

CEPAD



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The people's voice against corruption in Timor-Leste

Transforming locally-owned ideas into action



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An Outline of the National Working Group Report on KKN

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In response to the 2006 crisis, the **Programme of Research and Dialogue for Peace (PRDP)** was established in 2007 to undertake countrywide dialogue and Participatory Action Research (PAR) on the most pressing obstacles to sustainable peace and development in Timor-Leste. PRDP is a joint initiative between Timorese non-government organization, the Centre of Studies for Peace and Development (CEPAD), and Interpeace, an international peace building organization based in Switzerland.

Following an initial two-year Mapping Phase (**PRDP Phase I: Building Consensus on Obstacles to Peace, 2007-2009**), in which over 900 Timorese citizens were consulted at the district, regional and national levels, *Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism (KKN)* was identified as one of 33 major challenges to the consolidation of peace and democracy in Timor-Leste. This issue was then selected by participants at PRDP's first National Forum in 2009 as one of four national priority issues responsible for promoting ongoing resentment and instability in the post-independence period, and in need of concrete action.¹

With a view to establishing broad-based consensus on identifying the means to address these priority issues, **PRDP Phase II (Formulating Visions and Solutions for Peace, 2009-2012)** saw the formation of individual National Working Groups (NWG) for the articulation of priorities one and four through in-depth and collaborative research.

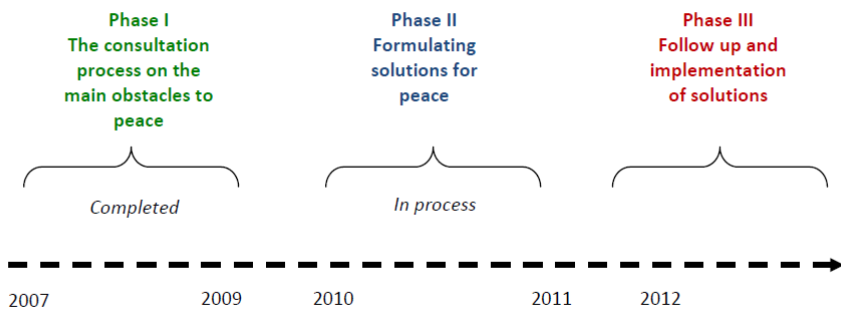
As such, following completion of 12 months PAR and NWG meetings on the first priority issue of the *promotion of individual and political party interests over the national interest* from 2010 – 2011, PRDP established a second NWG to address KKN in October 2011. This NWG was launched with a view to identify key factors contributing to corruption in Timor-Leste, and to identify

¹ Overall, the four national priorities identified by participants through PRDP include: 1) the promotion of individual and political party interests over the national interest; 2) the ineffective formal judicial system and the culture of impunity; 3) the need for a common narrative of the history of the resistance and the occupation; and 4) Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism (KKN).

feasible and contextual recommendations for policy implementation. NWG members nominated to be a part of this collaborative effort were chosen on the basis of their extensive exposure to, and knowledge of, efforts to combat corruption.

In March 2012, preliminary NWG research findings were discussed, added to, and enriched by participants at a National Seminar in Dili on *Encouraging greater political will to combat corruption in Timor-Leste*.² Observations from this event, in addition to key NWG findings, were then taken to form the basis for District Focus Group Discussions (DFGD) on this issue, which were undertaken throughout Timor-Leste's 13 districts. In total, over 330 citizens participated in this inclusive and dialogue-based research process.

It is anticipated that Phase III implementation (**Follow up and Implementation of Solutions**) on the first and fourth priority issues will begin in 2013. The PRDP methodology and timeline can be summarized in the table below:



² A total of 50 national and international participants attended the National Seminar, representing the Government, political parties, national and international civil society and religious organizations, the Timor-Leste National Police (PNTL) and tertiary institutions, among others. Panellists included high-profile stakeholders directly concerned with the prevention and prosecution of corruption in Timor-Leste, including: Ana Pessoa, General-Prosecutor; Vicente Guterres, then Vice President of the National Parliament; Cláudio Ximenes, President of the Court of Appeal; and José António das Neves, Deputy Commissioner of the Anti-Corruption Commission; and Luis Constantino, World Bank Country Director in Timor-Leste. For further information, refer to CEPAD and Interpeace, *Key Observations: Encouraging greater political will to prevent and combat corruption in Timor-Leste*, Dili, April 2012.

Key factors identified by the National Working Group and District Focus Groups

In total, 16 key factors were identified by participants countrywide as recognized contributors to KKN in Timor-Leste. Consensus was gained by participants in all 13 districts on the majority of these factors, which were put forward as hypotheses to describe a cause and effect analysis of corruption, as well key challenges in combating this issue in the post-independence period.

Recognizing that several elements of the factors listed below at times overlap, NWG members nevertheless compiled these issues according to four key themes: **political**, **socio-historical**, **legislative** and **administrative**.

Key issues highlighted by NWG members, National Seminar and DFGD participants can be summarized in the table below:

Political Factors	Justification/explanation
Patronage networks (<i>Aman sarani - oan sarani</i>)	Based on historical influences throughout the period of colonization, occupation and resistance, in addition to traditional practices of reciprocity, the formation of political society in the post-conflict era can be characterized by an increasingly institutionalized system of patron-client networks influenced by the “big brothers and sisters” (Maun Bót, Mana Bót), which have been described by participants as <i>aman sarani - oan sarani</i> relationships (literally, “ <i>godparents and godchildren</i> ”). According to NWG members, these informal networks blur relations between the public and private sectors and can result in nepotistic appointments within the public sector and widespread cronyism. As one NWG member noted, “ <i>We have a system of paternalism, whereby we have a [god]father</i> ”

	<p><i>- or patron - who looks over us. Corruption will always occur if we have this paternalism. If my [god] father speaks, I must listen to him... The door for corruption is always open due to this.”</i> In turn, NWG members noted that to effectively address corruption, citizens need to be well informed in order to be engaged with, and critically demanding of, the Government and the services it provides. As CEPAD Executive Director, João Boavida, noted in his closing remarks at the National Seminar, <i>“Who makes the laws? The big brothers and sisters. Who interprets the laws? The big brothers and sisters. Who implements the laws? The big brothers and sisters. ... Citizens are rendered dependent on their Big Brothers and Sisters who make the laws, ... interpret the laws, and ... implement the laws...How can we be brave to face them [and to talk about] corruption ? ... As citizens, until we are well-informed, we are 100% dependent.”</i></p>
<p>Political parties, abuse of power and the (mis)use of state resources</p>	<p>A strong emphasis on political and economic competition in a situation of fragile peace and widespread poverty in the immediate post-conflict period in Timor-Leste has in part encouraged the emergence of political parties as channels for political patronage, as political party members and leaders increasingly manipulate and use political parties as private instruments to obtain and/or retain individual political power. One NWG member described the process of gaining political support as follows: <i>“In order for a political party to run, it needs money. So what do I do? I look for all means possible to guarantee this money through corruption. Secondly, I want to increase the number of my followers, so I must retain their support for my political party for the next five years of</i></p>

