

ANEXO II

BUDGET CONSULTATION WITH CITIZEN IN MUNICIPALITIES

1. Sample selection and consultation methodology.

Art 45.2 of the law N.º 2/2022 of 10 of February, “*Enquadramento do Orçamento Geral do Estado e da Gestão Financeira Pública*”, requests that the government consults its budgetary policy with citizens as part of the annual budget cycle. **In 2023 this new element of the budget cycle was introduced by the VIII government through a pilot process that selected 6 municipalities across the whole country.** In order to ensure that the consultation was representative of the whole national territory 2 municipalities from the East (Viqueque and Lautem), 2 from the Centre (Aileu and Ainaro), and 2 from the West (Ermera and Bobonaro) were selected. The total target population according to 2015 census data covered 57% of the national population, excluding Dili and RAEOA¹.

Municipalities were not selected through simple random sampling but through convenience sampling considering among other factors the difficulty to summon suco chiefs to the capital of the municipality, the level of cooperation of municipal authorities, and the easiness of central government staff to reach them. However, we also tried to **keep the sample representative by including an equal number of municipalities from the different regions into which the country can be divided and selecting small, normal, and larger municipalities.** In this sense, we included two small municipalities, Aileu and Ainaro, which represent 4% and 5% of the total population, two medium size municipalities, Lautém and Viqueque, representing each one 6% of the national population, and two large municipalities, Bobonaro and Ermera, representing 8% and 11% of the national population.

The final sampled population was 298,609 people according to the Census 2015. The average response rate of the total participating population was relatively low at 62.6% this can be attributed to the low response rate in the larger municipalities; 34.4% in Bobonaro and 55.3% in Ermera. The low response rates were mainly driven by the fact that some suco chefe’s were unable to travel to the municipal capital to take part in the consultation owing to the bad state of the roads and also the long distances to be covered in the larger municipalities. In this sense, the convenience sampling was an efficient strategy in order to maximize response rates and participation, given the limited resources and time that was available to pilot the process. **A list of the sucos that participated in the process can be found in Annex 1.**

Table 1: Survey Statistics

Município	Sampled Population	Surveyed Population	% Sample	Response Rate
<i>Lautem</i>	65,240	59,032	19.8%	90.5%

¹ Other municipalities were prioritized for the consultation given the fact that it is easier for Dili residents to transmit their concerns and demands to the government and RAEOA residents already have especial spaces to represent their interests.

<i>Viqueque</i>	76,033	61,665	20.7%	81.1%
<i>Ermera</i>	125,702	69,463	23.3%	55.3%
<i>Aileu</i>	48,837	30,200	10.1%	61.8%
<i>Bobonaro</i>	97,762	33,653	11.3%	34.4%
<i>Ainaro</i>	63,136	44,596	14.9%	70.6%
Total	476,710	298,609	100.0%	62.6%

Consultations took place during two weeks, for a total of four days in each municipality between the 20 of February and the 2 of March. The Ministry of Finance led the process by deploying three teams of 8 people to the field. Team A led by the General Director Mr. Salomao Yaquim coordinated the consultation in Ermera and Aileu, team B led by National Director Mrs. Natercia Barreto in Bobonaro and Ainaro, and team C led by National Director Epifanio Martins in Lautem and Viqueque. **A list of the team members and their roles can be consulted in annex 2.** The structure of the consultation was the following:

- **Day 1: Coordination with Line Ministries and Local Authorities to ensure smooth functioning of events on the field.** The following Line Ministries participated in this year's pilot process - the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport; the Ministry of Public Works; the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism; BTL E.P., and EDTL E.P.
- **Day 2: Line ministries presented their plans and targets for the next budget year (2024)** as well as the activities implemented and results achieved in the previous years. Presentations were followed by a round of **Q&A** with the public representatives.
- **Day 3: Local authorities** – municipal authorities and administrators, post administrators, and suco chiefs - **had the opportunity to discuss and comment on the presentations delivered by the Line Ministries.** In the second half of the day, suco chiefs were provided with survey forms where they presented the priorities, developmental challenges and list of measures that their sucos require to advance the Agenda 2030 and SDP 2011-2030. The sessions concluded with a submission of these survey forms to the Ministry of Finance staff.
- **Day 4: debrief and travel back to Dili.**

