



SOCIAL STRATEGIC SECTOR

PRESENTED BY
SABINA FERNANDES SEAC,
REPRESENTED (FONGTIL) CIVIL SOCIETY OF TIMOR-LESTE

“OPERATIONALISING STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR
EFFECTIVE RESULTS”

TIMOR-LESTE & DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS MEETING (TLDPM)
DILI CONVENTION CENTRE, 18-20 JUNE 2013

Background

- We appreciate the MF & MFAC for inviting us to this TLDPM to share the voices of Civil Societies.
- We would like to congratulate the fifth (5th) Constitutional Government for the recent stabilization of structure to implement the TLDSDP 2011-2030, including the Social Strategic Sector which is co-chaired by MSS, ME & MH with support from AusAID.
- This paper will focus only on the Social Strategic Sector. SSC has five main sub-sectors priorities such as social security, Natural Disaster Management, Education, Health and Youth.
- The SDP 2011-2030 stated that the true wealth of any nation is in the strength of its people maximizing the overall health, education and quality of life of the Timorese people is central to build a fair and progressive nation.
- The paper will describe Civil Society's point of view for the sector, including its achievements, challenges and the way forward.



SOCIAL SECURITY/SOCIAL INCLUSION SUB SECTOR

Key Progresses/Achievements

- We would like to appreciate the government's programs to: Implemented the **Transitional regime for social security** which grants the social protection to enhance welfare of civil servants and dependent family members
- **Vulnerable and families:** GoTL develop **Pension Programs** which provide pension and subsidies for elderly people, veterans, scholarships for poor and support to disabilities people to access to potential life.
- **Vulnerable children:** we appreciated the GoTL's program to developed policy of disability and approval.



Key Challenges

- **1). Vulnerable children** we appreciated the GoTL's program to developed policy of disability and approval, but not implement well, the child commission was established under the ministry of Justice, however still lack coordination among the ministerial on the child commission.
- **2). Human trafficking;** There is still a lack of attention from the GoTL and development partners to address human trafficking in Timor-Leste. There is no law to regulate this issue, even though reality shows that there is internal trafficking from rural areas to Dili, and international trafficking into Timor-Leste. This is a difficult problem to investigate because of weak immigration controls and the networks to support these activities are not strong.
- **CEDAW implementation:** GoTL ratified law against domestic violence for implementing all aspects of CEDAW, however not yet reflected in living of society.
- **Food security and nutrition are linked.** In achieving food security, we would appreciate more attention to Nutrition. This is not automatic, and often nutritious food is sold to obtain money to purchase less healthy food such as noodles, candy and rice and nonfood items.



Cont.....

- **Vulnerable children** we appreciated the GoTL's program to developed policy of disability and approval, but not implement well, the child commission was established under the ministry of Justice, however still lack coordination among the ministerial on the child commission.
- **Poor and Vulnerability Child Protection,** the country established the Child Commission to oversees Timorese children, however, there are many constrains are existing including lack of coordination amongst the relevant ministries on child protection.

The Way Forward

The way forward to address those issues is as follows:

- The GoTL has to approve child protection law,
- Endorse human right convention for disability people base on United Nation Convention on the right of persons with disability (UNCRPD), and
- The GoTL need to improve prison conditions for juvenile prisoners and rehabilitate street children, particularly for vulnerable and disabled children.



Cont.....

- GoTL to support for women with disabilities and the many women who care for people with disabilities by continuities socialization the Convention.
- GoTL need to linking nutrition to food security programs, it would ensure that children are eating locally-produced, quality food & the prevalence malnutrition will be reduce in this country.
- GoTL need to develop a law to address human trafficking in Timor-Leste.
- We call for the MJ and MTCI to consider the social impact to the community before providing a license for a company to operate in this country.
- We encourage the 5th CG and DP to again develop an integrating administrative and information system both for central government and later municipality stabilization to capture all data and information of program toward transforming these pension and subsidies in more productive returns. To better help the relevant line ministries such as MSS, ME, MJ, MF to better do their work in planning and implementation.



NATURAL DISASTERS MANAGEMENT SUB SECTOR



Key Progresses/Achievements

1. We recognize and support the efforts by the GoTL was developed National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP) with aims to further develop and strengthen national response capabilities in disaster-prone Timor Leste.
 - With NDRMP will enable the country to better prepare for and respond to natural also technological disasters as well as human-induced emergencies.
2. **Climate change:** we appreciated to the Timor Leste movement were ratified:
 - ❖ The United Nations Framework to combat Climate Change and the Kyoto protocol .
 - ❖ The United Nation Convention for biodiversity

Cont.....



