



Emergency Food Security Assessment

**Dili, Timor Leste
9-14 June 2006**



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1. Executive Summary

On 9 -14 June 2006, WFP undertook an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) of 250 randomly selected households in IDP sites and communities in Dili along with WFP partners CARE International, Concern Worldwide and the Ministry of Statistics. The initial findings of the EFSA indicate that the recent civil and political unrest has had a significant and immediate impact on the livelihoods and household food security of the population of Dili. Over 63,000 people have been displaced and are living in IDP sites within Dili; while a further 78,000 people have sought refuge in the outside districts, living mainly with relatives but also in sites in three districts.

- 57% of the population assessed indicated that they have ceased their primary income or livelihood activity.
- Compared to the Comprehensive Food Security & Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) conducted by WFP at the end of 2005, the number of households in Dili with a poor quality diet has increased from 15% to 48%.¹
- Prices of food commodities have increased significantly, particularly rice and vegetables. The availability of goods has been severely reduced as the three main food markets and most traders are either closed or operating at limited capacity. Import of goods and rice from Indonesia has come to an almost complete stop.²
- 70% of respondents report significant losses of household assets such as stored food, poultry, pigs, money and other goods (e.g. radios, TVs and stoves).
- The unrest has had a large impact on housing with more than 30% of the assessed households reporting their homes have been looted or torched.

Based on the findings of the EFSA, WFP recommends the following interventions:

- Continued assistance to IDPs in Dili through General Food Distributions to cover their nutritional requirements;
- Support to the non-displaced population of Dili through safety net programmes such as targeted Maternal and Child Health (MCH) to prevent further deterioration of livelihoods and loss of assets;
- In addition, it is strongly recommended that a Food Security Assessment be conducted in the outside districts to determine the impact of the unrest and population displacement on household food security and to estimate how many may be in need of assistance. *NB: A Rapid Inter-Agency Assessment led by the Humanitarian Coordination Group and the Government began in 12 districts outside of Dili on 26 June. WFP is represented by a Food Security Assessment Officer who is jointly monitoring the process.*

¹ Based on a food consumption index relating dietary diversity and frequency.

² Since the EFSA, a nominal level of transport of fresh goods from the districts to Dili has begun, allowing some small fresh markets to resume business and approximately 20% of retail stores to reopen.

2. Background

2.1. Introduction

Anti-government protests over the dismissal of almost 600 military personnel on 28 April 2006, led to fighting between heavily armed groups, including the military, police and rebel factions. The country has since then been experiencing political unrest and almost all economic activities have been put to a stand still. A state of emergency was declared by the President on 30 May for thirty days. Ministries, schools and private homes have been looted and e.g. the database at Ministry of Agriculture has been completely destroyed. Many health centres/posts are not functioning as staff are either too afraid to return to work or have fled Dili. The districts are however reported to have been calm apart from one where the administrative office was torched. It is unclear as to how many other administrative offices are currently operational.

Out of Dili's regular population of 167,772 people (census 2004), 63,000 are seeking refuge in IDP sites in and around Dili town. Some are able to return to their homes during daytime. Another 78,000 IDPs have fled to the districts, living mainly with relatives but also in sites. There are only sites in three districts whilst IDPs have fled to nearly all districts (table 5, page 22). There are currently 2,100 international military troops from Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia who arrived during the month of May along with another couple of hundred Portuguese special police, engaged in reinforcing law and order as the national police force has been dissolved.

The UN together with national and international NGOs are supporting the Government in its efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to the IDPs in Dili.

2.2. Historic background

On 20 May 2002, Timor-Leste officially gained independence after four and a half centuries under Portuguese colonial power and 24 years of Indonesian influence. The route to independence was marked by widespread violence in 1999 which had immediate and wide ranging impacts on the socio-economic status of the country; almost 90% of the infrastructure was destroyed; electricity and communication lines were damaged, 80% of schools and clinics were closed, livestock was lost and most agricultural assets, including all stocks of grain, were ruined³.

Mass displacement and loss of markets followed by three consecutive years of drought (2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04), exacerbated existing food insecurity even further. The current crisis is adding on to an already bleak picture of food insecurity and poor nutritional status of the East Timorese and the impact can lead to long and widespread consequences if no interventions are undertaken.

2.3. Pre-crisis food security situation

Two thirds of the rural population, almost 600,000 people, experience food shortages at some time during the year and malnutrition rates are amongst the highest in Asia⁴. WFP carried out a Comprehensive Food Security & Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)⁵ at the end of 2005 with the main information extracted below. Most of Timor Leste suffers from food shortages for about four months of a normal year: October-November and February-March. Food insecure households are found throughout the country. However, there are some geographic patterns to the prevalence of food insecure households and to child under-nutrition.

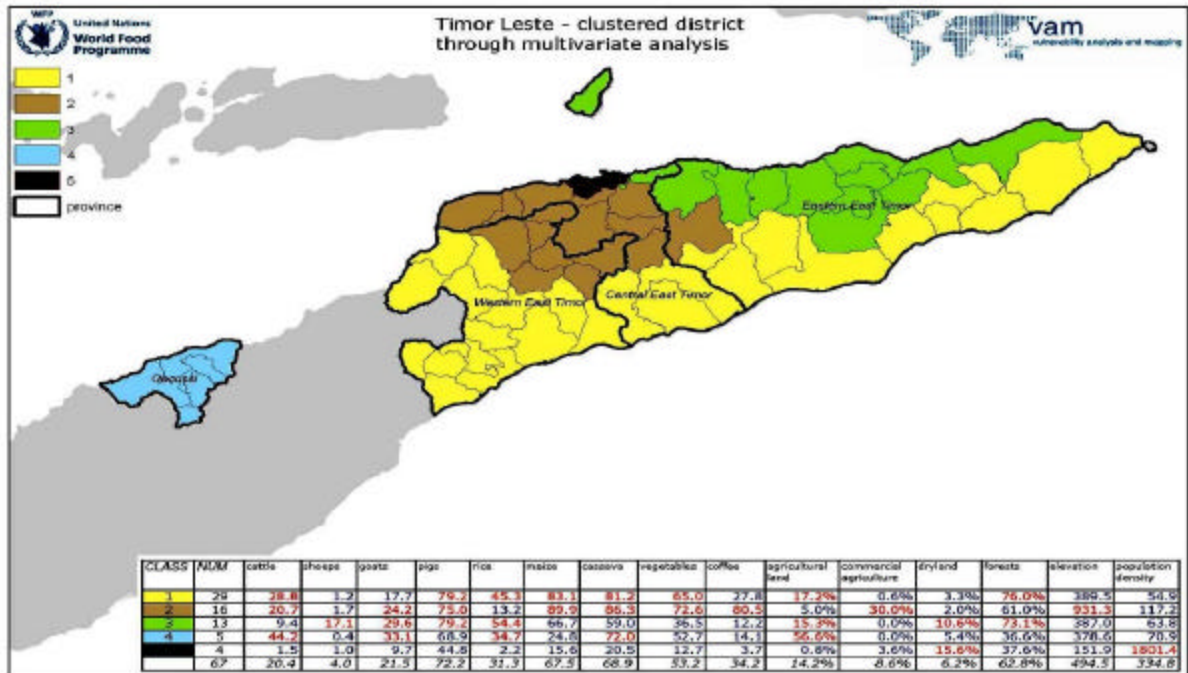
Looking at the geographic distribution of the prevalence of the food insecure as determined by food access and dietary diversity/frequency, mapped out below, the most food secure areas are

³ Asian development Bank, (Aug 2004- Jan 2005) *Gender and Nation Building in Timor-Leste: Country Gender Assessment*, , pg 12

⁴ DHS, Timor Leste, Demographic and Health Survey (2003)

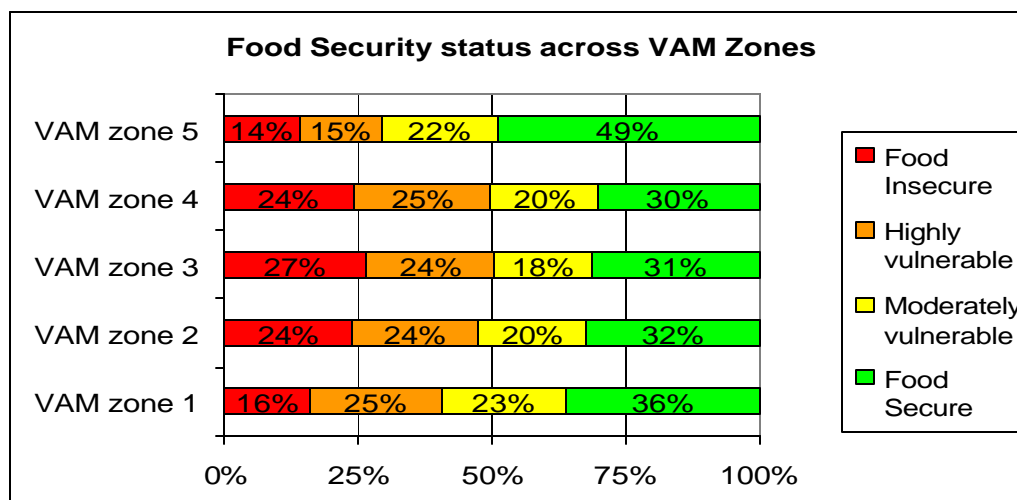
⁵ Comprehensive Food Security & Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA), WFP February 2006

the urban and peri-urban areas of Dili (VAM⁶ zone 5), where 29% of the households are considered food insecure or highly vulnerable. The most food insecure areas are VAM zone 3, located in the northeast quadrant of the country, where 51% of households are considered food insecure/highly vulnerable, and Oeussi, where 49% of households are considered food insecure/highly vulnerable. The least food insecure area is VAM zone 1, located in the southern half of the country, where 40% of the households, nevertheless almost half the population, are considered to be food insecure/highly vulnerable (table 1).



