



**Election Violence Education and Resolution
(EVER) in Timor-Leste**

FINAL REPORT

October 17, 2007

Dili, Timor-Leste

Executive Summary

To support a peaceful and successful parliamentary election process in Timor-Leste, BELUN and IFES partnered to implement the Election Violence Education and Resolution (EVER) initiative. EVER is a program to monitor and report on election violence with the goal of preventing and reducing violence. EVER was developed by IFES and has been implemented with civil society partners in 8 countries including Guyana, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, and Bangladesh.

In Timor-Leste, monitoring of election-related violence and levels of community tensions throughout the 2007 parliamentary election period shows both the fragile stability within communities and their potential to mitigate future violence. The EVER initiative in Timor-Leste, implemented from late May through September 12th, is the first initiative to monitor election-related violence before, during, and after election processes. As part of BELUN's broader mandate supporting conflict prevention and capacity development for civil society, and IFES' support to emerging democratic societies, the EVER initiative builds upon both organizations' experience in Timor-Leste.

The national crisis that began in 2006 and resulted in high levels of displacement continues to impact security and tension levels in many communities. Conflict factors related to economic hardship, political differences, institutional weaknesses, and social disparities have facilitated violence in the past and continue to threaten the future stability of Timor-Leste. These factors are highlighted by the ongoing incidents of violence in the capital and specific communities outside Dili. As a result, the local tensions and incidents affected the environment in which the 2007 presidential and parliamentary elections took place. It is important to recognize the social and political context in Timor-Leste when examining incidents of election-related violence as there are often linkages between election incidents and pre-existing conflict factors. Nevertheless, election violence is distinct from other forms of violence, and is important to monitor in order to promote more peaceful election processes in the future.

Summary of Findings

From May 28th to August 31st, the EVER network of 35 civil society monitors identified and verified 162 incidents of election violence across the 13 districts. The most incidents were reported from Baucau, with 40. Over half (92) of all incidents took place in public areas. The incidents led to two deaths and 100 injuries, and displaced numerous families in both the pre- and post-election periods. In 56% of incidents (91), property was damaged and monitors noted increased fear within communities affected by violence.

Perpetrators were identified as male in 55% of incidents (89) and as political party supporters in 108 incidents (67%). The political parties or alliances identified as perpetrators include: AMP, ASDT/PSD Coalition, CNRT, Fretilin, KOTA/PPT Alliance, PD, PSD and UNDERTIM. Victims of incidents were identified as male in 62 incidents (39%) and female in 2 incidents (less than 1%). Political party supporters were victims in over half (55%) of the reported incidents and include the following political parties or alliances: AMP, KOTA/PPT Alliance, CNRT, ASDT/PSD Coalition, Fretilin, PD, PMD, PR, PST, and UNDERTIM. The most common type of violence was property damage (91 incidents) followed by physical harm, reported in 60 incidents. Rocks or stones were used as weapons of violence in 50% of incidents and four incidents involved a gun.

Multiple types of perpetrators, victims, types of violence, and weapons could be reported in one incident.

The pre-election and post-election periods had similar numbers of incidents. Eighty incidents were reported in the period leading up to June 30th Election Day. From July 1st to August 31st, 79 incidents were reported. Only three incidents of violence were reported on Election Day, suggesting that security and monitoring efforts to promote a peaceful voting environment were successful. However, the findings demonstrate the need for improved security and response strategies for the pre- and post-Election Day period, particularly around campaign activities and political announcements related to the election.

Peace Activities

In addition to monitoring election violence and levels of community tension, a critical component of the EVER initiative is strengthening civil society capacity to promote peace and prevent violence in their communities. Toward this end, EVER monitors identified 39 community-based peace activities implemented in all districts except Baucau between May 28th and August 31st. The activities were organized by various actors including civil society organizations, political parties, national and local government representatives, UN agencies and security actors.

To promote the role of civil society in preventing violence and managing tensions, the EVER initiative supports community-based peace activities through a micro-grant fund. As of October 1st, 11 activities have been implemented in 5 districts (Aileiu, Ainaro, Bobonaro, Dili, and Ermera). Additional activities will be supported through the end of 2007. As part of its broader conflict prevention mandate, BELUN will seek to remain engaged with these organizations beyond the EVER program through skills-building activities and future partnerships.

Impact

Initial feedback and observations from various stakeholders suggest the EVER program provides a positive contribution to the election process and should continue. As the EVER program during this election process was a pilot initiative, BELUN welcomes feedback from all actors to improve the effectiveness and impact of EVER activities. BELUN has begun to gather feedback through evaluation and survey activities and will continue this process in the coming months. One outcome of EVER monitoring is the establishment of baseline data on election violence and tension levels, which should be used in security planning for future elections. This is complemented by the development of concrete recommendations for various actors, especially civil society, to address both election-related violence as well as violence more generally. Distribution of reports to over 1,000 stakeholders from the village to international level, reaching government, humanitarian, civil society, and security actors supports improved access to information and encourages implementation of EVER recommendations. Finally, the identification of community activities promoting peace gives recognition to local conflict management capacities and can encourage others to take actions within their communities. Continued engagement with state and non-state actors will help identify the broader impact of EVER to inform the design and implementation of future EVER activities in Timor-Leste.

Recommendations

Complementing the specific recommendations in each of the EVER reports, this report highlights actions to be taken by various actors in preparation for future elections and in response to the general environment and tensions in Timor-Leste. As in the 6 EVER reports, recommendations are targeted toward government, security, political party, and civil society actors. Recommendations in preparation for elections in 2008 include the following:

- Security actors, in collaboration with community leaders, should develop prevention and response strategies *prior* to the commencement of campaign activities to identify the specific security needs of communities and potential for violence. A joint dialogue between security, parties, election bodies, government and civil society could be organized to identify these strategies.
- Parties and organizations that work on party development should make a longer-term investment in parties and communities in using government institutions, public information campaigns, and other kinds of non-violent/non-provocative advocacy strategies.
- Civil society organizations involved in election monitoring or observation should hold regular meetings prior to, during the campaign and voting periods, and in the post-election period to exchange information on each organization's roles, strengthen collaboration to address tensions or other challenges and maximize efforts to support a peaceful election process.

More generally, steps that different actors can take in the current situation include the following:

- Government officials from national to sub-district levels should collaborate to organize community discussions on issues of national concern such as reintegration of internally displaced persons, decisions on the petitioners, and any major changes in government structures or policies.
- Security actors should continue to coordinate and develop security plans to better prepare for sudden escalation of violence as seen in early August. PNTL, UNPol, and other security actors at both national and district levels could create joint security forecasts and response strategies each month, identifying potential triggers of violence such as political events or announcements.
- Political party leaders should encourage supporters to express their concerns, including opinions about government decisions or policies, using non-violent and non-provocative means. Parties could organize community-level discussions to better inform supporters of party platforms and stimulate dialogue on relevant issues.
- Civil society organizations (CSOs) with experience in promoting non-violence and conflict management should establish conflict prevention and response teams to support community leaders and other actors to address tensions and conflicts before they turn violent. Teams should include women and men from various backgrounds and could be supported through conflict mitigation skills development and related training activities.

- Media outlets, particularly national and community radio, should continue to develop civic education programming to address issues of national concern, involving the relevant government and community actors. To maximize impact, donors should support increased use of mobile radio activities and use of local languages.
- To better understand the gender dynamics of violence and its impact, both women and men should be engaged actively to promote non-violence. Improved understanding of gender roles can result in better targeted conflict mitigation and violence prevention strategies that are led by various actors, leading to more effective outcomes.

Next Steps

Alongside continued implementation of EVER activities during future elections, BELUN will develop a national Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) mechanism based on its experience with the EVER initiative and ongoing partnerships with CSOs. The EWER system will seek to improve conflict-sensitive development practices and strengthen local capacities to address and minimize the impact of violence. Over a two-year period, BELUN will seek to establish its EWER system in close collaboration with community, government and development actors. Through strengthened civil society-state partnerships, conflict prevention mechanisms can be sustained and support future stability in Timor-Leste.

Introduction to EVER Timor-Leste

To support a peaceful and successful parliamentary election process in Timor-Leste, BELUN and IFES partnered to implement the Election Violence Education and Resolution (EVER) initiative. EVER is a program to monitor and report on election violence with the goal of preventing and reducing violence. EVER was developed by IFES and has been implemented with civil society partners in 8 countries including Guyana, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, and Bangladesh.

