

Electoral Violence Potential Assessment Report in 2017



Dili, March 31, 2017
NGO Belun



The Early Warning, Early Response (EWER) System is implemented by NGO Belun with generous support from the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Civil Society Monitoring of Security Sector Development Program, the European Union (EU), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United States Department of State, under the terms of Award No. 5-SJTIP-15-GR-1006. The contents and opinions expressed herein are the responsibility of NGO Belun and do not necessarily reflect the views or opinions of USAID, the Government of Timor-Leste, the EU, UNDP, UNDPA, IOM or the United States Department of State.

Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Methodologies.....	3
3. Desk Review	3
3.1 Incident Data	3
3.1.1. Incident Data from Election Violence and Education Response (EVER) final report on 2007 parliamentary election.....	3
3.1.2. EVER data on incidents related to 2012 presidential and parliamentary election from March to September 2012.....	5
3.1.3. EVER data on conflicts related to politics from October 2012 to September 2016) ..	6
3.1.4. EVER data on violent incidents period October 2015- September 2016).....	6
3.1.5. EVER on incidents violent data related to suku election 2016	7
3.2 Monitoring on Conflict Potential and Situation Change.....	8
3.2.1. EVER situation review for Conflict potential index (CPI) from October 2015 to September 2016	8
3.2.2. EVER Situation Data Related to political Aspect from February 2012 to September 2016	9
4. Field Research	10
4.1 Survey result	10
5. Conclusion:	12
6. Recommendations:.....	13

1. Introduction

The objective of this report is to identify areas vulnerable to conflicts during the 2017 presidential and parliamentary elections, and to enable Belun and other stakeholders to adequately focus their activities on prevention of electoral violence.

The findings show that the municipalities most vulnerable to conflicts are Dili, Baukau and Vikeké. At the Administrative Post level, Baukau Vila and Dom Aleixo were identified as representing the highest risk followed by Cristo Rei, Uatulari, Aileu Vila, Laga, Bazartete as the second highest risk. The next level of risk was identified in Ermera Vila, Lospalos, Ossu, Vikeke Vila, Vemasse, Lautein, Vera Cruz, Tilomar, Maliana, Letefoho, Metinaro, Remexio and Hatulia.

2. Methodology

This evaluation, written through the Early Warning, Early Response system (EWER), was conducted by the EWER Research and Policy Development Specialist in the following two phases:

- to enable research team to identify areas with highest risk of conflict, the team focused on the following six types of data in the first phase:
 1. data on incidents related to electoral violence of Parliamentary election in 2007;
 2. data on incidents related to electoral violence of Presidential-Parliamentary election in 2012;
 3. data on incidents related to the 2016 suku election;
 4. data on incidents related to political (but non-election related) issues from October 2012 through to September 2016;
 5. data on incidents related to all issues from October 2015 through September 2016;
 6. Analysis of changes in political situation and their results on Conflict potential index (CPI) from October 2015 through to September 2016.
- The second phase used interviews and focus groups discussions with key informants in areas identified as target for evaluation. From October to December 2016, the Researcher and Policy Development Specialist visited and evaluated 8 administrative posts in the 7 municipalities (Balibo, Baukau Vila, Bazartete, Dom Aleixo, Hatulia A, Na'in Feto, Tilomar, Vikeké Vila).

3. Desk Review

3.1 Incident Data

3.1.1. Incident Data from Election Violence and Education Response (EVER) final report on 2007 parliamentary election

Based on diagram 1, the total number of incidents during the election periods (from May 28, 2007 to August 9, 2007) is 162 throughout the territory and these incidents were recorded from May 28 – June 12 (R1) during consolidation period, June 13 – June 29 (R2) during political campaign period, June 30 (R3) on election day; July 1 to July 12 (R4) during results announcement period; July 13 to July 26 (R5) during coalition government formation and July 27 to August 9 2007 (R6)¹ during the formation of constitutional government. During these periods, Baukau registered the highest number of violent incidents with 40 incidents in total, followed by Vikeké with 23 and Oekusi in third with 22 total incidents.²

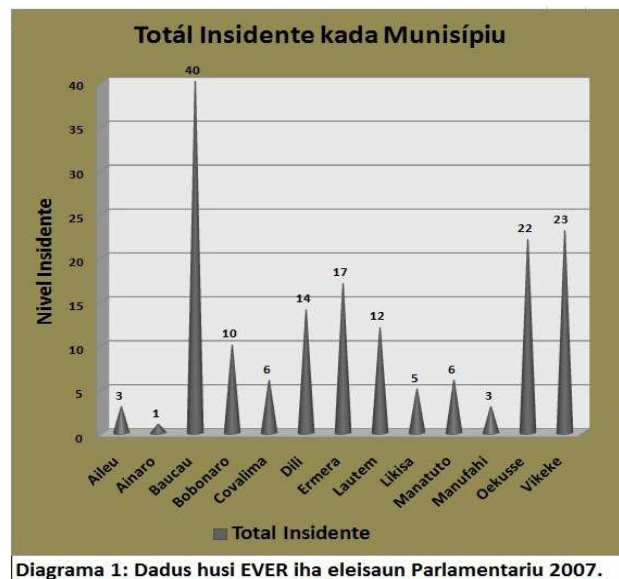


Diagrama 1: Dadus husi EVER iha eleisaun Parlamentariu 2007.