	<p><i>power. This is because when I'm in power, I have everything I want and when I speak, people listen to what I say... It's this ambition to rule that corrodes human beings. In this case, the truth is that [political leaders] should put the people's interests first, however in reality [they] only put forward their [own] interests because they want to win again."</i> Channelling access to public resources through political parties became particularly apparent in the lead-up to the 2012 presidential and parliamentary elections. Throughout the 2012 election period, reports also surfaced about the use of "money politics" to garner political support through providing 'incentives' either in cash or kind to would-be supporters.</p>
<p>Lack of regulation on the establishment and financing of political parties</p>	<p>NWG members noted that while existing laws on legal and illegal political party funding exist, there are few specific legal provisions to ensure the regulation of political parties according to these laws. The current legal regime on the financing of political parties (Law No. 3/2004 and Law No. 6/2008) does not establish ceilings on political party donations or expenditure, nor are there corresponding provisions under the Penal Code to impose legal penalties for transgressions under regulation 03/STAE/2/2011. NWG members suggested that the lack of oversight concerning the formation and regulation of political parties prior to the 2012 parliamentary election also encouraged the establishment of political parties with a major objective to receive campaign subsidies from the State. DFGD participants in Baucau, Liquica and Maliana also remarked that throughout the 2012 election period, members from one political party would at times campaign in support of rival political parties in</p>

	exchange for political and economic benefits following the outcome of election results, including public sector appointments and procurement opportunities.
Lack of political will	<p>Social relations in the post-independence period are often influenced by historical, familial and political allegiances formed prior to independence, resulting in “<i>conflicts of interest</i>” and a perceived lack of political will to combat corruption, largely along political party lines. Despite recent efforts to adopt anti-corruption initiatives, NWG members and DFGD participants observed that state legitimacy and public sector accountability is weakened through personal and political biases in the economic, judicial and social spheres, which exacerbate a lack of objectivity within the public service and political interference in the appropriation and interpretation of legislation, and the justice sector more broadly. Participants noted that it remains in the interest of those in positions of power and influence to maintain the current ‘status quo’ in avoiding the investigation and prosecution of high-profile corruption cases. At the National Seminar, Leoviigildo Hornai, President of the National Youth Council, noted, “<i>Regarding cases of corruption, I don’t have faith in the National Parliament to take serious action against the very interests of parliamentarians; nor do I have faith in the Government to possess the political will to combat corruption. CAC and the General Prosecutor’s Office will continue to face serious challenges in prosecuting cases of high profile corruption because of this lack of political will.</i>”</p>
State sovereign bodies: institutional	Influenced by the interests of the “ <i>ema bót</i> ” (literally, “big” or important people), institutional interdependence in Timor-Leste has, in practice, often

<p>interdependence vs. political interference</p>	<p>been understood as synonymous with political interference. As a result, there is little respect for the separation of powers between the existing sovereign bodies, where both appointed and elected representatives act with impunity to intervene in the formation, approval and implementation of legislation. NWG members and DFGD participants made reference to the National Parliament as a “<i>rubber-stamp</i>” institution dominated by vying individual and political agendas, with poor oversight capacities to effectively hold the executive accountable to the legislative.</p>
<p>Politicization of the media</p>	<p>Despite claims of independence, print and broadcast media outlets are often dominated by historical, familial and political allegiances which, according to the NWG, can result in biased media investigation and reporting, especially with regard to allegations of corruption and patronage. Poor access to Government information can also often result in anecdotal or shallow reporting, whereby the absence of a fully-functioning and independent Press Council as a self-regulatory body to guarantee high ethical and professional standards in journalism impedes efforts to promote a truly independent and pluralistic media society. NWG members and DFGD participants indicated that the dissemination of reliable or accurate information regarding public expenditure and accountability, particularly beyond Dili, remains low and is often dominated by a “<i>media monopoly.</i>” Participants at the National Seminar also noted that while in other countries the media plays a key role in exposing Government corruption, the capacity to undertake investigative journalism in Timor-Leste remains “<i>very, very weak.</i>”</p>

Socio-historical Factors	Justification/explanation
<p>Culture of impunity and apathy towards formal political and judicial processes</p>	<p>NWG members and DFGD participants lamented corruption within the justice sector itself and expressed frustration that many criminal and civil cases remain pending at the investigative stage. Participants in rural areas further expressed a lack of confidence and/or interest to publicly speak out about corruption due to political interferences in the formal judicial sector, highlighting that the Anti-Corruption Commission and prosecuting authorities are yet to enforce sentences involving high-profile allegations of corruption or the abuse of power. Participants at both the national and district levels frequently remarked that only “<i>ema kík</i>” (literally, “small people”) are held accountable by the law, while the “<i>ema bót</i>” (literally, “big people”) act with impunity.³ As one NWG member summarized, “<i>If an ordinary citizen steals a small chicken, they will serve a jail sentence for two or three months. However when it comes to justice for those who steal a lot of money, their cases remain pending, always pending. This is because of collusion.</i>” DFGD participants also noted that the stalled decentralization process to include traditional justice and decision-making mechanisms has resulted in the underutilization and bypassing of local and traditional authorities, including <i>xefe sukus</i> or village heads, to participate and contribute in formal governance structures, including anti-corruption initiatives. According to participants at the national and district</p>

³ Participants in Lautem and Aileu districts referred to the alleged lack of investigation into a senior Government Minister’s culpability in a fatal car crash in Dili in 2001, citing political immunity and the culture of impunity as inhibiting due judicial processes.

	<p>levels, these factors have resulted in widespread apathy towards the judicial system, and more broadly the state. As one NWG member concluded, <i>“Communities are apathetic and they are not critical. As such, they don’t question what’s happening in their societies or preoccupy themselves with these issues due to this apathy...This environment therefore results in corruption, whereby [corruptors] don’t feel that what they are doing is wrong, as there is no pressure from citizens to stop. And so, corruption continues.”</i></p>
<p>Poverty, individual opportunism and social jealousy</p>	<p>Reflecting the negative impact of the sudden increase in state revenue in the post-independence period, NWG members and DFGD participants highlighted <i>“individual opportunism”</i> and <i>“ambition”</i> as key factors contributing to increased corruption. As a traditional leader in Oecussi lamented, <i>“Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism is a disease. This disease comes from the individual. An individual’s thoughts; an individual’s actions; and an individual’s objectives to get something quick, to get rich quick, or to make a big name for themselves.”</i> Participants countrywide remarked that widespread poverty and a limited labour market often encourage individuals and groups to take advantage of opportunities to obtain and/or maintain privileges and resources through corruption, cronyism and nepotism. In the words of one NWG member, <i>“How can opportunism lead to nepotism? Because of individual interest and poverty, where an opportunity can be misused to save and enrich one’s family first. As such, due to the politics of patronage and clientelism, opportunism will flourish to enrich only a few, while leaving the majority poor.”</i> <i>“Social jealousy”</i> was also often identified as a conflict driver in Timor-Leste,</p>

	<p>particularly in urban Dili, whereby the unequal access to state resources and privileges reinforces both perceived and real inequalities within society.</p>
<p>Impact of traditional norms and cultural values</p>	<p>National Seminar and DFGD participants acknowledged that while strong cultural traditions, including <i>barlake</i> (gifts, or ‘give-and-take’) and the system of <i>fetosaa-umane</i> (dowry) remain highly important for strengthening relations between families and generations, the practice of exchanging items to commemorate events of cultural or traditional significance may indirectly or unknowingly influence patterns of corruption. Some DFGD participants in rural areas indicated that items exchanged are often exaggerated in terms of quantity and price and this in fact often drives those involved to look for improper or alternative ways to meet the demand.</p>
<p>Misunderstood concept of corruption among citizens</p>	<p>Based on PRDP’s research findings, many citizens in the post-independence period do not possess a comprehensive understanding of their rights, obligations and responsibilities vis-a-vis the State, nor are many citizens aware of the key differences between the State and the Government. This in turn reduces their collective ability to hold public servants, appointed and elected representatives accountable. Similarly, a comprehensive understanding of corruption as a symptom of mal-governance within the public and private sectors is lacking among citizens, both in urban and rural areas. Reflecting on this issue, one youth leader from Ainaro remarked, <i>“According to my small observations in Ainaro, I see that people are not brave to talk about corruption... For us in society, this shows a lack of good will. We don’t have the good will to recognize these facts, to say ‘this is corruption’</i></p>