Given the ongoing instability across Timor-Leste and the potential for election processes to trigger incidents of violence, as demonstrated during the May 2007 presidential elections, IFES and BELUN collaborated to pilot the EVER program in Timor-Leste. The program builds upon both organizations' existing experience in the country. It complements BELUN's broader mandate of conflict prevention and capacity development for civil society and IFES' support to emerging democratic societies. Specifically, the initiative seeks to:

- Identify, document, and monitor violence which occurs during the election period and has an impact on the election process (election violence);
- Share information about election violence and responses with all stakeholders and the public through 6 (six) EVER reports published before and after the elections (between 25 June and 12 September 2007); and
- Increase capacity of civil society in Timor-Leste to prevent and reduce conflict through small grant support for community initiatives promoting peace.

The EVER monitoring, reporting, and small grant activities will contribute to the development of BELUN's Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) mechanism. This will further strengthen civil society capacity to respond to violence and prevent tensions from leading into violence, improving community management of conflicts.

Methodology

The EVER methodology developed by IFES engages civil society actively as an integral partner in the monitoring and reporting of election violence. Within the EVER framework, “election-related violence” or “election violence” refers to any violence (harm) or threat of violence (harm) that is aimed at any person or property involved in the election process, or at the election process itself. Election violence generally involves political parties, their supporters, journalists, agents of the government, election administrators and the general population. It includes threats, assault, murder, destruction of property, and physical or psychological harm. An “incident” of election violence refers to any act that 1) has a specific victim(s) and perpetrator(s) and occurs within a limited timeframe and location; 2) meets the definition of election-related violence; and 3) has been verified by monitors using at least two different sources of information.

BELUN, with a network of 111 civil society partners across the thirteen districts, collaborated with 23 of its NGO and CBO partners along with the Alola Foundation’s District Support Workers to create a team of 35 monitors (15 women, 20 men) stationed across the country. Monitors were selected based on their experience working with communities and several have supported past election processes through civic education or election observation. In addition to their past experience, all monitors participated in an intensive 3-day training on the EVER methodology, tailored to the Timor-Leste context. Specifically, the training focused on gathering and verifying information from various sources including the media, election, security, and government officials, political parties, civil society organizations, community leaders, voters, and eyewitnesses to violence. Monitors were trained to gather information in four areas: incidents of violence, level of tension in communities, potential for violence, and peace activities. Monitors were also prepared to observe and attend campaign (or other political) events and community-based peace activities as part of the EVER monitoring process. Following the training, ongoing support from BELUN’s Regional Coordinators was provided to address any challenges encountered during the monitoring period (28 May to 31 August 2007).

Within the EVER Timor-Leste structure, each monitor was responsible for covering 1-2 sub-districts. The program was then able to monitor and distribute reports to all 65 sub-districts across the country. Throughout the three-month monitoring period, monitors submitted weekly situational reports to BELUN, identifying the number of incidents that occurred, tension levels, and changes in tension levels from previous weeks, as well as documenting interviews and events (community-level campaign and/or peace activities) attended. In addition, monitors reported the details of each incident of election violence in an EVER Incident Form. Both weekly situation and incident report forms were based on the global EVER format but were modified to ensure their relevance in Timor-Leste. These forms are included in Annexes C and D.

The EVER methodology requires monitors to verify all incidents of election violence with at least two sources and only verified incidents are included in EVER periodic public reports. This improves the accuracy and quality of information generated by monitors and subsequently reported to the public. BELUN and IFES recognize that monitors may not be able to identify all incidents of election violence occurring. The monitoring seeks to provide as comprehensive an overview of the situation nationwide as possible. It should also be noted that monitors do not report on incidents of violence that do not

meet the EVER definition of election violence, although this violence may be captured by the monitors weekly situation reports. A comprehensive evaluation process of the current EVER initiative will inform future implementation of EVER to address any challenges and improve the overall impact of monitoring and reporting activities.

Background on Conflict and Election Violence in Timor-Leste

The challenges faced by Timor-Leste since its independence in 2002 are similar to those experienced in other post-conflict states. While a fragile stability was maintained for the first four years of independence, various conflict factors existed that contributed to the escalation of violence in April 2006 and the ongoing instability. Before 2006, there were isolated incidents of violence at the community level involving marginalized groups such as ex-combatants and national demonstrations of discontent such as the riots in December 2002 and the Church-organized protests in May 2005, which demonstrated the existence of these conflict factors. Expectations for development and prosperity following independence, coupled with ongoing economic hardship, and increasing political differences and social disparities, created the conditions for violence to take place. At the same time, the weak institutional mechanisms in the justice and security sectors were unable to address these grievances and contain violent responses to tensions, preventing the state from adequately resolving the various conflicts.

Community-based conflict resolution mechanisms exist and are used frequently for localized conflicts. However, the national crisis brought a level of complexity to these conflicts that cannot be resolved at the community level alone. Currently, violence is often contained to Dili, although tension levels remain high in many areas. In addition to violence motivated by various political, social and economic issues, opportunistic violence continues to occur and is the context in which the 2007 elections have taken place. To fully address the widespread grievances and complex humanitarian situation that has evolved since April 2006, a collaborative and sustained effort by actors at both the community and national level is required.

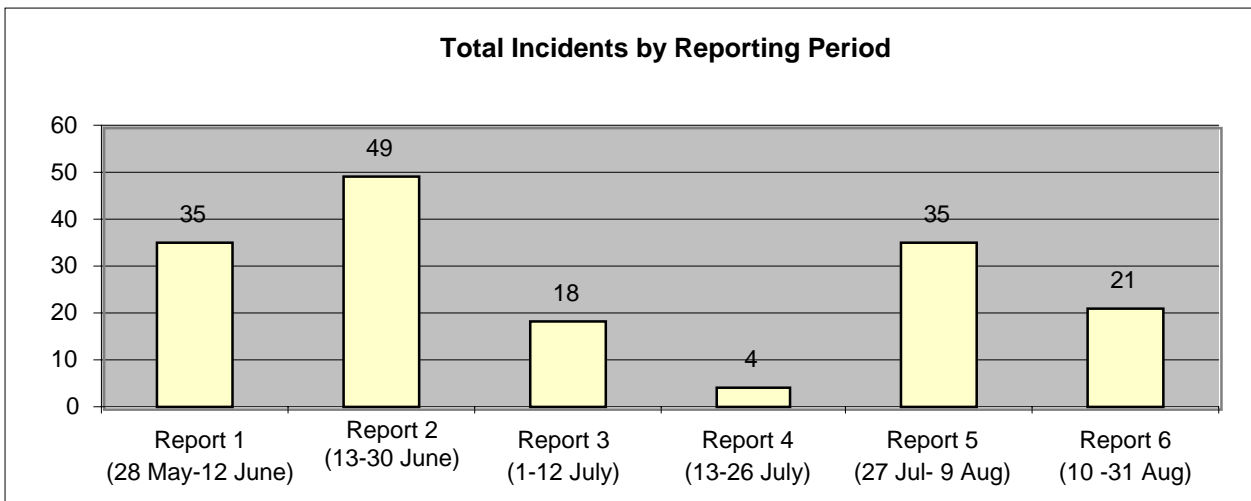
Between the 1999 Referendum and the 2007 presidential and parliamentary elections, Timor-Leste held two national elections: the August 2001 Constituent Assembly and the April 2002 Presidential Elections. These were followed by the village-level *suco* elections in 2004-5. All three of those elections in Timor-Leste were relatively peaceful. While election observers were present at each of the national elections to ensure the process was implemented in a free and fair environment, election violence was not specifically monitored. Since there is no database of incidents, levels of election violence during the 2007 parliamentary elections cannot be compared with past elections. In the future, data from EVER and other current monitoring efforts may provide a baseline for comparing violence and tension levels during election periods.

The context in which the 2007 parliamentary elections took place is critical to understanding the violence that occurred between May and August 2007. While election violence is distinct from other forms of violence that continue to take place in Timor-Leste, there are identifiable linkages between both types of violence. Two similarities between election and non-election violence are 1) types of violence such as stoning of vehicles and houses, arson, and physical assault as well as the pattern and 2) the use of

public spaces in violent incidents. Perpetrators of election violence may be linked to other violence in their communities as well. As incidents of violence continue in the post-election period, these linkages are important to recognize in order to develop strategies to address some of the underlying factors and promote peaceful resolution of grievances. This can contribute to stability in the near future and promote peaceful election processes in the long term.

Overview of Findings and Analysis

During the six EVER monitoring periods from May 28 to August 31, 2007, monitors identified and verified 162 incidents of election-related violence. The incidents occurred between May 29th and August 26th in all thirteen districts. The breakdown of incidents by reporting period is shown in the graph below.