It was noted in the first report (R1) as representing political parties' consolidation period, 35 incidents were registered; 49 incidents registered in the second report (R2) May 28 to June 29 2007 was noted as the period where the highest number of conflicts was registered. On Election Day June 30 2007 (R3) 18 incidents were registered. During the result announcement day (R4) the number of incidents registered declined to 4 and climbed to 35 incidents after the result was announced (R5). The number then declined to 21 during negotiation between political parties to form a coalition government (R6). The number of incidents recorded for each administrative post from May 28 2007 to August 31st 2007³ are as follow:

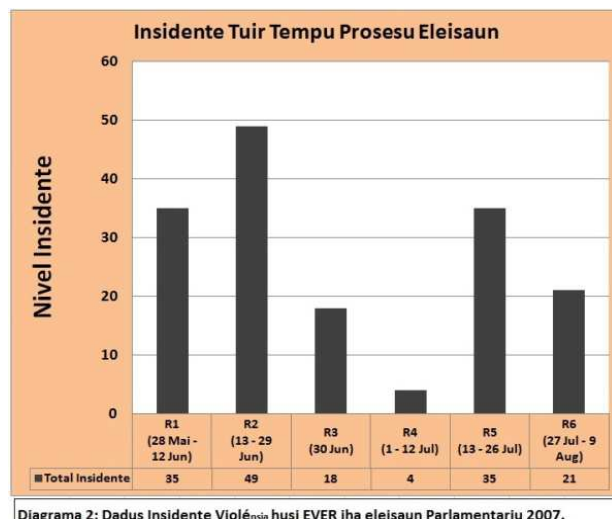


Diagrama 2: Dadus Insidente Violência husi EVER iha eleisaun Parlamentariu 2007.

- 10 - 15 incidents were recorded in the following administrative posts; Baguia, Baukau and Ermera.
- 5 – 9 incidents in Lospalos, Laga, Uatulari, Vikeke, Vemassee, Hatulia, Maliana, Pante Makasar, and Oesilo;
- 1- 4 incidents in Tutuala, Iliomar, Uatukarabau, Ossu, Laleia, Manatuto, Fatuberliu, Remexiu, Liquidoe, Cristo Rei, Bazartete, Maubisse, Same, Atsabe, Zumalae, Maubara, Atabae, Balibo, Lolotoe, Suai, Maukatar, Nitibe and Passabe.

¹ R1 – R6 (EVER Periodic report from the first period to the sixth period.

² Final Report Election Education and Resolution (EVER), iha Timor-Leste, October 17, 2007 on "Eleisaun Parlamentár", page 9.

³ Map on incidents for each administrative posts during the 2007 parliamentary election.

Administrative posts not listed above didn't register violent incidents related to 2007 parliamentary election.

3.1.2. EWER data on incidents related to 2012 presidential and parliamentary election from March to September 2012

This section reviews violent incidents specifically related to 2012 presidential and parliamentary elections from March to September 2012.

During the Presidential Election, Table 2 shows that total number of incidents is 82. The number of incidents recorded during the first round which was held on March 9 2012 is 34 and 48 incidents were registered in the second round of presidential election held on April 16, 2012. The highest number of incidents were recorded in Dili with 21 incidents, Baukau with 19 and Vikeké with 16 incidents. These figures are a combination of incidents registered during both the presidential and parliamentary elections. Municipalities with the least number of incidents are Oekusi and Ainaro with 1 incident for each. Covalima, Likisá, Bobonaro and Manatuto with 4 incidents.⁴ Compare these figures with those of 2007, Dili continued to be the municipal with the highest registered number of incidents followed by Baukau in second and Vikeké replaced Oekusse in third place.

Insidente iha Eleisaun Prezidensial 2012				
Nú.	Etapa Eleisaun Prezidensial 2012	Insidente Ronde I (9 Marsu 2012)	Insidente Ronde II (16 Abril 2012)	Totál Jerál
1	Antes Eleisaun	18	33	82
2	Loron Eleisaun	7	2	
3	Depois Eleisaun	9	13	
Totál		34	48	82

Tabela-2: Insidente Violência tur etapa eleisaun Prezidensial husi fulan Marsu - Abril 2012.

Nú	Munisipiu	Insidente	Krime eleitoral	Prosesu Irregularidade	Totál Jerál
1	Vikeke	14	1	0	76
2	Dili	12	3	6	
3	Lautein	6	0	3	
4	Baukau	5	0	4	
5	Likisa	3	1	1	
6	Covalima	2	2	2	
7	Aileu	1	1	2	
8	Bobonaro	1	2	0	
9	Manatuto	1	0	0	
10	Oekusse	1	0	1	
11	Ainaro	0	1	0	
12	Manufahi	0	0	0	
13	Ermera	0	0	0	
Total		46	11	19	76

Tabela-2.1: Insidente Violência, krime eleitoral no prosesu irregular iha eleisaun Parlamentár 4 Juñu - 20 Julho 2012

The Parliamentary process began on June 4 to July 20, 2012 and the followings are the findings:

- From June 4 to July 6, 2012 campaign period, the total number of incidents recorded together with the number of electoral violence and the number of irregularities found were 30;
- On July 7, 2012 election day registered 21 incidents;
- From July 8 to July 14, 2012 votes tabulation days, 2 incidents were registered;
- On July 15, 2012 result announcement day, 12 incidents were recorded;
- From July 16 to 20, 2012, a period where negotiation between political parties on forming coalition government were taking place.