- ❖ The United Nation Convention for combated desertification
- ❖ The Vienna Convention for the protection of the ozone layer
- ❖ The Montreal protocol for the reduction of substance that destroy the ozone layer.

Key Challenges

1. The TLSDP 2011-2030 recognizes TL vulnerable to climate change and our climate may became hotter and drier in the dry season and increasingly variable, because the change could have consequences for agriculture production, food security and tourism, industry and increase the risk of natural disaster caused by flooding and landslides.
2. **Forest, land, sea conservation zones.**

The sustainability of Timor Leste's forests is essential for families who rely on forests for firewood, for income generation, for farmers who suffer as a result of erosion caused by deforestation and damage to water catchment, and for all Timorese who value their natural beauty.

NATURAL DISASTERS MANAGEMENT SUB SECTOR



The way forward to address those issues is as follows:

1. **Forest,** Timor Leste Government has to enforcing environmental law, and forest law to control forest degrading activities because the forest area in Timor Leste is 50% of the total land area or around 745,174 hectares.
2. **Biodiversity,** The government Timor Leste has developed the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and will begin implementing in this year of 2013, however Government Timor Leste has to socialize and ensuring community aware of the threats to marine & territorial biodiversity and identify strategy to conserve biodiversity.
3. **Renewable energy.** To reduce the natural risk in Timor Leste, Government Timor Leste has to increasing the amount on electricity generated from wind, solar, hydro, and other enable sources will contribution to Timor Leste climate change mitigation efforts and help us meet our obligations under international climate change conventions.
4. **Pollution control,** To control the pollution in Timor Leste, the Timor Leste government has to develop appropriate regulation to control air, water, soil, and noise pollution. Air Pollution could be addressed through campaign to raise public awareness on vehicle pollution and to reduce forest fires around the city.

EDUCATION SUB SECTOR



Key Progresses/Achievements

1. We recognize and support the efforts by the government Timor Leste were developed a National Qualifications Framework that provides qualifications for accredited training and a new Timor-Leste Technical and Vocational Education and Training Plan has been endorsed to guide the development of this sector and all the policy training on place.
2. Timor-Leste achieved considerable progress, particularly in relation to training teachers and building schools.

Key Challenges



1. The quality of our pre-school education is low, with no standard basic curriculum and variable teaching standards.
2. **Women emancipation or Promoting of Gender Equality** which includes awareness of women's rights that leads to increase number of enrolments of women in higher education is suec
3. Limitation of training center organization provider in district level rather in Dili district.
4. Timorese citizens were concerning on the qualified teacher from Pre-schools education up to higher education, lack the quality teaching and learning materials to all teachers and students, lack of school leadership and management, high number of Timorese graduated in bachelor degree in this country but the job opportunity is limited.
5. Mostly school building in public schools from preprimary up to secondary school is lucky and broken it was impacted to learning & teaching process.

The Way Forward

The way forward to address those issues is as follows:



1. GoTL through MoE has to improve pre-school education to provide comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for our most vulnerable and disadvantaged children.
2. GoTL through MoE has to involve key influencers of local leader in promoting the importance of education and motivating parents to keep children in school also regular communicate among teachers and students parents.
3. We encourage the GoTL & DP to develop post pregnancy policy in order to bring back young girls to schools after delivering of baby.
4. GoTL through SEPFOPE has to collaborate with DP to build the autonomy training center in each district will included also training center for disability people and controlling directly by SEPFOPE regional.

Cont.....



1. GoTL –ME has to cooperation with DP, Teachers Association to providing regular training & refreshment training with focusing on inclusive child-friendly teaching & learning methodology, classroom management, lesson preparation and student evaluation.
2. GoTL –ME has to cooperation with DP, Teachers Association to review the teachers training framework & review the education curriculum in all level education base on the development and implementation of a modern & pedagogically adequate.
3. GoTL –ME has to consider in planning for controlling and providing school facilitation, support transport for teachers and rehabilitation schools building in all districts to ensure that the process on learning and teaching are in healthy environment & safety.