	<p><i>or ‘here is the evidence’ or ‘at this time, with these objects.’” At the National Seminar, World Bank Country Director, Luis Constantino, clarified: “Corruption is not the problem; corruption is the symptom of the problem. The problem is bad governance... So to address corruption, you need to address bad governance... One thing that becomes clear is that people in Timor do not understand what corruption is. If you don’t understand corruption, you don’t think it’s a problem.”</i></p>
<p>Legacies of colonization, occupation and resistance</p>	<p>Throughout the periods of foreign colonization and occupation, a centralized system of political and economic power was firmly established, whereby patronage practices and the political control of senior positions in the public and private sectors were common practice. Similarly, it is widely acknowledged among Timorese citizens that corruption thrived under Indonesian rule in Timor-Leste, and it is indeed throughout this time that the term KKN was adopted from the Bahasa Indonesian “<i>Korupsi, Kollusi, Nepotisme.</i>” Following the restoration of independence, many of the civil servants recruited into the new bureaucracy were members of the former Indonesian public service, who had been exposed to rampant corruption throughout the period of occupation. The misuse of public funds for private interest and nepotistic appointments among officials within the civil service, and particularly in the education sector, were widely referred to by NWG members and DFGD participants as symptomatic of, and indeed worse than, the “<i>Indonesian time.</i>” At the same time, participants also acknowledged that hierarchical modes of organization developed</p>

	<p>throughout the period of resistance, now widely referred to as ‘Maun Bót’ or ‘Maunbótism’, also inhibit efforts to challenge the status quo. As a Priest in Maliana remarked, <i>“Corruption [nowadays] is like systemic theft. Systemic theft creates a system whereby they [Maun Bót, Mana Bót] only implement what they want according to their own wishes. This occurs consciously or unconsciously, however it is still theft. The problem for us today is how to prosecute these corruptors. Who is accusing whom? A thief will never admit he is a thief; he will always blame other people. This is a problem of morality.”</i> While beneficial to the struggle for independence, these hierarchical resistance structures - coupled by the legacy of elite-driven colonial and occupation-era politics - have made possible the establishment of a Dili-based centralized power in the post-independence period, to a certain extent replacing the centralized political culture of the former foreign administrations. As one female Veteran from Manatuto remarked, <i>“High profile corruption is like intellectual colonialism; as when this happens, it is only to oppress the ordinary majority. Corruptors, like colonialists, use their intellect to repress the helpless majority.”</i> Another DFGD participant went on to conclude, <i>“It is not easy to fight corruption when those involved are seen as people from the resistance. Investigation into these people remains a problem. Therefore, we seem to let corruption happen because investigating them could be problematic.”</i></p>
<p>Legislative Factors</p>	<p>Justification/explanation</p>
<p>Incomplete anti-</p>	<p>In addition to the above observations on the lack of</p>

<p>corruption legislative framework</p>	<p>regulation on the establishment and financing of political parties, NWG members, National Seminar and DFGD participants frequently commented that an incomplete legislative framework significantly impedes efforts to investigate and prosecute corruption in Timor-Leste. Key pieces of missing legislation include the Law on Anti-Corruption, asset declaration and “Whistleblower” protection. NWG members noted that while the Law on the Protection of Witnesses and the Juridical Regime for combating Money-Laundering and Financing of Terrorism were passed in 2009 and 2011 respectively, implementation remains weak. As one NWG member remarked, “... <i>We might have competent people in the Office of the Prosecutor General, or CAC or the Courts, however if the law is weak, they are just like a lion without teeth.</i>”</p>
<p>Ambiguity over political immunity for senior members of government and parliamentarians</p>	<p>NWG members and DFGD participants indicated that ambiguity under the RDTL Constitution and the National Parliament Rules of Procedure over the authority to lift political immunity allows for political interference and has the potential to delay and/or negate due investigative and judicial processes in cases involving allegations of corruption. Participants acknowledged that parliamentary privilege is a necessary democratic provision to ensure the independence of the National Parliament in allowing its members to speak freely without fear of prosecution or retribution. Nevertheless, while parliamentarians are not criminally responsible for their actions while performing their parliamentary functions, NWG members indicated that both parliamentarians and members of Government should be, however, responsible for their actions as private</p>

	<p>citizens. Participants further questioned the self-regulatory authority to suspend immunity within the National Parliament, whereby parliamentarians are responsible for the suspension of its own members and members of Government, and are therefore less likely to allow criminal proceedings against allegations of corruption in accordance with “<i>political blocks</i>.” It was also noted that, in practice, political immunity also appears to be extended more broadly to non-politically appointed members of the public service. As such, some NWG members and DFGD participants questioned whether members of Government and parliamentarians should benefit from any form of immunity from criminal prosecution at all. As one Veteran in Manatuto remarked, “<i>Those in power use the law [on political immunity] to defend themselves. Because they are rich, they do whatever they want. [As such] we, the poor, remain poor. And so, this law on immunity should be interpreted more clearly, or should be removed completely so that we are all the same [before the law].</i>”</p>
<p>Administrative Factors</p>	<p>Justification/explanation</p>
<p>Poor coordination between anti-corruption institutions</p>	<p>Participants at the national and district levels noted that the investigation and prosecution of corruption is impeded by poor coordination between anti-corruption institutions and the justice sector; most specifically between the Anti-Corruption Commission (CAC), National Parliament, Ombudsman for Human Rights and Justice (PDHJ), Timor-Leste National Police (PNTL) and the Office of the General Prosecutor (OPG). As a result, NWG members highlighted that blame-</p>

	<p>shifting often arises between institutions; a key factor that was echoed by General Prosecutor Anna Pessoa at the National Seminar, who remarked that this issue represents a <i>“major obstacle for the Courts to prosecute cases of high profile corruption.”</i> NWG members observed that while parliamentarians argue that sound legislation is not supported by responsible investigative and prosecuting judicial and anti-corruption bodies; members of the judiciary contend that their investigative and prosecution measures are not based on well-designed legislation <i>“within the Timorese context.”</i> As a result, bureaucratic <i>“red-tape”</i> between the public ministry and courts results in significant delays to the investigation and prosecution of corruption, allowing for increased political interference in due judicial processes, particularly with reference to lifting political immunity for members of Government and parliamentarians.</p>
<p>Poor transparency and accountability, and ineffective “systems of control”</p>	<p>Participants often noted that a lack of human, capital and logistical resources to strengthen institutions and the <i>“systems of control”</i> strongly impedes efforts to ensure transparency and accountability in State budget execution. Referring to an inability of the State to absorb increased funds, one NWG member likened the current situation to a small tea cup, whereby when overfilled with water its contents spill out and are wasted. Furthermore, both NWG members and DFGD participants highlighted the predominance of the executive Government to draft and approve legislation and the lack of effective transparency, monitoring and accountability mechanisms in the National Parliament, and more broadly the justice sector, as exacerbating bureaucratic corruption. The Supreme Court of Justice</p>

	<p>and the High Administrative, Tax and Audit Court are also yet to be established, which further hinders efforts to monitor public expenditure and review the unconstitutionality and legality of normative and legislative acts by the four sovereign bodies. Participants countrywide also noted that throughout the period of occupation, there were little formal avenues and/or opportunities to demand accountability and transparency from successive central governments. As such, there is not a strong precedent among citizens since the restoration of independence to demand accountability and transparency from the current administration.</p>
<p>Poor professional responsibility within the public service</p>	<p>In part based on the complexity of the traditional family structure within Timorese society, “<i>conflicts of interest</i>” which may arise through, for example, the employment of family members or the lack of competitive bidding in the course of procurement, do not seem to be a problem. NWG members noted that understanding and adherence to the public sector Code of Conduct and/or the Civil Service Act remains weak. One NWG member also referred to the widespread informal practice whereby citizens put forward direct requests to those in positions of power without going through formal bureaucratic channels, which in turn reinforces existing patron-client relations.</p>

Prioritization and analysis of key factors

Throughout the inclusive dialogue-based research process, participants at both the national and district levels formally and informally prioritized the abovementioned factors according to the degree of influence and importance on efforts to prevent, investigate and prosecute corruption within the Timorese context.