From March to September 2012 during the Presidential and Parliamentary Elections, the total number of violent incidents registered was $(82 + 46 = 126)$, this figure didn't include electoral violence which was registered with 11 electoral violence and irregularities with 19 incidents.

Comparing the total number of incidents recorded in 2007 only parliamentary election which is 162 with the total number of incidents registered in 2012 presidential and parliamentary elections shows that there has 126 incidents $(126-162=-35)$, decline of 35 incidents. However, if cooperation only for parlamentár election in 2007 and 2012 was $(46-162= -116)$ showed significant reduction.

⁴ Violent incidents recorded during the presidential and parliamentary elections in 2012 EWER Smonitoring data March – September 2012

3.1.3. EWER data on conflicts related to politics from October 2012 to September 2016

The following review focuses on incidents that have its causes in political issues or related to politics but not specific to election and incidents. For example, this data also includes incidents related to the Konsellu Revolusaun Maubere (KRM) group, a quasi-political group.

Nú	Munisípiu	Insidente
1	Baucau	30
2	Dili	10
3	Lautem	4
4	Ainaro	3
5	Bobonaro	3
6	Viqueque	3
7	Ermera	2
8	Oe-cussi	1
Grand Total		56

Tabela 4: Insidente Violénsia nivel Munisípiu períodu (Out-12 - Set-16)

Table 4 shows that Baucau registered the highest number of violent incidents with 30 incidents, followed by Dili with 10 and Lautem with 4 incidents.⁵ There were many violent incidents recorded during 2015. 11 incidents were recorded in June, 10 in July and 5 in August. Administrative posts registering the highest number of violent incidents include Laga with 25 incidents, Baukau Vila with 5 and Lautem vila with 4 incidents. Table 5 shows the highest number of violent

incidents were registered in Baukau (Laga and Baukau Vila) because from March 10 2014 to August 8 2015, PNTL and F-FDTL launched an operation against KRM group and shoot dead Mr. Mauk Moruk. Administrative post which are not listed in this table were not registered violent incidents related to political issues.⁶

Nú.	Postu Administrativu	Insidente
1	Laga	25
2	Baucau	5
3	Lautem	4
4	Cristo Rei	3
5	Dom Aleixo, Hatu-Udo, Maliana, Ossu no Vera Cruz mosu rua-rua ba kada postu.	(2 x 5 = 10)
6	Ainaro, Atabae, Atauro, Ermera Vila, Letefoho, Metinaro, Nain Feto, Pante Makasar no Vikeke mosu ida-idak ba kada postu.	(1 x 9 = 9)
Grand Total		56

Tabela 5: Insidente Violénsia Postu Administrativu iha períodu Out-12 - Set-16)

Nú.	Fulan	Out - Dez 2012	Jan - Dez 2013	Jan - Dez 2014	Jan - Dez 2015	Jan - Dez 2016	Total
1	Jan		0	0	1	0	1
2	Fev		1	0	1	0	2
3	Mar		1	2	1	0	4
4	Abr		0	4	7	2	13
5	Mai		0	0	1	1	2
6	Jun		0	0	11	0	11
7	Jul		0	0	9	1	10
8	Agu		0	0	5	0	5
9	Set		0	0	0	4	4
10	Out	0	0	0	2	0	2
11	Nov	0	1	0	1	0	2
12	Dez	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Jerál		0	3	6	39	8	56

Tabela 6: Insidente kada fulan durante períodu Out-12 - Set-16

3.1.4. EWER data on violent incidents period October 2015-September 2016)

The following review focuses on violent incidents not specific to political or election related violence that occurred during October 2015 to September 2016.

- the highest number of violent incidents registered occurred in Dili with 516 incidents, Baukau with 136 incidents and Ermera with 105 incidents;
- The lowest number of violent incidents was registered in Lautem with 51 incidents, Aileu with 52 incidents and Bobonaru with 53 incidents;
- Diagram 3 shows that the highest number of violent incidents were recorded in January 2016 with 141 incidents, it declined slightly in March to 97 incidents and increased in the following 3 months until June 2016, and it constantly fluctuated from July to September 2016.

Nú.	Munisípiu	Insidente
1	Dili	516
2	Baukau	136
3	Ermera	105
4	Viqueque	102
5	Ainaro	95
6	Liquica	84
7	Manufahi	83
8	Oe-cussi	74
9	Manatuto	65
10	Covalima	55
11	Bobonaro	53
12	Aileu	52
13	Lautem	51
Total		1471

Tabela 7: Insidente violénsia nivel Munisípiu husi aspetu jerál períodu Out-15 to'o Set-16.

⁵ Politically related conflicts that occurred during October 2012 to September 2016, EWER monitoring data.

