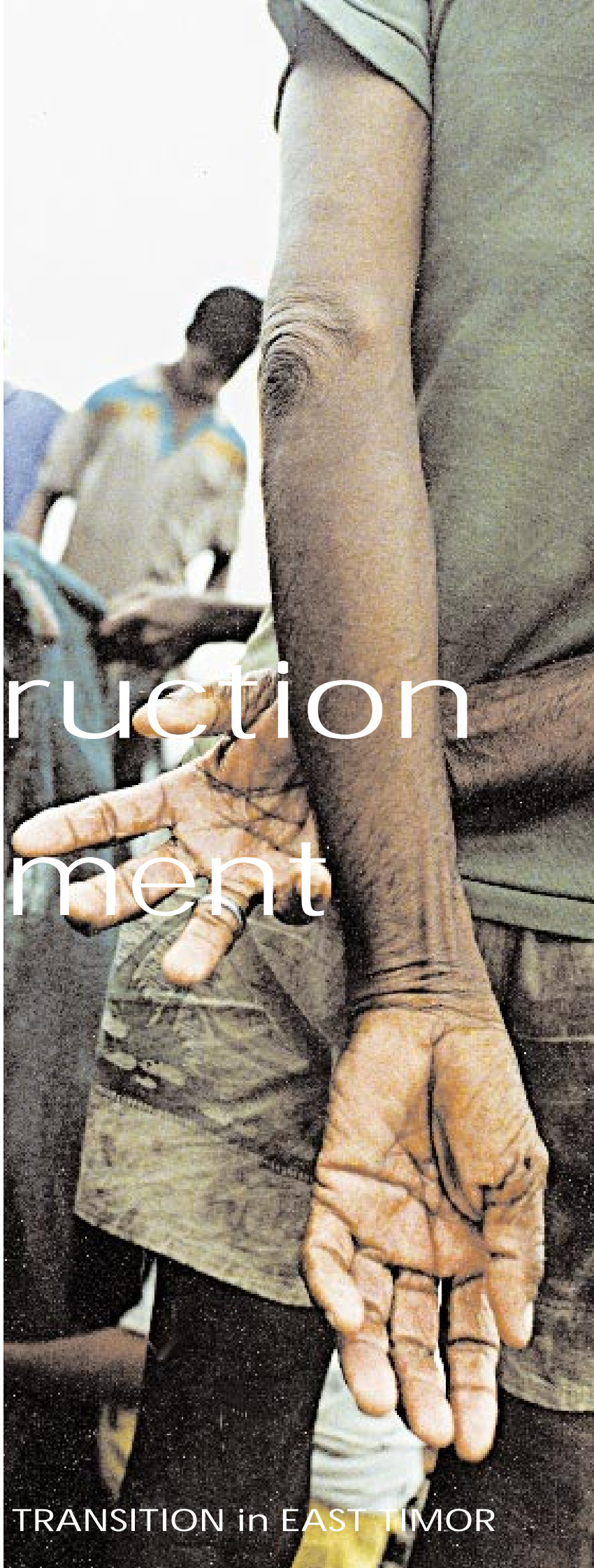


PORTUGAL

# EAST TIMOR

# reconstruction for development

1999 / 2000



COMMISSIONER SUPPORT the TRANSITION in EAST TIMOR





5 The New York Agreements



6 The action of the militias and the deterioration of Humanitarian conditions in East Timor



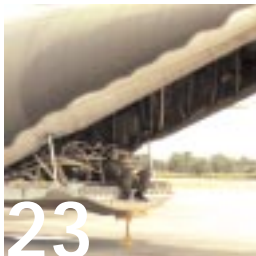
7 The Commissioner to support the transition in East Timor



Technical assessment missions 20



11 The activities of the TIMOR '99 humanitarian mission



Activities in the first months of 2000 23



13 The commissioner's first visit to East Timor



Annexes I, II, III 27





## The New York Agreements

**On 5 May 1999, Portugal and Indonesia signed a Basic Agreement on East Timor, witnessed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan. They also signed two additional agreements, which the UN Secretary-General also witnessed. Annexed to the Basic Agreement was Indonesia's proposal for extended autonomy.**

The parties agreed that the Timorese should be invited to vote on this proposal by direct, universal suffrage in an environment of freedom and impartiality.

These agreements fulfilled Portugal's main diplomatic objectives where East Timor was concerned, with particular focus on the following points:

- Recognition by Indonesia of East Timor's right to self-determination as the only solution to the problem;

- Appointing the United Nations as the only entity responsible for conducting referendum and monitoring the process from start to finish;
- Indonesia's acceptance of a permanent presence of the United Nations in East Timor after the vote.

When the agreement was signed, Portugal gave the Secretary-General of the United Nations a contribution of 10 million US dollars, for the referendum fund. On that occasion, Kofi Annan stressed the great need for Portugal to play an active part in the reconstruction of East Timor.

On 7 May 1999, HE the President of the Republic, Jorge Sampaio, made a speech announcing the agreement on East Timor (the New York Agreement). The following excerpt from his speech showed the country's awareness of the fact that the referendum was only the beginning of a new phase and that Portugal would still remain there after the vote:

*(...) "Portugal is prepared to undertake all its commitments resulting from the agreement, both before and after the referendum. In this framework, I would like to underline our continuing willingness to accept all Portugal's responsibilities as an administrating power. If the Timorese choose independence, Portugal will be ready to cooperate, as a member of the United Nations, in Timor's peaceful transition to independence, especially from the point of view of political institutions, administration and security" (..).*



## The action of the militias and the deterioration of Humanitarian conditions in East Timor

Eduardo Gageiro



At the end of 1998, and especially in early 1999, thousands of Timorese had to flee the Indonesian army, or the pro-integration militias armed by the Indonesian military, and seek refuge in the mountains, churches or the major

cities. Guarded camps were set up where the people were forced to "take refuge", mostly near the Indonesian border. The immediate reason for putting them there seems to have

been to prevent them from participating in the referendum. In May, the number of refugees in the camps was calculated at 44,388, 98 percent of whom were women and children. The East Timor Department of Social Affairs estimate was 14,236 refugees. At the same time, Caritas presented a figure of 44,388, while in July its estimate was 85,231, almost twice as many as in May.

Regarding registration for the referendum, the UN estimated that there were about 400,000 potential voters in East Timor and 35,000 in the rest of the world. The United Nations decided to set up 200 registration stations in East Timor and 13 for Timorese living abroad: 5 in Indonesia, 4 in Australia, 1 in Portugal, 1 in Macao, 1 in New York and 1 in Mozambique.

The United Nations Mission, UNAMET, was in charge of the registration process in East Timor, while abroad it was the responsibility of the International Organisation for Migration and, in Australia, of the Australian National Election Commission.

During the voters' registration process the population was, on occasions harassed or intimidated by the militias and Indonesian troops.

For logistical and security reasons, the Secretary-General of the United Nations asked for voter registration to be postponed until 13 July and for the ballot to be put off, first from 8 to 22 August and later to 30 August. After the referendum of 30 August, in which 78.5 percent of the Timorese voted in favour of independence from Indonesia, the Indonesian army and the militias they had created went on such a rampage of violence and destruction that thousands of Timorese sought refuge in Indonesia

Eduardo Gageiro





## The Commissioner to support the transition in East Timor

**Work began immediately after the Commissioner, Vitor Melícias, took office on 7 June, and a small Office was set up, counting on the occasional help of volunteers.**

In order to implement the Government's international policy, and following the report on the situation in East Timor, which was approved and accepted by the Council of Ministers as the basis for Portuguese cooperation in East Timor, Decree-Law 189-A/99 of 4 June created the position of Commissioner to Support the Transition in East Timor (CSTET). The job of this commissioner would be to "coordinate and implement support programs and actions" during the transition period laid down in the New York Agreements of 5 May 1999.<sup>1</sup> Work began immediately after the Commissioner, Vitor Melícias, took office on 7 June, and a small Office was set up, counting on the occasional help of volunteers<sup>2</sup>. In order to co-ordinate the different bilateral and multilateral cooperation and support programs, initiatives and activities promoted by the Government or Portuguese civil society, in addition to his Office, the Commissioner set up an Inter-ministerial Committee<sup>3</sup> and was given a budget including operating funds and funds for co-operation and support.

### The Solidarity Fund and the Development Company

Where civil society was concerned and to ensure co-operation between the Government and non-governmental organizations, the Commissioner invited a group of institutional representatives of the sectors of civil society most closely involved in supporting East Timor to set up a Solidarity Fund in a bank account open to voluntary donations from institutions, companies and private citizens. This Portugal / Timor Solidarity Fund, which was opened at the Caixa Geral de Depósitos and managed by the Commissioner's Office, received thousands of contributions from anonymous citizens, institutions and companies. In December the balance of the account was PTE 108,125,782.20.

