of invitations and programs, providing merchandising, assisting event promotion and supporting communications and media organisation. In addition, calendars, diaries and notebooks are also prepared and distributed throughout the country every year
- The distribution of newspapers throughout the districts
- The restructure of community radio stations and of the Community Radio Centre, with financial support (monthly allowance) as well as technical support (installing tower and transmission antennas). Additionally, there will be access to fuel, radio programs and equipment for rehabilitating studios
- The appointment of the four Board members and of the members of the Tax Council and Opinion Council, as well as the proposed Board president of RTTL, E.P.
- Meetings between journalists to draft the General Law on Media
- Meetings between journalists to adopt and socialise a Code of Conduct for Journalists

Published:

- A compilation reproducing three diplomas for the structure of government
- A historical chronology of Timor-Leste – "*The last steps of National Liberation*"
- A brochure on community radios.
- A brochure on the operation of the Secretariat of State for the Council of Ministers
- The "*annotated Constitution of the Republic of Timor-Leste*"
- Journalism manuals, delivered to the students in the first year of the UNTL Journalism Course
- The report on Timor-Leste's participation at the "2010 Shanghai World Expo"
- The National Media Policy – Document for Public Consultation
- The Aid Memoire, a quarterly publication containing all decisions by the Council of Ministers

Democratic process was also promoted through the organisation and holding of national and local elections. This included:

Approving:

- The Community Leadership Law
- The restructuring of STAE and the approval of its internal regulation

Completed:

- The updating of the electoral database and the issuing of voter registration cards
- The updating of the data base, with the Ministry of Social Solidarity, to determine the number of elderly and disabled people
- Comparative studies on community leadership models
- The preparation for the community leadership elections that were held in 2009, with the participation of 70% of the population
- The preparations for the 2012 legislative elections, including voter registration and the updating of the database
- The operational plan for the 2012 elections
- The presidential elections (1st and 2nd rounds) successfully

Created:

- The Commission for Reviewing the Electoral Law, which prepared the community leadership law that was implemented in the 13 districts

Trained:

- 13 district coordinators in Australia
- STAE staff in the districts
- STAE staff abroad through the participation in seminars and study visits

A Timor-Leste foreign policy has been developed that focuses on international cooperation and which encourages the Timorese People to be proud of their democratic State. The foreign policy also seeks to attract international investors to provide more opportunities for economic growth. It has taken into account the historic reality of the country, as well as its geographic position. Although Timor-Leste is privileged to be situated between two oceans, the Indian and the Pacific, and between two regions, Southeast Asia and the Pacific, it is also necessary to consider our limitations as a small developing country surrounded by the major regional powers of Australia and Indonesia.

In this context, the foreign relations of Timor-Leste follow the principles commonly assumed by the international community in respecting the Charter of Human Rights and international law as well as establishing relations of friendship with all peoples.

Towards these goals the following activities have been undertaken:

- Establishment of a Border Office under the Directorate of Bilateral Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in order to facilitate discussions on the delimitation of borders (both land and sea)
- Establishment of Embassies in Geneva (Switzerland), Hanoi (Vietnam), Luanda (Angola), Pretoria (South Africa), the Holy See (Vatican) and Seoul (Republic of Korea), as well as the Consular Office in the Consulate-General of Portugal in Manchester (United Kingdom) and providing new facilities for the Embassies of Timor-Leste in Brasilia, Lisbon, Canberra (a new Embassy), Geneva, Havana, Maputo and Beijing. The facilities of the Embassies in Jakarta, New York and Washington were also expanded. Recognising the solidarity and cultural affinity with the Portuguese speaking countries, in 2009 a Permanent Representation at the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) was established.
- Restating Timor-Leste's wish to become a member of ASEAN, we have continued the policy of strengthening relationships with member States of this organisation and we formalised our membership request in 2011. For this purpose we have established a Liaison Office linking ASEAN in Jakarta and the National Secretariat in Dili.
- Acknowledging the importance of the economy in diplomatic relations and recognising how urgent it is to develop Timor-Leste economically and socially, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs moved to accelerate international cooperation and to promote foreign investment
- Bilateral relationships were strengthened and expanded with our existing development partners while new relationships were formed
- Timor-Leste can be pleased with the success attained by its national candidacies to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and to United Nations Women, which covers Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
- The promotion of the opening of the European Commission delegation in Dili is another landmark achieved, achieving enhanced relations between Timor-Leste and the European Union
- In pursuing an increasingly active and important role in the area of diplomacy we maintained internal coordination, organising international events such as Conferences, Meetings with Donors and other dialogue platforms, which include:
 - 7th Meeting of the Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs of the CPLP and 10th Meeting of the Ministers of Defence, in 2008
 - Dili International Dialogue, in 2010
 - Regional Conference on the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), in 2011
 - International Conference on Peace and Reconciliation in Asia, in 2012
- Timor-Leste co-chaired the International Dialogue on 'Peacebuilding and Statebuilding', with the first meeting held in Dili in 2010 and the second held in Monrovia, Liberia, in 2011

- Timor-Leste led the institutionalisation of the “g7+” forum, representing 19 fragile countries throughout the world, representing a total population of over 350 million people, from Africa to Asia and the Pacific. The g7+ is a space for dialogue that has enabled this group to be heard as one by the International Community, seeking to build States, build democracies and build peace in the world

Other key measures to consolidate democracy in Timor-Leste include:

- *Sensus Fo Fila Fali* which shared key data from the 2010 Census conducted by the Government. Under this program reports providing statistical information on the sucos, as well as a comparative review of these sucos within each district and the country as a whole, in regard to the Millennium Development Goals. This data was distributed to the leaders of the 442 *sucos* across our country
- The Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 was prepared following a public consultation in each of the 65 sub-districts, including villages and *sucos* throughout the entire national territory. All strategies and actions provided in this Plan seek to transform Timor-Leste from a low income country to a medium-high income country by 2030. The Plan sets a path to a healthy, educated and safe population and a society that is prosperous and self-sufficient in terms of food. This was the nation that the people have asked for and this is what the Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 sets out to achieve

Investing in Infrastructure





Building Public Works

Investing in infrastructure is essential for Timor-Leste to develop economically and socially. Infrastructure investment comes, however, with great financial cost. Building the skills and experience that the country needs to meet the requirements of complex projects will also take time.

Building infrastructure support the growth of the country, is essential to increase the national productivity, generate employment and enable the development of the national private sector.

The Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 sets out an ambitious infrastructure investment plan which includes the use of alternative energy sources, the improvement of telecommunications, the development of ports, airports, roads, bridges and drainage, water and sanitation infrastructure.

The Government has also invested in the largest ever infrastructure program in the country through building a reliable system for generating, transmitting and distributing electricity. This project includes the Hera Power Plant, with a capacity of 119.5 MW, as well as the Betano Power Plant, which will have a capacity of around 137 MW. Power lines will cover Timor-Leste and enable all Timorese, even those living in the most remote areas, to have access to electricity.

The National Electric Grid will be completed by the end of 2012. The Hera generation plant is already supplying Dili, Aileu, Manatuto, Liquiçá, Gleno, Baucau, Lospalos and Viqueque. The Betano Power Plant, as well as the sub-plants of Bobonaro, Suai and Cassa, will be operational by late 2012.

Of unquestionable importance this project will also generate direct and indirect employment, create many business opportunities and attract foreign investment. The regular supply of electricity through the National Electric Grid is one of the primary achievements of this Government, and it is already making a substantial impact throughout the country.

The main public works that have been completed are:

- Rehabilitation of national, district and rural roads, with a total distance of 1,198 km, employing around 51,428 workers

- Routine and periodic maintenance of roads, with a total distance of 2,635 km, employing around 10,793 workers.
- Emergency works in roads, bridges and streams throughout the country, including at 404 critical sites, employing around 30,623 workers
- Acquisition of heavy equipment for expanding roads in the districts of Manatuto, Baucau and Viqueque, including three mechanical diggers, six bin wagons and three water tanks.
- Construction of 15 bridges employing 26,492 workers
- Implemented the Referendum Package in 2009 which was an innovative program to build capacity and promote decentralisation of the private sector, especially in the rural areas, with the implementation of more than 800 infrastructure projects, involving around 720 companies.
- Initiated the Decentralised Development Program I and II following the Referendum Package to strengthen the economy in the districts and to promote the establishment and development of local business, for the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure in the districts, which are promoting the job creation for the young who live in the districts, sub-districts, sucos and villages of the country through more than 1,100 projects.
- Initiated the local development program for the development of sucos and villages throughout the whole country to assist in the meeting of basic needs including small public works in accordance with their own plans and priorities.
- Commenced pilot projects for the construction of housing under the MDG Suco program, consistent with the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals, which consider decent housing, water, sanitation, power, access to health, education and markets (social/community facilities) (5 houses per village for a total of 11,145)

In 2011 the Government created the Infrastructure Development Fund for major multi-year projects to build core infrastructure and create jobs in Timor-Leste.

The implementation of these projects was undertaken by line Ministries and Agencies, under the guidance and policy leadership of the Council for the Administration of the Infrastructure Fund (CAFI), having received support from the Major Project Secretariat and the National Development Agency, which conduct regular inspections and field monitoring. Some of the projects that have been initiated under the Fund are as follows:

- Rehabilitated 17 national roads and constructed 2 national roads and 9 bridges
- Constructed the ports of Dili and Ataúro
- Rehabilitation of the airport runways
- Construction of roads and bridges (Highway Suai-Betano-Beaco) and development of infrastructure on the south coast, Suai (Supply Base) including surveys, environmental studies, analysis of the gas pipeline route and other projects to support the development of the South Coast (Tasi Mane project)
- Construction of public buildings of irrigation channels for agriculture



Providing Energy, Water and Basic Sanitation

Access to regular supply of electricity is vital for the improvement of quality of life in Timor-Leste and to support growth and creation of jobs in urban and rural areas. For these reasons, the following actions have been taken:

- construction of two Power Plants, one in Hera and the other in Betano, including power lines to supply electricity 24 hours a day to the entire territory of Timor-Leste

The construction of these projects are at their final stages in the following way:

- Construction of power cables: 82.78%
- Oil tank in Hera: 100%
- 20 KV cables: 71.12%
- Construction of sub-stations: 84.05%
- Power sub-stations completed and operational: Dili/Kamea, Manatuto, Liquiçá, Baucau and Lospalos
- Sub-stations of Viqueque, Maliana and Cassa to be completed in May 2012
- Installation of 6 new transformers in the districts of Bobonaro, Suai, Viqueque, Manatuto, Ainaro and Baucau, in order to ensure reliable power supply
- Preparing the National Energy Policy, after completing a two-year study showing that Timor-Leste is ready to invest in alternative and renewable energies
- Preparing the Electrification Plan for Timor-Leste, based on Renewable Energies, which identifies the country's great potential in the areas of wind energy, solar energy, hydroelectric energy, geothermic energy, biomass, biodiesel, oceans and biogas.
- Conduct of pilot projects within the scope of Biogas Program including:
 - Implementation of a 145 m³ digester at Suco Ponilala-Ermera, benefitting 165 families, as well as a 85m³ system at Suco Beco-Covalima

- Construction of around 10 biogas units in various sucos in the country, benefitting around 214 families
 - Improvement of the 15 Kw energy production system in Ermera-Ponilala, 142 m3, benefitting around 169 families
 - Construction of digesters and gas holders, improvement of existing services and other complementary services for the production of energy through biogas, benefitting 265 families across several sucos in the country
- Completion of the Solar Unit Program, including the installation of 8,229 solar units throughout the country
- Completion of the program for agro-energy and production of biodiesel, through the preparation of nurseries and the cultivation of jatrophas throughout the country, covering around 209 ha, benefitting around 1500 people, as well as the preparation of nurseries and land for agro-energy, covering 44 ha and benefitting 32 households. A biodiesel generator was also installed in Metinaro – Benunuk for 20 households, as well as a mini-refinery in Dili-Metinaro, with 40 beneficiaries
- Rehabilitation of the mini-hydroelectric plant of Loihuno and construction of three other mini and micro-hydroelectric plants in Gariuai, Loihuno and Mulo
- In accordance with the statistical data available, currently 42% of the population in urban areas and 30% of the population in rural areas have access to drinking water
- Extension of the water distribution network and replacement of old pipes in 145 villages in 36 sucos throughout the 13 districts, benefitting approximately 97,000 people
- Implementation of a total of 85 projects for supplying drinking water to rural and urban areas, benefitting approximately 61,000 people
- Establishment of the latrine system in rural areas, benefitting over 9,000 families, including the reparation of residual water treatment facilities in Dili, Covalima and Oecussi
- Establishment of the National Policy on Basic Sanitation, which clarifies public and private responsibilities in terms of sanitation
- Approval of the implementation of the International Sanitation Regulation, signed by Timor-Leste and planning for the adoption of a series of measures to maintain sanitation safety according to world standards



Reforming the Telecommunications Sector

Good telecommunications connects people to each other and provides access to global networks, entertainment and knowledge. It is essential to grow our private sector, create jobs, increase trade, and build our economy and support the effective delivery of fundamental services such as health, education and security.

In 2002 the Government granted the monopoly over telecommunications to a single operator for a period of 15 years, which was to end in 2017. An exclusive concession contract was drafted through a tender process in order to ensure the prompt restoration of telecommunications services in Timor-Leste after independence. Since then, however, the demand for services has increased substantially, including in rural areas, which has meant that a competitive market is now necessary to provide modern telecommunication services.

The IV Constitutional Government has reformed the telecommunications sector, including:

- Approving a National Telecommunications Policy to:
 - introduce competition by new operators
 - establishment a new regulatory body for the telecommunications sector
 - provide for the introduction of a Universal Service Policy to ensure mobile telephone coverage and to increase affordable broadband internet connection throughout the country
 - Connect Timor-Leste to the world with an underwater optic fibre network able to provide high-speed broadband internet access
- Entering into an agreement with Timor Telecom on 27 March 2012 to end its exclusive concession as the sole supplier of telecommunications services in the country.

- Publication of the Decree-Law on Telecommunications, regulating the sector and encouraging the increased coverage of telecommunication services, including voice calls and internet. This law provides an initial period with business incentives for operators to improve telecommunications coverage and remote infrastructure. After years later, operators may be requested to fund an arrangement to subsidise greater network coverage if this is required.
- Commencing a public tender to award the right for 15 years to use radio frequency bandwidths enabling voice and data mobile telecommunication services.
- Setting a recruitment process for the Administration Board of the National Telecommunications Authority.
- Implementation of the National Connectivity Project, completed in 2011, which created an integrated and secure Government network enabling internet to operate independently from other existing networks. The optic fibre cable installed in Dili and the 16d Wimax technology installed in the other twelve districts enables internet access throughout the entire country.

Building the Economy



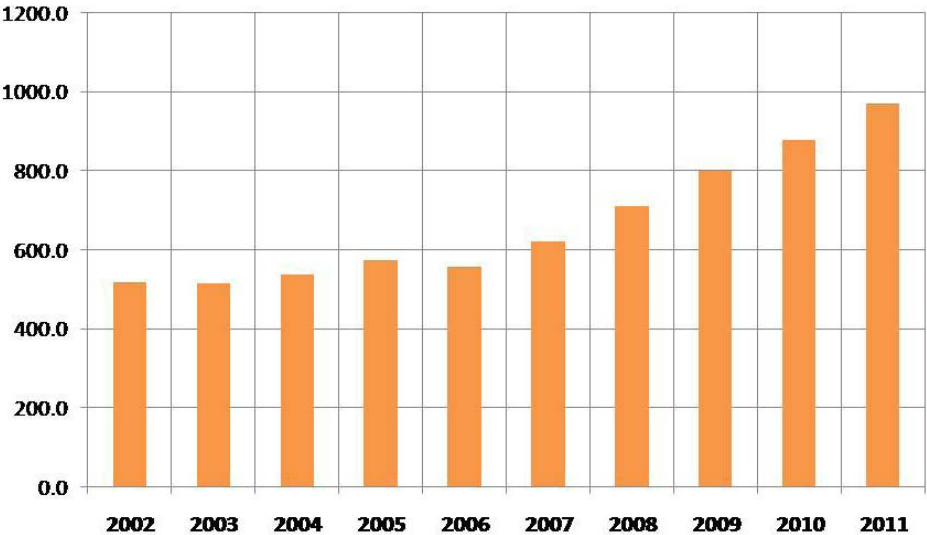
In the short period since we became an independent nation, Timor-Leste has been building the foundations for a secure and stable nation and a strong economy. To provide jobs for the people and ensure that the whole country benefits from natural resource wealth, we must develop a thriving market economy with a strong diversified private sector.