2. Prioritization of GOP Areas and identification of policy measures

The consultation exercise allows to identify how citizens prioritize the areas of intervention defined by the *Grandes Opções de Plano* law. The Absolute Frequency's column in Table 2 shows the number of suco representatives that mentioned a particular area of intervention during the consultations. **Areas of intervention are classified as Top Priority, High Priority, Medium Priority, Low Priority, or No Priority** depending on the aggregated score that they received on a scale 0 to 4:

- Top Priority: score higher than 3.4
- High Priority: score between 2.4 and 3.4
- Medium Priority: score between 1.4 and 2.4
- Low Priority: score between 0.4 and 1.4
- No Priority: score lower than 0.4.

Table 2: Prioritization of GOP Areas

Ranking	GOP Area	Absolute Frequency	Prioritization (SAS)	Prioritization (SWS)
1	8: <i>Conectividade Nacional</i>	104	HP	MP
2	10: <i>Educação e Formação</i>	89	HP	MP
3	1: <i>Agricultura, Pecuária, Pescas e Floresta</i>	76	HP	MP
4	9: <i>Água e Saneamento</i>	87	HP	MP
5	11: <i>Saúde</i>	83	HP	MP
6	7: <i>Eletricidade e Energias Renováveis</i>	63	HP	MP
7	5: <i>Ambiente</i>	1	HP	NP
8	3: <i>Turismo</i>	28	MP	NP
9	2: <i>Economia e Emprego</i>	8	MP	NP
10	4: <i>Desenvolvimento Territorial e Habitação</i>	9	MP	NP
11	12: <i>Inclusão e Proteção Social</i>	7	MP	NP
12	13: <i>Cultura e Património</i>	1	NP	NP
13	14: <i>Reforma do Estado</i>	2	NP	NP
14	15: <i>Defesa e Segurança Nacional</i>	1	MP	NP

The SAS column calculate the area score as a simple average, dividing the sum of points received by each area by the number of sucos that mentioned the area during the consultation. The SWS column calculates the score as the weighted average of the points received by each area considering the population of each suco that listed the area. We have ranked GOP areas using SWS as main ranking criteria and SAS as an untying criterion.

The highest-ranking priorities using this methodology are **National Connectivity; Education & Training; Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery, and Forestry; Water and Sanitation; Health; and Electricity and Renewable Energy**. The consultation process also gathered information about the challenges faced by sucos within each one of these areas, as well as the measures that they proposed to tackle them. The analysis that follows ranks the requested policy measures considering only the sucos and consulted population that mentioned each area as a priority during the consultation.

Priority 1 - 08: National Connectivity

The national connectivity area was mentioned by **78.2% (104) sucos participating in the consultation. That represents 74.8% of the consulted population (223,225 individuals) or 46.8% of the sampled population**. Table 3 shows a list of the required measures that were proposed by suco chiefs to address the challenges within the national connectivity area.

Table 3: Identified Measures in the National Connectivity area

Ranking	Required Measure	% Suco	% Consulted Population
1	<i>Road (Constructions)</i>	82.2%	78%
2	<i>Drainage</i>	24.4%	17%
3	<i>Road (Rehabilitations)</i>	8.9%	13%
4	<i>Drainage (Constructions)</i>	3.3%	7%
5	<i>Gabion Wall</i>	4.4%	4%
6	<i>Road (Maintenance)</i>	2.2%	2%
7	<i>Market Facility</i>	2.2%	2%
8	<i>Lack of Market Access</i>	2.2%	2%
9	<i>Culvert</i>	2.2%	1%
10	<i>Bridge (Rehabilitations)</i>	1.1%	1%
11	<i>Bridge (Constructions)</i>	1.1%	0%
12	<i>Bridge (Maintenance)</i>	1.1%	0%
13	<i>Telecommunications Facility</i>	1.1%	0%

The **construction of new roads** was the main requirement cited by the sucos to bridge the gaps in national connectivity. Among those signaling this area as a priority, 82.2% of the sucos and 78% of the population requested this type of measure. The **realization of drainages** and the **rehabilitation of existing roads** were other measures supported by a large share of the sucos affected by gaps in national connectivity, 24.4% and 8.9% respectively. This is representative of 17% and 13% of the affected population respectively.