Among the main livelihood groups identified in the CFSVA, farmers were the most food insecure, particularly those that did not have livestock as part of their main livelihood activities. The skilled labourers, traders, petty traders, and wage earners were the most food secure among the livelihood profiles

Table 1







⁶ VAM-Vulnerability Assessment Mapping.

Nationally, 20% of households are considered to be food insecure, 23% to be highly vulnerable, 21% to be moderately vulnerable, and 36% to be food secure.

To define the Food Security and Vulnerability level, the average value for Consumption and Access was calculated for each household obtaining a *Food Security Score* (1–4). The same cut-off points were used to divide into 4 groups the sampled households, assessing them as Food Insecure, Very Vulnerable, Moderately Vulnerable and Food Secure. Those cut-off points were: Below/equal 1.50, Between 1.51 and 2.50, Between 2.51 and 3.50, Above 3.51. Each of these new groups is presented in the following sections with some additional characteristics to further describe these groups ⁷

Based on the described methodology above, the four Food Security groups are detailed in table 2 below:

Table 2

Food Security groups		
Food Security category		% of the sample (weighted) Ranking cut-off points
Food Insecure: households with generally poor or borderline food consumption and very weak food access; or households with weak or very weak access and poor consumption.		20% Below/equal 1.50
Highly vulnerable: food-access and/or food-consumption are so insufficient that these households are close to being food insecure.		23% 1.51 – 2.50
Moderately vulnerable: food-access and/ or consumption are not good enough to categorize them as food –secure.		21% 2.51 – 3.50
Food Secure: in general: fairly good to good food consumption and medium to good food access, includes also “good access + borderline consumption” and “good consumption + weak access”.		36% Above 3.51
Total		100%

2.4. Oecussi

In February 2006 the Oecussi enclave, with a total population of 58,500 faced an emergency situation due to consistent heavy rains that resulted in floods and widespread landslides causing extensive damage. Maize and rice productions suffered major damage. Considering that most areas of the enclave only have one crop season per year, Oecussi has had limited capacity to recuperate as most irrigation infrastructures were washed away by the floods or the landslides. WFP, with a sub-office in Oecussi assessed the impact and responded to the emergency with BP5 biscuit distribution to school children during a limited period.

Since the political unrest started, Oecussi is more isolated than ever as Indonesia has closed its border. Oecussi normally imports a large amount of goods from Indonesia, which now has stopped. The ferry between Dili and Oecussi has also suspended its services due to the political instability. There are currently 2,300 IDPs hosted by relatives in the enclave. Oecussi had the highest malnutrition rates in the 2002 MICS ⁸ survey. Special attention by the humanitarian community and the government is hence needed to assure that the nutritional situation is kept under control.

2.5. WFP presence in Timor Leste

Responding to the drought in 2003, WFP opened an office in Timor Leste on 23 October 2003.. The current PRRO comprises two main components: “Safety Net” and “Emergency Preparedness

⁷ CFSVA February 2006,

⁸ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey - UNICEF

and Response". The overall goal is to contribute to the reduction of malnutrition among vulnerable groups, to universal primary education and to strengthen the emergency preparedness and response capacity of the Government.

The Safety Net component includes both Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and Food For Education (FFE) activities. Through a supplementary feeding program and increased access to health care, the MCH will reduce malnutrition amongst some 40,000 children under five and 9,000 pregnant and lactating women. The FFE will provide daily snacks for more than 103,000 primary school children when fully operational. During the PRRO design, WFP identified seven districts in need of immediate assistance (Liquiqa, Ainaro, Maliana, Covalima, Oecussi, one sub-district in Dili). Both MCH and FFE were officially launched in December 2005 and are being implemented in phases. Three districts are so far covered. The first phase reaches 1,700 pregnant/lactating women, 2050 children < 5 years and 19,000 school children.

3. Objectives and Methodology of Emergency Food Security Assessment

3.1. General objectives

- Assess the impact of the current violence and insecurity on households' food security situation in Dili town.
- Identify needs for food and non-food assistance over the next 3 to 6 months

3.2. Specific objectives

- Describe and assess the current food security situation in Dili's urban areas, in the sites and neighbourhoods (aldeias) in terms of food availability, access and utilisation.
- Determine how households are coping with the situation and what plans have been made to re-establish livelihoods when the immediate crisis is over.
- Estimate the number of people in need of food aid and the time frame for the assistance.
- Where food aid is an appropriate response option, determine the necessary quantities, as well as the most appropriate interventions.

3.3. Methodology

The basis for the assessment was primary data collected at household level and the market complemented by available secondary data.

Three teams of a total of 12 people from the Ministry of Statistics, Concern Worldwide and CARE International collected the household data after an intensive one-day training comprising of field work and testing of questionnaire.

The population of Dili with its different livelihoods are dependent on formal and/or informal economy. With the current situation of an economy under standstill, the impact of the political instability affected households in relatively similar ways, and for the purpose of the assessment, the population was considered to be homogenous. Stratification was however done between households living in IDP sites and those households remaining in the aldeias in order to measure possible differences in the capacity to cope.

Ten IDP sites in Dili town were randomly selected based on population size. In each site, 15 households were randomly selected for interviews from the list of IDPs kept in the sites.

Fifteen sucos (communities/villages) and within those, two aldeias were randomly selected. The second aldeia was selected for security reasons in case it was not safe to go to the first chosen aldeia. 150 households were randomly selected for interviews. Lists could not be used here as so many households had left. The teams hence walked to the centre of the aldeia, randomly selected four directions and randomly selected households that were still living in their houses.

The market section of the EFSA was done through structured interviews with a limited number of ten traders of different levels i.e. fruit/vegetables sellers, kiosk owners, small to middle scale shop owners in different areas of Dili. Those traders who volunteered to be interviewed were included as many refused for fears of being looted if they gave too much information of stocks and level of business.

Data was entered to Access and analysed using SPSS computer software. Dietary diversity/frequency was analysed using the software ADATTI.

The data was compared with pre-crisis information collected during the CFSVA in the Dili area, between October and December 2005. In the CFSVA, 279 households (urban and peri-urban) were enumerated to represent the total population of Dili. The total number of households surveyed in the EFSA were 256. The sample size is too small to be representative for the two strata (IDP sites and Aldeias) but due to the dispersion of coverage the results are indicative.

3.4. Limitations

The time was a limiting factor which influenced the sample size. The enumerators were actually scared to go to some sucos in Dili town resulting in the exclusion of some suburbs. The fact that only 4 of the 27 staff from the Ministry of Statistics that were involved in the CFSVA earlier in the year, were still in Dili gives an indication of the difficulty to find experienced staff. All local administration offices were closed making systematic random sampling impossible as we did not have access to the lists in the sucos and Aldeias.

The training was only one day due to time limitations and it cannot be ruled out that some errors in the data collection were caused by lack of training.

4. Socio-Economic background

43% of all Timorese are under 15 years of age and 16.3% are under five. In Timor Leste as a whole, 80% of the population are subsistence farmers and like in many other countries the capital is not representative of the whole population as the population of Dili is dependent on either the formal and/or informal economy.

The households in Dili fall into the following livelihood categories (table 3), based on CFSVA results:

Table 3

Livelihood group	Percent of HHs
ordinary farmers	12.9
farmers - small livestock	9.3
petty traders	17.2
farmers -artisans	6.8
unskilled labourers	9.0
skilled labour, traders	5.7
wage earners	39.1

Before the civil unrest, Dili district had the highest food security score (food access score combined with food consumption score) of any district in the country, and the highest percentage of food secure households (49%). Twenty-two percent (22%) are considered moderately vulnerable, and food insecure households (14%) or highly vulnerable households (15%) were the lowest in the country.

4.1 Housing

In terms of housing the current unrest has had a huge impact, which will have long-term effects on the household economy and their capacity to rebuild their livelihoods. Amongst the 256 households included in this assessment:

13% of households in the sample report their home had been torched

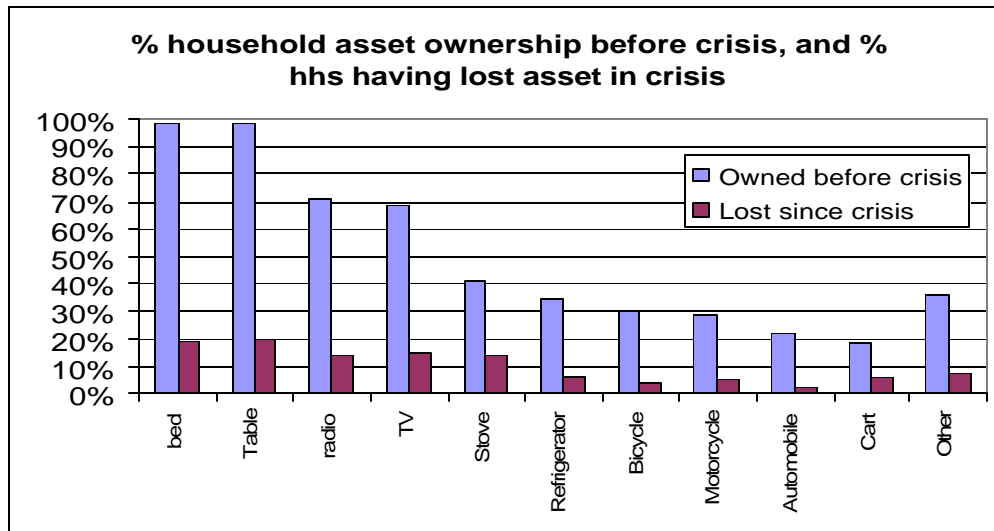
6% of households in the camps
 23% of households in the Aldeias

36% of households in the sample report their home had been looted
 30% of households in camps
 42% of households in Aldeias

4.2. Assets

The figure below shows the limited assets that households in Dili owned before 28 April. 20% of households have lost essential household assets such as beds and tables. 15% have lost their radio, TV and stove.

