“Is this a strong Timor-Leste or is this a weak Timor-Leste?”

Produced by Fragility Assessment Taskforce Team with contributing partner CEPAD

Dili, September 2015
# Table of Contents

**Acknowledgments** ........................................................................................................ 2  
**Executive Summary** ...................................................................................................... 4  
**Part I: Introduction** ........................................................................................................ 6  
  1.1 Background and purpose ......................................................................................... 6  
  1.2 Conducting the 2nd Fragility Assessment in Timor-Leste ....................................... 7  
  1.3 Summary of results ................................................................................................. 7  
**Part II: Methodology** .................................................................................................... 16  
  2.1 Research process .................................................................................................... 16  
  2.2 Data collection methods ....................................................................................... 19  
**Part III: Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals** .......................................................... 25  
  PSG 1 Inclusive Politics .................................................................................................. 25  
    1.1 Key findings ........................................................................................................ 25  
    1.2 Selected indicators: progress, challenges & recommendations .............................. 26  
    1.3 Community and Stakeholder Consultations ....................................................... 27  
  PSG 2 Security ............................................................................................................. 28  
    2.1 Key findings ........................................................................................................ 28  
    2.2 Selected indicators: progress, challenges & recommendations .............................. 30  
    2.3 Community and Stakeholder Consultations ....................................................... 32  
  PSG 3 Justice ............................................................................................................... 33  
    3.1 Key findings ........................................................................................................ 33  
    3.2 Selected indicators: progress, challenges & recommendations .............................. 33  
    3.3 Community and Stakeholder Consultations ....................................................... 36  
  PSG 4 Economic Foundations ......................................................................................... 37  
    4.1 Key findings ........................................................................................................ 37  
    4.2 Selected indicators: progress, challenges & recommendations .............................. 38  
    4.3 Community and Stakeholder Consultations ....................................................... 41  
  PSG 5 Revenues and Services ......................................................................................... 42  
    5.1 Key findings ........................................................................................................ 42  
    5.2 Selected indicators: progress, challenges & recommendations .............................. 43  
    5.3 Community and Stakeholder Consultations ....................................................... 49  
**Taking Stock & Looking Forward** .................................................................................. 50  
**Annexes** ....................................................................................................................... 51  
  1 References ................................................................................................................. 51  
  2 Fragility spectrum ...................................................................................................... 52  
  3 Timor-Leste 3rd Fragility Assessment indicators ......................................................... 59  
  4 Data collection (tables for PSG 1-3, 5) ........................................................................ 61  
  5 List of Stakeholders involved in 2nd Fragility Assessment ........................................... 76
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A team was established in Timor-Leste to conduct the Fragility Assessment, assess the country situation and challenges and provide recommendations for improvement. The aim of the assessment was to determine the country’s progress on the 5 (five) Peace-Building and State-Building Goals (PSGs): Inclusive Politics, Security, Justice, Economic Foundations and Revenues and Services since 2012.

The following team undertook the assessment and contributed to the completion of this report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>POSITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ms. Felicia Carvalho (g7+ Secretariat)</td>
<td>Team Leader of Fragility Assessment Taskforce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ms. Santina Soares (Ministry of Finance)</td>
<td>Coordinator of PSG 1: Inclusive Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mr. Joao Lima (Ministry of Finance)</td>
<td>Coordinator of PSG 1: Inclusive Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mr. Alex Tilman (Office of Prime Minister)</td>
<td>Coordinator of PSG 1: Inclusive Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ms. Carmeniza dos Santos Monteiro (Office of Prime Minister)</td>
<td>Coordinator of PSG 1: Inclusive Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ms. Miranda de Santos (Ministry of Finance)</td>
<td>Coordinator of PSG 2: Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mr. Martinho Carvalho (Ministry of Interior)</td>
<td>Coordinator of PSG 2: Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mr. Nuno Santos (Ministry of Defence)</td>
<td>Coordinator of PSG 2: Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mr. James Horreira (Ministry of Finance)</td>
<td>Coordinator of PSG 2: Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mr. Gaudencio Soares (Ministry of Finance)</td>
<td>Coordinator of PSG 3: Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mr. Ricardo Soares (Ministry of Justice)</td>
<td>Coordinator of PSG 3: Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mr. Gil Boavida (Ministry of Finance)</td>
<td>Coordinator of PSG 4: Economic Foundations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ms. Ludu Pereira (Office of Coordination Minister for Economic Strategic Sector)</td>
<td>Coordinator of PSG 4: Economic Foundations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Mr. Frederico Ximenes (SEFOPE)</td>
<td>Coordinator of PSG 4: Economic Foundations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Mr. Elson da Costa (Ministry of Finance)</td>
<td>Coordinator of PSG 5: Revenues and Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mr. Ulderico Rodrigues (National Tax Directorate –Ministry of Finance)</td>
<td>Coordinator of PSG 5: Revenues and Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ms. Lenny Caldas (Ministry of Finance)</td>
<td>Coordinator of PSG 5: Revenues and Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ms. Maria da Costa Oliveira (Public Civil Servant Commission)</td>
<td>Coordinator of PSG 5: Revenues and Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mr. Samuel da Costa Aves (Ministry of Education)</td>
<td>Coordinator of PSG 5: Revenues and Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Mr. Belarmino da Silva Pereira (Ministry of Health)</td>
<td>Coordinator of PSG 5: Revenues and Services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. All the team members were Timorese nationals except for (#9) Mr. James Horreira.

---

1 The country has voluntarily undertaken the Fragility Assessment as part of an on-going process to assess whether or not indicators have shown progress through the different stages of fragility.
We would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the Center of Studies for Peace and Development (CEPAD) as a contributing partner, Mr. Joao Boavida, Ms. Pal Yusuf and the team who facilitated the community consultations in 13 municipalities and supported the Fragility Assessment Taskforce. This includes our appreciation to Specialy Enovy g7+ Emilia Pires, Mrs. Catherine Brewster, Mr. Nik Sonij, Ms. Eliza Keller and Ms. Erica Frances Jordan for technical support to the Team Leader of the Fragility Assessment Taskforce team.

This report could not have been finalized without the contribution from all stakeholders including from state institutions, communities, civil society organizations, international partners and members of academic institutions in Timor-Leste.

Finally, we would also like to acknowledge the financial support from the Government and the g7+ Secretariat.
The Fragility Assessment was a country-led and country-owned process, by Timorese for Timorese, to find out if we have ‘a strong Timor-Leste or a weak Timor-Leste’ and whether or not all have access to Peacebuilding and Statebuilding initiatives. One of the results from the 1st Fragility Assessment in 2012 was the fragility spectrum, a tool to assess Timor-Leste’s progress against the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs). This same tool was used in the most recent Fragility Assessment, however data collection instruments were updated and current results and therefore are not and comparable to 2012 results. This 2nd fragility assessment also benefited from an improved methodology and better consultation with relevant representation from all stakeholders at the grassroots level in the 13 municipalities. The assessment was led and fully led funded by the Government of Timor-Leste through the Ministry of Finance, and included technical support from key relevant Ministries, and both expertise and financial support from the g7+ Secretariat to facilitate the qualitative and quantitative data collection and consultations. This innovative approach was facilitated with support from the Center of Studies for Peace and Development (CEPAD), a Timorese civil society organization that acted as a contributing partner to conduct the community consultations with guidance from the Fragility Assessment Taskforce team. The stakeholders’ round-table discussion on each Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals lasted five days and preliminary findings from both quantitative and qualitative data collection were presented and facilitated by the Fragility Assessment Taskforce. It was followed by a one day National Validation Workshop to review the findings on each PSG with successful participation of all. The whole process took 6 months to complete.

In the main findings from the 2nd Fragility Assessment for the five Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals particular emphasis was placed on the need for continued gender inclusion, financial transparency of institutions and political parties, better quality of service delivery, improved Tetum representation in the justice and education systems, infrastructure development, and improved employment opportunities in all industries.

**PSG 1 Inclusive Politics** is placed in Phase 3: Transition. A change of leadership was recently achieved peacefully, indicating a fair and functioning democratic system. However, there is a need for improved political literacy at all levels.

**PSG 2 Security** is placed in Phase 3 Transition. With Security, there is a general community sense of safety and a decrease in the number of crimes. Refugee challenges from conflict (including Internally Displaced Persons-IDPs) are no longer applicable in Timor-Leste. However, unequal distribution of police and there are still room for improvement of the quality of police force. The police force recognized the need for improved quality and is making necessary adjustments.

**PSG 3 Justice** is placed in Phase 2: Rebuild and Reform. Timor-Leste is committed to ensuring access to justice for all. However, experience has proven that language and basic understanding of the judicial process can sometimes pose a significant barrier to many people. Additionally, there were issues regarding political influence over the process of the justice system and lack of public confidence in the judicial sector.

**PSG 4 Economic Foundations** is placed in Phase 3: Transition. With Economic Foundations, there is steady development of business opportunities and physical infrastructure. There is rapid improvement on employment in terms of working ages. However, there is a need for improvement unemployment rate among young population and a low number of local skilled laborers remains a challenge. Agriculture remains a major economic issue with low local food production and high dependency on food imports.

**PSG 5 Revenues and Services** is placed in Phase 3: Transition. Under Revenues and Services, Timor-Leste’s Petroleum Fund continues to be one of the best-managed sovereign wealth funds in the world. The results showed that the preliminary introduction of fiscal reforms and the gradual use of internal evaluation criteria such as Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are evidence of improvement. It was noted that there had been an increased number of health and education personnel. However, good human resources were deficient and the quality of service delivery was unsatisfactory.

---

2 Dr. Kaitala Marah, Chair of g7+ and Minister of Finance and Economic Development of Sierra-Leone
3 Political literacy is a set of abilities considered necessary for citizens to participate in a society’s government. It includes an understanding of how government works and of the important issues facing society, as well as the critical thinking skills to evaluate different points of view.
As part of its commitment to implement the New Deal, Timor-Leste has voluntarily undertaken the Fragility Assessment as part of an on-going process to assess whether or not indicators have shown progress through the different stages of fragility. The 2nd Fragility Assessment in 2015 aimed to identify any factors in potential derailment – to address, neutralize and act to ensure the country stays on course. A mixed methodology was used with quantitative and qualitative data collection based on inclusive participatory and consultative processes from the grassroots level throughout the country and stakeholder round-table discussions on each Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals.

1.1 BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States is the first aid architecture in history for conflict-affected states and includes Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals, 2 (two) sets of priorities (FOCUS and TRUST: defining a new way of engaging - country owned pathways to resilience) and a set of commitments by donors and recipient countries alike (effective development cooperation). The New Deal was agreed upon with the development partners and endorsed in Busan in 2011.

The 5 Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs) are:

1. Inclusive Politics
2. Security
3. Justice
4. Economic Foundations
5. Revenues and Services

FOCUS priorities include:

1. Fragility Assessment
2. One Vision, One Plan
3. Compact
4. Use of PSG to Monitor
5. Support Political Dialogue and Leadership

and TRUST priorities include:

1. Transparency of Aid
2. Risk Sharing
3. Use and Strengthen County Systems
4. Strengthen Capacities
5. Timely and Predictable Aid

The Fragility Assessment is a regular practice and is designed to inform and contribute to on-going development planning. The assessment is to evaluate the country’s position on the spectrum of fragility. The assessment asked the following questions:

1. Where are we now, compared to the past?
2. What are the challenges that require our attention?
3. What needs to be done to improve?
4. Where do we stand on the fragility spectrum, and how do we define our fragile state status?
5. In the future, how will we monitor (success/progress?, what are we monitoring)?

---

4 A Resilient state for the g7+ can be understood as being stronger in its institutional settings; the state is capable of delivering services to the people. The state and the people at all levels are interacting actively in decision making.
As part of its New Deal commitment, Timor-Leste’s 1st Fragility Assessment was completed in 2012 over a period of two months. The assessment asked the above questions and the assessment was conducted in consultation with 41 institutions including the State, Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations, Universities and local authorities from 2 municipalities.

The assessment used a number of indicators to measure how the establishment of state institutions and functions contributed to the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals. These were based on indicators and measurements derived from the g7+-s Fragility Spectrum tool, which was devised to give g7+ members the opportunity to assess themselves, and provide policy recommendations in order to define areas of support needed from development partners.

Based on the results of the 1st Fragility Assessment in 2012, key findings emerged in relation to the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals in Timor-Leste’s context:

- The complete handing over of territorial control to the national police force (PNTL) from UNPOL by early 2012;
- The holding of peaceful elections and a constitutional division of power among the state bodies;
- The establishment of a state Ombudsman’s office and the Anti-Corruption Commission (CAC);
- The establishment of four district courts and a functioning Supreme Court;
- An increased number of Timorese judicial officers and the establishment of a national Judicial Training Centre;
- Economic growth from 9.5% in 2010 to 12% in 2011;
- International praise for transparency in Timor-Leste’s Petroleum Fund;
- The establishment of a public procurement portal and budget transparency portal.

Many of these reforms provided a basis for moving towards greater stability and resilience in state institutions. However, there was still a need for ongoing monitoring of these reforms to ensure that the implementation of policy in these areas was effective and inclusive. Some problems identified in the first Assessment included the poor professionalism of the national police force, a need for improvement and support for judicial processes and increased inflation and uneven distribution of growth throughout the country.

1.2 CONDUCTING THE 2ND FRAGILITY ASSESSMENT IN TIMOR-LESTE

Timor-Leste conducted its 2nd Fragility Assessment in 2015. The assessment included a review of progress indicators set out in the New Deal, including lessons learned and recommendations for improvement. It was made even more inclusive and consultative than the first assessment. The 2nd Assessment seeks to strengthen the link between government and development partner policies, programs, planning and budgeting for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals implementation and the use of Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals to monitor and report on progress.

If we know where we were, where we are now and where we want to be, then we have the key to success.

The 2nd Fragility Assessment will identify whether the country is making progress, by measuring progress achieved since the 1st Assessment in 2012 and against the adopted PSG indicators (see table 2.1.2). The overall objective of the Fragility Assessment was to assess the progress made to-date in terms of achieving the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs).

1.3 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

This second assessment clearly shows which areas have made some progress and which need more attention and efforts for further future improvement. The following are the key results from the 2nd Fragility Assessment in Timor-Leste:
Table 1.3.1: 2015 2nd Fragility Assessment Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSG OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>FRAGILITY PHASES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 1:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 2:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reform &amp; Rebuild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 3:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 4:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 5:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resilience</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusive Politics</th>
<th>Green</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Foundations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenues &amp; Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note. Green means in progress*

Based on the results of the 2nd Fragility Assessment, key findings emerged in relation to the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals in Timor-Leste’s context:

a. Inclusive Politics

- In the 2012 elections, voter participation rate was low in all municipalities.
- The process of electoral registrations, which started in 2014, shows that in most districts women and men have equally registered to participate in Suco councils, presidential and parliament elections. However, political literacy\(^5\) is an area that requires strengthening at all levels.
- A peaceful transition of Government (from fifth to sixth) was seen as positive in 2015.
- Timor-Leste’s electoral bodies have managed the electoral processes independently and transparently. As part of g7+ Fragile to Fragile Cooperation, Timor-Leste’s electoral bodies provided technical assistance and financial support for elections in Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Central African Republic elections.

b. Security

- There is a general sense of community safety and a decrease in the number of reported crimes.
- Refugee issues (including Internally Displaced Persons) as a result of conflict are no longer applicable for Timor-Leste.
- There is a lack of professional training in the police force, as demonstrated by the low levels (only 10%) of officers with tertiary education.
- There is remaining gender inequality in all ranks of the police force.

c. Justice

- Justice institutions in some municipalities are beginning to function effectively and the establishment of mobile courts in some areas is increasing access. However, resolving language issues would make the Law more comprehensible and accountable to people at all levels. Overall, there is still a lack of public confidence and the justice system remains susceptible to political influence.
- There has been an annual increase of budget allocation in all justice sectors. However, budget allocations have been poorly executed.

d. Economic Foundations

- Progress has been made in quality and access to infrastructure (e.g. roads, electricity, and telecommunications).
- There is equal gender representation in workforce (50.8% male; 49.2% female), however employment opportunities are currently limited.

---

5 Political literacy is a set of abilities considered necessary for citizens to participate in a society’s government. It includes an understanding of how government works and of the important issues facing society, as well as the critical thinking skills to evaluate different points of view.
• The participation of working age groups 30-34 and 40-46 is higher than working groups aged 15-19 and 65+.
• Food production remains low and Timor-Leste is dependent on food imports.
• The introduction of Coordinating Ministers for each strategic sector (Economy, Infrastructure, Social, and Governance and Institution) has improved the coordination of line-ministries.
• The “One Stop Shop” policy was implemented to facilitate business start up in Timor-Leste. As a result, 13,000 new businesses were registered between 2013-2015.

f. Revenues and Services

Revenues:
• The petroleum fund has increased from $11 billion in 2012 to $17 billion in 2015.
• There has been a positive community response to tax contribution.
• Some contractor companies have begun paying taxes.
• A preliminary design of fiscal reforms has been developed.
• However, tax collection needs improvement.

Services:
• Education: The total number of teachers has increased, but the quality of education services is still low.
• Health: There is a satisfactory number of health personnel, however the quality throughout the country is deficient.
• There has been a gradual increase in the use of job descriptions and internal evaluations to track civil servant performance.

The table below represents a compilation of the narrative descriptions of the five stages of fragility given in the fragility assessments of the five pilot countries (Sierra Leone, DRC, South Sudan, Liberia, Timor-Leste). This compilation of descriptions aims to provide an overview of the key issues pinpointed by the contributors to the fragility assessments in their country, and as such paints an image of the range of issues considered important at each stage.