Over the period of its mandate, the Government has been re-building our public institutions, improving service delivery in areas such as health care, education and security as well as building core infrastructure.

As a result of this work, Timor-Leste has achieved very high levels of economic growth which mean that there are more jobs and more opportunities for our people. After 2007, the growth rates increased to a double digit average and we have experienced some of the highest economic growth in the world. These growth rates are remarkable given that they occurred when the Government was also managing the impact of the Global Food Price Crisis (2008-2010) and the Global Financial Crisis between (2008-2012).

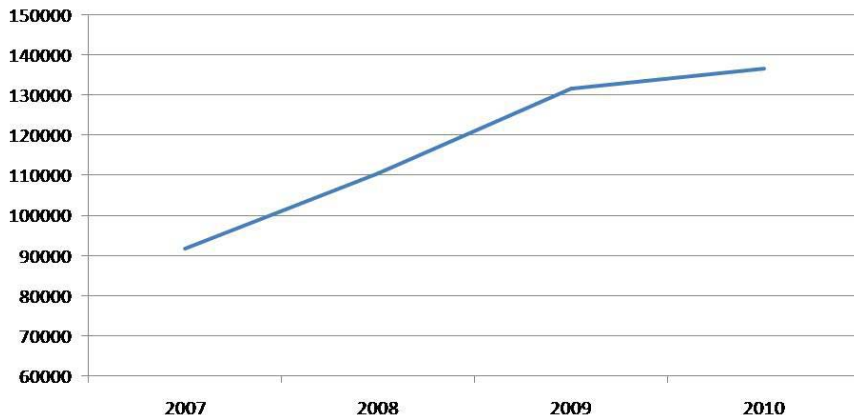
The table below shows the growth of the economy since the beginning of the mandate. It shows that the economy at the end of 2011 is almost twice the size as it was in 2006 and that it continues to grow. A bigger economy means that more jobs are being created and more economic opportunities are available for the Timorese people.

PIB real não petrolífero



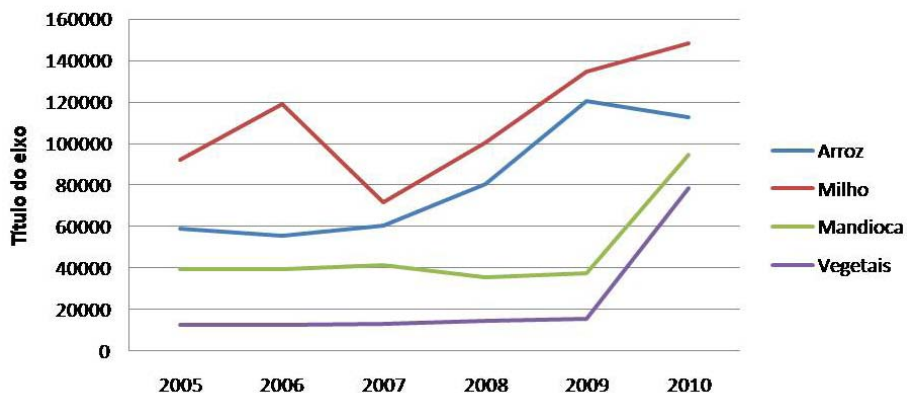
A good indication that the economy is growing is the use of electricity. The table below provides the latest figures for energy use in Dili. It shows that energy usage has grown substantially every year since 2007 and is likely to have grown even more in 2011 and 2012 as new electricity generation has come on line as a result of the major electricity infrastructure investment undertaken during the mandate.

Consumo de eletricidade em Dili (em dezenas de milhares de KWh)



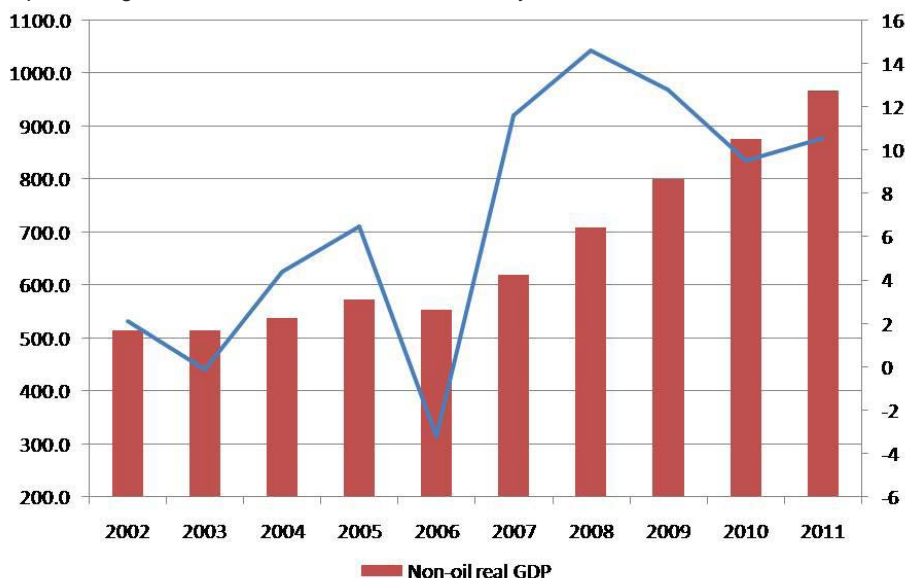
Economic growth has not, however, been limited to Dili. Across the nation the economy continues to grow. The table below provides a good indication of this growth as it shows the significant increase in agricultural production since the beginning of the mandate.

Produção agrícola em toneladas



The above table shows that production was generally not increasing from 2005 to 2007 and then began to increase in 2008.

The percentage increase in the size of the economy is shown in the line in the table below.



The table above also shows that from year to year the economy has been growing by a double digit average during this mandate. Whereas in 2006 the economy actually went backwards and shrunk in size, since 2007 the economy has grown at very high rates.

For the purpose of comparison, while the Timor-Leste economy is estimated to have grown by over 10% in 2011, one of the best performing economies in the world, China, is estimated to have grown by less than 9%.

During 2011 the World Economy is estimated to have grown by just under 5% which means that the Timor-Leste economy grew at twice the rate of the rest of the world. In 2009, while the world economy actually shrunk to by almost negative 1% the Timor-Leste economy grew by over 12%.

Rates of Poverty

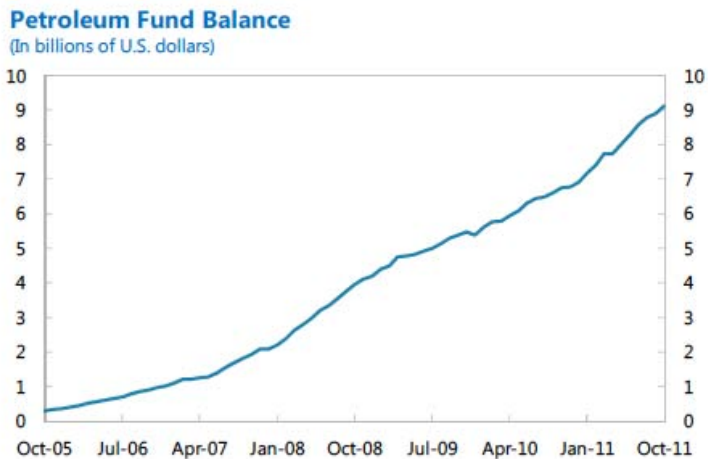
The incidence of extreme poverty is far too high in our country. Many people suffer everyday from difficult and miserable living conditions. Until the beginning of the mandate extreme poverty was rising in our nation. Timorese living below the basic needs poverty line increased from 36% of the population in 2001 to 49% in 2007. However, the surge of economic growth since 2007 has started to reduce poverty. A World Bank poverty analysis in 2009 found that poverty had reduced to around 41% and a comprehensive poverty analysis to be released in 2012 is expected to reinforce this figure.

Oil Revenue

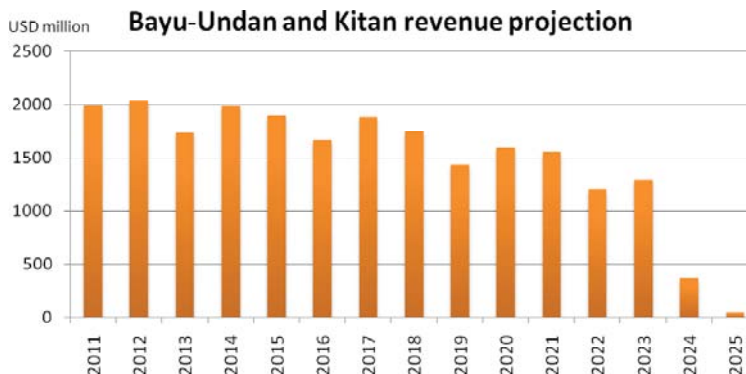
Timor-Leste is highly reliant on petroleum revenue. Fortunately, petroleum revenues have been steadily growing resulting in increased balances for the Petroleum Fund. The Timor-Leste Constitution requires petroleum resources to be used in a fair and equitable manner in accordance with the national interest and for these resources to lead to the establishment of mandatory financial reserves. The Petroleum Fund was established in 2005 to meet this constitutional requirement and to ensure that our oil and gas resources are managed wisely for the benefit of current and future generations. The Petroleum Fund provides a way to build a consistent and stable source of income that can be used to build our nation.

The Petroleum Fund has adopted a conservative investment strategy that previously consisted primarily of investment in United States Treasury bonds. This Strategy was very effective during the Global Financial Crisis with the Petroleum Fund of Timor-Leste being one of the best performing sovereign wealth funds in the world. The current investment strategy is to adopt a more balanced and diversified portfolio, including a range of international bonds and equities, to ensure diversification, wealth protection and to allow for growth.

When the Central Bank commenced the operation of the Petroleum Fund in September 2005 it had an opening balance of \$205 million dollars. The Petroleum Fund now has over \$10 billion dollars invested and the total is growing every day.



The above table shows the steadily increased balance of the Petroleum Fund. However, because our petroleum reserves will not last forever the Government's Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 provides a framework to transform Timor-Leste's economy – moving away from the current heavy weighting towards agriculture and the public sector towards a growing private sector with an expanding service sector. The table below sets out the expected future revenue from our two current petroleum fields (but does not include future revenue from the large Sunrise Field) and shows that our resources will not last forever.



The economic strategies and actions in the Strategic development Plan are designed to bring about a structural shift in our economy. This includes actions to develop our human resources through education and training, provide private sector capital through the National Development Bank, improve the business environment through regulatory reform and focus on the development of strategic industries.

Summary

The IV Constitutional Government inherited an economy which was stagnant and with a high incidence of extreme poverty. Since 2007, the economy has grown at a high rate and has had the strength to withstand the shocks of the Global Finance Crisis. Timor-Leste's growing economy is predicted to remain strong into the future which will help to create more jobs and reduce poverty. The 2012 International Monetary Fund Timor-Leste Report said that:

“Outlook. *The outlook for growth and poverty reduction is promising, as Timor-Leste stands to benefit enormously from its petroleum wealth in coming years. Using this wealth, the government has resolved to step up development. With rising government spending, staff projects growth to remain strong at about 10 percent in 2012 and over the medium term.”*

International Monetary Fund Timor-Leste Report Jan 2012 p 5

With the national planning of the Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 and a continuation of current economic policy direction, Timor-Leste can look forward to a greatly improved economic environment which will result in a prosperous and strong nation.



Promoting Economic Growth

The Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 provides for the economic development of Timor-Leste to be based on three key industries: agriculture, tourism and petroleum. The country enjoys advantages in these areas as a result of our natural resources, geographic location and economic profile.

In addition to creating developing these three strategic industries, the Government has also invested in measures that generate employment, strengthen the private sector and develop rural areas, to promote balanced and fair economic growth.

The actions that have been taken include:

- Approving the Taxation Law as a part of the first of three stages of tax reform. This law consolidates and replaces the UNTAET legislation on tax activities and reduces the fiscal burden which did not previously reflect the context of the nation.
- Approving the establishment of the Timor-Leste Investment Company (TLIC). It is proposed that while public resources will provide the capital for the TLIC it will be governed by the legal framework for commercial companies. It is being established to promote the development of investment opportunities, increase the national wealth, and fund important strategic projects.
- Approving the policy and legislation setting the process and selection of projects funded by Public Private Partnerships. The Decree-Law defines the competences and processes for the identification, evaluation, acquisition and construction of infrastructure through Public Private Partnership arrangements, as well as the principles and instruments for establishing partnerships between the Government and other bodies.
- Approving the legal framework on public debt, through which Timor-Leste will for the first time be able to borrow funds. Public borrowing will made to fund State infrastructure priorities. The law enables the Government to borrow funds, upon approval by the National Parliament, and enables the Minister of Finance to negotiate and sign contracts for borrowing provided on authorisation of the Council of Ministers.
- Establishing the Timor-Leste Chamber of Commerce and Industry to represent the private sector and work with the Government to overcome obstacles to development. The Chamber will provide support, services and training to business to promote an capable and professional private sector.

- Approving the Private Investment Law which establishes a legal framework to enable the one stop shop for business.
- Creating the Timor-Leste Development and Investment Bank, including the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding with Geocapital, and the drafting of an edict to be published in national newspapers advising of the Government's intention to allow Timorese to invest in the Bank's share capital.
- Creating the National Commercial Bank of Timor-Leste, transforming the IMfTL – Timor-Leste Microfinance Institute – into a fully fledged banking entity. The Commercial Bank already has branches in every district and reaches the sub-districts by way of mobile banking vehicles (6 units that will be based in Baucau, Covalima, Dili, Aileu, Viqueque and Lautém).
- The implementation of the Referendum Package in 2009 and the Decentralised Development Program I and II in 2010, which enabled the effective inclusion and empowerment of Timorese companies in support of the development of the Country's infrastructure.
- The introduction of the Economic Stabilisation Fund in 2008, to regulate the price of rice, cement and other staple goods, and in doing so protecting the purchasing power of families and the private sector in the context of rising global commodity prices.
- The transformation of the Timor-Leste Bamboo Centre into a public company. This Centre has conducted experimental activities for the production of several types of furniture using bamboo derivatives, and is currently in the stage of commercial production. The Centre has been developing nurseries in order to make it possible for farmers to plant bamboo trees, thereby ensuring the sustainability of the raw materials for the TLBC, namely in Tibar, Mausohi, Fatumassi, Metagou, Suku-Liurai and Maurussa.
- Establishing 200 community information centres with audiovisual facilities.
- Provision of business training to small and micro business people at the Business Development Centres.
- Supporting the creation of 95 cooperatives and ongoing support to training, management and verification, as well as (in some situations) support through the provision of materials and equipment, to strengthen production in the areas of agriculture, fisheries, handicraft and livestock. The purpose of the cooperatives is to focus on improving human resources to generate employment, reduce poverty and promote economic growth. With this support the cooperatives can start their production activities, increase the volume of traded products and income, and in doing so build the economy and support the community.
- Established the Integrated Post and of the Traditional Market of Batugade to facilitate commercial transactions and the movement of people between Dili and Kupang.
- Produced the State of the Nation report by a multi-disciplinary team of Timorese technicians and scientists.
- Signed the cooperation agreement with the ILO and the European Commission for the construction of a rural road in Hera.
- Signing a cooperation agreement for a project with the UNDP to accelerate business development.