In 3 consecutive months from November 2015 to January 2016, alcohol related violence was recorded with 136 incidents, followed by fighting among young people with 131 incidents and family related violent incidents occupied the third position with 73 incidents. In the lead up to Christmas and New Year, many young people consumed alcoholic drinks and provoked other people and involved in violent incidents. There weren't many politically motivated incidents, only 1 incident was registered during this period. Table 8 below shows 3 administrative posts with the highest number of violent incidents. Dom Aleixo with 171 incidents, Cristo Rei with 104 incidents and Vera Cruz with 98 incidents.⁷

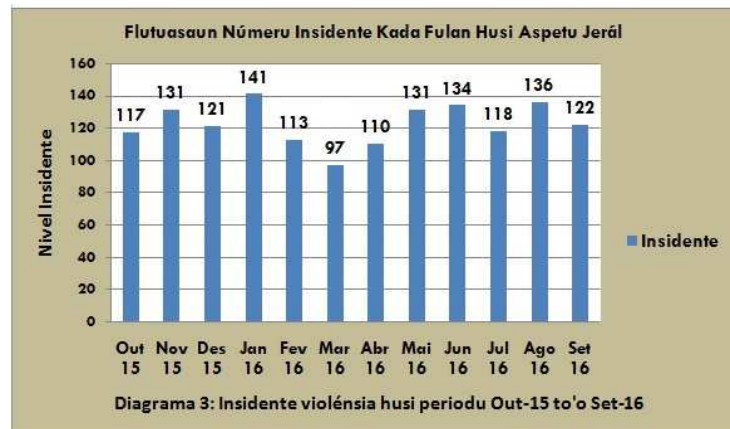
Reduced violent incidents were recorded at three administrative posts; Atabae with 4 incidents, Nitibe and Tilomar with 9 incidents and Balibo with 11 incidents.

While in general, the highest number of violent incidents was 1471 but out of this number only 11 incidents were politically motivated or related incidents during the period and they were registered in Lautem with 4 incidents, Vera Cruz with 2, Ainaro, Atauro, Dom Aleixo, Laga and Ossu each with 1 incident. From 43 administrative posts under Belun's EWER monitoring, Tutuala Administrative Post from October 2015 to September 2016 was the only area didn't registered any violent incident.

3.1.5. EWER on incidents violent data related to suku election 2016

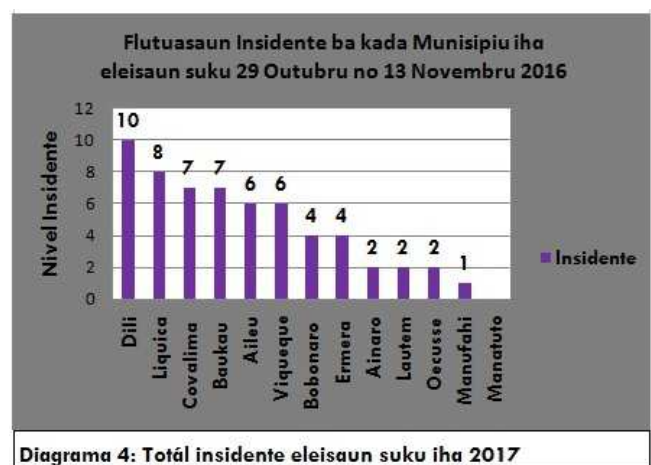
Belun's EWER system collected data on incidents violent related to suku election and 59 incidents were registered. See below for further information:

Diagram 4 shows the total number of violent incidents in three municipals are as follow; Dili with 10 violent incidents, Likisá with 8 and Covalima and Baukau with 7 incidents each.



Nú.	Postu Administrativu	Insidente	Nú.	Postu Administrativu	Insidente	Nú.	Postu Administrativu	Insidente	Totál
1	Dom Aleixo	171	16	Liquica	30	31	Fatuberliu	21	1471
2	Cristo Rei	104	17	Pante Makasar	30	32	Aileu Vila	20	
3	Vera Cruz	98	18	Laga	29	33	Hatu-Udo	20	
4	Baucau	78	19	Vemasse	29	34	Zumalai	19	
5	Nein Feto	76	20	Suai	27	35	Laulara	18	
6	Hatolia	55	21	Ermera	26	36	Laco	17	
7	Viqueque	46	22	Lautem	26	37	Remexio	14	
8	Maubisse	39	23	Manatuto	26	38	Passabe	13	
9	Maliana	38	24	Lospalos	25	39	Balibo	11	
10	Same	37	25	Alas	25	40	Tilomar	9	
11	Ainaro	36	26	Letefoho	24	41	Nitibe	9	
12	Metinaro	34	27	Maubara	24	42	Atabae	4	
13	Atauro	33	28	Watulari	24				
14	Ossu	32	29	Laleia	22				
15	Bazartete	30	30	Oesilo	22				
Totál		907	Totál		389	Totál		175	1471

Tabela 8: Insidente violénsia nivel Postu Administrativu husi aspetu jerál periodu Out-15 to'o Set-16.



⁷EWER monitoring findings on general change of situation from October 2015 to September 2016.