It was publicly announced that some of it would be used to pay a humanitarian aid subsidy in escudos to Timorese civil servants, who had received no salaries since 4 August 1999.<sup>4</sup>

A civil society Development Company was also set up to sponsor the creation and revitalisation of business and economic development in East Timor. The holding company, HARII – Sociedade para o Desenvolvimento de Timor Lorosae, SGPS, S.A, was launched on 23 August 1999, in a public ceremony at Belém Palace, in the presence of the President and Prime Minister of Portugal. The company's promoters undertook to subscribe a share capital of PTE one billion. Through this company, the Portuguese Government will make PTE one billion available to invest in

Data on 31 May 2000

### PORTUGAL TIMOR SOLIDARITY FUND

DONATIONS RECEIVED	1 178 102 815,00
<b>FUNDING GIVEN BY THE CSTET</b>	
Timorese community	2 380 628,00
Timor pavilion	1 975 950,00
Chartering humanitarian flights	106 122 822,00
Study grants for Timorese students	31 224 500,00
Drugs	15 258 969,00
Subsidies to Timorese ex-public servants	586 145 000,00
Portuguese NGO's	69 727 000,00
Food for FALINTIL	10 000 000,00
Humanitarian mission	10 000 000,00
Other funding, press and culture	5 577 350,00
The Church in Timor	5 000 000,00
Fire-fighters in Timor	3 000 000,00
<b>Total (Funding given by the CSTET)</b>	<b>846 412 219,00</b>

<sup>1</sup>See sphere of activities of the CSTET, attached

<sup>2</sup> See organisation chart.

<sup>3</sup> See Decree-LAW n.º 189-A/99 of 4 June, Article 4, n.º 1, attached.

<sup>4</sup> Support was provided to about 18,000 families.

reconstruction work, giving priority to work of historical, symbolic and operational interest to Portugal.<sup>5</sup>

The co-ordination of co-operation with organised civil society has been established by agreements on procedures with entities representing the different sectors:

- The NGO platform;
- The Development Company;
- The National Association of Municipalities;
- Universities (Foundation and Council of Deans);

The main areas of activity by the Portuguese Co-operation Institute during the transition period and the Commissioner's co-ordination were:

- Humanitarian aid
- Physical and social reconstruction
- Economic, social and cultural development

While neither excluding nor favouring other agents and representatives of the people of East Timor and their needs, the Commissioner's main interlocutors were the CNRT and the Timorese church.

The strategy was one of active subsidiarity, giving preference to

intervention by qualified civil institutions or organisations, though action could be taken or at least headed by the appropriate ministry or public department, if material requirements or the urgency, specific characteristics or funding requirements of the intervention dictated.

The CSTET provided or promoted logistical support and could take over the general co-ordination if there were a number of participants from different sectors, involving, for example, government bodies and civil organisations, which was the case of the Timor '99 Humanitarian Mission.

### Support from the Commissioner before the referendum

Before the referendum on 30 August, several thousand Timorese found themselves on Indonesian territory. In view of their dangerous situation, these Timorese asked to be sent to Portugal or Australia. Through Ana Gomes of the Portuguese Diplomatic Mission in Djakarta, the Commissioner provided support for the several dozen Timorese that had expressed a wish to go to Portugal or Macao and bore the cost of their journey, visas, accommodation, food and clothing.

In Portugal, the support for the Timorese included not only reception programs organised by the Social Security services and the Permanent Committee for the Reception and Social Insertion of the Timorese Community, but also informative sessions about the referendum, organised by UN-Portugal, to which the Commissioner made a financial contribution. These sessions, parties, meetings and community celebrations not only helped to clear up obvious doubts about the referendum process but also served to calm the fears that the Timorese had about the post referendum period and the process itself.<sup>6</sup>

### Support for Information in East Timor

RTP Internacional began its broadcasts to East Timor, to which the Commissioner contributed by purchasing a satellite sub-carrier. In these broadcasts, young Timorese helped answer questions about the referendum process. Rádio Renascença, began broadcasting its programs to East Timor at the same time and also produced a special program for the Timorese community in Portugal. In order to make the Portuguese media (RTP I, RR, RDP, Antena 1 and TSF) more easily accessible to East Timor, the Commissioner sponsored the purchase of satellite dishes and TV and radio receivers for its inhabitants and provided them with a satellite beam.

### Other support before the referendum

The Commissioner paid for Timorese living all over the country to travel to Lisbon to vote in the referendum, including a family living in Madeira. In mainland Portugal, the Timorese travelled to Lisbon in buses hired by the Commissioner, who also ensured they had meals and logistical support.

During the period referred to at the beginning of this report, only the



Eduardo Gageiro

<sup>5</sup> When the Sociedade para o Desenvolvimento de Timor Lorosae was set up, on 14 March 2000, the capital was almost fully paid up and the company had 14 associated companies

<sup>6</sup> See Memorandum from the Technical Secretariat for Elections, attached

Commissioner's Chef de Cabinet managed to enter East Timor, as he was already in Djakarta for the Senior Official Meeting (the body providing contact between the governments of Portugal and Indonesia, and the United Nations). He was therefore able to get a real idea of what was happening on site.

The United Nations Agencies, and some foreign NGOs that were already operating in East Timor, were chosen to receive immediate financial support from the Commissioner's Office. These organizations wrote to express their appreciation and surprise at the speed with which Portugal's substantial aid was placed at their disposal. Below are some of the organizations that received immediate support owing to their essentially humanitarian nature and the support they were providing for refugees.

## UNHCR

### United Nations High Commission for Refugees

Support was given to a six-month humanitarian aid project designed to meet the needs of the displaced population, which was estimated at somewhere between 45,000 and 60,000 people

- Distributing food using the network set up by the refugee support service organised by the priests of the Society of Jesus;
- Transporting and re-housing displaced persons;
- Distributing essential articles for domestic use;
- Sanitary and medical assistance and water;
- Support for building or repairing shelters or homes.

In addition to the emergency humanitarian aid, the project also provided for some development aid, such as agricultural production schemes, educational activities, credit schemes for the creation of small companies capable of managing income and legal assistance.

The Office proposed immediate financial support for urgent action and administrative costs and made a grant of PTE 75,340,849, leaving its



Eduardo Gageiro

consideration of so-called development aid for a later date.

## ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross

In view of the increasing amount of violence in East Timor and the resulting deterioration in the humanitarian situation, the ICRC decided to send more of its delegates to Dili and update its plan of activities. It requested funding from the Commissioner for the purpose. Portugal's permanent representative to the United Nations in Geneva suggested that the funding should be granted, given the importance of the International Red Cross's activities and its role in Timor. The Commissioner decided to make an additional voluntary contribution of PTE 20,048,200 to support this initiative.

## IRC International Rescue Committee

This organization also received funding to help the displaced persons and refugees scattered all over Timor and to create an umbrella grant, which was divided as follows:

- **Peduli Sesama Foundation**  
Distribution of food, drinking water and domestic utensils (52 families) in the area of Kupang, Bukanese and Penfui
- **YASRA Foundation**  
Drugs, medical aid, rehabilitation of the medical unit, hygiene, distribution of food, water and clothing to 600 displaced persons in the areas of

Kupang, Bukanese and Atambua.

- **Jesuit Refugee Service:**  
Drugs, medical care, operating and equipping two mobile health unit and supplementary food for 3,000 displaced persons in the Kupang area.
- **CARE Indonesia**  
Shelter, water supplies and sanitation for 9,000 displaced persons in the Kefa camp.

**The CSTET provided funding to a total of PTE 47,074,763.**

## The post-referendum period

The referendum on 30 August voted in favour of East Timor's independence from the Republic of Indonesia as of 4 September, which was when the result was announced. There were general disturbances of public order with the support of the Indonesian military and police authorities, which affected much of the Timorese population. On the advice of the Portuguese Prime Minister, António Guterres and of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jaime Gama, on 15 September, the Commissioner set up an emergency humanitarian mission for East Timor called "The Timor '99 Humanitarian Mission". The mission involved staff and contributions from a number of government departments (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Internal Administration and the Ministry of Health) and a number of non-governmental organisations.



The aim of the mission was to co-operate with foreign humanitarian organizations (such as the UNHCR – United Nations High Commission for Refugees, the ICRC – International Committee of the Red Cross, the IOM – International Organisation for Migration, the WFP – World Food Program, and the local United Nations agency, UNAMET), and go immediately to Timor in the vanguard of the international humanitarian aid.

This mission, co-ordinated by the CSTET and commanded by the National Civil Protection Service consisted of a multidisciplinary team of volunteers from the Ministry of Health, National Fire Brigade, National Medical Emergency Institute and the Police and also some volunteers from Portuguese NGOs.

### Timor '99 Humanitarian Mission

The Timor '99 Humanitarian Mission left for Darwin, Australia, on 16 September 1999. It did not have permission from the INTERFET forces to go directly to Dili, given the size of the Portuguese delegation and the amount of equipment it had. INTERFET also warned them that Timor was not yet safe for the Mission. Meanwhile, the reports reaching Australia and the rest of the world told stories of human tragedy of unimaginable proportions.

As there were no aircraft available to transport the 92 passengers and all

the material and equipment, they chartered a large cargo plane (Antonov 214) and a "Lockheed Tristar L-1011". The Lockheed took the 92 people, which included 62 members of the SNPC and SNB, five people from the Ministry of Health, three members of NGOs, one member of the Ministry of Defence, the Commissioner's resident representative in Timor, a diplomat from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for liaison, the head of the IOM delegation in Lisbon and 19 journalists.

The Portuguese delegation took to Australia about 5,000 combat rations, spare parts for the vehicles that the Mission would be using, 600 kilos of medical supplies and 70 tonnes of equipment (a field hospital, five tonnes of medication, food, flexible tanks, generators, electrical switchboards, plumbing equipment and administrative equipment), and eight humanitarian aid vehicles (three ambulances, three tow trucks and two support vehicles), all displaying the word "Portugal".

