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- ¹ <http://www.appliedlanguage.com>
² <http://www.oxfam.org.au>



EAST TIMOR



GDP Per
Capita:
US\$366

Population:
1,108,777

Birth Rate:
26.52 births/1,000
population

Infant mortality:
89 deaths/1,000 live
births

Life
expectancy:
55.5 years
old

Literacy rate:
50.1 %

GDP by sector:
Agriculture: 32.2%
Industry: 12.8%
Services: 55%

Death Rate:
6.02
deaths/1,000
population

HDI: 0.426

Climate:
Tropical; hot,
humid; distinct
rainy and dry
seasons

Religions:
Roman Catholic 98%,
Muslim 1%, Protestant
1%
(Abundant catholic
presence due to the
Portuguese invasion)

Sex ratio:
1.03 male(s)
for every
female



³ <http://www.lonelyplanet.com>

All statistics taken from the UNDP Human Development Report

INTRODUCTION TO THE COUNTRY:



East Timor is the newest nation in the whole world so far, just over 6 years old.

It established its independence in 1999 after a near 400 year colonization of Portugal from which the country freed itself in 1975.

However, that next year, Indonesia took over the country and, during their reign, nearly 300,000 Timorese lost their lives. On September 20th

1999, the peacekeeping troops of the International Force for East Timor (INTERFET) deployed into the country and liberated it from the Indonesians.

	Definition	
Population	the people who inhabit a territory or state	1,108,777
GDP per Capita	The total GDP of the country divided by its population	US\$366
Birth Rate	Number of births per 1000 of the population	26.52
Death Rate	Number of deaths per 1000 of the population	6.02
Infant Mortality	Out of 1000 births this amount dies	89
Life expectancy	The average age that a person will die in the country	55.5 years
H.D.I	A number made to calculate whether or not a country is developed	0.426
Climate	The seasons and average temperature of a country	Tropical
Sex Ratio	The number of men there are per woman	1.03 men
Literacy Rate	The percentage of the population that can read	50.1%

However, the country itself was not recognized globally an independent state until 22nd May 2002.

Many of the problems in this country are caused by the lack of food production locally. Most of the food in the country is exported and there are only 3 supermarkets, 2 of which are owned by the same person.

As one of the world's newest nations, East Timor has had to face all the challenges relating to the establishment of a new government, economy and society simultaneously.





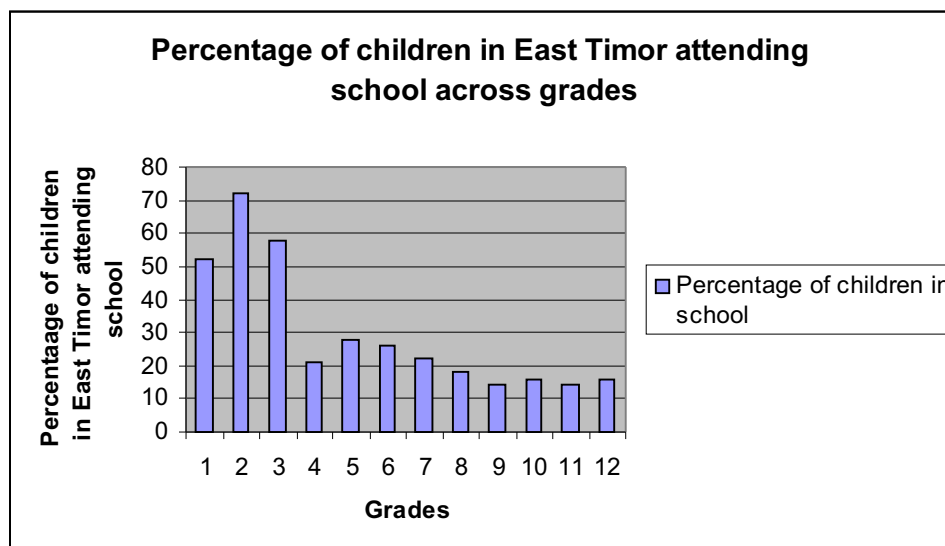
EDUCATION:



Education in East Timor is just not sufficient to supply its population with the education it needs to fight its way out of poverty. As 76% of the teacher population is from Indonesia, it is difficult for them to teach because both students and teachers feel hostile towards one another. The result of this being that significant part of East Timor's youth are in the streets instead of at school. *"The situation should improve*

*as more children go to school. But too many children are still missing out: between 10% and 30% of primary school-age children are not in school – particularly those from the poorest families."*⁴

There are only 850 working schools in East Timor 700 primary schools, 100 junior secondary schools, 40 preschools, and 10 technical colleges.⁵ Of these, 535 needed to be repaired before they could be re-opened after the 1999 incident. The number of students in all grades is a third of country's population. The number of teachers is just over 6000, many of which do not have degrees and are volunteering. Overall, the education has done well but the number of kids in the street that I have seen doesn't match the statistics, many are on the road or selling the fish that they had caught earlier that day.



⁴ UNDP HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT (both the quote and the statistics of the graph)

⁵ <http://www.etan.org>



ACCESS TO FOOD:

East Timor's access to food is very limited. Their staple diet is consisted of maize and rice, both of which are made in the same seasons. This causes what is known as a "hungry season". And with over 40% of people living below the poverty line, they simply cannot afford to buy the imported foods that are sold at a high price in the supermarkets. Maize, cassava, sweet potatoes and taro, are also grown but they are much of the same kind of food.

With the aid of many different countries, East Timor is receiving some food but it isn't sufficient to feed the whole country.⁶

Many different projects are being put up by the UN or NGP's to introduce other foods, for example there were 20 dairy cows that were sent to East Timor to try and introduce dairy foods into the country.



**East Timor citizens
rummaging through the
garbage**



**A man carrying boxes of
food from USAID**



Local rice paddy



HEALTH:

The health standards in East Timor are, by today's standards, very low and inadequate. The only near-acceptable hospital is located in the capital Dili.

As many of the facilities were destroyed in 1999, there are hardly any left, and those that still remain still have the scars.

In this kind of environment, children are particularly exposed to these diseases. Around 90 children die before their first birthday, many from easily curable diseases such as diarrhea. Unlike many developed countries in the world, a large chunk of the population does not receive any vaccination, and not many of the facilities in the country are fit to give them either.

"The people of Timor-Leste remain vulnerable to respiratory and diarrhea diseases as well as malaria, dengue fever, TB and leprosy. They do not yet face a widespread epidemic of HIV/AIDS, but few people are aware of the threat it poses and fewer still know how to prevent it. People suffer from poor health partly because they cannot get ready access to

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<http://cache.daylife.com>

health services. But water supplies and sanitation are also deficient: half the population does not have access to safe drinking water, and 60% do not have adequate sanitation”⁷

Health is given to East Timor by a network of 64 community health centers, 88 health posts and 117 mobile clinics. Out of these, maybe 150 are working and the number of qualified doctors is quite limited. There are plans for there to be 21 doctors on call



through the districts. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) took control of this hospital in Baucau, Dili, but found that much of the equipment was damaged or missing. Since then, the hospital has been re-

built and rehabilitated and now functions at near 100%.⁸



ACCESS TO SHELTER:



After the liberation of East Timor in 1999, tens of thousands were left homeless. The UN set up what are called IDP camps, the ones in the picture is just a small part of one IDP camp. The camps are located in the parks, or other large areas of space that are not being used. At the beginning there were 50 camps, today only 22

remain. However the living conditions in the camps are poor.