---

6 Source: SERVE_ Servicos de Registos e Verificačoao Empresarial (Service for Registration and Verification of Enterprises)
7 Note on the g7+ Fragility Spectrum launched in Kinshasa, DRC 2013
### Table 1.3.2: Fragility Spectrum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSG</th>
<th>Phase 1: Crisis</th>
<th>Phase 2: Rebuild &amp; Reform</th>
<th>Phase 3: Transition</th>
<th>Phase 4: Transformation</th>
<th>Phase 5: Resilience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inclusive Politics</strong></td>
<td>No political dialogue amongst factions. Marginalization; forced displacement of certain groups. Political and social and economic oppression. Elections are not held. Power is based on force. The state is not present throughout the country. Lack of inclusive or agreed political settlement.</td>
<td>Initiatives towards political dialogue to resolve political differences. Peacebuilding process initiated. Service delivery by the government begins to expand beyond the capital. Accountability mechanisms are still relatively weak. Improved international reputation and establishment of diplomatic representation.</td>
<td>Formal dialogue between political parties exists.</td>
<td>Instruments of government exist throughout the regions of the country. Government officials are elected through a credible, non-violent and democratic political process.</td>
<td>Strong degree of political freedom and tolerance. Culture of democracy and good governance. Existence of an institutionalized framework for peace building, political dialogue and power sharing. Agreed political settlement with traditional authorities effectively capacitated local government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSG</td>
<td>Phase 1: Crisis</td>
<td>Phase 2: Rebuild &amp; Reform</td>
<td>Phase 3: Transition</td>
<td>Phase 4: Transformation</td>
<td>Phase 5: Resilience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Large-scale and prevailing continuous conflict and non-governed spaces that the state cannot control.</td>
<td>The intensity of conflict and political violence is manageable, as compared to crisis stage.</td>
<td>State begins to control the security situation, Negotiation begins to resolve potential border disputes.</td>
<td>The security situation has remained peaceful and stable for around 5 years.</td>
<td>Peace and security prevail for a long time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gross and large-scale violations of human rights and atrocities committed against citizens.</td>
<td>Beginning to establish security institutions and recruitment of security personnel.</td>
<td>Security services have limited reach and depend on informal local security in rural areas.</td>
<td>Central government in control of national security.</td>
<td>Development of a framework for border regulation and fight against bribes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food insecurity and famine prevalence.</td>
<td>Limited interaction of security sector with the legislature, culture of autonomy persists.</td>
<td>The authority on security has been handed over to National police forces, although with limited resources.</td>
<td>Persistence or increase in armed robbery and rape, especially in urban areas.</td>
<td>Sufficient security personnel and their presence felt in the entire country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Porous borders and instability in the border region.</td>
<td>Role of international security forces is limited, mostly national provision of security.</td>
<td>Prisons still overcrowded, some women and juvenile detention facilities available.</td>
<td>Agreements being made on border cooperation.</td>
<td>Professionalism of security institutions and personnel implemented, including establishing criteria for promotion and recruitment based on merit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restricted freedom of movement.</td>
<td>Lack of clear distinct mandates between different security organizations.</td>
<td>The public begins to have confidence in the security institutions.</td>
<td>The presence of security personnel at all districts but still limited in number.</td>
<td>Communities have full confidence in the security institutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of public confidence in the security institutions.</td>
<td>Security organizations are not responsive.</td>
<td>Fears regarding politicization of the police and petty corruption and heavy handed responses continue.</td>
<td>Public confidence on the security institutions has increased.</td>
<td>Police training includes specialist training in human rights and peaceful crowd control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>International security forces in place.</td>
<td>Many citizens continue to rely upon chiefdom and informal police for resolving their matters.</td>
<td>Increased charges of police misconduct, resulting in demotion, dismissal, suspension and arrest.</td>
<td>Most of the security personnel that commit crime are sanctioned according to the existing criminal laws.</td>
<td>Recruitment is based on merit rather than tribal and political interests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Endemic corruption across the security sector.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All security personnel that commit crime are sanctioned according to the existing laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSG</td>
<td>FRAGILITY STAGES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td><strong>Phase 1: Crisis</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Inadequate resourcing, skills and systems, no record keeping.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Counties lack judges, making access to justice difficult.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Lack of infrastructure, particularly at the county level where there are not enough facilities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Law based on decree rather than due process.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Abuse of power by judges, lawyers and local court officials result in zero confidence in the system.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Frequent resorting to violence to settle scores and resolve disputes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Phase 2: Rebuild &amp; Reform</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Justice sector reform process is developing human and physical capacities, but there are still delays in justice due to lack of sufficient magistrate court sittings.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>More legal practitioners, but many local court staff are still lacking in capacity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Insufficient remuneration and facilitation for justice institutions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>High prison overcrowding and lack of reprimand homes for juveniles.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Law reform process established but slow progress.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Citizens and legal actors frequently unaware of updated laws.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Interference of the executive in the affairs of the justice system.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Phase 3: Transition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Local judicial actors are in the lead in justice institutions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>The state creates legal framework to support the role of the traditional justice in rural areas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Local Courts, chiefdom arbitrations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Phase 4: Transformation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Some human rights violation cases are resolved.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Numerous new/updated laws, international standards introduced and domesticated.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Phase 5: Resilience</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>The justice sector is all run by qualified nationals actors.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Well capacitated, and modern justice institutions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Reduced overcrowding in prisons.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Case backlogs are being cleared.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Independence and accountability of the Judiciary is established within the constitution.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Laws protecting vulnerable groups in place.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>The judicial institutions reach out to the public to educate them about the law.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Foundations</td>
<td>Phase 1: Crisis</td>
<td>Phase 2: Rebuild &amp; Reform</td>
<td>Phase 3: Transition</td>
<td>Phase 4: Transformation</td>
<td>Phase 5: Resilience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most formal employment opportunities provided through humanitarian NGOs.</td>
<td>High unemployment rate particularly amongst youth. Government and development actors as the largest employer, and there are some systems in place for public sector recruitment.</td>
<td>The creation of more private sector job opportunities, with government as continuing as the largest employers.</td>
<td>Increased job opportunities across the country, including at the regional level.</td>
<td>Private sector represents a large share of the labor market; Skills training and employment opportunities have increased, especially for youth. Growth in entrepreneurial activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High reliance on expatriate labor.</td>
<td>High dependence on foreign capital and foreign workers in the private sector. Domestic food production recommences, although dependency on food imports still high. Poor conditions for private sector development and limited access to finance. Lack of appropriate skills to meet the needs of the labor market; Rapid internal migration. Basic infrastructure is beginning to be put in place; There are some economic activities but still concentrated mainly in the cities.</td>
<td>Large informal and casual sector and poor employment conditions. Growing domestic food production; Improvement in the business environment and active efforts to attract FDI. Enabling environment for business begins to exist. Access to basic infrastructure (energy, roads, water) available, but mainly in urban areas. Increased economic activities in urban areas beyond the capital city. Increased small business are established in the districts and local economies are boosted. Enabling environment created for business development, including laws, regulations and macro-economic stability.</td>
<td>Steady increase in Foreign Direct Investment. Enabling business environment established.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High dependence on food imports.</td>
<td>Low agricultural productivity. Little investment due to insecurity. Roads and power supplies either do not exist or are severely damaged.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PART I**

**INTRODUCTION**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSG</th>
<th>Revenues and Services</th>
<th>Phase 1: Crisis</th>
<th>Phase 2: Rebuild &amp; Reform</th>
<th>Phase 3: Transition</th>
<th>Phase 4: Transformation</th>
<th>Phase 5: Resilience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absence of public institutions for collection of domestic revenues.</td>
<td>Dependent on natural resources and/or customs, although benefiting the elite.</td>
<td>Revenues from natural resources increasingly finance government programmes.</td>
<td>Tax collection and compliance increasing especially in urban areas, as a result of reforms in tax administration.</td>
<td>Public institutions and staff are capable of managing domestic revenues.</td>
<td>Government generates enough revenue to provide essential services to citizens.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of transparency and accountability.</td>
<td>Collection of revenue is improving and it is being documented, however with problems.</td>
<td>Tax evasion, particularly in cross-border trade.</td>
<td>High dependence on technical assistance for tax administration.</td>
<td>Tax and customs collection now well-structured and coordinated.</td>
<td>Sound institutional framework for managing and tracking natural resource revenues.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of decentralization of Public Finance Management functions.</td>
<td>Many people still lack access to basic services such as clean water, electricity, education and health care.</td>
<td>New sources of tax revenue introduced; Increased tax awareness and compliance.</td>
<td>Regulatory framework is greatly enhanced but limited efficiency; Development of policies on services aiming for equal distribution and access, with services provision expanding into districts.</td>
<td>Implementation of decentralization to increase access to basic services to the whole country.</td>
<td>Improved transparency and accountability for resource revenues.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Personalization’ of government and its services undermines the state’s ability to utilize resources and collect taxes.</td>
<td>Significant inequalities and regional imbalances in core service delivery.</td>
<td>Tax evasion is increased; compliance increased especially in urban areas.</td>
<td>Public expenditure shifting to focus more on social services, and less on infrastructure.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tax exemptions are rationalized according to actual benefits versus revenues forgone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources, skills and facilities required for effective service delivery were absent and very little worked.</td>
<td>Development plan in place, with relevant policies being developed.</td>
<td>High dependence on technical assistance for tax administration.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clear and efficient division of tax responsibilities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most basic services that exist are concentrated in the capital city.</td>
<td>Significant progress in the delivery of basic services although this is still largely donor funded. NGOs deliver some core services with government oversight.</td>
<td>New sources of tax revenue introduced; Increased tax awareness and compliance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services largely delivered through patronage networks.</td>
<td>An increase in the number of skilled personnel, but challenges remain as skill levels do not match needs.</td>
<td>Regulatory framework is greatly enhanced but limited efficiency; Development of policies on services aiming for equal distribution and access, with services provision expanding into districts.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited capacity and resources in local councils to deliver local services.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Public expenditure shifting to focus more on social services, and less on infrastructure.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“The Fragility Assessment is a tool that the g7+ are testing so we can review it and see if it adds value in getting our countries further towards resilience”.

This second assessment supports a more robust understanding of the impact of progress, and whether all have had access to peace and state building initiatives since 2012, with the involvement of key actors such as the PSG Coordinators for the five (5) PSGs supported by key line-ministries. For the first time, Civil Society was engaged in an innovative approach with the Government to lead the community consultations. There was inclusive participation through the use of community dialogue to bring in broader community perspectives from all 13 municipalities at the grassroots level.

2.1 RESEARCH PROCESS

The 2nd Fragility Assessment was led by the Department Partnership Management Unit (DPMU) under the Ministry of Finance (MoF) along with key line-ministries and the Fragility Assessment Taskforce team (PSG Coordinators) with technical support from the g7+ Secretariat (as capacity building of g7+ Secretariat to g7+ member countries). The Centre of Studies for Peace and Development (CEPAD) was the contributing agency representing the civil society.

Graph 2.1.1 Fragility Assessment Taskforce Team – PSG Coordinators

The CEPAD team comprised of 1 researcher, 1 international researcher, 1 research assistant and 1 audiovisual researcher.

Table 2.1.2: Indicators to Monitor

The short list of indicators validated by the Council of Ministers in January 2013 from the 2012 Fragility Assessment findings are highlighted below. These selected indicators provided a quantitative perspective on Timor-Leste’s progress. A qualitative process which involved consultations and focus group discussions in 13 municipalities including Dili, aimed to give a fuller understanding of the causes, features and drivers of fragility as well as the sources of resilience that exist in the country at the grassroots level.
### PSG 1: INCLUSIVE POLITICS

**Dimension 1: Electoral Politics**
1. Participation in the election (gender, municipal)
2. Number of people (gender, municipal age) who participated in civil education on political process

**Dimension 2: Political Party Relations**
1. Political dialogue among the State with the competent bodies

### PSG 2: SECURITY

**Dimension 1: Quality of Police force**
1. Ratio of police to total population by municipality
2. Number of police (by gender and municipality) with Tertiary Education as ratio of overall police
3. Number of police by Rank
4. On going learning courses offered and attended by year
5. Number of assessments by year

**Dimension 2: Number of cases**
1. Number of violence cases annually
2. Number of illegal entry cases.
3. Number of refugees (including IDPs) resulting from conflict

**Dimension 3: Territorial Integrity**
1. Number of land border disputes
2. Maritime disputes

### PSG 3: JUSTICE

**Dimension 1: Procedural Definition and Regularity**
1. Proportion of judicial actors (judges & prosecutors (public and private) and public defenders) by gender and municipalities
2. Percentage of budget allocation to justice sector as a total recurrent budget
3. Percentage of budget execution at justice sector as a total of budget allocation to justice sectors

### PSG 4: ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS

**Dimension 1: Resource Availability**
1. Accessible roads from national to rural areas by municipalities from 2013 to 2015.
2. Percentage of working ages people by gender and municipalities from 2013 to 2015.

**Dimension 2: Jobs, Livelihoods and Private Sector Development**
1. Local foods produced per hectare by municipalities from 2013-2015
2. Ratio of national and international staff by gender who have technical capacity in the industry of oil and gas from 2013 to 2015
3. Percentage of GDP contributed by private sectors by gender and municipalities from 2013 to 2015.

### PSG 5: REVENUES AND SERVICES

**Dimension 1: Quality of spending**
1. Revision of Tax Law to include other domestic activities that can contribute to the state revenue.
2. Number of government civil servants promoted based on performance evaluation
3. Ratio of Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health to 1000 population in municipality
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phase 1</td>
<td>Formation of 2nd Fragility Assessment Team</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>DPMU with g7+ Secretariat disseminates information on New Deal at municipal level.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Consultations inform formulations of clear definitions of each PSG, and why and how each goal contributes to peacebuilding and statebuilding in Timor-Leste.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>New Deal Coordinator conducts stakeholder mapping in preparation for convening Fragility Assessment Taskforce.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Implementing Partner is secured.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>DPMU with g7+ Secretariat briefs Line Ministries and Development Partners on New Deal implementation and planning for 2015 2nd Fragility Assessment.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>Strategy and Assessment Methodology Finalized</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>New Deal Coordinator develops Terms of Reference for 2nd assessment.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Formulation of 2nd Fragility Assessment team initiated.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Implementing Partner reviews 2012 Fragility Assessment and assesses relevant literature to identify lessons, issues and existing datasets that will support the 2nd assessment.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>DPMU and g7+ Secretariat presented plan for 2nd fragility assessment to Council of Ministers in preparation for Timor-Leste Development Partnership Meeting 2015.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Launch of New Deal Assessment at Timor-Leste Development Partnership Meeting 2015.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Background Research, Information Gathering and Preliminary Consultations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Implementing Partner conducts desk review of existing information on New Deal implementation and analysis of available data on PSGs to develop initial assessments of the overall progress of Timor-Leste toward the PSGs since 2012.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>New Deal Coordinator as team leader for the Fragility Assessment Taskforce convenes meetings to brief Taskforce on the assessment process and Taskforce member roles.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>New Deal Coordinator with Implementing Partner designs research methodologies for primary and secondary data collection.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Implementing Partner, with guidance from DPMU and New Deal Coordinator, conducts pre-consultations to test research methodology in Dili municipality.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>New Deal Coordinator approves final methodologies.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>Nationwide Multi-Stakeholder Consultations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Implementing Partner conducts nationwide small group consultations, with DPMU and New Deal Coordinator guidance and facilitation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Implementing Partner conducts interviews with national and local authorities, with assistance from DPMU and New Deal Taskforce.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Implementing Partner submits Progress Report including preliminary findings, and outline of 2nd summary report, to New Deal Coordinator.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Preliminary findings and outline of summary report are presented to Fragility Assessment Taskforce.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>Fragility Assessment Taskforce reviews preliminary findings and provides feedback.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>Findings and draft policy recommendations are presented to relevant PSG stakeholders for review and feedback.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 5</td>
<td>Data Analysis and Reporting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Implementing Partner prepares and submits draft Fragility Assessment report to New Deal Coordinator.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>DPMU and New Deal Coordinator review draft report and conduct initial round of edits.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 6</td>
<td>Distribution of Findings and Validation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Fragility Assessment Taskforce and DPMU conduct two-day national validation workshop with stakeholders to obtain feedback on key findings, indicators and recommendations to stakeholders, facilitated by Implementing Partner.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>DPMU and New Deal Coordinator prepare and finalize 2015 Fragility Assessment report and present to Ministry of Finance. Follow by presentation to Council of Ministers (CoM).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 7</td>
<td>Launch of 2nd Fragility Assessment Summary Report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>2015 2nd Fragility Assessment launched in Dili during Timor-Leste Partners Meeting 2016.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Present assessment report to Council of Ministers for validation of PSG indicators.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The 2nd Fragility Assessment used a mixed method approach for its data collection. For the quantitative data collection process, the Fragility Assessment Taskforce team completed interviews with key actors in line-ministries and directorates. Data collection included accessing statistics, policy documents and program reports to compile complete data on each indicator (see reporting and worksheet templates below). The appointment of a focal point in each Ministry assisted this process. This was then supported by interviews with key development partners and a desk review of up-to-date reports and policies relevant to the 5 PSGs.

The contributing agency team (CEPAD) conducted the qualitative component of the assessment. The qualitative data collection process involved community dialogue conducted in 13 municipalities with between 16-30 participants in each discussion. In total 320 participants gave their thoughts and perspectives through dialogue. These discussions included a wide range of participants from local leadership, religious leadership, urban and rural representatives from marginalized groups such as people with a disability, youth, artists and women’s group representatives and local organizations. Efforts were made to ensure a balance of perspectives via the inclusion of a broad range of community members from various groups.

To validate the findings, a ‘National Validation Workshop’ was held in the capital, Dili, in September 2015. Participants from the municipalities traveled to Dili to participate in this process.

The team leader of Fragility Assessment Taskforce integrated both the qualitative and quantitative data (including final consultation with PSG coordinators) into a final report (both in English and Tetum) to be distributed to the public July 2016.

2.2 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Timor-Leste recognizes that inclusiveness and participation of citizens is important as it moves towards its Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals. Therefore, the 2nd Fragility Assessment sought to build on lessons learned from the previous assessment and those of pilot countries. With the focus of the New Deal on developing contextual understandings of the involved countries, the role of dialogue was highlighted. Throughout this process, the Fragility Assessment Taskforce used the following systematic data collection tools that were particularly well received.

1. PSG coordinators working in collaboration with various ministries to access and collect data including official authorization from each sectors.

---

9 g7+ Secretariat was approached by the DPMU under the Ministry of Finance and requested for secondment of New Deal Coordinator of g7+ Secretariat to DPMU as the Team Leader of Fragility Assessment Taskforce Team to organize the whole process of conducting the assessment including publication of the report. Then, forming of Fragility Assessment Taskforce team in their capacity as the PSG Coordinators for five PSGs consists of DPMU staff and focal points appointed from key line-ministries. Followed by a series of briefing sessions facilitated by the Fragility Assessment Taskforce Team Leader. CEPAD was then approached, based on their research portfolio, by the Fragility Assessment Taskforce Team Leader with Ministry of Finance and briefed on the objective of the assessment and the purpose of joint collaboration. Kick-off meetings were organized and facilitated by the Team Leader of the Fragility Assessment Taskforce team to share the tools of quantitative and qualitative data collection with both the CEPAD team and PSG coordinators.
2. Systematic collection of interview findings (see below).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSG1 INCLUSIVE POLITICS</th>
<th>SUBQUESTION</th>
<th>What information will help me answer this question? E.g. monitoring report, census</th>
<th>Where can I find this information? E.g. MoF, MoE</th>
<th>Who do I need to speak to access this information?</th>
<th>When will I have this information by?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Participation in the election (gender, district) suco, president, parliament, candidate no voter</td>
<td>1) No. feto no mane partisipa vota iha suco, parlamentu nasional, president 2) feto no mane nebe registu sai hanesan kandidatura 3) no Feto no mane nebe sai kandidatu 4) feto no mane nebe eleitu</td>
<td>MoF (Statistic), CNE, STAE</td>
<td>Ministerio das Financas, DG Statistik, no Ministerio Estatal – STAE nomos CNE</td>
<td>Focal Point (PMO): Mr. Alex Tilman, MoF: Mr. Antonio Freitas, MAE: Mr. Edegar Martins, STAE: Ms., CNE: Dr. Jose Belo, Rede Feto: Ms. Dinora Granadeiro, Patria: Ms. Laura Pina</td>
<td>10-07-2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2. Number of people (gender, district, age) who participated in civic education on political processes | 1) number of civic education program for suco election from 2012 – now | MoF (Statistic), CNE, STAE | Ministerio das Financas, DG Statistik, no Ministerio Estatal – STAE nomos CNE | Focal Point (PMO): Mr. Alex Tilman, MoF: Mr. Antonio Freitas, MAE: Mr. Edegar Martins, STAE: Ms., CNE: Dr. Jose Belo, Rede Feto: Ms. Dinora Granadeiro, Patria: Ms. Laura Pina | 10-07-2015 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR: POLITICAL PARTY RELATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Political dialogue among the State with the competent bodies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAKEHOLDER GROUP REPRESENTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Each PSG coordinator completed the following reporting and worksheet templates during the survey (see below).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name(s) of Taskforce Member</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-category</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry office/ lead organization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary contact person – Name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary contact person - Title</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary contact person – Contact details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary contact person – Name (if applicable)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data is disaggregated by district?</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data is disaggregated by gender?</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data is collected in electronic copy?</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data is collected in hard copy?</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Methodology of data collection:** Does the point of contact know how this data was collected (household surveys, census, focus groups, etc.)? Over what period of time was the data collected? Does the point of contact know how it was validated?