In this initial stage, the Mission was prepared to work in three main areas:

- Emergency assistance and medical care;
- Food distribution;
- Support for refugees and displaced persons.

The Mission arrived in Dili on 26 September, and moved into the

Canossianas Convent, where it immediately opened an aid station for the population. After about two weeks in Dili, two groups set up at Ermera and the island of Ataúro.

In Ermera, which is in the mountains about two hours' journey from the capital, 13 members of the Portuguese Humanitarian Mission gave assistance to a population that had absolutely nothing.

On the island of Ataúro, across from Dili, a smaller group of 7 found a different situation from in the rest of the territory. The island's population of about 7,500 was basically experiencing the effects of its isolation, as there had been none of the scenes of brutality that had marked that period so dramatically in the rest of East Timor. Over 100 people were tended here, some with leprosy and different types of tuberculosis. The number of consultations began to drop off considerably, however, and there came a time when the Portuguese full-time presence on the island was no longer justified. After that, the Portuguese team visited the island once a week to follow up the cases that needed regular medical attention.

On 15 November, another group from the Timor '99 Humanitarian Mission arrived in Oe-Cusse, the East Timorese enclave in the western part of the island of Timor. The Portuguese team was the first to arrive in Oe-Cusse, where the people's living conditions were getting worse every day. In some cases they were still targets of the violence of the militias. It was only later that NGOs began to arrive to provide humanitarian aid.

The Mission worked very hard to restore the hospital in the enclave (with the invaluable help of the crew of the frigate Vasco da Gama), which involved the replacing the roof, which had been totally destroyed by fire. The Mission also played an active part in taking in refugees (about 60,000, according to the figures supplied by the OCHA – Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Aid), across the border at Bobometo, Citrana, Passabe and Nitibe.

Eduardo Gageiro



## The activities of the TIMOR '99 humanitarian mission

**The first members of the Timor '99 Humanitarian Mission health team (one doctor and one nurse) arrived in Dili on 26 September 1999 and quickly set up a medical unit.**

### The fire brigade

The group of fire-fighters that joined the mission had the job of helping the population (rescue and fire-fighting) and providing technical and organizational training for the fire brigades in Dili, Aileu and Baucau. The fire-fighters supplied the population with water, washed streets, carried out repairs, distributed clothes, food, zinc sheets, timber, tools, mats, toys, domestic appliances, books and teaching materials and even helped transport the dead for burial (as there was no such service there).

The team of fire-fighters was stationed at the locations of the future fire houses in Dili, Baucau and Aileu. They began training Timorese recruits (about 90 from the FALINTIL forces). The services provided by the Portuguese fire-fighters was publicly praised by both INTERFET and UNTAET.

In view of the importance of this team and the extent of the work that they did, the Mission, with the financial support of the Commissioner, decided to send a truck with a rescue team and an ambulance with a nurse.

The humanitarian work was carried out in collaboration with the NGOs Médicos do Mundo and AMI.

In December, at the end of the 90-day period for the Timor '99 Humanitarian Mission, the team was gradually replaced by another.<sup>7</sup> They returned home on 9 December 1999 in the same plane as the FALINTIL commander, Matah Ruak, who was travelling to Portugal on an official visit.

### The health care team

The health care team that was sent to Timor as part of the Timor '99 Humanitarian Mission consisted of 3 doctors and 3 nurses from the National Medical Emergency Institute, 3 nurses from the Portuguese Red Cross, 1 nurse from the NGO, CIC, and 3 medical emergency technicians from the Portuguese Red Cross, working with the National Medical

Emergency Institute team. The first members of the Timor '99 Humanitarian Mission health team (one doctor and one nurse) arrived in Dili on 26 September 1999 and quickly set up a medical unit.

Meanwhile, they were informed by UNICEF, which was in charge of coordinating the humanitarian organizations in Timor, that the Timor '99 Humanitarian Mission had been assigned to the Dr. António Carvalho Hospital, which had been converted into a military hospital during the Indonesian occupation. They immediately went to inspect the facilities. They found a structure that was more or less sound, but the interior was badly damaged and all the equipment had been deliberately destroyed.

After daily meetings with UNICEF and ICRC leaders, and in view of the specializations of the doctors on the



Eduardo Gageiro

<sup>7</sup> See IFita de Tempoï supplied by the SNPC report.



Mission's team, it was decided that the team would concentrate on surgery, while still bearing in mind the population's other needs.

In view of the difficulty that patients had in getting to the medical centre, and with the agreement of the security authorities in Dili, the Mission's 3 ambulances began to travel to different parts of the city and its outskirts, picking up patients with trouble walking and taking them to hospitals. Surgical cases with knife and/or gunshot wounds, most of which were infected, patients with fractures, and cases of dehydration and malnutrition were the most common problems that the unit had to deal with.

There was an urgent need to improve water quality and begin a general vaccination campaign, which would be coordinated by UNICEF and the WHO. It was also necessary to establish treatment protocols for treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with UNICEF and the WHO, so that all the health-care organizations would be working in harmony.

As of 25 October, the Mission had 6 medical centres in different parts of East Timor (Maubisse, Hato-Builiko, Ermera and Dili), with ten doctors and seven nurses. 31 Timorese were hired, including nurses, x-ray technicians and

support staff. The Dr. António Carvalho Hospital, which had been partially restored, was operating in December 1999 with 28 beds. On 18 November, another 4 nurses from Dona Estefânia Paediatric Hospital in Lisbon left for Timor to reinforce the Mission's health care teams.

### Material sent to TIMOR

The largest transport planes in the world were needed to transport the sixty tonnes of Portuguese and American humanitarian aid from Lisbon to Timor. This action shows the solidarity between Portugal and the United States, which provided a Lockheed C-5B Galaxy and more than 20 tonnes of combat rations.

The US Air Force plane provided by President Bill Clinton, took off from Figo Maduro Airport on 13 October. The plane carried a Land Rover ambulance, a Mercedes all-terrain vehicle, a Seat van and a Bedford tanker. For building work in Timor, there were 715 corrugated zinc sheets, donated by the National Association of Portuguese Municipalities, 210 sheets of PVC donated by Sinora, 82 20-litre cans of white paint from Robbialac and Dyrup, 400 articulated beds supplied by the Red Cross, 4 water sterilisers and a purifier. The plane also took hospital and laboratory equipment, and hundreds of boxes of

clothes and blankets, from a number of entities, including the National Civil Protection Service.

Another plane, chartered by the Commissioner, left for Dili on 13 December with 40 tonnes of schoolbooks, hospital equipment, clothing, footwear and broadcasting equipment. The charter cost PTE 30,500,000 and it was paid for by the National Portugal/Timor Solidarity Fund. The plane arrived in Dili on 16 December.

A third plane chartered by the CSTET left for Baucau on 20 December, carrying 33 tonnes of clothes, books, toys and a jeep. The cost of this charter was PTE 27,700,000 and was also borne by the National Portugal/Timor Solidarity Fund. The plane arrived at Baucau on 22 December.

On 13 December a ship sailed for Dili from Singapore carrying about 40 containers of building materials and agricultural equipment (50,000 zinc sheets, timber, nails, screws, hammers, picks, shovels and hoes), mainly from Malaysia and Singapore. The ship docked at Dili on 29 December. A second ship with a similar load arrived at the port of Dili on 11 January. These building materials cost about PTE 240,300,000 and were paid for by the CSTET.



## The commissioner's first visit to East Timor

**On his first trip to East Timor, Father Vítor Melícias visited as many places as possible to see the drama of the refugees for himself.**

Immediately after taking office, the Commissioner made a number of attempts to obtain a visa for Timor, but they were always frustrated by the Indonesian authorities, who kept promising a visa but never actually issued one. The Commissioner finally left for Darwin on 3 October and then went on to Dili later, on what he described as a "mission of Portuguese fraternity". He travelled with Bishop Ximenes Belo and the President of the Portuguese Red Cross, Maria Barroso. On his first trip to East Timor, Father Vítor Melícias visited as many places as possible to see the drama of the refugees for himself. The Commissioner inspected all the work carried out by his Office in Dili and by the Timor '99 Humanitarian Mission, praising their noteworthy efforts.

### **The commissioner's support for NGOs**

From the moment he took office, the Commissioner encouraged the involvement of Portuguese NGOs, many of which were still unable to enter East Timor because they were working with Timorese institutions. He asked for the help of the Portuguese NGO Platform and funded a small NGO office to coordinate their participation.

### **The CSTET funded the following NGO projects:**

#### **SOL SEM FRONTEIRAS**

a) Funding for 130 university students risking expulsion for non-payment of fees.



Eduardo Gageiro



**CSTET funding:** PTE 3,040,000

**Date**

July 1999

**Beneficiaries:** 130 students

**CCT**

**CENTRO PARA A CIDADANIA TIMORENSE**

The CCT applied for funding to organize Portuguese courses for Timorese and pay their travel expenses, similar to the support already given by the ICP (Portuguese Cooperation Institute).

a) Funding was provided for the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Portuguese language courses (the last of which will end in March 2000), and for the students' travel expenses.

**CSTET funding:** PTE 7,982,935

**Date**

July 1999

**Objectives:** For the participants to learn Portuguese thus facilitating their social integration.

b) The CCT requested funding for a project to study the Timorese community in Portugal.

**Objective:** To reinforce the skills of the Timorese community and support their socio-professional development so that they could return to Timor and contribute to its reconstruction.

