



# SUMMARY REPORT

Consultation on Post 2015-MDG in Timor-Leste



Jointly conducted by Government of Timor-Leste  
through Ministry of Finance and United Nations



# PREFACE



## **Dear Colleagues and Friends,**

On 31 July 2012, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced the 26 members of a High-level Panel to advise on the global development agenda beyond 2015, the original target date for achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

I was humbled to accept the role to work with the panel on developing recommendations on a global post-2015 agenda for all countries to fight against poverty and promote sustainable development. The Panel first met in September 2012 and is expected to submit a report to the Secretary-General in May 2013.

The 2015 deadline is fast approaching, now is the time to intensify our efforts to finish the job and achieve the MDGs. Also to learn from the successes as well as setbacks, to identify the challenges for the future and to shape a post-2015 development agenda.

The member states of the United Nations have called for open, inclusive consultations involving civil society, the private sector, academia and research institutions from all regions, in addition to the United Nation's system, to advance the development agenda beyond 2015.

My goal as a member of this panel is to get as much input from a wide range of Peoples, Organizations and Communities as possible within the allowable timeframe.

I thank you for your attention, consideration and input into this globally important initiative and I will do my best to advocate for your ideas, visions and aspirations as your conduit to a better future.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Emilia Pires'.

**Emilia Pires**

Minister of Finance  
Timor-Leste

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# INTRODUCTION

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) marked a historic moment in 2000 as world leaders committed to tackle extreme poverty with goals including 1) eradicating extreme poverty and hunger 2) achieving universal primary education 3) promoting gender equality and the power of women 4) reducing child mortality 5) improving maternal health 6) combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases 7) ensuring environmental sustainability, and 8) developing a global partnership for development. In total there were 8 MDGs, 21 targets and 60 indicators to measure progress.

However, since many countries in the world will not be able to achieve all MDG target by 2015, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced the 26 members of a High-level Panel to advise on the global development agenda beyond 2015. Timor-Leste was fortunate to have Excellency Minister Emilia Pires to be one of the members from the High Level Panel.

The member states of the United Nations have called for open, inclusive consultations involving civil society, the private sector, academia and research institutions from all regions, in addition to the United Nation's system, to advance the development agenda beyond 2015.

The consultation on post 2015-MDG in Timor-Leste was conducted in good collaboration between the Government of Timor-Leste through Ministry of Finance with the United Nations Agencies in Timor-Leste.

The consultation was conducted for 2 weeks period from 3 – 14 December 2012 and reached 11 target groups including 5 selected districts and around 220 – 250 people in Timor-Leste. Priorities for target group were identified from each consultation. In addition, a big National Consultation with representative from all target groups was organized in January 2013 to discuss and decide priorities for Timor-Leste, to contribute to global agenda.

# CONSULTATION WITH TARGET GROUP



## 1) CONSULTATION WITH MDG FOCAL POINT

### Factors that still make People do not live well

- No Security and Peace: past experiences from 2006 crisis and 2008 attack brought suffering to many people's live including lost of their belongings. People did not feel safe in own country and these circumstances had impacted badly to people's life.
- Many people in rural areas live in isolated areas and have no access to basic infrastructure such as roads and electricity. Many of them are not able to have access to information.
- No access to Education: Many people still live in poor condition because they have no access to job and employment due to lack of skills and knowledge.
- Malnutrition has been one of the major health problems in Timor-Leste. There is a limitation of productive land to produce nutritious food and even that the qualities of local product need to be improved.

- Many people particularly in rural has no access to healthcare center. They used to take care themselves since the absence of health personnel in their areas.
- Many people in rural areas experienced health issues due to have no access to clean water and also no proper sanitation facility.
- There is still a lot of unemployment especially among the youth and people in rural areas. People in rural areas also had to struggle for survival because they have no regular incomes.

### Important for People to live well

- The current peace and stability should be maintained through strengthening PNTL and FDTL and creating of more job opportunities.
- Basic infrastructures such as road and electricity should be the priority for the government, by fixing and maintaining the current roads and install electricity in every district in order to improve the life of the people.
- Equal access to education for boys and girls are very important to teach people on how to overcome the problems, to work hard and to have a savings for a better life in the future. It was also recommended to the government to increase the investment of education to 30%.



- Increase investment in agriculture is very important to increase food production, to reduce the number of food importation from abroad.
- Increase investment in health sector is also recommended to ensure bringing health service to community in rural areas.
- Government programs and projects on water and sanitation should target the area that has no access to water and sanitation.
- Government should consider in the program to create more job opportunities, human resources development.