The incidents of election violence resulted in two deaths and 100 injuries across the three-month reporting period. In addition, monitors noted an unknown number of families were displaced by violence in 8 incidents (5%) and increased levels of fear in 23% of incidents (38). The two days which had the highest number of incidents reported were the last day of the parliamentary campaign period (June 27th) and the day after the president’s decision that the Majority Parliamentary Alliance (AMP) would form the government (August 8th). Each of these days had 10 incidents reported. The most incidents by District were reported in Baucau, with 40 incidents (25% of all incidents). This is nearly twice as many as the District with the second highest number of incidents reported (Viqueque with 23). The district breakdown for each reporting period is shown in the table below.

Across the reporting period, 60% of incidents (97) occurred during the day between 6am and 6pm. Over half of the incidents (92) occurred on the street or in a public area such as a market. The second most common site of violence was ‘private home,’ reported in 45 incidents (28%). Only 5 incidents were reported to have occurred at electoral offices or voting centers. This may suggest that the level of security at those locations was adequate to prevent incidents of violence although closer examination of potential reasons is recommended.

Total Incidents by District and Report							
	Report 1	Report 2	Report 3	Report 4	Report 5	Report 6	District Total
Aileu	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Ainaro	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Baucau	12	10	2	0	9	7	40
Bobonaro	4	1	3	0	0	2	10
Cova Lima	0	3	0	0	0	3	6
Dili	1	5	0	1	7	0	14
Ermera	4	7	4	0	2	0	17
Lautem	2	6	0	0	0	4	12
Liquica	2	1	1	0	1	0	5
Manatuto	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Manufahi	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Oecussi	5	3	4	3	6	1	22
Viqueque	4	3	4	0	9	3	23
Total Incidents							162

Perpetrators were identified based on the number, gender, and affiliation or type of people committing acts of violence. Monitors reported perpetrators of violence were groups (that is, more than one person) in 69% (111 incidents) of electoral violence. In 89 incidents (55%), perpetrators were identified as male. Only one incident reported the presence of solely female perpetrators. As frequently noted in the periodic reports, political party supporters were the most common perpetrators overall. Perpetrators were identified as political party supporters in 67% of incidents (108). Political party leaders were identified in 8 incidents and only one incident reported perpetrators as people paid by political parties. The parties or alliances identified as perpetrators include: AMP, ASDT/PSD Coalition, CNRT, Fretilin, KOTA/PPT Alliance, PD, PSD and UNDERTIM. Monitors were unable to identify the type of perpetrators in 19% of incidents (30).

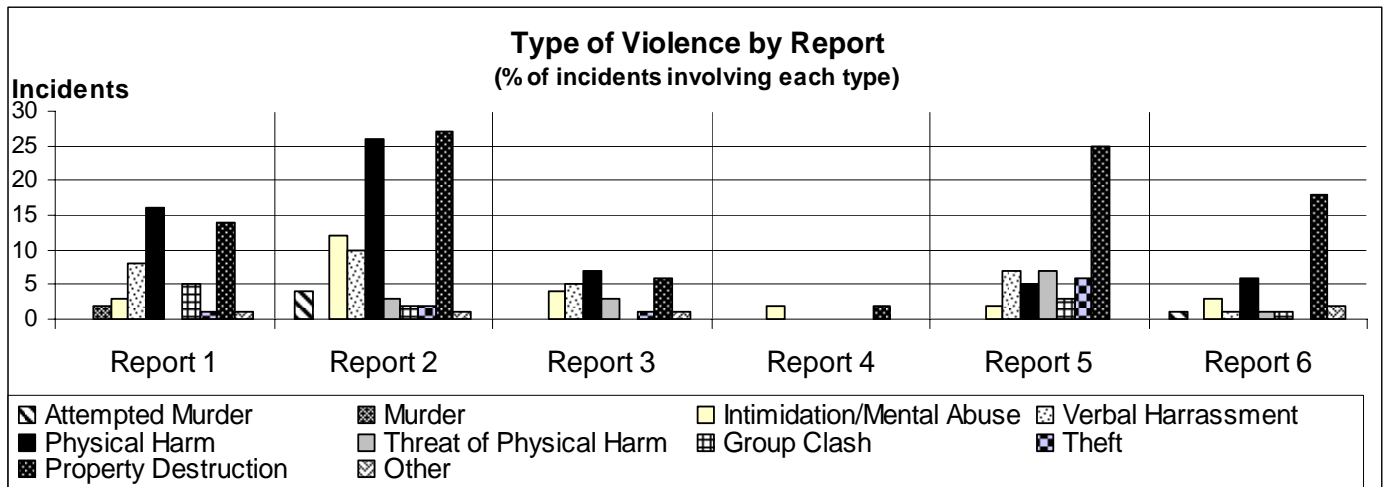
Identification of victims follows the categories used to identify perpetrators. Victims were reported as groups (that is, more than one person was a victim) in 41% of incidents. Victims were identified as male in 62 incidents (38%) and female in 2 incidents. The complete breakdown of victims and perpetrators by gender is shown in the table to the right.

Number of Incidents by Gender of Perpetrators and Victims			
Gender	Perpetrator	Victim	Total
Male	89	62	151
Female	1	2	3
Both Present	18	34	52
Unable to Determine	53	31	84

Victims of election violence were political party supporters in over half (54%) of the reported incidents (88) and party leaders in 15 incidents. The political parties or alliances identified as victims include: AMP, ASDT/PSD Coalition, CNRT, Fretilin, KOTA/PPT Alliance, PD, PMD, PR, PST, and UNDERTIM.

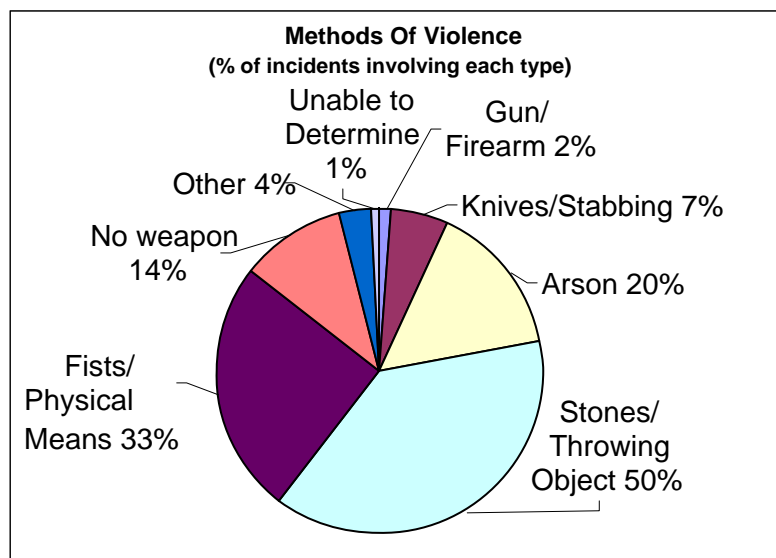
As indicated in several of the periodic reports, property damage was the most common type of violence, reported in 91 incidents (56%), with 62 incidents affecting private property such as vehicles or homes. Physical harm was reported in 37% of incidents (60), not including 2 incidents of murder and 5 incidents of attempted murder. Group clashes were reported in 11 incidents. The most common type of non-physical violence was verbal harassment (31 incidents), followed by intimidation (26) and threat of physical

harm (14 incidents). The variation in types of violence by report is shown in the chart below.¹



In half of the reported incidents (81), weapons of violence were rocks or stones. Hands or fists were used in 33% of incidents (54) and four incidents involved a gun. The chart below shows overall percentages for methods of violence used during the three-month monitoring period.

The overview of violence noted above may serve as a baseline of violence levels to compare with violence in future elections. In addition to these findings, analysis of violence during each phase of the election cycle (before Election Day, Election Day itself, and post-Election Day from July 1- August 31st) provides insight on measures that may prevent and minimize the level of violence in the future. In the following section, the patterns of violence during each of the three periods are described in greater detail.



Before Election Day

From May 28, when EVER monitoring began, to June 29, the day before the parliamentary election, 80 incidents of election violence were reported. The highest number of incidents (10) took place on June 27th, the last day of the campaign period. The June 27th incidents were concentrated in Dili and Manatuto, with one incident

¹ Please note that multiple types of violence may occur in one incident, and multiple methods of violence may be used. For example, physical harm and property damage may take place in the same incident. Or, perpetrators may throw stones as well as beat a victim.

reported in Oecussi. Stones and rocks were used as weapons in all ten incidents, wounding 8 people and resulting in property damage.