**Challenges:** Does the point of contact see any errors or mis-judgments in the data or the methodology? Does the point of contact believe that the data accurately reflects the situation on the ground?

**Progress/recommendations:** What specific policies and programs are in place to improve this indicator? What specific policies and programs are planned for the future?

**EXISTING POLICIES AND PROGRAMS**

**PLANNED POLICIES AND PROGRAMS**

**Other notes:** Was it easy or difficult to collect this data from the contact person? Is there any other information that would be useful for people to know about this indicator and the policies that are designed to address it?
CEPAD submitted and presented preliminary findings from the 13 municipalities about the community’s feedback on the five PSGs to the Fragility Assessment Taskforce team. This was followed by a PSG stakeholder roundtable discussion over five days (21-25 August 2015) organized by the Fragility Assessment Taskforce team. In the round-table discussion, each PSG coordinator presented findings both from quantitative (on indicators) and qualitative perspectives. This included discussion and feedback from the floor to validate some of the data. See Annex 4.5 for a list of participants.

This was followed by a national validation workshop attended by all the participants both from communities and round-table discussion stakeholders, including the Chair of g7+, H.E. Kaifalah Marah, Minister of Finance and Economic Development of Sierra Leone who asked “Is this a strong Timor-Leste or is this a weak Timor-Leste?” This national validation was to review the qualitative and quantitative findings and feedback on the assessment. The PSG coordinators presented on the five PSGs and the team leader for Fragility Assessment Taskforce Team facilitated the discussion.

It was followed by the first CEPAD report based on qualitative findings from the community consultations to the Team Leader of the Fragility Assessment Taskforce team.

The CEPAD team developed a set of research questions that attempted to understand the impact of progress on each PSG in relation to per-defined indicators, in order to complement the quantitative data collected by the Fragility Assessment Taskforce team. These questions addressed issues of planning, consultation, implementation, and equal access to opportunities for all groups in communities, especially vulnerable groups. Based on these key research questions, the CEPAD team developed a number of opening questions. These were supported by specific sub-questions that aimed to unpack in greater detail the realities of participants in relation to the specified indicators. For example:

**Inclusive Politics:**
- How do you define political participation in your municipality context?
- Do you think it is important (or not) to have a dialogue between political parties at the national level?

**Security:**
- What factors may contribute to ensure security in your community?
- What elements may create instability?
- Who are the actors who may contribute to stability and conflict resolution?

Generally, the feedback was individual and depended on the issue at stake; participation from rural areas was more about feelings and general impressions.

The community consultations were facilitated by the researcher and research assistant and were based on a set of facilitation guidelines developed by the team. Discussions took place in July 2015 and covered all
13 municipalities in Timor-Leste. Discussions were held in the municipality capital in a range of community venues including youth centers, district administrator venues and CEPAD’s Uma Dame (Peace Houses). Each discussion was recorded with audio and visual footage. Data processing and analysis occurred in August and September and involved capturing key emerging themes from transcriptions, observations and notes from discussions. These reports and transcripts formed the basis for the analysis and compilation of the first draft of the report. The following are elements of community consultations conducted by the CEPAD team.

1. Community consultations

Participants for the dialogue were selected based on CEPAD’s criteria of inclusiveness and representation. Following this, a list was compiled of community members that would fit this criteria and included community members with the following profiles:

- Local leadership
- Traditional leadership
- Diverse religious representatives (Catholic, Protestant, Islam)
- Varied age groups
- Young people
- People with a disability
- Community members
- Veterans
- Political party members
- University students
- Members of Government departments
- Community police
- Community from sub districts
- Police and FFDTL members
- Martial Arts group members
- Gender equality of participants

CEPAD’s district liaison officers (DLO’s) were briefed on the program and the necessary selection criteria for participants. Participants numbered between 16-30, with 24 on average in each discussion. See participant list in Annex 5.

2. Focus Group Discussions/Community Dialogue

CEPAD uses a dialogue approach in its data collection with communities. This approach is an adaptation of a Timorese practice called *nahe biti bot* (roll out the big mat) which symbolizes that an open discussion will take place. This traditional method of discussion has been used in Timor-Leste to bring people together to discuss and resolve conflicts. CEPAD’s adaptation of this practice into its research methodology is seen in its Interactive Dialogue (ID) tool. Based on the development of ‘house rules’ agreed by participants, facilitators work to create a neutral space where ideas and opinions could be given as freely as possible and all were encouraged to contribute their ideas.

The National Validation workshop hosted by the Ministry of Finance in September 2015 provided an opportunity to validate data.

3. Interviews

Supplementary interviews were conducted with several civil society stakeholders. These included interviews with Lao Hamutuk and HAK (Civil Society Organizations) and UN Women. The project ran from May-September 2015 in which time CEPAD fully utilized its outreach structures and experience in organizing dialogue at the municipal level. However, the quality of an assessment undertaking of this size, involving nation-wide consultations, would certainly have benefited from a longer time-frame.
Inclusive Politics within the context of Timor-Leste addresses bringing legitimacy to politics through increased quality of political participation from all community members who are eligible by law to vote regardless of gender, age, and whether they live in rural or urban areas. PSG 1 also addresses the inclusiveness of the political process and public understanding of the political processes (i.e. Political literacy\(^9\)).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIMENSION</th>
<th>FRAGILITY STAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 1: Crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 2: Reform and Rebuild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 3: Transition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 4: Transformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 5: Resilience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electoral Politics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Party Relations</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.1 KEY FINDINGS

The discussion for this goal will cover two important dimensions Electoral Politics and Political Party Relations.

Electoral Politics:
- In the 2012 elections, voter participation rate was low in all municipalities (see Graph 1.1.1).
- There was unequal gender representation among candidates registered to participate in Chefe Suco (village councils), presidential and parliament elections (based on 2012 results).

Graph 1.1.1. Voters versus population in 2012 (Presidential, Parliament, Chefe Suco)

---

10 Political literacy is a set of abilities considered necessary for citizens to participate in a society’s government. It includes an understanding of how government works and of the important issues facing society, as well as the critical thinking skills to evaluate different points of view.
- The experience from the 2012 election had already affirmed that electoral bodies, Ministry of State and Administration (STAE) and National Electoral Commission (CNE), had managed the electoral processes independently and transparently.

- There was a peaceful transition of government (fifth to sixth) in 2015, which has been hailed a success by international observers, demonstrating increasing stability within the nation.

- It is recognized that quality and reach of civic educations is still limited resulting in low political literacy rates throughout the country.

- In terms of political party relations, there is a need for increased political dialogue and there is concern about a lack of accountability and transparency in the operations of political parties.

1.2 SELECTED INDICATORS: PROGRESS, CHALLENGES & RECOMMENDATIONS

Dimension 1: Electoral Politics

The progress, challenges and recommendation are based on the key findings mentioned above.11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRESS</th>
<th>CHALLENGES</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electoral participation:</strong> Timor-Leste is making progress in most of the indicators as reflected in the process for the 2012 elections (e.g., there was no significant gap between female and male voters (female: 335,656 and male: 354,220 = 689,885 – see table 1.1.2 in Annex 4). The Electoral Law adopted a one in three reservation for female candidates in the Parliament list therefore it provided an opportunity for women to gain a certain percentage of representation in Parliament which is currently 38%11. Due to the establishment of a quota system via changes to the Law on the Election of the National Parliament, Timor-Leste has managed to achieve one of the highest proportions of women parliamentarians in the world. There has been positive progress in terms of reaching out to the people to participate in the registration and actualization of an electoral database. Table 1.1.3 in Annex 4 shows that (there was progress) in every municipality there was progress since 2012 to 2014. Overall, the 2012 voter participation rate was low in all municipalities. Gender representation among candidates in the 2012 elections was unequal. The ratio between female and male candidates for Presidential elections was 2:11 and for Parliamentary elections was 679:651,887, see table 1.1.2 in Annex 4.</td>
<td><strong>Overall, the 2012 voter participation rate was low in all municipalities. Gender representation among candidates in the 2012 elections was unequal. The ratio between female and male candidates for Presidential elections was 2:11 and for Parliamentary elections was 679:651,887, see table 1.1.2 in Annex 4.</strong></td>
<td>The “Feto 100 program” needs to get involved at the grassroots level to change the mind-set of rural people concerning political leadership.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PROGRESS | CHALLENGES | RECOMMENDATIONS
--- | --- | ---
Civic Education: The electoral bodies (CNE and STAE) and some CSOs provide civic education programs at the grassroots level. (See table 1.1.4. in Annex 4) | Female representation in Suco (village) councils is only 2%, or 11 out of 442, leadership positions (such as Suco council chiefs) are held by women. The participants expressed unease with women being involved in local leadership because of perceived cultural restrictions. In addition, awareness on the factors which limit women’s participation is still low with many male and female participants believing that it was individual capacity which was the sole determinant of whether someone could put themselves forward for political leadership. | The “Feto 100 program” needs to get involved at the grassroots level to change the mind-set of rural people concerning political leadership. 

Political transparency: Electoral processes have been managed independently and transparently by electoral bodies STAE and CNE. Through g7+ Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation, Timor-Leste provided technical assistance and financial support for the 2014 elections in Guinea-Bissau and the 2015 elections in Sao Tome and Principe and the Central African Republic. | STAE and CNE did not properly implement their respective mandates, creating duplication of activities. | There is need for STAE and CNE to focus on the activities within their respective mandates (i.e. STAE has to focus more on implementation of the electoral process, while CNE needs to have a stronger capacity to provide monitoring and evaluation on STAE’s implementation and coordination with other stakeholders). 

### Dimension 2: Political Party Relations
The progress, challenges and recommendation are based on the key findings mentioned above.12 and 13

### PROGRESS | CHALLENGES | RECOMMENDATIONS
--- | --- | ---
Political transparency: 1. CNE facilitated the signing of a Peace Agreement between political parties and Presidential Candidates prior to the election. This is as a mechanism to promote non-violence and maintain peace and security during the political campaign, on election day and post-elections. 2. Timor-Leste is a multi-party state with 14 main political parties and a clear legal process (Law No.3/2004) to establish new parties12. | 1. Limited formal mechanism in place for the political parties to dialogue among themselves, with state institutions and constituencies. 2. There seems to be a lack of accountability and transparency in the operations, activities, and policy planning (e.g. formulation of laws, design and implementation of programs) of political parties. | 2. The electoral bodies (STAE & CNE) should put in place a monitoring system to evaluate political parties’ operational progress (as referred to in Law No.6/2008 on the financing of political parties). 

### 1.3 COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS
Details from consultations with communities and stakeholders are included in Annex 4.

---

12 Decree Law No.3/2004 Political Parties
13 Journal da Republica, Serie 1, N. °14, 16 April 2008
Security within the context of Timor-Leste addresses the role, capability and performance of security institutions.

### DIMENSION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIMENSION</th>
<th>FRAGILITY STAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 1: Crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Police Force</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Cases</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial Integrity</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.1 KEY FINDINGS

The discussion for this goal covers three important dimensions: Quality of Police Force; Number of Cases; and Territorial Integrity.

**Quality of Police Force:**

Overall, 2012 results show that security conditions have improved. Additionally, issues surrounding Internally Displaced Persons as a result of conflict are no longer applicable for Timor-Leste.

Security indicators used in the 2nd Assessment looked at the performance of security sector institutions. Local authorities and security personnel have begun to control security at the community level. Recruitment is now based on merit rather than tribal and political interests.

Remaining challenges include:

- Unequal police distribution in municipalities and unequal officer to population ratio between municipalities (see Graphs 2.1.1-2.1.2).
- Limited police training including specialist courses. Overall, there is a lack of professional training in the police force. Only 10% (371/3,568) of police officers have completed tertiary education.
- Weak performance procedures to deal with police misconduct.
- Fundamentally there is a need for building a stronger institution culture and professionalism in the police force.
- There is remaining gender inequality for all police ranks (Superintendent Rank: 1 woman for 18 men; Commissary Rank: no women; Officer Rank: 26 women for 506 men), see Table 2.1.3. in Annex 4.

The number of police officers increased from 2,900 to 3,568 between 2012 and 2015, with 1,000 of the new officers recruited through a rigorous process starting in 2011. The recruitment steps were the following:

1. Formation of leadership groups made of existing police officers.
2. Basic recruitment process based on merit including 12 phases of selection (e.g. collection of accrediting documents; interviews; health checks). In addition, the Portuguese police force performed psychological tests and the Australian police ensured quality control.
3. A year-long selection training process, including 3 months of physical training in Railobo district.
4. A 1 year probation period for selected candidates.

Top ranking police officers also attended leadership trainings.

The establishment of the Training Centre was supported by Australian aid (Aus$7 million). The Training Centre is entitled to deliver various forms of accreditation to members of the police force (e.g. inspector-training equivalent to diploma level 4 after 3 years of training).
In terms of capacity of personnel in public administration, there used to be limited training on Public Financial Management skills among the police force. Subsequently, better coordination between the Ministry of Finance and the Secretary of State for Security Sector provided relevant training to police officers responsible for Public Financial Management. As a result, the budget process is well prepared. However, there are remaining issues with implementation of quality control.

Graph 2.1.1 Police Population Ratio

![Police to population ratio graph]

Graph 2.1.2 Police Distribution

![Distribution of police graph]
Number of Cases:
The number of reported crimes decreased from 4,506 in 2010 to 2,536 in 2014. (See Table 2.1.3. in Annex 4). However, domestic violence rates remain worrisome, and women’s security within their communities remains extremely challenging.

Territorial Integrity:
The Maritime Boundary Council was established to address the disputed areas with Australia. However, Timor-Leste has yet to define its Maritime Boundaries or its land area in the enclave of Oecusse with its neighbors. There is a need for coordination between relevant departments within PNTL, F-FDTL, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, community police and border security regarding territorial integrity.

2.2 SELECTED INDICATORS: PROGRESS, CHALLENGES & RECOMMENDATIONS

Dimension 1: Quality of Police force
The progress, challenges and recommendation are based on the key findings mentioned above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRESS</th>
<th>CHALLENGES</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The role of security sector: The main security actors are the PNTL (National Police of Timor-Leste) which is the primary provider of community security and F-FDTL, which is primarily in place for external threats; however, it could operate to support PNTL in the event of extraordinary circumstances. The institutional capacity has been shown through the transfer of power from United Nations Police (UNPOL) to National Police (PNTL) in different phases between 2010-2012.</td>
<td>1. The distribution of police by population in municipalities is uneven (see Table 2.1.1. in Annex 4). There is a gender imbalance among police officers (93 female and 355 male officers in Dili) (See table 2.2.2. in Annex 4). 2. Inadequate infrastructure including police posts and housing in rural areas. 3.1 Limited number of skilled police officers, with only 10% of police force having completed tertiary education (371/3,568) (See Table 2.2.1. in Annex 4) 3.2 Continuous learning or training courses are provided disproportionately to high-ranking police officers.</td>
<td>1-2. It is recommended to increase female personnel with technical skills to respond to community cases and there is a need for a fairer distribution of police personnel according to the needs of each municipality. Need for more and improved infrastructure (i.e. police posts and housing in rural areas). 3. Need for training and counseling to improve the quality and the capacity of PNTL and F-FDTL to provide quality services and handle problems that may arise from the nature of their work. Training must go beyond technical skills and include areas such as ethics to build character.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capability of police force: Overall number of police force is adequate but limited.
1. The current total number of police is 3,568 (2014). Total population of Timor-Leste is 1,167,242 (Census 2015).
3. Continuous learning courses were attended by 1,734 officers between 2012-2015. | | |

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Dimension 2: Number of cases

The progress, challenges and recommendation are based on the key findings mentioned above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRESS</th>
<th>CHALLENGES</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual crime rates: The number of reported crimes decreased from 4,506 in 2010 to 2,536 in 2014. (See Graph 2.2.3. in Annex 4). “Offence Against Physical Integrity” and “Mistreatment of Spouse” are among the most common reported crimes. (See Graph 2.2.3. in Annex 4). The Law on Domestic Violence (2010) makes domestic violence a punishable crime.</td>
<td>Recent statistics reveal that by the age of 15 nearly 40% of Timorese women have experienced physical violence and 36% of married women have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence from a husband or partner. Overwhelmingly, all dialogue revealed that sexual and gender based violence severely impedes women’s right to peace and security. A communication gap between security forces and the public, which can worsen security situations.</td>
<td>It is recommended to increase awareness and country-led issue-based advocacy campaigns. There is a need for a proactive police media to disseminate information to the people, and strengthen communication strategies between F-FDTL and PNTL on security matters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Dimension 3: Territory Integrity

The progress, challenges and recommendation are based on the key findings mentioned above.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRESS</th>
<th>CHALLENGES</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boarder control:</td>
<td>1. The Australian Government remains committed to the boundaries set in the Central Maritime Arrangements in the Timor Sea Agreement, but Timor-Leste contends this matter. 2. In terms of Territorial Integrity, there are border disputes in Oecusse that date back to a treaty between the Dutch and Portuguese colonial governments in 1904.</td>
<td>To keep the dialogue open on land border issues with Indonesia to ensure land settlement. To keep the dialogue open on Maritime boundaries with Australia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. The Prime Minister has begun discussions with the President of Indonesia to settle pending border disputes. Although this issue has not created major problems, it does have the potential to become a larger political issue. 2. Law No. 09/ 2003 Immigration and Asylum Act, article 72 has been developed as a legislative framework to organize all these matters in an integrated, consistent and efficient manner to provide Timor-Leste with the necessary instruments to control its borders and immigration flows.</td>
<td>Lack of coordination between sectors and departments of PNTL, F-FDTL, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, community police and border security on addressing border security was raised in the dialogue.</td>
<td>Need for cooperation and coordination among PNTL, F-FDTL, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, community police and border security working in parallel on border security issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departmental Coordination: PNTL, F-FDTL, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, community police and border security have been established to control border security.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Details from consultations with communities and stakeholders are included in Annex 4.

---

16 Law No. 09/ 2003 Immigration and Asylum Act, article 72
Justice within the context of Timor-Leste addresses procedural definition and regularity the formal and informal justice systems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIMENSION</th>
<th>FRAGILITY STAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 1: Crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procedural Definition and Regularity</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.1 KEY FINDINGS

The discussion for this goal will cover one important dimension: Procedural Definition and Regularity.

Despite the fact that the justice structures, actors, and budget allocations increased between 2012 and 2015, formal and informal justice systems exist in parallel, and access to formal justice remains the main obstacle to achieving justice for all.

Experience has proven that there is no equality in front of the Law that many cannot even understand. The main challenges are:

- Lack of understanding in the judicial system by people in both rural and urban areas due to language barriers
- Mistrust in the judicial system (political interference in justice process, unaccountable judicial actors and lengthy delays on resolving cases). As a result informal justice prevails as the preferred mechanism.
- The justice resources increased between 2012 and 2015, however the allocation of funds is not well executed.

### 3.2 SELECTED INDICATORS: PROCESS, CHALLENGES & RECOMMENDATIONS

**Dimension 1: Procedural Definition and Regularity**

The progress, challenges and recommendation are based on the key findings mentioned above.

**Progress:** Judicial actors, budget allocation and budget execution

**Table 3.2.1. Active judicial actors from 2006-2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JUDICIAL ACTORS</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Judges</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosecutors</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Defenders</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more details information on judicial actors see table 3.2.1 in annex 4.