Municipals registering the lowest number of violent incidents are as follows, Manufahi with 1 incident, Ainaro, Lautein and Oekusi with 2 each and Bobonaro and Ermera with 4 registered violent incidents. No violent incident was registered in Manatuto during the suku elections both in the first round and the second round of suku elections.⁸

Table 9 shows that from 43 administrative posts under EWER monitoring program, 17 administrative posts registered not a single violent incidents during both rounds of suku elections.

Postu Administrativu	Totál Insidente Kada Postu	Soma Jerál
Baucau Vila	7	$1 \times 7 = 7$
Aileu Vila, Dom Aleixo, Tiliomar, Bazartete.	5	$4 \times 5 = 20$
Maliana, Letefoho.	3	$2 \times 3 = 6$
Metinaro, Suai, Ossu, Uatulari, Vikeke Vila, Likisa Vila, Oesilo.	2	$2 \times 7 = 14$
Remexio, Atauro, Na'in Feto, Vera Cruz, Ainaro Vila, Hatu-Udo, Same, Lautein Moro, Lospalos, Balibo, Hatolia, Maubara.	1	$1 \times 12 = 12$
Totál Jerál		59

Tabela 9: Insidente Violência Eleisaun Estrutura Suku nivel Postu Administrativu, Datus Monitorizasaun AtRes 29 Outubru no 13 Novembru 2016

Violent incidents recorded were split into two rounds (first and second round) and process wise, it can be split into three as follow; **before election, during election and after election**. Based on Belun's EWER monitoring on electoral violence,⁹ during the first round of suku election held on October 29, 2016, 35 incidents were registered. 24 incidents were recorded in the second round held on November 13, 2016. The total number of incidents recorded during the two rounds suku election is hence 59.

From these 59 incidents, 13 involved the use of physical violence by way of physical assault and rock throwing, and the remaining incidents involved verbal violence i.e. quarrelling, screaming against one another. Areas where these incidents took place are; 7 were registered in Baukau Vila, Aileu Vila, Dom Aleixo, Tilomar and Bazartete each registered 5 incidents, Metinaro, Suai, Ossu, Uatulari, Viquequevila, Likisa vila no Oesilo each registered 3 incidents. See table 9 for incidents registered in each post administrative

Monitoring results suggest that majority of incidents occurred because voters didn't understand election rules and processes, technical failures such as lack of ballot paper, suspicions over interference in election, and voters weren't satisfied with election results.

3.2 Monitoring on Conflict Potential and Situation Change

3.2.1. EWER situation review for Conflict potential index (CPI) from October 2015 to September 2016

Belun calculates its conflict potential index or CPI based on responses from EWER 86 monitors to 66 questions related to politics, social, economic and external issues and conflict potential from each issues every month.

Level	Kategoria	Intervál	Kategoria Jenerál	Intervál
5	Menuis Tebetebes	-1584 -1267	KONFLITU POTENSIAL MENUS	-1584 -634
4	Menuis Liu	-1267 -950.4		
3	Menuis	-950.4 -633.6		
2	Mediu Menuis	-633.6 -316.8	KONFLITU POTENSIAL MEDIU	-634 634
1	Mediu	-316.8 316.8		
2	Mediu Aas	316.8 633.6	KONFLITU POTENSIAL AAS	633.6 1584
3	Aas	633.6 950.4		
4	Aas Liu	950.4 1267		
5	Aas tebetebes	1267.2 1584		

Tabela 10: Formulasau level IPK bazeia ba total pergunta 65 husi formulariu monitorizasaun AtRes.

Table 12 below shows that:

- three administrative posts registered the highest CPI; Metinaro (25), Dom

⁸EWER monitoring data for suku election from October 29 and November 13 2016

⁹EWER program covers 43 administrative posts from a total of 65 in 12 municipalities and Special Autonomous Region of Oecusse

Aleixo (-45) and Uatulari(-81);

- Three administrative posts registering the lowest CPI index are Hatulia (-514), Remexio (-492) and Alas (-468).

