

The Early Warning and Response System (EWER) has resumed the implementation of the monitoring services for outbreaks of violence that occurred in two municipalities, Dili and Likisá for period of January-February 2021. This system is implemented in partnership with the monitor networks in the field in order to collect data on violence incidents. Incident data that was collected are regularly sent to the municipality coordinators and registered in the national database system at the national level through an online system. The database manager at the national level use this data to undertake last verifications and then send it to the program manager for data analysis with focus on the underlying causes of the violence. If you are interested in further information on conflict and outbreaks of violence in Timor-Leste, please visit the website [www.ewer.belun.tl](http://www.ewer.belun.tl).

The situation review for period January-February 2021, covers Dili and Likisá municipalities in five administrative posts (Dili, 2 administrative posts and Likisá, 3 administrative posts). The ewer team composed by 4 monitor (all male), 2 coordinators (all female). Monitoring Incidents for Likisá Vila administrative post' directly monitored incidents in the field (female) by herself. Incident data in two municipalities for these two periods are described below:

**ISSUES THAT REQUIRE ATTENTION**

- ▶ **Violence incidents because of land dispute 13**
- ▶ **Domestic violence 9 and sexual abuse and sexual harassment 2**
- ▶ **Violence involving martial arts group and ritual art members 4**

Total Incidents in 2 Municipalities	
Municipality	Total Incidents
Dili	65
Likisá	30
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>95</b>

**VIOLENCE INCIDENTS IN DILI AND LIKISÁ, PERIOD OF JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2021**

Belun with its EWER system has restarted the incident data collection in Dili Municipality (in Dom Aleixo and Cristo Rei administrative posts) and in Likisá Municipality (in Likisá Vila, Bazartete and Maubara administrative posts) for period January-February 2021 with the support of the Asia Pacific Partnership Atrocity Prevention (APPAP). In the reporting period, the EWER System has recorded 95 cases of violence. From this total, the highest percentage, 68%, occurred in Dili.

Concerning the gender of the perpetrators 74 incidents involved men and 10 incidents involved 9 women. There were 5 incidents that involved men as well as women perpetrators and unknown perpetrators amounted 6. The perpetrator's position or social status are mostly students and unemployed individuals amounted 26 (13 each), followed by family member perpetrators 21 (11 live in the same household and 10 live in other households) martial arts and ritual arts members amounted 8, farmers 8, suco council members 4, government officials 3, neighbors 3, F-FDTL 2 and civil society 2. Other and unknown perpetrators amounted 17

(Others 10 and Unknown 7). Meanwhile incident victims are, men 58, women 25, and female and male victims 10, women and people with disability 1 and unknown 1 incident. There were 47 incidents among individuals and 48 cases of group violence.

Tools/instruments used in these incidents Verbal violence and insulting. Physical violence and assault. (arguing, etc.), 48 body part (e.g. hands, feet, teeth to bite, etc.) 35, verbal and physical threats 34, stones 18, sticks, metal pipes, etc., 7 *Ambon sling* or slings 1 and other tools 7.

Ways used to commit violence mostly are physical aggression against other people (including beating/shooting with bows and arrows) 33, arguing 19, threats 6 incidents, stone throwing (house & people) 14, mutual assault/attack 3, refusal to assume responsibility 4, swearing 3, property damaging 2, provoking each other 5, defamation 2, sexual abuse 1, sexual harassment 1, property extortion 1, uttering words not accepted by the perpetrator 1 and theft 1.

The causes of these incidents that occurred during this period, mostly consecutively, are dissatisfied with behavior/action from one party 38, drunken 14, land dispute (house, access to public road, border) amounted 13, hatred and revenge 7, adultery 4, defamation (accusing other party as witch) 3, access to clean water 1, disrespect 1, family economy 1, sexual violence against other parties wife 1, lack of information concerning distribution of basic needs basket 1, theft attempt 1, violation attempt of visit rules of the national hospital 1, and incidents with unknown causes 12.