Priority 2 - 10: Education and Training

The education and training area was mentioned by **66.9% (89) sucos** participating in the consultation. That represents **70.6% of the consulted population (210,676 individuals)** or **44.2% of the sampled population**. Table 4 shows a list of the required measures that were proposed by suco chiefs to improve the education and training policy areas.

Table 4: Identified Measures in the Education & Training area

Ranking	Required Measure	% Suco	% Consulted Population
1	<i>Classrooms and Teachers</i>	49%	41%
2	<i>Basic equipment and learning materials</i>	28%	41%
3	<i>School maintenance / upgrade</i>	20%	19%
4	<i>Teacher Training</i>	18%	19%
5	<i>Merenda Escolar</i>	6%	13%
6	<i>Water or Electricity</i>	5%	12%
7	<i>Improve access to education facilities</i>	6%	9%
8	<i>Library</i>	6%	4%
9	<i>New educational facilities</i>	3%	3%
10	<i>Teachers housing</i>	1%	3%
11	<i>Sport facilities</i>	4%	2%
12	<i>Scholarships</i>	1%	1%

Increasing the number of **teachers and classrooms** was identified that the policy measure that constituted to have the largest impact for the consulted 41% of the population and 49% of the participating sucos. Similarly, 41% of the population required schools to be able to provide **basic equipment and learning materials**, which amounts to 28% of the sucos that highlighted education and training as an area of priority. Further, 19% of the consulted population called attention to: the need for regular **maintenance or upgradation of the existing schools** (20% of sucos) and better **training of the teachers** (18% of sucos). Problems with the implementation of **Merenda Escolar** and lack of **supply of water and electricity** to schools affected more than 10% of the population but only 6/5% of the sucos.

Priority 3 - 01: Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery, and Forestry

The **Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery, and Forestry** area was mentioned by **57.1% (76) sucos** participating in the consultation. That represents **56.9% of the consulted population (169,798 individuals)** or **35.6% of the sampled population**. Table 5 shows a list of the required measures that were proposed by suco chiefs to improve the policy implemented for this area.

Table 5: Identified Measures in the Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery, and Forestry area

Ranking	Required Measure	% Suco	% Consulted Population
1	<i>Irrigation</i>	61.9%	54%
2	<i>Agricultural Equipment / Mechanization</i>	36.5%	44%
3	<i>Silo</i>	1.6%	14%
4	<i>Seeds</i>	6.3%	12%
5	<i>Extension Workers</i>	15.9%	11%
6	<i>Veterinary facility</i>	11.1%	10%
7	<i>Agricultural training</i>	6.3%	6%
8	<i>Climate Change and Natural Disasters</i>	3.2%	5%
9	<i>Coffee</i>	3.2%	5%
10	<i>Conservation</i>	1.6%	4%
11	<i>Animal and fish breeding</i>	4.8%	3%
12	<i>Fencing</i>	3.2%	1%

Irrigation emerged as the main measure needed to improve the state of agriculture in the consulted sucos, 61.9%, which represent 54% of the population mentioning this area as a priority. Similarly important in terms of population, 44% stated the need for the provisioning of agricultural **equipment and promotion of mechanization** in this area, which would be required in 36.5% of the sucos. Other measures that could be implemented and would have an impact for more than 10% of the consulted population prioritizing the agricultural area are the **construction of silo** (1.6% sucos), the provision of **seeds** (6.3% sucos), the recruitment of **extension workers** (15.9% sucos), and the development or improvement of **veterinary facilities** (11.1% sucos).