### 6 Main Priorities Identified:

1. Security and Peace
2. Basic Infrastructure
3. Quality of Education
4. Nutritious Food
5. Access to Healthcare
6. Access to Clean Water and Sanitation Facility

## 2) Consultation with Civil Society Organization

### Factors that still make People do not live well

- Quality Education: some of policies were not implemented properly and not clear. Lack of budget allocation to the education for curriculum development and trainings and capacity building for teachers.
- Weak on Law Enforcement: a number of laws have been approved however there is a still commitment to ensure its implementation accordingly to the law.
- Lack of Job opportunities: number of youth unemployment still very high, this can contribute to the conflict in country.
- Lack of local food production and even those produced have no access to markets. The State also still highly depends on imported goods and services.
- Lack of basic infrastructure such as roads, making transportation and communication more difficult especially in the rural areas. People have no access to the market and health center.
- Weak monitoring system on government projects such as roads.
- Lack of real economic growth by the productive sectors and the government. The participants

emphasized very much on the economy being too dependent on petroleum Fund.

### Important for People to live well

- Ministry of Education to continue to improve teachers' knowledge and skills and to increase budget allocation the Ministry of Education up to 30% of the total annual budget.
- Strengthen the justice sector and the enforcement of the existing laws particularly on investment and penal code.
- The government should consider the creation of more job opportunities through its programs at State Administration such as decentralization and also SEFOPE (Secretary State for Professional Training and Employment) such as employment program.
- There is a need to give importance to agricultural

### 6 Main Priorities Identified:

1. Quality of Education
2. Strengthening the justice sector and law enforcement
3. Creation of job opportunities
4. Increase Local Production and sustainability
5. Basic infrastructure
6. Improvement of economic Resilience

productivity through improvement of irrigation system and increase of locally food production.

- Beside allocate more money for infrastructures, government also to prepare resource persons to ensure quality control of the projects so that it really bring benefits to community.
- The government institutions need to work towards less dependence on the Petroleum Fund and to focus more on development on non-petroleum sectors.

### 3) Consultation with Private Sector

#### Factors that still make People do not live well

- Lack of equal access to goods and services also to credit for doing their small business continue to be a challenge in their daily lives.
- Lack of Micro Finance and Banks at district level prevents them from improving their income in the districts.
- Corruption, nepotism and collusion in the government institutions still high due to ineffective control and monitoring mechanisms.
- Lack of infrastructure such as roads are in a state of degradation and this is particularly in remote and isolated areas, making transportation and communication more difficult and costly.
- The implementation current law still weak. For example; immigration law on controlling foreign workers who came to Timor-Leste using a tourist visa but then engaged in economic activities.
- Lack of collaboration between Government and the Private Sector, ineffective use of the public finances, lack of business cooperatives, weak financial management system, unclear Government's planning in using

public finance for community development were amongst others the main obstructers to the improvement of people's lives.

#### Important for People to live well

- The government of Timor-Leste should deliver goods and services in an equitable manner to all districts as well as provide credit to local entrepreneurs to expand their economic activities in the districts.
- The need for more support to the existing cooperatives sector that is one of the three pillars of economic growth at the district level. Without significant resources allocated to cooperatives and small-scale businesses, economic resilience

#### 6 Main Priorities Identified:

1. Access to goods & equitable distribution of services
2. Establishment of Micro Finance Institutions and Banks at Districts
3. Combat Corruption
4. Provision of rural Infrastructures
5. Strengthening the implementation of investments law and other regulations
6. Strengthening the collaboration between the public & private Sector.

will never be achieved and communities will continue to rely on government's transfers.

- Strengthening Commission of the Anti-Corruption to better control and monitor the Government institutions in order to combat the corruption in the future. Application of sanctions for those breaching the laws by misusing public funds.
- More efforts should be given more to the monitoring of infrastructure projects quality otherwise state funds will be spent unwisely.
- Government need to strengthen the implementation of investment law and other related regulations to ensure empowerment of local entrepreneurs.
- Strengthening the collaboration of government and Private Sector.