Consequence of these incidents were heavily injured 6 (men 5, woman 1), lightly injured 17 (men 12, women 5), fleeing from the crime scene 5, property destruction 10, transport destruction 2. From these incidents, in 10 incidents EWER monitors or municipality coordinators think that, this violence incident may escalate because the problems was not solved properly, hatred and vengeance still exist between the parties, therefore may incite further incidents in the future.

**VIOLENCE INCIDENT DUE TO LAND DISPUTE, 13 CASES**

In the reporting period the EWER System recorded 13 cases of disputes on land tenure and property In Dili Municipality there were 3 cases of land disputes in the Dom Aleixo administrative Post. There were three other cases of land disputes in Cristo rei administrative post related to state's property involving the Xefe suku and community member, three other incidents occurred in administrative post Cristo Rei related to private property built on state land and border issues between neighbors. Meanwhile 7 incidents in Likisá, 4 occurred in Bazartete related to construction land between community members and a company (2), land and property dispute (1), and problem between neighbors related to access to public road. (1). 2 Incidents occurred in Maubara related to land dispute and dispute over inherited land. While an incident occurred in Likisá Vila and it's related to land and property dispute. The crime scene was in the farm (1 incident) at a private house 6 incidents and at the public road 1 incident related to the access to the road caused by natural disaster, at the farm or rice

field (3 incidents), and border between community' house (1 incident) at the construction site (1 incident).

Women involved in land dispute was minimal compared with men both as perpetrators as well as victims (only 3 incidents involved women ho men) while other 10 incidents involved only men. From these 13, in 6 incidents have an intervention of the PNTL, 7 incidents intervene by the family members, neighbors, and suco council member.

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (DV) CONTINUE TO OCCUR IN DILI AND LIKISÁ MUNICIPALITIES AMOUNTED 9 CASES, SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL HARASMENT AMOUNTED 2 CASES**

There were 9 cases of domestic violence recorded in Dili and Likisa and also sexual violence or sexual harassment amounted 2 incidents, all in Dili municipality. From these total 9 incidents, 6 incidents occurred between intimate partners (wife and husband) while other 3 incidents occurred between father and son and brother and younger brother at a house. Many issues triggered the DV incidents, the highest was dissatisfaction with the behavior between the parties, and the next highest cause was intoxication and economic issues.

From all incidents that occurred, only two required the intervention of police PNTL while other incidents had the intervention of family members of perpetrators and victims. There was one incident involving a member of suco council.

Incidents related to attempt of sexual violence or sexual harassment occurred because he was drunk, and the perpetrator' and the victim's family intervened in these incidents.

**VIOLENCE INCIDENTS INVOLVING MARTIAL ARTS GROUP AND RITUAL ART MEMBERS IN DILI, 4 CASES**

Violence actions involving GAM no ritual art members in Dili municipality amounted 4 incidents in Dom Aleixo administrative post. The cause of these incidents was hatred and revenge and dissatisfaction on the behavior between the parties and there was one incident which cause was unknown.

The type of violence committed by the perpetrators includes, physical aggression (including attacking each other), provocation and stone throwing.

There were no direct impact from incidents that occurred but there were 2 incidents that based on the observation of the monitors and coordinators have the possibility to recur in the future when efforts are not made to prevent it as earlier as possible. Meanwhile PNTL intervened in one incident, one incident by a colleague, neighbors and family members of perpetrator as well as victims while two other incidents nobody intervened.