Priority 4 - 09: Water and Sanitation

The Water & Sanitation area was mentioned by 65.4% (87) sucos participating in the consultation. That represents 64% of the consulted population (191,020 individuals) or 40.1% of the sampled population. Table 6 shows a list of the required measures that were proposed by suco chiefs to improve the policies implemented in this area.

The main issue identified in this policy area was that a large proportion of sucos continue to not have **access to clean water**. 79.2% of the sucos have stated Water and Sanitation area as a priority, which represents 79.3% of this population residing in villages that still do not have access to clean water. The need to do the **maintenance of water supply** infrastructure was identified by 5.2% of the sucos prioritizing the area, which represents 9.8% of the population. The need to build **gabion walls**, tackle **water insecurity**, and **garbage disposal** are other measures whose implementation can lead to improvements on the impact of policies within the Water & Sanitation area.

Table 6: Identified Measures in the Water & Sanitation area

Ranking	Required Measure	% Suco	% Consulted Population
1	<i>Access to Clean Water</i>	79.2%	79.3%
2	<i>Water Infrastructure Maintenance</i>	5.2%	9.8%
3	<i>Gabion Wall</i>	5.2%	6.3%
4	<i>Water Insecurity</i>	6.5%	5.7%
5	<i>Garbage Disposal</i>	10.4%	4.7%
6	<i>Sanitation facility</i>	1.3%	2.7%
7	<i>Public Toilet</i>	1.3%	1.7%
8	<i>Water Reservoir (Constructions)</i>	1.3%	1.4%

Priority 5 - 11: Health

The Health area was mentioned by 62.4% (83) sucos participating in the consultation. That represents 61.6% of the consulted population (184,002 individuals) or 38.6% of the sampled population. Table 7 shows a list of the required measures that were proposed by suco chiefs to improve the policy implemented for this area.

Table 7: Identified Measures in the Health area

Ranking	Required Measure	% Suco	% Consulted Population
1	<i>Build/Maintenance Health Infrastructure</i>	52.2%	53.2%
2	<i>More Medical Staff</i>	29.0%	30.1%
3	<i>Lack of Access to Health Centre</i>	8.7%	12.1%
4	<i>Medicine and Medical equipment</i>	8.7%	9.3%
5	<i>Access to Health Center</i>	4.3%	5.9%
6	<i>Water or Electricity</i>	5.8%	4.5%
7	<i>Maternal Health</i>	4.3%	4.3%
8	<i>Inclusive Infrastructure</i>	1.4%	0.9%
9	<i>Medical Staff Housing</i>	1.4%	0.4%

The main issue identified in this policy area was the need to build or do the **maintenance of health infrastructure**. 52.2% of the sucos stated Health area as a priority, which represent 53.3% of this population, requesting interventions in this direction. The need to hire more **medical staff** is logically the second priority measure, needed in 29% of the sucos or 30.1% of the population mentioning the Health area as a priority. The **lack of access to health centers** ranks as the third most important measure to improve the policy in this area. Lack of access affected 12.1% of the population and 8.7% of the sucos mentioning Health as a priority, although it must be stressed that the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Public Works should create a working group to decide

when it is more efficient to build a new health center in the affected suco or to improve transport infrastructure to facilitate the access to the nearest center.

Priority 6 - 07: Electricity and Renewable Energy

Electricity and Renewable Energy emerged as the sixth priority area that we have identified and the last one that is considered a priority when we considered the sample weights. **This area was mentioned by 47.4% (63) sucos participating in the consultation. That represents 47.7% of the consulted population (136,594 individuals) or 28.7% of the sampled population.**

We were not able to identify any particular measures in this area. However, the following two things should be borne in mind: firstly, there is a general **lack of access to electricity** amongst the population highlighting this area as a priority. And secondly, **no complains about the price of the electricity** has been raised. Therefore, it can be deduced that resources to expand access to electricity could be obtained by cutting operational subsidies to the electricity sector or increasing the electricity bills to households.