**CSTET funding:** PTE 13,970,000 (divided into two parts of 60 and 40 percent).

**Date**

August 1999

(This project has already finished and is available as an annex to this report)

**OIKOS/CARITAS DILI**

OIKOS applied for funding to buy a satellite telephone, on behalf of CARITAS-DILI. CARITAS-DILI has done remarkable work in East Timor over the years and has a wide knowledge of the country.

**Objective:** To be able to communicate freely with the outside world at a time when Indonesia was trying to control all information leaving East Timor.

**Date**

July 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 3,183,000

**OIKOS**

Located in Aileu, Manufahi/Same and Ataúro Island, OIKOS has a dual mission in Timor:

- a) An agricultural support program;
- b) A Health Program.

OIKOS also has a community intervention program designed to reinforce civil society. It has partnerships with groups of Timorese women and a number of local NGOs.

**CSTET funding:** PTE 20,000,000

**Date**

September/October 1999

**Beneficiaries:** 81,306 people

**ETISC**

**EAST TIMOR IRELAND SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN**

The head of this organization is Tom Hyden a leading activist in the cause of East Timor that has been doing remarkable work. During his visit to Ireland, the President of Portugal personally thanked Mr Hyden for his work.

a) The ETISC applied for funding for Mired Maguire (an Irish observer and Nobel Prize winner) to go to East Timor, for an office to be set up in Darwin, and for a delegation of women to be sent to Timor.

**CSTET funding:** PTE 11,033,888

**Date**

July 1999

b) The ETISC also requested funding to send ANC observers to East Timor, for the referendum of 30 August 1999, given South Africa's experience in reconciliation and settling conflicts. This request also included sending 2 Irish observers.

**CSTET funding:** PTE 1,868,468

**Date**

August 1999



## ETISC EAST TIMOR INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT CENTRE

Although this ETISC has the same acronym as the organization mentioned above, it is Australian and is based in Darwin.

a) This organization requested funding for the organization's core operations and for a project to provide support for the referendum and humanitarian aid through:

- Support for Solidamor, an Indonesian group that campaigns for East Timor.

- Support for the East Timor Students Solidarity Council, which educates villagers in democratic participation.
- Support for Timor Aid, which provides humanitarian aid.
- Organizing and sending a "mercy ship" to Timor.

**Date**

July 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 55,083,232  
(divided into two parts)

## CAFOD

This organization applied for funding to send a Philippine medical team to Timor. This project had the support of

CARITAS in Dili and received funding from other organizations such as TROCAIRE, in Ireland, and CCOP, in Canada.

**Date**

July 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 1,963,200

## CIC ASSOCIAÇÃO PARA A COOPERAÇÃO, INTERCÂMBIO E CULTURA

a) CIC– Portugal applied for funding to cover expenses incurred in organising the Humanitarian Mission to East Timor

**Date**

December 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 400,000

b) The CIC also requested funding to buy 1,000 copies of the work "Timor Lorosae" to send to Timor.

**Date**

December 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 2,500,000

## CIIR/TAPOL

The NGO CIIR – Catholic Institute for International Relations has devoted itself to defending the cause of Timor since 1975. In 1985, it launched the newsletter Timor Link, in which it drew attention to violations of human rights while maintaining a close relationship with the local Catholic Church, with which it has conducted a number of awareness campaigns.



The TAPOL UK Campaign, which was created in 1973 to denounce human rights violations in Indonesia, publishes a newsletter that is distributed in 50 countries to publicise the Timorese cause.

Its many years of experience in this field mean that it is regularly consulted by politicians, members of government and the media.

a) CIIR/TAPOL applied for funding to send observers.

**Date**

December 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 9,357,982

**TAPOL**

a) TAPOL also applied for funding for activities in defence of human rights.

**Date**

1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 2,507,122

**TANE TIMOR**

**ASSOCIAÇÃO AMPARAR TIMOR**

a) This association applied for funding for Lurdes Bessa and C. Silva Lopes to travel to Luanda to participate in the National Youth Forum of the Confederation of Portuguese-speaking Countries.

**Date**

July 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 541,280

**APCET**

**ASIA PACIFIC COALITION FOR EAST TIMOR**

a) This organization requested funding to send 38 international observers to Timor in three groups.

The presence of international observers was intended to pressure Indonesia to respect the referendum process and its result.

**Date**

August 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 7,517,840

**PBHI**

**PERHIMPUNAM**

a) This association requested funding to buy equipment for its activities in defence of human rights

The aim of the PBHI – PERHIMPUNAM was to monitor the referendum process and watch for any human rights violations.

**Date**

August 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 646,845

**A VOZ DOS JOVENS**

**KLOSAN-LIAN**

a) This publication requested funding to print 700 copies of the magazine Klosan-Lian, and send them to East Timor.

**Date**

August 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 224,900

**PORTUGUESE NGO**

**PLATFORM/CIDAC**

a) The CIDAC applied for funding for representatives of the Portuguese NGO Platform that has been part of the Mission to Observe the Elections in East Timor to participate in the 52nd NGO Conference organised by the United Nations in New York from 15 to 17 September.

**Date**

September 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 700,000

b) A project to support the creation and operation of a humanitarian aid coordination service by the Portuguese NGO Platform.

**Date**

September 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 2,517,281

(divided in two payments, of which the first was PTE 1,500,000)

c) Funding was requested for Dr. Daniel Murphy, an American doctor who served at the Motael Clinic to come to Lisbon.

**Date**

October 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 171,515

Eduardo Gageiro



d) The CIDAC applied for funding for a National Coordinator of the Emergency Commission, Ágio Pereira, to come to Portugal to specify the CNRT's priorities for Timor's reconstruction and discuss reconstruction programs and strategies and the Portuguese entities' proposals.

**Date**

October 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 270,000

**SOS**

**ASSOCIAÇÃO DE DEFESA DOS ANGLANOS**

a) This association requested funding to transport medicines and other medical supplies to East Timor.

The association managed to collect a substantial quantity of medicines and other medical supplies, though it did not have the funds to get them to East Timor.

**Date**

September 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 175,000

**MÉDICOS DO MUNDO PORTUGAL**

a) The NGO, Médicos do Mundo – Portugal, is responsible for medical care, rehabilitation and organization at the Hospital de Los Palos, in the Lautem district. It also provides medical assistance in outlying places using mobile clinics. It has also restored five other health centres. In view of the positive evaluation of its work, this NGO's activities have now progressed to a new stage and it has received more funding for 2000.

**Date**

October 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 20,000,000

b) This organization applied for funding to cover the cost of an exhibition of photos collected by volunteers belonging to Médicos do Mundo, entitled "pictures taken by eyes".

**Date**

December 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 230,000

**ASSOCIAÇÃO PAZ E JUSTIÇA PARA TIMOR LESTE**

a) This association applied for funding



Eduardo Gageiro

to create a documentation centre and prepare a book on East Timor.

The book, "Timor Leste na Encruzilhada da Transição Indonésia" (East Timor at the Crossroads of the Indonesian Transition) by Professor António Barbedo de Magalhães, has already been published.

**Date**

August 1999

**CSTET funding:** 3,800,000

**SUARA TIMOR TIMUR**

a) This newspaper applied for funding to rebuild and re-equip its head office, which was totally destroyed by the pro-Indonesian militia during the attacks in Dili in April.

In view of the fact that this newspaper

was the only one being published in East Timor at the time and that UNAMET had been using it to disseminate information on the referendum process, this support would be vital.

**Date**

July 1999

**CSTET funding:** 5,000,212

**ASSOCIAÇÃO PORTUGUESA DE JOVENS JORNALISTAS**

a) This association of young journalists organized a course in "Management and associative organisation for young Timorese" to teach them about associations and Portuguese institutions and to help them legalise and organise their own structures.

**Date**

September 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 395,000

**ASSOCIAÇÃO OLHO VIVO**

a) This association applied for funding for the 1st Festival of Timorese Art and Culture, involving several cultural and artistic groups in the fields of music, dance, drama, the plastic arts and handicrafts, a seminar on "Timorese Art, memories and the future", a festival of gastronomy, an art exhibition and a small book fair.

**Date**

December 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 1,000,000

**GERTAK**

**ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN AGAINST VIOLENCE**

a) This organisation requested funding to cover the cost of organising a seminar and a passive demonstration by GERTRAK on International Women's Day in Dili.

**Date**

December 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 972,780

**The "Families in East Timor" Project**

a) Funding was requested for a "Survey of the Social and Economic Situation of Families in East Timor" by Rui Gomes as part of his doctoral thesis to be presented at South Bank University in London.

**Date**

December 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 1,500,000

**IOM**

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION**

a) The IOM applied for funding to cover the cost of organizing 6 flights to transport humanitarian cargo from Darwin to Dili, to charter a plane to take passengers between the two cities and to pay for loading and unloading the cargo at the airports.

**Date**

December 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 36,475,862

b) The IOM also requested funding to send medical and nursing staff, and experts to East Timor.

**CSTET funding:** PTE 6,240,000

**KVINNENFRONT AND INTERNATIONAL KVINNELIGA FOR FRED OG FRIHET**

a) The organizing committee of this organization requested funding for a seminar in Norway on "Timorese Women".

**Date**

November 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 1,200,000

**AMI**

**ASSISTÊNCIA MÉDICA INTERNACIONAL**

The Assistência Médica Internacional Foundation runs two aid projects in Timor:

a) Aid in the form of drugs, medical care and food in the whole Manatuto district.

b) Medical assistance at a clinic in Dili.