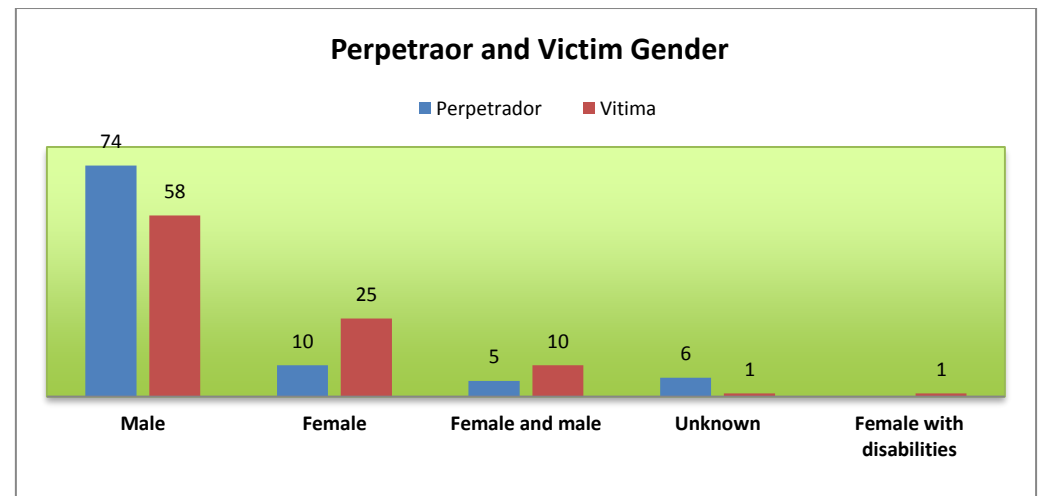
Description of incidents involving GAM members are presented below:

- ▶ On 19-01-2021 in Fatuhada, Dom Aleixo administrative post martial arts group (MAG) A members , rode pass in front of a MAG B member, and pressed the motorcycle throttle gas while provoking the other, "Let's play around, otherwise your guys are not men". The MAG B (victim) said nothing, but other members of MAG A started throwing stones, then they threw stones at each other, which prompt community members to run away from the

street fearing to be hit by the stones. This incident was intervened by BOP. Nobody was arrested.

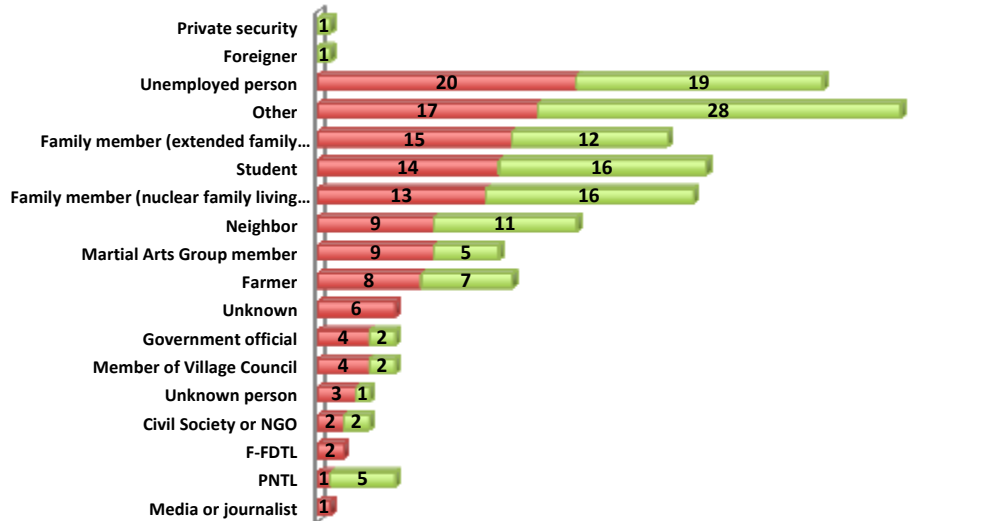
- ▶ On 22-01-2021, at suku Bebonuk, Dom Aleixo administrative post two members of MAG A were riding a motorcycle from the direction of aldeia Metin 1 to aldeia Metin 4. On midway they saw the two victims who are members of the MAG B, and the two perpetrators provoked and threatened them. The two victims didn't take any action against the two perpetrators but went straight away to community leaders and asked them to resolve the problem conduction 'biti boot' event, at this problem is related to a previous incident in the past. Should the solution is not found the stone throwing incidents will never stop.
- ▶ On 22-01-2021 at suku Madohi, Dom Aleixo administrative post a perpetrator who is a member of the MAG A (previously was a victim) assaulted a victim together with four others (previously was a perpetrator) because the perpetrators were not so happy with the behavior of the victim in previous incidents. Nobody intervened in these incidents and community leaders contacted BOP to take action because they are concerned with the escalation of the problem. When BOP arrived all perpetrators vanished from the scene.
- ▶ On 22-01-2021, at suku Madohi, Dom Aleixo administrative post, an incident took place where MAG A member provoked MAG B members, they started throwing stones at and threatened each other, and chased the victims with a 'katana' who ran away. When BOP arrived all perpetrators ran away and nobody was arrested by BOP. BOP continued provided security in the crime scene for a week.