3. Conclusions and recommendations

Considering that 2023 is the first year when budget consultations with citizens were carried out in the municipalities, the process can be considered a success. Nevertheless, this was only a piloting exercise to set the basis of the processes and tools to be used in the upcoming years. After analyzing the outputs of the consultation process, some conclusions can be drawn. Following these conclusions, **we recommend that the annual 2024 budget plan, as defined in GOP, focuses on improving the following policy areas:**

- **Improved national connectivity has emerged as a top concern** (from the consulted sample population) and should thereby, be one of the top priorities in GOP 2024. However, one must interpret this result with prudence. The success of building new roads also hinges on the presence of an efficient Operations & Maintenance (O&M) program. An estimated 70% of the population resides in the rural areas making roads an important means of transportation. Hence, the linking of municipalities to the core road network is critical to the socio-economic development of the country.
- However, **a balance must be struck and prioritization between the expansion of the road network and the O&M of the existing roads.** Being highly vulnerable to natural hazards; earthquakes, landslides, etc. the country's road infrastructure is highly prone to damages thereby resulting in high economic losses. It is suggested to have a **road asset management system** of sorts that can lead to an effective O&M system delivering high quality maintenance that is essential given the difficult topography of the country coupled with the high frequency of natural hazards and the increasing pressure on the fiscal sustainability.

- **Education and Training should be another top priority in the GOP 2024.** Measures should focus on increasing the number of classrooms, teachers, school's basic equipment, and learning materials. It should be noted, however, that the main driver of educational outcomes relates to the quality of human resources employed at the school, rather than from the school facilities, and, hence, **investing on teacher's quality and quantity should come first than investing on building new classroom.** Nevertheless, as the number of teachers increases, new classrooms should be built to avoid situation where student-to-teachers ratio worsen off despite recruiting new human resources, several teachers are forced to share the same classroom, or schooling hours are extended to unreasonable hours. Similarly, to ensure that students can fully take advantage of less crowded classroom and better teaching, **there is not sense in extending the number of classroom without at the same time furnishing them with basic equipment and learning materials.**
- **The agriculture, livestock, fishery, and forestry area should be considered a high priority in GOP 2024.** The 2024 Budget should focus on funding irrigation projects as well as procuring equipment and machinery to increase agricultural productivity. In this sense, agricultural mechanization is a priority for many farmers and peasants, who requested more tractors from the State. There is an advantage in increasing the stock of tractors in sucos rather than committing to big irrigation projects. First, while **tractors can be shared among several households and agricultural units, as they are a movable asset**, irrigation infrastructure only cover a fixed extension of land. To ensure that tractors and other equipment are efficiently shared by agricultural holdings, **cooperatives at the suco level should be developed.** Cooperative would retain the ownership and management of these resources, while temporarily allocating them to users based on needs, probably in exchange of a user fee.

Second, the structure of agricultural holdings is in many cases very fragmented in Timor-Leste, the State has relied more on an extensive than an intensive model to increase agricultural productivity, and it is not cost-effective to invest on irrigating small agricultural holdings, given the high fixed capital costs of this type of projects. Nevertheless, **combining the activity of extension workers and the planning of irrigation projects increases irrigation's returns** by identifying larger areas of land to invest on.

- **The water and sanitation area should be also considered a high priority in GOP 2024.** The 2024 Budget should focus on increasing population access to clean water. Increasing access to clean water in sucos creates **positive impacts on other related areas** - like health, agriculture (irrigation), and education -, since it is a basic input required in many socio-economic activities. In this sense, citizens have often raised their concerns about **the lack of clean water supply to schools, health center, and other public facilities.**
- **The health area should be also considered a high priority in GOP 2024.** The 2024 Budget should focus on improving the access of the population to health infrastructure and

hiring more medical staff. Increase access could be achieved through building new infrastructure, ensuring the maintenance of the existing one, and/or improving communications. Regarding the situation affecting **medical staff** it is important to start **transferring the competence for their recruitment and management to municipalities to avoid them reallocating to Dili.**