**Date**

September 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 24,000,000

**OTHER SUPPORT**

**TIMOR '99 HUMANITARIAN MISSION**

The CSTET contributed PTE 250,000,000 to this Mission.

Eduardo Gageiro



## MATERIAL FOR RECONSTRUCTION

The CSTET contributed PTE 182,064,146 for reconstruction materials (100,000 zinc sheets, timber, hammers, picks, shovels and hoes).

## DJAKARTA SECTION OF INTERESTS

Funding was provided through the Djakarta section of interests for accommodation, food and communication.

## SUPPORT FOR RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

In addition to NGOs, the Commissioner also gave support to religious institutions, in view of their size and their capacity for social intervention in Timor and the important role they played in supporting the Maubere people during 24 years of Indonesian occupation. They were often the ones to denounce the atrocities being committed in Timor.

### The Dili Diocese

a) Father Alves Martins personally presented a request for funding for the project " Help Save a Life"

This project was to feed the children of the parishes of Becora, Motael, Maubara, Ermera, Suai, Same, Ainaro and Soibada. The food would be distributed by the nuns in each parish, thus ensuring that the aid reached those for whom it was intended.

He also requested funding to create three newsletters: one for Christian Timorese families, a weekly newsletter for catechists and another entitled "Catechists for Development". These newsletters were intended to provide news and also inform their readers about the upcoming referendum.

#### Date

July 1999

**CSTET funding:** PTE 10,829,415

b) The Dili diocese applied for funding for a school office and also for food and drugs.

**CSTET funding:** PTE 19,632,002



Eduardo Gageiro

c) Funding was also provided to supply the Dili diocese with bibles, dictionaries and grammar books on 3 August 1999.

**CSTET funding:** PTE 169,640

d) Bishop Ximenes Belo also requested funding for more food and drugs for refugees and the poor.

**CSTET funding:** PTE 1,000,000

e) The Commissioner was also asked to provide funding for a residential intensive course in Portuguese, and other courses in the Portuguese language, basic computer science and principles of national identity for a total of 2,379 pupils.

**CSTET funding:** PTE 16,910,520

During the Christmas Eve celebrations in Dili, the Commissioner presented Father F. Felgueiras with PTE 800.000 from the Solidarity Fund for the social and educational work that the Jesuit community was doing in Dili. During the visit that the Commissioner paid to Fetu in December 1999 with Bishop Ximenes Belo, he also handed over

PTE 500,000 from the Fund to the Father Superior of the parish of Franciscan Friars for food and social intervention in an area that had suffered so much.

### Diocese of Baucau

a) The diocese of Baucau applied for funding to restore the water supply in Triloka and to buy a generator.

The diocese also received funding to buy two satellite telephones, food, clothing, toys and books.

**CSTET funding:** PTE 9,569,615

## THE ISLAMIC COMMUNITY

The Aga Khan Foundation, representing the Islamic community in Lisbon, presented the CSTET with a Jeep. During his visit to Dili in December 1999, the Commissioner paid an official visit to the headquarters of the Islamic community, who asked him for teaching materials in Portuguese, including the Koran.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> See attached table of funding.

## Technical assessment missions

Albérico Alves



In response to requests from the United Nations Secretary-General on 21 September 1999, and in collaboration with the United Nations DPKO (Department of Peace Keeping Operations), technical assessment missions of staff from the companies and associations belonging to the holding company HARII – Sociedade para o desenvolvimento de Timor were sent to Timor to evaluate the state of the public infrastructures in the following sectors:

- Supply and transport of fuel: 3 technicians from PETROGAL;
- Water and sewage systems: 2 technicians from IPE – Águas de Portugal, S.A;
- Industrial equipment maintenance: 1 technician from GESTNAVE, S.A (a branch of the company was opened in Dili);
- Electricity supply: 4 technicians from EDP and CEM – Macau;
- Airport administration and air traffic control: 3 specialists from ANA – Aeroportos de Portugal;

- Postal services: 3 technicians from CTT – Correios de Portugal;
- Telecommunications: 3 technicians from Portugal Telecom/Marconi;

### THE SITUATION

#### The Electricity Supply

Note: assessment by technicians from EDP – Electricidade de Portugal and CEM-Macau.

The overall situation of almost all the electricity production and distribution infrastructures has now been assessed. The EDP technicians are on site organising the immediate restoration of the grid. By 6 November, they had already identified and inspected 12 generating plants and their grids. Some of them were working very well (Aileu), others were working at medium capacity (Dili and Baucau) and others had been totally destroyed (Maubisse).

The Commissioner signed a co-operation agreement with EDP, on 15

November, by which he will provide EDP with logistical support and service facilities in Dili. An engineer and a foreman are supervising the recovery of the local grids.<sup>9</sup>

#### Supply and Transport of Fuel

The team of technicians from PETROGAL assessed the existing storage facilities and found that their fire protection system was completely inoperative. The wholesale network was very basic and had been vandalised. The population was supplied by a highly speculative parallel market with no guarantees of either quality or safety.

#### Water and Sewage Systems

After only two days in Timor, the technicians from IPE – Águas de Portugal, concluded that the pumping stations were mostly in a good state of repair and that only one had suffered deliberate damage. According to the technicians, the flow of water reaching the pumping stages was quite insufficient to meet the needs of the population of Dili, which was estimated at between 70,000 and 80,000 inhabitants. Most of the water mains had been vandalised.

#### Industrial Equipment Maintenance

The technician from GESTNAVE that went to East Timor opened a branch in Dili. This will be the first company to form a partnership with Timorese entrepreneurs to form GES TIMOR LOROSAE – Prestação de Serviços Industriais, Mecânicos e de Formação Profissional.

#### Administration of the Port of Dili

A three-man technical team went to East Timor with the task of organizing shipping traffic and the management of the Port of Dili. They also had the job of preparing the formation of a

<sup>9</sup> See attached report by EDP – Electricidade de Portugal.

port management company in Timor, which will soon take over the running of the sector.

### Airport Administration and Air Traffic Control

This team consisted of three technicians from ANA – Aeroportos de Portugal (João Ivo da Silva, João Nunes and Eduardo Sanches Massa).<sup>10</sup>

### Telecommunications

The team consisted of three technicians from PORTUGAL TELECOM/MARCONI (António Morais Diz, José Rodrigues Jardim and Jorge Costa Alonso).

### Postal Services

On the date of writing this report, CTT was preparing to open a postal service centre in Dili and a post office in Baucau. It will thus be the first public service to operate regularly in East Timor. By mid-2000, the main cities in Timor should have daily mail deliveries, using stamps designed and made in Portugal. The installation of the Timorese postal services will have the support of CTT – Correios de Portugal and be temporarily administered by the UN (UNTAET), and the Office of the CSTET.<sup>11</sup>

In addition to these public service projects aimed at structuring East Timor's economy, missions from the following sectors were also sent:

- GERTIL – Architects (sponsored by the CSTET)
- Reconstruction of buildings, and road construction and maintenance. (The companies ABRANTINA and MSF may form a consortium to operate in these sectors. They are expected to send a technical mission to assess their spheres of action in January)
- Technical mission of geologists sponsored by the EDM (provided that UNTAET gives its permission)
- There are plans to restore the Hotel Macota in Dili. The hotel will provide a suitable place for visitors to stay and will also be a starting point for tourism in other parts of Timor. These plans involve ENATUR, and the Oriente Foundation may also participate.



Alberico Alves

Four senior management staff members appointed by the Portuguese Government travelled to Timor as part of a World Bank evaluation mission to look into macroeconomic issues, education, public administration and judicial matters. The World Bank team, consisting of about 50 people,

of whom 30 were Timorese, made an overall assessment of the needs for support and finance in the different sectors of Timor's society and economy. The mission's final report was completed at the end of November and served as the basis for a meeting of donor countries in



Eduardo Gageiro

<sup>10</sup> See report by ANA – Aeroportos de Portugal.

<sup>11</sup> See report by CTT – Correios de Portugal.



December. At the meeting, each participant indicated the amount of financial support it was planning to contribute to the reconstruction and development of East Timor.

In terms of direct support from Portugal, two teams were sent at the end of October to assess the needs in each sector. The teams were headed by ministerial representatives from the CSTET Inter-ministerial Commission.

## Health

The team consisted of Dr. Cipriano Justo and Agostinho Almeida, who will coordinate all cooperation in the field of health and prepare the total restoration of the Dr. António de Carvalho Hospital and the program for Portuguese participation in the future Timorese Ministry of Health.

## Education

The team consisted of Maria Luís Rocha Pinto and Vasco Graça. After the CNRT had defined education as a priority, the Ministry of Education and the CSTET decided that the first team

of 15 teachers and primary school teacher trainers from the Setúbal College of Education would leave for East Timor in the second half of January. Their mission was to retrain about 300 Timorese primary school teachers that spoke Portuguese. They formed eight classes, four each in Dili and Baucau.

Three teachers from the team left for Dili on 18 January to deal with the logistics and make other preparations. Another six followed on 26 January, and the rest left on 10 February.

The second team from the Ministry of Education consisted of six teachers selected by Prof. Malaca Casteleiro of the Lisbon University Faculty of Arts. Their job was to teach Portuguese to young graduates, university students and Timorese management staff, so that they could later join the administration of East Timor.