---

17 Press Release Prosecutor General of Republic, January 2012
Every year there are 2,500 cases that are recorded by public defenders as can be seen in the period of January – April 2015. Dili has the highest number of cases for both Civil cases (109) and Criminal cases (506) compared to the other 3 municipalities – see table 3.2.2. below:

Table 3.2.2. Justice Cases in four (4) municipalities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>MUNICIPALITY</th>
<th>CIVIL CASES</th>
<th>CRIME CASES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dili</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Baucau</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Oecusse</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Covalima</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Informal justice often prevails as the preferred mechanism. The traditional justice systems continue to operate within homes and communities in all districts. This is reflective in some ways of the role of the village head as outlined in Decree law 5/2004. It states that the village head will “facilitate the creation of mechanisms for the protection of domestic-violence victims and for the condemnation and repression of domestic-violence perpetrators in accordance with the gravity and circumstances of each case”\(^\text{18}\).

The Civil Society signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the office of the Prime Minister in 2015 to be socially audited.

Budget allocation

The percentage of budget allocation to the justice sector as a total of recurrent budget increased from 2013 – 2015, specifically the total allocation at the Ministry of Justice increased significantly from $17,787,200 (2013) to $26,263,766 (2015)\(^\text{19}\) - see table 3.2.3. below:

\(^{19}\) Source: Ministry of Justice report 2015
In response to land disputes, $14.5 million was designated to the Ministry of Justice for the program *Ita nia Rai* (Our Land) and the cadastral survey. These programs are important for improving land rights in Timor-Leste which will contribute to security and economic growth.

**Budget execution**

The percentage of budget execution of justice sector as a total of budget allocation to the justice sector varies – see table 3.2.4 below:

Table 3.2.4 budget allocation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION</th>
<th>TOTAL ALLOCATION 2013</th>
<th>TOTAL ALLOCATION 2014</th>
<th>TOTAL ALLOCATION 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
<td>US$17,787,200</td>
<td>US$21,340,000</td>
<td>US$26,263,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Public Prosecutor</td>
<td>US$893,500</td>
<td>US$917,200</td>
<td>US$1,562,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Judicial Training Center</td>
<td>US$192,500</td>
<td>US$158,658</td>
<td>US$177,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Challenges**

Judicial actors:
1. A remaining challenge is that there are only 269 judicial actors for a population of 1,167.24 (Census 2015). Additionally, there is a gender imbalance in judicial system (in total there are only 73 women versus 194 men).
2. Limited number of legal specialists on specific cases, creating lengthy delays.
3. Service of private lawyers versus public lawyers - only those with money receive good legal services.
4. There is concern about the quality control of service delivery and decision-making processes in the justice sector due to political interference, complicated bureaucracy, distance, language barriers, and lack of judicial power in decision-making and transparency.

Justice cases:
Many cases are on hold due to language barriers and a limited number of legal specialists. For example, inmates are kept in jail without knowledge of their jail terms.

**Recommendations**

1. Increase the number of judicial actors, particularly legal specialists, throughout the country, bringing judicial services close to the people at the local level.
2. Recommend the Public Civil Servant Commission rigorously evaluate judicial actors, holding them accountable for implementing the law and regulations endorsed by the government.

To increase the number of legal specialists on specific cases to bring the judicial services close to the people at the local level.
### Challenges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedures</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. The legal language is a barrier for both lawmakers and the public. As a result, Timor-Leste depends on the expertise of Portuguese legal personnel who cannot communicate at the local level.  
2. There is a lack of access to information in rural areas and people are not familiar with judicial procedures.  
3. The Judicial Training Center at the Ministry of Justice raised concerns about the lack of support for Tetum as one of the official languages in the judicial system, including a limited number of technical judicial Tetum dictionaries and a limited number of professionally trained simultaneous translators. | 1. To develop Tetum language in the judicial system in order to have more national participation in law making.  
2. To increase availability of information on judicial procedures, particularly in rural area.  
3. To increase the number of technical legal translators by strengthening the Judicial Training Center at the Ministry of Justice with sufficient and adequate management to provide services to communities in rural areas. |

**Budget allocation:**

| Budget allocation:                                                                 | 1. Need to strengthen the administrative capacity in budget analysis to create effective execution procedures.  
2. Need for an effective prison system to incorporate classification norms of prison conditions (e.g. separate juvenile facilities and proper health screenings). |
| 1. The budget allocation to the justice sector is not allocated properly (e.g. the percentage of execution of the Ministry of Justice in August 2015 was just 13% of the total budget allocation ($3,315,515 out of $26,263,766)) – (see table 3.2.3)  
2. While a new prison is in construction, the existing ones are facing major problems with available facilities (e.g. Prisons have mixed-aged facilities and do not separate sick inmates.) |}

### 3.3 Community and Stakeholder Consultations

Details from consultations with communities and stakeholders are included in Annex 4.

---

20 Source: Ministry of Justice report 2015
Economic Foundations within the context of Timor-Leste address access to roads, electricity and telecommunications networks; jobs for all throughout the country; sustainable livelihoods in agriculture; and opportunities for private sector development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIMENSION</th>
<th>FRAGILITY STAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 1: Crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 2: Reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 3: Transition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 4: Transformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 5: Resilience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Availability</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs, Livelihoods and Private Sector Development</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1 KEY FINDINGS

The discussion for this goal will cover two important dimensions: Resource Availability and Jobs, Livelihoods and Private Sector Development.

Resource Availability:

- Infrastructure (roads, electricity and telecommunications):
  
  Between 2013-2014 47 roads were built from national to rural areas.

  Electricity and telecommunications are gradually developing. There is access to electricity coverage throughout the country with free access to electricity in districts. In 2014, there were 119.38 mobile phone subscriptions per 100 people (World Bank).

Jobs, Livelihoods and Private Sector Development:

- Jobs:
  
  In 2013, the employment to working age population rate was 27.3%. This is a measure of the number of people employed in jobs as a ratio of the number of people between the age of 15 and 64.

  There is equal gender distribution within the labor force (50.8% male and 49.2% female).

  In 2015, 157 nationals and 3 international advisors had technical skills in the oil and gas industry.

- Livelihoods:

  The domestic agricultural yield remains low. The total production of rice from 2013-2014 was 174,158.27 tons for a planted area of 55,472.85 hectares. Out of 44,000 hectares available for maize production, only 2,886.25 were planted, yielding a total of 9,258.03 tons between 2013-2014.

Private Sector Development:

In terms of Private Sector Development, Timor-Leste is attracting foreign investors as Starting up a Business has become easier. Detailed information is included in the Progress and Challenges section below.

- Total number businesses /companies registered from 2013 to 2015 was 13,000 companies.
- The “One Stop Shop” already implemented to facilitate business start up in Timor-Leste.
- According World Bank report on Doing Business in Timor-Leste: Starting up a business in 2015: Rank 104th (by comparison with 2010 position of 167th out the 183 countries); Timor-Leste is 9.0 Days out of 25.9 days in East Asia Pacific Region; Paying Taxes Rank is 55 in 2015.
4.2 SELECTED INDICATORS: PROGRESS, CHALLENGES & RECOMMENDATIONS

Dimension 1: Resource Availability

Timor-Leste is to become an upper-middle income country by 2030 but this requires strong, high quality non-petroleum GDP growth.

From 2007-2011 the Government implemented economic policies that led to very high rates of economic growth. This growth was driven by increases in Government spending and was accompanied by relatively high inflation.

In comparison, the GDP growth has increased to 10.6% in 2011 from 9.5% in 2010. This is as a result of public spending that has increased to 44% of GDP (MoF, 2011).

In 2012 non-petroleum GDP growth slowed to 7.8% and was not driven by Government expenditures. This marked the first in the transition to higher quality, sustainable, low inflation, private sector driven economic growth.

In 2013 the transition to higher quality economic growth continued. Non-petroleum GDP was to grow strongly at 5.6%, 7.1% and 7.0% in 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively. These rates of economic growth are high compared to many other countries. This new growth path is consistent with slower, sustainable growth in Government spending and inflation which is within or below the SDP target range of 4.0% - 6.0%. Private sector investment and household consumption will drive economic growth forward. Higher household consumption will likely contribute to a sustainable and sustained rise in living standards.

The economic development has been greatly influenced by the increasing rate of population growth, according the 2015 Census indicating that Timor-Leste’s population has more than doubled in the last 35 years. Therefore, this increase presents a different economic outlook about the country.

This number reflects moderate population growth rate of 9.46% for the period 2010-2015 compared to a 15.51% growth rate for the period of 2004-2010. The Municipality of Dili continues to have the highest percentage of population with 21.67% of the national count, followed by Ermera (10.90%) and Baucau (10.63%). The municipality with highest pace of growth was Liquica experiencing an annual average rate of 2.83% across 2010-2015. Dili’s annual average exponential growth rate for the period was 1.55%. The mean household size has reduced slightly from 5.8 persons in 2010 to 5.7 persons in 2015.

The national annualized average growth rate of the population for the period 2010-2015 was 1.81% compared to 2.4% for 2004-2010.

Expenditure – the 2015 state budget is $1,500.0 million (excluding loans), which just 2.1% higher than in 2014. The Government has stabilized expenditures in 2015 to ensure fiscal sustainability and that demand in the economy is consistent with inflation within or below the SDP target range. The Government is continuing to implement its front loading policy. Expenditure is forecasted to increase in 2016 mainly to finance Strategic Development Plan priority projects in the Infrastructure Fund.

21 Macro-economy Report, Ministry of Finance (MoF), 2011.
24 National Statistics Directorate, Highlights of 2015 Census Main Results in Timor-Leste
Infrastructure:
1. Roads

Ongoing progress with accessible roads (as reported in August 2015):
- Construction of roads: from 2013-2014 47 roads, among which 25 rural roads, were maintained by SEFOPE and 15 by MAE (PDID).
- Rehabilitation of roads: 88 roads, among which 44 rural roads, were rehabilitated by SEFOPE, 17 by Ministry of Public works and 26 by MAE (PDID). Funded by $192,632.00 in loans from ADB and World Bank from 2012-2015. (See table 4.2.1)
- Maintenance roads were: 125 roads, among which 76 were rural roads, were maintained by SEFOPE, 56 by Ministry of Public Works and 2 by MAE (PDID).

2. Progress has been made in access to electricity and telecommunications networks in all municipalities. Multiple telecommunication providers have entered the market since 2012, ending the monopoly of Timor Telecom.

Challenges:
1. Negative community perceptions of road development include: poor road maintenance and poor communication during road planning and construction.

Recommendations:
- Need for local authorities:
  - to take the responsibility of monitoring projects implemented at the community level
  - to emphasize the implementation of the decentralization program

Loans are being used to finance key infrastructure projects that have high social and economic rates of return. These loans have relatively low rates of interest and significant grace periods.

Table 4.2.1 Existing loan agreements and projects under implementation at different stages from 2012-2015 (as reported in August 2015):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loan Agreements Signed</th>
<th>JICA* $’000</th>
<th>ADB 2857 $’000</th>
<th>ADB 2858 $’000</th>
<th>ADB 3021 $’000</th>
<th>ADB 3020 $’000</th>
<th>ADB 3181 $’000</th>
<th>WB 5303 $’000</th>
<th>WB 5303 $’000</th>
<th>Total $’000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dili</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manatuto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baucau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dili</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquica</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandudatu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandundatu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aituto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ainaro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laclubar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacitolu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Adjusted due to drop of Japanese Yen

26 Source: Report from SEFOPE, MAE (PDID), MoF (PPP) 2015
The progress, challenges and recommendation are based on the key findings mentioned above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRESS</th>
<th>CHALLENGES</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jobs:</td>
<td>Lack of employment opportunity in both urban and rural areas. Specifically, the employment rates for working age groups 15-19 and 65+ were only 8.2% and 11% respectively. The government is still the biggest employer.</td>
<td>To create more job opportunities through government projects. The need to provide space and opportunities for youth, particularly by increasing vocational training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- In 2013, the employment to working age population rate was 27.3%. This is a measure of the number of people employed in jobs as a ratio of the number of people between the ages of 15 and 64. - Based on the 2013 Labor Force Survey, the labor force is 50.8% male and 49.2% female. Further, the employment rate of working age groups 30-34 and 40-46 were the highest at 46.8% and 46.3% respectively. - Positive increase in the number of skilled nationals in the oil and gas industry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lack of employment opportunity in both urban and rural areas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods: Domestic revenue is forecasted to grow by 5.6% in 2015 and continue to increase over the medium term.</td>
<td>Agricultural production is still limited and Timor-Leste is not self-sufficient, with only .015 grams of local rice produced per person.</td>
<td>Need to provide agricultural inputs (proper seeds variety and fertilizers, and irrigation systems) to enhance the capacity of farmers (particularly those who produced only one crop). Need to increase the vocational opportunities in agriculture sector (particularly in the area of food processing). Need to enhance sustainable economy through programs such as Povo Kuda Governo Sosa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Sector Development: Timor-Leste is attracting foreign investors and has seen progress in private sector development: Between 2013-2015, 13,000 new businesses were registered. The “One Stop Shop” policy was implemented to facilitate business start up in Timor-Leste. According to the 2015 World Bank report on Doing Business: Timor-Leste ranked 104th for Starting up a Business (compared to 167th in 2010); 9 days are required for business registration in Timor-Leste, compared to 25.9 days in the East Asia Pacific Region; Timor-Leste ranked 55th for Paying Taxes.</td>
<td>The private sector disproportionately hires foreign labor and offers limited vocational training opportunities.</td>
<td>Increase the number vocational training programs for Timorese nationals and impose quotas for private sector to hire skilled Timorese. Need for quality control in tax collection to ensure the efficacy and efficiency of the private sector tax collection process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28 Source: Report from SEFOPE, 2015
30 Source: Report from MAE (POID), 2015
31 Source: SERVE_ Servicos de Registos e Verificação Empresarial (Service for Registration and Verification of Entrepreneurs)
4.3 COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Details from consultations with communities and stakeholders are included in Annex 4.
PSG 5 REVENUES AND SERVICES

Revenues and Services within the context of Timor-Leste address the revenue and taxation of Timor-Leste; quality of service delivery (particularly in health and education); and performance evaluation of civil servants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIMENSION</th>
<th>FRAGILITY STAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 1: Crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Spending</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1 KEY FINDINGS

The discussion for this goal will cover one dimension: Quality of Spending. The indicators were based on revenues and taxation; quantity and quality of service delivery in health and education, and civil servants evaluation.

Revenues and taxation:

In terms of revenues in Timor-Leste, the Petroleum Fund has increased from $11 billion in 2012 to $17 billion in 2015. However, Petroleum revenues from Bayu-Undan and Kitan are likely to have peaked at $3,559.1 million in 2012 and are now forecasted to decline, only slowly at first in 2013, then more significantly to $1,705.0 million in 2014.

The Government is aware of the importance of increasing non-petroleum revenues for funding future expenses. From 2007-2011 the Government implemented economic policies creating economic growth; with non-petroleum GDP growth averaging 12.5% per annum during this period. Non-Petroleum Revenues were estimated at $170.4 million in 2015, increasing from $166.1 million in 2014. Tax collection is estimated to increase to $125.5 million in 2015.

Since 2012, there has been growing positive response from the communities regarding paying taxes. Although tax law has not been finalized, the introduction of Fiscal Reform represents an opportunity for diverse revenue sources in the area of natural resources.

Year-on-year inflation in Timor-Leste in December 2013 was 4.0%. This is within the SDP’s 4.0%-6.0% target range and is well below the double digit inflation experienced between 2010 and 2012. (See Graph 5.1.1.)

Services Delivery:

The teacher to student ratio in 2015 was 1:30.4 in primary school. There is an urgent need to ensure quality of teaching for all students (see table 5.1.2.).

The number of health officers (i.e. doctors, nurses and midwives) has increased, including more than 700 Timorese medical students returning from Cuba and other countries (see graph 5.1.3.). The number of health outposts under construction or rehabilitation has increased since 2012. However, there is a major concern about the quality of service delivery throughout the country.

Civil servants promoted based on performance evaluation:

The Ministry of Finance recently developed Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to evaluate civil servants. However, KPIs remain an exclusive initiative of the Ministry of Finance.

Table 5.1.2 Teacher to students ratio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHOOL</th>
<th>STUDENTS</th>
<th>TEACHERS</th>
<th>RATIO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>230,562</td>
<td>7,576</td>
<td>30.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Secondary</td>
<td>60,897</td>
<td>2,391</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>28,383</td>
<td>2,071</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32. Budget Book 1 2015 Budget Overview, Book 1, page 39

5.2 SELECTED INDICATORS: PROGRESS, CHALLENGES & RECOMMENDATIONS

Dimension 1: Quality of Spending

The progress, challenges and recommendations are based on the key findings mentioned above.

Revenues:

The Petroleum Fund continues to be one of the most transparent and best-managed sovereign wealth funds in the world. The petroleum fund increased from $11 billion in 2012 to $17 billion in 2015. In considering the national accounts, 2014 has two factors: Oil GDP decreased by 39.9% and non-Oil GDP increased by 5.9%, following the GDP expenditure approach. 33

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIMOR-LESTE ECONOMY IN 2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERVIEW OF THE TIMOR-LESTE ECONOMY I 2014: The basic macroeconomic aggregates.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MILLIONS OF USD</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Current)</td>
<td>5,641</td>
<td>4,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste GDP</td>
<td>4,328</td>
<td>2,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Oil GDP</td>
<td>1,313</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Non-oil GDP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>4,201</td>
<td>3,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste GDP</td>
<td>3,092</td>
<td>1,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Oil GDP</td>
<td>1,109</td>
<td>1,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Non-oil GDP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Growth Rates, %)</td>
<td>−12.8</td>
<td>−27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste GDP</td>
<td>−17.3</td>
<td>−39.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Oil GDP</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

33 Timor-Leste National Accounts 2000-2014, National Directorate of Statistic, Ministry of Finance
Revenues from petroleum currently finances most of the State Budget. Though non-petroleum revenues have increased ($166.1 million in 2014 to $170.4 million in 2015), the government is aware of the need to continue increasing non-petroleum revenues.

The factors driving the inflow of petroleum revenues are prices, production and costs. Compared with the State Budget in 2013 and 2014, the oil price of this material is on average assumed to be somewhat lower over the forecasting period. Costs are increasing, while there is a slight drop in production. Petroleum revenues from Bayu-Undan and Kitan are likely to have peaked at $3,559.1 million in 2012 and are now forecasted to decline, only slowly at first in 2013, then more significantly to $1,705.0 million in 2014 (see table 5.2.1.).

The Public Finance shall contribute to a wise management of the petroleum resources for the benefit of both current and future generations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRESS</th>
<th>CHALLENGES</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenues from petroleum currently finances most of the State Budget.</td>
<td>The factors driving the inflow of petroleum revenues are prices, production and costs. Compared with the State Budget in 2013 and 2014, the oil price of this material is on average assumed to be somewhat lower over the forecasting period. Costs are increasing, while there is a slight drop in production. Petroleum revenues from Bayu-Undan and Kitan are likely to have peaked at $3,559.1 million in 2012 and are now forecasted to decline, only slowly at first in 2013, then more significantly to $1,705.0 million in 2014 (see table 5.2.1.).</td>
<td>The Public Finance shall contribute to a wise management of the petroleum resources for the benefit of both current and future generations. Diversify Timor-Leste’s economy, increasing non-petroleum revenues for funding future expenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Though non-petroleum revenues have increased ($166.1 million in 2014 to $170.4 million in 2015), the government is aware of the need to continue increasing non-petroleum revenues.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Taxation:
Timor-Leste achieved tax reform in 2010, reducing the tax to attract more investors to the country (see table 5.2.2). The Fiscal Reform initiated by the Ministry of Finance in 2015 aims at reducing the budget deficit.