Strong consensus was gained by both NWG members and DFGD participants countrywide on the interrelated issues of the **lack of political will** and **mal-governance**. Indeed, as discussed at the National Seminar, this lack of political will was deemed by participants as transcending, indeed permeating, the 16 general factors. National and district level consensus was also gained on the need to improve the current **weak anti-corruption legislative framework** and to strengthen existing **weak oversight bodies and “systems of control” (checks and balances)**.

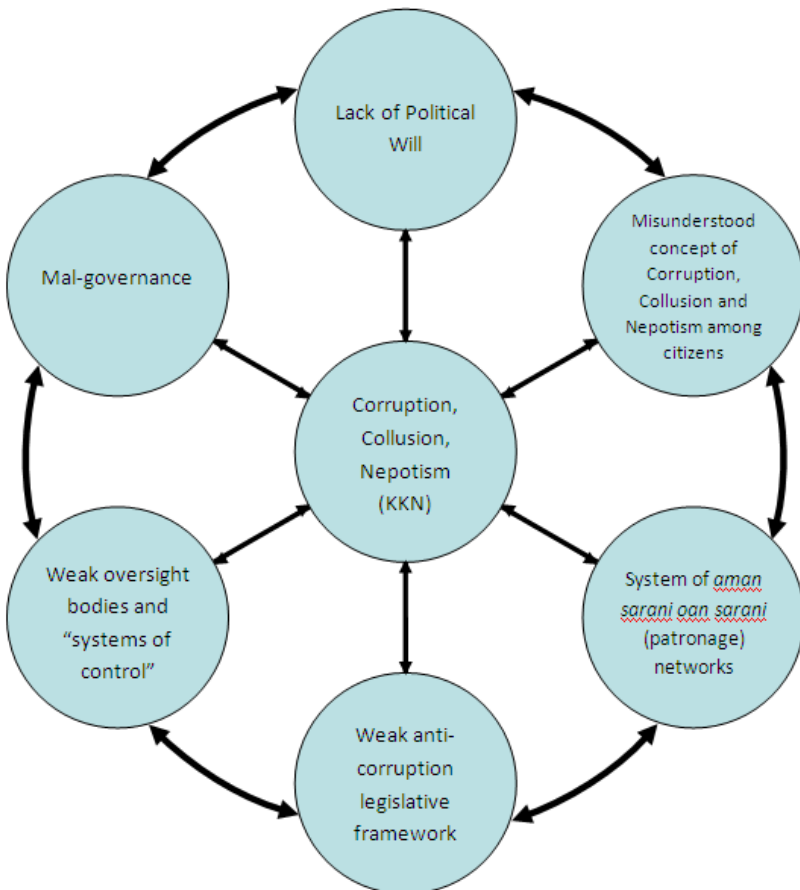
Through the prioritization process, NWG members acknowledged that the lack of political will should not, however, be understood in personal or individual terms, but rather in how it reflects an overall informal system of political and socio-economic organization. As noted above, this system of dependency can be characterized by the increasing institutionalization of **patronage or *aman sarani* - *oan sarani* (godparents, godchildren) networks** in the post independence period, in which allegiances formed prior to and following independence strongly influence the formal and informal distribution of state resources and revenue.

Understanding corruption in Timor-Leste as reflective of a broader system of patron-client networks of supply and demand seeks to move beyond the common focus of anecdotal reporting on individual high-profile cases of corruption or abuse of power. NWG members acknowledged that this informal and often hierarchical system of complex networks exists and supports corrupt behaviour between citizens, political parties and state officials, including elected and appointed representatives.

As such, participants countrywide acknowledged that the abovementioned prioritized factors contribute to systemic corruption in Timor-Leste in a cyclical or mutually-constituting fashion.

National and district level consensus on the prioritization of issues can be summarized in the diagram below:

Diagram 1: Cycle of interrelated factors contributing to KKN in Timor-Leste



Ideas into action: recommendations for policy implementation and legal justification

In an effort to greater include citizens countrywide in a national dialogue on state-building and democratization processes in the post-independence period, CEPAD seeks to incorporate participant observations to design context-specific and locally-owned recommendations for policy implementation. These recommendations are firmly based in the fundamental principles of the RDTL Constitution, which provides the legal framework for active citizen participation in political life; the establishment of state institutions; and legislative initiative and authorisation in support of good governance.

The following recommendations were designed by NWG members and DFGD participants to address three key areas of **social**, **legal-political** and **legal-Constitutional** reform in Timor-Leste:

1. The establishment of a permanent civic education campaign

Intended to equip citizens with a minimum standard of democratic rights and responsibilities, the first recommendation for the establishment of a permanent civic education campaign is put forward to promote active citizenship beyond periodic elections. Section 6 of the RDTL Constitution defines a key objective of the State to “guarantee political democracy and participation of the people in the resolution of national problems.” Section 63.1 of Timor-Leste’s Constitution further provides that:

“Direct and active participation by men and women in political life is a requirement of, and a fundamental instrument for consolidating, the democratic system.”

More recently, the RDTL National Strategic Development Plan (PEDN) 2011 – 2030 echoes this sentiment, in calling for the “active participation of the Timorese people” as a major objective to building trust in Government institutions.

It is anticipated that this initiative, when well-designed and implemented, would discourage patronage and dependency on elite interest groups, as citizens are equipped with the knowledge and skills to support and respect democratic rules and norms, and to hold their elected and appointed representatives accountable.

2. Promoting greater regulation of political parties

NWG members and DFGD participants put forward the second recommendation to review and amend the legal regime on the establishment and financing of political parties.

Political parties represent the crucial democratic instruments by which to ensure participation by men and women in political life, and the expression of the collective will of the people. Foremost, political parties have representative functions and form the vital link between citizens and the state in any pluralistic democracy. They also possess participatory functions through membership and meetings, in which citizens partake in the formation of party policy platforms and contribute in setting the agenda for policy debate in the country.

The critical role of political parties in Timor-Leste is guaranteed under Law No. 3/2004 on Political Parties, which opens:

“Political parties galvanise and organise the participation of citizens in the political life of the country and the multiparty system presently is undoubtedly one of the major pillars of contemporary democracy.”

Furthermore, based on the freedoms of association, speech and information, and the right to political participation under Part II of the RDTL Constitution, Timor-Leste upholds international frameworks to ensure the protection for free-functioning political parties in a pluralistic democratic society. Political parties should, however, undergo a degree of regulation based on core democratic principles to ensure they perform in accordance with their due representative and participatory functions.

In addition to increasing education on the participatory and representative roles and responsibilities of political parties in a democratic society, this recommendation is designed to curb the manipulation of political parties by party leaders and supporters as channels of patronage, cronyism and corruption.