- Constructed 67 rural markets to promote rural economic development through nurturing local trade.
- Joined the Organisation of Cooperatives from Portuguese speaking countries.
- Trained 166 staff members from the Ministry of Economy, with courses provided in Timor-Leste or in specialised institutions abroad through bilateral cooperation projects with Indonesia (41), Kenya (1), Malaysia (2), Mexico (1), Myanmar (1), Nepal (2), Norway (5), Philippines (1), Samoa (2), China (7), Australia (7), Canada (1) and Japan (5). These training and capacity building courses cover areas as diverse as Linguistics (Portuguese and English), Information Technology, Administration and Finance, Human Resources, Public Administration Laws and Decree-Laws, Management and Auditing, Research and Planning Management, Rural Economy, Cooperative Systems, Environment and Business.

In the area of Trade and Industry the following key activities were approved:

- The Law on Embezzlement
- The Decree-Law on the Principles, Limits and Criteria for Intervening in the Market and for Creating the Reserve Fund
- The Decree-Law on the Quality, Regulation and Licensing of Bottled Water
- The Decree-Law on Leisure and Social Gaming
- The Decree-Law regulating Restaurants and Similar Establishments
- The Decree-Law on Economic and Food Offenses
- The Decree-Law on the Commercial Licensing Regime
- The Decree-Law on the Production and Commercialisation of Foodstuffs and the Industrial Regulation of the Commercialisation of Foodstuffs
- The Decree-Law establishing the regime that applies prices for goods and services in the national market – “Fair Price” – and respective sanctions
- The Decree-Law on the Classification of Economic Activities
- The Decree-Law on the Legal Regime for Publicity Activities
- The Decree-Law creating the Inspectorate General of Gaming
- The Government Decree creating the Inspectorate General on Food and Economics
- The Government Decree regulating procedures on the public supply of foodstuffs and construction materials
- The Government Decree creating the agency for managing gaming revenues (lotteries)
- The Government Resolution for intervening in the market regarding essential goods for public supply
- The Ministerial Diploma on Simplified Commercial Licensing

- The Ministerial Diploma on costs with regard to rice transportation
- The Ministerial Diploma on measures to stabilise prices and to fight inflation and speculation
- The Ministerial Diploma on the commercial sale of alcoholic beverages and fuel
- The Ministerial Diploma certifying the origin of the Coffee of Timor-Leste
- The Ministerial Diploma on the tender for awarding lottery concessions
- The Ministerial Diploma on the MTTI logo
- The Ministerial Diploma regulating Bola Guling, Kuru-Kuru and Futu-Mano
- The Ministerial Diploma on Instant Lotteries – Scratch and Win
- The Ministerial Diploma on supplying of rice
- The Ministerial Diploma on the purchase of national maize
- The Ministerial Diploma on contract templates – scholarship holders
- The Ministerial Diploma on lottery concessions

Published:

- A book on “Data on the Prices of Local Products, Staple Products, Construction Materials and Fuel in the 13 Districts”
- Books on the “Unit Price Standard for State Procurement”, in 5 Volumes:
 - Vol. I – Construction Materials
 - Vol. II and III – Equipment for Offices and Homes
 - Vol. IV – Studio and Communication Equipment
 - Vol. V – Information Technology Equipment
- The book “2010 – MTTI Statistics”

Signed:

- A cooperation protocol between the Santa Casa da Misericórdia of Lisbon and the Department of Gaming and the Inspectorate General of Gaming in Timor-Leste
- The memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of Trade and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry of Timor-Leste, in order to import rice and materials supporting food production, as well as to cooperate in terms of assistance for training human resources
- The protocol with the Portuguese Chamber of Commerce (AIP-JRC) so as to encourage meetings between businesspeople from both countries

- The memorandum of understanding between the Indonesian Central Service of Statistics and the Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry of Timor-Leste, developing specific statistical program for the areas of tourism, trade, commerce and industry, as well as housing Timorese students in the Indonesian Academy of Statistics for 3 years
- The protocol with the Technologic Centre for Using and Celebrating Ornamental and Industrial Stones – CEVALOR, in order to assess the potential in terms of extracting stone and marble in Timor-Leste

Participated in:

- The 14th International Fair in Cape Verde, with the theme “The business in your hands”

Constructed:

- Buildings for hospitality services (restaurants, coffee shops, etc) and support infrastructure in Metiaut, Dili
- 7 national and border markets in the districts of Dili, Baucau, Bobonaro, Manatuto, Suai, Oecussi Ambeno (Oe-Silo), Batugadé (Mota-ain)
- 1 warehouse in Bobonaro to store agricultural produce from the 13 districts, so as to ensure food security

Established:

- The Povu Kuda Governu Sosa Program (the People Produce, the Government Buys) for farmers and small industries, so as to promote local production
- The Program for Supporting Small Industrial Activities, with financial support to 136 groups from the 13 districts
- The UARCO Program, in collaboration with PNTL, in which the Government controls economic activities throughout the territory

Granted:

- 20,543 licences to companies (from 2008 to 2011) throughout the Country
- 3 licences for selling games - Lottery, Scratch and Win and Bola Guling

Registered:

- In 5 years, 2,277 companies (Aileu 67, Ainaro 68, Bobonaro 156, Baucau 250, Covalima 108, Dili 619, Ermera 76, Liquiçá 182, Lautém 120, Manufahi 126, Manatuto 190, Oecussi Ambeno 207 and Viqueque 108)

Provided:

- Support to the opening of the salt factory in the district of Manatuto
- Support to the opening of the ethanol factory in the district of Liquiçá

- Financial support to small industries:
 - 2008 – 10 beneficiary groups
 - 2009 / 2010 / 2011 – 299 beneficiaries

Purchased:

- Under the policy to encourage the production of local agricultural produce, to stabilize prices and prevent market price manipulation, the Government purchased:
 - 2,037,578.00 tonnes of foodstuffs and marmalade
 - 111,540 litres of coconut oil
- 662 measurement and calibration equipments, distributed throughout the districts so that verification teams can monitor economic activities such as fuel pumps and electricity supply
 - In regard to food security the Government imported 209,770 tonnes of rice

Acquired:

- Local produce for Government warehouses, and subsequently:
 - sold 138,799.00 tonnes of agricultural produce
 - provided for humanitarian assistance – 170,595.00 tonnes of agricultural produce and marmalade and 8,595 litres of coconut oil

Distributed:

- 29,229.44 tonnes of rice to the public, MSS, MoE, MSATP and humanitarian aid

Provided the following courses:

- Technical course on making sweets and jams to 20 women, and subsequently provided production equipment to the beneficiary groups
- Technical course on motorcycle mechanics to 100 mechanics from the districts of Dili, Baucau, Bobonaro, Covalima, Manufahi, and Oecussi Ambeno
- Technical course on processing virgin coconut oil
 - 2007 – in the districts of Baucau and Lautém, to 20 participants, and subsequently we provided production equipment to the participants
 - 2010 – in the district of Baucau, to 10 people
- Technical course on carpentry
 - 2009 – in the district of Oecussi Ambeno, to 20 people divided in 2 groups; at the end of the training we provided carpentry machinery and equipments to each group, in order for them to start a business
 - 2011 – in the district of Viqueque, to 10 participants, and provided carpentry equipment

- 2 technical courses on sowing and tailoring
 - 2007 – 2 groups of women, with a total of 20 participants, in the sub-district of Vera Cruz, district of Dili. At the end of the training we provided equipment to each group
 - 2008 – 3 groups of women, with a total of 50 participants, in the districts of Bobonaro, Aileu and Ainaro
 - 2010 – 30 women in the districts of Lautém, Liquiçá and Ermera
- Technical course on the production of candy and gummy candy to 20 women in the district of Covalima
- Technical course on Tuku Besi (iron for constructing buildings) to small industry groups in the sub-district of Fatuberliu, district of Manufahi, with 15 participants
- Technical course on rice peeling for groups of farmers in the districts of Manatuto and Manufahi, with 20 participants
- Technical course on the diversification of tais products for small companies in the district of Lautém (suco Com) and in the district of Liquiçá (suco Lauhata)
- Technical course on the production of bamboo furniture in the district of Lautém, with 10 participants
- Technical course on the dyeing of tais:
 - In the district of Ermera, sub-district of Atsabe, and in the district of Oecussi, to 15 participants
- Technical course on the production of ethanol:
 - 2009 – District of Liquiçá, sub-district of Maubara, with 10 beneficiaries
 - 2010 – District of Manatuto, sub-district of Laclubar, with 10 beneficiaries
- Technical course on the production of fruits and dry vegetables (Kripik), in the district of Dili, to 15 participants from the districts of Aileu, Ainaro, Bobonaro, Manatuto, Manufahi and Viqueque
- 10 trainees attended the traineeship on tais weaving, sowing lines and bamboo, in Yogyakarta, Indonesia
- Technical course on the production of soap, in the districts of Baucau, Lautém and Dili, to 10 participants
- Technical course on the production of Mina Atsirih, in the district of Dili, to 10 participants from the districts of Dili and Manatuto
- Technical course on processing coconut fibres to 10 MTTI staff members
- Technical course on Makina Bubut to 5 MTTI staff members in Surabaya, Indonesia
- Technical course on welding, in the district of Dili, to 10 beneficiaries
- Technical course on mechanics, in the district of Dili, to 10 participants
- Technical course on the production of ionized salt to 116 families that produce traditional salt, in the district of Bobonaro, with subsequent delivery of salt production equipment to each family



Investing in Natural Resources

Timor-Leste's non-renewable natural resources are a cornerstone for the future development of the nation. The non-renewable natural resources sector is essential not only to economic growth but also to the full social progress of the country in a stable and sustainable manner.

In developing this sector it is, therefore, necessary to ensure that the wealth from non-renewable natural resources is used to support the needs of the people and to contribute to nation building. Currently Timor-Leste still lacks the essential infrastructure, support industries and human resources to operate and manage the sector, which prevents the nation from seizing the great opportunities available.

With the Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 Timor-Leste has, however, made it a priority to be able to seize these opportunities by expanding the sector to create a sound basis for the sustainable development of a successful industry including with regard to exports and service delivery, and a dynamic and expanding private sector.

One of the key aspects in the management of our natural resources is ensuring the good governance so that the regulation of sector is increasingly transparent and autonomous (i.e. without political interference), and guided by principles to achieve the following three goals:

- Strong national participation: national citizens, workers or companies must have a strong and irreplaceable participation in all economic areas related to the sector. This is one of the priorities for the SSNR in terms of creating jobs and maintaining the oil and mineral industry in the national territory.
- Obtain and maintain maximum benefits (creating external features that benefit the general population): the maximisation of the economic benefit for the Timorese, which is a predominant aim in regard to the direct monetisation of the resources, is extended to also include the development of economy activity related to the operation of mineral and oil projects. This is to include supporting of projects, the construction of social and economic infrastructure and the nurturing of the private sector.
- The driving engine of the economy and the incubator of new knowledge and opportunities: The principle underpinning this goal is to drive general economic development side by side with the growth of the sector recognising that such growth is already a reality. The growth of the sector enables the pursuit of greater local content and national value and the development of related industries including capacity building and creation of new businesses.

To promote development of this sector the following actions have been taken:

Drafting and approval of:

- The Decree-Law creating the Public Petroleum Company (Timor Gap)
- The Decree-Law creating the National Petroleum Authority (NPA)
- The Decree-Law creating the Petroleum and Geology Institute (PGI)
- The constitution of the Gap – MHS consortium (operating airlifts)
- The resolutions by the Council of Ministers concerning memorandums of association
- The Ministerial Diploma No. 1/2008, dated 30 July, “On the licensing of extractive activities (sands and mineral masses)”
- Organisation and operation of regulations for all these agencies

Diplomas in the final stages of approval:

- Mining Law – draft completed
- Organic Law for the SSRN – draft completed

Completed:

- The pre-study on the feasibility of the Timor-Leste pipeline – study drafted in collaboration with PETRONAS, in Malaysia
- The bathymetric survey and the analysis of the bottom of the Timor Sea, undertaken in collaboration with the Korean consortium led by Kogas
- The feasibility study for the Natural Gas liquefaction factory in Beaco – study prepared in collaboration with Kogas
- The pre-study on the technical and commercial feasibility of harbour infrastructure – study prepared with the participation of HR Wallingford
- The Front End Engineering & Design – study drafted with the participation of HR Wallingford
- The preliminary project and detailed project concerning the Greater Sunrise Beaco pipeline – study prepared in collaboration with Kogas, with the participation of JP Jenny (the second still being completed)
- The conceptual blueprint for the infrastructure supporting the petroleum sector on the South Coast – study developed in collaboration with Dalan Project and Engineering
- The conceptual plan for the integrated development of the infrastructure supporting the petroleum sector on the South Coast of Timor-Leste – study prepared in collaboration with ‘CCCC Second Harbour’
- The geotechnical and geophysical investigation of the coast and the seashore of Timor-Leste (Suai - Beaco) together with EGS and Toke Oil & Gas
- The Technical – Commercial Feasibility Study and front end engineering design of Suai Supply Base – a study prepared in collaboration with Eastlog
- The socialisation, public consultation and identification of the ownership of lands for the supply base and for Nova Suai, in coordination with the relevant Ministries
- The Front End Engineering & Design (FEED) for the port infrastructure of Beaco, Viqueque (ongoing)
- The Front End Engineering & Design (FEED) for the Betano refinery (ongoing)
- The EPC (Engineering, Procurement & Construction) contract for the Suai logistics base (ongoing)
- The territory recognition study (sample collection) and laboratory analysis. Identification of the geographic distribution of mineral deposits and completion of the general report on the country's geology

- 50% of the national geological chart, in a scale of 1:25,000 – data survey and review and result assessment. Study conducted by the SSNR, in collaboration with the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
- The geological chart for the area of Suai, in a scale of 1:12,500 – data survey and review and result assessment. Study conducted by the SSNR, in collaboration with the National Agency of Indonesia (AGP)
- Several generic works, including geological and specific charting, charting mineral resources and charting slope movements
- The basic cartography for the territory, drafting a map of Manatuto in a scale of 1:25,000. This map shall serve as the basis – and the reference – for issuing the remaining geological maps on the national territory. Furthermore, it can be used to learn about the genesis and accumulation of hydrocarbons
- Surveys of indications of metallic mineral resources on the north coast, in the districts of Liquiçá, Dili, Manatuto and Baucau, by way of studying water line sediments. These surveys confirmed other previous indications (e.g. Hili Manu, Virac) and suggested the existence of new indications in the areas of Dili and Hera;
- The chart on the susceptibility to landslides in the district of Baucau, having conducted monitoring with differential GPS concerning some slides with impact on people lives, i.e. roads, health facilities, schools (in order to know the geological formations with greater susceptibility to landslides)
- A database containing the existing cartographical information, under the SIG
- The set of cartographical criteria developed to define the various geological units in existence in Timor-Leste
- The review and studies on the possibilities for developing the Sunrise Field and for representing the interests of Timor-Leste at the Commissions: Joint Commission and Sunrise / Treaty Commission

Built:

- The Geology Laboratory in the UNTL Campus, in Hera
- The offices for the pipeline Task Force;
- The offices for the Special Project Management and Monitoring Unit
- The power line in the Geology Laboratory, in Hera
- The Timor-Gap facilities

Rehabilitated:

- The EITI offices, Timor-Leste (Xanana Reading Room)
- The NPA offices (Government Palace)
- The SSNR central service area
- 3 houses in the district of Covalima to support geological activities

Acquired (scientific equipment):

- 2 petrography and palaeontology microscopes, 12 thermometers, rock-cutting machine, 8 hammers, protection helmets (in collaboration with USAID)
- 2 LEICA microscopes, 2 X-RF pistols, 10 precision hammers, 10 compasses, 10 GPS, 10 laptops (in collaboration with KOICA – Korea)
- 6 GPS, specialty hammers, 7 precision compasses, digital cameras
- 1 Logitech
- 5 large containers for keeping rock samples (in collaboration with UWA Australia)
- 1 large printing plotter
- 1 Nikon microscope (in collaboration with the University of Évora)

Recruited:

- 35 new staff members for the Secretariat of State
- 14 staff members for the National Directorate of Minerals (NDM/SSNR)
- 10 geologists for the Petroleum and Geology Institute (PGI)
- 1 general project manager (Geological Mapping Survey – Timor-Leste)
- 8 junior geologists (TLGS project)
- 1 general project manager (SSNR/KOICA project – Korea)
- 7 junior geologists (SSRN/KOICA project – Korea)

Trained:

- Specialist technicians in the use of the laboratory equipment for the new National Geology Laboratory
- 2 staff members on logistics management
- 2 staff members on warehouse management
- 2 staff members on procurement management (using FreeBalance)
- 2 staff members on performance budgeting
- 2 staff members on process management
- Under our strategic scholarships:
 - University of Herriot Watt – England (1 doctorate in environmental engineering)
 - Liverpool University, United Kingdom (1 masters in petroleum management)
 - University of Stavanger, Norway (1 masters in petroleum engineering);
 - Asia Institute of Technology, Thailand (1 masters in offshore technology management)
 - Liverpool University, United Kingdom (1 masters in information systems management)
 - Dundee University, Scotland (1 masters in the area of petroleum)
 - University UPN, Indonesia (1 degree in economical studies);
 - Asto University, United Kingdom (1 masters in management)
 - MacGrath Institute of Australia, Australia (1 masters in management)
 - Liverpool University, United Kingdom (1 masters in human resource management)
 - Robert Gordon University, United Kingdom (1 masters in management)
 - UNPAD, Indonesia (1 degree in geology).