During the pre-election period, incidents took place in all 13 districts, although the highest number was reported from Baucau, with 21. Over two-thirds (55 incidents, or 69%) took place on the street or in public areas and 63% involved political party supporters (50 incidents) as perpetrators. Perpetrators were identified as male in 51% of incidents (41) and female in one incident. Similarly, victims were political party supporters in 63% of incidents, and were identified as male in 30 incidents (38%) and female in 2 incidents. Physical harm and property destruction were both reported in 49% of incidents (40 each). Stones and rocks were used as weapons in 56% of incidents (45) and 3 incidents involved a gun. The incidents led to 2 deaths, 67 injuries, and the first reports of displacement linked with election violence.

The pre-election violence confirms the need for reinforced security presence around campaign events and convoys of political party supporters and representatives. Many incidents took place on the day of or after campaign activities, suggesting these events are potential triggers for violence. Increased security around campaign events both ensures the safety of participants and demonstrates that political party actions are monitored, which may discourage party supporters from instigating violence. The protracted displacement of the families affected by the pre-election incidents of violence in Ermera highlights the need to prevent violence and the increased challenge of addressing its impact if not contained. Development of comprehensive security strategies and responses tailored for the pre-election period can contribute to more peaceful campaigns in future elections.

Election Day

As with both rounds of the presidential elections, the day of the parliamentary elections was relatively peaceful. Monitors reported 3 incidents of violence in Baucau, Ermera and Viqueque, which were areas with overall higher reports of election violence. The incidents took place at voting stations and involved voters and political party supporters as perpetrators. STAE staff and Fiscais (observers from political parties) were the victims of the incidents. No weapons were used in the incidents. One incident involved physical harm, resulting in one injury. While fear among voters was noted, the voting process continued to take place despite the incidents. The presence of security actors and election observers across the country and at voting centers is likely to have contributed to the controlled environment on Election Day. Future election processes should continue to reinforce this security strategy to control the potential for violence and minimize the impact of any incidents that take place.

Post Election

The EVER initiative continued to monitor the situation in communities until August 31st, two months after the June 30th election. As anticipated by EVER monitoring of tension levels in communities and patterns of violence, there was an increase in violence following the elections and 79 incidents were recorded between July 1st and August 26th. However, there were no deaths in the post-election period. The incidents took place across 10 districts (no incidents were reported from Aileu, Ainaro, or Manatuto). The districts with the highest reported incidents include Baucau with 18 (23%), 16 from Viqueque (20%) and 13 from Oecussi (16%). As mentioned, the most incidents (10) were reported on August 8th, following the president's decision for AMP to form the

government. The spike in violence both before and after this decision (41 incidents (52%) took place between August 6th and 13th), confirms that major political announcements have the potential to trigger violence.

Post-election incidents mainly took place on the street or in public areas (37 incidents). More incidents than in the pre-election period took place in private homes or property (29 incidents). Only two incidents took place at election sites. Similar to the pre-election period, perpetrators were identified as male in over half the incidents (46). No perpetrators were identified as solely female although monitors reported 8 incidents where female and males were both perpetrators of violence. Political party supporters were identified as perpetrators in 58 incidents (73%) and one incident reported involved a Fiscais. Victims of election violence were identified as male in 38% of incidents (30) and both female and male in 11% of incidents (9). Property damage took place in 50 incidents, almost as frequently as violence against individuals and groups (54 incidents). Victims of violence were identified as political party supporters in 37 incidents (47%), as PNTL in three incidents, as government officials in two, and as UNPol in two. Only one incident resulted in destruction of election material. In the post-election period, property damage remained consistent with the pre-election period (63%), while physical harm decreased from pre-election levels, with 19 incidents reported (24%). Stones and rocks were used as weapons in 36 incidents (46%) and use of arson increased from earlier periods to 28 incidents (35%). One incident involved a gun.

No deaths resulted from the incidents, although there were 27 injuries and monitors reported increased levels of fear and tension in communities affected by violence. As noted in the fifth EVER report, the August 8th violence generated higher levels of displacement from Viqueque and Baucau than seen during the entire monitoring period and it remains an unresolved impact of the violence.

As the new government establishes its structures and mechanisms, it is increasingly difficult to identify election violence from other forms of ongoing violence in Dili and in specific communities across the nation. Furthermore, while election violence itself may not continue to take place, the impact of election violence continues to affect communities, from the families remaining displaced by violence in the pre and post-election periods to divisions in communities between victims and perpetrators of violence. Throughout the three-month monitoring period, several incidents of violence were noted by monitors as acts of retaliation for past conflicts, suggesting the potential for future violence related to unresolved election violence. Developing immediate and ongoing responses to address both election-related and other types of violence is critical to reduce the impact of past violence and to prevent a renewed cycle of violence in the post-election period.

Findings Regarding Peace Activities

In addition to monitoring of election violence and levels of community tension, a critical component of the EVER initiative is strengthening civil society capacity to promote peace and prevent violence in communities. Toward this end, EVER monitors identified 39 community-based peace activities throughout the three-month monitoring period between May 28th and August 31st. The activities took place in all districts except for

Baucau and were organized by various actors including civil society organizations such as church groups, community groups and NGOs; political parties; national and local government representatives such as ministers and district administrators; and UN agencies and security actors such as PNTL and Australian Forces. A detailed list of activities is shown in Annex F. These initiatives are important to recognize in order to reinforce and strengthen existing conflict resolution capacities and resources within communities. Furthermore, these community actors can be mobilized to develop strategies for preventing and mitigating violence in the future, increasing the potential success of prevention efforts and their sustainability over time.

To promote the role of civil society in preventing violence and managing tensions, the EVER Program also supports community-based peace initiatives through a micro-grant fund. The \$15,000 fund provides up to \$1,000 per organization to community-based organizations across the thirteen districts for peace events. The program also facilitates linkages between community groups and other relevant stakeholders toward implementation of the initiatives. Since BELUN opened the call for proposals in mid-July, 19 proposals have been approved to implement activities in 10 districts. As of October 1st, 11 initiatives have been implemented in 5 districts (Aileu, Ainaro, Bobonaro, Dili, and Ermera). Activities supported by EVER are marked by an asterisk in the Peace Activities Table in Annex F. Common themes addressed through community initiatives include those on the recent government formation process and relevant laws guiding the process as well as the roles of the four sovereign organs of the state. Facilitated dialogues were organized for several of EVER-supported initiatives to provide space for different voices to be heard from within communities. This demonstrates the interest in dialogue and the need to reinforce such opportunities for discussion alongside ongoing civic education at the community level.

Groups organizing peace initiatives have the potential to serve as important conflict management resources in their communities and should be strengthened accordingly. As part of its broader conflict prevention mandate, BELUN will seek to remain engaged with these organizations through skill-building activities and future partnerships.

Impact of EVER

As a pilot initiative in Timor-Leste, initial observations and feedback from various actors suggest the EVER initiative provides a positive contribution to the election process and should be continued. However, given the limited pre-existing data on violence monitoring and ongoing implementation of EVER activities, it is difficult to know the full impact of the initiative and its application by different stakeholders. Throughout the three-month monitoring and report dissemination period, BELUN regularly sought feedback from monitors, civil society partners, and security actors, among others receiving EVER reports. In addition, BELUN recently distributed stakeholder surveys to approximately 1000 state and civil society actors and conducted an evaluation with EVER monitors to gather targeted feedback on the reports' use and relevance. Responses gathered through these mechanisms will be compiled in the coming months to inform the design and implementation of future EVER activities in Timor-Leste.

While national and international observers were present at previous elections in Timor-Leste, the EVER initiative is the first effort to monitor incidents of violence and tension levels throughout the election process. As such, there is no data on past levels of election violence to compare with data gathered by EVER monitors. For future elections, EVER data on incidents of violence and the overall situation at the sub-district level can provide valuable information for security, state, and civil society actors planning security and conflict prevention strategies. Data gathered in future elections can be compared with the 2007 election to show improvements, highlight any worsening situations, and document issues or types of violence that remain at consistent levels.

Similar to other election monitoring bodies, the EVER initiative provides targeted recommendations to improve the election process according to its specific monitoring objectives. By identifying actions that various actors can take to address violence during election processes as well as promoting peace more generally, EVER recommendations are distinct from those of other reports. Furthermore, the focus on civil society roles in promoting peaceful election processes complements other election reports focused around government-related responsibilities. BELUN's ongoing partnership with civil society actors and community leaders provides a mechanism for the recommendations on violence prevention to be further developed and may facilitate their implementation at the community and national level.

Access to public information through the media for the majority of communities outside of Dili remains limited. While radio and television services have expanded their coverage, many communities are still isolated from these resources. Through its network of 35 monitors, the six EVER reports have been disseminated to government, civil society and security actors in their communities, with over 800 hard copies of each report in Tetum distributed by monitors across all 13 districts. In addition, electronic versions of the reports (in both Tetum and English) were distributed to over 150 national and international actors including political parties, humanitarian, civil society and media representatives. The last two periodic reports were also published by the weekly newspaper *Tempo Semanal*, with distribution of 1000 copies across the country. Through such wide distribution, EVER reports contribute to improved access to information and may reduce the impact of rumors within isolated communities.