2. Tax collection:
In 2013, tax revenues comprised 69.3% of total domestic revenue. (See Table 5.2.3). This shows a continuous increase in tax collection reaching $125.5 million in 2015. The Government is striving to promote higher tax collection and is considering various changes in the taxation system in Timor-Leste towards this goal, including the signing of a convention with Portugal in July 2014 to improve tax administration. Direct taxes are expected to increase in 2015, while withholding and corporate taxes are expected to decrease.

3. Tax contribution from private sector:
Contractor companies have begun paying taxes (See Table 5.2.4).

4. Percentage of population in poverty has decreased.

1. There has been no revision of Tax Law and there is limited buy-in for the implementation of the fiscal reform.
2. Limited number of qualified tax collectors.
3. A limited number of oil companies are paying taxes (only 16/42 operating companies).
4. The measure of wealth and assets is not consistent across households.

Need for quality control of the tax collection - to ensure the efficacy and efficiency of tax collection process in both the public and private sectors.

Need for 1, 5, and 20 year financial planning of line-ministries in order to move from strategy to practical application of fiscal reforms with 3 principles: (1) fiscal discipline; (2) efficient allocation; and (3) operational performance.
Table 5.2.3. Total Tax Revenue 2013 – 2019 ($m)\textsuperscript{35}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013 Actual</th>
<th>2014 BB1</th>
<th>2015 Projection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL TAX</strong></td>
<td>104.8</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>161.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Tax</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Inc. Other</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Tax</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding Tax</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indirect Taxes</strong></td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>79.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Tax</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Tax</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excise Tax</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>44.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import Duties</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Tax Revenue</strong></td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Directorate of Economic Policy

Table 5.2.4. Petroleum Revenues from Bayu-Undan and Kitan 2013-2019 ($m)\textsuperscript{36}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013 Actual*</th>
<th>2014 Estimate **</th>
<th>2015 Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL PETROLEUM REVENUE</strong></td>
<td>3,906.7</td>
<td>1,705.0</td>
<td>2,275.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Finance interest received</td>
<td>864.9</td>
<td>813.0</td>
<td>900.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Petroleum Revenue Excluding Interest</td>
<td>3,041.8</td>
<td>1,705.0</td>
<td>1,374.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BU***FTP/ Royalties</td>
<td>205.9</td>
<td>133.4</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BU Profit oil</td>
<td>1,441.00</td>
<td>835.8</td>
<td>652.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BU Income Tax</td>
<td>503.3</td>
<td>362.3</td>
<td>243.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BU Additional Profit Tax</td>
<td>491.3</td>
<td>256.1</td>
<td>267.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BU Value Added Tax</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BU Wages Tax</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BU Pipeline Payments</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BU Other Payments</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BU Withholding Tax</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitan</td>
<td>340.6</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: PF Administration Unit * Actual Cash flow for 2013 ** Estimated 2013 as of June 2014. From 2012 onwards BU Withholding Tax is included in BU Value Added Tax. *** BU: Bayu Unda

\textsuperscript{35} Budget Book 1 2015 Budget Overview, Book 1, page 37
\textsuperscript{36} Budget Book 1 2015 Budget Overview, Book 1, page 38
Graph 5.1.1. Actual and Forecasted CPI Inflation 2012-2015 (%)


Development Partners’ Commitments: Development Partners are set to contribute $165.5 million in 2015. The details of these commitments are set out in Budget Book 5. It should be noted that these figures do not include loans – see graph 5.2.5 (below).

Graph 5.2.5. Development Partners’ Indicated Commitment 2011-2019 ($m)

---

37 Budget Book 1 2015 Budget Overview, Book 1, page 40
38 Budget Book 1 2015 Budget Overview, Book 1, page 36
### Education:

1. **Enrollment rates:** There has been a marked improvement in primary school enrollment rates, increasing from 65.5% in 2007 to 91.9% in 2014. The net enrollment rate is also now higher for girls than for boys in both primary and secondary schools.

2. $17.8 million was allocated to the Ministry of Education for the School Feeding program in public schools and for scholarships. Providing children with sufficient and adequate nutrition will improve both their educational attainment and their health.\(^{39}\)

3. In general, salaries are expected to grow modestly by 4.1%, (or $2.3 million) in 2015, particularly for teachers in remote areas. Better salaries will attract higher quality.

### Health:

1. The number of health officers increased between 2012-2015 (see table 5.1.3).\(^{40}\)

2. The Ministry of Health recruited more than 700 Timorese medical students from programs in Cuba and other countries.

3. Increased number of municipality health outposts under construction and rehabilitation from 2012-2015. (See table 5.2.6)\(^{41}\)

4. Maternal health: According to the MDGs report, maternal health has been an area of significant progress in Timor-Leste. Policies have focused on increasing awareness about maternal health issues, strengthening human resources in the health sector, ensuring health units are properly equipped, improving the nutritional status of mothers and strengthening family planning services.\(^{42}\)

5. Timor-Leste achieved its goal of reducing the under-five mortality rate by two thirds. According to the DHS 2009-2010 report, the infant mortality rate decreased to 44.0 per 1,000 live births, below the target of 53.0 per 1,000 live births.\(^{43}\)

6. Malaria has been combated by raising knowledge and awareness of its causes, strengthening data collection, distributing bed nets and employing volunteers to detect and treat this disease.\(^{44}\)

### Challenges:

- The teacher to student ratio was 1:30.4 in 2015 for primary school.
- Poor quality of education services (e.g. lack of professionalism and absenteeism of both students and teachers).
- Limited numbers of available libraries in primary, secondary and university facilities.

### Recommendations:

- Need to increase education services in all areas (municipal and rural). This includes increasing the number of skilled teachers and providing relevant training to current teachers and building more improved facilities.
- Need for a clear structure and curriculum with relevant materials in Tetum.

- Need to recruit more certified nurses and medical professionals and provide relevant training to all current medical personnel.

- Need to create and regularly distribute public health campaigns to increase awareness of HIV/AIDS and strengthen the ability of the health system to diagnose and treat this disease.

---

39 Budget Book 1 2015 Budget Overview, Book 1, page 57
40 Source: Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education report, 2015
41 Source: Ministry of Health report, 2015
42 Budget Book 1 2015 Budget Overview, Book 1, page 59
43 Budget Book 1 2015 Budget Overview, Book 1, page 59
44 Budget Book 1 2015 Budget Overview, Book 1, page 59
## PROGRESS

Civil servants evaluation:
1. There is an increase in the number of civil servants who were punished for violating rules throughout government institutions.
2. Since 2012 the Ministry of Finance (MoF) has developed Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). These indicators measure progress towards important objectives for each directorate in the MoF. The KPIs are formulated with reference to the overarching vision outlined in the MoF’s Strategic Plan. The European Union and Australian Government recently showed their confidence in the KPI system for measuring performance by agreeing to provide direct budgetary support to the MoF. This support uses the Government of Timor-Leste’s public financial management system and therefore conforms to New Deal principles. Overall the KPIs are an important management tool. These indicators have linked the MoF’s vision to specific activities, strengthened budgeting and improved human resource management.

## CHALLENGES

1. There is an unequal distribution of civil servants:
   - The number of civil servants in the municipality of Dili dominates over all other municipalities. (See table 5.1.2.)
2. Education and health services are not delivered to the satisfaction of the public (due to the lack of qualified personnel).

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Need to improve the performance of civil servants:
- Equal distribution of civil servants throughout municipalities.
- Increase the number of specific job descriptions monitored and evaluated by line-ministries.
- Clarification of punishments and standardization of disciplinary systems by the Civil Servants Commission.

---

Graph 5.1.2 Health officers

---

45 Budget Book 1 2015 Budget Overview, Book 1, pg 9.
Table 5.2.7 Expenditure by Fund ($m)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013 Actual</th>
<th>2014 BB1</th>
<th>2015 Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL CFTL EXPENDITURE</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>1,091.4</td>
<td>1,103.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recurrent</td>
<td>696.4</td>
<td>952.5</td>
<td>996.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary and Wages</td>
<td>141.8</td>
<td>176.8</td>
<td>184.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods and Services</td>
<td>357.5</td>
<td>440.3</td>
<td>472.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Transfers</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>335.5</td>
<td>340.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>139.6</td>
<td>138.9</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Capital</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital and Development</td>
<td>99.6</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>70.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3 COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Details from consultations with communities and stakeholders are included in Annex 4.
TAKING STOCK & LOOKING FORWARD

The 2nd Fragility Assessment was conducted through consultations at the grassroots and technical levels where one could hear the genuine voice of the people, and a process of investigations that was country-owned and country-led, under the supervision of the g7+ Secretariat.

It shows Timor-Leste as slowly emerging out of fragility towards becoming a democracy, even if a need remains for deeper and progressive political literacy at all levels.

Its people feel safe and focused on a more stable future and the government motto of “goodbye conflict and welcome development” has now become a reality. However, better accountability of the security forces would improve the wellbeing of the people.

While the government has committed resources to ensuring access to justice for all, political interference, lack of accountability and language issues are the main obstacles to judicial progress.

In the area of Economic Foundations, investments and physical infrastructure are growing but dependency on food and basic product imports and unemployment remain major issues.

In Revenues and Services, the Petroleum Fund continues to be one of the best managed sovereign wealth funds in the world and the government is in the process of introducing fiscal reforms but the focus should be placed on improving the quality of public services, particularly regarding health and education.

Despite these various issues, let us remember that Timor-Leste is still a very young nation and hope that it will continue on its path towards resilience.
1 REFERENCES

Data collection
‘g7+ Pathways Towards Resilience. The journey continues’, p.18
Ministry of State and Administration (STAE) RE-ABD Data 11 May – 14 August 2015
RDTL, Law No 6/2008, Journal da Republica, Serie 1, N. °14, 16 April 2008, Regulating the financing of political parties
Cummins, D, 2011, The problem of gender quotas: women’s representatives on Timor-Leste’s Sucu councils, Development in Practice, Volume 21, Number 1, February 2011
UNDP, Timor-Leste National Human Development Report, 2011, p. 29
National Police Timor-Leste (PNTL) Report 2014
Press Release Prosecutor General of Republic, January 2012
Ministry of Justice report 2015
Reports from Secretary of State for Vocational and Training (SEFOPE), Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (PDID), and Ministry of Finance (Public Private Partnership Unit) 2015
Report from Secretary of State for Vocational and Training (SEFOPE, 2015
Report from Ministry of Petroleum (Human Resource Department), 2015
SERVE_ Servicos de Registos e Verificação Empresarial (Service for Registration and Verification of Entrepreneurs)
National Statistics Directorate, Highlights of 2015 Census Main Results in Timor-Leste

Media
Reference Xanana speech to Parliament.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIMENSION</th>
<th>SUB-DIMENSION</th>
<th>ROOT CAUSES</th>
<th>FRAGILITY STAGES</th>
<th>COUNTRY INDICATORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electoral Politics</td>
<td>Participation in the election (gender, district)</td>
<td>Uneven turnout rate for the elections in some Municipalities</td>
<td>Phase 1: Crisis</td>
<td>Participation rate in the election by municipal and gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Manufahi, Aileu and Dili municipalities show less than 50% of women registered for elections</td>
<td>Phase 2: Reform and Rebuild</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The electoral processes have been managed independently and transparently by electoral bodies</td>
<td>Phase 3: Transition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The process of electoral registrations has started in 2014 which shows that in most districts</td>
<td>Phase 4: Transformation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>women and men have equally registered to participate in suco council, presidential and parliament</td>
<td>Phase 5: Resilience</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>elections.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender registration in political candidates</td>
<td>Electoral bodies and CSOs provide civic education prior to elections at grassroots level</td>
<td>Political literacy participation is still low.</td>
<td>Phase 2: Reform and Rebuild</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 3: Transition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 4: Transformation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 5: Resilience</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of civic education programs in rural and urban areas</td>
<td>Electoral bodies and CSOs provide civic education prior to elections at grassroots level</td>
<td>The form and content of civic education programs is still limited.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparency and accountability in political party</td>
<td>Lack of accountability</td>
<td>Lack of public confidence in political parties operations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 FRAGILITY SPECTRUM

(This spectrum will be adjusted periodically according to the country development)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIMENSION</th>
<th>SUB-DIMENSION</th>
<th>ROOT CAUSES</th>
<th>FRAGILITY STAGES</th>
<th>COUNTRY INDICATORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Police Force</td>
<td>Ratio of Police to total population by municipality</td>
<td>Unequal representation of police versus population per municipality</td>
<td>Phase 1: Crisis</td>
<td>Phase 2: Reform and Rebuild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inadequate security sector's responsiveness including unequal Male and female ratio.</td>
<td>Improved recruitment of personnel.</td>
<td>The presence of police force at all municipalities but still limited numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Police with tertiary education as a ratio of overall of police</td>
<td>Ambiguous Roles and Responsibilities.</td>
<td>Lack of specialized qualification (10% only with tertiary education total of police 3568/371 tertiary education).</td>
<td>Introduction of specialized training institutions.</td>
<td>Continuous learning and cooperation from external institutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Cases</td>
<td>Number of violent cases annually.</td>
<td>Deficient law enforcement in municipalities almost exclusively in offenses against physical integrity (up to 1200 cases in 2014) and mistreatment of spouse (up to 700 cases in 2014).</td>
<td>Lack of respect of the law, which could bring civilian unrest and risk of retribution eg. with population taking justice in their hands.</td>
<td>To decrease the number of cases need for bigger presence of police force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Communities in urban and rural areas are unaware of security updates.</td>
<td>Number of crime cases by municipality and crime type annually.</td>
<td>Immediate response of police intervention as representative of law and order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMENSION</td>
<td>SUB-DIMENSION</td>
<td>ROOT CAUSES</td>
<td>FRAGILITY STAGES</td>
<td>COUNTRY INDICATORS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 1: Crisis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of illegal entry cases.</td>
<td>Number of illegal entry cases (visa violation and human trafficking) per year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Territorial Integrity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of land border disputes.</td>
<td>Number of land border settlements with Indonesia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maritime disputes.</td>
<td>Number of dialogues regarding maritime boundaries with Australia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indonesia occupation of Timor-Leste.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Continuous friction between Timor-Leste with its neighbours: Indonesia and Australia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maritime Boundary Council established to address matters related to this area, including:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Use of diplomacy and dialogue between Timor-Leste, and Australia. Use of diplomacy and dialogue between Timor-Leste, and Indonesian.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Australian Government remains committed to the boundaries set in the Certain Maritime Arrangements in the Timor Sea Agreement while Timor-Leste contends this matter. Discussions have begun with Indonesia to settle the maritime boundaries.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The PM has begun discussions with the President of Indonesia to settle/find solution to the pending border disputes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Possibility of altercation between Indonesia and Timor-Leste.</td>
<td>Border negotiations truly underway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Limited quality control of immigration and border security.
- National security is threatened.
- The Dutch and Portuguese colonial governments.
- Need for coordination between PNTL, F-FDTL and Ministry of Foreign Affairs departments; community police and border security.
- The PM has begun discussions with the President of Indonesia to settle/find solution to the pending border disputes.
- The Australian Government remains committed to the boundaries set in the Certain Maritime Arrangements in the Timor Sea Agreement while Timor-Leste contends this matter. Discussions have begun with Indonesia to settle the maritime boundaries.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIMENSION</th>
<th>SUB-DIMENSION</th>
<th>ROOT CAUSES</th>
<th>FRAGILITY STAGES</th>
<th>COUNTRY INDICATORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Procedural Definition and Regularity</td>
<td>Proportion of judicial actors judges, prosecutors (public and private). Public defenders by gender and municipal.</td>
<td>Insufficient judicial actors. Gender inequality in judicial sectors (women: 103 versus men: 266) and national judicial actors versus international ratio.</td>
<td>Timorese judicial actors leading the justice process even still require some support from international technical assistance.</td>
<td>Number of national qualified judicial actors (by gender) and legal specialists (in urban and rural).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cases resolution</td>
<td>Limited number of specialists on specific cases.</td>
<td>Judicial process is slow and language barriers.</td>
<td>Timely cases resolution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quality of Justice Access to Justice system and Infrastructure</td>
<td>Limited number of specialists on specific cases. Collusion between Executive and Judicial. The absence of justice some municipalities particularly in rural areas.</td>
<td>Political influence over the process of justice systems and lack of public confidence in judicial sectors. Limited access to justice institution.</td>
<td>Justice institutions available and fair to all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Informal justice system</td>
<td>Limited access to the formal justice system.</td>
<td>Communities without access to the formal justice system rely on the informal system to resolve conflicts.</td>
<td>Number of dialogues to adopt some of traditional practices into legal binding document to facilitate and support conflict resolution at local level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prison facilities</td>
<td>Lack of prison facilities available and inadequate space.</td>
<td>Adult and juvenile inmates mixed together, and no health screening.</td>
<td>Modern and safe prison environment for inmates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of budget execution of justice sector as a total of budget allocation to justice sector.</td>
<td>Poor capacity of justice public finance management. Poor spending capacity.</td>
<td>Capacity of execution in 2015 as low as 13% total of $263,763,766 in Ministry of Justice.</td>
<td>Full and fair use of budget allocation. Monitoring percentage of budget allocation with actual spending all justice sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMENSION</td>
<td>SUB-DIMENSION</td>
<td>ROOT CAUSES</td>
<td>FRAGILITY STAGES</td>
<td>COUNTRY INDICATORS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Availability</td>
<td>Accessible roads from national to rural areas by municipalities from 2013 to 2015.</td>
<td>Lack of basic infrastructure (lack of good road network).</td>
<td>Phase 1: Crisis</td>
<td>Economic activity is slowly spreading to most municipality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No economic development without good road network.</td>
<td>Phase 2: Reform and Rebuild</td>
<td>Good road network serving everyone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total number constructions of roads from 2013-2014 was 47 roads which is 32 by SEFOPE and 15 by MAE (PDID). Total number of rehabilitation roads were 88 roads composed of 46 by SEFOPE, 17 by Ministry of Public works and 26 by MAE (PDID). Maintenance roads were 156 roads; 67 by SEFOPE, 56 from MPW and 26 by MAE (PDID).</td>
<td>Phase 3: Transition</td>
<td>Number of accessible roads built and rehabilitated from national to rural areas by municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to electricity</td>
<td>Limited electricity coverage.</td>
<td>Communities do not have access to electricity.</td>
<td>Phase 4: Transformation</td>
<td>Percentage of population with access to electricity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Electricity network is developed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to telecommunication</td>
<td>Limited telecommunication coverage throughout the country.</td>
<td>Limited mobile phone subscriptions.</td>
<td>Phase 5: Resilience</td>
<td>Percentage of population with access to telecommunication (particularly mobile phone subscriptions).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Telecommunication network is developed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs, Livelihoods and Private Sector Development</td>
<td>% of working ages people by gender from 2013 to 2015</td>
<td>Limited access to jobs and vocational training.</td>
<td>Phase 1: Crisis</td>
<td>Low rate of unemployment and equal and fair gender representation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>High unemployment rate.</td>
<td>Phase 2: Reform and Rebuild</td>
<td>% of working ages people by gender and municipality from 2015 to 2017.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of working aged people has increased. The ratio for male and female was equal (50.8% and 49.2%).</td>
<td>Phase 3: Transition</td>
<td>Number of people who participated in vocational training programs (e.g. IT technicians,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Equal gender distribution with age difference distribution. Positive increase in the number of skilled nationals in the oil and gas industry.</td>
<td>Phase 4: Transformation</td>
<td>Food production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Local food production increases and a possibility for export, less food import.</td>
<td>Phase 5: Resilience</td>
<td>Number of agricultural inputs distributed to farmers (e.g. Fertilizer and seeds).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total production has increased (e.g. rice and maize) but remains below domestic needs.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of irrigation systems built and maintained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production</td>
<td>Low agriculture production and lack of access to agriculture inputs and education for farmers.</td>
<td>Food production remains low. High dependence on food imports.</td>
<td>Phase 1: Crisis</td>
<td>POVO KUNDA GOVERNO SUSA programs are implemented but processing and distribution remain challenges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total production has increased (e.g. rice and maize) but remains below domestic needs.</td>
<td>Phase 2: Reform and Rebuild</td>
<td>Pose Kuda Governo Susa programs are implemented but processing and distribution remain challenges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Processed by government but remains below domestic needs. Local food production increases and a possibility for export, less food import.</td>
<td>Phase 3: Transition</td>
<td>Number of agricultural inputs distributed to farmers (e.g. Fertilizer and seeds).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of irrigation systems built and maintained.</td>
<td>Phase 4: Transformation</td>
<td>Number of irrigation systems built and maintained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMENSION</td>
<td>SUB-DIMENSION</td>
<td>ROOT CAUSES</td>
<td>FRAGILITY STAGES</td>
<td>COUNTRY INDICATORS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of spending</td>
<td>% of GDP contributed by private sector from 2013 to 2015</td>
<td>Absence of private sector</td>
<td>No generation of private revenue</td>
<td>Total number business / company registered from 2013 to 2015 are 9,760 companies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>Lack of opportunities and economic growth.</td>
<td>Lack of economic opportunities and security.</td>
<td>Poverty rates (measured by wealth and assets per household) have decreased according to the census (2015).</td>
<td>Percentage of population living below $1.90 per day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Services delivery</td>
<td>Limited access to quality education services</td>
<td>Low primary and secondary completion rate and lack of qualified teachers.</td>
<td>Number of teachers has increased but quality remains low and schools have inadequate resources.</td>
<td>Majority of population have access to basic and fair services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Services delivery</td>
<td>Limited access to quality health services</td>
<td>Inadequate health facilities (e.g. clinic and drugs) and high mortality rates. Awareness of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS remains a challenge.</td>
<td>Health clinic built and rehabilitated in some municipalities. Increase in qualified medical and administrative personnel but administrative still exceed medical.</td>
<td>Majority of population have access to basic and fair services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMENSION</td>
<td>SUB-DIMENSION</td>
<td>ROOT CAUSES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 TIMOR-LESTE 3RD FRAGILITY ASSESSMENT INDICATORS

(Note. These indicators were developed based on the results of the 2nd Fragility Assessment in 2015. The indicators were validated by the Council of Ministers in June 2016).