Signed:

- A cooperation agreement with Curtin University of Technology (ongoing training for 9 people in the areas of geology, earth sciences, petroleum engineering, mechanical engineering, chemical engineering, etc)
- A cooperation agreement with the University of Western Australia (ongoing training for 2 people in the areas of mechanical engineering and petroleum engineering)
- A cooperation agreement with the University of Adelaide (ongoing training for 8 people in the areas of petroleum engineering, company management, geophysical engineering and petroleum engineering)
- A cooperation agreement with the University of New South Wales (UNSW) (ongoing training for 5 people in the areas of petroleum engineering and environmental engineering)
- A cooperation agreement with the University of Newcastle (Sydney) (ongoing training for 2 people in the areas of general sciences and environmental sciences)

- A cooperation agreement with the University of Technology, Sarawak (Malaysia) (ongoing training for 1 person in geology)
- A cooperation agreement with the commercial aviation civil training company – training helicopter pilots - “Becker Helicopter Services PTY LTD” (Australia) (ongoing training for 6 people)
- A cooperation agreement with the St. Joseph Engineering College, Mangalore (India) (ongoing training for 21 people in several technological areas)
- A cooperation agreement with Universitas Padjadjaran (Bandung), Indonesia (ongoing training for 4 people in the areas of engineering and geology, with 3 other people having already completed their degrees – 2 of which have recently started their masters)
- A cooperation agreement with Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “veteran” Yogyakarta, Indonesia (ongoing training for 36 people in the areas of petroleum engineering, environmental engineering, geophysical engineering and geological engineering, with 13 other people having already completed their degrees)
- A cooperation agreement with Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta (Indonesia) (ongoing training for 41 people in the areas of geophysical engineering, chemical engineering, geological engineering and geographic sciences)
- A cooperation agreement with the University of Évora, in Portugal (10 people receiving masters in earth sciences and cartography)

Participated in:

- The training on “Geological Sample Processing and Thin Section Preparation”, Perth-Australia
- The “CCOP –GSJ/AIST Groundwater Phase II” Project
- The training on “Technical Basin Analysis”
- The training on “Mineral Resources Exploration and GIS/Remote Sensing”;
- The training on “Logitech Operator Training”;
- The training on “Governance and Management of Extractive Industries”, Sydney-Australia;
- The training on the “Geology Map”, in Bandung-Indonesia;
- The “Program GIS Quantum”;
- The training on “Impact Assessment and Responsible Development of Infrastructure Business and Industry (IAIA)”;
- The training on “Economic Geology and Target Mapping”;
- The training on “Using Microscopes”.

Organised:

- A workshop, debate and public consultation on the draft “Mining Law”, in the districts of Dili, Baucau and Maliana
- A workshop for socialising the Decree-Law on the creation of the national petroleum company and the Petroleum and Geology Institute, in the 13 districts
- The Workshop on “Ministerial Diploma No. 1/2008”, dated 30 July, on the extractive activity (sands and marbles) – Dissemination of information on the licensing of the extractive activity (mines and quarries) – use and exploitation of mineral masses
- The First International Geology Congress of Timor-Leste
- The two international validation processes concerning the transparency of the sector in Timor-Leste (EITI)
- The information / socialisation action for sand extracting operators in Mota Comoro (awareness-raising for the Public Risk of structure collapse) – Safety of the population and minimisation of negative impacts.

Signed:

- The declaration for participating in the “*Coordinating Committee for Geoscience programmes in East and Southeast Asia (CCOP)*”, 2009 – collaboration with other member countries in training programs in the area of geoscience
- Cooperation Agreement with the “*Politeknik Geology dan Pertambangan (AGP)*”, Bandung, for establishing collaboration in the geological surveying program for Timor-Leste – represented by 24 geologists
- Cooperation Agreement with the “*Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)*” in order to support the program for mapping the district of Suai – cooperation agreement to carry out the geology mapping program in the district of Covalima
- Cooperation Agreement with UNTL to use the Hera campus to build the Petroleum and Geology Institute
- Partnership or Cooperation Agreements with:
 - The Petronas Company (Malaysia)
 - The Korean consortium led by Kogas (Korea)
 - The East Log Group (Singapore)
 - The Delta Oil Company (United States)
 - The PTT Group (Thailand)
 - The MHS Aviation Company (Malaysia)
 - Galp energia (Portugal)
 - The Katar National Petroleum Company (Qatar)
 - The Government and National Petroleum Agency of São Tomé and Príncipe
 - The Government of Angola and its national petroleum company (Sonangol)
 - The Government of Fiji.

Promoted:

- Inspections concerning the aspects of controlling compliance by operators in relation to applicable public health rules
- Safety verifications at petroleum facilities and environmental prevention actions throughout all units connected with petroleum production. Bayu-Undan system and KITAN floating unit - “production, storage and transfer of raw oil”, including inspection of onshore facilities supporting offshore operations
- Countless analysis and verification exercises (metrological inspection) to all flow measurement units and systems, at the production and exportation post, for eventual calibration or mitigation actions (Bayu-Undan), both in land and in the sea, including in the industrial unit producing Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) in Darwin, Australia

- The verification of the operation of systems and processes, controlling outputs and measuring the interface efficiency in its various sub-components
- Formal consultation processes with the relevant departments and public agencies in order to draft the blue print concerning the establishment of a “National Emergency Response Unit”
- The technical review of all documents and submissions concerning the Kitan Field ‘Development Plan’, with the happy epilogue of having the first oil extracted in October 2011. It should be highlighted that it was possible to include in the approved plan an extensive program for including national staff in the organisational structure and a requirement for use of national content and national businesses.
- The review, approval and monitoring of all preliminary works leading to the green light for the most recent development of the second stage of exploitation of the Bayu-Undan field (second stage of exploitation of liquid oil, after the appearance of water in greater quantities than estimated). A total of 5 boreholes were drilled during this period.
- Reviews of 5 proposals – with discriminated planning – for surveying seismic data offshore (JPDA), in 3D and 2D
- The technical review of proposals for 10 prospective drilling units / platforms, both in the exclusive and in the joint areas
- The negotiation of the terms and the approval for selling Bayu-Undan gas to PWC (Power and Water Corporation/Utilities), of Darwin, in order to cover emergency situations where the field operated by Eni in the Timor Sea – the ‘Blacktip’ – is temporarily down for periodic maintenance and thus unable to meet the normal supplies to the company.



Developing, Agriculture

The development of the agricultural sector of Timor-Leste is essential to poverty reduction and providing food security for the population. In order to meet these goals and to contribute to economic growth in rural areas, the Government has made significant investments in infrastructure, agricultural machinery and the provision of seeds and fertilizers.

Currently, there are Agriculture Extension Agents across the sucos in addition to the already established Centres for Agricultural Services in Bobonaro, Aileu and Viqueque. There are three agricultural high schools training young farmers for careers in the agriculture business.

Policies and regulations on water and irrigation are being developed and the use of fertilizers and pesticides has become widespread. Between 2007 and 2009 the number of hand tractors has increased from just 100 to 2,591 and the number of tractors has increased from 13 to 315. During this same period of time, 133 rice husking units were supplied to farmers and 35 irrigation systems have been rehabilitated. 5,000 silos have been installed in the country and 32 'mini markets' were established across the districts to facilitate the sale and marketing of local agricultural products.

In terms of marine resources, Timor-Leste's 735 km coastline and its 72,000 square km Exclusive Economic Zone represent a great potential for fisheries development. The fisheries sector is well regulated and investments have been made by distributing fishing equipment to communities.

To support agriculture, fisheries and livestock the following actions were taken:

Approved:

- The Organic Law for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
- The Contingency Plan for any Bird Flu Outbreak
- Quarantine Regulations for Plants and Animals
- Decree-Law on the Implementation of the Satellite System for Monitoring Fishing Vessels

Drafted:

- Decree-Law on Forestry Management
- Decree-Law on Fertilizers
- Decree-Law on Pesticides
- Decree-Law on Seeds
- Decree-Law on the Identification, Registration and Circulation of Animals
- Decree-Law on the Restriction of Animals in Urban Areas
- Decree-Law on the Licensing of Slaughterhouses

Reformed:

- The Regional Agriculture Services into the Directorate of District Agriculture Services, and consequently the Coordinator of Regional Agriculture Services into Director of District Agriculture – strengthening coordination and implementation at the district level

Recruited:

- 386 extension workers and 12 senior extension workers deployed in the sucos (in 12 districts, except for Dili, which is assisted by the central services)
- 65 inoculation officers, who took positions of livestock assistants at sub-district level
- 421 livestock officers for the sucos

Purchased and distributed:

- 2,591 hand tractors for farmers in the 13 districts
- 373 coffee peeling machines
- 150 maize peeling machines
- 99 coconut grating machines
- 133 rice peeling machines (Sama Hare)
- 21 rice peeling machines (Dulas Hare)
- 91 rice grinding machines
- 157 power thrashers
- 13 APO machines for producing organic fertilizers
- 1,752 tonnes of seeds (rice, hybrid rice, maize, mung beans and keli, potatoes and vegetables)
- 39,230 fruit tree stems

- 315 large and medium sized tractors (for supporting brigades in every district)
- 105,000 inoculations for cattle
- Equipment installed in Dili for destroying products sent from quarantine
- Cattle for beneficiaries in the 13 districts
- Fishing equipment (fishing boat engines, thousands of fishing nets, thousands of fishing rods, hundreds of fibreglass boats and wooden boats)
- Oceanographic and scuba equipment for studying and researching maritime resources

Acquired:

- 1,373 tonnes of fertilizers
- 900 litres or liquid organic fertilizers for helping plant growth
- 53,692 litres of pesticides
- 13,854 agriculture material units (including hand sprayers, rubber boots, protection against chemicals, gloves, protection goggles, protection masks, hoes, etc.)

Built:

- 3 reservoir tanks for rainwater, with a capacity of 75 ha
- 3 irrigation tanks, Zumalai-Covalima, Pante Makasar-Oecussi, Oesilo-Oecussi
- 1 integrated agriculture laboratory, Dili
- 1 fabric culture laboratory (commercial-scale cloning of plants), Dili – Hera
- 6 permanent coffee nursery centres, Maubisse-Ainaro, Lolotoe-Bobonaro, Atsabe-Ermera, Hatolia-Ermera, Letefóho-Ermera, Bazartete-Liquiçá
- 5 permanent forestry nursery centres, Bobonaro, Lautém, Manufahi, Oecussi, Viqueque
- 1 permanent coconut and cocoa nursery centre, Lautém
- 2 coconut processing centres, Serelau-Lautém, Uatulari-Viqueque
- 1 permanent cashew nursery centre, Natarbora-Manatuto
- 7 buildings, Ainaro (and meeting room), SIMOCEP in Comoro-Dili, cooperative in Comoro-Dili, MAF in Gleno-Ermera, MAF Lospalos-Lautém, MAP Aiteas-Manatuto, Animal Production Centre in Taiboco-Oecussi, Animal Production Centre in Pante Makasar-Oecussi
- 4 fences, research centre in Darasula-Baucau, MAF building in Covalima, MAF building in Gleno-Ermera, MAF building in Aiteas-Manatuto
- 6 walls in the agricultural extension centres, Tunubibi-Bobonaro, Samfuk-Covalima, Lospalos-Lautém (and tractor maintenance centre), Suco Sau-Manatuto, Citrana-Oecussi, Ratahu-Viqueque

- 1 wall in the tractor maintenance centre, Oe Mata Hitu-Oecussi
- 7 agricultural extension centres, Cailaco-Bobonaro, Zumalai-Covalima, Saré-Ermera, Luro-Lautém, Natarbora-Manatuto, Betano-Manufahi, Ossú-Viqueque
- 5 irrigation canals, Zumalai-Covalima, Mavelen-Lacló-Manatuto, Labanuai- Lacló-Manatuto, Pante Makasar-Oecussi, Utao Fóo-Oecussi
- 1 integrated agriculture security post, Iliomar-Lautém
- 2 animal transit posts, in Tibar (Liquiçá) and Zumalai (Covalima)
- 2 animal production centres, in Dotic (Manufahi) and Pante Makasar (Oecussi)
- 1 training centre in the animal production centre in Taiboco (Oecussi)
- 9 animal health clinics, in Ainaro, Baucau, Covalima, Liquiçá, Manufahi, Viqueque, Nakroman (Lautém), Cribas (Manatuto) and Oesilo (Oecussi)
- 2 quarantine posts, in Batugade (Bobonaro) and Sakato (Oecussi)
- 1 animal market in Tibar
- 4 pens for chickens, pigs, goats and cattle, in Dotik-Manufahi
- 1 fish market in Taibessi
- 4 buildings for the fish market, in Liquiçá, Manatuto, Manufahi and Viqueque – operational
- 5 buildings for the fish market, in Atauro-Dili, Vemasse-Baucau, Mauboke-Liquiçá, Beakou-Bobonaro and Wesono-Oecussi
- 1 wall for the fish market in Liquiçá
- 4 fish nursery centres, Loihuno-Viqueque; Gleno-Ermera; Same-Manufahi; and Mugis-Bobonaro, producing a total of 500,000 fish.