#### 4) Consultation with Women Group at Fokupers

##### Factors that still make People do not live well

- Many women at rural areas have no access to education, more boys than girls attend higher education. Consequently, the number of illiteracy among women is high, this limit their opportunity to jobs.
- Implementation of current law still weak. For example on immigration law, many foreigner who get married with Timorese women to facilitate their business however after they get what they want, they will ask for divorce.
- Lack of basic infrastructure especially roads in the rural areas. Many roads has been renovated and extended however no quality, this makes difficulty for women to do their economic activities.
- Lack of access to clean water and sanitation for women in both urban and rural areas. Without clean water, it will be difficult for women to do household activities such as cooking and washing.
- Lack of women's representation in civil services and also in other social activities particularly in the decision making.
- Cultural practice in Timor-Leste has discriminated against women. For example access to land.



## 6 Main Priorities Identified:

1. Access to Education
2. Strengthening of Law Enforcement
3. Quality control of infrastructures
4. Promote women's participation in decision making
5. Decentralization
6. Regulate culture



### Important for People to live well

- Compulsory and free education should be up to Secondary School so that encouraged more women to study.
- Strengthening the implementation of the laws particularly immigration law to protect Timor-Leste's women dignity through PNTL and other relevant institution. The government has ratified CEDAW therefore it is important to ensure women's rights.
- Quality control of government projects on roads is very important to ensure the sustainability and benefits to community particularly to women.
- Investment in clean water and sanitation also is very important targeting areas that in need of these services particularly to women.
- Government to give priority to women in some of its main function to ensure equal representation.
- It is time for the decentralization of government services and power to district level. This will benefit community at the district including women since they all can participate in the development of their district.
- Promote awareness-raising and educational campaign on women's rights.

## 5) Consultation with People with Disability Group

### Factors that still make People do not live well

- As a fragile country, ability to control corruption in country still weak.
- Inflation: prices of food and other services are more and more increased, this affects to the life of the vulnerable population including people with People with Disability.
- Government institutions are only centralized at capital of Dili. All integrated plans and programs are not reached to most people in rural areas. Assistance to rural still lacking.
- Many children especially the People with Disability do not have access to education including scholarship.
- Many universities have been established in country however its qualities still being debated. Qualify human resources in education, health, socio and political sectors is still lacking.
- The roads and the footways still in bad conditions, not providing access to people with People with Disability especially those with wheels-chair.
- Many people are still live in poor condition.
- Unemployment rates are high in the country. Many deficiencies physical conditions will not allow them to get any employment even they have the skills.
- The cultural practices in the country are also having a great impact to the life of citizens. Community spending more on cultural practices rather than send their children for studying.
- Market in Timor-Leste is dominated by foreigners for example Chinese due to the lack of policy or law in the country that can rule what type of business should be in country.
- The Government did not take seriously and prioritize cases of people with deficiencies. Many people with deficiencies are experiencing discrimination almost in all sectors.
- There is no law to protect people with People with Disability.
- Less budget execution for the country development and benefit of the people, more still go for study tour and buy new cars.
- Lack of dissemination of information on family planning program to the community. A number of teenage pregnancies increased in every year that is also contributing to the rates of poor in the country.

## Important for People to live well

- Eliminating all forms of discrimination against people with People with Disability through establishing social

### 6 Main Priorities Identified:

1. Legal Framework to protect people with disability
2. Equal access to Health
3. Equal access to Education
4. Infrastructure particularly on roads
5. Social Protection
6. Equal access to Justice

**Recommendation:** to include People with Disability into Development Agenda of MDG Post 2015

inclusive, participative and fiscally accessible society to enable their participation in all areas of development.

- Providing health services through early detection, intervention, treatment and rehabilitation to all people with Disability.
- Providing high quality of both formal and informal education.
- Providing Sustainable and accessible good quality of infrastructure in order to be accessed by all including people with Disability.
- Creating mechanisms of Social Protection for all includes people with Disability.
- Providing legal assistance to People with Disability and people who are with mental ill to have access to justice.



## 6) Consultation with Youth Group

### Factors that still make People do not live well

- The education system is still weak and the number of students accessing Universities remains limited. This is because insufficient allocation of funds to education sector, which contributed to the lack of qualified teachers.
  - Lack of basic infrastructures that limited people from having access to clean water and other basic services including to health center.
  - Lack of local production, lack of cooperative system and lack of community-based development
- plans due to the fact that the decision-making process is centralized. A centralized system also implies that resources are concentrated in the capital with fairly small allocations to the districts.
- Many productive age currently has no access to employment opportunities.
  - Attention to youth group still very less, only around 0, 97% of the total state expenditure goes to youth.
  - The issue of corruption, collusion and nepotism still high in the government institutions due to ineffective and weak of control and monitoring mechanisms.