(Please note this is only draft to present)

**PSG 1: INCLUSIVE POLITICS**

**Dimension 1: Electoral Politics**

1. Participation rate in the election by municipality and gender
2. Number of people (by gender) who participated in civic education on the political process
3. Percentage of respondents at all levels who can explain key concepts related to the political process
4. Number of women participating in the "Feto 100 program" on political leadership (rural and urban)
5. Number of mechanisms in place to monitor and evaluate STAE (staff) and CNE (commissioners) activities and technical expertise

**Dimension 2: Political Party Relations**

1. Number of robust procedures/instruments/processes to monitor the progress of political parties’ accountability conducted by electoral bodies

**PSG 2: SECURITY**

**Dimension 1: Quality of Police Force**

1. Ratio between police and population by municipality and gender
2. Number of highly trained police (by gender and municipality) including cases specialists
3. Number of police (by municipality) who received training beyond technical skills (e.g. ethics, gender sensitivity, child protection, public health)
4. Misconduct cases involving security personnel resulting in administrative sanction and prosecution through courts
5. Percentage of budget allocation executed by PNTL (police) and F-FDTL (military)
6. Number of police posts in good condition (rural and urban)

**Dimension 2: Number of cases**

1. Number of crime cases by municipality and crime type
2. Number of platforms to disseminate PNTL and F-FDTL security information to the community (urban and rural)
3. Number of illegal entry cases
4. Number of advocacy campaigns against gender based violence disseminated throughout the country

**Dimension 3: Territorial Integrity**

1. Number of land border settlements with Indonesia
2. Number of dialogue regarding maritime boundaries with Australia
3. Number of dialogue among PNTL, F-FDTL, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, community police and border security to ensure coordination and cooperation on border security issues

**PSG 3: JUSTICE**

**Dimension 1: Procedural Definition and Regularity**

1. Number of judicial actors and legal specialists (urban and rural)
2. Number of cases processed over a given period of time by each specialist
3. Number of judicial actors who received annual evaluation
4. Number of people who can adequately access and afford the judicial system, including legal advice, in remote areas
5. Number of dialogue to adopt traditional practices into legal binding documents to facilitate and support conflict resolution at the local level
6. Number of evaluation mechanisms in place to measure finance management and budget execution
7. Number of judicial facilities with legally trained translators and actors at all levels (urban and rural)
8. Number of prisons with properly equipped facilities (e.g. juvenile and adult, healthy and sick)
**PSG 4: ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS**

**Dimension 1: Resource Availability**

1. Number of accessible roads built and rehabilitated from national to rural areas by municipality from 2015 to 2017
2. Percentage of population with access to electricity
3. Percentage of population with access to telecommunications

**Dimension 2: Jobs, Livelihoods and Private Sector Development**

1. Percentage (%) of working age people by gender and municipality from 2015 to 2017
2. Number of people who participated in vocational training programs (e.g. IT, hospitality, mechanics) offered by public and private sector
3. Number of Timorese employed by the private sector
4. Quantity of food production per hectare by municipality from 2015 to 2017
5. Number of agricultural inputs distributed to farmers (e.g. fertilizer and seeds)
6. Number of irrigation systems built
7. Number of farmers reached by agricultural education programs by extension services

**PSG 5: REVENUES & SERVICES**

**Dimension 1: Quality of Spending**

1. Private sector share of non-oil Gross Domestic Products (GDP)
2. Non-oil Gross Domestic Products (GDP) per capita
3. Percentage of population living below $1.90 per day
4. Ratio of education personnel with proper training (qualified teachers) in urban and rural areas
5. Percentage of population graduating primary, secondary and tertiary schools
6. Ratio of medical personnel with proper training by gender to 1000 population in municipality
7. Number of misconduct cases involving medical personnel resulting in administration sanction
8. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS by municipality
4 Data Collection (Tables for PSG 1-3, 5) and Community Consultations

PSG 1 Inclusive Politics

Graph 1.2.1: Participation in the election

---

46 Source: STAE RE-ABD Data 11 May – 14 August 2015
Graph 1.2.4: Civic education

Table 1.2.2: Electoral Registration of 2014

47 Source: STAE RE-ABD Data 11 May – 14 August 2015
 Participation in the electoral process: In the majority of municipalities, participants expressed that legitimacy comes from the law and various formal apparatus, but must also come from choosing leaders via informed and educated choices made by citizens.

Some districts showed a wariness of too many political parties given the small population. A consistent belief was that political parties were formed for money. In Timor-Leste’s electoral system, political parties receive a public grant from the National Electoral Commission (CNE) that is determined by parliamentary representation. Participants voiced that in the lead-up to election times, parties would visit their community but would not discuss the basis for their party’s political manifesto. Instead, many participants viewed these periods as a time when many promises were made to the community that were later on broken or not upheld.

Direct participation involved the process of voting in local Suco elections, and national and presidential elections. Most communities recorded high voter turnout and participation during election times. Indirect participation was used to describe more engaged political participation for example membership of a political party, advocacy and involvement in discussions on politics. Indirect participation was dependent on political consciousness and civic education which could be drawn on to make informed, educated choices during election times.

Generally, participants believed that political participation in their municipality happened to some extent though this was mainly around election time.

Participation in Civic Education: It was observed in discussions that democracy, its functions and processes, are not yet fully understood. The multi-party system of governance is interpreted differently according to education levels, culture and regions. In Oecusse, participants demonstrated a high level of knowledge of political processes and the various stages in Timor-Leste’s political history. As expected, in the capital Dili, several participants expressed detailed knowledge of the electoral system and commission, legal frameworks and the separation of powers. In other municipalities such as Ermera, participants spoke of the links between aspects of Timorese culture, in particular dialogue, and democratic processes.

Dialogue ultimately showed that an effective democracy in Timor-Leste is equally dependent on the population’s level of civic education and comprehension of political processes, that these processes are transparent and that those partaking in them are held accountable for their actions. The perceived absence of this mutually dependent relationship exposes challenges and opportunities for Timor-Leste’s political system and leadership.

Many discussions concerning the party system showed that participants in many municipalities felt unclear as to what the policy platforms, vision and aims were of parties in their community.

Though direct participation was generally considered to be occurring, indirect political participation and consciousness are still very minimal. An informed, politically conscious population, it was concluded, is seen as a key feature of inclusive politics.

However, limited civic education has meant limited knowledge on the ways in which democratic processes can create conditions for this style of politics and leadership.

Political party relations: Broader discussions highlighted that political actors must follow established laws and processes to substantiate their legitimacy and complement suggestions from participants of a desire for greater regulation of political parties themselves. The capacity of political parties to be effective was also the subject of discussion. In Baucau district, it was perceived that the civic education process should not only focus on the population’s political literacy. This includes the manner in which political parties’ campaigns are run. In the Liquica district participants representing the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL) described the way in which minors were sometimes used to participate in rallies and demonstrations that often remove them from school. This was used as an example of the need for political parties themselves to both contribute to political processes and frameworks, while adhering to these frameworks themselves.

Corruption, collusion and nepotism (called KKN) featured regularly in almost all discussions as a strong force eroding legitimacy. Participants referred to instances of corruption on a local leadership level through to the national level. The law creating the Anti-Corruption Commission (CAC)\textsuperscript{50} was viewed as a positive development towards reaching greater accountability within political structures and from political leaders.

In some areas such as Dili, participants believed that a peaceful agreement between the two parties was a positive development. In Dili, Oecusse and Baucau participants pointed out that a lack of opposition within the Parliament is problematic for an inclusive, robust democratic system to develop and take root.

In Bobonaro, many young people described their frustration at being excluded from political processes. Though willing to participate in development and politics, they felt that the new generation was not being welcomed, with some believing it to be a deliberate, active exclusion.

In 2015, outgoing Prime Minister Xanana Gusmao remarked that it was time for younger generations to enter the political space\textsuperscript{51}. His succession by Dr. Rui Araujo as the Leader of the 6\textsuperscript{th} Constitutional Government is demonstrative to some degree of greater inclusion of newer generations in politics. Timor-Leste’s high birth rate has contributed to a very young population, with UNDP estimated that in 2011, 45% of the population was younger than 15 years\textsuperscript{52}.

Overall, engaged and consistent political participation presents many challenges, especially to vulnerable groups, where access to political participation is dependent on a number of factors. These include: quality, accessible and sustained civic education; supportive structures which give equal opportunity to all groups to participate in political processes and decision-making; and equity in political processes. Out of this, several themes emerged in discussions relating to political participation. The participation, including participation of women in local and national level political processes, the marginalization of certain groups, and access to power-specifically in relation to decision-making locally and national.

### PSG 2 SECURITY

#### Table 2.1.1: Ratio of police to total population by municipality\textsuperscript{53}.

Population: 1,167,237, Census 2015. UN standard is 1 police for 333 people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUNICIPALITY</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>TOTAL NUMBER (#) OF POLICE (GENDER)</th>
<th>1 POLICE PER POPULATION (RATIO)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aileu</td>
<td>44,325</td>
<td>98 (female: 22 and Male 76)</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ainaro</td>
<td>59,175</td>
<td>104 (female: 21 and Male 83)</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baucau</td>
<td>111,694</td>
<td>164 (female: 50 and Male 114)</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobonaro</td>
<td>92,049</td>
<td>119 (female: 37 and Male 82)</td>
<td>774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cova Lima</td>
<td>59,455</td>
<td>134 (female: 29 and Male 105)</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dili</td>
<td>234,026</td>
<td>448 (female: 93 and Male 355)</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ermera</td>
<td>117,064</td>
<td>134 (female: 28 and Male 106)</td>
<td>873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lautem</td>
<td>59,787</td>
<td>138 (female: 30 and Male 108)</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquica</td>
<td>63,403</td>
<td>101 (female: 28 and Male 73)</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manatuto</td>
<td>42,742</td>
<td>103 (female: 21 and Male 82)</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufahi</td>
<td>48,628</td>
<td>115 (female: 16 and Male 99)</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oecusse</td>
<td>64,025</td>
<td>125 (female: 33 and Male 92)</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viqueque</td>
<td>70,036</td>
<td>134 (female: 26 and Male 108)</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{50} RDTL, Decree Law no 8/2009, Anti-Corruption Commission, 2009
\textsuperscript{51} Reference Xanana speech to Parliament
\textsuperscript{52} UNDP, Timor-Leste National Human Development Report, 2011, p. 29
\textsuperscript{53} Source: PNTL Report 2014
Note. This excludes Centro Formasaun de Policía; Immigration Department, Gabinete INTERPOL,Quarterl Geral, Unidade de Policiamento de fronteiras, Unidade Maritima.

Table 2.2.1. Police Force with tertiary education:

Table 2.2.2: Number of police by Rank.
Graph 2.2.3. Number of cases: Number of violence cases annually

[Graph showing top 10 reported crimes in 2014]

Graph 2.2.3. Number of cases: Reported annual crimes - Comparison

[Graph showing crime rate comparison from 2010 to 2014]
Table 2.2.3. Number of illegal entry cases: 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>CASE</th>
<th>NUMBER OF INCIDENT</th>
<th>PROCESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan-Aug'15</td>
<td>Violated Tourist Visa</td>
<td>1,570</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cases abandon (Abandona Voluntariu)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Human Trafficking</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sentenced to jail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Immigration department (Ministerio do Interior), 09 Setembro 2015.

Number of illegal entry cases: Between January – August 2015 (source: immigration department (Ministry of defense))

- 1,570 people violated their Tourist Visa;
- 59 people voluntary abandon their cases
- 1 person sentenced to jail for human trafficking

Note. The majority of illegal entry cases involved Indonesian citizens.

2.3 COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Participants expressed that police numbers in municipality were sufficient, but police professionalism was still a major cause of concern and insecurity for the majority.

The potential for politically motivated conflict remains a strong concern for communities. As earlier described, the RDTL Government’s resolution authorizing a series of joint operations between the national police force (PNTL) and the National Army (FFDTL) was underway at the time of the carrying out of the 2nd Fragility Assessment.

Community dialogue across the country revealed some key characteristics that Timorese feel contribute to or weaken security within their community, but also the nation.

Most often but not limited to the employment of young people believed that unemployment was contributing to petty crime but also posed a larger threat to national stability and social harmony in the future.

In Suai, Aileu and Ermera, participants described culture as a function by which people within the community can respect each other. This was reflected in discussions regarding culture and its role in maintaining and resolving peace.

Good relationships between police and community leaders and information sharing will bring about collaboration for peace.

Community policing was seen as particularly effective because community police resided within and were familiar with the community in which they were placed. In contrast, some participants described that PNTL officers who have been posted often have a more difficult time building and maintaining relationships with that community.

The issue of information was also discussed with participants describing how a lack of clear, accurate information can worsen security situations. Several participants in Bobonaro, Lautem and Ainaro linked the consequences of incomplete of information to the escalation of conflict, using the crisis of 2006 as an example.

The issue of land rights was raised throughout but was featured most prominently in areas affected by large scale development projects such as the Dili Ainaro road corridor, Suai’s supply base, airport and highway and Oecusse, where the ZEEMS (Social and Market Special Economic Zone) project is underway.

54 Source: PNTL Report 2014
Issues concerning refugees were also raised, for example in the western region of Bobonaro participants expressed fear of the return of perpetrators who had fled to Indonesia after the events of 1999. In general these concerns were discussed in the context of border security. In Bobonaro, participants expressed concern over the porousness of the river border between the Municipality and Indonesia.

The professionalism of security forces was another key theme in community dialogue. While some perspectives focused on material support for security forces such as better equipment and resources to carry out their work (especially in the border areas and for sea patrol) many perspectives concentrated on the need to build human resources and professionalism with a respect for human rights within the police force. PNTL participants in several districts including Ainaro, Dili and Lautem acknowledged this issue. They acknowledged that in some instances the behavior of some individuals within the police force were unprofessional, however nationwide consultations revealed that human rights violations and lack of discipline of police forces was occurring in many points across the country.

**PSG 3 JUSTICE**

Table 3.2.1 Number of Judicial actors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>MAGISTER JUDGES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>BY GENDER</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I Curso Magistrados Judiciais</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>II Cursos Magistrados Judiciais</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>III Cursos Magistrados Judiciais</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IV Cursos Magistrados Judiciais</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>V Cursos Magistrados Judiciais Estagiaría</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Presecutor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>MAGISTER JUDGES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>BY GENDER</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ICurso Procuradores da República</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>II Cursos Procuradores da República</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>III Cursos Procuradores da República</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IV Cursos Procuradores da República</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>V Cursos Procuradores da República (Estagiaría)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Public Defence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>MAGISTER JUDGES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>BY GENDER</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I Cursos Defensores Públicos</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>II Cursos Defensores Públicos</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>III Cursos Defensores Públicos</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IV Cursos Defensores Públicos</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>V Cursos Defensores Públicos</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Private Lawyers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>MAGISTER JUDGES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>BY GENDER</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I Cursos Advogados Privados</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>II Cursos Advogados Privados</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>III Cursos Advogados Privados</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IV Cursos Advogados Privados</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

58 Source: Ministry of Justice report 2014
### Registration

| I Cursos Notarios e Conservadores | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| II Cursos Notarios e Conservadores | 4 | 11 | 15 |
| **Total** | **5** | **17** | **22** |
| Investigação da PCIC | 14 | 32 | 46 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LPC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laboratorio Policia Cientifica</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Justice Officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cursos Oficiais de Justica</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Justice Officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Defence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cursos Defensoria Publica</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.3 COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Judicial actors: Increased number of judges, public prosecutors, public defenders and physical facilities such as Tribunals and Ministry of Public indicate progress in the infrastructure of the country’s formal justice system. Yet, the capacity of justice actors to interpret and apply the law remains a hurdle to the community’s ability to access equitable justice. Public defenders and prosecutors alike were several times viewed as not being active in representing their client’s case. With limited comprehension of legal processes or accessible language, many participants described feeling confused by the decision handed down by the judge in their case.

Participants sometimes attributed this to KKN within the justice system and the limited capacities of justice actors to implement the law. These perspectives can also be considered simultaneously alongside other aggravating issues such as limited access to information, insufficient education on the processes of the formal justice system. Together, though participants displayed a good overall knowledge of the justice system, the processes are not yet deeply understood. As a result this impedes the building of trust and confidence in the formal justice system as a fair mechanism to resolving disputes and achieving justice.

Justice: Timorese identify both traditional and formal justice actors as contributing to security and justice within their community. The traditional justice systems continue to operate within homes and communities in all districts. Tetum term ‘lisan’ refers to systems of local justice, social norms as well as systems of community leadership and governance. The Bahasa term ‘adat’ is also used to describe cultural lore and practice but does not embody as much as the term lisan.

Decree law 5/2004 formalizes the relationship of traditional leaders with the State. In it states:

“...the prominent role played by community leaders and bodies in organizing communities should be recognized by the State without further delays as the organization and mobilization of communities for the social, economic and cultural development of the country greatly relies on those leaders and bodies.”

In addition, local governance authorities for dispute resolution include the Xefe de Suco, Xefe de Aldeia and the Lia Nain with input from church leaders and elders also occurring during dispute resolution processes. In a 2008 survey by the Asia Foundation, it was found that in the resolution of domestic violence cases, Aldeia chiefs (26%), Suco chiefs (22%), families (22%) and elders (16%) were the most commonly consulted. This is reflective in some ways of the role of the village head as outlined in Decree law 5/2004. It states that the village head will “facilitate the creation of mechanisms for the protection of domestic-violence victims and for the condemnation and repression of domestic-violence perpetrators in accordance with the gravity and circumstances of each case.”