- **Increasing access to electricity should be considered a medium priority in GOP 2024.** The 2024 Budget can ensure the availability of resources to **expand access to electricity through cuts in operational subsidies** to the sector. A second-best, but still feasible alternative, would be to increase consumers' bills to finance electrification across the country. As it happens with the water and sanitation area, improving access to electricity would also have a **positive impact on other priority areas like education and health.**

Annexes

Annex 1: List of all participants and participating Sucos Citizen Consultation

MUNICIPIO AILEU			
Aileu Municipality			
NO	Name	Position	SUCO
1	Ilidio Mau-Felo	Xefe Suku	Aissirimou
2	Alberto Loutes	Xefe Suku	Fahiria
3	Mateus Xavier	Xefe Suku	Fatubosa
4	Orlando Maia	Xefe Suku	Hoholau
5	Domingos Mesquita	Xefe Suku	Lahae
6	Adelaide de Carvalho	Xefe Suku	Lausi
7	João de Israel	Xefe Suku	Saboria
8	Gabriel	Xefe Suku	Seloi Craic
9	Jacinto Ribeiro Dias	Xefe Suku	Seloi Malere
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO LAULARA			
NO	Name	Position	SUCO
1	Mateus Barreto	Xefe Suku	Cotolau
2	Duarte do Rozario	Xefe Suku	Fatise
3	Afonso Hendrique	Xefe Suku	Madabeno
4	João Maia	Xefe Suku	Tohumeta
5	Januario Guterres de Jesus	Xefe Suku	Bocolelo
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO LIQUIDOE			
NO	Name	Position	SUCO
1	Marito de Jesus	Xefe Suku	Acubilito
2	Abril Mendonça	Xefe Suku	Betulau
3	Albano Amaral	Xefe Suku	Faturilau
4	Juliana Imaculada	Xefe Suku	Manucassa
5	Celestino Choli	Xefe Suku	Namoleso
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO REMEXIO			
NO	Name	Position	SUCO
1	Marcos da Costa	Xefe Suku	Fadabloco

MUNICIPIO AINARO			
Ainaro Municipality			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	Agapito Fatima Martins	Xefe Suku	Ainaro
2	Manuela da Silva	Xefe Suku	Manutasi

3	Miguel da Costa	Xefe Suku	Soro
4	Ronaldo Soares	Xefe Suku	Suro-Craic
5	Luis da Valadares Colaso	Xefe Suku	Mau-Ulo
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO HATUBUILICO			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	José F. Andrade	Xefe Suku	Mulo
2	Guilhermino R. Soares	Xefe Suku	Mauchiga
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO MAUBISSE			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	Domingos Mendonça	Xefe Suku	Maulau
2	Antonio da Graca de Araujo	Xefe Suku	Liurai
6	Longinos de Araujo	Xefe Suku	Cassa
3	Wilson Nivio P. Mendonça	Xefe Suku	Maubisse
4	Bonifacio Pereira Mendonça	Xefe Suku	Fatubessi
9	Alcino Pereira de Araujo	Xefe Suku	Horai Ki'ik
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO HATUDO			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	Mariano de Almeida	Xefe Suku	Leolima
2	Deonato de Araujo	Xefe Suku	Foho Ailico

MUNICIPIO BOBONARO			
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO ATABAE			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	Paulino Mali Bere	Xefe Suku	Atabae
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO BOBONARO			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	Juvinal Pires Amaral	Xefe Suku	Ilat Laun
2	Miguel Lopes Gomes	Xefe Suku	Lour
3	Mario de Jesus Carvalho	Xefe Suku	Malilait
4	Manuel Moniz de Jesus	Xefe Suku	Molop
5	João da Cruz Lopes	Xefe Suku	Sibuni
6	Januario Meta Tae Bragança	Xefe Suku	Oeleo
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO MALIANA			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	Cirilio Mau Leto Lopes	Xefe Suku	Lahomea
2	Maximiano dos Santos Araujo	Xefe Suku	Ritabou
3	Cirilio Moniz Cirio-Bere	Xefe Suku	Adomau
4	Joaquim Baptista dos Santos	Xefe Suku	Tapo Memo