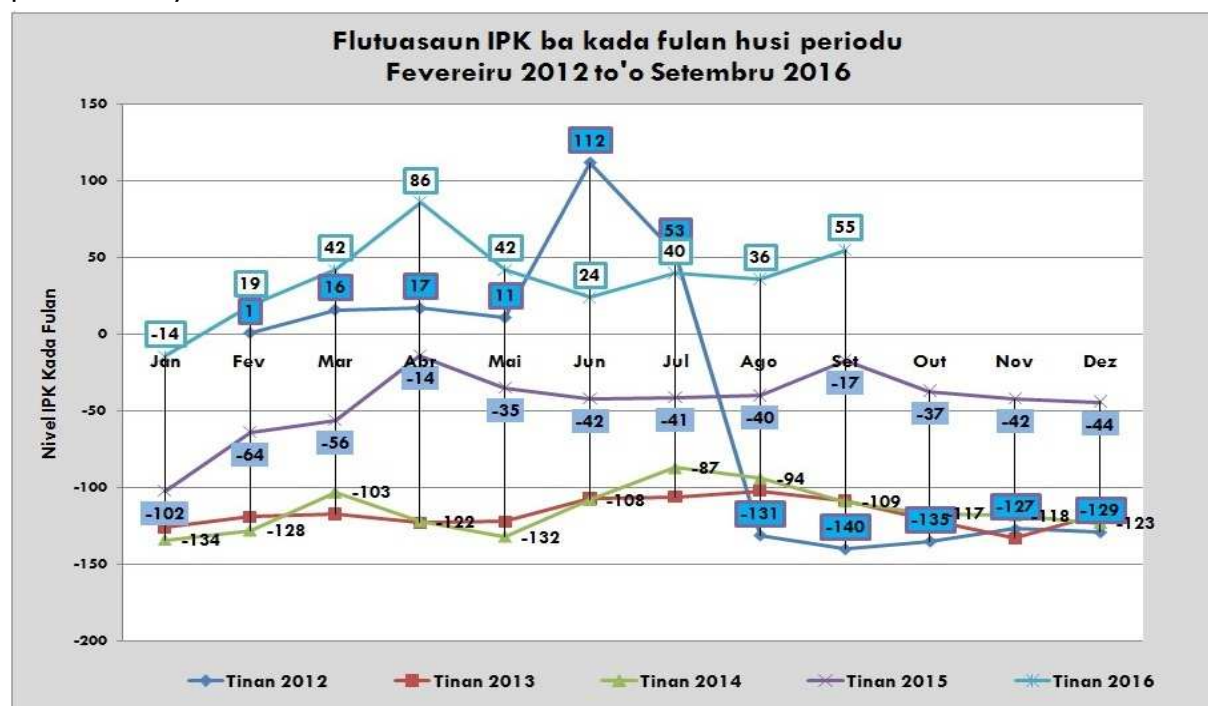
3.2.2. EWER Situation Data Related to political Aspect from February 2012 to September 2016

The 4 questions from 66 questions are related to political issues as follow:

- 21). Are the activities of political parties further divide community members?;
- 22). Are the activities of political parties in your area involve people from other areas?;
- 27). Are there tensions among people in the communities about political change or change in political leadership (i.e. elections) in the community?;
- 37). Are there activities involving different political parties in the communities?

Based on responses from field monitor to the preceding 4 questions during February 2012 to September 2016, the highest concerns were registered in Laulara with CPI (31), Maubisse with (27), Suai with (25). The lowest CPI were Remeixo (-235), Bazartete (-198) and Hatulia (-185).

Graph 2.1 displays fluctuation in CPI for each month during February 2012 to September 2016. The highest CPI was registered in June 2012 with CPI number of 112. It dropped slightly in July 2012. The CPI then dropped lower than the August CPI at (-13) and went up and down until December with (129). The fluctuations in the CPI during the month reflected the presidential and parliamentary elections.



Gráfiku 2.1: IPK relasiona ho asuntu Polítiku ba eleisaun Prezidensiál no Parlamentár

From January to December 2013, 2014, CPI was at a low because the public weren't preoccupied with political issues but parties winning majority of the seats in the parliament focused on implementing policy development programs. From January to December 2015, CPI picked up slightly because governing parties received lots of criticism from the public for failure to realize what they had promised during the campaign trails.

From January to December 2016, CPI increased strongly until it reached positive number and the highest was registered in April 2016 with CPI (86) and then went up and down but still in positive number until December with CPI of (55). The increased and fluctuations reflected activities of political parties in communities for example consolidation activities done by political parties, establishment of party structures from national to sub-village level, political leaders and their militants begun to belittle or denigrate each other.

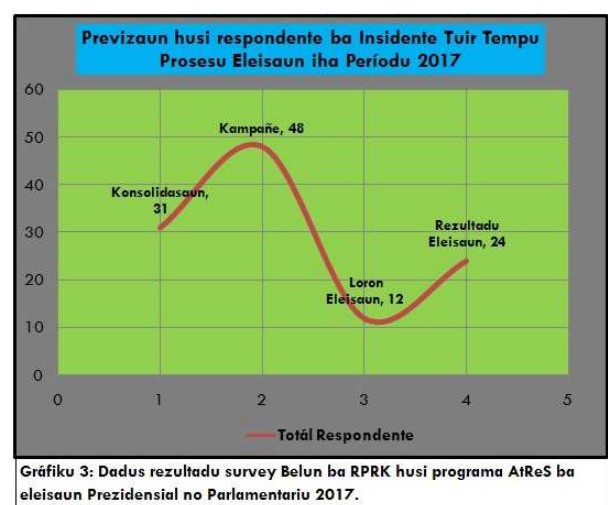
4. Field Research

Based on review to data above, research and policy development specialist for EWER conducted focus group discussions and interviews in 7 municipals to identify key actors (members of suku council, war veterans, young people etc), their opinions and knowledge about politics and campaign for peace, which will assist in identifying further areas with high risk for electoral violence. FGDs target areas included Baukau and Vikeké in the east, Covalima in the south, Ermera, Likisá and Bobonaro in the west and Dili in the center.

4.1 Survey result

Survey with 117 people (Female = 9 and Male=108) from members of Conflict Prevention and Response Network (CPRN), 48 respondents said that usually violent incidents were at their strongest points during political campaigning; 31 respondents said during parties consolidation; 12 respondents said during election; 24 respondents said during election results announcement and 2 people from Laulara=Aileu said there was no risk during any period. Often violent incidents occurred during campaigning because of provocation among supporters of political parties and political leaders belittling or demeaning each other political parties or their leaders, defaming them instead of communicating their programs to the voters. This can be seen in Graphic 3.