3. Completing the legislative framework

An incomplete anti-corruption legislative framework significantly impedes efforts to investigate and prosecute corruption in Timor-Leste. Key pieces of missing legislation include the Law on Anti-Corruption, asset declaration and “Whistleblower” protection. National Working Group members noted that while the Law on the Protection of Witnesses and the Juridical Regime for combating Money-Laundering and Financing of Terrorism were passed in 2009 and 2011 respectively, implementation remains weak. As such, participants countrywide called on members of Government and parliamentarians to ensure the draft and approval of outstanding anti-corruption legislation and the sound implementation of existing laws.

4. Making corruption an exception to political immunity

The fourth recommendation to make corruption an exception to political immunity for Members of Parliament and senior members of Government was also put forward. NWG members, National Seminar and DFGD participants called for a review of the RDTL Constitution and National Parliament Rules of Procedure, with a view to further regulate political immunity for parliamentarians and members of Government in Timor-Leste. Constitutional Revision is provided for under Sections 154 - 157 of the RDTL Constitution.

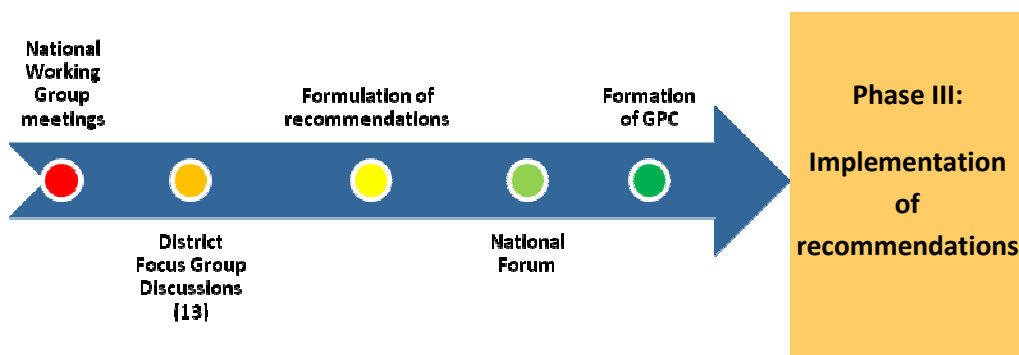
This recommendation is designed to further clarify and define the legal limitations of political immunity, in an effort to combat the lack of political will to investigate and prosecute high-level or grand corruption.

Group Promoting Change: The Way Forward

Participants at PRDP’s second National Forum in November 2011 on the first priority issue of the *promotion of individual and political party interests over the national interest* unanimously put forward the establishment of a national advocacy coalition – or **Group Promoting Change (GPC)** – to carry the recommendations forward for policy implementation. This initiative was again supported by participants countrywide on the fourth priority issue on *Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism (KKN)*.

The GPC will be an action-oriented entity mandated, first and foremost, to analyse the feasibility of the recommendations elaborated by the four-priority based National Working Groups and, if necessary, to adjust them in order to facilitate their implementation. Its mandate will also include management of the political space within which these recommendations will be presented to key decision-makers, in order to ensure full political support and long-term commitment to their implementation.

It is anticipated that Phase III implementation (**Follow up and Implementation of Solutions**) on the first and fourth priority issues will begin in 2013.



What is corruption?

Corruption commonly refers to the ‘abuse of entrusted authority or power for personal gain.’ Corruption not only refers to individual choice, but rather an endemic or systemic problem with both supply and demand sides. This occurs when an individual uses their position to improve their own circumstances, through increased and/or illegal access to knowledge, influence or power. There are many different types of corruption, which can include collusion, graft, nepotism, cronyism and political patronage, among others.

What is collusion?

Collusion refers to a usually secretive act of collaboration or cooperation between two or more individuals or parties, with the objective to cheat or deceive others through illegal or fraudulent means.

What is graft?

Graft is a form of political corruption and occurs when an individual acquires financial gain through dishonest, illegal or unfair means, especially through exploitation of one’s position of power or political influence. Graft can occur when an individual’s position gives him or her an unfair advantage over other investors or competitors.

What is nepotism?

Nepotism occurs when positions, contracts or jobs are granted by those in positions of power to friends or relatives, regardless of merit. Nepotism is similar to **cronyism**, whereby non-meritocratic preference or favouritism is given to close friends or acquaintances (as opposed to family members).

What is political patronage? (*aman sarani - oan sarani*)

Political patronage occurs when individuals are rewarded by those in positions of power through granting favours, contracts or political appointments in exchange for their political support.

List of National Working Group members

Joanico dos Santos de Jesus	Youth Peace Club
João Tavares do Nascimento	Timor-Leste National Youth Council (CNJTL)
João da Silva. S	Timorese Social Democratic Association (ASDT)
Armindo Tilman	Individual
Julio Fernandes	Crystal Institute
Filomena de Oliveira	National Congress for Timorese Reconstruction (CNRT) women's organization
Manuel Monteiro.F	Human Rights Association (Yayasan Hak)
Emilio F. Quintas	Individual
José F. Bere	NGO Forum Timor-Leste (FONGTIL)
Me. Sonia Sangel	Catholic Church
José da Carvalho	LABEH
Cipriana Pereira	Individual
Mateus Ximenes	Institute of Business (IOB)
Juli Sarmiento	LABEH
Lucas de Oliveira	Democratic Party (PD)
Virgilio da Costa Babo	Institute of Dialect Studies (IED)
Pe. Jordão Pinto Madeira, Fd CC	Catholic Church
Elio P. Guimarães	Luta Hamutuk
Zenilton Zeneves	Luta Hamutuk
Anunciano Guterres	Dili Institute of Technology (DIT)
Abrão Z.F	Anti-Corruption Commission (KAK)
Sabino Barreto	National Police Timor-Leste (PNTL)

List of National Seminar participants

No	Name	Institution	Position
1	Luis Constantino	World Bank	Country Director
2	Vicente Guterres	National Parliament	(Former) Vice President
3	José A. Neves	Anti Corruption Commission	Deputy Commissioner
4	Ana Pessoa	Office of the General Prosecutor	General Prosecutor
5	Claudio Ximenes	Court of Appeal	President
6	João da Silva	ASDT political party	Working Group member
7	João Tavares do Nascimento	National Youth Council (CNJTL)	Working Group member
8	Mateus Ximenes	Lecturer, Institute of Business (IOB)	Working Group member
9	Joanico dos Santos Guterres	Timor-Leste Youth Peace Club (YPC-TL)	Working Group member
10	Juvita da Costa	Catholic Church	Nun
11	Lourdes de Jesus	Catholic Church	Nun
12	José da Costa Carvalho	Individual	Working Group member
13	Juli Sarmiento	Individual	Working Group member
14	Celestino Gusmão	NGO La'ó Hamutuk	Staff
15	Lucas de Oliveira	Democratic Party	Working Group member
16	João Vas	Individual	Professional photographer
17	Abilio Belo	Individual	Professional translator
18	Armindo Tilman	Individual	Working Group secretary
19	Abdulah Sagan	Timor-Leste Central Bank	Staff
20	Manuel Monteiro	Researcher, NGO HAK	Working Group member
21	Francisco de Carvalho	Cabinet of the Prime Minister	General Inspector
22	Martinho Pereira	Faculty of Social Studies, University of Timor-Leste (UNTL-FCS)	-
23	Cipriana Pereira	Individual	Working Group President
24	Peregrinus Siga	Dili Institute of Technology (DIT)	Lecturer
25	José Nominando Buras Martins	Democratic Party	Vice President