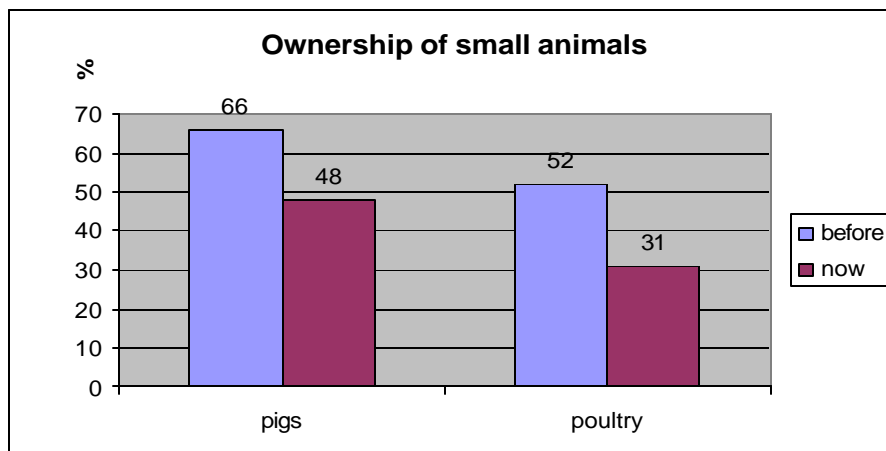
Figure 1



4.3. Husbandry

The most commonly owned livestock before the conflict were pigs and poultry (figure 2). In Timor Leste, animals are a form of savings that are sold when money is needed. Nearly 50% of households that previously had poultry no longer have any. The questionnaire did not cover possible reasons for lost animal assets. For households to replace lost savings in the form of husbandry will take time as they also have to replace lost household assets mentioned above.

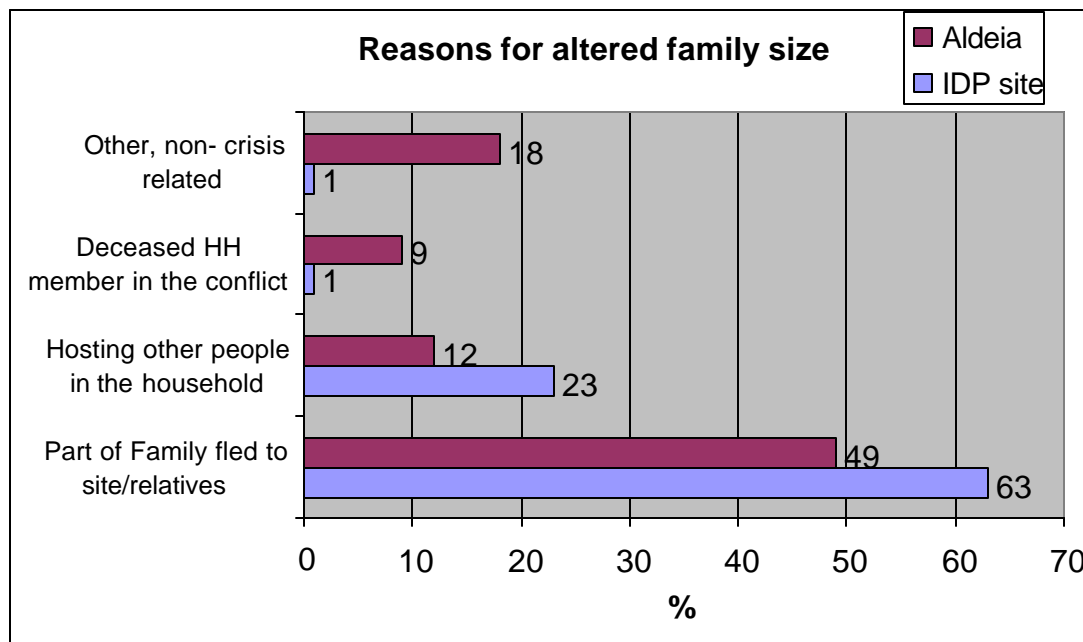
Figure 2



5. General and demographic impact

The average number of household members in the Dili area according to the CFSVA is seven. 47% of those in sites and 30% of those in Aldeias reported that there has been a change in their household structure after 28 April (figure 3). Among the households that report a change, the difference is in both directions, without a large difference between sites and Aldeias. Noteworthy is that as many as 9% of all families in the Aldeias have lost one or more family members as a result of the conflict.

Figure 3



5.2. Education

Schools are currently closed in Dili with the exception of one private high school that has started classes in the last couple of days. The Dili district education office is currently conducting a survey of schools in Dili to see which have been looted or damaged; and which have principals and teachers still in Dili who are ready to report for duty. UNICEF is simultaneously contacting all district education officers outside of Dili to find out how many IDP students have enrolled in schools outside Dili. Data from the Ainaro district, for example, shows that so far only 15 students from Dili have enrolled there. The Ministry of Education has issued a directive ordering district schools to enrol any IDPs from Dili in local district schools.

6. Food availability and the market

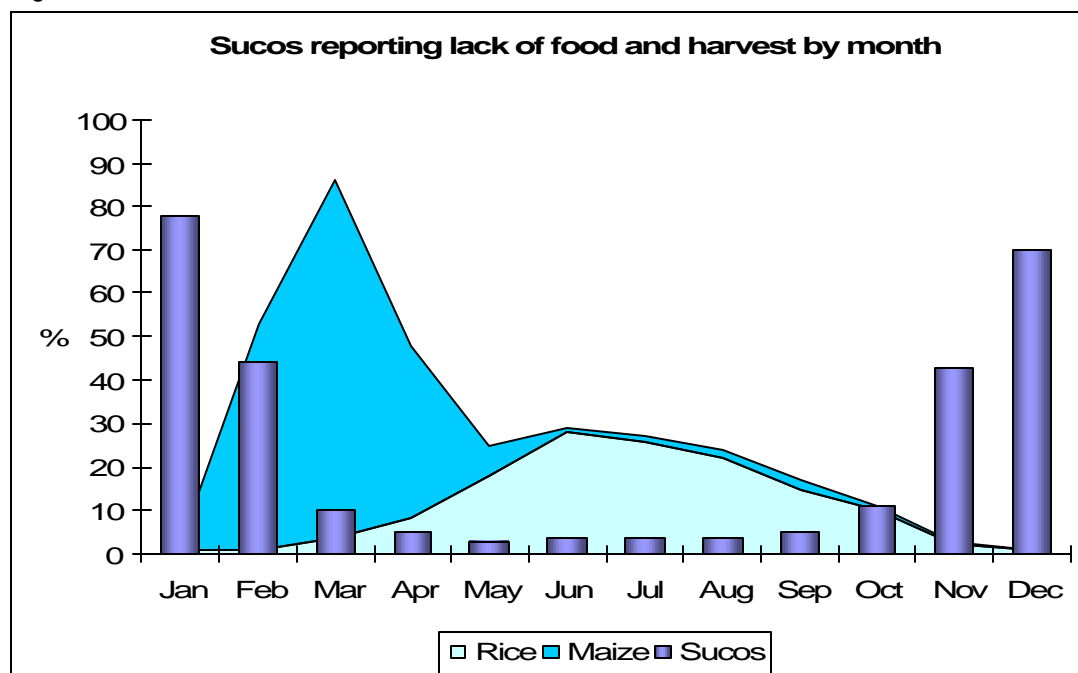
In the ECHO-funded 'Timor Leste Market Profile', carried out by WFP in late 2005, it is stated that all regions in Timor Leste are often in a food deficit situation, but that food insecurity is more prevalent in upland rural areas, especially between November and March as determined by the timing of the production season.

Five districts out of 13 in the country attained minimal cereal requirements through their own production in 2004/05 while eight districts did not. The cereal production in the country in 2005 declined significantly as a result of severe nationwide drought.

The country's cereal import dependency increased from 20 percent in 1990 to some 30 percent currently. Under the new system, private traders have gradually replaced the BULOG (subsidised rice programme during the Indonesian reign) and are performing well in rice imports and domestic distribution to markets in Dili and in all districts and sub-districts of the country. Imported rice marketing at the sub-district level is done through many small traders who buy rice directly from importers in Dili and then sell to local consumers. Free trade has increased food availability during the lean season and during periods of significant domestic production failure due to natural disasters.

In Timor Leste, food security is closely tied to availability of maize and rice. Many rural households face food shortages between the rice and the maize harvest as detailed in the figure below.

Figure 4



Source: Suco Survey 2001 by ADB, WB and UNDP

The major cash crop in Timor-Leste is coffee. Coffee production involves almost 25% of rural families and provides them with an important annual income. The annual coffee harvest commences in June. The CCT (Coperação Café Timor) collects and transports the coffee to Dili where the large coffee traders are found. The transportation of coffee beans has not yet started this year due to the unrest hence coffee producers in the districts whom at this time of the year do not have much savings left from last year's harvest are in a difficult situation as they depend nearly 100% on the market for their food consumption⁹.

The EFSA found that a haltered coffee trade also has implications on a second livelihood group namely farmers who this time of the year grow vegetables as there usually is more money available from the coffee sale. As their main markets, Dili and the coffee growers, are not functioning they see their produce being wasted instead of being able to sell it.

6.1. Dili

There are usually three large markets in Dili: two remain closed and one is operational but at a much reduced size. The majority of shops are still closed as many of them were owned by Indonesians who have left the country. Also, traditionally, shop owners in Dili are from Baucau

⁹ Market profile report and interviews with key informants from UNDP, FAO, World Vision

district in the east, and these are mainly the shops that have been looted and torched. An estimated 25,000 people have fled to Baukau of which some are shop owners.

All interviewed traders reported that commerce was slower than normal (average 50%) due to households' reduced purchasing power. Job opportunities have reduced significantly and people are careful with the little savings that they still have.