5	Vicente do Santos	Xefe Suku	Saburai
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO CAILACO			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	Tiago Laca Mali	Xefe Suku	Goulolo
2	Alexandrino S. Costa	Xefe Suku	Guenulai
3	Claudino Bere Pelu	Xefe Suku	Purugoa

MUNICIPIO ERMERA			
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO ATSABE			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	Angelo Pereira	Xefe Suku	Atara
2	Fernando Soares	Xefe Suku	Batumanu
3	Francisco P. Horta	Xefe Suku	Laubonu
4	José de Araujo	Xefe Suku	Leimea Leten
5	Adelino Gomes Pereira	Xefe Suku	Malabe
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO ERMERA			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	Julio Salsinha	Xefe Suku	Estado
2	Carlos Manuel Babo	Xefe Suku	Lauala
3	Avelino Menezes dos Santos	Xefe Suku	Leguimea
4	Nicolau Menezes Salsinha	Xefe Suku	Mertuto
5	Amaro Silveiro dos Santos	Xefe Suku	Ponilala
6	Afonso Soares Lemos	Xefe Suku	Raimerhei
7	Felisberto das Neves	Xefe Suku	Poetete
8	Felisberto S. Ximenes	Xefe Suku	Riheu
9	Luis dos Santos	Xefe Suku	Talimoro
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO HATOLIA A			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	Mario Gonçalves	Xefe Suku	Leimea Kraik
2	Marcelo Caetano Menezes	Xefe Suku	Samara
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO HATOLIA B			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	Adelino Soares	Xefe Suku	Fatubolu
2	Nelson da Cruz Trindade	Xefe Suku	Lisapat
3	Domingos Noronha	Xefe Suku	Mau Ubu
4	Alberto Soares	Xefe Suku	Urahou
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO LETEFOHO			
NO	Name	Position	SUCO
1	Adolmando da C. R. Exposto	Xefe Suku	Ducurai

2	Domingos Madeira	Xefe Suku	Eraulo
3	Eugebio Alcino Maia	Xefe Suku	Haupu

MUNICIPIO LAUTEM			
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO ILIOMAR			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	Libernito Gomes	Xefe Suku	Aelebere
2	Julião Soares	Xefe Suku	Caenlio
3	Adão Teles	Xefe Suku	Tirilolo
4	Martins Pinto	Xefe Suku	Fuat
5	José Luis da Costa	Xefe Suku	Iliomar I
6	Adelino Barreto	Xefe Suku	Iliomar II
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO TUTUALA			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	Ze Meigo Neto	Xefe Suku	Mehara
2	Tito Caetano	Xefe Suku	Tutuala
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO LOSPALOS			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	Sidalio Freitas	Xefe Suku	Bauro
2	Mario dias Quintas	Xefe Suku	Cacavei
3	Luis dos Santos	Xefe Suku	Home
4	Abilio Amaral	Xefe Suku	Lore I
5	Armando de Jesus	Xefe Suku	Lore II
6	Livio Mendes, Eng	Xefe Suku	Muapitine
7	Armindo Benezato	Xefe Suku	Raça
8	Estevão da Costa Pereira	Xefe Suku	Souro
9	Victor dias Quintas	Xefe Suku	Fuiloro
10	Carlito Viegas	Xefe Suku	Leuro
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO LURO			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	Agustino Dias Magno	Xefe Suku	Afabubu
2	Lamberto Soares	Xefe Suku	Baricafa
3	Leopoldo da Conceição	Xefe Suku	Cotamuto
4	Tomas da Costa Branco	Xefe Suku	Lacawa
5	Marciano Rafael Sabino	Xefe Suku	Luro
6	Agusto Marques	Xefe Suku	Vairoque
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO LAUTEM			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	Aderito Morais	Xefe Suku	Daudere

2	Tomas Ximenes Soares	Xefe Suku	Euquisi
3	Luis Januario de Fatima da C.	Xefe Suku	Ililai
4	Horacio Quintas	Xefe Suku	Maina I
5	Marcelo D. Cristovão	Xefe Suku	Maina II
6	Acacio da Cruz	Xefe Suku	Pairara
7	Angelo Carvão	Xefe Suku	Parlamento
8	Denojio Soares	Xefe Suku	Serelau