The teaching of Portuguese to other Timorese professionals, such as doctors and nurses, is also being sponsored, in collaboration with the Camões Institute. Another mission of

20 lecturers from Portuguese universities is being prepared and organized in collaboration with the Council of Deans of Portuguese Universities and the Portuguese Universities Foundation. It is expected to leave in March or April 2000.

Matters such as the preparation of the 2000/2001 school year in Timor, with a special syllabus adapted to the local reality, are also being studied. With the support of the Diocese of Dili ownerless land has been obtained and will be used to build housing for the Portuguese teachers.

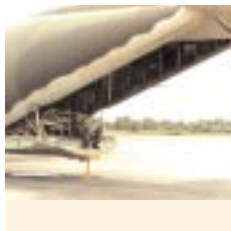
As a follow-up to action already taken, teaching material and school books were also sent to East Timor, following a public appeal made to Portugal by Xanana Gusmão on 15 November, on behalf of the Timorese children. 80 tonnes of teaching material have already been sent to Timor by the mission "Timor Livre" and from other collections promoted by "PRO DIGNITATE" and the "União das Misericórdias". Another 80 tonnes will be collected and sent later, making a total of more than 600,000 books.

## The Timor '99 Humanitarian Mission and the start of the Humanitarian Mission in Support of the Development of East Timor

The political goal that Portugal had been pursuing for the last two decades was achieved in August 1999 when the international community gave the Timorese the chance to decide their own future. After peace had been practically achieved in Timor, attentions were now turned to the country's reconstruction and development and to paving the way for its transition to independence, under the United Nations in cooperation with the Timorese.

The first 90-day stage of the Timor '99 Humanitarian Mission ended in December 1999, when it became the Humanitarian Mission in Support of the Development of East Timor. Its main aims were not only to provide primary health care, but also to commit itself to professional training for the Timorese in the areas of health, rescue and fire-fighting.

Eduardo Gageiro



## Activities in the first months of 2000

**The study of the reconstruction of Dr. António Carvalho Hospital in Dili is complete. The reconstruction work, lasting approximately two years, is expected to cost about PTE 800,000,000 (including equipment).**

### Reconstruction of buildings

The reconstruction of the building housing the extension of the CSTET in Dili (coconut palm beach) has been completed. The work cost 51,000 Australian dollars. The building of the Associação Comercial Agrícola e Industrial de Timor Leste – ACAIT, has also been rebuilt and fully equipped (with office equipment, computers, etc). The study of the reconstruction of Dr. António Carvalho Hospital in Dili is complete. The reconstruction work, lasting approximately two years, is expected to cost about PTE 800,000,000 (including equipment). The reconstruction of the house of the Bishop of Dili and the Canossianas Convent in Dili is well under way and the reconstruction of Cáritas - Misericórdia de Baucau is also in its final stages, at a cost of PTE 110,000,000.

### Material sent

On 13 January, the CSTET sent 560 sets of satellite dishes, tuners and televisions, bought in Taiwan and South Korea. This equipment will later be distributed to about 500 Timorese settlements.

A C-130 plane chartered by the CSTET left for Baucau on 27 March carrying 40 tonnes Portuguese grammar books, Portuguese dictionaries and some Portuguese-English and English-Portuguese dictionaries. It also took books for teaching Portuguese as a foreign language and children's story books in Portuguese. The cargo also included sports equipment (footballs and balls for other sports), religious books requested by the Timorese bishops and material for the Portuguese National Guard stationed in Timor. The charter of this plane, which was paid for by the Portugal Timor Solidarity Fund cost PTE 32,200,000. Another plane chartered by the CSTET left for Timor on 13 April carrying several thousand of the 50,000 books that Porto Editora donated to the Ministry of Education.

Eduardo Gageiro



### Priorities established in the Co-operation Program for 2000

#### Education

After the Ministry of Education had established the priorities in this area, in collaboration with the CNRT and CSTET, it was decided that the first team of Portuguese teachers would leave in the second half of January. Their mission was to retrain about 300 Portuguese-speaking Timorese primary school teachers. Classes began in Dili and Baucau on 31 January. Another team was also sent to Timor to teach Portuguese to young graduates, university students and Timorese



management staff, so that they could later join the administration of East Timor. Preparations are already being made for a special syllabus for the 2000/2001 academic year in Timor.

The Camões Institute is helping to analyse the possibility of teaching Portuguese to other Timorese professionals, of introducing a system for reproducing school books and of creating a Portuguese Language Institute in Timor.

The CNRT undertook to find ownerless land to build housing for the Portuguese teachers. The parish priests of the 13 districts were charged with choosing these locations.

The Ministry of Education has already made a public commitment to sponsor the installation of three courses of higher education in Economics, Management and Agriculture in Timor. A National Council for Education was set up in East Timor with the participation of the Setúbal College of Education. This is an important step in our continued co-operation in the field of education and in establishing the Portuguese language.

During the visit to Timor by the Minister of Education, as part of the Portuguese President's staff, there were important contacts between the Portuguese Government, the CSTET, the CNRT, UNTAET and the Portuguese teachers in Timor.

Since 23 February, representatives of different entities have been collaborating with the World Bank in an evaluation mission aimed at rebuilding the East Timor education system (rebuilding infrastructures, preparing syllabuses, hiring teachers and buying teaching material and equipment).

After a meeting in Dili, it was also decided to set up partnerships between the CSTET, the Portuguese diplomatic mission and our armed forces serving with UNTAET to rebuild schools and teach Portuguese. Under this informal agreement, the CSTET would supply zinc sheets, timber and nails and the military engineers would supervise the construction of 15 schools in different districts. A delegation from the World Bank visited the sites of several schools being rebuilt by the Portuguese armed forces and praised their work and the use of Timorese labour in this initiative.

Also in collaboration with the CSTET, Lisbon Municipal Council sent a technical team to rebuild the Dili Secondary School and Technical School.

The publishing house, Colibri, will soon be issuing the first Tetum-Portuguese dictionary written by lecturers at the Faculty of Arts at Lisbon University. The CSTET will be sending 5,000 copies to Timor.

At the beginning of May, the CSTET also signed an agreement with the publishers, Lidel, to supply 260,000 school books selected by the Ministry of Education.

There are currently 42 Portuguese teachers in East Timor, sent by the Ministry of Education, the Portuguese Universities Foundation and the Council of Deans of Portuguese Universities. 31 of them are in Dili and 11 in Baucau. 2,250 Timorese are currently learning Portuguese.

The Ministry of Education program involves sending 60 teachers in late June or early July and another 150 in October.

The CSTET is doing everything possible to speed up the process of (re)building teachers' housing and classrooms, both under the project presented to APAD and with the support of the Portuguese armed forces.

### Legal Co-operation

A delegation of jurists, co-ordinated by the Ministry of Justice and consisting of representatives of the Council of Magistrates, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Portuguese Bar Association had meetings with the CNRT, the Church and the NGOs operating in the field of human rights in Timor, to assess the implementation of a legal system (laws, courts, prisons, notaries, records, etc) and possible co-operation in this strategic area of future relations between Portugal and East Timor. A bilateral co-operation plan was then drawn up, involving some immediate measures and also a medium/long term program.

The first immediate measure was to restore the building that would house the Dili District Court, to which the Ministry of Justice will contribute PTE 5,000,000. It is now almost finished and has already been visited by the UN administrator, Sérgio Vieira de Mello, who expressed his pleasure at Portugal's involvement in this work. The CSTET has already sent essential equipment for the Dili Court, such as headed paper, folders for case files, certificates for prisoners and office supplies, supplied by the Ministry of Justice.

Portugal also recommended to UNTAET Prof. Jorge Miranda's assistant in Constitutional Law to support and monitor the preparation of the Timorese Constitution, during the transition period. This work is being done with the collaboration of Prof. Jorge Miranda, of Lisbon University Law Faculty and Prof. Gomes Canotilho, of the Coimbra Faculty of Law.

## Health

After October 1999, emergency health care in the districts of Dili, Aileu, Ermera, Ainaro and Ataúro Island was provided by the Timor '99 Humanitarian Mission organized by the CSTET. This activity, which was particularly difficult in the first months following the tragedy in September, was carried out by medical and health teams, and rescue teams of doctors, nurses, paramedics and fire-fighters.

The mission was changed in November 1999, when health care and rescue work were separated. Health care was made part of independent programs, while rescue work was assigned to ambulance services and fire-fighting. Local fire-fighters also began training. At the same time, the geographical area for health care was also limited, as other organisations took over from the Timor '99 Humanitarian Mission.

NGOs are currently providing health care to the Timorese population. They were provided with funding by the CSTET after submitting their plans.

As a result of this development, the direct intervention of the public sector in the provision of health care is limited to the Dr. António Carvalho Hospital in Dili. UNTAET has already said, however, that the hospital cannot continue to operate as it is at the moment. The future of this Hospital and the whole Timorese health system is being studied by UNTAET and the World Bank. This is why it is not possible to determine how Portugal will be collaborating in this area, in spite of the fact that Portugal has already budgeted PTE 800 000,000 for the recovery of Dr. António Carvalho Hospital. PTE 250 000,000 has already been included in the budget for 2000 and the CSTET has already

sent three technical teams (including architects and others) to study the rebuilding and re-equipping of the hospital.

## Aid and Rescue

The aid and rescue personnel of the Humanitarian Mission in Support of the Development of East Timor consists of a coordinator, 15 instructors and three auxiliary staff. Their material resources include two ambulances, a tow truck, a tanker and a command vehicle in Dili, and an ambulance, a tow truck and a command vehicle in Baucau.