⁷ UNDP Human Development Report

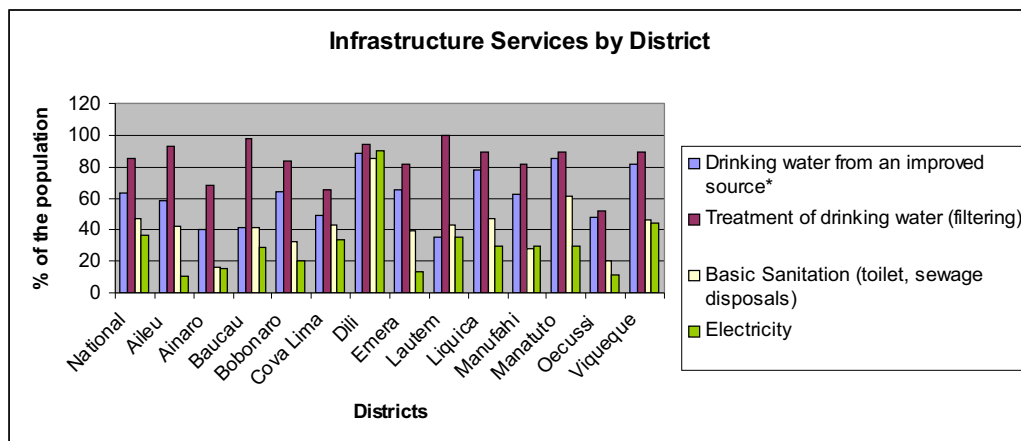
⁸ <http://findarticles.com>



ACCESS TO SAFE WATER:



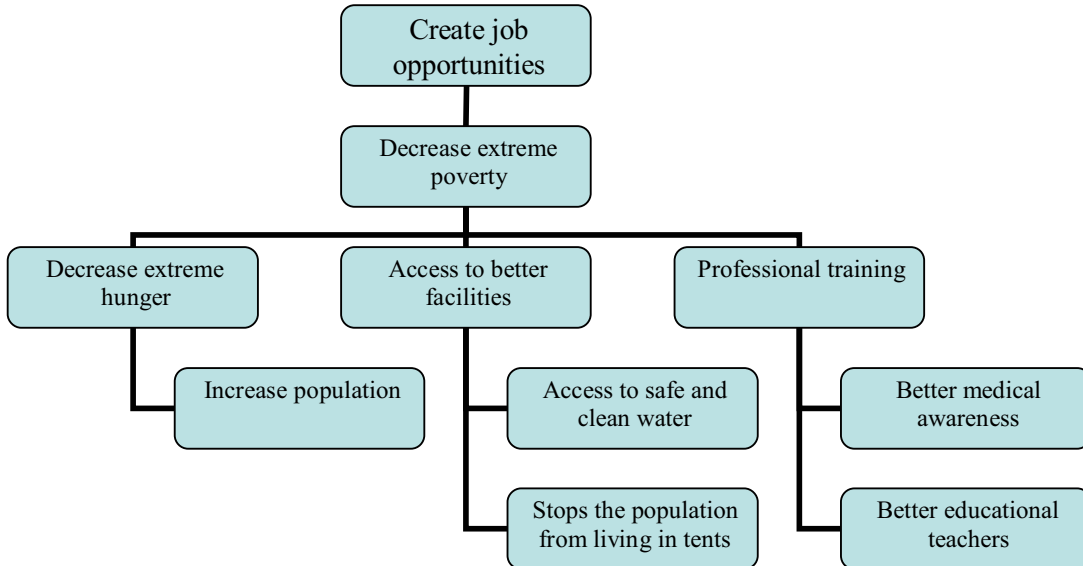
Only 58% of East Timor's population has access to safe water. Many of the people who don't have this access live in the rural areas of East Timor. Many children living in rural villages suffer regular attacks of diarrhea and preventable water-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue fever. Only 20% of the population lives in urban villages, and their accesses to the services are less.



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*Access to an improved water source refers to household water connection, or protected well.

⁹ Final Statistical Abstract: Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards 2007



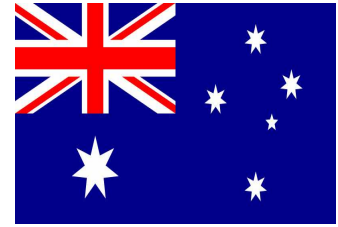
In this flow chart, I explain how if there are more job opportunities given in East Timor, then many of the problems it faces would be made easier to deal with than at the present time.