Rehabilitated:

- 13 community irrigation systems, with a total capacity of 3,320 ha
- 63 irrigation systems, with a total capacity of 18,829 ha
- 1 irrigation system in Bebui-Uatolari, with a capacity of 775 ha
- 5 water collection systems, with a capacity to irrigate a total of 20 ha
- 9 access roads, in a total of 32 km
- 11 irrigation canal protections, Lacló (extension 500 m), Aisirimou-Aileu
- 1 Cekdam, Selo Ktaik – Aileu, Hae Nau (Ossú)-Viqueque, Fatudo (Ossú)-Viqueque, Haetala-Uma Tolu (Lacluta)-Viqueque, Wereca-Viqueque, Viqueque-Viqueque, Irabere (Uatucarbau)-Viqueque, Baidubu (Uatucarbau)-Viqueque, Outogu (Uatolari)-Viqueque

- 1 agriculture building in Baucau;
- 6 coffee processing centres and drying houses in Ermera Vila-Ermera, Railaco-Ermera, Hatolia-Ermera, Letefóho-Ermera, Atsabe-Ermera, Liquiçá
- 1 wall at the agricultural extension centre in Cassameta-Baucau
- 1 fence for the forestry building in Caicoli-Dili
- 1 sleeping quarter for students at the agricultural technical school of Maliana
- 1 classroom for the agricultural school of Natarbora
- 2 forestry warehouses in Colmera-Dili, Lospalos-Lautém
- 1 meeting room for the agricultural school of Natarbora
- 2 fish nurseries in Tibar
- 1 fish warehouse in Lospalos

Produced:

- Productivity of rice:
 - 239,422 ha of cultivated area in 5 years
 - 226,710 ha of harvested area in 5 years
 - Productivity average of 14.12 ton/ha
 - 528,092 tonnes of paddy rice
 - 316,855 tonnes of milled rice
- Productivity of horticultural produce (2007-2009)
 - 2,087 tonnes of carrots
 - 428 tonnes of tomato
 - 682 tonnes of lettuce
 - 2,221 tonnes of red onions
 - 1,964 tonnes of white onions
 - 8,480 tonnes of round cabbages
 - 666 tonnes of chilli peppers
 - 16,528 tonnes – Total horticultural production
- Productivity of fruit produce (2008-2010)
 - 10,430 tonnes of avocado

- 18,851 tonnes of mango
- 7,668 tonnes of jackfruit
- 5,064 tonnes of tangerines
- 279 tonnes of rose apple
- 5,901 tonnes of papaya
- 2,127 tonnes of banana
- 54.6 tonnes of anona
- 350 tonnes of guava
- 709 tonnes of breadfruit
- 51,433.6 tonnes – Total fruit production
- Agricultural produce (2007-2011)
 - 472,678 tonnes of rice
 - 485,971 tonnes of maize
 - 8,262 tonnes of mung beans
 - 5,274 tonnes of keli beans
 - 14,268 tonnes of rai beans
 - 164,099 tonnes of cassava
 - 48,621 tonnes of sweet potato
 - 9,184 tonnes of European potato
 - Total production – 1,208.357 tonnes
- Cash crops
 - 58,121 tonnes of coffee
 - 47,900 tonnes of coconut
 - 4,475 tonnes of kami
 - 1,209 tonnes of cashew
 - Coffee stems and coffee trees to be distributed by farmers
 - Coconut, cashew, cocoa and kami stems to be distributed by farmers in order to increase the productivity and quality of coffee
 - 929,591 new tree stems (*Nitas, Mahoni, Saria and Gmelina*) in the nursery centre of Maubara

Trained:

- 3,904 students attended agricultural technical school
 - 596 students in Dom Bosco Fuiloro school
 - 1,241 students in Nartabora school
 - 1,591 students in Maliana school
 - 476 students in the Oe-cusse branch

Implemented:

- 216 projects under the Decentralised Development Plans I and II, the Infrastructure Fund and the Line Ministries, in the 13 districts:
 - 11 projects in Aileu
 - 17 projects in Ainaro
 - 14 projects in Baucau
 - 11 projects in Bobonaro
 - 26 projects in Covalima
 - 8 projects in Dili
 - 10 projects in Ermera
 - 19 projects in Lautém
 - 15 projects in Liquiçá
 - 15 projects in Manatuto
 - 15 projects in Manufahi
 - 28 projects in Oecussi
 - 27 projects in Viqueque

Established:

- 3 tractor brigades (East, Centre / South and West) – seeking to organise agricultural machinery and assist farmers with preparing lands for plantation
- Food Security Information System, at suco level, reporting to senior authorities
- KOMAP cooperative to provide canteen services to staff, so as to control expenses and enable less time wasting in the service
- Graduation of MAF staff, promoting staff punctuality
- 8 mechanization and extension centres (Lospalos-Lautém, Cassameta-Baucau, Betano-Manufahi, Ratahu-Viqueque, Sau-Manatuto, Sanfuk-Manatuto, Tunibibi-Maliana and Naktuka-Oecussi)
- 6 agricultural extension centres (Cailaco-Bobonaro, Sare-Ermera, Zumalai-Covalima, Ossu-Viqueque, Natarbora-Manatuto, and Lour Lautém)
- 2 quarantine posts (Batugade-Bobonaro and Sakato-Oecussi)
- 4 water reservoirs (Kolan) – (Mugis-Bobonaro, Loihuno-Viqueque, Gleno-Ermera and Same-Manufahi)
- Support system to provide technical assistance to 420 hand tractors
- *Fila Rai Gratuita* Program, promoting the “resettlement of farmers to their land” and assisting with the acquisition of seeds, agricultural machinery, fertilizers and manure, as well as providing technical assistance by way of mechanization:
 - 105,880 ha of land identified for the programme

- 92,263 ha of land allocated (62,209 ha for animal grazing and 30,053 ha for cultivation);
 - benefitting 82,211 farmers;
- 49,582 ha of land farmed using intensive cultivation techniques
- 329.5 tonnes of seeds produced (rice, maize and beans) and 1350,000 stems produced (potato and tapioca)
- Master plan on agricultural trade, promoting the creation of small and medium industries
- Community forests in 6 districts (Aileu, Ermera, Liquiçá, Covalima, Manatuto and Dili (suco Vila Verde)), a total of 26.5 ha, with a total of 9,705 new tree stems (*Mahoni, Acácia, Mangium, Ai Kakeu, Caliandra, Albizia, Jambu Mente, Kulu*)
- Plantation of 2,000 new tree stems (*Mahoni and Kakeu*) at the springs and mouth of streams, so as to protect and strengthen watersheds
- Community forest guards to patrol protected areas, such as in Tiliomar-Covalima and National Park Nino Konis Santana in Lautém, as well as to carry out joint surveillance operations in order to prevent illegal logging and the hunting of protected animals species
- The National Crop Cutting Sample Survey (NCCSS) throughout the entire national territory in 2007-2008
- The meteorological agricultural station, collecting meteorological data from 20 stations: Dare, Aileu, Maubisse, Betano, Ainaro, Suai, Fóhórem, Natarbora, Manatuto, Fatumaca, Viqueque, Fuiloro, Hera, Liquiçá, Balibó, Maliana, Atsabe, Ermera, Gleno and Oecussi
- Monitoring and periodic review of activities and projects under the “Referendum Package” at the sub-district, *suco* and village levels
- The Agricultural Gazette
- Agricultural pamphlets
- Service network with community radios in every district
- Agricultural show on RTTL
- Film on hybrid species, ICM, SRI and freshwater fishes
- Forms for sanitary and phytosanitary certificates concerning vegetable produce and animals for exporting
- 2 quarantine stations in the border areas of Oecussi and Batugade
- 1 butcher in the market of Taibessi
- Biodiversity cooperation project, along with FAO, so as to ensure animal health and to capacity build veterinarians and laboratory workers
- Cooperation with UNTL to start the medium course on animal health

Promoted:

- New agricultural techniques
- New plantation and land preparation techniques (intensification, extension and diversification of agricultural productivity)

- The introduction of machinery to improve the harvesting process
- The change from subsistence agriculture to a market agriculture
- The change from traditional tilling techniques to a mechanized system, introducing tractors and post-harvest processing techniques
- Awareness raising of farmers in order to “change mindsets so that they do not depend from others” and “agrikultor hit rasik no tane’e rasik”
- The introduction of new techniques and simple technology to assist farmers in rehabilitating and expanding coffee plantations in the districts of Aileu, Manufahi, Liquiçá, Ermera, Ainaro and Bobonaro
- Assistance to farmers in rehabilitating and expanding coffee plantations, in a total of 3,000 ha
- The introduction of intercropping techniques concerning coconut and cocoa plantations in Lospalos, Lautém and Viqueque
- Assistance to farmers in establishing 40 small agro-trade businesses, extracting coconut oil, processing honey, producing dry bananas, talas and dry fish
- The “Suku Ida Produtu Ida” agro-trade programme – 1 Suco 1 Product – SIPI
- The reforestation of a total of 10 ha in 3 districts (Ainaro, Aileu and Manufahi), planting 8,250 stems, including 70% of endemic species
- The National Tree Planting Movement – “Movimentu Nasional kuda ai-horis” – in 5 districts (Oecussi, Manatuto, Baucau and Ermera), planting 29,950 stems of *Mahoni*, *Saria*, *Gmelina* and *Ai-kameli* in an area of 27 ha
- Research actions:
 - Along with the National University of Kyungpook, a Timorese researcher launched a new maize variety (NAI) in 2007
 - Along with the Sun Programme (2007-2012) on recommendations on the introduction of new varieties of vegetables
- Vaccination activities for cattle, pigs and poultry in the 13 districts
- The creation of an animal health laboratory – for diagnosing animal health cases – through cooperation by MAF, FAO and AusAID
- The start of a veterinary course in 2011, in collaboration with UNTL
- Studies on the development of grazing plots in Timor-Leste and on the creation of a small cattle breeding system that is profitable and sustainable, in collaboration with UNRAM and ACIAR (Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research)
- The training on maintaining grazing plots for ruminant animals, in the districts of Manatuto, Dili, Viqueque, Ainaro and Bobonaro
- The workshop on horse grazing techniques, at the Livestock Demonstration and Training Centre in Taiboco (sub-district of Pante Makasar, district of Oecussi); Fuiloro (RSS Pato, sub-district of Lospalos, district of Lautém); and Dotic (sub-district of Alas, district of Manufahi)
- The workshop on cattle grazing plot maintenance techniques at the Livestock Demonstration and Training Centres in Taiboco-Makelab (district of Oecussi); Fuiloro (RSS Pato, sub-district of Lospalos, district of Lautém); and Dotic (sub-district of Alas, district of Manufahi), in a total of 24 ha of land for grazing

- Training on feeding local chickens at the Livestock Demonstration and Training Centre in Dotic (sub-district of Alas, district of Manufahi)
- Training on intensive breeding of local chickens in suco Dotic (sub-district of Alas, district of Manufahi), suco Corluli (sub-district of Maliana, district of Bobonaro), suco Dare (sub-district of Vera Cruz, district of Dili) and suco Vato Boro (sub-district of Maubara, district of Liquiçá)
- Training on the breeding of worms (protein food basis for chickens in suco Dotic (sub-district of Alas, district of Manufahi)
- Technical assistance to groups of farmers regarding horse grazing in suco Baricafa (sub-district of Luro, district of Lautém) and suco Lactos (sub-district of Fohorém, district of Covalima)
- Training on the development of grazing plots at the Livestock Demonstration and Training Centre in Dotic (sub-district of Alas, district of Manufahi), suco Ladiki (sub-district of Letefoho, district of Manufahi) and suco Ostico (sub-district of Vemass, district of Baucau)
- Technical assistance in the breeding of goats under an intensive system in suco Ostico, sub-district of Vemasse, district of Baucau
- Inoculation of 80% of animals in Timor-Leste (cattle, buffalo, pigs and chickens)
- Awareness raising actions for border populations on the importance of the Quarantine Service
- Production of seaweed, with 1,200 people involved in the breeding of seaweed for human consumption; a total of 120 tonnes (weighed after drying) was produced from 2007 to 2012
- Training on fish breeding, with 198 participants
- Establishment of 90 fish nursery units, with the participation of 380 farmers
- Awareness raising actions regarding fishing regulations, with 3,499 participants
- Boat fishing activities, with 3 groups of fishermen (30 people)
- Cooperation activity with Thailand, whereby 5 boats fish in the Timor Sea – 862,022 kg of fish caught
- Cooperation activity with Indonesia, whereby 2 boats fish in the Timor Sea – 2,313 kg of fish caught
- Identification of communities to receive 456 fishing boats
- Factory of wooden boats for fishermen

Identified:

- And developed the wheat variety *Tutboa* and *Tarbessa*, in Fleixa, Maubisse, district of Ainaro, where it was extinct.

Exported:

- 4,313 heads of cattle
- 760 heads of buffalo (Karau Timor)
- 5,810 leather from cattle and buffalo



Increasing Tourism

Timor-Leste has a unique history and culture, beautiful natural landscapes with lush forests, stunning mountains, tropical beaches and a great wealth of sea fauna and flora. Because of this tourism is one of the industry sectors identified in the Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 to promote the nation's economic development.

Tourism is important not only because of the revenue it generates and the jobs it creates, but also because of its contribution to economic growth through supporting restaurants, hotels, the leisure and entertainment and other small and medium sized industries. It is, however, important that tourism is developed in a balanced and sensitive manner, and in close cooperation with local communities to ensure that the Timorese people are involved in, and benefit, from the industry.

Steps taken to promote the tourist sector include:

Approving:

- The Organic for the Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
- The Decree-Law on the New Organic Structure of the MTTI

Signed:

- The Protocol with the Higher School of Tourism and Hospitality Studies of Estoril, Portugal, to train additional human resources in hospitality – 6 young people are currently attending the degree course in the area of tourism.

Participated in:

- The 2010 Shanghai World Expo, the first universal expo where Timor-Leste participated as a sovereign and independent country. Our pavilion had the motto "Be with us, be with nature" and recorded around 4.5 million visitors

- The 18th General Meeting of the World Tourism Organization, in Kazakhstan, with Timor-Leste co-chairing the event
- The International Tourism Conference in Malaysia, Sabah, with special focus on the development of innovating products and strategies for the tourism market – Mega Trends and Innovations
- The bilateral meeting between the MTTI and the Minister of Tourism of Malaysia on the development of human resources, technical assistance and investment in the sector of tourism in Timor-Leste
- The 60th anniversary of the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) and in the annual conference of the organisation, held in Beijing, China, with the theme “Building Tourism: Past. Present. Progressive”, in order to share experiences and to socialise the country as a tourism destination
- The international expo by the Pacific Asia Travel Association, in Denpasar, Indonesia, promoting the country as a tourism destination before the tourism operators and potential investors, with the Timorese pavilion receiving 350 visitors
- The international expo by the Pacific Asia Travel Association, in Hyderabad, India, promoting the country as a tourism destination before the tourism operators and potential investors, with the Timorese pavilion receiving 360 visitors
- The international expo by the Pacific Asia Travel Association, in Macau, China, promoting the country as a tourism destination before the tourism operators and potential investors, with the Timorese pavilion receiving 386 visitors
- The opening of the Timor-Leste Tourism Information Centre in Darwin, Australia, and as well as holding a handicraft expo at the Darwin Home Maker Village
- The Asia Diving Expo-Adex, in Singapore, promoting diving conditions in Timor-Leste

Prepared:

- The participation of Timor-Leste in Expo 2012 in South Korea, with the Timorese pavilion having the theme “Crystal Waters and White Sands”

Rehabilitated:

- The leisure area in Areia Branca, Dili
- The leisure area in Fatumeta beach, Liquiçá, along with bathrooms and gazebos
- The former Municipal Market, which was transformed into the Dili Convention Centre, and provided with support infrastructure, television facilities for live programming and air conditioning for international level conferences
- 4 inns in Hatubiliku (district of Ainaro), Tutuala (district of Lautém) and Ataúro (district of Dili)

Built:

- Support structures in the Cristo Rei beach, in Dili including gazebos, bathrooms, parking and water tanks
- Facilities for hospitality services, including restaurants and coffee shops, and the in Metiaut, Dili
- The jogging track along Metiaut beach, Dili
- The extension of the area of the Statue of Pope John Paul II, including the garden, parking lot, air conditioners in the chapel and a water storage tank
- The park next to the building of the Maritime Police in the Bidau Lecidere beach, in Dili

Established:

- The Tourism Post at International Airport Nicolau Lobato, using multimedia technologies, providing support to tourists visiting Timor-Leste. The tourism post enables visitors to consult information in two languages: Portuguese and English
- The Community Tourism Program, providing financial support to 82 beneficiaries
- Financial support for training and developing human resources in the area of tourism, by having young people attend courses including hospitality, tourism guiding, cooking, English and information technologies. This support has benefitted 9 agencies, nongovernmental organisations and schools

Promoted:

- The annual Carnival celebrations, according to the tradition and culture of Timor-Leste, with the participation of 11,400 young people, over 5 years, from the 13 districts
- In collaboration with the Office of the President of the Republic, the events: Tour de Timor, Dili Marathon and International Underwater Photo Competition, all promoting Dili as a City of Peace
- The *Kurida Ro* boat race between Darwin in Australia and Dili in Timor-Leste, promoting maritime tourism. This race featured the participation of 8 boats in 2010 and 5 boats in 2011
- The Motor Boot Tour, with Harley Davidson motorcycles from Dili to Bacau, so as to promote adventure tourism. This tour featured the participation of 38 motorcycles in 2011
- The *Kurida Kuda* annual horseracing event, at the border area of Batugade, sub-district of Balibó, district of Bobonaro

- A tourism film in the districts, seeking to exploit the tourism potential of Timor-Leste and to raise the awareness of the populations regarding the preservation of the environment and the importance of receiving visitors well
- A DVD on Maritime Tourism and Beach Safety
- Tourism products such as brochures on the cultural, historical, sporting, environmental and maritime potential of Timor-Leste
- The Sunset Fair, currently at Cristo Rei, every Friday for 6 months of the year, to promote handicraft

Received:

- 87,812 visitors: 36,643 tourist visas; 29,475 work visas, 14 education visas, 851 transit visas and 20,829 other visas

Registered:

- 104 hotels, inns, boarding houses and guest houses in 12 districts (39 in Dili, 5 in Covalima, 4 in Bobonaro, 12 in Baucau, 11 in Ainaro, 0 in Aileu, 5 in Viqueque, 6 in Oecussi Ambeno, 5 in Manufahi, 2 in Manatuto, 1 in Liquiçá, 12 in Lautém and 2 in Ermera)
- 184 restaurants in the 13 districts (111 in Dili, 3 in Covalima, 6 in Bobonaro, 15 in Baucau, 12 in Ainaro, 4 in Aileu, 3 in Viqueque, 6 in Oecussi Ambeno, 6 in Manufahi, 6 in Manatuto, 2 in Liquiçá, 9 in Lautém and 3 in Ermera)



Preserving the Environment

The commitment to develop an environmental policy guided by the principles of sustainable development and the harmonious integration of environmental priorities with economic, social and cultural goals has been a priority. This commitment reflects the very strong bond that the Timorese people have always had with the natural environment.