From 68 respondents out of 117 said that there would be no potential conflicts during 2017 presidential and parliamentary elections. From 43 respondents said there is potential for conflict but it is very small and 6 respondents said that conflict potentials are high. Based on review of findings and data from EWER monitoring and based on violent incidents recorded and the level of CPI from changes in general and political situations and compare them with Belun's survey with members of RPRK, it shows that there is conflict potentials but it is somewhat small.



Questioned on past experience with elections related violence, 70 respondents said they had never experienced incidents related to elections, 32 said there were times election related violent incidents occurred and 14 respondents said that election related violent incidents always occurred.

Based on Court of Appeal list, there are 31 political parties in Timor-Leste. However, based on responses from 60 respondents, only 6 to 10 political parties exist in their administrative post, 35 respondents said that only 1 to 5 parties exist in their administrative post, 12 respondents said that 11 to 15 political parties exist in their administrative post. This shows that while there are many political parties, not all established definitive structure at village and hamlet levels. These findings were reaffirmed by FGDs. For further information, see below:

1. Hatulia A: 12 political parties have presence there and relations among them are just normal, there is no indication of conflicts;
2. Bazartete: 7 political parties exist in the area, relations between Fretilin and CNRT is very strong but there were conflicts among the supporters of Fretilin and PD, CNRT with KHUNTO and PD in the past. Based on members of RPRK Bazartete that there is no indication to suggest that there will be conflicts among supporters of political parties for 2017 presidential and parliamentary elections;
3. Balibo: 10 political parties exist in this areas. There were small scale conflicts among supporters of different political parties in the past and there is no current indication and CPRN has plan to have a Peace Agreement among political parties for guarantee peace and national unity;
4. Baukau Vila: 12 political parties established in this administrative post and relations between political parties are normal and no conflicts. There is no indication that conflicts would transpire among political parties because political parties in Baukau had signed a Peace Agreement to prevent conflicts;
5. Vikeké Vila: there established 9 political parties, relations between parties are just normal. Relations between PD, Fretilin Mudansa with CNRT seemed very strong. CPRN has plan for campaign for peace and stability on village and hamlet level even they came from different political parties;
6. Tilomar: there established 6 political parties, relations between CNRT, Fretilin and F-Mudansa seemed strong, PD has a strong relation with F-Mudansa and until now PLP doesn't seem to have any relation due to its status as a new party in that particular area, relations between political parties are normal and are not showing any signs that may look like they are in conflict with one another as members of communities in this area belong to traditional groups culturally, which value strong bonding or relations between families;
7. Dom Aleixo: there established 17 political parties, relations among political parties so far have been positive relationship, guarantee that will have no conflict on presidential election on March and Parliamentar election on July;
8. Na'in Feto: there established 32 political parties and relations among political parties have so far being good. CRPN in this administrative post guarantee will no conflict rise during general election period 2017.

From FGDs in those 8 areas, found that conflict potentials is “somewhat small” and potential for conflicts to occur has to do with overlapping schedule in political rallies between political parties in an area where supporters of different political parties may cross path and provoke each other which could lead to violent incidents.

5. Conclusion

Based on experiences from 2007 and 2012 parliamentary elections, suku election, data from EWER monitoring, interviews and FGDs from election monitoring at the local level, a conclusion can be drawn that the potential conflicts to transpire in March 20, 2017 presidential election and the 2017 parliamentary election is real but is very small, approximately some months after.

Municipalities that registered the highest number of past types of violence that could indicate future violence include Baukau with 5 types, Dili with 4, Vikeké with 3 incidents, Likisá with 2, Covalima, Ermera, Lautein, Manatuto and Oekusi each with 1 type. Table 14 as the formulation:¹⁰ Based on the same formulation in table 1, administrative posts where past violence might indicate future electoral violence include:

- Baukau Vila and Dom Aleixo with 4 past types of violence;
- Cristo Rei, Uatulari, Aileu Vila, Laga, Bazartete with 2 violent past types of violence;
- Ermera Vila, Lospalos, Ossu, Vikeke Vila, Vemassee, Lautein, Vera Cruz, Tiliomar, Maliana, Letefoho, Metinaro, Remexio and Hatulia with 1 past type of violence.

Data formulation above identifies municipalities and administrative posts with risk of conflict potential. The first municipal with the highest risk of conflicts is Baukau, followed by Dili in second and Vikeké in third. Administrative posts with the highest risk of conflicts is Baukau Vila and Dom Aleixo, followed by Cristo Rei, Uatulari, Aileu Vila, Vemassee, Lautein, Vera Cruz, Tilomar, Maliana, Letefoho, Metinaro, Remexio and Hatulia.

There are risks for conflict in some municipalities and administrative posts but the level of risks is low. This is because in areas that have established CPRNs, there are already plans and commitments to carry out activities that promote peace prior presidential and parliamentary elections 2017.