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Ministry	CFET	TFET	Aid	UN	Total
Office of the President	380	0	0	240	620
National Parliament	930	0	0	240	1,170
Government Structures	1,004	770	5,162	480	7,416
Sec. Council of Ministers	380	0	0	240	620
Secretariat Defense	5,994	0	113	120	6,227
Min. State Admin.	2,722	0	3,009	240	5,971
Min. of Interior	9,296	0	6,482	360	16,138
Min. of Justice	1,782	0	1,010	720	3,512
Min. Develop. & Environ.	480	4,190	470	120	5,260
Sec. Trade & Industry	177	0	0	120	297
Min. of Agriculture	1,573	2,358	13,979	0	17,910
Min. of Education	16,488	8,498	5,155	240	30,381
Min. of Health	9,725	2,654	12,345	120	24,844
Sec. Labor & Solidarity	490	0	3,667	0	4,157
Min. of Foreign Affairs	2,436	0	64	120	2,620
Min. of Finance	3,675	278	10,292	2,040	16,285
Min. Transport, Comm.	16,235	4,901	26,854	0	47,990
Judiciary	360	0	35	1,080	1,475
Banking & Pmt. Authority	620	0	0	240	860
Public Broadcasting	350	0	234	0	584
Bdgt Funded Agencies	75,097	23,649	88,871	6,720	194,337
Self Funded Agencies	8,268	800	0	240	9,308
Total all sources	83,365	24,449	88,871	6,960	203,645



AUSTRALIA



GDP Per
Capita:
\$37,300

Population:
20,600,856

Birth Rate:
12.55 births/1,000
population

Infant mortality:
4.82 deaths/1,000 live
births

Death Rate:
6.68
deaths/1,000
population

HDI:
0.962

Life
expectancy:
81.53 years

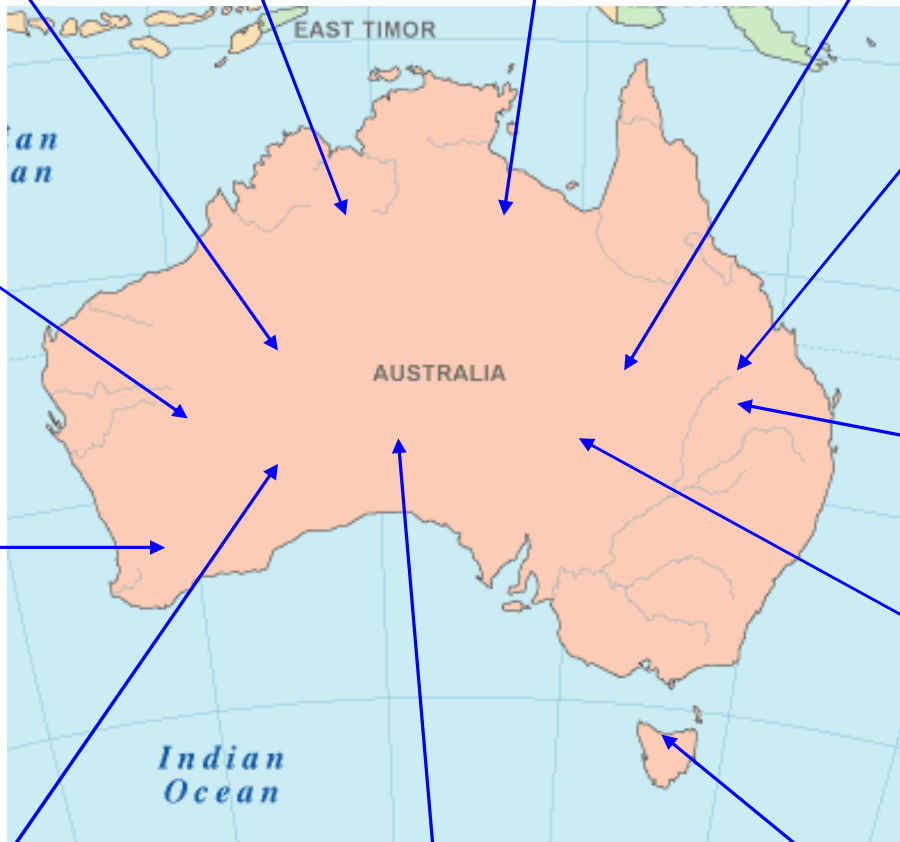
Religions:
Roman Catholic 26%,
Anglican 21%
Other Christian 21%
Buddhist 2%
Islam 2% ,Other 1%, None
15%

Climate:
Generally
arid to
semiarid;
temperate in
south and
east; tropical
in north