To support achievement of this objective the following steps were taken:

Approval of:

- The National Strategic Plan on Biodiversity
- The Fourth National Report on Biodiversity
- The Decree-Law approving the Environmental Licensing Regime
- The Decree-Law approving the Base Law on Environment
- The Decree-Law creating the National Authority designated to implement the Clean Development Mechanism Projects
- The Government Resolution approving the National Environmental Policy
- The Government Resolution approving the National Action Program for Adapting to Climate Changes
- The report titled “Green Economy for the Sustainable Development of Timor-Leste”, resulting from the national public consultation and the workshop on the subject. This report was submitted to the Council of Ministers and will be presented in the Rio +20 Conference

Signing and ratification of:

- The Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol on protecting the Ozone Layer
- The Kyoto Protocol, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Establishment of:

- The National Directorate for International Environmental Matters, to respond to International Environmental Conventions
- The Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) – Website of the Biodiversity Data Exchange Mechanism
- The National Ozone Unit
- The National Authority designated for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
- The Notice Boards regarding Biodiversity, with 37 boards distributed throughout the national territory: 10 warnings as to the presence of crocodiles and the rest warning against hunting in protected areas or the hunting of endangered species
- 7 Proposals and Plans within the scope of Conventions, particularly the National Strategic Action Plan for Biodiversity, the Work Program for Protected Areas, the Coral Triangle Initiative and the Environmental Management Partnerships for East Asia Seas.

Building of:

- 11 district Environmental Delegations with 43 staff members (Aileu, Ainaro, Baucau, Bobonaro, Covalima, Ermera, Lautém, Liquiçá, Manatuto, Manufahi and Oecussi), in order to promote environmental awareness and direct support to communities, as well as a national head office in Dili, with 6 staff members
- The Used Oil Storage Park of Tibar (PAOUT), to provide temporary storage for used oils. This park features 5 independent steel tanks, with a total capacity to store 600,000 litres of used oils. The tanks are presently used to half capacity.

Promotion of:

- Proper National Mitigation Actions in order to reduce gas emissions
- The production of a film on biodiversity, raising awareness on protected areas and covering the 13 districts
- 8 Environmental Awareness Brochures, from which we can highlight: protection of corals and prohibition of selling corals; protection of birds in general and prohibition on hunting birds; protection of sea turtles and prohibition of hunting sea turtles; protection and conservation of forests and protected areas; the problem of rubbish; the importance of controlling pollution; and the danger of forest fires
- The start of the collection of data and the updating of the Environmental Database concerning activities taking place and being implemented in the country, contributing to pollution control, the assessment of projects with environmental impacts, and the monitoring of biodiversity in every district.

Completion of:

- 30 workshops / awareness raising actions on environmental protection and management in every district, with a total participation of 2,034 people

- Seminars on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in the 13 districts
- A planning programme to assess the quality of water used for human consumption, agriculture and fishing, in the district of Lautém, in sites with important water resources, covering a total of 5 sub-districts (Mehara, Poros, Bauro, Maupitine, Irasiquiro, Lata'u, Fuiloro, Iliomar, Caporo, Iracau, Iraitira, Caerenira and Luro)
- 7,208 environmental inspections of commercial and industrial activities, including: imported vehicles; restaurants; garages; car washes; illegal dumping of solid urban waste; hospitals; sanitation facilities (garbage dumps, wastewater treatment plants); fuel stations; sand removal sites; and EDTL
- 4 annual activities celebrating the World Environment Day, involving over 31 schools, universities, NGOs, PNTL, F-FDTL and community in general
- Weekly radio programmes on environmental awareness, in partnership with Radio Timor Kmanek and Radio Timor-Leste
- Campaign to clean graffiti in 4 of the most affected communities in Dili. This campaign involves the cleaning and painting of walls and the placement of notices against graffiti. Subsequently there have been awareness-raising actions directed to young people, in collaboration with heads of suco and villages. Additionally there has been a campaign on RTL and TVTL.

Established:

- The Environmental Awareness and Reforestation Project, seeking to prevent soil erosion and to preserve biodiversity. This project has featured the participation of 5 groups (involving over 50 persons), which planted 5,000 trees
- The Reforestation, Rural Development and Environmental Awareness Project, seeking to prevent soil degradation and to reduce poverty in rural areas in the district of Manatuto. This project has featured the participation of 223 families (around 1,000 people) from 7 villages, who installed 7 nurseries and sowed 2,524 plants, including fruit trees, forest trees, maize and soy.
- The Public Grant Program for Environmental Groups / ENGOs, seeking to nurture community projects towards environmental protection. This programme has included 30 projects concerning nurseries for reforestation and 2 projects on 30 environmental information
- The Interministerial Group for Environment and Natural Resources

Participation in:

- The "Tara Bandu" traditional ceremony in Comoro, so as to socialise information and implement rules on sand excavation in the streams.
- The Environmental Assessment Report of Timor-Leste, promoted by the World Bank
- 85 sessions, training courses and work meetings concerning environment and in 42 training sessions, workshops and seminars concerning international environmental matters

- 15 annual international conferences for the three Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNCCD)
- 5 international meetings under the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol
- The organisation of the National Youth Conference – *Let's take care of the Planet* – to prepare for the international conference on the same subject that will be held in Brazil
- 3 international CPLP meetings

Trained:

- 72% of the staff members on environmental techniques. Here we can highlight the following:
 - Training on impact assessment and management of oil and gas activities (23 staff members);
 - Training on Environmental Impact Assessment (28 staff members);
 - Specialisation on Environmental Policy (14 staff members)
 - Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment (2 staff members)

Provided:

- Environmental classification to 440 projects: 16 large projects (category A), 51 medium projects (category B), 316 small projects (category C) and 54 other projects, throughout the 13 districts. In categories A and B we can highlight the following projects:
 - Hydroelectric Plant of Iralalaro (29MW);
 - ENI Company: Drilling wells in the Timor Sea;
 - Reliance Company: Drilling wells in the Timor Sea;
 - Pelican Paradise Company: Hotel Compound in Tasi Tolu, Dili;
 - JICA: Oecussi Port;
 - JICA, World Bank and ADB: Rehabilitation and Construction of National Roads.

Providing Quality Services





Investing in Quality Education

Education is vital to improving the living conditions of the Timorese people. Without access to education it is not possible to achieve the goal of national development. The Government has committed itself to ensuring that all Timorese citizens have access to quality education that provides them with the knowledge and skills they will need to have a healthy and productive life. High quality education will also directly contribute to the general economic and social development of the country in general, and for their own personal development, as education increases opportunities both personally and professionally.

Actions which been taken to provide quality education services include:

Approving:

- The National Education Policy for 2007-2012
- The Basic Law on Education
- The National Strategic Plan on Education
- The new Organic Law for the Ministry of Education
- The Decree-Law on the Legal Regime for the Administration and Management of Basic Education
- The Government Resolution on the Curricular Plan for the 3rd Cycle of Basic Education
- The Decree-Law on the Legal Regime for the Administration and Management of Secondary Education
- The Decree-Law on the Curricular Plan and the Implementation Regime for General Secondary Education
- The Decree-Law on the Curricular Plan and the Implementation Regime for Technical and Vocational Secondary Education
- The Decree-Law on the Legal Regulation for Higher Education Establishments
- The Decree-Law on the Legal Regime for Accessing Higher Education
- The Decree-Law on the Memorandum of Association of the National University of Timor Lorosa'e (UNTL)
- The Decree-Law on the General Evaluation Regime for Higher Education and on the Creation of the National Agency for Academic Assessment and Accreditation (NAAAA)
- The Decree-Law on the Statutes of the University Teacher Career
- The Decree-Law on the Regime for Attributing Scholarships Abroad
- The Decree-Law on the Statutes of Kindergarten, Basic Education and Secondary Education Teachers (Teacher Career Regime)
- The Decree-Law on the Memorandum of Association for the National Institute for the Training of Teachers and Education Professionals – INFORDEPE
- The Decree-Law on the Teacher Qualification System for Entering the teaching profession
- The Decree-Law on the National Qualification System (NQS-TL)

- The Decree-Law on the Memorandum of Association for the Services of the Inspectorate-General of Education
- The Decree-Law on the Accreditation and Assessment Regime for Non-Higher Education Establishments
- The National Policy for Culture
- The Project for the Timor-Leste Academy of Arts and Cultural Creative Industries
- The Policy for Protecting the Cultural Heritage of Timor-Leste

Defined:

- 202 principals, assistant principals and technical support offices for the 202 clusters that were defined from the 1,172 basic education public schools
- 15 clusters from the 64 general secondary education public schools

Commenced:

- Decentralised tasks to school cluster principals in regard to school administration, grants and the school meal programme
- A modular baccalaureate to integrate around 7,171 teachers in the new career regime
- The initial training of teachers (degree) from the 1st and 2nd cycles of basic education, with 325 participants throughout the districts
- The Training of Trainers Masters course for 60 teachers, who will make up the future teaching staff of INFORDEPE
- The plan for developing the new higher education centre in Hera
- The construction and design of two polytechnic institutes in the area of services (Tourism / Hospitality / Management) in Lospalos and in the area of Engineering (concerning petroleum exploitation) in Suai

Built:

- 5 referral schools as a model for implementing the best curricular, teaching and administrative practises in the districts of Baucau, Maliana, Same, Oecussi and Gleno, covering 1,000 students

Accredited:

- 2 universities and 7 higher education institutions, benefitting 23,460 students

Developed:

- The process for the institutional accreditation of 14 higher education institutions
- The equivalence program to enable continuation of the the literacy campaign
- Curricular programs and respective school manuals for the 3rd Cycle of General Basic Education, General Secondary Education and Technical and Vocational Secondary Education
- The program for integrating 12,000 teachers, having integrated 3,944 teachers and having over 7,000 teachers in the transitional career
- The national literacy campaign, declaring 173,000 people in 7 districts no longer illiterate
- The project concerning the Library and Cultural Centre of Timor-Leste
- The program for converting 6,400 temporary workers into permanent workers, with 90% being teachers
- Training actions for over 10,000 teachers
- The National Literacy Campaign, having taught 173,000 people to read and write in the districts of Oecussi, Lautém, Manatuto, Manufahi, Aileu, Covalima, Baucau, Liquiçá and Ataúro

Rehabilitated:

- 573 education facilities with furniture and teaching equipment

Implemented:

- The National Curriculum for the twelve years of Basic Education and Secondary Education

Increased:

- Enrolments in basic education to 91%
- Enrolments in secondary education to around 22%
- The distribution of school meals in every district, enabling daily meals for around 300,000 children in basic education

Trained:

- 2,231 teachers with baccalaureate courses to enter the teaching profession
- 905 teachers from the 1st and 2nd cycles of Basic Education



National Human Resources Capacity Building

Training and capacity building to improve the country's human resources is critical to enable our people to contribute to nation building in a confident and effective way. Training our people and ensuring they have the qualifications to meet our labour needs allows the Timorese seize the employment opportunities available. This can only be achieved, however, by having skilled trainers and proper training facilities, covering as many areas as possible. Training and human resource development is a priority for the State and the following actions have been taken to meet this challenge:

Approved:

- The Decree-Law on National Qualifications
- Legislation approving the Labour Code
- The Resolution Proposal ratifying the International Labour Convention (ILC) no. 87 on Union Freedom and Protection of Union Rights
- The Resolution Proposal ratifying the International Labour Convention (ILC) no. 98 on the application of the Principles of Law on Union and Collective Negotiation
- The Resolution Proposal ratifying the International Labour Convention (ILC) no. 29 on Forced or Compulsory Labour
- The Resolution Proposal ratifying the International Labour Convention (ILC) no. 182 on the Interdiction of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and on Immediate Actions towards their Elimination
- The Decree-Law approving the Inspectorate-General of Labour
- The Decree-Law creating the National Employment and Professional Training Centre
- The Decree-Law creating the Employment and Professional Training Fund (FEFOP)
- The Decree-Law creating the National Institute for Labour Development (INDMO)

Drafted:

- The Statute on Labour Inspection and the Law on Occupational Health and Safety
- The Decree-Law on the Minimum Salary which was drafted following 16 meetings with employers, workers, agencies, local authorities, NGOs and civil society in five districts: Dili, Manatuto, Liquiçá, Aileu and Ermera

Established:

- Programs for training in the workplace, identifying 200 companies and agencies to receive trainees
- The Executive Commission of the INDMO
- A plan to establish competency standards in regard to professional training along with a certification system
- The Policy on the National Employment Strategy
- The Support Fund for Professional Training Providers (FAFFOP)
- The Policy on Professional Training
- The National Framework of Qualifications
- The Brazil – Timor-Leste Training Centre (SENAI)
- The National Employment and Professional Training Centre of Tibar
- The Labour Market Information system for collecting data on people looking for jobs, operational in the regions of Dili, Baucau, Maliana and Oecussi
- 4 INDMO subcommittees in the areas of training and evaluation, construction and tourism and hospitality and information technology and education

Certified:

- 16 training centres
- 51 professional training providers and 20 professional training evaluators in every
- 13 proposals concerning training providers approved and supported by FEFOP
- 15 national qualifications and 4 national certificates within the scope of INDMO

Completed:

- The socialisation of the Policy and Strategy of the TEPT system (Technical Education and Professional Training) for 1,250 people in all the districts
- Seminars on the rights and duties in the work place in 5 districts (Dili, Oecussi, Bobonaro, Viqueque and Manufahi), with the participation of 375 people
- A campaign for preventing labour disputes in relation to 1,972 workers and 124 companies
- The mediation of 1,380 labour contract processes, covering a total of 4,281 workers
- Consultations with workers, business people and individuals searching for detailed information on labour, with a total of 629 consultations held
- 3,099 inspections to workplaces in the various sectors, covering 44,681 workers in the 13 districts
- Seminars on the Labour Law, labour inspection rules and occupational safety and health in 4 districts (Viqueque, Baucau, Aileu, Bobonaro), with a total of 226 participants (business people, workers and civil society)
- Seminars on industrial relations for 359 participants in Laclubar, Manatuto, Hatubuilico, Ainaro, Covalima, Metinaro, Dili and Manufahi
- The socialisation of the rules on labour inspections, and occupational hygiene and safety rules for 229 participants in Bobonaro, Balibo, Oecussi, Oesilo, Laulara and Remexio

- Seminars on the Labour Code for 79 companies and 744 workers in the 13 districts
- Paying the 1st stage of the old age benefits / THT to 6,701 former Indonesian civil servants and to 1,036 former Indonesian military
- A seminar focusing on safety and health conducted in the districts of Manatuto-Laleia, Baucau-Vemassee, Lautém-Lospalos, Ainaro-Hatubilico and Manufahi-Fatuberlihu, with a total of 285 participants
- The socialisation of the labour legislation in 624 companies throughout the 13 districts of Timor-Leste, so as to promote good relations between workers and employers in their respective organisations

Registered:

- 10,545 people in professional training centres, with 6,382 receiving training and 1,011 undertaking training in the workplace
- Data from 2,318 companies, with a total of 18,830 workers, concerning labour relations
- 12 business associations and 13 worker unions in conformity with the law
- 6 training centres – registered, verified and monitored
- 668 labour dispute processes – 392 solved, 125 discontinued, 49 solved by way of negotiations, 96 referred to arbitration and 6 still ongoing
- 9,304 young people in professional guidance centres, with 1,654 having access to professional training and 985 finding jobs
- 6,448 favourable opinions concerning work visas for foreign workers and employers, with a total of 7,090 requests recorded

Supported:

- The National Employment and Professional Training Centre of Tibar, where 70 people received training in the areas of masonry, bricklaying, electricity, carpentry, plumbing and construction, as well as in a pilot program on agriculture
- The Dom Bosco Training Centre, which provided training to 250 students who did not enter UNTL
- 128 training centres, benefitting 6,463 trainees in the areas of local products, administration and finance, language courses, mechanics, baking, self-employment activities, information technologies, journalism, tourism and hospitality, agriculture, handicraft, sewing, carpentry, welding, electricity
- 260 students, through FEFOP, across every district, with professional traineeships
- 53 proposals submitted to FEFOP and approved, benefitting 3,217 people throughout the districts
- 360 small self-employment businesses through the Business Development Centre of Dili
- Training of trainers on gardening and small businesses (17), automation (10), oil and gas (5), agriculture and horticulture (12), hospitality and tourism (10) and training of trainers (10)
- Traineeships or training in the workplace for 519 young people, 50% of which were hired by the companies at the end of the traineeship or training
- Paid traineeships or training in the workplace, with 1,688 beneficiaries
- 16 young people obtaining professional experience in Australia
- 7 training providers (Centru Auto Picina, Formasaun Eduka Juventude, CTID, Infolim Muki, Grupo Airira, ADM Lospalos, Grupo Uatumisa and Uatulari), which were monitored and evaluated, benefitting 790 people in the districts of Baucau, Lospalos and Viqueque

- 15 training providers with financial assistance in the districts of Viqueque, Maliana, Lospalos and Dili
- 41 training actions for SEFOPE human resources.