**GRAPHIC ON THE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INCIDENTS IN DILI AND LIKISÁ**

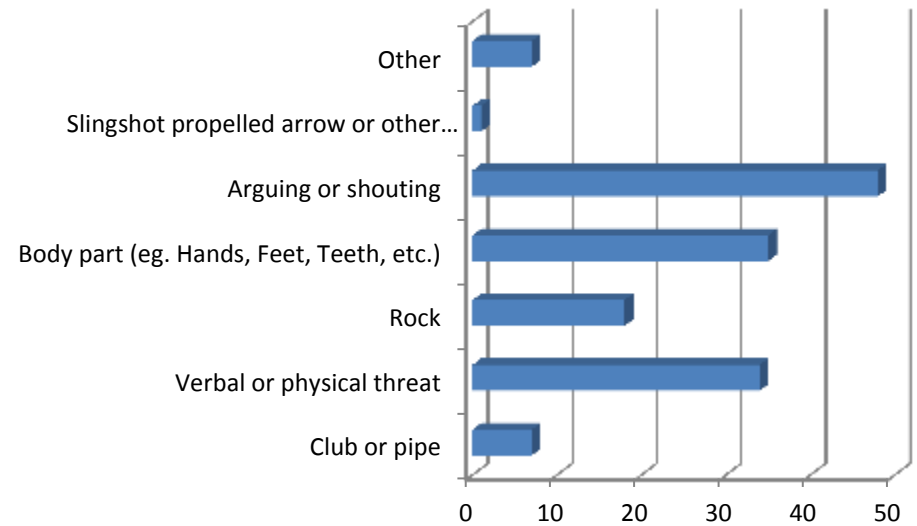


### Perpetrator and Victim's position

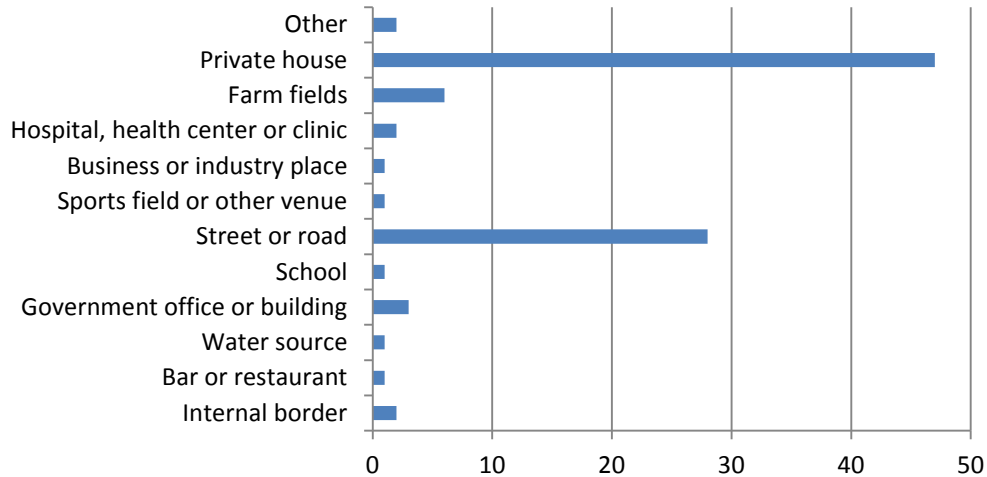