---

Positive developments in formal justice have been the completion of four tribunals across the country. These are located in the capital Dili, Baucau, Suai and Oecusse. Participants in dialogues in these four municipalities showed a marked difference in satisfaction with formal justice’s ability to resolve problems compared to municipalities that did not have a tribunal. The former reported fewer pending cases and more trust and confidence in the ability of the formal justice system as a legal framework. For others who did not reside in municipalities with Tribunals, they identified a series of obstacles that prevented their cases from being heard and resolved. Some consistent concerns included the distance from tribunals. Participants expressed that travel time took them away from farming and their livelihoods. Others expressed difficulty meeting the costs of travel, especially if required to do so several times. It was highlighted that there was inequality in access to quality representation from the public defenders or public prosecutors whereas those with more money were perceived to be able to hire private lawyers and improve their chances at a fairer court process. Often times participants said that there was no opportunity to meet their appointed public defender or public prosecutor until the day of the trial.

Laws that reflect Timor-Leste’s context were also highlighted as being important. Some participants expressed that many laws were derivative of laws from other countries such as Portugal. They felt that the laws sometimes did not accurately reflect the cultural, political and historical context of Timor. The examples given were the current decentralization law and the land law. Language barriers, illiteracy and the ability to read and comprehend laws written in Portuguese limited access to justice. In Baucau, community members praised the presence of translators who would provide interpreting skills from the local dialect Makassae, however recently they reported that the interpreting service was no longer active.

Positive developments include the use of mobile tribunals. The tribunals were able to get around many of the physical and economic obstacles for communities (such as distance) going a large way in resolving many of the physical and economical constraints. In Manatuto district, participants made strong recommendations for the continuation of the program voicing that it had very real tangible benefits for those residing in rural areas. Mobile tribunals were able to resolve cases quickly and at the same time provide much-needed education on the justice system. Participants discussed barriers to accessing justice within the traditional justice system-particularly for women and children. Beliefs held by security and justice actors can often unfairly influence women’s decisions to have their case heard by the formal system.

This situation is compounded by the perceived negative affect on women and their children’s survival in the absence of an earning partner. Participants in Dili described the women who are affected by violence and are told by the Public Prosecutor that their partners could receive up to 10 years in prison. This information acted as a deterrent to women who would decide not to proceed with the charges, often asking who would feed them if their husband was in jail. These scenarios also point to limited economic opportunities for women in Timor-Leste, and perhaps also point to stigma associated with women affected by violence.

On a national level, participants many times voiced that the law was not applied evenly to the rich and powerful as it was to ordinary Timorese. This was witnessed at the local level, where participants felt that power and money would guarantee a positive outcome in a case seen by the Tribunal, but was also expressed in relation to the process of traditional justice systems in Ermera and Baucau.

Strong applicable laws, the implementation of laws, following processes and ensuring checks and balances on power at the national level to local level remain overarching themes when discussing Timor-Leste’s status as a fragile country. The emergence of these themes in discussions on justice perhaps indicate the confidence of the Timorese in the formal justice system to address inequality and abuses of power. Dialogue reveals that known that strengthening institutions such as the Judiciary, CAC and the justice actors that address these concerns emerges as a key recommendation towards the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding process in the country.
Community perspectives on Timor-Leste’s economic foundations showed that many Timorese are aware of the finite nature of oil and gas resources upon which the economy currently relies via investment and withdrawals from the Petroleum Development Fund. Communities were able to clearly articulate alternative sources of revenue from natural resources, services and agriculture. These included stone and sand, agriculture, livestock, tourism, fisheries and aquaculture. Participants often showed a good understanding of natural resources in their Municipality and the need to increase agricultural yield to meet production levels. Participants often highlighted the quality of local foods produced in their area but lacked the skills and resources needed for large scale agricultural production. Refrigeration of goods and produce was also raised as a barrier towards greater production.

Tourism was widely discussed as having potential to increase local revenue. Communities were proud of their cultural heritage, landmarks and historical sites within their Municipalities and suggested the introduction of entrance fees and taxes for visitors to these places. At present, there is small scale production of local goods, handicrafts and traditional medicine, however participants found it difficult to access markets including the capital Dili and urban centers in Municipalities.

Communities are beginning to experience social, environmental and economic impacts from the increase in major development projects. Communities articulated the positive developments, but many expressed the negative consequences from such projects. Development with justice emerged as a key finding from discussions and was especially pronounced in the rolling out of the Special Social Market Economy Zone (ZEEMS) projects in Oecusse district.

Participants in Liquica described positive initiatives such as the Youth Parliament, but said this program was not able to be accessed by children of agricultural workers in remote areas. They believed that geographical isolation was contributing to discrimination and inequality between urban centers, the capital and populations living in rural areas.

The implications of this were reflected in the life experiences of participants involved in agriculture and residing in rural areas. Often, participants referred to common foodstuffs, such as rice and chicken which are imported from Vietnam and Brazil, as being more affordable compared to locally bought equivalents. They expressed that there is a disincentive to buy locally because of the availability of cheaper imported produce and staples.

Of note were strong observations from Timorese of the increase in foreign owned businesses operating within their Municipality. In some instances, a growing resentment was expressed sometimes manifesting as xenophobia. The perception from many participants was that foreign businesses were competing with local shop owners and producers.

A positive development from these situations has been the presence of co-operatives and micro-credit programs within communities. The majority of districts revealed this as a positive, enterprising development occurring in their community and requested further support to develop these groups. These included women’s cooperatives and micro-credit schemes in Manatuto, Baucau and Liquica and youth-run coffee cooperatives in Ermera.

Alongside diversification of goods and services was the need to invest in skills development programs. Participants referenced some initiatives undertaken by the Secretary of State for Vocational Training Policy and Employment (SEPFOPE) in their Municipality. Generally, many Timorese expressed the desire and willingness to contribute to various economic activities, however lacked the appropriate training, employment opportunities and technical resources to do so. It was clear from dialogue that there remains some level of skill and a strong willingness within communities to participate in the economy.

The Special Social Market Economy Zone (ZEEMS) in Oecusse is a new economic initiative in the RDTL government’s plans for economic diversification. Intended as a pilot project, ZEEMS has been described as possibly being replicated in other parts of the country such as Atauro island. Large budget allocations to the project are already underway and infrastructure development has begun in Oecusse including an airport, port and roads and hotels.  

Of note, the micro economic challenges facing farmers and agricultural workers were mentioned by participants including a limited understanding of the way in which producers, suppliers and consumers work together. Due to subsistence or low production farming, farmers are used to selling their produce directly to consumers. Introducing the suppliers is a relatively new concept for producers.

In other Municipalities, participants identified a range of economic programs carried out in their district. These ranged from NGO micro-credit schemes, to community initiated cooperatives, to large-scale government programs. The two most often referenced were the ‘Povu kuda Governu Sosa (Government buy local product)’ program and a large scale distribution of tractors to farmers in Municipalities. Overwhelmingly, participants described the ‘Povu Kuda Governu Sosa’ program as being largely defunct. Many times the communities related that the Government with the exception of Bobonaro, was simply not buying their produce whereas the Government purchases rice from local producers. The distribution of tractors was, in general, seen to be a good resource for increasing crop yield, however several participants reported veterans as being favored to receive tractors. Furthermore, training in their use is limited and monitoring of the program was described as weak in many Municipalities.

The issue of skilled labor revealed some telling perspectives from communities. Several participants referred to the lack of employment opportunities for young Timorese returning from education abroad, and believed that foreign workers were often given preference for positions over local hires. This was particularly the case with large scale development projects, such as construction and oil and gas extraction. Participants from Suai said there were positive developments from airport construction in the area that had given employment to some young people. In Dili, a youth representative gave several examples of young people he knew who were qualified in petroleum engineering but were not working within their field. This was a common theme in dialogue involving young people. Many times young participants relayed that they were qualified in a certain vocation but were unable to find employment in their field. They often take positions in unrelated areas, creating additional challenges as they are required to learn new skills while being unable to gain experience in their area of education. Whilst a difficult situation, this indicates resilience within young Timorese to adapt themselves when presented with limited opportunities.

The Government of Timor-Leste spends a substantial amount of revenue on infrastructure. Many participants highlighted a lack of roads infrastructure as a significant impediment to accessing markets and so to some extent encourage increased spending on essential infrastructure such as roads that respond to the needs of growers and producers. Other flow-on affects described were an easier flow of goods and services and greater access to communities for the provision of essential services. Similarly, in the Oecusse dialogue, the ZEEMS project was cautiously recognized for some of the social and economic benefits it could deliver to communities residing in the area.

Despite this, there are social, environmental and human rights impacts from large-scale development projects and activities currently underway in Timor-Leste. Participants described ongoing respiratory health problems with the construction of roads, particularly in Aileu, Liquica and Suai where large road corridors are currently under construction. In Aileu and Oecusse, participants highlighted limited and ineffective consultation from Government and contracted companies. In some instances this resulted in the construction of infrastructure such as markets that were unused by community members and became obsolete due to their inappropriate location. Participants expressed that, had adequate and effective consultation taken place, facilities would be more in tune with the needs of the community.

Quality control, accountability and the presence of KKN in the issuing of contracts was raised many times by participants. In other instances, participants voiced that there was limited monitoring on the progress of construction with projects sometimes being abandoned before completion.

Land rights featured prominently in discussions in Suai and Oecusse where several large-scale projects are underway.

In Oecusse, participants voiced that while some consultation had occurred, information regarding compensation for land appropriated by the Government for public projects was unclear. Participants were concerned, as initially Government representatives and leadership in the project had discussed a compensation scheme, yet to date communities had not yet received any money despite their homes being demolished and land already acquired for construction. Some participants relayed that other representatives for the project had recently commented that compensation could no longer be offered.
Participants expressed that with no clear information they felt there was no clear legal path for them to take to address these issues and expressed their apprehension as to how the remainder of the project would unfold and the impact it would have on communities.

In a similar vein, the expropriation of land for the Suai supply base and airport has also created disturbances in the social fabric of the community.

Difficulties in determining land ownership has meant some families who are residing on the property and who have been evicted, do not have access to any compensation as the land belongs to other relatives who either do not reside in the Municipality or reside overseas, and have been unwilling to share compensation with their affected family members. In the dialogue, participants said that local leadership had been involved in attempting to resolve land issues and determine ownership, though without a Land Law, many other communities remain vulnerable in the face of large scale infrastructure projects which displace them from farms and residences.

The above issues show the intersection of the different PSGs particularly Inclusive Politics, Justice and Economic Foundations.

**PSG 5 REVENUES AND SERVICES**

Graph 5.2.3. Number of Education Civil Servants

64 Source: Ministry of Education, Human Resources 2015
5.3 COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

There is good community awareness about tax measures in their municipality, particularly related to government owned land taxes. This was viewed favorably and there was a concerted position in the majority of dialogue that tax is an essential source of revenue. Participants understood tax to serve a function in supporting development with many participants expressing their willingness to pay tax. Despite this, it was clear that there is very low understanding of tax systems, how they operate and what taxes are used for in the national economy. Though participants expressed a desire to pay taxes based on a sentiment of nationalism and cooperation, there is a need for greater education on the role of tax in the economy. In several instances, participants suggested increasing taxes on items such as cigarettes and alcohol which is related to health concerns.

In several dialogue participants expressed that public service jobs were given to those with connections, family members in the institution, affiliation to particular political parties and regional/linguistic/cultural connections to the employer. The presence of nepotism continues to be an impediment to the delivery of good public services. In dialogue regarding the capacity of staff to undertake their role ‘the right person
for the right job’ was often mentioned. Participants stressed that a person must be selected based on their merit based, not their affiliations.

Education and health featured prominently in discussions. Participants acknowledged that there had been gains in these areas with a large increase in health posts and the presence of schools in their area. In municipalities with hospitals, such as Bacaau and Suai, there was a greater sense that health facilities had improved. The community stated that free public healthcare and public education were a positive feature of Timor-Leste and should remain in place for the future.

A number of challenges remain in the administration of the health and education systems. Some of the key concerns raised by participants included a lack of specialist care, lab and testing facilities and sufficient staff in the National Hospital. In Bacaau district, having a hospital, participants stressed that there were no x-ray, laboratory or blood collection facilities. In other Municipalities participants sometimes mentioned that despite free healthcare, the purchase of medicines was often unaffordable. If medicine was not available and dispensed at the hospital, which was often the case, they would be required to find a private pharmacist from who they would need to purchase their medication. In Suai, Bobonaro and Dili, participants said that this potential cost was sometimes a deterrent to people seeking healthcare, or treating their illness. In some areas, such as Suai there were insufficient ambulance services and many villages and hamlets were difficult for ambulances to reach revealing the link between basic infrastructure and the delivery of health services.

The need for adequate healthcare for women was raised several times. In Suai participants said they required more midwives in their area and emergency services for women experiencing complications during or after giving birth. Participants mentioned several incidents where women sent to Dili for complications had died en route and recommended that women be airlifted to Dili by helicopter in these cases as other patients sometimes are.

A positive development was the progress of the Governments recent immunization program. It was observed that knowledge of the program and its benefits were high and participants praised this as good progress in children’s healthcare in their area.

Education was often brought up in discussions on public services. The school feeding program run by the Government was also featured in discussions. Overall, participants supported the program but were concerned with the quality of food being given to children. There were several examples of children falling sick after eating expired and unclean food distributed through the program. Participants had particular concerns regarding language and the use of Portuguese in the schooling system. The curriculum was also a feature of discussions with teachers.

In Lautem participants mentioned overcrowding conditions in the classroom and a lack of security on site where computers and other equipment were regularly stolen.

In other Municipalities, participants said that teachers and professors would often not show up for work. Participants with disabilities said that access and inclusion challenges put children with a disability at a considerable disadvantage in comparison to their peers.
## 5 LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN 2ND FRAGILITY ASSESSMENT

Communities consultations in 13 Municipalities, PSG stakeholder round-table discussion, National Validation Workshop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>NAME OF INSTITUTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Office of Prime Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Civil Servant Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ministry of Interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ministry of Defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Office of Coordination Minister for Economic Strategic Sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Secretary of State for Professional Development and Employment (SEFOPE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tax Directorate, Budget, Petroleum Fund and Petroleum Fund Revenue Directorate at Ministry of Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ministry of State Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>National Police (PNTL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>F-FDTL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>National Electoral Commission (CNE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ministry of State Administration (ESTATAL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ombudsman Office for Human Rights and Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Timor Gap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>National Authority of Petroleum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Fongil/NGO Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>NGO Lao Hamutuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ngo Luta Hamutuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>JSMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>USAID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>US Embassy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>DFAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Asia Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Mahein Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>GIZ (German Cooperation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>UN Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Immigration Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Custom Department at Ministry of Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Community members (mentioned below) from Dili Municipal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Community members (mentioned below) from Aileu Municipal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Community members (mentioned below) from Ainaro Municipal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Community members (mentioned below) from Baucau Municipal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name of Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Community members (mentioned below) from Bobonaro Municipal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Community members (mentioned below) from Covalima Municipal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Community members (mentioned below) from Ermera Municipal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Community members (mentioned below) from Lautem Municipal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Community members (mentioned below) from Liquica Municipal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Community members (mentioned below) from Manatuto Municipal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Community members (mentioned below) from Manufahi Municipal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Community members (mentioned below) from Oecusse Municipal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Community members (mentioned below) from Viqueque Municipal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Community members:
- Local leadership
- Traditional leadership
- Diverse religious representatives (Catholic, Protestant, Islam)
- Varied age groups
- Young people
- People with a disability
- Community members
- Veterans
- Political party members
- University students
- Members of Government departments
- Community police
- Community from sub districts
- Police and FFDTL members
- Martial Arts group members
- Gender equality of participants
PSG STAKEHOLDER ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION
Ministry of Finance
24-28 August 2015

AGENDA STAKEHOLDER ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION ON PSG, 24-28 AUGUST 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 – 9:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 – 9:10</td>
<td>Introduction by New Deal Taskforce Team Leader on the Agenda, objective and expectation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:10 – 9:15</td>
<td>Overview on data collection and desk review by PSG Coordinators 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15 – 10:30</td>
<td>Discussion for Dimension 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 – 10:45</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45 – 12:30</td>
<td>Discussion for Dimension 2 and 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 – 13:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30 – 14:30</td>
<td>Presentation from discussion on dimension 1-3 from rapporteurs and Q&amp;A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30 – 15:00</td>
<td>Summary from stakeholder round-table discussion PSG 1 by New Deal Taskforce Team Leader and end of meeting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2ND PHASE OF FRAGILITY ASSESSMENT
National Validation Workshop
Novo Turismo Hotel, Ministry of Finance
Monday 21 September 2015

AGENDA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00 – 10:30</td>
<td>Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 – 10:35</td>
<td>Introduction by Director for DPMU, Mr. Cancio Oliveira, objective and expectation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:35 – 10:40</td>
<td>Welcome Remarks by Minister of Finance, H.E. Santina JRF. Viegas Cardoso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:40 – 10:50</td>
<td>Remarks by Chair of g7+, H.E. Kaifala Marah, Minister of Finance and Economic Planning of Sierra Leone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:50 – 11:00</td>
<td>Overview on data collection and community consultations on each PSG 5 by New Deal Taskforce Team Leader, Ms. Felicia Carvalho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 – 13:30</td>
<td>Review on PSG 1-5 Findings facilitated by all PSG Coordinators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30 – 14:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30 – 15:00</td>
<td>(Continue) Review on PSG 1-5 Findings facilitated by all PSG Coordinators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00 – 15:10</td>
<td>Closing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COMMUNITY CONSULTATION IN 13 MUNICIPALITIES

Ajenda Diskusaun Fokus Grupu
Salaun /Edifisiu/Uma Dame
Programa Peskiza no Dialogu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA/ORAS</th>
<th>AKTIVIDADE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data: August 2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30-8:45 AM</td>
<td>Nota Bermvido no Introdusaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:45-10:45</td>
<td>Debates Nakloke ba Partisipantes Hotu atu Koalia Kona-ba:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lejitimidade Politika, Seguransa, Justisa, Fundasaun Ekonomia,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rendimentu, no Servisu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45 -11:00</td>
<td>Merenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00-12:30</td>
<td>Debates Kontinua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-1:00</td>
<td>Han Meudia – Fahe Malu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Veronica Pinto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Melo Dr. Lopez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Anwarin G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Carmen O. Mbarion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hugo Ernesto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Alex Tinman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Facio F. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lulea de Juna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gracil Polly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Joaquilina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Arsenio P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Alexo Bass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Daniah Perez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Capion de S. Taylor Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Carleso M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Elias R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Francisco Xavier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mario H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Michael M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Antonio M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Cordova J. Perez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Nereida San</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Geil Rodriguez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Gerardo C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Joel Miguez Mainela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Franklin Queen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Felina Cavallino</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PSG Stakeholder Roundtable Discussion