By documenting peace activities implemented within communities, EVER reports promote increased awareness of community capacity to respond to tensions and conflict. BELUN seeks to draw greater public attention to these capacities alongside the reports of violence in order to provide examples of positive responses to violence and encourage others to take actions within their own areas. Furthermore, community conflict prevention practices can be strengthened when the different actors involved in conflict prevention recognize each other's efforts. This awareness creates more opportunities for collaboration. Continued development of civil society mechanisms to prevent violence and respond constructively to conflict will reflect the ongoing impact of EVER activities supporting peaceful election processes in Timor-Leste.

Recommendations

The specific recommendations proposed in each of the six EVER reports may be reviewed in preparation for future elections and to address specific patterns of violence at the time. The section below provides EVER's key overall recommendations for various actors to consider before future elections as well as measures to address the ongoing impact of election violence and to prevent future violence in general.

To government actors:

- Government officials from national to sub-district level should collaborate to organize periodic community discussions on issues of national concern such as reintegration of internally displaced persons, decisions on the petitioners, and any major changes in government structures or policies.
- Local government leaders and representatives should participate actively in public events and dialogues to address tensions in their respective areas. They should focus on sharing factual information in such venues in order to help clarify misperceptions. Such activities will encourage non-violence and improve government-community relations at the district level.

To security actors:

- Based on the patterns of violence identified by EVER monitors, security actors should consider the following actions to better prepare for future elections:
 - The various monitoring and security bodies (including government, civil society, and UN agencies) recording incidents of violence should collaborate and share information on their findings to improve the quality and breadth of information gathered. This information should be archived with a national independent body such as the provedor's office or election commission to ensure lessons learned may be applied in future election processes.
 - Security actors, in collaboration with community leaders, should develop prevention and response strategies (at the district or sub-district level) *prior* to the commencement of campaign activities to identify the specific security needs of communities and potential for violence.
 - Security presence should be increased in communities prior to, during, and following campaign events to deter the possibility and minimize the impact of violence triggered by political party activities.
 - Security actors should reinforce their presence with campaign convoys, particularly when campaign activities in one area overlap and at the close of the campaign period.
 - If international security forces are deployed in future, increased public information about these forces can limit misperceptions and reduce fear in more remote communities.
- Aside from election-specific activities, potential steps to address the impact of election-violence as well as ongoing incidents of violence and general insecurity include the following:

- District-level security actors, with support from national actors as relevant, should continue to monitor and reinforce patrols as necessary in the areas with higher numbers of incidents and identified as at-risk for violence to prevent and mitigate any retaliatory acts of violence. These areas (among others) include: Baucau (Baguia, Baucau), Dili (Cristo Rei, Dom Alexio), Ermera (Ermera, Hatolia), Lautem (Los Palos), Oecussi (Pante Makassar Oesilo) and Viqueque (Viqueque, Watolari). A detailed map of incidents by sub-district is shown in Annex E.
- Security actors should continue to coordinate and develop security plans to better prepare for the sudden escalation of violence as seen in early August. PNTL, UNPol, and other security actors at both national and district levels could create joint security forecasts and response strategies each month, identifying potential triggers of violence such as political events or announcements.
- There is a clear need for collaboration between local leaders and security officials (both national and international) to fully address community violence. Regular monthly meetings should be organized between local government, community leaders, and security officials to follow-up on violence that has occurred and identify activities to prevent existing tensions from escalating into violence. Meetings could be held at the village or sub-district level.

To political parties:

- In preparation for future elections, political parties can take several measures to reduce the level of election violence and promote more peaceful election processes as follows:
 - Parties and organizations that work on party development should make a longer-term investment in parties and communities in using government institutions, public information campaigns, and other kinds of non-violent/non-provocative advocacy strategies. Party development and civic education activities should be organized regularly and not just around election periods to ensure good practices are sustained.
 - Political parties should adhere to the Electoral Campaign Regulations and Code of Conduct signed by political parties, especially in regard to organizing and following agreed upon campaign schedules to minimize the potential for campaign activities to trigger violence.
- Political party leaders should encourage supporters to express their concerns, including opinions about government decisions or policies, using non-violent and non-provocative means. Parties could organize community-level discussions to better inform supporters of party platforms and stimulate dialogue on relevant issues.
- Multi-party public meetings or debates should be organized to increase community awareness of party positions and demonstrate commitment to peaceful and non-violent processes for promoting their platforms and advocating for change. Activities organized across party lines are important to encourage social unity and reduce the significance of political affiliation within communities.

- As the government establishes its strategy and develops relevant policies and programs, there is a potential for incidents of violence to occur in response to political decisions. Political party leaders should continue to condemn any acts of violence that occur and send joint messages to communities. Parties should be particularly sensitive to the impact of their messages on supporters and reinforce their messages with actions that demonstrate a commitment to non-violence and tolerance of differing political beliefs.

To civil society/ communities:

- To promote peaceful and successful elections in the future, civil society organizations (CSOs) can prepare communities to address political tensions and prevent violence as follows:
 - CSOs involved in election monitoring or observation should hold regular meetings prior to the campaign period, during campaign and voting periods, and in the post-election period to exchange information on each organization's roles, strengthen collaboration to address tensions or other challenges and maximize efforts to support a peaceful election.
 - Civil society could develop local compacts at the start of election periods similar to the Code of Conduct signed by political parties. This would help to unite community members, especially youth, against violence. These compacts could be established within communities or across villages where possible.
 - CSOs and political parties could collaborate to organize a public oath for local party representatives and community leaders to reinforce the Code of Conduct at the *suco* or sub-district level and to demonstrate commitment to non-violence in the election period.
- CSOs with experience in promoting non-violence and conflict management should establish conflict prevention and response teams to support community leaders and other actors to address tensions and conflicts before they turn violent. Teams should include women and men from various backgrounds and could be supported through conflict mitigation skills development and related training activities.
- CSOs engaged or interested in conflict prevention and mitigation activities should organize regular discussions on tension levels and issues that could create violence in their respective communities. Through these meetings, organizations will be able to identify the underlying conflict factors and develop joint strategies for addressing existing tensions before they lead to violence. This can both contain the level of violence and strengthen local conflict management capacities to promote long-term stability in the community.

To the media:

- The media should continue to provide accurate and comprehensive information on government decisions to support public awareness and understanding of the developments in each of the organs of the state. The media should report information responsibly, using language that is politically neutral and sensitive to existing tensions.

- Media outlets, particularly national and community radio, should continue to develop civic education programming to address issues of national concern, involving the relevant government and community actors. To maximize impact, donors should support increased use of mobile radio activities and use of local languages.

General:

- Analysis of incidents shows that perpetrators and victims of election violence were disproportionately identified as male. To better understand the gender dynamics of violence and its impact, both women and men should be engaged actively to promote non-violence. Improved understanding of gender roles can result in better targeted conflict mitigation and violence prevention strategies that are led by various actors, leading to more effective outcomes.
- Organizations and state bodies providing civic education should continue activities into the post-election period to provide updated information to communities during the counting and government transition periods. This can provide a venue for community members to express concerns over the meaning of election results in a constructive manner and may prevent sudden escalation of tensions into violence as seen in Viqueque and Baucau in early August.
- Party leaders, community leaders, and CSOs, especially those involved in civic education and advocacy, should develop sub-district or suco-level forums to facilitate ongoing communication between citizens and relevant government actors to share information on government decisions and programs. Activities should engage state actors, political parties, and other civil society bodies to help clarify any issues that might be raised. Forums could be organized around specific government processes such as release of the annual work plan and budget, and passing of major legislation or policies.
- Conflict-related activities organized by state and non-state actors should support and complement existing conflict resolution mechanisms and bodies such as the suco councils. BELUN encourages further development of the suco councils and other female and male community leaders as local conflict management resources through training and other skills development opportunities. Strengthened capacity to prevent and mitigate conflict in communities is critical for the long-term reduction of violence.

Next steps

In the post-election period, it is important to develop mechanisms for observations and recommendations from the various monitoring bodies to inform the planning of future elections. Although national elections will not take place for another five years, the suco council elections planned for the end of 2008 and potential municipal assembly elections are opportunities for these lessons to be applied. With a network of over 100 civil society partners across the thirteen districts, BELUN will seek to monitor and report on violence during these elections. Monitoring activities will be improved based on lessons learned and may potentially involve expanding the network of EVER monitors. Increased collaboration among civil society organizations to monitor election violence will reinforce civic participation and strengthen community responses to escalating tensions before

they turn violent. BELUN encourages and welcomes any feedback and suggestions from relevant stakeholders on how EVER monitoring and reporting can be improved in the future.