The small fruit and vegetable sellers usually get their goods from people transporting it from the districts. Those people have not come to Dili for quite some time as they fear for their lives. Transportation costs have increased due to reduced availability of trucks willing to come to Dili and hence fruit and vegetable sellers are now purchasing goods from other farmers who live closer to Dili. This has had an effect on the quantities available and small traders complain that it is insufficient. They report that it is more dangerous to transport goods than money, which is an indication of the level of goods available.

Most of the shop owners interviewed usually purchase their goods from Indonesia and are now depleting their stocks as both transportation and trade between Indonesia and Timor Leste has stopped. The price of rice, milk and sugar has increased whilst prices for other goods remain stable. In some areas large numbers of families have left their sucos and hence the costumers left for the shop owners have greatly reduced.

Table 3

<i>Price in USD of Commodities in the district. As of June 12th 2006</i>							
District	Packing (Kg)	Rice		Mustard (local amounts)		Morning Glory (green leaf vegetable) (local amounts)	
		Before	now	Before	now	Before	now
Eastern Region							
<i>Lautem</i>	38	13.5	20	0.05	0.25	0.05	0.25
<i>Viqueque</i>	50	13	16	0.05	0.2	0.05	0.2
<i>Baucaua</i>	50	13.5	17	0.05	0.25	0.05	0.2
Western Region							
<i>Liquica</i>	40	13.5	18	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
<i>Bobonaro</i>	50	13	15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Manu-Fahi</i>	50	13	25	0.1	0.25	0.1	0.25
<i>Dili</i>	50	13.5	13.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2

Collected By FAO Dili between June 9 - June 12

As indicated in the table 3, the price of rice in Dili has remained stable (FAO-Dili). It is believed that the even price level in Dili is due to a reduced purchase demand as the Government is distributing rice to the IDP population. The looting of large quantities of the governmental rice warehouse on 30 May has also reduced the demand to purchase rice from traders and some form of spontaneous distribution was reported to have taken place after the looting. The shop owners in Dili, the few that are open, are selling remaining rice stocks from before April and have kept the same price as they have not yet experienced an increase in transportation costs like the vegetable traders have. In the districts however, where transportation of rice by small traders has reduced significantly, the rice price has increased by up to 60%.

7. Livelihoods and household access to food

There are four main types of foods consumed on a daily basis: rice, vegetables, salt/sugar and oil/butter (figure 6) based on a 7-day recall method for food consumption patterns. The majority of the interviewed households consume this. As Dili is dependent on the market for food it is no

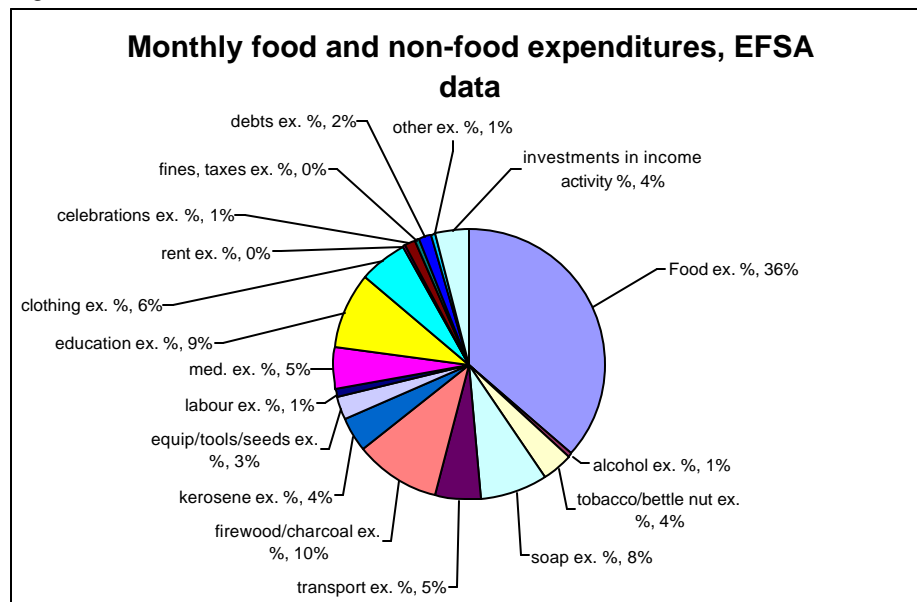
surprise that 72% of food consumed in the past seven days came from market purchases, 14% from food aid, and 6% from own production. Before the conflict, according to the CFSVA, about 90% of foods consumed came from market purchases.

It is believed that previous stocks kept in the homes were included within the percentage of purchase in the past seven days, thereby reducing the importance of the market after the crisis as it is currently not functioning.

7.1. Expenditures

Monthly expenditure data was collected, using proportional piling to quantify the relative amount spent on each category (figure 5). The proportion of money spent on food is relatively small and it is assumed that the reduced food availability is the cause for this as well as the free food distribution to IDPs.

Figure 5



7.2. Access-markets

June to September is the vegetable season and farmers usually bring their goods to Dili to sell in the markets. This is not happening now as many of the vegetable growers are from the east. The vegetables that are available are instead coming from Aileu district close to Dili at a higher price than before the crisis.

This has a double effect:

- 1) not enough vegetables on the slowly re-vitalising market in Dili.
- 2) lost income for the farmers in the districts whose vegetable stocks are being destroyed.

7.2.1. Food stocks

Households were asked about their food stocks, how long they would last, and if there was any difference from a typical year at that same time.

The average number of days households reported their food stock would last is 16 (no difference between IDP sites and Aldeias). However, as many as 43% of the households report that their food stocks would last seven days or less. A small number of households had stocks that last more than 16 days.

70% of the households report that the amount of food stocked is different than what is normal for this time of year. These households were asked qualitatively how their stocks differed from

previous years. Common answers include having less food, having less money and having a harder time purchasing food due to closed stores and markets. Several households also cited a difficulty in accessing vegetables, increased food prices, receiving free food from NGOs, and eating different foods than normal.

7.2.2. Rice imports

In the districts, the gap between own rice production and needs are normally covered by imported rice (40%). A farmer does not purchase large quantities at a time but rather daily/weekly depending on the market schedule. The imported rice is transported to the smallest markets through medium to small traders. For one and a half months no imported rice has been released from Dili as the large traders locked their warehouses in fear of being looted and then left the country.

The largest rice traders are now back but are unsure of what strategy to take as rice is now distributed for free in the IDP sites in Dili. They have released 50% of their normal rice quantity with the hope that it will reach the district markets where the current demand is high due to the large number of IDPs residing with relatives. Shop owners are currently selling what remains of previous stocks.

If imported rice does not reach the local small markets, as is currently happening due to haltered transportation, and if prices don't return to normal level in the districts soon, then the locally produced rice from May-June harvest will be used to cover the increased food needs of the 78,000 IDPs in the districts. This could pre-empt the lean season.

Civil servants in the districts are in theory still receiving a salary but usually they come to Dili to obtain their pay check as the banking system is not functioning very well in the districts. People are now too afraid to travel to Dili.

7.3. Livelihood activities and land access

Households were asked if they had access to agricultural land and if they had a kitchen garden. Only 5% reported having agricultural land while 36% reported having a kitchen garden. Only 9% of these households reported having access to their agricultural or kitchen garden currently. Crops usually grown in the kitchen gardens are alternative staples such as cassava but also sago. Fruit trees are a common reply such as papaya and mango.

Households were in addition asked about their four main livelihood activities over the last year, and their four current main livelihoods since the crisis.

Before the crisis, the most common primary activities were:

- Local trading (26% of HHs),
- Salaries/wages (26% of HHs),
- Small scale household gardening (11% of HHs).

Secondary, third, and fourth activities were infrequently cited, but most commonly included local trading and handicrafts.

After the crisis, the most common primary activities were:

- Local trading (15% of HHs),
- Salaries/wages (14% of HHs).

However, 57% of households replied not having a primary activity now indicating a very large loss of livelihood activity and inability to earn money.

7.4. Coping strategies

38% of the households report times in the past 30 days where they did not have enough money to purchase food. These households were asked how often they had to make use of certain food and non-food coping strategies: daily, pretty often (3-6 days/week), once in a while (1-2 times/week), or never.

Among households reporting periods when they did not have enough money to purchase food in the last month, the most common food coping strategies were:

- Eating less preferred/less expensive foods: 5% daily, 15% often
- Reducing meal size: 6% daily, 17% often
- Reducing the number of meals/day: 4% daily, 15% often.

Non-food coping strategies appeared to be used less often. The most commonly cited ones, were:

- Using savings: 7% daily, 8% often
- Borrowing money from friends/relatives: 5% often, 17% once in a while.

It is important to note that households that did NOT report having had periods where they did not have enough money to purchase food were not asked about their coping strategies. However, it is very likely that these other households could also be utilising coping strategies (sustainable or non-sustainable) in order to ensure enough money to be able to purchase food. During data entry it was discovered that this question was not phrased properly as the problem for many households was not one of lack of money but rather one of lack of availability.

8. Food consumption, utilisation, nutritional and health status

8.1. Consumption

The average number of meals eaten/day at the household level is 2.6, and 0.7 snacks (no difference between IDP sites and Aldeias). The average number of meals eaten/day by children is 2.7, and 0.7 snacks (no difference between IDP sites and Aldeias). This is slightly less than during normal times.

65% of households report that the meal pattern is different as compared to pre-crisis situation. These households were asked to explain how their meal patterns had changed. Common replies included:

- Increased food prices
- Lack of food (poor availability) as markets and shops are closed
- Different foods eaten, normal foods are not available and stocks depleted.