Key Challenges



1. Timor Leste is facing health nutrition problem, data statistic shown TL's children ≤5 years with stunting as third worst in world, *Children ≤ 5 years underweight: 52%* and *Maternal death (highest in Asia)* also the *National Stunting prevalence increased from 4% to 58%*. (Source from *National health sector strategic plan 2011-2030*).
2. Lack of awareness of young people, public servants and vulnerable people in urban also rural area in Timor Leste on HIV/AIDS, STI, and other common disease include impact of using NAPZA.
3. Lack of Health facilities and health staff to support SISCa Program in Rural area.

YOUTH SUB SECTOR



Background

Timor-Leste is a young nation. The 2010 National Census reports that approximately 20% of the total population of Timor-Leste is aged between 15-24. An additional 41% are in the 0-14 age group.

One of the major concerns for young people now and in the future is employment and economic opportunities. The Strategic Development Plan (SDP 2011-2030) also recognizes the high unemployment and economic insecurity of young people in Timor-Leste.

HEALTH SUB SECTOR



Key Progresses/Achievements

- ❑ Regarding health issues, we recognize and warmly support the efforts by the government to address the high maternal mortality rate, deserve access to good health care, nutritious food, clean drinking water and good sanitation.
- ❑ General Budget Allocation increased in 2013. The investment in Agriculture has been increased by 28%, the investment in Education is up by 12% and the investment in Health is by 15% In comparison with 2012 Investment. (Source: *Media Release, 7 February 2013, Dili TL*).
- ❑ GoTL-MoH has developed HIV/AIDS National strategy Planning 2011-2016, and cooperated with global in HIV/AIDS intervention mostly focusing for Most at risk group and ensure that HIV/AIDS prevalence remain low in this country.

The Way Forward

The way forward to address those issues is as follows:

1. GoTL through cooperation MoH & Ministry of Agriculture has to increase signification change and promote nutrition food also raise awareness for promote local nutrition food and conduct health promotion for all communities.
2. GoTL –MOH & DP has to collaborate in advocate for good service provider and responded community necessity also continuing SISCa program to increasing rural access to health services.
3. GoTL- MoH, continue cooperated with DP, Church include NGOs to provide integrate education Health promotion on HIV/AIDS, STI, impact of using NAPZA and other common disease prevention for young people , public servant and vulnerable people in urban and rural area of Timor Leste.

Key Progresses/Achievements



- ❑ **The National Youth Policy** very positively highlights **young people as assets** and gives attention to the importance of their views
- ❑ There are **District Youth Councils in all districts**, and there has been considerable government investment in building **Youth Centers in all Districts** and registered under the Secretary of State for Youth and Sport.
- ❑ In January 2010, SSYS and UNICEF established a **Timor-Leste Youth Parliament**, a first in the history of Timor-Leste. The main goal is to promote civic participation among young people by providing a forum for them to raise their voices and become a part of nation building, as well as serve as a "school" for future leaders.
- ❑ The Ministry for State Administration (MSATM) has implemented the **Youth Development Program (PDJ)** since 2009 with support from the World Bank. The PDJ fosters youth-led community development projects through supporting community youth groups to identify priorities, develop project proposals and funding to implement them.

Key Challenges



- ❑ In adequate employment and economic opportunities for young people
- ❑ Nearly 20 per cent of girls are married by the age of 19 years and the adolescent fertility rate at over 51 per 1,000 is high (for example in Cambodia and Indonesia the comparable figure is 39/1000, and 37/1000 in Laos).
- ❑ Girls and young women are victims of sexual and gender based violence
- ❑ Young people with disabilities face difficulties and obstacles in getting jobs, earning income and participating in community life. The Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 also recognizes this.
- ❑ Lack of job opportunity, unemployment increasing annually because the groups of youth group.
- ❑ Lack of access information in rural area (like TV and internet access).

The Way Forward



The way forward to address those issues is as follows:

- ❑ The government needs to create an environment for establishment of new jobs especially in the private sector
- ❑ More emphasis needs to be given to vocational and life skills training
- ❑ Allocate more budget for sports and recreation facilities for young people in all districts, which also encourages broad participation (e.g young women and the disabled). The consultation with youth on post MDG 2015 indicated that only 0.97% of the government budget goes to youth related activities.

Thanks..!

Obrigado Wa'in..!!



**Welcome
Questions &
comments**