26	Rui Soares	Ombudsman for Human Rights and Justice (PDHJ)	Deputy Ombudsman
27	Anunciano DPG	Lecturer, DIT	Working Group member
28	Elio P. Guimares	Researcher, Luta Hamutuk	Working Group member
29	Mateus Xavier	Judicial System Monitoring Programme (JSMP)	Staff
30	Mica B. Santos	Anti Corruption Commission	Staff
31	João C. do R	Anti Corruption Commission	Staff
32	Alexandre R.B. Sarmento	National Development Agency	Staff
33	Joãozinho Viana	Luta Hamutuk	General Manager
34	Manuel N. Freitas	Luta Hamutuk	Staff
35	Filomeno Aleixo	Fretilin political party	Secretary
36	Laurenço de Araujo	Fretilin political party	Member
37	Calistro Gonzaga	Timor-Leste National Police (PNTL)	Commander, Criminal Investigations (SIC)
38	Hermenegildo Fernandes	NGO Forum Tau Matan	Programme Assistant
39	Filomena de Oliveira	OMP/Secretary, CNRT political party	Working Group member
40	Silas Evareth	The Asia Foundation	Country Representative
41	Duarte Abilio	Timor-Leste National Police (PNTL)	Chief, Criminal Investigations (SIC)
42	Manuel Barreto	PNTL	Staff member, Criminal Investigations (SIC)
43	Mara Gonçalves	National Parliament	Advisor
44	Frederic “Rick” Scott	USAID	Director
45	Fernanda Borges	National Parliament; National Unity Party (PUN)	Member of Parliament; PUN President
46	Leoviigildo Hornai	National Youth Council Timor-Leste (CNJTL)	President
47	Rodolfo de Sousa	Media (RTTL)	Journalist
48	Cipriano de Fátima	Media (RTTL)	Journalist

List of District Focus Group Discussion participants

	#	Name	Organization/sector	Position
Ermera	1.	Aureliano Santos Madeira	JPC (Justice and Peace Commission)	District Coordinator
	2.	Crispin Soares do Fatima	Student	Student
	3.	Feliciano Mota	Student	Student
	4.	Abro Martins	Youth	Youth
	5.	Miguel Soares	-	Community member
	6.	Damião do Ceú da Cruz	-	-
	7.	Bacelar M. Correia	DNAL/MAEOT Ermera	Sub-District Administrator Railaco
	8.	João Maia de Deus	PNTL UPCD	Chief of Police
	9.	Nivio do Ceu	Youth	Youth
	10.	Ir. Aderito de Savio Sequeira	Catholic Church	Friar
	11.	Dulce dos Santo Martins	Catholic Church	Representative
	12.	Marcelino Babo	-	Community member
	13.	Adelina Augusta de Araujo	Village council	Women's representative
	14.	Ged M.de Carvalho	Media	Journalist
	15.	Carlos Salsinha Menezes	Youth centre	Manager
	16.	Carlo dos Reis	Youth	Representative
	17.	Madalena S. dos Reis	Rede Feto	Gender Focal Point
Female: 3 Male: 14 Total: 17				
Manatuto	18.	Boaventura Soares	-	Veteran
	19.	Abina. da Silva S.	Women's Democracy Organization	Representative
	20.	Manuel Soares	Political Party	PD District Representative
	21.	Simião Ximenes	Political Party	Fretilin Representative
	22.	Cipriana da Costa Pereira	Individual	Individual

#	Name	Organization/sector	Position
23.	Afonso da Silva S.	PNTL	Member
24.	Nelson da C. F. Lemos	Education	Teacher
25.	Agustinho da Costa	Youth	Youth
26.	Luzia Gonzaga Escurial	Belun	Partner
27.	Felix de Carvalho	Youth	Representative
28.	Gonzaga Felisardo	Youth	Representative
29.	Sebastião Soares Curi	Veteran-F-FDTL	Member
30.	Joaquina da Cunha	Women's organization	Member
31.	Antonio S. de Fatima	-	Community member
32.	Frederico C .A. Soares	SOLS	Student
33.	Norberto Soares	SOLS	Student
34.	Maria Elidia S. Siqueira	Education	Teacher
35.	Belarmino S. Lopes	Political Party	UNDERTIM District Coordinator
36.	Salvador S.Lopes	Student Kay-Rala	Student
37.	José Bareito de Almeida	Student	Student
38.	Tome de Sousa	Student SPP Natarbora	Student
39.	Jose Maria Teta Soares	CJOM	Member
40.	Juliana de S.H.B.S	Education	Teacher
41.	Ligia Correia Calçona	PAAS AITEAS	Community member
42.	Aleixo Soares	-	Community member
43.	Joana da Silva	Alola Foundation	Field Officer
Female: 8; Male: 18; Total: 26			
44.	Antonio Bonaparte	Community	Village chief
45.	Ludgerio P. M. Lay	PNTL	District Commander
46.	Elias da Silva	Youth	Youth

	#	Name	Organization/sector	Position
Aileu	47.	Jorge da Luz Silva Castro	KSTI	Lecturer
	48.	Abelita dos Santos	Youth	Youth
	49.	Felizarda Lopes Bareto	Youth	Youth
	50.	Lurdes A. Sarmento	Youth	Youth
	51.	Helena Zelita Araujo	Youth	Youth
	52.	Antonino da Cruz	Catholic Church	Representative
	53.	Jacinta Baliba	Women and youth	Representative
	54.	Felix Soares	Youth	Youth
	55.	Tereza da Conceição	OMT	Representative
	56.	Jose Valente B.D.C	Aileu Peace House	DLO Aileu
	57.	Joana Maria Babo	Rede Feto	Member
	58.	Jacinta Ribeiro Dias	DNAS	Local Community
	59.	Luciano Araujo	Education	Director ETP
	60.	Raimunda de Jesus Tilman	Map/GAD	-
	61.	Abril Xavier Do Rego	KORK Martial Arts	Member
	62.	Camilo da Costa	Sub-District Administration	Community Development Officer
	63.	Abel Da Conceição	Local Government	Deputy District Administrator
	64.	Tomazio Ramo	-	Driver
65.	Galleni S. F. da C. Galhós	MAP Aileu	Director	
66.	Joanico da Silva	Political Party	PD District President	
67.	Misese Bere	Political Party	ASDT District Coordinator	
Female: 8; Male: 16; Total: 24				
Viqueque	68.	Maria Pompeia	OPMT	District Coordinator
	69.	Zeca da Cruz	CPD-RDTL	Representative
	70.	Virgilho De Jesus	Political Party	CNRT District Vice-Coordinator
	71.	Moises Da Silva	CPD-RDTL	Representative
	72.	Amaro Ribeiro	-	Community member
	73.	José C. de Carvalho	PNTL	District Commander