## 6 Main Priorities Identified:

1. Quality of Education
2. Basic Infrastructures
3. Improvement of Agriculture Productivity
4. Decentralization
5. Increase the Money allocation to Youth Groups
6. Combat Corruption and Promote Good Governance



### Important for People to live well

- Government should pay more attention to the teaching-learning infrastructures so that all the people will be able to access to schools and universities. The budget allocation to education also should be increased to at least 7% from total state budget.
  - Government of Timor-Leste to improve the basic infrastructures through reasonable financial allocation to Ministry of Health to ensure that services are provided on time, to everyone who needs the health services, and with a better quality.
  - Proposed that the decentralization process be expedited to respond to people's needs on the ground.
- More funding allocation to agriculture sectors to increase food production and to have cooperative who can buy those products and bring it to the market. Decentralization of government program and power also will create an opportunity for jobs.
- The need for more resource in terms of funding allocated to youth program and development. Youth groups are critical to development but can also be a trigger to all sorts of instability if they continue to be passive to the development process.
  - Sanctions need to be applied to those who breach the laws and regulations and misuse public finances.



*The Consultation team welcomed by District Administrator of Viqueque.*

## 7) Consultation at Viqueque District

### Factors that still make People do not live well

- Lack of human resource particularly teachers and schools facilities contributed to the quality of education. The number of drop out student increased almost in every year, this bring impact to the children live in the future such as difficulty in finding a job.
- Road is in bad condition, difficulty people to take their product to the market. Access to clean water and sanitation facility also still limited, this impacted to people's health.
- All government services still centralized at national level, people at district level do not see any major changes to their district development.
- Culture very affected people life as most people at Viqueque still has tendency to spend more of their money for cultural or traditional activities rather whilst not having for improving their life.
- Coordination mechanism between relevant government institutions still weak. A number of government projects on road has been overlap and there is no sustainability. No quality of projects.
- Lack of job opportunity, unemployment increased annually because the growth of youth groups.



- There is no transparency in execution of state budget, issue of corruption is also still high. Political intervention into government programs and projects also become an issue.

### Important for People to live well

- The government should prepare a condition such school facilities, building and teachers to ensure the quality of education to children.
- The government to build a good and quality road to help community in delivering their product. Investment more on Water and sanitation also will directly improve people's health.
- The implementation of municipality should be



accelerated to respond the need of people at district level. The government needs to trust local authority including Suco chief.

- It is important to regulate the culture not eliminate it so that people can have a change to change their life for better in the future.
- There should be a mechanism for inter-ministerial coordination mechanism to ensure project implementation really bring the benefit to all people.
- Government entities should start to create condition for the creation of equal job opportunity and vocational training for. So that, they can also create their own work after the training.

### 6 Main Priorities Identified:

1. Lack of Human Resources
2. Infrastructure
3. Decentralization
4. Culture
5. Inter-Ministerial coordination
6. Security



## 8) Consultation at Manatuto District

### Factors that still make People do not live well

- Project implementation has no good quality particularly roads.
- District authority has no power to respond directly to community needs for example building roads since all still centralized at national level.
- Some family still has no knowledge on how to manage their income. An example of someone with monthly salary is \$100 but their expenses more than what they have received.
- Issue of corruption still high.

- Price increase very high because all goods imported from outside. Agriculture production still very low.
- Culture still become a major challenges to the improvement of people's live.

### Important for People to live well

- The government should ensure the quality of project implementing. Road condition is very important because it connecting to various activities of people's live.
- Administration power should be given to local authority because local authority has more understanding about their people. Implementation of decentralization is required.



- Education is very important to increase people's skill and knowledge including on their income management for daily life.
- The government should combat corruption and mal administration.
- Government should create factory so that we can produce some goods locally. Hope that prices can be controlled; all people can have access to buy something in the market.
- Protection to local market is another issue that government has to pay more attention.
- Gender equality in all area, women and men should have the rights for all government services.

### 6 Main Priorities Identified:

1. Basic Infrastructure
2. Strengthening in law enforcement
3. Decentralization
4. Regulate culture system
5. Increase agriculture production
6. Local market protection



- Government must pay attention to war victims and minor people.
- Culture should be regulated.
- Implementing Witness protection law so that people can denounce if any corruption occur. Otherwise, people will think about their personal security rather than taking risk for being given evidence of corruption.
- Investment law should be implemented and favorable to local people.



