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| Sub-Program | 1. Improving Administrative Ability and Institution Building |
| Component (CP) | 1-2. Improvement of Service Delivery (Health / Education) * Health and Education are priority, but General Public Policy is also acceptable. |
| Accepting University (Number of scholars) | International University of Japan (2) Graduate School of International Relations - Master of Arts in Public Management or Master of Arts in International Development or Economics |
| Target Group of Civil Servants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Permanent Civil Servants mentioned in LAW No. 5/2009 APPROVES THE STATUE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE (First amendment to Law 8/2004) from All ministries ■ Permanent Teaching Staff from National University of Timor-Leste (UNTL) and Polytechnic Institute of Betano (IPB) |
| Background of CP | <p><Health> Regarding the accomplishment status of MDGs compared with that of ASEAN countries, Timor-Leste stands significantly below the average of the following indicators: Nutrition (Goal 1), Healthcare (Goals 4, 5, and 6), and Hygiene (Goal 7). In particular, basic services have not been fully provided to the citizens in rural areas. The government of Timor-Leste is aiming at improving the delivery of services, such as healthcare, education, hygiene, and public security. However, regarding healthcare and medical services in Timor-Leste, cardiac catheter treatment, cancer diagnosis and treatment, proper mental health, etc., have not yet been made available. The country needs to raise the overall standard of its healthcare and medical field. Even though measures for non-infectious diseases, such as cancer treatment and mental health, are also important, primary healthcare from the realistic point of view still remains a priority issue. Limited human and other resources necessitate the pursuit of step-by-step progress rather than one-shot achievement. Therefore, the country needs to formulate a master plan for the healthcare sector to bring about an overall step-by-step progress simultaneously with the analysis of the present situation and planning in each field as well as human resource development planning.</p> <p><Education> The government of Timor-Leste formulated the Strategic Development Plan (SDP) (2011–2030) with the aim of developing into an upper middle-income country by 2030, in which the provision of good-quality education is essential to its social development and economic growth. Currently, the basic academic skills of students in Timor-Leste are very low, the causes for which include a complicated linguistic environment (there are about 30 local languages or dialects in addition to the official languages [Portuguese and Tetum]), quantitative and qualitative issues regarding teachers caused by an outflow of teachers when the country was in turmoil, and a shortage of school facilities due to a rapid increase in population. Dealing with decentralization also presents a challenge. There is much more to be accomplished along these lines, which necessitates the development of administrative officials capable of solving these issues.</p> |