	#	Name	Organization/sector	Position
	74.	Jose Gomes da Silva	Catholic Church	Priest
	75.	Emidio Amaral	Education	Teacher
	76.	Clotilde T. S. Guterres	Centre for Youth and Sport	District Coordinator
	77.	Romario Freitas	CBB	Member
	78.	Domingos Alves	Protestant Church/IEAD	Member
	79.	Abilio Da Silva	Political Party	Frente Mudança District Vice-Coordinator
	80.	Jose N.Silva	Centre for Youth and Sport	Member
	81.	Merita Pinto	Alola Foundation	Staff member
	82.	Paulo Soares	CFS	Manager
	83.	Jose Maria da Costa	Education	Staff
	84.	Jose A.D. Santos Bed	Local Government	Official
	85.	Pascoal Gama Martins	DNDR	Coordinator
	86.	Baltazar Amaral	-	Veteran
Female: 3; Male: 16; Total: 19				
Lautem	87.	Maria Anabela Savio	OPMT	Secretary
	88.	Helena do Santos	OPMT	Secretary
	89.	Luis Freitas Idris	Islamic community	Representative
	90.	Apolinario Serpa Rosa	Political Party	PD District Secretary General
	91.	Felismina dos A. M. Ferreira	Education	Member
	92.	Franscelina de Jesus J.	Education	Member
	93.	Antonio Rego Fernandes	PNTL	District Commander
	94.	Jacinta Cristovão	Education	Member
	95.	Antonio da Fonseca	Community	Village head
	96.	Joaquim R. Lopes	Community	Village head
	97.	João Aparicio Capelão	Political Party	PD District Vice-President

	#	Name	Organization/sector	Position
	98.	Luis Fernado O Soares	Political Party	CNRT District Coordinator
	99.	Justinu Valentim	TNCC	Coordinator
	100.	Agustino dos Santos	Education	Volunteer
	101.	Regina de Jesus	OPMT	Representative
	102.	Elijario da Conceição	Youth	Youth
	103.	Hilario Cabral	Political Party	Fretilin Representative
Female: 7; Male: 10; Total: 17				
Baucau	104.	Ir. Mantiniana S.A. Pacheco Fdcc	Catholic Church	Nun Canossiana
	105.	Albino da S. Xavier	-	Community member
	106.	Ibrahim	Kolegas da Paz	Staff
	107.	Luis Aparicio Guterres	Education	Teacher
	108.	Duarte Vicente da Silva	Cailalo NGO	Staff member
	109.	Virgilho Sarmento Freitas	Martial Arts FESTIL	Vice II
	110.	Januario Jaoquin Xavier	-	Community member
	111.	Olga Matilde da Costa	Kolegas da Paz	Director
	112.	Nur Salamah	Islamic community	Representative
	113.	Juliana da Costa Neto	CRS	Representative
	114.	Eluiterio D. Boavida	Community	Village head
	115.	Helena Martins Belo	OPMT	District Coordinator
	116.	Adilson Salomão	PNTL	-
	117.	Jorge Joaquina	SOLS	Student
	118.	Teresinha da Costa Pereira	Youth	LSBE Youth Trainer
	119.	Saturnina Freitas Belo	Baucau Peace House	DLO
	120.	Domingos M. dos Santos	Political Party	ASDT District Coordinator
Female: 7; Male: 10; Total: 17				

	#	Name	Organization/sector	Position
Maliana	121.	Carvarino dos Santos	PDHJ	Representative
	122.	Domingas Verdial	MSS/CRM	Representative
	123.	Jaonina da Costa	Alola Foundation	Representative
	124.	Ofelia M. de. Jesus	Es.No.2. Maliana	Student
	125.	Jacinta M. Bere	Es.No.2. Maliana	Student
	126.	Ramlhi M. Maia	Es.No.01. Maliana	Student
	127.	Otilia M. S. Gonçalves	Es.No.01. DM.da.C. Lopes	Student
	128.	Maria Verdial	Maliana Peace House	CEPAD DLO
	129.	Apolinario Baros	Sagradas Familias	Member
	130.	Marciana G. Leite	OPMT	Representative
	131.	Me. Casilda SSPS	Catholic Church	Nun SSPS
	132.	Venancia da Cruz	Youth	Youth
	133.	Maria Madalena	Youth	Youth
	134.	Alberto A.Fernades	Community	Village head
	135.	Maria S. de j. Rosa	Community	Village head
	136.	Father Ernesto Barreto	Catholic Church	Maliana Parish Priest
Female: 10; Male: 6; Total: 16				
Liquica	137.	Ilda de Jesus Canossa S.	São João Brito Parish	Representative
	138.	Maria Odete Fatima	-	Businesswoman
	139.	Herminia Sarmento	CEF	Representative
	140.	Joni da Costa	Youth	Youth
	141.	Florindo P. da Silva	-	Community member
	142.	Graciana da Silva	FMF	District staff member
	143.	Leonardo dos Reis Da Silva	Government	Maeot/DNAL
	144.	Rafael M.de Jesus Correia	Martial Arts IKS	Member
	145.	Emilio Bareto	Local Community	Dato Village-head
	146.	Oscar da Silva	Local Community	Dato Village-head
	147.	Anastacio da Costa	-	Community member
	148.	Ana Maria De J.dos	-	CEPAD DLO

	#	Name	Organization/sector	Position
		Santos		
	149.	José M. Neves Serrão	Local Government	Official
	150.	M. Natalia da Costa	-	Community member
	151.	Victor da Silva	Local Community	Village-head
	152.	Anibal R.P. da Graça	PNTL	Deputy District Commander
	153.	Domingos S. da Silva	PNTL	Member
Female: 7; Male: 10; Total: 17				
Manufahi	154.	Augusto da Silva	Youth	Youth
	155.	Jacinta da Costa	-	-
	156.	Jaimito	PNTL	Representative
	157.	Januario D.C.Araujo	Media	RTTL Journalist
	158.	Julio Guterres	Media	RTTL Journalist
	159.	Florindo da Conçeição	Local Government	Sub-District Administrator
	160.	Vasco de Gama	FONGTIL	DLO
	161.	Antoninho D.Sarmento	Youth Centre	Manager
	162.	Alarico dos Santos	Community	Village-head
	163.	Livia Maria	Youth Lian Foinsae	Youth
	164.	Marcal da Silva	Youth	Youth
	165.	Ir. Adelina da Silva	Catholic Church	Nun CIJ
	166.	Ir. Teresinha Soares	Catholic Church	Nun CIJ
	167.	Francisco da costa	HAKAT	District Coordinator
	168.	Filipe Soares	-	-
	169.	Francisco Sarmento	-	-
	170.	Silveiro dos Santos	IMM	Director
171.	Adelino da Silva	CG-MS	Secretary	
172.	Celestina de Jesus	Media	Timor Post Journalist	
173.	Yovilianus A. da Costa	Acolitus	District Coordinator	
174.	Dimingos Rodrigues	CJDM	Representative	
175.	Quintao da C. Massa	-	CEPAD DLO	

	#	Name	Organization/sector	Position
Female: 5; Male: 17; Total : 22				
Ainaro	176.	Florindo O.Magno	GERTAK	Director
	177.	Jacob Da Costa	Evangelical Church	Leader
	178.	Manuel Branco	GERTAK	Staff
	179.	Filomena Barros Magno	Education	Director Reg. III
	180.	Clara P. Fernandes	Victim's Association	Chief
	181.	Vidal Corte-Real	Local Community	Traditional Leader
	182.	Ustico A. Tavares	F-FDTL	Post Commander
	183.	Osorio S. X .de Araujo	CNJTL	District Coordinator
	184.	Antonio Magno	Local Government	Official
	185.	Francisco Barros	Local Government	Official
	186.	Lino Martins	HIR	Staff
	187.	Reinaldo de Araujo	Local Community	Traditional Leader
	188.	Imaculada Fernandes	-	CEPAD DLO
189.	Bernadete de J. Barros	OPMT	Member	
Female: 4; Male: 10; Total : 14				
Covalima	190.	Cariana S. B. Amaral	-	DLO Suai
	191.	Gaudencia de Jesus X	Education	Teacher
	192.	Ana M. de Jesus	Women	Representative
	193.	Oscar Amaral	Education	Teacher
	194.	Teresinha Gusmão	Women's Group	Staff
	195.	Odete de Araujo	Women's Group	Teacher
	196.	Laurentino de Jesus	DNDER	Representative
	197.	Domingas Amaral	-	-
	198.	Francisco Xavier B. Luan	Local Government	Official
	199.	Eugenio de Sousa	FONGTIL	Liaison Officer District Suai
	200.	Tadeo da. R. Guterres	-	-
	201.	Bernado da C.	Youth	Youth