The pre-crisis consumption patterns are similar to those gathered in the CFSVA but as indicated in figure 6 and 7, the number of days when vegetables, sugar/salt and oil was consumed has reduced now compared to pre-crisis when the four items were consumed with the same frequency. There is a slightly higher frequency in the IDP sites compared to Aldeias of the four main food groups consumed (figure 7). This might be attributed by the free food distribution of these items in the IDP sites.

Figure 6. Pre-crisis data.

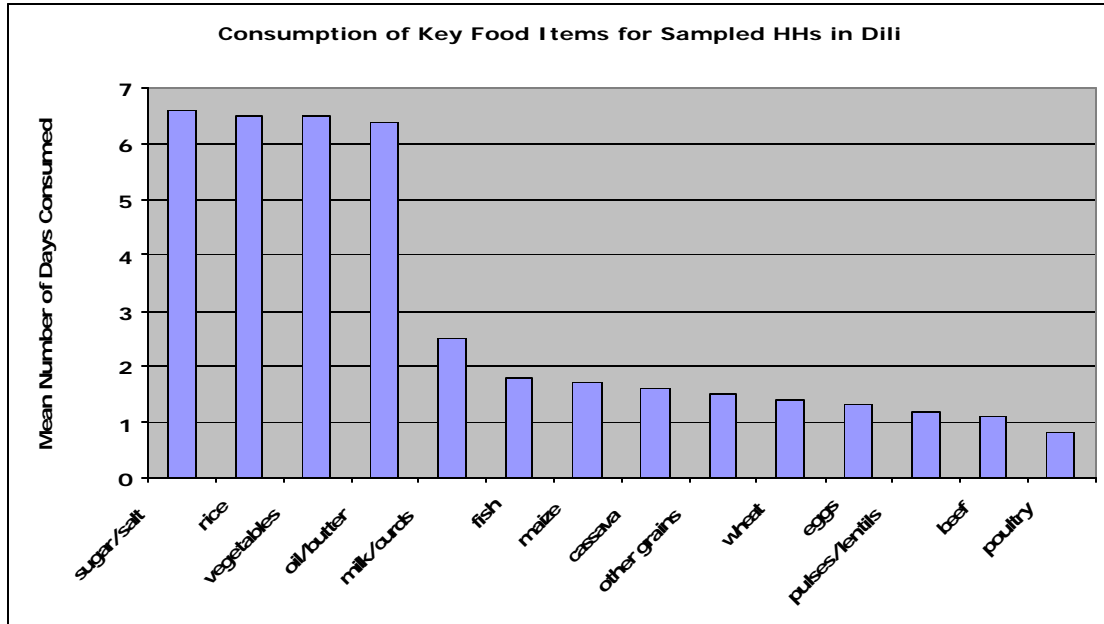
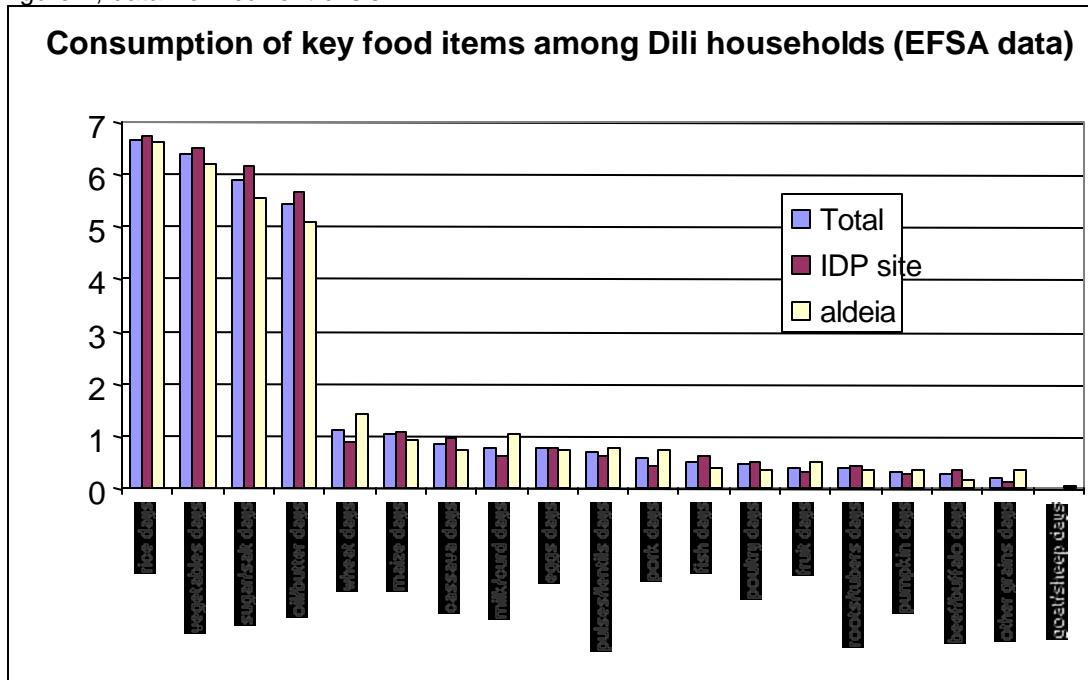


Figure 7, data from current crisis

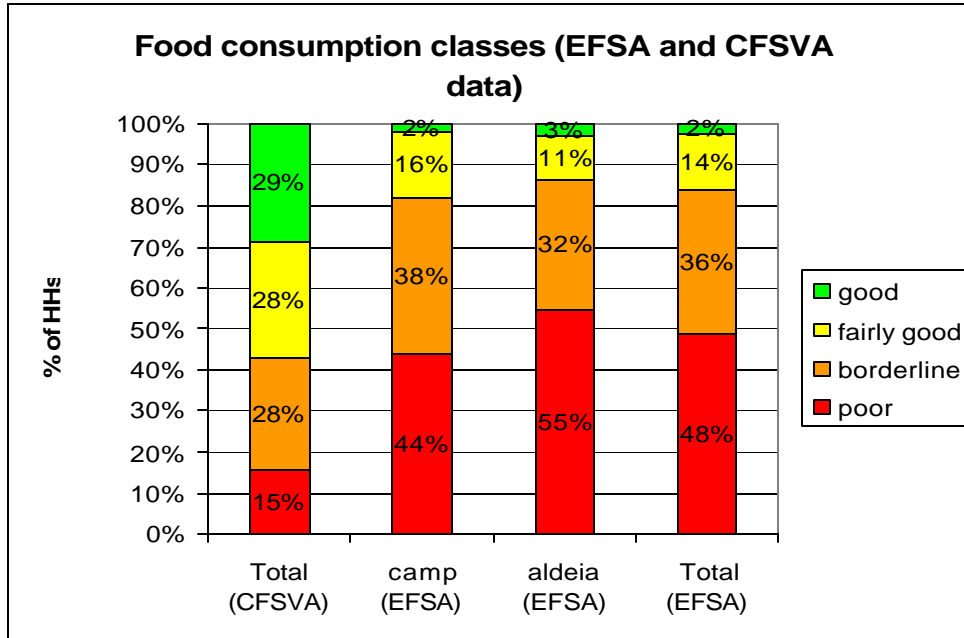


8.1.1. Food consumption classes

Although the general consumption patterns have not greatly changed, the variety of the diet, mainly comprised of the less commonly eaten food items such as animal products, other starch sources such as cassava, maize, wheat, and other grains, and pulses/lentils, appears to be lower- which affects the overall quality of the diet.

Using the formula developed for the CFSVA to calculate a food consumption score, the same score was used for the EFSA household data (see page 7). The same cut-offs for food consumption groups were used with the following results:

Figure 8.



As shown in figure 8 the percentage of households with a poor quality diet has increased drastically between the CFSVA and the EFSA (15% to 48%). There is little difference between sites and Aldeias in the EFSA data but there are slightly more households in the Aldeias that have a poor food consumption (55% compared to 44% in the sites).

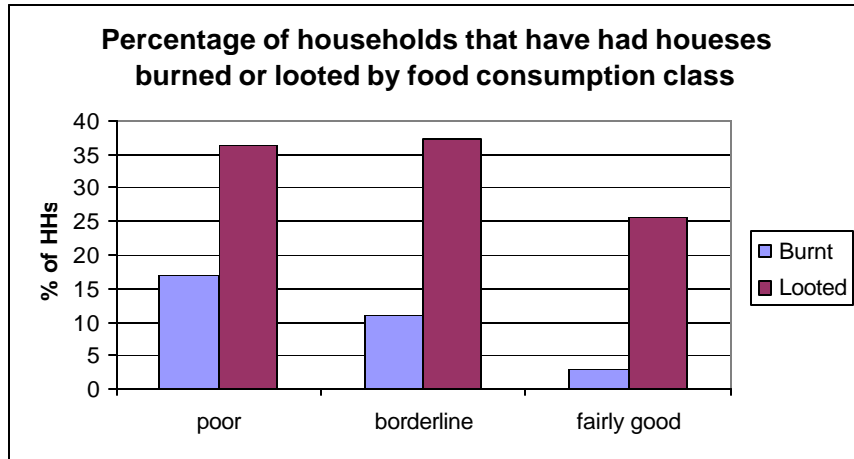
The percentage of households with a good diet is much smaller in the EFSA sample, 29% in the CFSVA and only 2% in the EFSA. The dietary diversity/frequency methodology does not collect and analyse caloric intake but there are strong correlations between e.g. a reduced dietary diversity and reduced caloric intake that are well documented.

8.1.2. Food consumption class characteristics

The characteristics of households with poorer food consumption were explored. As only six households (2%) are considered to have good food consumption, these households are left out of this analysis.