*District Administrator of Aileu officially opened the consultation.*

## 9) Consultation at Aileu District

### Factors that still make People do not live well

- Past history still has strong influence in the district development.
- Lack of human resource for development including at health sectors.
- Political intervention still high.
- The level of education is low, people has a tendency to talk only about political issues such as veteran or hero for independent. People are never thinking about changing life, they only surrender because of level of education.
- The government is very centralized, district does not have power.
- Culture makes people poor particularly making culture ceremony. Mentality of Timorese people, they prefer using money for culture rather than sending their kids to school.
- Lack of access to basic infrastructure such as clean water and sanitation, electricity, and roads.
- Access to market also very difficult and hampering people to sell their products. People have a lot of product but no buyer, the only product can brings benefit is only coffee.

- Gender equality and culture of woman participant in economic development is low.
- Security instability for an example 2006 crisis scaring investor to invest in Timor-Leste.

### Important for People to live well

- 9 years mandatory and formation for school teacher should be implemented properly.
- Creating law on culture system in order to harmonize behavior of people using money for this matter.

### 6 Main Priorities Identified:

1. Education
2. Formation for teachers
3. Basic infrastructure development
4. Decentralization
5. Cooperation among government and church on culture
6. Internal security



- Basic infrastructure such (water and road) development should be in good condition and quality assurance.
- Government and church to cooperate in regulating culture.
- Power decentralization to local authority in rural areas.
- Reinforce internal security.

## 10) Consultation in Ermera District

### Factors that still make People do not live well

- Exploration from culture system,
- No saving,
- Lack of employment opportunities,
- No access to transport

### Important for People to live well

- The government to create a condition for employment.
- The implementation of government program and activity can really respond to community needs.
- Increase people's knowledge on how to save money as a way prepare for their children future particularly for education and other needs.

The consultation was conducted in Suco Ducurai, Letefoho sub district in Ermera district with the participation of around 20 participants from Self Help Groups.

### 6 Main Priorities Identified:

1. Peace & stability
2. Security
3. Access to clean water & Sanitation
4. Access to affordable and nutritious food
5. Job opportunities
6. Responsive government

## 11) Consultation in Oecussi District

### Factors that still make People do not live well

- Lack of access to education
- Lack of food
- Living in isolation areas far from city and market,
- Living in house with unhealthy condition
- Climate change with the unpredictable windy, landslide and raining have affected community's agriculture production
- No attention from the relevant authority being given to community who experienced of natural disaster
- No basic infrastructure such road, electricity

### Important for People to live well

- Sufficient food;
- Access to health services,
- access to education, and
- collaboration among all sectors are the important factors for them to live well in the country

The consultation was conducted in Aldeia Bebo, suco Lelaufe, Nitibe sub district in Oecusse district with the participation of around 20 participants from Self Help Groups.

# NATIONAL CONSULTATION

Priority identified during National Consultation to be the priorities from Timor-Leste, which also can contribute to the global agenda for MDG Post-2015.

- **Promote Inclusive National Dialogue:** many countries experience conflicts because no dialogue between those in country. Therefore, it is very important to promote dialogue, talk to each other, ensure women's participation and not use arms or power to resolve the problem.
- **Promote State Ownership:** super power countries should start to leave to each country to resolve their own problem and not to interfere much. Promotion of ownership to each state can give more confidence to the country to respond to their-own problem and not to be a dependant to others.
- **Creating Job Opportunities for All:** the increase number of youth's graduates from university do not in line with the creation of job opportunities. The issue of increasing of youth unemployment can contribute to instability in the country. Therefore, it is very important to create job opportunities for youths through strengthening the relevant Government institution to provide more training in various skills and career development to the youths in the future.
- **Health services in improving Child nutrition:** the issue of malnutrition has been as a major health issues in many countries including in Timor-Leste. Therefore, attention to health sector is also important particularly to the children health.
- **Increase Agriculture productivity:** Agriculture Sector is very important because in Timor-Leste with around 85% of the population live depends on Agricultures. Investment to the agriculture sectors is important to increase agriculture production. On the other side, the government policies on cash transfer have brought some negative to communities especially the farmers. Some of them prefer to stay home; do not have to go for farm because they can still receive the cash transfer on monthly basis.