	#	Name	Organization/sector	Position
		Barros		
	202.	Julio S. Soares	Media	Journalist Timor Post
	203.	Luzino Do Rego	MAEOT	Community Development Officer
	204.	Paulino Guterres	PAO	MO
Female: 5; Male: 10; Total: 15				
Oecussi	205.	Batista Punef	YTB	Representative
	206.	Arnaldo Sambico	Local Community	Traditional Leader
	207.	Henrique Toema	Protestant Church	Vizao Cristão Pastor
	208.	Agustinho Elu	Education	Student
	209.	Marciana Maria Oqui	Women	Women's Representative
	210.	Joni F.Siqui	Belun	Representative
	211.	Jacob Elu	DNPEC	Staff
	212.	Raimundo Colo	Student	Student
	213.	Batista Bobo	-	Local Community
	214.	Domingos ulan Taela	KESTIBMA	Representative
	215.	Jorje Oki	-	Farmer
	216.	Mateus Elo	CJRO	Representative
	217.	Julio Feno	-	Businesswoman
	218.	Diamantino B.M.Corbafo	AJHF	Member
	219.	Camilo Teme	FK-ASLAO	Member
	220.	Graciano Fuca	DNAL Oecusse	Local Administration Official
	221.	Yohanes Lelan	CJRO	Member
	222.	Tibertio Siqui	Media	Journalist
	223.	Paulino Margues	Media	Journalist RTTL
	224.	Adelbrtu Elu	CJRO	Representative
225.	Camilos Elo	Media	RCDL	
226.	Tarciso da Costa	SEFOPE	Local Administration Official	
227.	Juninal Faria	CCCEO	Representative	
228.	Domingos Quelo	JED	Member	

	#	Name	Organization/sector	Position
	229.	M. Coa	PNTL	District Commander
	230.	Marcelo da. C	PAAS	Member
	231.	José M. Feno	-	CEPAD DLO
Female: 1; Male: 26; Total: 27				
Dili (University Focus Group Discussion)	232.	Julião de Araujo	UNPAZ	Lecturer
	233.	Jaco Sarmentu Capela	UNPAZ	Lecturer
	234.	Elidio dos Santos	UNPAZ	Lecturer
	235.	Julio da Silva	UNDIL	Lecturer
	236.	Afonso Magno	UNDIL	Student
	237.	Noronha	UNDIL	Student
	238.	Imaculada C.D.S.	UNDIL	Student
	239.	Paulino Filomeno Belo	UNDIL	Chief of administration
	240.	Felismino Magno	UNTL	Student
	241.	Mateus Ximens	IOB	Vice Rector
	242.	Agustinha M. Fernandes	IOB	Lecturer
	243.	Mateus Lemos Soares	IOB	Student
	244.	Eva Nini dos Santos	IOB	Student
	245.	Maria de Araujo	IOB	Student
	246.	Delfin Soares	UNITAL	Lecturer
	247.	Celestinha A. Exposto	UNITAL	Student
	248.	Albina Boavida Cabral	UNITAL	Student
	249.	Aleixo Guterres	UNITAL	Student
	250.	João Ximenes	UNITAL	Student
	251.	Imelda Ximenes	UNITAL	Student
	252.	Venancio Pereira	UNTL	Student
	253.	Raul Soares	UNTL	Student
	254.	Francisco Ximenes	UNTL	Student
	255.	Cesaltina L.S. Orleans	UNTL	Student
256.	Virgilia X. Morreira	UNTL	Student	

#	Name	Organization/sector	Position
257.	Jorgina de. J. Correia	UNTL	Student
258.	Efren Duarte Guterres	UNTL Media	Student
259.	Zenilton Neves	Luta Hamutuk	Staff
260.	Jonathan Gonsalves	Luta Hamutuk	Staff
261.	Roberto Paicheco	Judicial System Monitoring Programmer (JSMP)	Staff
Female: 10; Male: 20; Total: 30			
Total district Focus Group Discussion participants: 261			

About CEPAD

The Centre of Studies for Peace and Development (CEPAD) is an independent national non-government organisation constituted as an association under Timorese law. In 2007, CEPAD partnered with Interpeace, an international peace-building organization based in Switzerland, to establish the **Programme of Research and Dialogue for Peace (PRDP)**.

PRDP seeks to consolidate the democratization process in Timor-Leste through the engagement of Timorese stakeholders countrywide to identify the most pressing obstacles to lasting peace, understand the origins and the dynamics of conflict, and to define the means to collectively address these in non-violent and sustainable ways.

CEPAD's work is based on the following basic principles: inclusiveness, political impartiality, broad-based participation, objectivity, local ownership and long-term engagement.

As an extension to PRDP, CEPAD also seeks to **support women's engagement in the consolidation of democracy** in Timor-Leste through the facilitation of a series of "Interactive Dialogues" or workshops on democratic citizenship countrywide. CEPAD has also facilitated the establishment of four "**Peace Houses**" or community centres in Baucau, Ermera, Maliana and Aileu districts. Based on the local tradition of "*nahe biti bot*" – or "rolling out the mat" - Peace Houses were constructed to provide communities with a meeting place for open dialogue and resolution of conflict at the local level.

Since 2007, PRDP has engaged a broad cross-section of actors, ranging from citizens countrywide to Timor-Leste's key decision-makers, in the search for new ways to address some of these challenges and to promote a culture of democratic dialogue for peace. The ongoing participation of national leaders and key stakeholders in PRDP confirms the political support for this initiative. Notable participants have included former President José Ramos-Horta; President of the National Parliament, Vicente Guterres; Deputy Prime Minister Fernando "Lasama" de Araujo; General Prosecutor, Ana Pessoa; President of the Court of Appeal, Claudio Ximenes; and Mari Alkatiri, Secretary-General of Fretilin and former Prime Minister from 2002-2006.

About Interpeace

Interpeace is an international peace building organization headquartered in Switzerland with programmes in 16 conflict-affected countries.

Interpeace was created by the United Nations (UN) in 1994 to work with societies divided by violent conflict to build sustainable peace. It became independent in 2000 and today possesses an innovative operational partnership with the UN known as the Joint Programme Unit for United Nations / Interpeace Initiatives (JPU).

Interpeace currently supports peace-building programmes in Burundi, Cyprus, Guinea-Bissau, Israel, Liberia, Palestine, Rwanda, the Somali region, Timor-Leste and on Youth Violence Prevention in Central America (Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador). Interpeace also boasts a thematic programme on post conflict constitution-making.

www.interpeace.org

TWITTER: @InterpeaceTweet

About MISEREOR

MISEREOR is the German Catholic Bishops' Organisation for Development Cooperation. For over 50 years, MISEREOR has been committed to fighting poverty in Africa, Asia and Latin America. MISEREOR's support is available to any human being in need – regardless of religion, ethnicity or gender.

MISEREOR believes in supporting initiatives driven and owned by the poor and the disadvantaged. It is passionate about encouraging local ownership in accordance with the principle of 'help toward self-help.'

www.misereor.org

CEPAD



Husi Ita Ba Ita



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Centre of Studies for Peace and Development
Sentru Estudus ba Dame no Dezenvolvimentu

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