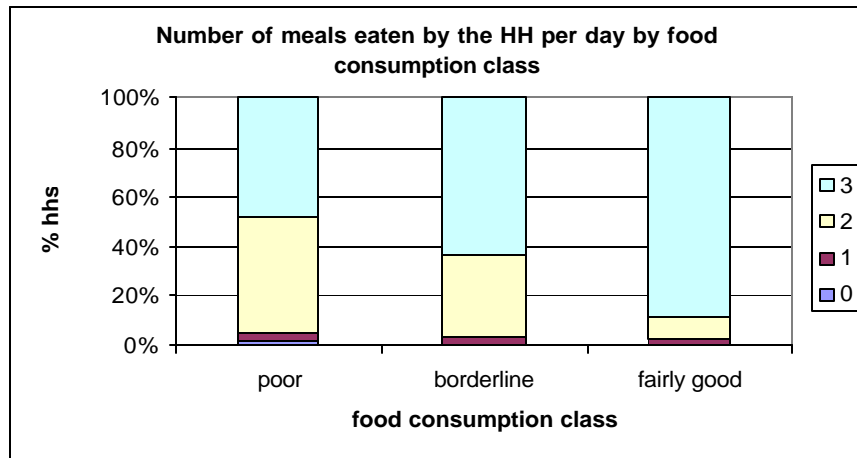
Households that were torched or looted are more likely to belong to the poor or borderline food consumption classes.

Figure 9.



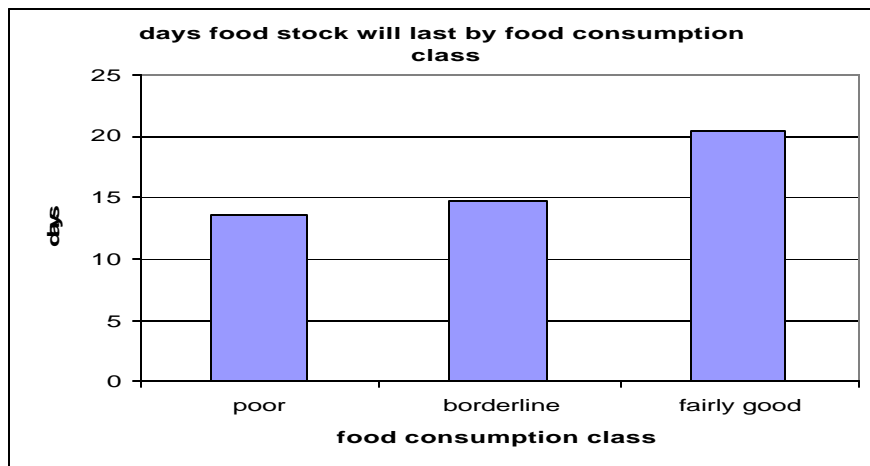
Households with poorer food consumption also tend to eat fewer meals per day.

Figure 10



Households in the better food consumption classes tend to have more food in stock.

Figure 11.



8.2. Nutrition

A UNICEF Survey of 2002¹⁰ shows that almost one third of women suffer from Chronic Energy Deficiency (BMI < 18.5): 45% of children under the age of five are underweight, 47% are stunted and 12% are wasted. Anthropometric measurements were collected in the CFSVA but results are to be used with caution and are only indicative. The results should not be compared with the 2002 data as sampling was different. However, it does show an alarming situation. The underlying causes are a combination of poor health, care, education and food intake.

The following results were found in the CFSVA (table 4).

		Wasting			Stunting			Underweight			n
		Mean z-score	<= -2 z	<= -3 z	Mean z-score	<= -2 z	<= -3 z	Mean z-score	<= -2 z	<= -3 z	
Region	1	-1.21	20%	3%	-1.78	44%	16%	-2.03	56%	15%	343
	2	-1.01	14%	1%	-2.00	50%	20%	-2.01	52%	14%	384
	3	-1.09	18%	1%	-1.94	47%	21%	-2.05	54%	13%	582
	4	-1.46	27%	3%	-1.87	46%	18%	-2.25	60%	21%	329
	5	-1.51	30%	2%	-1.85	40%	19%	-2.30	70%	19%	231
VAM Zone	1	-1.31	21%	3%	-1.85	45%	17%	-2.13	58%	18%	598
	2	-0.99	15%	1%	-2.18	56%	28%	-2.12	58%	15%	470
	3	-1.21	24%	3%	-1.91	49%	16%	-2.09	55%	17%	284
	4	-1.51	31%	2%	-1.84	39%	18%	-2.30	69%	19%	228
	5	-1.15	17%	1%	-1.60	35%	11%	-1.89	48%	10%	290
Total (weighted)		-1.19	19.8%	2%	-1.91	46.8%	19%	-2.09	56.3%	16%	1870

What is not known today is what nutritional impact the reduced food intake caused by the political unrest has had on the population, in particular on children under 5. The nutrition coordination body in Dili is currently planning for an anthropometric survey in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH).

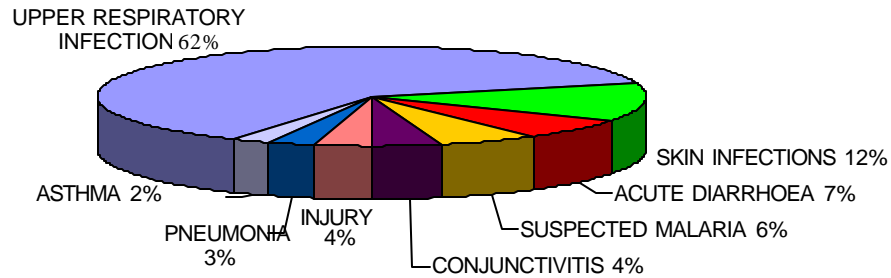
8.3. Health

Morbidity incidents in Timor Leste were high before 28 April with poor hygiene practices, malaria and respiratory diseases. As soon as the first IDP sites were formed MoH in collaboration with the humanitarian community set up mobile clinics, transportation of water and constructed latrines.

Health services, either through permanent- or mobile clinics, have further developed as the situation evolved, and are relatively well covered in the IDP sites. The statistics in figure 12 are based on data from the health surveillance system compiled by MoH from all health providers. Analysed statistics show that there is no significant increase in morbidity compared to a normal year in June apart from Upper Respiratory Infection that has increased. Suspected cases of malaria are e.g. lower than normal.

¹⁰ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Timor-Leste 2002, UNICEF and Office of Statistics

**Figure 12. Proportion of Reported Diseases in 14 Major IDP sites,
June 2 - 6**



UNICEF together with the Ministry of Health and NGO partners launched a measles vaccination campaign on 12 June for children between six months and 14 years and simultaneously provided Vitamin A supplementation from 6-9 months.

9. Current and future problems and response/targeting options

There are three potential scenarios:

- 1) Political situation stabilizes quickly and ethnic differences between East and West are settled peacefully;
- 2) Situation remains volatile but with a slow normalization of economic activities;
- 3) Violence and ethnic tensions worsen.

It is assumed that the first scenario is overly optimistic and probably not realistic. Scenario two and three on the other hand are most likely what WFP and the humanitarian community should prepare themselves for.

Table 5 below shows the IDP numbers outside of Dili (as of 15 June) with an additional 63,000 in Dili town. Dili population is 167,777 (census 2004) and hence theoretically only 30,000 people remain in their homes in Dili. Note that the number of IDPs is very fluid and changes from day to day as information from the districts trickle through to Dili.

Table 5 Number of IDPs, 15/6/06

District	Total IDPs		No of camps	Population (census 2004)
	Total	H/Hs		
Aileu	5,471	602	0	36,889
Ainaro	3,572	905	0	53,629
Baucau	25,776		5	104,571
Bobonaro	3,340	-	0	82,385
Covalima	2151	748		55,941
Ermera	4,380	-	2	103,169
Lautem	5,841		0	57,453
Liquica	7,942	1,527	3	55,058
Manatuto	2,516	730		44,235
Manufahi	2,247	308	0	38,580
Oecusse	2,325	681		58,521
Viqueque	8,205	1,706	0	66,434
Outskirts of Dili	5,095	190		924,642

TOTAL OUTSIDE DILI	78,861	7,397
---------------------------	---------------	--------------

9.1. Future problems: Looking at secondary data, Timor Leste's historic capacity to cope, results from this assessment and by predicting the impacts on the population outside of Dili it is clear that the unrest will have long-term effects on the food security situation of Timor Leste as a whole. With the prolonged situation where farmers cannot sell their produce and market-dependent households cannot purchase food, the food security situation will further deteriorate.

The current situation must be putting an extra burden on the already poor rural population as Dili is the main market for many of their goods and the port for very much needed imported rice. The mass displacement that has disrupted livelihoods and with 78,000 IDPs in the districts, the rice stocks from the recent harvest may deplete quicker and hence it is possible to predict an earlier start of the lean season than in November, which is common during a normal year. It is important that this is properly assessed and if it is confirmed that the crisis has had a negative and adverse affect on the rural poor population then appropriate intervention needs to be planned for timely implementation.

9.2. Three types of assistance are suggested for Dili:

Based on the findings of large losses of assets, greatly reduced income earning activities, reduced food availability and affected food consumption for both IDPs and households remaining at home food assistance is needed;

- Continued assistance to IDPs in Dili with a full ration to cover their nutritional requirements, to prevent a further destruction of livelihoods and loss of assets.

- Support to the non-displaced population of Dili with temporary safety net programmes such as MCH.
- Support in resuming market activities should also be explored by agencies with such experience in order to improve availability of food.

	IDP in Dili	Population remaining in Dili sucos
Beneficiary numbers	63,000	10,000*
Programme option	General Food Distribution including fortified food items as per MCH ration	+ 20,000 when GFD phases out to Dili IDPs Blanket distribution to children <5, pregnant and lactating women
Time frame	3 months (initially)	6 months
Ration	Full	Supplementary

*based on remaining population of 30.000

9.3. Response

WFP interventions should be done in collaboration with other livelihood support activities such as UNDP projects included in the Flash Appeal, creating rapid job opportunities to 6,000 young people in Dili to inject cash.

All developmental projects (including market interventions) in the country that have stopped with the political unrest should start as soon as the situation allows to prevent the crisis from becoming more severe.