- Basic Infrastructures:** Government project on infrastructure particularly on road has not being implemented with good quality. For example, \$US 11 million has been allocated for road repairs in Viqueque district however the road condition is continue bad, making more difficult for transportation. Lack of quality projects due to monitoring system and quality control is weak. Therefore, the Government need to prepare its qualify human resource in quality control to ensure that roads construction or repair can really bring benefit and sustainable for long time. It was also recommended to give roads projects accredited with international standard to companies from Japan, France, Singapore and South Korea.
- Quality of Education:** many education institutions have been established in country however its quality still in questioned. Since it was considered that education is the most important pillar for development therefore the Government of Timor-Leste need to improve the quality of Education.
- Equal Access to Justice:** many people in country particularly those in rural areas still feel far away from justice. Therefore, investment in justice sector is also important to bring justice facility and resource to people at district level.
- Social Justice:** lack of social justice still exists in society today. The Government of Timor-Leste have to take into consideration of social justice through equally access to everyone on health services, schools, food and security.
- Environmental and Climate change:** the implication of climate change has been contributed very much by the develop countries in the world. It brings negative impacts to the developing and small countries. The environmental protection is important to ensure countries free and far from the impacts of climate changes
- Social protection for People with Disability:** it was also recommended to include social protection for People with Disability groups into the development agenda of MDG Post-2015.



# KEY MESSAGES

From the consultation in Timor-Leste, we would like to present some key messages to contribute to the Development of Agenda for Post 2015-MDG as per following:

1. Promote Inclusive National Dialogue
2. Promote State Ownership
3. Creating Job Opportunities
4. Equal Access to Justice
5. Environment and Climate Change
6. Social Protection for People with Disability

# ANNEX 1:

## AGENDA FOR THE CONSULTATION

### For Consultation with Target Group

TIME	PROGRAM
30 Minutes	<b>Introduction &amp; Presentation</b> (The history of MDG from 2000 until the establishment of High Level Panel for post 2015-MDG)
1.5 hours	<b>Consultation with Target Group</b> (With guide question, to obtain priorities areas from the Target Group discussion)

Note: The consultation with some target groups were conducted in the morning and some in the afternoon

### For National Consultation

TIME	PROGRAM
10.00 – 10.30	<b>Introduction &amp; Presentation</b> (Result from Consultation with Target Group in Timor-Leste, from 3-14 December 2012)
10.30 – 11.00	A Brief Remark from Minister Emilia Pires, as a member of High Level Panel for Post 2015-MDG
11.00 – 12.00	<b>National Consultation</b> (to discuss and decide together what should be the priority from Timor-Leste based on priorities identified from target groups)



## ANNEX 2:

# TIMETABLE FOR THE CONSULTATION

No	Target Organization / Institution	Facilitator	Note Taker	Schedule	Venue
1	Government Official – MDG Focal Points	Felix Piedade	Teodozia Fernandes	3 /12/2012 10am-11.30	Ministry of Finance Training Center
2	Civil Society – through NGO Forum	Felix Piedade	Fidelio da Costa	3 /12/2012 3pm-4.30pm	NGO Forum, Kaikoli
3	Community at Ermera district	Jose Rodrigues	Tonilo Baptista	4/12/2012	Suco Dicurai, Letefoho, Ermera District
4	Private Sector – through Camara Comercio Industria (CCI)	Felix Piedade	Noemia Exposto	4 /12/2012 3pm-4.30pm	CCI, Acait
5	Women's group – at Fokupers	Felix Piedade	Teodozia Fernandes & Fidelio da Costa	6 /12/2012 3pm-4.30pm	Fokupers, Farol
6	People with Disability Group	Santina Soares	Francelina Guterres	6 /12/2012 3pm-4.30pm	Leprosy Office, Balide
7	Community at Viqueque district	Felix Piedade	Helder Sarmento	10 /12/2012 10am-12pm	Viqueque district
8	Community at Manatuto district	Jose Belo	Helder Sarmento	11 /12/2012 10am-12pm	Manatuto district
9	Community at Aileu district	Jose Belo	Helder Sarmento	12 /12/2012 10am-12pm	Aileu district
10	Youth Groups – through CNJTL	Jose Belo	Teodozia Fernandes & Fidelio da Costa	13 /12/2012 4pm-5.30pm	CNJTL office
11	Community at Oecussi district	Jose Luis	Antonio Sequeira		Suco Abani, Oecusi District
12	National Consultation	Felix Piedade	Fidelio da Costa	11/1/2013 10am-12pm	Ministry of Finance Training Center

# ANNEX 3: BANNER FOR THE CONSULTATION



**2015<sup>+</sup>**  
SHARING OUR FUTURE

**National Consultation in Timor-Leste**

What should be the priorities Post 2015-MDG?

Timor-Leste, from 3 to 14 December 2012





**Graphic designer:**  
Mateus Goncalves