**Ministry of Finance**  
**24-28 August 2015**  
**Attendance List**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Email and telephone</th>
<th>Signatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maria Ester Aungwae</td>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>Min Dep.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:maria.e.aungwae@gmail.com">maria.e.aungwae@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Guilherme Ribeiro</td>
<td>Dgt.</td>
<td>Min Dep.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:guilherme.ribeiro@gmail.com">guilherme.ribeiro@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MATEUS</td>
<td></td>
<td>FNR</td>
<td><a href="mailto:maria.e.e.aungwae@gmail.com">maria.e.e.aungwae@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Carlos Jose da Silva</td>
<td>Dgt.</td>
<td>FNR</td>
<td><a href="mailto:carlos.jose@gmail.com">carlos.jose@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Luciana</td>
<td>Dgt.</td>
<td>FNR</td>
<td><a href="mailto:luciana@gmail.com">luciana@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Maria do Carmo</td>
<td>Dgt.</td>
<td>FNR</td>
<td><a href="mailto:maria.carmo@gmail.com">maria.carmo@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ana Carolina</td>
<td>Dgt.</td>
<td>FNR</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ana.carolina@gmail.com">ana.carolina@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Eisa Batista</td>
<td>Dgt.</td>
<td>FNR</td>
<td><a href="mailto:eisa.batista@gmail.com">eisa.batista@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Maria da Silva</td>
<td>Dgt.</td>
<td>FNR</td>
<td><a href="mailto:maria.dasilva@gmail.com">maria.dasilva@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Abílio de Freitas</td>
<td>Dgt.</td>
<td>FNR</td>
<td><a href="mailto:abilio.defreitas@gmail.com">abilio.defreitas@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Augusto Soares</td>
<td>Dgt.</td>
<td>NZ Embassy</td>
<td><a href="mailto:augusto.soares@embassy.gov">augusto.soares@embassy.gov</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Lindsey Green</td>
<td>Coordinator</td>
<td>US Embassy</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lindsey.green@embassy.gov">lindsey.green@embassy.gov</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Lais Buzna</td>
<td>Acting Dir.</td>
<td>USAID</td>
<td><a href="mailto:luisa.buzna@usa.gov">luisa.buzna@usa.gov</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Germano Pimenta</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>USAID</td>
<td><a href="mailto:germano.pimenta@usa.gov">germano.pimenta@usa.gov</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Edson Campos</td>
<td>Ass. Jungle</td>
<td>MSS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:edson.campos@ms.gov">edson.campos@ms.gov</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Manoel de Souza</td>
<td>Ass.</td>
<td>MSS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:manoel.de.souza@ms.gov">manoel.de.souza@ms.gov</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Francisco González</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>MAE</td>
<td><a href="mailto:francisco.gonzalez@mae.gov">francisco.gonzalez@mae.gov</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Maria Silva</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>MAE</td>
<td><a href="mailto:maria.silva@mae.gov">maria.silva@mae.gov</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Alvaro Viana</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>MAE</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alvaro.viana@mae.gov">alvaro.viana@mae.gov</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ana Maria</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>MAE</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ana.maria@mae.gov">ana.maria@mae.gov</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Pedro Lemos</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>MAE</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pedro.lemos@mae.gov">pedro.lemos@mae.gov</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>João Matos</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>MAE</td>
<td><a href="mailto:joao.matos@mae.gov">joao.matos@mae.gov</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Luis Xavier</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>MAE</td>
<td><a href="mailto:luis.xavier@mae.gov">luis.xavier@mae.gov</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## PSG Stakeholder Roundtable Discussion
### Ministry of Finance
#### 24-28 August 2015
### Attendance List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Email and telephone</th>
<th>Signatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kenedia T. Silva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72804125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DOMINICS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72984495</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ana Anuaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72385275</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Aturoo Soko</td>
<td>ODIH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Antonio T. Bponsi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72384261</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>João Vitor</td>
<td></td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>72381015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Helena M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>722124082</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Manuel L.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7238676</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Teodoro M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7238678</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Silvia S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72386421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Maria R.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72386421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Monica</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72386421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Said B.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72386421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Gertrude S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72386421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maria V.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72386421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Jesus J.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72386421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Maria R.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72386421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Felicia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72386421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Jose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72386421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Marcos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72386421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Fernando R.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72386421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Felicia C.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72386421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Email and telephone</td>
<td>Signatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Felicia Caminda</td>
<td>Financial Advisor</td>
<td>DNP/MOF</td>
<td>778980000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Emy J Carmona</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>NGE</td>
<td>773263921</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Caroline</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>DNP/MOF</td>
<td>778980000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Maria Moreira</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>DNP/MOF</td>
<td>778980000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Jaime Mendes</td>
<td>Deputy RA</td>
<td>MPRM</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jaime@msn.com">jaime@msn.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Email and telephone</td>
<td>Signatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Casa + Thomaz</td>
<td></td>
<td>DEMA</td>
<td>MPAn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Eudora da Costa</td>
<td></td>
<td>FNP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Henrique</td>
<td></td>
<td>FNP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jacinta P. Serrano</td>
<td></td>
<td>Corporate Unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>MAFIC D. C.</td>
<td></td>
<td>MAF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Maria Raimundo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Maria J. P. Santos</td>
<td></td>
<td>SCP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nacib R. Santos</td>
<td></td>
<td>SCP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Arantes da Silva</td>
<td></td>
<td>MDR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Antonio da Silva</td>
<td></td>
<td>MDR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Joao do Canto</td>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Miguel da Silva</td>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Edmar Vieira</td>
<td></td>
<td>W.B.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Glenda de Lira</td>
<td></td>
<td>QAF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Estanislal C.</td>
<td></td>
<td>MDI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Pablo de Almeida</td>
<td></td>
<td>MDI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Maximo M.</td>
<td></td>
<td>MDI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Isabel Correa</td>
<td></td>
<td>MDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Fernando R.</td>
<td></td>
<td>DSEG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Maria Luiza</td>
<td></td>
<td>DSEG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Maria da Silva</td>
<td></td>
<td>DSEG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Giselda Almeida</td>
<td></td>
<td>MDI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Ana Maria</td>
<td></td>
<td>MDI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Maria da Silva</td>
<td></td>
<td>MDI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Raul J. P.</td>
<td></td>
<td>MDI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Elicerda L.</td>
<td></td>
<td>DSEG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Jose Antonio</td>
<td></td>
<td>DSEG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Francis Cavalcante</td>
<td></td>
<td>DSEG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PSG Stakeholder Roundtable Discussion
Ministry of Finance
24-28 August 2015
Attendance List
National Validation Workshop on 2nd Phase of Fragility Assessment on 21 September 2015

Venue: Novo Turismo Hotel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>EMAIL AND TELEPHONE</th>
<th>SIGNATURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Teresa Lima Fonseca</td>
<td>Estudante</td>
<td>DLO Liquica</td>
<td>76485c02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ana Maria Afonso</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rio Corgi Santiago</td>
<td>76336092</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rafael Mota Ferreira</td>
<td></td>
<td>Org. Belun</td>
<td>76418225</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gleyser dos Santos</td>
<td></td>
<td>ME</td>
<td>79278452</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jaque Rosário</td>
<td>Director N. FR</td>
<td></td>
<td>77240778</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>J. Carlos</td>
<td>Conselheiro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>José A. S. Costa</td>
<td></td>
<td>F-FDL</td>
<td>72285419</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rita L. A. Ferreira</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sub Comissão Junturas</td>
<td>72213850</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Anezita Maria</td>
<td>OBG</td>
<td>MOI</td>
<td>77782514</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Joaquim da Silva</td>
<td>DCP, Lilo</td>
<td></td>
<td>72292172</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Camilo Terceiro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72233128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Luiz da Silva</td>
<td>Diretor</td>
<td></td>
<td>72234720</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Camille Ego</td>
<td>DLO</td>
<td></td>
<td>72246132</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Samuel C. A.</td>
<td>Funcionaria</td>
<td></td>
<td>77745868</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>João Pires</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77790380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Fontes H. Coelho</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77790380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Domingos Casteleiro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77790380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>André Lima</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77790380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Alexandre Lopes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77790380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Wander Tavares</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77790380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Candido Leal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77790380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>António P. G. Faria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77790380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### National Validation Workshop on 2nd Phase of Fragility Assessment on 21 September 2015

**Venue:** Novo Turismo Hotel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>EMAIL AND TELEPHONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Juliana Pereira</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>ministério de defesa</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pereiraj@unb.br">pereiraj@unb.br</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Filipe Soares</td>
<td>DNRH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Bernardo</td>
<td>Counsellor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Maria da Graça</td>
<td>Assistant Cor. UPP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Domingos de Jesus</td>
<td>DIO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Joana Diniz</td>
<td>MDLP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Estevão Coli</td>
<td>MDI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Manuel Monteiro</td>
<td>ASS. HAC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Acácio de Alves</td>
<td>Estudante</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Adelmo Ely</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Paulo de Matta</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Alexino Viana</td>
<td>Jornalista</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Lúcia Soares</td>
<td>MFE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Nelson Nogueira</td>
<td>Admin.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Raimud Carvalho</td>
<td>Corn. Fon.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Afonso dos Santos</td>
<td>CEPPD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Lamberto Quintão</td>
<td>AV. Researcher</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Elizangela Sequeira</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Baudilio Ribeiro</td>
<td>REPE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Peter Villar Alves</td>
<td>G. M.S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Roque Pires</td>
<td>P.C.F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Ronaldo</td>
<td>M.P.RM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Renata Gama</td>
<td>M.S.P.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Note:** The table above contains names, titles, organizations, and contact information for participants in the workshop. Each participant has a corresponding signature column, indicating their participation and acknowledgment of the workshop.
National Validation Workshop on 2nd Phase of Fragility Assessment on 21 September 2015

Venue: Novo Turismo Hotel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO:</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>EMAIL AND TELEPHONE</th>
<th>SIGNATURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maria de Araujo</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>Fundacao Porto de Dentro</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tina.ph@tongh.com">tina.ph@tongh.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Beleek Finta</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>Fundacao Porto de Dentro</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnjnj@gmail.com">njnjnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jaime Hamlin</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hermione Cunha</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Andre Soo</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Emilio F. Leles</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ana Pedro Pereira</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Samuel Alfred</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pedro Sebastian Pinto</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Glaucia Lourdes</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Carlos Bonfim</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Manuel Correia</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Victor Correia</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Francisco Santana</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Marco Angeles</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Orlando de Assis</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Antero Aparecido</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Maria do Prado</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Maria da Silva</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Beleek Finta</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Nuno Junior</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Maria do Canto</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Jose Maria</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>MSS-Click</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njnj@gmail.com">njnj@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8
National Validation Workshop on 2nd Phase of Fragility Assessment on 21 September 2015

Venue: Novo Turismo Hotel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>EMAIL AND TELEPHONE</th>
<th>SIGNATURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Anita T.L. Jesus</td>
<td>Diretora</td>
<td>SCFP</td>
<td><a href="mailto:anita.jesus@scp.gouv">anita.jesus@scp.gouv</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maria C. Oliveira</td>
<td>Chefe Dep.</td>
<td>SCFP</td>
<td>no email available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Simão Lopes</td>
<td>membro Randi</td>
<td>MNRC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Abína Moniz R.</td>
<td>Membro MNRC</td>
<td>MNRC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Obdulina C. Gutierrez</td>
<td>D. C. Gutierrez</td>
<td>MNRC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Néstor Vasques</td>
<td>D. C. Gutierrez</td>
<td>MNRC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pedro R. Xavier</td>
<td>D. C. Gutierrez</td>
<td>MNRC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Álvaro Xavier</td>
<td>D. C. Gutierrez</td>
<td>MNRC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>João M. Pereira</td>
<td>D. C. Gutierrez</td>
<td>MNRC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Maria dos Santos Silva</td>
<td>D. C. Gutierrez</td>
<td>MNRC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Maria dos Santos Silva</td>
<td>D. C. Gutierrez</td>
<td>MNRC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Francisca Pereira</td>
<td>D. C. Gutierrez</td>
<td>MNRC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Tiago da Silva</td>
<td>D. C. Gutierrez</td>
<td>MNRC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sara da Silva</td>
<td>D. C. Gutierrez</td>
<td>MNRC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>José da Silva</td>
<td>D. C. Gutierrez</td>
<td>MNRC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Maria dos Santos Silva</td>
<td>D. C. Gutierrez</td>
<td>MNRC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Maria dos Santos Silva</td>
<td>D. C. Gutierrez</td>
<td>MNRC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Maria dos Santos Silva</td>
<td>D. C. Gutierrez</td>
<td>MNRC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>POS/SAUN</td>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>No. Kontaktu</td>
<td>Signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Domingos Corte Real</td>
<td>Radio Comunidade</td>
<td>78390600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Anastasia de Araujo</td>
<td>Radio Comunidade</td>
<td>76879776</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Dominico A. S.</td>
<td>Prm</td>
<td>77282784</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Juaniito de Jose</td>
<td>PNL</td>
<td>75713657</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Pau M. de Costa Borgo</td>
<td>PNL</td>
<td>77696788</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Julio Galvão</td>
<td>KRL</td>
<td>77251705</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Lucrecia J. Santos</td>
<td>Juventude</td>
<td>75500834</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Antoninha L. de Jesus</td>
<td>I. C</td>
<td>78278238</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Miguel do Silva</td>
<td>Remo do Arroio</td>
<td>76736068</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Quintino de Mesoa</td>
<td>DL0</td>
<td>77260629</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Juaniito de Jesus Barro</td>
<td>Estudante 1912</td>
<td>78055369</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Lidina de Jesus Ximenes</td>
<td>Juventude Fatu-berito</td>
<td>78264887</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Liberato Dias</td>
<td>Juventude Fatu-berito</td>
<td>78264887</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>No. Contact</td>
<td>Signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Célia Gomes Recheo</td>
<td>Estudante</td>
<td>79743349</td>
<td></td>
<td>Célia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mário Brito Jr. Pires</td>
<td>Estudante</td>
<td>78849031</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Marcelo de Andrade</td>
<td>DGL Paço HB.</td>
<td>79734136</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Helvino V. de Araujo</td>
<td>Prof. An. Município</td>
<td>79748469</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Umarzi Mário</td>
<td>Prof. Adm. M. Pinan</td>
<td>79555019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Avelino Mendonça J.</td>
<td>Pastor</td>
<td>79907255</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>António Lopes de Carvalho</td>
<td>Estudante ISE</td>
<td>79279613</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Helena Moura</td>
<td>Estudante ISE</td>
<td>79635860</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Clara Pedro Fernandes</td>
<td>Islam</td>
<td>79263168</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Valdemar de S. Reis</td>
<td>Conservador Prepp</td>
<td>79251310</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Isabel R. Das Neves</td>
<td>UNIPAS</td>
<td>76791376</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Antônio de Silva Reis</td>
<td>UNIPAS</td>
<td>79477260</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Iulius Araujo dos Reis</td>
<td>Professora</td>
<td>79351014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Januário Gomes de Jesus</td>
<td>Estudante Cristal</td>
<td>7940938</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Pedro Silva Soares</td>
<td>Artista</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>POSITION/INSTITUTION</td>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>NO. CONTACT</td>
<td>SIGNATURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Manuel de A. Machias</td>
<td>Kornel, Feltin</td>
<td></td>
<td>77921886</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Aguida V. Mendonça</td>
<td>Representante R.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>77352310</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Anaule N. da Lima</td>
<td>MAWISSI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Elda F. de Arausso</td>
<td>Cordenador da SEPOPE</td>
<td></td>
<td>77188855</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Francisco Barros</td>
<td>Adjunto M. Ameiro</td>
<td></td>
<td>77304100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Vazéo Gomes de Araujo</td>
<td>Advogado de Posto Amauro</td>
<td></td>
<td>7730110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Roman de Araujo</td>
<td>Estudante</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Brigida Verde</td>
<td>Estudante</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Bancha Carlos Xavier</td>
<td>PATIL</td>
<td></td>
<td>7736304</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Antônio L. de Jesus</td>
<td>SEPOPE</td>
<td></td>
<td>9708884</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>POS / SITU</td>
<td>INSTITU / SITU</td>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>N. CONTACT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Abilio P. de Jesus</td>
<td>204 SEPE / PE</td>
<td>FEP S.</td>
<td>77071010</td>
<td>770 71010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Germana C. Moniz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F8593096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Aplvnni Da Enz.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>73 18 9466</td>
<td>73 18 9466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Cecilia Natalia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77 18 9466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Maria Gabriela</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77 18 9466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Zacarias G. Barreto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77 18 9466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Sidonia Guedes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77 18 9466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Antonio da Costa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77 18 9466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Alexandre Lourenço</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77 18 9466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Simão Lima</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77 18 9466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Teresa Maia Moniz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77 18 9466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Licia Furtani M. Novas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77 18 9466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mateus da C. Araújo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77 18 9466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Eucêncio G. Martins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77 18 9466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Luzino do Rego</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77 18 9466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>No. Kontak.</td>
<td>Signature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Teresinha Gusmao</td>
<td>Grupu Feto</td>
<td>77184951</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Tito Abel Oselo</td>
<td>F-A-S Communau</td>
<td>77280089</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Blasius Amaral</td>
<td>Concelho S. de 07</td>
<td>76655682</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Oscar Amaral</td>
<td>1.6.19.20.06</td>
<td>77401906</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Cristina Alves</td>
<td>Ph. Pradet</td>
<td>77972061</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Carina Elsa B. A.</td>
<td>Ph. Pradet</td>
<td>77122431</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>NO. Contato</td>
<td>Signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Macuilino de Jesus</td>
<td>Talimoro</td>
<td>71079297</td>
<td></td>
<td>Munif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Anabela Gonçalves</td>
<td>Tocotuli</td>
<td>77190599</td>
<td></td>
<td>Angulang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Angelina Xavier</td>
<td>Talimoro</td>
<td>77955672</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Leonildo Mascuin</td>
<td>SJME / treinador</td>
<td>78006466</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Raúl Matias Soares de Sá</td>
<td>SJM/C</td>
<td>77007471</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Ana da Costa Amorim</td>
<td>Do uma parte</td>
<td>78132362</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Teresinha de carmo</td>
<td>Peetec</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Fabiana Soares dos Reis</td>
<td>Bacaba</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Marcelo Bahia Soares</td>
<td>Estado</td>
<td>77583104</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Vercil Massiro</td>
<td>Estado /otepeho</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Maria da Silva Martins</td>
<td>Ribeirão</td>
<td>18621042</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Feriderdo Martin</td>
<td>Saramu Juventude</td>
<td>7744130</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Francisco M. Soares</td>
<td>Segurança DNSPP</td>
<td>75832630</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Corcino de Sousa magno</td>
<td>Talimoro</td>
<td>7724895</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Luís Martin Túnel</td>
<td>Talimoro</td>
<td>77618873</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### OUR GUEST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>No. Kontaktu</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Romeu Luarte De Castro</td>
<td>9º, Presidente Dhoab</td>
<td>79322725</td>
<td>Mufu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Angela Maria Butemos</td>
<td>Presidente Paz</td>
<td>77619911</td>
<td>Affai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Joao Carlos Gomes</td>
<td>1º, Kru HABOT</td>
<td>769494609</td>
<td>Fumoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mariana Filipe Pires</td>
<td>1º, HABOT</td>
<td>77949577</td>
<td>M92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ines Ferreira Alves</td>
<td>1º, HABOT</td>
<td>77336621</td>
<td>Ferreira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Santinho Da Costa</td>
<td></td>
<td>75129067</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Jose Joao Filho</td>
<td>Estudante</td>
<td>75569113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Maria do Mercado</td>
<td>Estudante</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nicolau da Costa Silva</td>
<td>REP. Soc. Babolo</td>
<td></td>
<td>Naco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Marcelina Mendona</td>
<td>REP. Soc. Turisei</td>
<td>75901527</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nicolau Fontinios</td>
<td>Estudante</td>
<td>75629452</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Niconiros Santos Da Costa</td>
<td>estudante</td>
<td>76948955</td>
<td>Nofo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mariana Alves</td>
<td>REP. Estudante</td>
<td>75337275</td>
<td>Mane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Jennimo da Silva</td>
<td>RE. Escolar</td>
<td>75774511</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THANK YOU