Promoted:

- Capacity building of members of unions and business associations in the districts of Liquiçá, Suai and Dili, so as to harmonize the labour relationship between workers and employers
- Self-employment by way of professional training to 4,036 beneficiaries in the districts of Dili, Tibar, Ainaro, Baucau, Bobonaro, Liquiçá and Oecussi; “Business Awareness” for technical and agricultural schools, implemented in every district with a total of 5,490 students and 36 teachers; partnership with microfinance institutes and FEFOF, with activities completed in 11 districts and benefitting 4,405 people, and through professional training, with 130 beneficiaries
- The FIAR Fair (Feto iha Emprego ba An Rasik), which assembled 133 groups of women from rural areas in Dili, in order to promote local products from every district
- The cash for work program, temporary employment through the “Project for Demolishing Destroyed Public Buildings” (412 buildings in the 13 districts) and “Intensive Labour Project”, concerning the maintenance and rehabilitation of tertiary roads (506.4Km in the 13 districts), with 168,886 beneficiaries
- The socialisation of information concerning professional and vocational training programs for 1,967 registered people
- Employment abroad, by way of a Memorandum of Understanding with South Korea, providing employment to 940 workers in the sectors of fishing, industry and agriculture
- Professional guidance for 20,454 registered persons
- 1,399 actual employment opportunities through mediation activities between companies and people looking for employment

Built:

- 5 Employment and Professional Guidance Centres in Baucau, Oecussi, Maliana, Ermera and Manufahi



Promoting Generalised Access to Health

Good health is important for a good quality of life. This Government's priorities include developing policies, regulations and benchmarks for the national health system, ensuring the recruitment of health professionals and building health infrastructure and improving service delivery in every district of the country.

During the first years of Timor-Leste's reconstruction it was necessary to address the absence of most of the health professionals who ran the system during the period of Indonesian occupation. This required the recruitment of foreign health professionals to meet the country's basic needs, including doctors and medication, and the distribution of existing nurses and midwives across all health facilities. To address the country's needs the Ministry of Health started a process for training health professionals abroad, including doctors, through scholarships that were initially provided by donors before being gradually integrated in the General State Budget.

As well as this, a process to integrate the development of health infrastructure commenced, which resulting in the construction and rehabilitation of core facilities such as health posts and centres, referral hospitals and health management offices, in addition to ongoing training centres. Close attention was given to the resourcing of health infrastructure, including basic equipment, ambulances and operational and multi-task vehicles, and water and electricity supply.

Actions that were taken include:

Approving:

- The restructuring of the structure of the Ministry of Health, with focus on the need to improve the management and development of human resources and the coordination and management of health partners
- The National Strategic Health Plan for 2011-2030
- The amendment of the relevant diploma to transform the Institute of Health Sciences into a new National Health Institute
- Remuneration allowances to all health professionals
- The new decree-law creating the National Health Council
- The Special Career Regime for Health Professionals

Implementing:

- The restructuring of the Ministry of Health, in accordance with the new organic memorandum of association, decentralising health services by transferring responsibilities for the management of essential support services to the district to provide personalised and autonomous services

- The Integrated Community Health Service (SISCA), as a strategy for improving the quality of, and access to, primary health care in around 602 villages. Presently there are about 477 SISCA posts operating according to the standards set for family health registration, interventions in the field of maternal and child health and nutrition, environmental health, direct medical and medication assistance and health promotion and education actions
- The Family Health Registration program, so as to institutionalise statistical health data
- The Program of Medical Assistance Abroad, enabling people to receive medical treatment abroad in exceptionally difficult cases or in cases where the care is not available in Timor-Leste for proper treatment
- The new policy for expanding Health Centres in order to include delivery rooms
- The policy for purchasing multi-task vehicles in order to improve access to, and the quality of, health services at sub-district level
- The decentralised and transparent planning and budget management process for the Ministry of Health (or Pasta Mutin)
- Audits and inspections of several health agencies

Established:

- The Outbreak Emergency Commission, which is responsible for the epidemiological control and surveillance of the H1N1 virus, measles and dengue
- The Office of Health Research and Development, under the direct responsibility of the Office of the Minister of Health, with the main goal of promoting research to develop health policies that reflect the reality of the country
- The Health Program for Elderly and Disabled People, as part of the Basic Health Service Package
- A School for Nurses and Midwives, under the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences of the National University of Timor Lorosa'e, in cooperation with UNTL
- A haemodialysis unit and a cardiac care unit at National Hospital Guido Valadares, reflecting the development and expansion of hospital services so as to meet the requirements of the population and to minimise the costs of medical treatment abroad
- Cooperation agreements with Indonesian hospitals and with the Royal Darwin Hospital to improve access to specialised medical care, means of diagnosis and therapeutics
- Thematic work groups to provide counsel on planning, monitoring and evaluation processes concerning health programs, including donors in the health sector.

In addition, the IV Constitutional Government:

- Built 46 maternity and health centres to improve access to, and the quality of, maternal and reproductive health.
- Rehabilitated the Palácio das Cinzas to house the Ministry of Health and the respective central services in the future.
- Built the Mortuary House in National Hospital Guido Valadares and rehabilitated 4 hospital units.
- Built and rehabilitated the Referral Hospital of Baucau and a total of 41 Health Centres and / or Posts throughout the 13 districts.
- Rehabilitated 11 medical residences and built 12 residences for medical students returning from Cuba, to allow them to undergo traineeships in hospitals and health centres throughout the districts.

The IV Constitutional Government also developed:

- Primary Health Care

Primary health care provision was improved through the structure of District Health Services, with Community Health Centres, Health Posts and activities undertaken to support underprivileged people in geographically defined populations within a Basic Service Package. This also included the incorporation of Integrated Community Health Services (SISCa) in every village and in mobile services conducted at various locations including schools and markets, as well as mop up services conducted regularly in accordance with program needs.

SISCa has contributed to ensure full access to around 550,000 people in 2010 to:

- Family Health Registration
- Nutritional Intervention
- Maternal and Child Health
- Environmental Health
- Medical and Medication Assistance
- Health Promotion and Education

The institutional services that are closest to the communities are provided by a network of health posts featuring a team with a nurse and a midwife, who can provide a minimum package of healing and preventive care.

In terms of sub-districts, Community Health Centres provide a much higher level of services than health posts, as well as having a broader array of staff and providing mobile clinic services and technical and management support to health posts. Community Health Centres are not the same in every sub-district as the type of services provided accords with the population served and the distance to higher level referral facilities.

Community health centres in the districts provide inpatient and outpatient services, with a staffing profile of 10-14, including one doctor (the District Health Director), and radio communications with direct access to ambulance services. Depending of the proximity of referral hospitals, inpatients are placed in an observation unit with two to four beds for pre-referral stabilisation in serious cases, or in an infirmary with 10-20 beds and a set of diagnostic support including a laboratory with capacity to carry out essential analysis.

In remote communities without access to health posts, the community health services provide regular basic clinical services by motorcycle or multi-task vehicles at least twice a week.

The services provided in primary health facilities differ in accordance with their areas of coverage and provide a basic service package that includes basic healing services, health promotion, information, education and communication activities, vaccination programmes, maternal and child health programs, execution of nutrition programs, monitoring of directly observable treatment for TB and support to mental health care services. Some community health centres also provide stomatology serves and laboratory analysis regarding pre-natal care, malaria and TB.

- Hospital Health Care

There are two levels of hospitals providing secondary and tertiary health care services in Timor-Leste. The more complex tertiary health care cases are sent abroad when the technical and human resources in Timor-Leste are not sufficient.

The National Hospital is the higher referral facility for specialised serves in the country, having ties with foreign facilities with regard to tertiary care. Both the national hospital and the referral hospitals provide training courses for primary health staff.

The referral hospitals are located in strategic regions, Baucau, Dili, Maliana, Maubisse, Oecussi and Suai. Those hospitals have outpatient departments, 24-hour emergency services and facilities to receive inpatients. In terms of staff, hospitals have general practitioners and specialists in four clinical areas, surgery, paediatrics, gynaecology-obstetrics and internal medicine.

Progress in Timor-Leste also included:

Holding:

- The Vice Presidency of the Executive Board of the prestigious World Health Organisation for the last two years

Increasing:

- Our Human Development Index by 22%, from 2001 to 2011, according to the 2011 Human Development Report by the United Nations Development Programme, with particular focus on the increase in the average life expectancy of the Timorese

Reduced:

- Child and under-5 mortality rates from 115/1000 in 2003 to 64/1000 in 2010, as well as the baby mortality rate from 88/1000 to 44/1000
- The maternal mortality rate from 660/100,000 reported cases in 2003 to 557/100,000 in 2010
- The incidence of malaria from 200/1000 in 2006 to 30/1000 in 2011
- TB prevalence from 450/100,000 in 2006 to 124/100,000 in 2009
- The leprosy prevalence rate, having celebrated the elimination of leprosy in Timor-Leste

Increased:

- The coverage of vaccination against measles from 61% in 2006 to 70.3% in 2011, with the districts of Baucau, Manatuto and Viqueque presenting a coverage above 80%.
- The coverage of BCG to 72.4%
- The coverage of DPT-HepB3 immunization in 2010 (72.4%) was slightly below the coverage of OPV3 (72.2%). Two districts (Aileu and Liquiçá) had a coverage of DPT-HepB3 below 60% and four out of the thirteen districts (Manatuto, Manufahi, Oecussi and Viqueque) had an immunisation with that vaccine above 80%
- The success rate for treating TB in the group registered in 2010 was 86%, against a world average of 85%. Deaths from TB dropped to 47 per 100,000 people in 2010

Continued:

- The Cooperation Program between the Governments of Cuba and Timor-Leste in order to train around 1,000 Timorese doctors. We started the complex process of integrating around 668 medicine students returning from Cuba into the National Health System, with 30 starting their medical careers in 2010 and 139 starting theirs in 2012.

Recruited and trained:

- Health professionals including medical specialists, lab and pharmacy technicians, midwives, nurses and other specialised technicians. In 2007 we had 1,796 health professions and we now have 3,478.



Protecting the Poorest and the Most Vulnerable

In pursuing national development, as set out in the Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030, the Government has given social protection policies a priority. As the nation grows economically it is important that we share the wealth with those in need and protect Timorese families who still live on the edge of poverty.

The social protection programs implemented by the Ministry of Social Solidarity have been essential for achieving these goals. In this still initial stage of nation building, social programs have mitigated extreme poverty and protected our most vulnerable citizens. Social programs have also contributed to economic growth, in at least a small way, as supporting families creates opportunities for entrepreneurship and has led to the creation of small businesses throughout the nation.

The Government also seeks to recognise and honour all those who fought for the freedom and self-determination of the Timorese People, the national liberation combatants and their families, as well as the children of martyrs. For this reason, the State provides pensions, lump sum payments and scholarships to this important group.

Actions that we have taken to provide social protection include:

Approving:

- Pensions for the National Liberation Combatants and Martyrs
- Increased pensions to prominent figures in the fight for the liberation and independence of Timor-Leste
- The regime to provide scholarships to children of National Liberation Combatants
- Demobilisation and recognition ceremonies for National Liberation Combatants in the Armed Front
- The Lump Sum Payment for National Liberation Combatants and relatives of National Liberation Martyrs with 4-7 years of participation in the struggle

- Medical assistance abroad
- Funeral transport services
- The Bolsa de Mãe conditional support allowance
- The National Policy on Disabled People
- The support allowance for elderly and disabled people
- The creation of a work group for studying and designing the social security system
- The national strategy for recovering from the effects of the crisis, which led to the creation of the Hamutuk Hari'i Futuru program
- The Dili Declaration, within the scope of the 8th Meeting of the Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs of CPLP
- The National Policy on Disaster Risk Management

Established:

- Regional Centres in Ermera, Same and Manatuto
- decentralised programs so as to allocate funeral cars to the 13 districts, including the establishment of a national radio communication network
- The 24-hour Funeral Transport Operation Centre
- The Department of Peace and Social Cohesion
- The Policy on Protection of Children at Risk and Children Subjected to Sexual Abuse
- Child Protection Officers and Welfare Workers in every district

Completed:

- In 2007 – humanitarian assistance to internally displaced people in 65 camps in Dili and throughout some districts (following the crisis of 2006).
- In 2008 – the National Recovery Strategic Policy, so as to reintegrate IDPs and enable them to return to their homes and districts
- In 2010 – the program was closed following the return home of all IDPs
- Social Reinsertion Support to former F-FDTL soldiers (petitioners)

Implemented:

- Two social security regimes, i.e. the non-contributory regime and the contributory regime. Decree-Law no. 19/2008, dated 19 June, creating Support Allowances for the Aged and the Disabled / SAAD (non-contributory regime), seeking to ensure the social protection of the elderly and disabled citizens. Law no. 6/2012, dated 29 February, approved the Temporary Social Security Regime / TSSR (contributory regime) to assist State workers in old age, disability and death.
- Welfare Programs to assist citizens / social groups in situations of greater social vulnerability or social emergency, whether resulting from natural disasters or human intervention. People, vulnerable groups and agencies are provided with food or assistance in kind; humanitarian assistance and funeral transport; assistance to disabled people; Uma Social Programme (2009); institutionalisation of the Peace and Social Cohesion Program.
- The “Bolsa de Mãe Conditional Cash Transfer”, the goal of which is to ensure opportunity / access to education and public health for children of vulnerable families, so as to break the intergenerational poverty cycle. From its start up until 2012, the program has benefitted 8,041 people.
- The “National Policy for Inclusion and Promotion of the Rights of Disabled People”, so that the State and civil society acknowledge their responsibilities in defending the rights of disabled people.
- Welfare services provided in 6 regional centres through a district and sub-district welfare service network, selecting, recruiting and training 65 welfare workers and 13 children and young persons protection officers
- Payment of pensions to National Liberation Combatants, from 2008 to 2012, as follows:
 - 2008 – 2,011 pensions for 2,011 beneficiaries
 - 2009 – 3,969 pensions for 3.969 beneficiaries
 - 2010 – 9,446 pensions for 9,644 beneficiaries
 - 2011 – 10,911 pensions for 11,146 beneficiaries
 - 2012 – estimated 22,202 pensions
- Institutionalisation of the Consulting Council for Combatants as a permanent platform of consultation
- Demobilisation of 236 FALINTIL members
- Research on the History of the Struggle for National Liberation
- Award ceremonies for National Liberation Combatants, with 30,230 awards being awarded from 2006 up until now (D. Boaventura: 64; Nicolau Lobato: 13,934; Guerrilla: 398; FALINTIL: 6,643; Funu Nain: 7,275; D. Martinho: 5; and Lorico Aswain: 1,911)

- Payment of the State Tribute to National Liberation Combatants with 15 or more years of participation in the Armed Front to 277 veterans
- Award of 266 scholarships to children of National Liberation Combatants and National Liberation Martyrs
- Monthly allowance to elderly people (at least 60 years old) and to disabled people (at least 18 years old and unable to work). This program has already benefitted 90,162 people.
- Support to vulnerable groups including:
 - Women who were victims of sexual abuse or domestic violence
 - Social reinsertion for widows, single mothers and mothers who head their households
 - Orphanages and children at risk
 - Inmates and former inmates
 - Families of people who are sick and hospitalised

Built:

- The Metinaro Cemetery
- The Garden of Heroes in Metinaro
- The warehouses and buildings for the Regional Centres of Baucau and Oecussi
- The “Uma Social” in Dili, Aileu, Ainaro, Manufahi, Ermera, Bobonaro, Liquiçá, Covalima, Baucau, Manatuto, Viqueque, Lautém and Oecussi
- The depot for funeral cars
- The new building for the Ministry of Social Solidarity (ongoing)
- Social housing
- The building for the Maliana Family Centre providing temporary shelter to children
- 20 monuments and 12 bone graveyards for the National Heroes throughout the country



Promoting Culture and Sports

Timor-Leste is a young nation, and its young people are its future leaders. It is essential to provide the opportunities to enable them to fulfil their potential. This Government has always sought to promote culture and sports so as to nurture the values of democracy, cooperation, dialogue and tolerance, as well as to improve the general wellbeing. Sports and culture encourage and promote diversity and knowledge, and enable us to show the world our unique national identity as Timorese citizens.