Alongside continued implementation of EVER activities during election periods, BELUN will develop a national Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) system based on its experience with the EVER initiative and ongoing partnerships with civil society organizations. The EWER system will seek to strengthen local capacities to address and minimize the impact of violence and improve conflict-sensitive development practices. Specifically, EWER can 1) strengthen community-based responses to violence engaging both state and civil society actors, 2) establish a sustainable mechanism to monitor tensions and potential for violence and communicate alerts with relevant actors at national and local levels, 3) increase awareness of the impact of development on conflict, and 4) support government and donors to develop policies and programming that address the conflict factors exacerbating tensions in communities.

The proposed EWER mechanism will include four key components:

- *Conflict assessment framework* for gathering baseline and periodic data on all locales included in the system,
- *Conflict knowledge-base* to facilitate analysis of the link between development and conflict and promote more conflict-sensitive development practices,
- *Periodic reports and recommendations* to facilitate critical information exchange between communities, government and development actors at local, national, and international levels, and
- *Community conflict prevention and response networks* to support local organizations and representatives to monitor tension levels and violence and provide conflict management services in their communities.

BELUN will seek to establish its EWER system through a staged process involving pilot activities and close collaboration with community, government and development actors over a two-year period. Commitment from these actors is critical for the EWER mechanism to become a sustainable national resource. Through its existing network of partnerships, BELUN will facilitate cooperation among the various stakeholders to support EWER successfully prevent and mitigate conflict across Timor-Leste.

Conclusion

The EVER initiative in Timor-Leste highlights the potential of civil society in contributing to peaceful election processes and the need for immediate and sustained management of conflicts. The 162 incidents reported between 28 May and 31 August 2007 demonstrate the ongoing instability and conflict within communities. Through its monitoring and reporting activities, EVER seeks to encourage constructive responses to conflicts and provide concrete recommendations for state and civil society actors to consider.

While implemented by BELUN in collaboration with IFES, active participation from all stakeholders is critical for EVER to be successful in preventing and reducing the impact of election violence. Future development of EVER activities into an Early Warning and Early Response system will improve community capacity to address tensions before they escalate into violence and minimize the impact of violence. Increased partnership between state and civil society actors will enable these efforts to realize the broader goal of supporting stability and human security across Timor-Leste.

ANNEX A: BELUN Overview

BELUN was established in 2004 to bolster civil society in Timor-Leste and reduce underlying tensions that may lead to violent conflict. BELUN's mandate is to serve communities within Timor-Leste, develop the organizational capacity of the partners, reduce tensions and prevent conflict in Timor-Leste. BELUN means "friend" or "partner" in the national language, Tetum.

The members of the BELUN team have been working for over five years to strengthen civil society organizations and provide needed services to communities in all 13 districts of Timor-Leste. While the majority of the BELUN team comes from a long history of working together with Care International in Timor-Leste and Columbia University's Center for International Conflict Resolution (CICR), members also have extensive experience working with the government and other non-governmental organizations, bringing added insights and capacities to the organization.

BELUN works with more than 120 CBO/NGO partners across all districts. Partnerships with civil society organizations seek to reinforce and consolidate areas of strength and competence while addressing challenges faced both by the organizations themselves and by the communities in which they work. To do this, BELUN has five teams strategically sited throughout the country – in Ainaro, Baucau, Dili, Maliana, and Oecussi. BELUN works primarily in the national language, Tetum, the country's two working languages, English and Indonesian, as well as more than 7 regional/local dialects. This facilitates communication and interaction with BELUN's remote and isolated partner base, and improves monitoring and evaluation of partner activities. Ultimately, BELUN hopes increased civil society organizational capacity translates into improved service delivery across sectors, increased economic independence, and reduction of tensions throughout Timor-Leste. As such, BELUN administers a small grants program to provide resources for particularly innovative and promising initiatives that are sustainable and seek to contribute positively to vibrant communities. BELUN assists partners in implementing projects across a multiplicity of development sectors, including agriculture, education, environment, health, infrastructure, media, sports and recreation, as well as water and sanitation.

BELUN offers development stakeholders a unique service within the Timor-Leste context. As an Intermediate Service Organization (ISO), BELUN builds bridges between communities, donors, government, NGO/INGOs, the UN, and others. BELUN assists partners in implementing critical social and economic development projects, while also conducting organizational capacity building efforts. Since 2004, BELUN has received assistance from myriad donors, including AusAID, the British Embassy, Care Australia, CIDA Canada Fund, the Embassy of Japan, IOM, UNDP, the World Bank, and others. BELUN provides help to communities, donors, and others in many forms:

- Preliminary and periodic conflict assessments;
- Extensive facilitation, planning, and coordination at the outset of any CBO/NGO initiative;
- Project design, monitoring and evaluation (DME);
- Accompaniment and rigorous oversight of project implementation;
- Conflict management, mitigation, and prevention services;
- Cross-sectoral and intra-sectoral experience and networking opportunities, expanded linkages between and among civil society organizations (CSOs), government, the UN, the private sector, etc.; and
- Impact assessment and ongoing follow-up to ensure sustainability and viability of development initiatives

Technical support, capacity building and training services recognize that development should be long-term and holistic, with true community participation. BELUN's program is posited on relationship building that enhances mutual trust, and leads to better understanding and outcomes for development programs. In addition, BELUN seeks to establish collaborative relationships with academic institutions in Dili and abroad to facilitate institutional learning and information sharing. It is hoped that these and other contributions to civil society and the donor community will serve to ensure BELUN's sustainability as a national organization over the long-term. At present, BELUN is implementing two core programs, namely a *NGO Sector Strengthening Program* and a *Peace Strengthening* program.

NGO Sector Strengthening Program

BELUN, in partnership with ACDI/VOCA, CARE, and CICR implements a program to strengthen the NGO sector in Timor-Leste. Funding is provided by USAID/Washington, with supervision from the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation in the Bureau of Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA).

The 5-year NGO Sector Strengthening Program (NGOSSP; 2003-2008) builds upon, enhances and expands the highly successful civil society strengthening and conflict prevention activities of both CARE and CICR in Timor-Leste, while also incorporating ACDI/VOCA's wealth of knowledge in organizational and economic development. The NGOSSP includes a focused program of highly participatory needs assessments to identify community priorities as these may inform possibilities for reducing tensions and preventing violent responses to community challenges. Emphasis is placed on building sound relationships with CBOs and NGOs based on open and transparent communication. Specialized technical assistance to improve upon the capabilities of CBO and NGO partners is provided as necessary in order to support the realization of successful initiatives. A strategy to foster the development of networks further supports the NGO sector, using technology and other resources, by enhancing cooperation, facilitating linkages nationally and strengthening relationships among international and Timorese communities. Vehicles for institutional learning, collaboration and coordination include the National Database of Community Development Projects and the Small Grant Donors' Network, both managed by BELUN. These tools for community-donor coordination enhance awareness and synergistic cooperation throughout the country.

Peace Strengthening

In response to the ongoing crisis in Timor-Leste, BELUN has increasingly engaged in humanitarian assistance and return and reintegration efforts, as the number of internally-displaced persons (IDPs) has swelled across Dili and the districts. The peace strengthening program seeks to promote sustainable community stabilization, addressing both long and short-term needs in communities as a result of the national crisis. For example, in June and July 2006, BELUN facilitated the two largest food distributions undertaken since the Timorese humanitarian crisis began. With support from the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Assistance Group, the privately owned Atauro Express, and government-subsidized Dinkus Ferry, BELUN transported more than 100 metric tons of food and other commodities to Atauro Island, feeding more than 9,000 residents and 1,500 IDPs. Since the crisis began, BELUN has also managed a substantial IDP center located on and around its office in Dili.

Working in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), CICR and PRADET, BELUN has undertaken a phased process of conflict assessment, policy development and in-field support to conflict mitigation activities in targeted communities across Dili and the districts. Recognizing that a single reintegration model for all areas misses the nuances present within different communities, BELUN conducted thorough conflict assessments across Dili to identify underlying motivations for violence and community concerns for return and reintegration. The assessments also highlighted the various factors enabling certain neighborhoods to remain unscathed by violence, looting and burning. This positive deviance information helped to inform strategies for repairing trust and community mechanisms necessary to prevent future outbreaks of violence. This has led to BELUN's technical assistance support to *Suco* Councils and broader engagement on policy development.

The Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL), through the Ministry for Labor and Community Reinsertion has incorporated BELUN and IOM policy recommendations into an overarching return and reintegration strategy, called *Simu Malu*. Applying the insights of the assessments BELUN provides support to *Suco* Councils in targeted areas, creating organizational development and information-sharing tools, and reinforcing coordination among those working with relation to *Simu Malu* and the President's Commission for Dialogue.

BELUN is now working to integrate its urban-focused return and reintegration work with its rural-based civil society and community development interventions, thereby enhancing human security, strengthening local institutions and increasing peace capacities in Timor-Leste.



Annex B: IFES Overview

IFES in Timor-Leste

On August 30, 1999, the people of Timor-Leste voted overwhelmingly in favor of independence from Indonesia (whose control of the region had begun shortly after the exit of colonial administrators in 1975). This historic vote was followed by violence and destruction committed by pro-integrationist Timorese militias with the support of factions within the Indonesian Army. Timor-Leste has now begun to rebuild its devastated public infrastructure and develop democratic political institutions.

Developing a National Electoral Framework

Timor Leste is in the process of establishing the legal framework that will govern national elections for the presidency and the legislature. While the constitution of Timor Leste provides broad guidelines on the electoral framework, the specific electoral process and system of representation in the legislature has yet to be established by law. In 2006 and 2007, the development of election law will lay the foundation for all national elections and have a profound influence on the make-up and structure of the legislature.

To help Timor Leste create an electoral system that strengthens the country's democratic culture and institutions, IFES is working with members of Timor Leste's government to (1) inform them of best practices used elsewhere in building electoral systems and structuring independent oversight; (2) provide technical assistance to drafters of the electoral framework; and (3) help develop implementing regulations under the electoral law. IFES is also working with members of political parties and civil society to encourage local consensus and input to the electoral legislation.

To provide the new electoral framework with independent oversight of the election process, IFES is providing technical assistance to the National Election Commission (CNE) and its newly appointed commissioners to help them prepare to carry out their oversight functions, which are vital to the integrity of the national elections.

The *suco* elections (or local elections), held in mid-2005, revealed a number of ways that the Technical Secretariat for Election Administration (STAE) could improve its administration of elections. IFES is working with the STAE to improve consistency in voter registration and election-day procedures and to develop more effective voter education.

Improving the Electoral Process

Preparing for the 2007 Elections: As Timor-Leste's independence is still young, the Timorese Technical Secretariat for Election Administration (STAE) has begun preparations for the first elections held in the country by an entirely national staff (scheduled for 2007).

IFES provided STAE with support related to communication and technology and helped it develop and manage a voter registration database. With USAID support, IFES trained local IT personnel to maintain and provide continuous updates to the database, and to the STAE Web site (www.stae.tl), which was launched in late 2004. Under IFES' guidance, the STAE's communication capabilities increased significantly, and it is better prepared as an institution to meet the challenge of elections.

Role of the CNE: IFES assisted the National Election Commission (CNE) in its constitutionally mandated oversight of the *Suco* (village-level) elections in 2004. In addition, IFES provided recommendations to assist future CNE members in their preparations for the anticipated 2007 national elections.

Voter Education: In March 2005, IFES helped launch a broad-based information campaign by offering recommendations, including the development of the Voter Communication and Education Office to serve as a link between the media and the electoral process; the production of voter education materials addressing the 2004 *Suco* elections; and the development of civic education campaigns in local newspapers, radio, and television stations.

Partnerships: IFES actively supported the development of partnerships between the electoral bodies and appropriate local institutions (both governmental and nongovernmental). For example, a new cooperative program between STAE and the University of Timor will result in the creation of an election administration curriculum to train new election officials.

About IFES

IFES is an international nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that supports the building of democratic societies. IFES is headquartered in Washington, DC, and currently has field offices in more than 20 countries. Since 1987, IFES has provided technical assistance to over 100 countries in transition in the areas of election administration, civil society building, human rights, rule of law and good governance.

Annex C: Monitor Weekly Reporting Form

EVER Monitors Weekly Summary Report

Monitor Name:

Week #:

Sub-District(s):

Dates Covered: _____ to _____

District:

I. Summary of major events and observations (what is the general mood of the community, your impression of the week – are you optimistic or concerned by what you have learned; what happened at campaign events, etc.):

II. How many verified incidents did you report this week? _____

A. How many incidents are not verified from this or past weeks (that is, you have less than 2 sources and are still following up)? _____

B. Are incidents related – are there any trends (that is, patterns)? Are specific communities, political parties or women being targeted? Are there other patterns?

III. Is the political situation in your areas:

Openly violent (violence occurred more than 3 days this week or more than once a day for two days)

Highly tense (violence occurred this week but not so frequently)

Somewhat tense (people on the street can be heard arguing, or party supporters are tearing down posters, or protest are occurring frequently, potential for violence is high, people have changed their routines due to security concerns)

Somewhat calm (people may be discussing politics or problems or concerns, but potential for violence seems low, people are going about their daily routines)

Very calm (there is little political argument, people are optimistic about the future, about security, routines are normal)

IV. Is this rating of the political situation:

Better than the previous week (that is, there is lower tension, less potential for violence)? Why do you think so? Please give examples of last week and this week to explain your viewpoint.

Worse than the previous week (that is, there is higher tension, more potential for violence)? Why do you think so? Please give examples of last week and this week to explain your viewpoint.

Same as the previous week Why do you think so? Please give examples of last week and this week to explain your viewpoint.

V. Interviews (write the number of each of the following you spoke with this week)

Local government officials

Local election officials and election workers

Political Party leaders

Media

Police Force

Army or other Military Forces

Civil Society Organisations

Religious leaders

Business leaders

Community leaders

Teachers/education leader

Other Election Observers

Citizens in your community

VI. Activities (write the number of events attended and which party organized it, or what other organizers were involved). Write notes fromf any speeches were inciting violence, or highly insulting to other parties / candidates.

Campaign Event / organizing political party _____

Campaign Event / organizing political party _____

Campaign Event / organizing political party _____

Campaign Event / organizing political party _____

Campaign Event / organizing political party _____

Other event / organizer _____ Objective: _____

Other event / organizer _____ Objective: _____

VII. Activities to promote peace or prevent violence or conflict (Such as dialogues between parties, meetings between community leaders and security, sports or music activities, etc.):

VIII. Focus (that is, plans) for the Next Week:

IX. Needed from BELUN Regional Coordinator:

Annex D: Incident Reporting Form



BELUN / IFES



(Check all that apply unless otherwise noted)

Monitor: _____ Report Date: _____

1. Date of Incident: _____

2. Time of Incident: (check one) 6am-8am 8am-10am 10am - 12pm 12pm - 2pm 2pm - 4pm
 4pm - 6pm 6pm - 8pm 8pm-10pm 10pm - 12am 12am - 6am Unable to Determine

3. District: _____ 3a. Sub-District: _____

3b. Suco: _____ 4. Aldeia: _____

6.a. Incident Title: _____

b. Incident Description: _____

7. Sources of Information: (Check at least TWO to publish, you may send with ONE for HQ feedback)

- Eyewitness(es) (see 7a. below) 1 2 3
- Monitor was eyewitness (the Monitor who is filling the Form)
- Media (see 7b. below)
- State agent/actor statement (specify actor/agency) _____
- Police report/personnel
- Other (Specify) _____
- Hospital report/personnel

7a. Eyewitnesses:

Eyewitness Title/Position	Eyewitness Organization/Affiliation
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____

7b. Media:

- Newspaper1 (specify name) _____ (specify date) _____
- Newspaper2 (specify name) _____ (specify date) _____
- TV TL (specify program) _____ (specify date) _____
- Radio (specify station) _____ (specify program) _____ (specify date) _____
- Other (specify) _____

8. Place of Incident: (Check only one)

- In/near polling station (specify name or number) _____
- In/near registration office (specify name or number) _____
- CNE Office (specify name/District) _____
- STAE Office/ facility (specify name/District) _____
- Other election office/facility (specify) _____
- Political party office/facility (what party?) _____
- Government office/property (specify)
- Street / public area
- Private home (Whose home? What party or affiliation?) _____
- Other (specify) _____

9. Perpetrator of Violence (check ONLY one in a) and b)

a) Individual 2-5 5-15 over 15 Group, inexact count Unable to Determine

b) Gender M F Both present Unable to Determine

c) Political party leader / candidate (what party?) Mob/ Civil Unrest

Political party/ candidate supporter (what party?) Other (specify)

Person paid by political party / candidate (what party?) Unable to Determine

CNE staff STAE staff Other election worker (Working for who?)

Government official(which official?)

PNTL F-FDTL ISF UNPol Private security actor (specify firm)

Fiscais (Which party?) Election observer / Monitor (what group?)