The Government is providing rice (285g/d/p) to the IDPs in Dili. They have a large stock received from donor countries and hence it is envisaged that they will be able to provide rice to some IDP community in the country for at least 3-6 months. Coordination with the Government has determined which districts will be covered by the Government and which once will be covered by WFP for the rice portion.

Complementary food items (CSB- to be changed for beans when in stock - oil and sugar) are already provided by WFP to make the food basket balanced, following international minimum standards. With the current collapse of markets and economic activities the ration is based on 2,000kcal/person/day.

Once the GFD is phased out in Dili then a group that could be target further are households whose houses were torched as results show that they belong to a greater extent to households with poor food consumption.

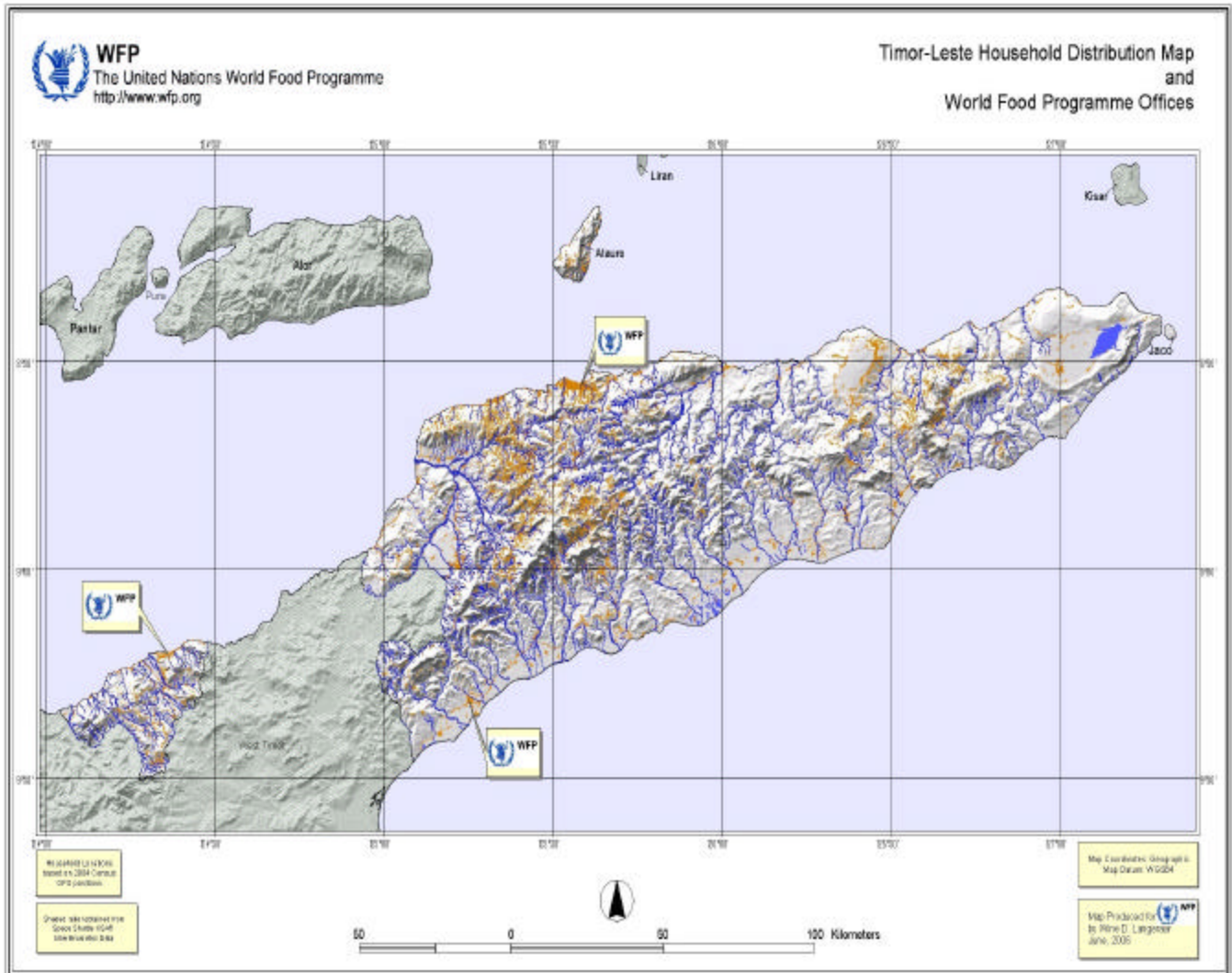
Safety net programmes for vulnerable groups (children under 5 and pregnant/lactating women) should continue for an additional period once the GFD has been phased out for the IDPs in Dili.

10. Recommendations

- An Emergency Food Security Assessment in the districts is essential to determine the level of impact on households' food security and to assess how many may need assistance until the next rice harvest in March 2007.
- Establish a temporary MCH programme in Dili for the households living outside IDP sites (blanket feeding for children under five and pregnant and lactating women) in order to prevent a worsening nutritional situation, a further deterioration of livelihoods and loss of assets.
- Continue General Food Distribution to IDPs living in sites in Dili for an initial 3 months period with continuous monitoring of food security situation in Dili is needed to assure that assistance meets needs
- Speed up the implementation and expansion of the PRRO safety-net component to all 7 districts that were prioritised for FFE and MCH in 2004.
- A Food and Crop Supply Assessment mission (CFSAM) is recommended for August to assess food availability, level of farmers engaged in a second crop (planting period June) and to further identify groups who have become temporarily food insecure as a result of the crisis.
- Oecussi enclave should also be assessed properly as it was identified already in the CFSVA as extra vulnerable this year due to poor harvest.
- An exit strategy for the general food distribution to IDPs in Dili is recommended. Two criteria that could be explored are: 1) Functioning market with normal price levels for the season. 2). Level of workforce engaged in work returned to normal).
- An anthropometric survey is recommended in Dili to determine the nutritional impact of the crisis and to fine tune food and nutrition interventions.

< END >







To be completed by Interviewer

Please complete before the Interview

0.1 - Interviewer ID |__|__| |__|__|

0.2 - Date: |__|__| / |__|__| / 2006
Day Month

0.3 - Camp code |__|__|__|__|

Aldeia code |__|__|__|__|

0.4 - Household code |__|__|__|__|

Section A1- Demographics

1.1 - What is the number of persons living in your household now? _____

1.2 Is this different to the number of persons living in your household before 28th of April when the violence broke out?
NO (continue) YES How many people lived in your household before? _____

1.3. If the number of people in your household has changed what is the reason? (circle that applies)	a) part of household fled to relatives/camps
	b) deceased in the conflict
	c) you are hosting other people who have fled
	d) other reason not connected to the current instability. (specify)

SECTION A2 – HOUSING

2.1 -	Has your house been burnt?	1	Yes
		2	No
2.2-	Has your house been looted?	1	Yes
		2	No

SECTION A3 – HOUSEHOLD ASSETS, PRODUCTIVE ASSETS AND ACCESS TO CREDIT

3.1 -	a. What household assets does your household own? <i>Circle all that apply</i>	1	Bed/Hadak	7	Refrigerator
		2	Table	8	Bicycle
		3	Stove (gas/fuel)	9	Motorcycle
		4	Radio/Tape	10	Automobile
		5	Television	11	cart
		6	Sewing machine	12	generator
		13	Other (specify) _____		
	b. Has your household lost any assets since the 28 th of April? _____ (write the date)				

<p>3.2</p>	<p>Did your household own any animals/livestock before 28th April? If yes, then how many of each following animals did you own? How has this changed?</p> <p><i>(Please circle the animals appropriate note the number beside it)</i></p>	<p>Before 28th April:</p> <p>1. Cows / Bullocks : _____ 2. Buffaloes : _____ 3. Goats : _____ 4. Sheep : _____ 5. Chickens/Ducks/gooses _____ 6. Pigeons: _____ 7. Pig: _____ 8. other: _____</p>	<p>Now:</p> <p>1. Cows / Bullocks : _____ 2. Buffaloes : _____ 3. Goats : _____ 4. Sheep : _____ 5. Chickens/Ducks/gooses _____ 6. Pigeons: _____ 7. Pig: _____ 8. other: _____</p>
<p>3.3</p>	<p>Did your household own any of the following productive assets?</p> <p>NO</p> <p>Have you lost any of them since the start of violence?</p>	<p>Before 28th April</p> <p>1. Agricultural/gardening tools 2. Fishing equipment 3. Tools 4. Machines 5. Stocks in shop 6. Other (specify) _____</p>	<p>Now:</p> <p>1. Agricultural/gardening tools 2. Fishing equipment 3. Tools 4. Machines 5. Stocks in shop 6. Other (specify) _____</p>

Section A4 – Agriculture

4.1 a: Do you have access to agricultural land? 1 = YES 2 = NO → **4.3a**

4.2: With respect to **field crop** farming, on your land? What are the 4 main crop you cultivate?

- 1st _____
- 2nd _____
- 3rd _____
- 4th _____

4.3a: Do you have a Kitchen garden: **(Circle one)**

1 = YES 2 = NO → **Section 5**

4.3 b. What are the 4 main crop you cultivate in the kitchen garden?

- 1st _____
- 2nd _____
- 3rd _____
- 4th _____

4.3.c If you have land and/or kitchen garden are you still able to cultivate/maintain it after 28th April?