MUNICIPIO VIQUEQUE			
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO LACLUTA			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	Virgilio Soares	Xefe Suku	Ahic
2	Jacinto Ximenes	Xefe Suku	Dilor
3	Jaquel dos Reis de Carvalho	Xefe Suku	Laline
4	Henrique José Francisco L.C.	Xefe Suku	Uma Tolu
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO UATULARI			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
3	Mario Trindade	Xefe Suku	Babulo
4	Constantino Guterres	Xefe Suku	Afaloicai
5	Chiquito Lopes	Xefe Suku	Vessoru
6	José do Rosario	Xefe Suku	Uaitame
7	Antonio Amaral	Xefe Suku	Matahoi
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO OSSU			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	António Gomes Monis	Xefe Suku	Builale
2	Filomeno Soares	Xefe Suku	Liaruca
3	Miguel da Costa Melo	Xefe Suku	Lio-Huno
4	Paulino A. Ximenes	Xefe Suku	Nahareca
5	Eduardo da Rosa Freitas	Xefe Suku	Ossorua
6	Celestinho Monteiro de C.	Xefe Suku	Ossu de Cima
7	Joanico Maria Alves de Cruz	Xefe Suku	Uabubu
8	Aquilis Ximenes Guterres	Xefe Suku	Uagia
9	Goularte Melo Guterres	Xefe Suku	Uaibobo
10	Augusto da Silva	Xefe Suku	Builo
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO UATU CARBAU			
NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	SUKU
1	Agostinho Pinto	Xefe Suku	Afaloicai
2	Vicente Domingos Amaral	Xefe Suku	Bahatata
3	Marcal dos Santos Carvalho	Xefe Suku	Irabin de Baixo

4	Lino Martins	Xefe Suku	Irabin de Cima
5	José Luis da Silva	Xefe Suku	Loi-Ulo
6	Antonio de Jesus	Xefe Suku	Uani-Uma
POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO VIQUEQUE			
NO	NARAN		
1	Jaques Paz F.L. Pinto	Xefe Suku	Bahalarauain
2	Maria Odete dos Anjos A	Xefe Suku	Bibileo
3	João Pinto	Xefe Suku	Caraubalo
4	Paul Soares Filipe	Xefe Suku	Fatudere
5	Francelino António Gomes	Xefe Suku	Uai-Mori
6	Hermenegildo Rangel	Xefe Suku	Uma Quic

Annex 2: Team Members

Name	Roles	Municipalities
Mr. Salomao Yaquim (General Director)	General Coordinator	Ermera & Aileu
Ms. Natercia Barreto (National Director)	Implementation Coordinator	Bobonaro & Ainaro
Mr. Epifanio Martins (National Director)		Viqueque & Lautem
Sr. Fernando M. Ribeiro	Technical Co-coordinators of Implementation	Viqueque & Lautem
Sr. Jose de Fatima da Cruz		Ermera & Aileu
Sr. Carlos Gamito	Media & Communication	Ermera & Aileu
Sra. Fedelia Anabela		Bobonaro & Ainaro
Sra. Sonali Swain		Bobonaro & Ainaro
Sr. Antonio Soares		Viqueque & Lautem
Sra. Carmeneza Lelan		Viqueque & Lautem
Sr. Luis Valentim J.M.S. dos Santos		Bobonaro & Ainaro
Sr. Nelio Mesquita		Viqueque & Lautem
Sra. Maria Francisca		Ermera & Aileu
Sra. Tonivia Soares Encarnacao Sarmiento		Bobonaro & Ainaro
Sra. Feliciano Boavida		Viqueque & Lautem
Sra. Sabina Fernandes		Ermera & Aileu
Sr. Jose de Fatima		Ermera & Aileu
Sr. Osvaldo Gutierrez		Logistics & Coordination
Sr. Teles	Bobonaro & Ainaro	