10. Victim of Violence: (Include damage to property)

a) Individual Group Property Unable to Determine b) Gender M F Both present Unable to Determine

c) Political party leader / candidate (what party?) Voter(s)

Political party/ candidate supporter (what party?) Journalist / Media

Person paid by political party / candidate (what party?) Election office/facility

Fiscais (Which party?) Election ballot, material or process

Election observer / Monitor (what group?) Government office/property

CNE staff STAE staff Private property or building

Other election worker (Working for who?)

Government official(which official?) Other (specify)

PNTL F-FDTL ISF UNPol Unable to Determine

Private security actor (specify firm)

11. Type of Violence:

- Murder Attempted murder Kidnapping / attempted kidnapping Jail / arbitrary detention Intimidation / psychological abuse Verbal harassment Unable to Determine Physical harm / torture Sexual assault Threat of physical harm Clashes Theft Destruction of property

12. Method of Violence/Weapon:

- Bomb/explosives Mortar/Other Artillery Gun/firearm Knives/stabbing Other (specify) Unable to determine Arson Stones/throwing objects Fists/physical means No weapon Other (specify)

13. Impact of Violence:

- Person(s) killed (specify number) Person(s) wounded (specify number) Disrupted vote count Person(s) kidnapped (specify number) Other (specify) Complaint filed with CNE Theft Interference with voting /voters dispersed or left area Cancelled election Postponed Election Re-run election Unable to determine Other (specify)

14. Confidence in information: 1 = MOST confident <-----> 5 = LEAST confident

a) In the identification of perpetrator? b) That the motive was election-related?

15. NOTES. (you could mention how security, government, parties, responded. Or report what you would recommend needs to happen next. Or, note any IMPACT of the violence that is not included in #13 (that is, are people now afraid, did a candidate withdraw from the list?)

Horizontal lines for notes

Annex F: Peace Activities Table

No.	Types of Activities Promoting Peace	Implementor	Total Activities	District
1	Sports activity between two clubs aimed at creating unity and peace in the community (July 8)	Kaheluli and Slar Clubs, Selo Kraik	3	Aileu
2	Soccer games to encourage friendships across two clubs (July 16)	Nazaret and Sarlala Clubs, Selo		
3	Community Dialogue in Laulara* (September 20-21)	Organizing Commission Hametin Unidade Laulara		
4	Dialogue led by Minister Antoninho Bianco (Council of Ministers) and Fransisco De Sa Benevides (Minister of Agriculture) on the election process. Other political parties also participated in this dialogue (July 1-7)	Council of Ministers and Ministry of Agriculture	8	Ainaro
5	12 aldeias hold meetings with Council of Elders as an action to promote peace in the community (July 9)	--		
6	Village chief, aldeia and youth expressing peace messages through sport activities (July 23-28)	Local Authorities		
7	Church-organized soccer competition between 9 <i>sucos</i> in Maubisse to strengthen unity between <i>sucos</i> and reduce conflict and violence (August 4-13)	Parochia Coracao Imaculada de Maria Maubisse		
8	Dialogue to promote peace (August 14)	District Administration, Village Chiefs, Youth, and PNTL		
9	Dialogo ba promove dame entre juventude arte marciais ho comunidade laran (Cassa)* (September 18-20)	Grupo Juventude Calma-Cassa		
10	Parochial Church in Maubisse organized the Youth Cross in Aitutu to discourage people from participating in violence (all August)	Parochial Church in Maubisse		
11	Parochial Church in Maubisse preparing for the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of Nain Feto on Oct 7 (Hatubulico and Maubisse) (August)	Parochial Church in Maubisse		
12	Meeting between political parties CNRT, PSD/ASDT and PD (July 9-13)	--	3	Bobonaro
13	Soccer competition between secondary schools to commemorate the Popular Consultation Day (August 30)	Maliana Youth Information Center		
14	Workshop "Hari'i Dame iha Ita Le'et" (Lolotoe)* (18 September)	Comunidade Hare Futuru-Cordis Marie Filiie (CHF-CMF)		
15	Public meeting on security sector and government reform (August 21)	UNMIT and Human Rights Unit	1	Cova Lima

No.	Types of Activities Promoting Peace	Implementor	Total Activities	District
16	Open Dialogue between all political parties to discuss women's issues, challenges, expectations and solutions (June 22)	UNTL, Cabinet of the PM, Rede Feto and UNIFEM	13	Dili
17	Fretilin festival to call for peace in Atauro community. Other political leaders participated (July 7)	Fretilin		
18	Meeting between Suco Chief in Becora and youth on Simu Malu with IDPs from Hospital Guido Valadares and Cannosian Sisters to UNITAL house (July 3-13)	Community leaders of Becora and Youth		
19	Soccer game at an indoor soccer field to promote peace. (July 13-26)	BURADU – Perumnas, Bairro Pite		
20	Basketball competition between Primary Schools across Dili (July 13-20)	----		
21	Peace Building Network meeting to develop coordination and communication around activities that promote peace (July 13-26)	OXFAM		
22	Music for Peace Concert (July 26)	5 de Oriente and Vialma X bands, Australian Forces		
23	Church-organized volleyball and soccer competition (August 6)	Protestant Church in Biqueli, Atauro		
24	National Youth Congress (August 16-18)	National East Timorese Youth Congress		
25	Padre Domingos Maubere went from Dili to Fatubessi to pray and ask for peace within the government to contribute to reduction of violence (August 20-22)	Cathedral Church, Vila Verde		
26	Peace Meeting between party leaders, youth, and community members* (August 25)	Organizing Commission Hametin Unidade Balibar		
27	Workshop "Youth Path to Peace"* (August 25-26)	Feto Hadomi Familia Becora		
28	Workshop "Promove Dame entre Juventude" (Atauro)* (September 12)	Youth Organizing Commission-Evangelical Assembly of God		
29	Sport activity and youth exposition (July 2-12)	Church	5	Ermera
30	Dialogue between leaders of political party and community leaders to reduce local violence (July 18-27)	UNMIT and MTRC		
31	Church-organized sporting competition, and youth group dialogues with community in Estado Poetete, Gleno, and Ponilala sucos (August 1-14)	Catholic Church in Gleno/ Youth Group CJPEDE		
32	Basketball and volleyball competition for community in Gleno (August 17- September 27)	Ministry of Health		
33	Dialogue "Hari'i Dame husi Ita An Rasik"* (September 15-16)	Grupo Feto Anti Violensia (GFAV)		

No.	Types of Activities Promoting Peace	Implementor	Total Activities	District
34	Community oath for peace to prevent violence in Lore village (June 15)	Community	5	Lautem
35	Volleyball competition between four groups (June 25)	Sub-Commission Justice and Peace		
36	All political party appeal to supporters to create peace, not to provoke each other, and to avoid violence (July 2)	All political parties		
37	Meeting between political party coordinators and government in the District Administration office to prevent parties from participating in violence and provoking each other and encourage parties to listen to each other (August 16)	St Paulo Church in Los Palos		
38	Meeting between all parties and Church in Los Palos discussing how parties should monitor the situation to prevent future violence (August 19)	St Paulo Church in Los Palos		
39	Music Concert to promote peace and development (July 7- 13)	National NGO CCF	2	Liquica
40	Music concert to promote peace and development (July 28-August 3)	Australian Forces		
41	Youth-organized music concert (July 27-29)	Youth in Manatuto	1	Manatuto
42	Pastoral visit by Bishop Dom Alberto Ricardo to calm the situation in Same (August 14-16)	Bishop Dom Alberto Ricardo	1	Manufahi
43	Cultural activity to build peace (traditional singing, dancing, drumming, and cooking competition) (July 10-17)	Forum Pemuda Wanita Oecussi (FPWO)	6	Oecussi
44	Discussion on conflict prevention with political parties- -Fretilin, ASDT/PSD, PNT and CNRT (July 21-26)	BIFANO		
45	Socializing Civic Education through Music* (August 21)	Enclave Group (Pante Makasar)		
46	Workshop "Capacity-Building Leadership in the Suco Council to Resolve Conflicts"* (August 24)	OMT Tua-Mepat Group		
47	Workshop for Peace "Sosializasaun Prosesu Eleisaun no Resultadu Eleisaun" (Information on Election Process and Election Results) (Oesilo)* (September 3-7)	Grupo Tasoem Eno Lifau		
48	Workshop "Haforsa Dame liu husi Cultura" (Passabe)* (September 14-15)	Grupo Juverntude BINIPU		
49	Local authorities and security actors hold mediation in Babulu to create a more peaceful situation August 8-14)	Local authorities and security officials	2	Viqueque
50	Public meeting with political parties (September 5)	District Administration		

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