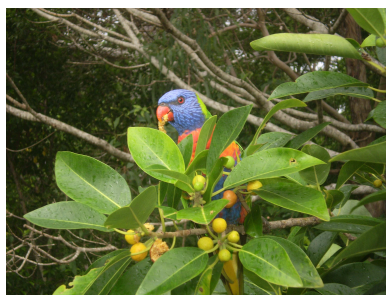
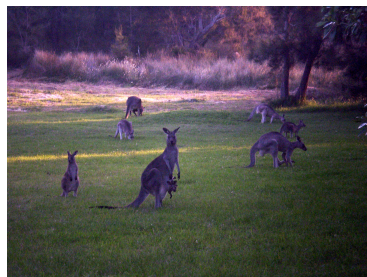
Literacy rate:
99%

GDP by sector:
Agriculture:
3%
Industry:
26.4%
Services:
70.6%

Sex ratio:
1 male/female



	Definition	
Population	the people who inhabit a territory or state	20'600'856
GDP per Capita	The total GDP of the country divided by its population	\$37,300
Birth Rate	Number of births per 1000 of the population	12.55
Death Rate	Number of deaths per 1000 of the population	6.68
Infant Mortality	Out of 1000 births this amount dies	4.82
Life expectancy	The average age that a person will die in the country	81.53 years
H.D.I	A number made to calculate whether or not a country is developed	0.962
Climate	The seasons and average temperature of a country	Arid and Tropical
Sex Ratio	The number of men there are per woman	1
Literacy Rate	The percentage of the population that can read	99%





EDUCATION



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Australia's level of education is very high. There are over 10 000 schools in Australia 7 000 of them are public school

Of the children who are in the age group for the

secondary level of school (aged 12-18) 89.6% of them are enrolled in a school.

For university, 72.21 % of the age group goes to a university. On average, there are about 120 books for one person.

Many of the school have their own computer labs, gyms and their own classrooms for each subject. The teachers all have some kind of qualification and the teaching there goes along quite well.



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ACCESS TO FOOD:



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Australians don't really have a problem with access to food as they are supplied with more than enough to go around. However, the hyperinflation of

the world's economy has led to very high prices in the supermarkets, especially in the fresh foods section. Australia also exports a lot of its food to places like East Timor and LEDC's in Africa.



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¹¹ <http://www.redsea.com.au>

¹² <http://images.apple.com>

Statistics taken from <http://www.nationmaster.com>

¹³ <http://blog.wired.com>

¹⁴ <http://www.innovationaustralia.net/>



HEALTH:



¹⁵ In 2004, Australia had over 759 public hospitals, 298 private hospitals spread out across the states. They each have several wards, lots of equipment including M.R.I and CT scans. 98% of the population receive vaccinations to common diseases such as Tuberculosis. Each hospital has their own doctors instead of a district way of doing things. The hospitals are very clean and they all have ambulances so they can give care to people fast.

They also have many different kinds of health insurance to give aid to those who cannot afford to

pay for the full cost of the hospital at the present time.



ACCESS TO SHELTER:

Over 10 000 people are homeless in Australia. That make 1/ 2000 of the population is homeless. This means that they have no personal security within where they're living.

There are several government and non-government funded programs that are there to help these people, but on some occasions, these people do not want help.

Another issue is the limited areas where people can live. Australia has a large desert in its center so people can only live near



the shores.

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¹⁵ <http://www.nsri.org.au/>

¹⁶ <http://i.treehugger.com/>



ACCESS TO SAFE WATER:



97% of the Australian population have complete access to safe water.
90 per cent of rainfall is directly evaporated back to the atmosphere or used by plants—only 10 per cent runs off to rivers and streams or recharges groundwater aquifers.
As Australia is extremely prone to drought, Australia has nearly 500 large dams which can hold up to 40 000 giga liters. 40 000 000 000 LITERS per dam.¹⁷



AUSTRALIA- EAST- TIMOR RELATIONS

¹⁷ <http://www.water.gov.au>

CONCLUSION:

EDUCATION:

In Australia, the medium number of years at school is about 16 years, while many of East Timor's school children drop out after a few years and hardly any do the whole 6-12 grade education.

ACCESS TO FOOD

HEALTH

ACCESS TO SHELTER

ACCESS TO SAFE WATER