The final objective of this evaluation is to identify administrative posts which the project will focus on conducting conflict prevention and response activities via CPRN, and to identify areas where

N.º	Munisipiu	Total Insidente	Periodu no Eventu
1	Baukau	40	Eleisaun Parlamentár husi 28 Maiu 2007 to'o 9 Agostu 2007.
2	Vikeké	23	
3	Oekusi	22	
N.º	Munisipiu	Total Insidente	Periodu no Eventu
1	Dili	21	Eleisaun Prezidensial iha 9 Marsu no 16 Abril 2012 no Parlamentár 4 Junu to'o 20 Julu 2012.
2	Baukau	19	
3	Vikeké	16	
N.º	Munisipiu	Total Insidente	Periodu no Eventu
1	Dili	10	Eleisaun Estrutura Suku dia 29-10-2016 no 13-11-2016.
2	Likisá	8	
3	Baukau no Cavalima	7	
N.º	Munisipiu	Total Insidente	Periodu no Eventu
1	Baukau	30	Konflitu Politiku Husi Asuntu Jerál Periodu Out-12 - Set-16 (la'ós eventua eleisaun).
2	Dili	10	
3	Lautein	4	
N.º	Munisipiu	Total Insidente	Periodu no Eventu
1	Dili	735	Flutuasau númeru Insidente Husi Aspetu Jerál Periodu Out-15 - Set-16.
2	Baukau	163	
3	Ermera	158	
N.º	Munisipiu	Total Insidente	Periodu no Eventu
1	Likisá	-13.28	IPK Nasionál per 43 Postu Administrativu observadu, dadus monitorizasaun ba mudansa situasaun Nasionál.
2	Vikeké	-15.53	
3	Manatuto	-16.53	

Tabela-14: Munisipiu ne'ebé iha potencialidade ka risku atu mosu konflitu iha eleisaun Prezidensial no Parlamentár.

¹⁰ For each type of data, three municipalities with the highest conflict potential were identified.

those at the national level can be deployed to carry out conflict prevention activities. This evaluation can use to support to others election programs, particularly for those involved in civic education, voter education particularly focus on electoral system as necessities.

6. Recommendations

1. To Technical Secretariat for Electoral Administration (STAE):
 - a. provide appropriate training to polling staff on their respective roles and what they can and cannot do during the conduct of election;
2. To the National Election Commission (CNE):
 - a. Recommend to institutions to train political parties monitoring officials on what they can observe and what to do lodge a complain during election. The practice of STAE requesting suku chiefs to nominate people to become polling staff without proper training as election day approaches should be discontinued;
 - b. assign different schedule, place and route for political rallies to each political parties to avoid supporters of different political parties provoking each other when they crossed path;
 - c. It is recommended for strengthening coordination line with PNTL with regard to scheduling, place or venues and routes for rallies to avoid political parties crossing path and avoid their supporters provoking each other so avoid potentials for conflicts and ensure security during election season.
3. To the Ministry of State Administration:

Allocate budgets according to essential needs for all election preparations particularly for the next local election (ballot paper and candidate's picture allowing for illiterate parents to choose, establish polling stations in areas close to the population, etc.).
4. To political parties:
 - a. Political parties should identify their field monitoring early on in suku and aldeia and train them on their respective roles and responsibilities in election observation or monitoring, on rules regulating their conduct during voting and how to properly lodge complaints;
 - b. Recommend to political parties to observe electoral law from the onset of political campaigning, during election and after results announcement so that all processes are realized in accordance with democratic principles and avoid potentials for conflicts among supporters of political parties;
 - c. Recommend to political parties to conduct rallies or political campaigning at day time and hold them in identified venues and not to conduct rallies at night time;
 - d. Recommend to leaders of political parties to stop transporting supporters from one municipal to participate in rallies held in other municipality as to reduce potential for conflicts and traffic incidents;
 - e. Recommend to leaders of political parties to avoid using language that denigrate or offend other leaders.
5. To NGOs:
 - a. Recommend to NGO Belun to continue support CPRNs at administrative post level in carrying out peace campaign, cultural oath activities and the signing of peace

agreements involving members of different political parties with communities at suku and aldeia to strengthen peace in communities;

6. To all veterans and combatants:
 - a. recommend to veteran and combatants to continue be united to uphold the sovereignty of the state regardless of their differences in political ideologies and political parties affiliation;
 - b. Maintain solidarity among veterans and combatants and avoid using languages that belittle or denigrate your fellow veterans or combatants during political rallies, continue to respect and value your contributions to the national liberation struggle so that they can be recorded in history and be positive examples to younger generation.
7. To all religious leaders and families and parents:
 - a. Recommend to leaders of religious organizations to communicate peaceful message to all their followers and communicate to families and parents to advise their children not to get involved in political rallies which sometimes can become violent, for example rock throwing and motorcade of supporters in violation of traffic rules which can cause accidents;
 - b. Recommend to parents to guide their children as not to get involved in political rallies and focus them to their studies instead.
8. To the police:
 - a. continue to display impartiality in their security roles during election particularly, during rallies or campaign held by political parties
 - b. strengthen line of coordination with CNE and STAE with regards to timetables for political rallies and ensure security in polling stations and ballot papers during the counting process.