The aid and rescue team has continued to train and consolidate the three fire brigades that make up East Timor's National Fire-fighting Corps. After an intensive training program designed and executed by Portuguese instructors, three Timorese fire brigades were created (Dili – 37 members; Aileu – 37 members; and Baucau – 32 members). The process was completed during the Portuguese Prime Minister's visit. The training program lasted 400 hours over a period of six months. The instructors are themselves fire-fighters qualified by the National Fire-fighters School.

The representative of the CSTET in Dili, and the head of the Dili Administration decided that the fire-fighters in Dili should be made part of the official public structure.

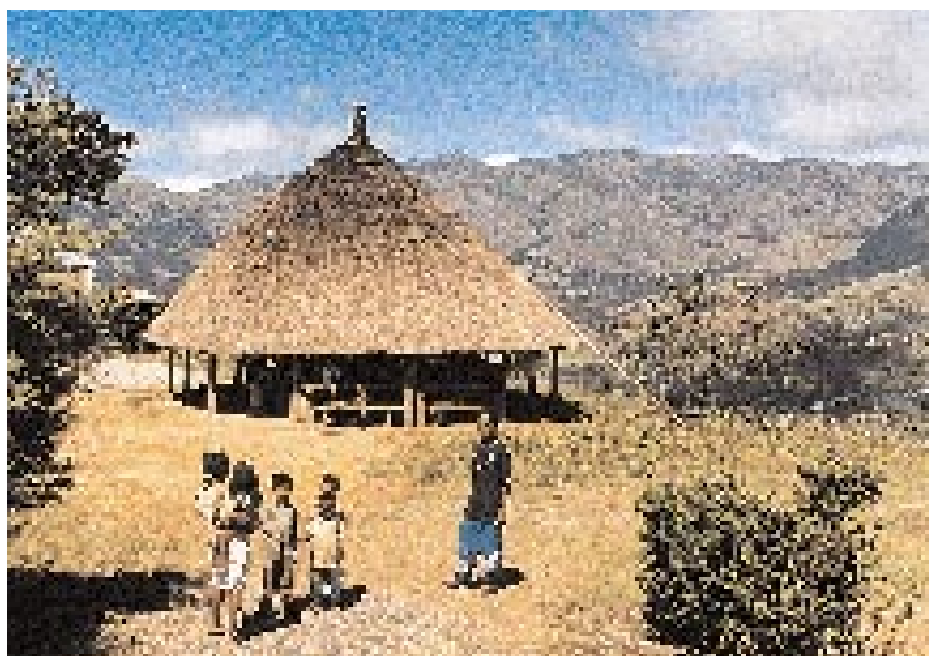
Also in the field of cooperation in this area, the CSTET has already begun the selection of six Timorese fire-fighters (two from each brigade) to attend training courses at the National Fire-fighters School in Portugal.

## Public Administration

### Payment of subsidies to public servants

The CSTET paid a humanitarian subsidy of PTE 35 000 to former Timorese public servants. 507 former public servants were paid in Aileu on 16 February; 603 were paid in Liquiça on 29 February; 991 were paid in Manatuto on 3 March; 793 were paid in Covalima on 6 March; 2,024 were paid in Baucau on 16 and 17 March; 824 were paid in Ainaro on 21 March; 789 were paid in Oecussi on 31 March; 1,399 were paid in Viqueque on 2 April; 825 were paid in Ermera on 4 April. Payments to 1,843 former public servants began in Dili on 6 April. A total of 18,794 received these subsidies.

The Civil Service and Public Employment section of UNTAET praised the payment of this subsidy and also said that it filled the vacuum created between the time Indonesia left and when jobs were created by the temporary administration in East Timor.



Eduardo Gageiro

## Distribution of agricultural equipment

The CSTET delegation in Dili also distributed agricultural equipment (hundreds of hoes, shovels, etc) to Ainaro, Same, Aileu and Ataúro, with the collaboration of the Church and OIKOS. This was in addition to the nation-wide distribution of agricultural equipment by the armed forces, and was designed to reinforce the most critical areas identified by OIKOS, under the project funded by the CSTET.

## Support for Radio FALINTIL “Voz da Esperança” (The Voice of Hope)

The CSTET gave Rádio Falintil-Voz da Esperança (a station that specialises in broadcasting Portuguese music) a subsidy of PTE 1 000 000 to buy technical equipment.

## Funding for fuel

At the request of the Baucau Farmers' Association, CSTET decided to give them a subsidy of PTE 300 000 to buy 2 500 litres of diesel for the tractors to weed the rice paddies.

## Customs and Immigration

On 4 April, five employees of the Customs Authority and another five from the Immigration Authorities went to Timor to join the CIVPOL personnel. This initiative, which was coordinated by the CSTET in collaboration with the Customs and Immigration Authorities, was in response to a request from UNTAET leaders for Portugal to send this type of personnel.

## Agriculture, Fisheries and Forests

Three bilateral cooperation projects for agriculture were submitted, and approved by UNTAET. They included a project to create a technological and professional training centre for market gardening, a technological centre for improving coffee quality and central and peripheral rural institutions to support farmers. These agreements were signed when the Portuguese Prime Minister visited East Timor. A course for operators of agricultural machinery was organised by the General Directorate for Rural Development of the Ministry of Agriculture and the CSTET from 17 April to 30 June. The course involved 16 trainees and lasted for 350 hours. UNTAET has already chosen a fisheries specialist and a forestry specialist, who are awaiting permission to leave for Timor.



Eduardo Gageiro



## Annexes I, II, III

## Annex I

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE TRANSITION IN EAST TIMOR  
PROGRAM OF COOPERATION WITH EAST TIMOR – 2000

## BILATERAL AID

unity=escudos

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PROVISION INITIAL	ALLOWANCE CORRECTED	EXPENSES PAID	BALANCE
11110	Introduction to the Portuguese language				
	Reorganization of the Education System	860 000 000,00	860 000 000,00	141 102 622,00	718 897 378,00
11120	School materials	250 000 000,00	250 000 000,00	215 126 378,00	34 873 622,00
11230	Basic Distance Education	50 000 000,00	50 000 000,00	0,00	50 000 000,00
11420	Higher education program organised by FUP	200 000 000,00	200 000 000,00	0,00	200 000 000,00
12230	Reconstruction António Carvalho Hospital	250 000 000,00	150 000 000,00	0,00	150 000 000,00
14020	Water and basic sanitation	300 000 000,00	330 000 000,00	322 976 049,00	7 023 951,00
15010	Political and economic development plan (CNRT/seminars)	150 000 000,00	150 000 000,00	0,00	150 000 000,00
15020	Financial management public sector	100 000 000,00	100 000 000,00	0,00	100 000 000,00
15030	Development of legal and judiciary services	100 000 000,00	100 000 000,00	0,00	100 000 000,00
15040	Governmental administration	200 000 000,00	200 000 000,00	20 000 000,00	180 000 000,00
16320	Central administrative department: police academy	100 000 000,00	100 000 000,00	0,00	100 000 000,00
	Fire-fighting school	50 000 000,00	50 000 000,00	9 988 647,00	40 011 353,00
21040	Sea transport – port of Dili	200 000 000,00	200 000 000,00	775 462,00	199 224 538,00
21050	Air transport – airports	400 000 000,00	400 000 000,00	0,00	400 000 000,00
22030	Radio, television, press	300 000 000,00	300 000 000,00	1 136 000,00	298 864 000,00
23010	Administrative management of energy policy	300 000 000,00	250 000 000,00	212 895 687,00	37 104 313,00
25010	Technological market gardening centre	150 000 000,00	150 000 000,00	0,00	150 000 000,00
31110	Agricultural Policy and Administrative Management	50 000 000,00	50 000 000,00	957 098,00	49 042 902,00
31161	Hortifruit Technological Center	25 000 000,00	25 000 000,00	0,00	25 000 000,00
31162	Technological coffee centre	25 000 000,00	25 000 000,00	0,00	25 000 000,00
31220	Development of forestry	25 000 000,00	25 000 000,00	0,00	25 000 000,00
31320	Development of fishery	25 000 000,00	25 000 000,00	0,00	25 000 000,00
32130	Development of SMEs	150 000 000,00	150 000 000,00	0,00	150 000 000,00
32310	Administrative management of construction policy	1 010 000 000,00	1 010 000 000,00	301 757 186,00	708 242 814,00
43030	Implementation of organization of the territory	200 000 000,00	220 000 000,00	57 800 850,00	162 199 150,00
72010	Humanitarian mission	150 000 000,00	250 000 000,00	246 522 635,00	3 477 365,00
72030	Support for refugees in the beneficiary country	50 000 000,00	50 000 000,00	6 196 311,00	43 803 689,00
92010	Support for Portuguese NGOs	200 000 000,00	156 500 000,00	75 084 447,00	81 415 553,00
92020	Support for international NGOs	0,00	28 500 000,00	24 516 150,00	3 983 850,00
92030	Support for regional and local NGOs	0,00	15 000 000,00	8 819 189,00	6 180 811,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>5 870 000 000,00</b>	<b>5 870 000 000,00</b>	<b>1 645 654 711,00</b>	<b>4 224 345 289,00</b>