The actions we have taken to promote culture and sports include:

Approving:

- The National Youth Policy
- The Government Resolution creating Parlamento Foinsa'e Nian (Youth Parliament)
- The Basic Law on Sports
- The Decree-Law creating the National Sports Commission
- The Decree-Law approving the Legal Regime that applies to the Timor-Leste Sport Confederation
- The Decree-Law regulating Sporting Clubs and Sporting Societies in Timor-Leste
- The Law on Martial Arts
- The Government Decree creating the Martial Arts Regulatory Commission
- The Decree establishing the operation, tasks and competences of the MARC district sub-commissions
- The National Culture Policy
- The Strategic Plan for Culture
- The Resolution protecting the Cultural Heritage
- The Government Resolution approving the creation of the Academy of Arts and Creative Industries of Timor-Leste

Drafted:

- The statutes for the National Library of Timor-Leste
- The new Basic Law on Cultural Heritage
- The statutes for the Museum and Cultural Centre of Timor-Leste

Developed:

- The Project for the Library and Cultural Centre
- The Project for the Academy of Arts and Creative Industries of Timor-Leste
- The District Centres of Culture

Completed:

- Training of staff and preparation of the exhibits of the National Collection sent in 2008 to the international expo at MAGNT, in Darwin, Australia
- Training of staff in various departments
- A musical concert celebrating the National Youth Day and the anniversary of the Santa Cruz Massacre (12 November 1991), at the Santa Cruz Cemetery
- The Exhibition of the National Collection of Timor-Leste and the Handicraft Fair, within the scope of the anniversary of the Proclamation of the 1st Independence (28 November 1975), at the Dili Gymnasium
- Identification and preparation of ethnographic objects for producing brochures, posters and calendars with cultural themes (in collaboration with UNESCO)
- Awareness-raising actions concerning museums for pre-secondary and secondary students
- The “Husi Bei Ala Timor Sira Nia Liman” international exhibition, in Darwin
- The establishment of the working group for the management committee for the future National Library of Timor-Leste
- The international colloquium titled “Legacy and Culture of Timor-Leste”
- The “Rock Engravings in Timor-Leste” exhibition, inaugurated under the scope of the international colloquium titled “Legacy and Culture of Timor-Leste”
- Archaeological digs in the village of Dair, sub-district of Maubara
- The training course for staff from the NDC Library Department, provided by ABITL
- The acquisition of books for the collection of the future National Library of Timor-Leste, acquired from national and international agencies
- The “Antoulas Collection” Exhibition, at Casa Europa
- The “National Culture Festival”, at the gardens of Presidential Palace Nicolau Lobato
- Surveys of music, dance and cultural activities in some districts, in collaboration with the Queensland Art College of Griffith University, Australia
- The launch of the “Uma Lulik” documentary, directed by a Timorese filmmaker
- The International Conference, Design Exhibition and Concern for launching the future Academy of Arts and Creative Industries of Timor-Leste, in Dili
- Training sessions on libraries and library management
- The database on the Cultural Legacy
- Training on cultural legacy surveys for culture directors in the districts
- Awareness-raising actions on the importance of rock engravings in the district of Lautém
- Training programs on managing youth and sport organisations, on music, on organisational management, on civic education and on conflict resolution
- Training in the area of sport for 194 physical education teachers from 25 sporting federations throughout the national territory
- Training in the area of music for 519 young people from 12 districts
- Training in the area of journalism for 135 people from the 13 districts
- The distribution of 3,285 musical instruments throughout the national territory
- The celebration of the National Youth Day at suco, sub-district and district level
- 13 radio programmes on the participation of young people in the community development process

- The distribution of 25,500 different pieces of sporting equipments at schools, communities and Government agencies

Supported:

- The organisation of the Traditional Art Festival, in Dili
- Groups and various different cultural activities and programs in the districts, including the acquisition of traditional and modern musical instruments
- The 4th International Art Exhibition for Children, with the theme “A World in Harmony and Passing on Love – Towards 2008”, in China
- The international photography competition organised by the UNESCO Cultural Centre for Asia-Pacific
- The Enikki Party for Asian Children by Mitsubishi, in Japan
- The Project submitted by the IICT, in Portugal, titled “Knowledge and recognition of areas with Portuguese influence: records, scientific expeditions, traditional knowledge and biodiversity in Sub-Saharan Africa and in the Malay Archipelago”
- DOCTV CPLP, an international documentary competition for young filmmakers held by CPLP
- The Song Festival in Portuguese, in Dili
- The Week of Arts and Sport, celebrating the International Children’s Day
- The Brazil Cultural Month in Timor-Leste
- The Timor-Leste Pavilion in Expo Shanghai 2010 and the National Day of Timor-Leste at the Expo
- The 1st Colloquium on National Languages in Timor-Leste
- The Ramelau Festival
- The participation by two Timorese artists at the 6th Art and Culture Event in São Tomé and Príncipe
- The training on the National Anthem of Timor-Leste, producing 1,000 DVDs with the Anthem and other historically important songs of Timor-Leste, distributed through schools, Government agencies and NGOs
- The 2nd Colloquium on National Languages in Timor-Leste
- The National Youth Council
- The Elite Athlete Programme for selecting athletes for international competitions
- The exchange of young people throughout the 13 districts, with a total of 949 young people
- 4 young people to study sports in Cuba
- The national festival of school and community sports (school, traditional, community games) throughout the national territory

Participated in:

- The second week of encouraging reading, with the theme “Portuguese and Tetum: My Languages, My Homeland”
- The book fair
- The Portuguese-speaking Festival of Macau, joining participants from CPLP countries and from Southeast Asia
- The Second CPLP Cultural Week
- The International Conference on the Future of the Portuguese Language in the World System, organised by CPLP, in Brazil
- The Intangible Heritage Without Borders: Safeguarding through international cooperation, in Bangkok
- The meeting of CPLP Cinema Authorities

- The 2nd International Meeting on the World Legacy with Portuguese Origin, in Portugal
- The Cultural Week of China and Portuguese Speaking Countries, which took place in Macau
- The “Timornesia” Cultural Festival, an event held every year between RDTL and the Republic of Indonesia, in Atambua
- The Timor-Sea Cup, in Darwin
- The Arafura Games, in Darwin
- The Sea Games (2009, 2011), in Indonesia and Cambodia
- The World Summer Special Olympic Games, in Athens
- The World Youth Day, in Madrid

Achieved:

- 1st place in the Timor-Sea Cup
- 2 gold medals, 1 silver medal and 11 bronze medals in the Arafura Games
- 1 gold medal, 1 silver medal and 4 bronze medals in the Sea Games
- 3 gold medals in the World Summer Special Olympic Games

Rehabilitated:

- The National Collection Room
- 4 Sacred Houses in the districts of Lospalos, Ainaro, Bobonaro and Oecussi
- The SSYS building, along with a garden and a court in which to play basketball and volleyball
- The GMT gymnasium and the Municipal Stadium of Dili in order to support the practise of football, track and field, volleyball, badminton and martial arts
- 4 youth centres in Bobonaro, Ermera, Manufahi and Oecussi

Built:

- 58 volleyball and basketball courts in 58 secondary schools throughout the country

Implemented:

- The baccalaureate course in Physical Education and Sports, benefitting over 70 students
- The Parlamento Foinisa'e Nian, consisting of 130 members from the 65 sub-districts
- The Martial Arts Regulation Commission and the official registration of the respective organisations

Inaugurated:

- 3 youth football training centres (CTFJ) in Dili, Lospalos and Maliana, where around 700 children aged 9-15 are being trained by a team of 6 Timorese coaches

Published:

- “Ai To’os – Statues of Timor-Leste”. Catalogue of the Ai To’os and statues in the National Collection of Timor-Leste, published with the support of UNESCO (Tetum, Portuguese and English)
- “The Doors of the National Collection”. Catalogue of the doors of Sacred Houses in the National Collection of Timor-Leste (Tetum, Portuguese and English)
- “School Library Management Guide”. Manual for teachers and school library officers (Tetum and Portuguese)
- *Pintura Sira iha Fatuk Lolon – Rock Engravings – Rock Art Timor-Leste* (Brochure accompanying the exhibition with the same title at Casa Europa, Dili, on 14-30 March. Edition in Tetum, Portuguese and English)
- *Pátria. National Anthem of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste* (DVD)



Planning for the future: The Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030

In July 2011 the National Parliament approved the *Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030*. The Plan was the result of five months of consultation throughout all 65 sub-districts. It sets out what needs to be done to achieve the collective vision of the Timorese people for a peaceful and prosperous nation by 2030.

The Plan provides a pathway to transform Timor-Leste into a nation with a well educated and skilled population, quality universal health care, good infrastructure, a strong private sector operating in a diversified economy, and a prosperous society with adequate income, food and shelter for all our people.

It identifies and assesses priorities and provides a guide to implementing recommended strategies and actions in the short-term (one to five years), medium term (five to ten years) and the long-term (ten to 20 years).

Key initiatives in the SDP to secure our future include:

Social Capital

Education

- Improving the quality and equity of education to achieve recognised and measurable learning outcomes
- a national pre-primary school curriculum, teacher training programs and approved learning guides
- a national vocational training system
- the expansion of the UNTL to seven faculties

Health

- developing comprehensive, high quality health services for all Timorese families by investment in health services delivery, human resources for health and health infrastructure
- immunization of children against polio, measles, tuberculosis, diphtheria and hepatitis B
- provision of trained local village midwives or community health workers in remote villages
- cardiac, renal and palliative health care services at the National Hospital

Social inclusion

- a social safety net package to support for our most vulnerable people to ensure they can fulfill their potential
- a universal contributory social security system to provide all Timorese workers a pension
- a comprehensive program of State assistance for veterans
- ‘gender-friendly’ curricula at all levels of the education system
- a Youth Fund to provide support for projects that support young people and their development

Environment

- planting one million trees nationwide every year
- air, noise and soil pollution and vehicle emissions regulations
- renewal of the strong bond between the Timorese people and the environment by implementing programs to improve the health of our forests, rivers and the sea and animal life

Culture and heritage

- developing a Museum and Cultural Centre of Timor-Leste, a National Library and Archives of Timor-Leste, Regional Cultural Centres in all 13 districts, and a National Academy of Arts and Creative Industries
- developing our old and new cultural practices such as weaving, carving, drawing and painting, design, music, acting and story telling into creative industries that generate income, jobs and export earnings

Developing Infrastructure

Roads and bridges

- a comprehensive roads maintenance program to rehabilitate all existing roads
- construction of new bridges to provide all-weather access on major routes
- building the road infrastructure required to support the development of the south coast
- establishing a national ring road by 2030

Water and sanitation

- building a major sewerage collection system in Dili, providing a safe piped 24-hour water supply to households in 12 district centres and installing water systems and community latrines in rural areas as part of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program
- improving sanitation facilities in district urban areas
- improving the operation and maintenance of the drainage systems in Dili and all districts

Electricity

- providing everyone in Timor-Leste with access to reliable electricity 24 hours a day through investment in new power plants and upgraded transmission and distribution systems, along with the rapid expansion of renewable energy systems

Seaports and airports and telecommunications

- new sea ports at Tibar on the north coast and Suai on the south coast to support our growing economy and meet future industry and freight demands
- expansion of the Presidente Nicolau Lobato International Airport in Dili and building and rehabilitating regional airstrips to establish a district aviation capacity
- dramatically improving access to affordable, reliable and modern telecommunications services by opening our telecommunications market to competition, establishing a new independent regulatory body and introducing a Universal Service Policy.

Economic Development

Rural development

- promoting the growth of the private sector in rural areas by encouraging small and micro businesses and introducing a National Planning Framework to identify and support opportunities for rural development
- building 55,000 new homes to support families across the nation under the Millennium Development Goals Suco Program
- supporting cooperatives to undertake private sector activity in a variety of areas ranging from managing bamboo plantations to chicken farming, fishing and weaving

Agriculture

- improving our farming practices to boost the production of rice and maize to achieve our primary goal of food security by 2020 and support the growth of other key crops such as coffee and vanilla, candlenuts and palm oil
- securing water for agriculture by investment in irrigation and dam infrastructure
- supporting aquaculture activities and the growth of the fisheries sector

Petroleum

- establishing a National Petroleum Company, developing the Tasi Mane project on the south coast and giving our people the skills and experience needed to lead and manage the development of our petroleum industry
- continuing our commitment to transparency in accounting for revenue from the petroleum sector.

Tourism

- positioning Timor-Leste to provide a range of tourism experiences that take advantage of our natural beauty, culture and heritage that will allow Timor-Leste to differentiate itself from mass market tourist offerings and appeal to the growing market segment seeking boutique and unique experiences and location.
- establishing a tourism and hospitality training centre in Dili

Private sector investment

- enacting a Civil Code to support contract enforcement; a Land Law to give security of ownership and certainty in development; and a Labour Law to clearly define the legal rights and obligations of employers and employees
- introducing efficient processes for business registration and licensing
- implementing a special set of business laws and regulations in Special Economic Zones

Establishing Institutional Framework

Security, Defense and Foreign Affairs

- implementing security sector reform to deliver improved crime prevention and investigation, public safety and border control
- establishing a professional Traffic and Road Safety Unit to ensure our roads are safe and that road laws are obeyed
- implementing a legal framework to establish democratic control of the F-FDTL
- clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of the F-FDTL and the PNTL to ensure closer coordination and cooperation
- achieving full membership of ASEAN

Justice

- providing the services of the justice sector in all districts so all Timorese will be able to access effective and efficient justice and legal services
- creating an autonomous, independent body to manage the cadastre of lands and the immovable property of the State, and to implement legislation to govern property and the use of land in Timor-Leste
- regulating customary law and community justice mechanisms to ensure conformity to human rights

Public Sector Management and Good Governance

- instituting a comprehensive system and culture of performance management across the Timor-Leste civil service
- introducing a Code of Conduct for Members of the Government and legislation to protect whistle blowers
- managing large and complex government programs and projects through the Economic Policy and Investment Agency