NO YES

SECTION A5 – INCOME

Activities	A. What were your household activities throughout the year? Rank up to 4 income activities	B. Percentage of contribution activity towards total household income/revenue	C. What activities are you able to do after the 28 th April? <i>(use activity code)</i>	D. What is the contribution of each activity towards your total HH income revenue after the violence started?
5.1 Main	_ _	_ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ %
5.2 Second	_ _	_ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ %
5.3 Third	_ _	_ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ %
5.4 Fourth	_ _	_ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ %
		Total 1 0 0 %	Total 100%	

Income activity codes

- 1 = Agricultural production and /or sale
- 2 = Livestock rearing and/or sale
- 3 = Small scale gardening mainly for HH
- 4 = Brewing
- 5 = fishing
- 6 = Unskilled Wage Labour
- 7 = Skilled labour
- 8 = Handicrafts /Artisan Handicrafts /Artisan
- 9 = Use of natural. resources (firewood, charcoal, bricks, grass, wild foods)
- 10 = Local trading
- 11 = Seller, commercial activity
- 12 = Remittances
- 13 = Salaries, Wages (employees)
- 14 = Porter
- 15 = Begging, assistance from Church.
- 16 = Government allowance (pension, disability benefit)
- 17 = Others, specify _____

SECTION A6- EXPENDITURES

<i>Read In the Past MONTH, what proportion of your income have you spent on each of the following items or services?</i>		a. - Spent on previous month 1 = Yes 3 = No <i>(if no, go to next item)</i>	Proportion of expenditure on each (proportional piling)
6.21-	Food	__	__ %
6.22 -	Alcohol / Palm wine	__	__ %
6.23 -	Tobacco/ beetle nut/ beetle leaves	__	__ %
6.24 -	Soap	__	__ %
6.25 -	Transport	__	__ %
6.26 -	Firewood / charcoal	__	__ %
6.27-	Kerosene	__	__ %
6.28-	Equipment, tools, seeds	__	__ %
6.29 -	Hiring labour	__	__ %
6.30 -	Medical expenses, health care	__	__ %
6.31-	Education, (school fees/uniforms)	__	__ %
6.32-	Clothing, shoes	__	__ %
6.33-	House/Land rent	__	__ %
6.34-	Celebrations, social events, funerals, weddings	__	__ %
6.35-	Fines, taxes, Tarabana	__	__ %
6.36-	Paying back debts	__	__ %
6.37	Other long term expenditures	__	__ %
6.38	Investment in your normal income generating activity (like kiosk or shop)		

6.39 HAS YOUR CURRENT EXPENDITURE CHANGED SINCE 28TH APRIL? YES NO

6.40 IF YES, 1) INCREASED 2) DECREASED

SECTION A7 – FOOD SOURCES AND CONSUMPTION

7. a. How many meals is your family eating (including snacks) ? _____meals _____snacks

7.b. How many meals are children eating (including snacks) _____meals _____snacks

7.c. Is this different compared to normal situation ? YES _____ NO _____

7.d If YES , How _____

Could you please tell me how many days in the past <u>week</u> your household has eaten the following foods and what the source codes on the right, write 0 for items not eaten over the last 7 days and if several sources, write all)			
	Food Item	# of days eaten last	Food Source (write all)
7.1a-	Rice/Paddy	_ _ _ _	Food Source codes 1 = Own production (crops, animal) 2 = hunting, fishing 3 = gathering 4 = borrowed 5 = purchase 6 = exchange labor for food 7 = exchange items for food 8 = gift (food) from family relatives 9 = food aid (NGOs etc.) 10 = Other specify: _____
7.1b-	Maize	_ _ _ _	
7.1c	Pumpkin	_ _ _ _	
7.1d-	Wheat	_ _ _ _	
7.1e-	Other grains (<i>sorghum</i>)	_ _ _ _	
7.1f-	Cassava	_ _ _ _	
7.1g-	Other roots and tubers (<i>potatoes, yam</i>)	_ _ _ _	
7.1h-	Fish	_ _ _ _	
7.1i-	White meat - poultry	_ _ _ _	
7.1j-	Pork	_ _ _ _	
7.1k-	Red meat - goat, sheep	_ _ _ _	
7.1l-	Red meat -Beef, Buffalo	_ _ _ _	
7.1m-	Eggs	_ _ _ _	
7.1n-	Pulses / Lentils	_ _ _ _	
7.1o-	Vegetables	_ _ _ _	
7.1p-	Oil/Butter	_ _ _ _	
7.1q-	Fresh fruits	_ _ _ _	
7.1r-	Sugar / Salt	_ _ _ _	
7.1s-	Milk / Curd	_ _ _ _	

7.2. How long does your food stocks last? _____ days _____ weeks _____ months

7.3. Does this differ from what you normally would have in stock this time of the year? YES NO

7.4. If yes, how _____

SECTION 8- COPING STRATEGIES

In the past 30 days, were there times when you did not have enough money to purchase food?

NO	YES
----	-----

If YES, HOW OFTEN has your household had to:

- Responses**
- 1= daily,
 - 2= pretty often (3-6 days/week)
 - 3= once in a while (1-2times/week)
 - 4= Never
 - 01 = Rely on less preferred, less expensive food (*Sago, wild plants/fruits, wild animals*)
 - 02 = Borrowed food, helped by relatives
 - 03 = Purchased food on credit
 - 04 = Consumed seed stock held for next season
 - 05 = Reduced the proportions of the meals
 - 06 = Reduced number of meals per day
 - 07 = Skipped days without eating
 - 08 = Restricts consumption for adults so that children have enough
 - 09 = Sent children to live with relatives
 - 10 = Reduced expenditures on health and education
 - 11 = Spent savings

12 = Barter part of the food aid rations to buy more staple food or poorer quality?

NON-FOOD coping strategies

Since 28th of April what has been the main coping mechanism that your family had adopted. 1= daily,

2= pretty often (3-6 days/week)

3= once in a while (1-2times/week)

4= Never

A = Sold HH articles (utensils, blankets) or jewelry

B = Sold agricultural tools, seeds,...

c = Sold building materials

d = Sold HH furniture

e = Sold HH poultry

f = Sold small animals – goats, sheep

g= Using savings

h. borrowing money from relatives/neighbours

G= Other, specify _____

SECTION B10 – CHILD HEALTH

10.1 Are there any children less than 5 years old in this household?1 Yes

Read: how many?

|__| (write number)

2 No → **section 11**

10.3

10.2 Has [NAME] been ill with a fever at any time in the past 2 weeks?

Yes 1

No 2

10.4 Has [NAME] been ill with a cough at any time in the past 2 weeks?

Yes 1

No 2

10.4 Has [NAME] been ill with diarrhea at any time in the past 2 weeks? (*Diarrhea: perceived as 3 or more loose stools per day large watery stool or blood in stool*)

Yes 1

No 2

10.5 If yes, Was [NAME] seen at a health facility during this illness?

Yes 1

No 2

OBSERVATIONS OR EXTRA INFO GIVEN BY THE HOUSEHOLD

EFSA Dili 9-12/6/06

Team leader:

Yvonne Forsen, Regional Emergency FS Assessment officer, (WFP)

Assistant team leader:

Nivio Magalhaes from the ALOLA Foundation

TEAM A

Supervisor: Maria Fatima Tilman Dos Santos (Min. Stat)

Member: Salvador O. Torrezao (Concern)

Member: Nixon dos Santos (Concern)

Member: Margarida de Araujo (CARE)

TEAM B

Supervisor: Katharina Karedjang Bale (Concern)

Member: Olivia da Conceicao Tilman (Min. Stat.

Member: Sebastiao da Costa Henrique (CARE)

Member: Fatima Estrela Soares (Concern)

TEAM C

Supervisor: Vasco de Araujo (CARE)

Member: Livia da Cruz (Concern)

Member: Lorenzo da Costa (Min.Stat)

Member: Palagia M. de Jesus Tilman (CARE)

TIME SCHEDULE
EFSA- DILI

DAY	TEAM A	TEAM B	TEAM C
FRIDAY 9/6	Area = Kampung Baru Camp = Comoro Salesiana Sisters Contact person= Lubilia 7235235 12 interviews. (3 per member)	Lahane Timur Balide, Cannossiana sisters Sr. Guillermina 7239768 12 interviews (3 per member)	Becora Becora Salaun Igreja Principal Padre Rafael 7283585 12 interviews (3 per member)
	Area = Bairro Pite Fatumeta Seminario Major Hannibel/Marito - 7290680 12 interviews (3 per member)	Lahane Timur Balide, Salesiana Sister/Kristal Sr Semoa 3322512/7241429 12 interviews (3 per member)	Lahane Timur Balide, Colegio de Sao Jose Elvira 7246494 12 interviews (3 per member)
SATURDAY 10/6	Kampung Baru Camp= Comoro, Dom Bosco 24 interviews (6 members)	Sucos= Vila Verde Aldeia 1.Nopen 2. Mate Restu 10 interviews	Motael Motael Church & Clinic Chico 7251946/ Narcisco 7235632 12 interviews (3 per member)
		Sucos:Moteal Aldeia: 1.Lirio 2.Bee Dalan 10 interviews	Sucos = Caicoli 1.De 12 Divino 2.Sacoco 10 interviews
MONDAY	Sucos= Dare Aldeia:1.Fuguira/Bauloc 2.Coalau II 10 interviews	Sucos=Acadiru Hun Aldeia: 1.Bedic 2.Culuhun de Baxio 10 interviews	Sucos: Bemori 1.Baba Liu Rai Leste 2.Has Laran 10 interviews
	Sucos= Bidau Lecidere 1.Lecidere 2.Capela 10 interviews	Sucos=Gricenfor Bairro dos Grilos 2.Bairro central 10 interviews	Sucos= Fatuhada 1. Zero I 2. Zero IV 10 interviews
TUSEDAY	Kampung Alor 1.Rai Lacan 2.Aitarac Laran 10 interviews	Bairro Pite 1.Ruin Nacleacar 2.TAT 10 interviews	Culu hun 1.Tane Muto 2.Soru Motu Badame 10 interviews
	Camea 1.Bedois 2.Suco Laran 10 interviews	Meti Aut 1. 17 de Abril 2. Fatu Cama 10 interviews	Lahane Ocidental 1.Gomes Araujo 2.Bedois 10 interviews