## Annex II

## FUNDING PROVIDED 1999

## FUNDING FOR INTERNATIONAL, PORTUGUESE AND TIMORESE AGENCIES AND NGO'S

Entity	Project	Amount
Humanitarian aid for refugees	Humanitarian aid for refugees	75 340 849,00 PTE
ICRC – International Committee of the Red Cross	Humanitarian aid	20 048 200,00 PTE
IRC – International Rescue Committee	Umbrella grant for aid for refugees	47 074 763,00 PTE
Sol Sem Fronteiras	Support for 130 Timorese students	3 040 409,00 PTE
CCT – Centro para a Cidadania Timorense	Teaching Portuguese to Timorese in Portugal	7 982 935,00 PTE
	Study of the Timorese community	8 382 000,00 PTE
Oikos/ Cáritas Dili	Satellite telephone	3 183 000,00 PTE
Oikos	Agriculture and health support program	20.000.000,00 PTE
ETISC – East Timor International Support Center	Office in Darwin	11 033 888,00 PTE
	Observers for the referendum	1 868 468,00 PTE
ETISC – East International Support Center	Support for the referendum	55 083 232,00 PTE
Cafod	Medical team	1 963 200,00 PTE
CIC – Associação para a Cooperação, Intercâmbio e Cultura	Book “Timor Lorosae”	2 500 000,00 PTE
	Expenses of the humanitarian mission sent to Timor	3 500 000,00 PTE 400 000,00 PTE
CIIR/Tapol	Mission of Observers	9 357 982,00 PTE
Tapol	Defence of human rights	2 507 122,00 PTE
Tane Timor	National Youth Forum of the CPLP	90 000,00 PTE
		541 280,00 PTE
APCET – Asia Pacific Coalition for East Timor	International Observers	7 531 962,00 PTE
PBHI – Perhimpunan	Office	646 845,00 PTE
A voz dos Jovens Klosan-Lian	Sending 700 copies of the magazine	224 900,00 PTE
Portuguese NGO Platform/Cidac	Observers for the referendum	700 000,00 PTE
	Co-ordination of the platform's humanitarian aid	1 500 000,00 PTE
	Visit by Dr. Murphy	171 515,00 PTE
	Dr. Ágio Pereira	270 000,00 PTE
SOS – Associação de Defesa dos Angolanos	Transport of medical supplies	175 000,00 PTE
Médicos do Mundo	Photographic exhibition “ Pictures taken by eyes”	230 000,00 PTE
	Medical assistance rehabilitation and organizations of Hospital de Los Palos	20 000 000,00 PTE
Suara Timor Timur newspaper	Rebuilding and re-equipping the newspaper	5 000 212,00 PTE
Associação paz e justiça para Timor Leste	Creation of a documentation centre and preparation of a book on Timor	3 800 000,00 PTE

## Annex II

### FUNDING PROVIDED 1999 (Cont.)

#### FUNDING FOR INTERNATIONAL, PORTUGUESE AND TIMORESE AGENCIES AND NGO'S

Entity	Project	Amount
Portuguese Young Journalists Association	Course in " Associative management and organization for young Timorese"	395 000,00 PTE
" Olho Vivo" Association	1st Festival of Timorese art and culture	1 000 000,00 PTE
GERTAK – Organization of Women against Violence	Seminar on International Women's Day	972 780,00 PTE
Dr. Rui Gomes	Study of a " Survey if the social and economic situation of families in East Timor"	1 500 000,00 PTE
IOM – International Organization for Migration	Sending personnel, doctors, nurses and experts	6 240 192,00 PTE
	Chartering a plane	36 475 862,00 PTE
Kvinnenfronten	Seminar on Timorese women	1 20 000,00 PTE
IMA	Medical assistance and food distribution in the district of Manatuto	24 000 000,00 PTE
<b>Total</b>		<b>385 931 596,00 PTE</b>

#### FUNDING FOR SPECIFIC PROGRAMS

Timor '99 Humanitarian Mission (operating expenses)	250 000 000,00 PTE
Reconstruction materials (zinc sheets, timber, nails, etc)	182 064 146,00 PTE
Section of interests in Djakarta (accommodation, food, communications, clothing and travel for displaced persons)	52 723 629,00 PTE
Funding for religious institutions	58 111 192,00 PTE
Other programs (re-housing, repatriation, development and reconstruction)	172 904 391,00 PTE
<b>Total</b>	<b>715 803 358,00 PTE</b>

**Total amount of funding provided in 1999:**

**PTE 1 101 734,954**

## Annex III

FUNDING GIVEN TO NGO'S AND SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS  
JANUARY TO JUNE 2000

## PORTUGUESE NGO'S

Entity	Project	Amount
Ass. Portuguesa de Jovens Jornalistas	Course in Associated Management and Organization	300 000\$00
Saúde em Português Forum Timorense	International Meeting "Health in Timor"	3 000 000\$00
CCT - Centro de Cidadania Timorense	I Portuguese Language Course, Intermediate Level (16 students)	1 433 000\$00
CCT - Centro de Cidadania Timorense	VIII Portuguese Language Course, Beginners Level (55 students)	4 440 000\$00
CCT - Centro de Cidadania Timorense	II Portuguese Language Course, Intermediate Level (53 students)	5 565 000\$00
CCT - Centro de Cidadania Timorense	Funding for public transportation from February to May	1 369 862\$00
CCT - Centro de Cidadania Timorense	Second payment for study of skills of the Timorese community resident in Portugal and planning to return	5 588 000\$00
INDE - Cooperação e Desenvolvimento	Program of professional training for 120 Timorese as stonemasons, plumbers, electricians and carpenters	20 000 000\$00
AMI - Assistência Médica Internacional	Ensuring the continued operability and medical assistance at the Ermera health centre	34 800 000\$00
CIC/ASP - Coop. Intercâmbio e Cultura e Ass. Saúde em Português	Sanitary and medical assistance at the Maubisse, Hatu-Builico and Tuiscai health centre	31 815 585\$00
MDM - Médicos do Mundo Portugal	Sanitary and medical assistance in the district of Lautem; rehabilitation and assistance for the Hospital de Los Palos	30 000 000\$00
Associação de Ludotecas Famalicão	Funding for the mission to study the installation of a play centre in Dili	500 000\$00
CDPM - Comissão Dos Direitos do Povo Mauber	Funding for the peace and development projects of this NGO for the Timorese people	6 750 940\$00
Plataforma Portuguesa das ONGD	Photographic exhibition "Timor Loro Sae", the Nation of the Rising Sun	1 200 000\$00
CEPESA	Funding for the seminar "The Portuguese Language and the Languages of Timor"; scientific mission to Timor; defence of Timorese historical and cultural heritage	3 360 000\$00
Fundação Evangelização e Cultura	"Bridges in Portuguese"	
	Portuguese language training for students at a professional school	700 000\$00
Comunidade dos Refugiados Timorenses	Pilgrimage to Fátima during the Pope's visit in May 2000	351 000\$00
Associação Paz e Justiça	Funding for the integration of young Timorese; meetings and debates; publication of a book on restructuring education in Timor	5 300 000\$00
Fundação D. Manuel II	Despatch of humanitarian material for Timor	1 200 000\$00
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>157 683 387\$00</b>

## Annex III

### FUNDING GIVEN TO NGO'S AND SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS JANUARY TO JUNE 2000

#### LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Entity	Project	Amount
ASETIL – Assoc. dos Economistas de Timor Loro Sae	Funding for the launch of the association and organization of the first seminar on “Economic in East Timor”	1 000 000\$00
Timor Loro Sae Human Rights Commission	Promotion and defence of human rights, investigation of violations, re-insertion and defence of victims	8 000 000\$00
Dominican Missionaries	Purchase of a vehicle to distribute aid	3 700 295\$00
Missionárias Dominicanas	Reconstruction of a children's dormitory (80 children) and recovery of the kitchen	1 797 052\$00
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>14 497 347\$00</b>

#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Entity	Project	Amount
IRC - International Rescue Committee	Continuation of the refugee assistance program	21 179 168\$00
PBI - Peace Brigades International	Repatriating, accompanying and informing refugees, transferring responsibility to local NGOs	3 000 000\$00
ETISC - Australia Timor Aid	Funding for Timor Aid to participate in a meeting in New York	317 687\$00
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>24 496 855\$00</b>

#### OTHER FUNDING

Entity	Project	Amount
“Mundo Português” newspaper	“Reading Portuguese in Timor” campaign, distribution of copies in Timor	506 000\$00
RDP - Rádio Difusão Portuguesa	Purchase of 5,000 receivers, broadcasting studio equipment, 6 FM broadcasting sets	3 500 000\$00
Radio Kmanek	Technical training and Portuguese language lessons for the Director of the station	630 000\$00
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>4 636 000\$00</b>

**FINAL TOTAL 201 313 589\$00**

**NB: For further details, please consult the 1999 Report by the Office of the Commissioner to Support the Transition in East Timor (CSTET).**

Published by: Comissioner Support the Transition in East  
Tímor / Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Production coordination: Sérgio Soares

Staff: Rute Ricardo (CSTET)

Translation: Wendy Graça

Design, pagination and graphic production: Editando - Edição  
e Comunicação Lda.

Photography: Albérico Alves, CSTET Archive, Eduardo  
Gageiro, Luiz Carvalho (cover page), LUSA, "For East Timor"  
( a portuguese organization)

Pre-printing: IDG

Printing and finishing: Scarpa

Registration number: 153235/ 00

Print run: 2000

June 2000