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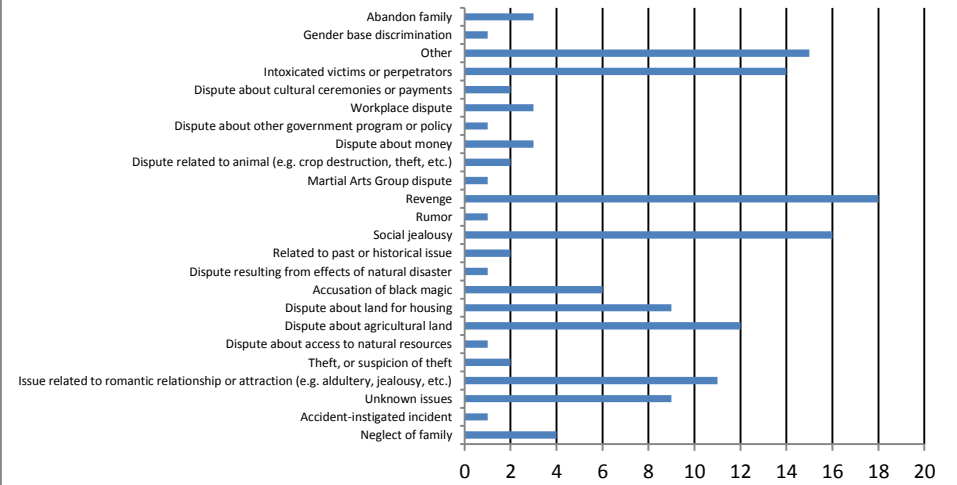
### Instrument Used in the Incidents

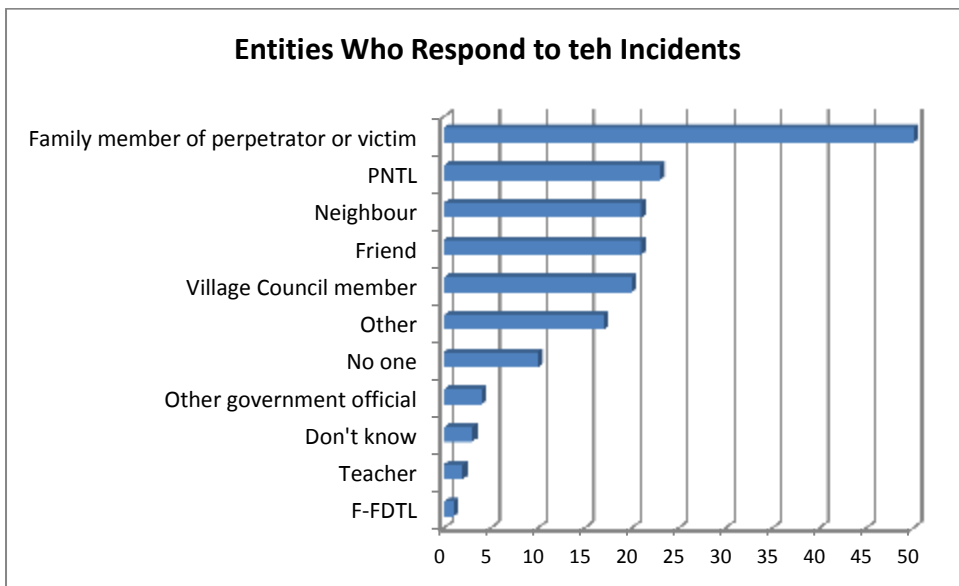
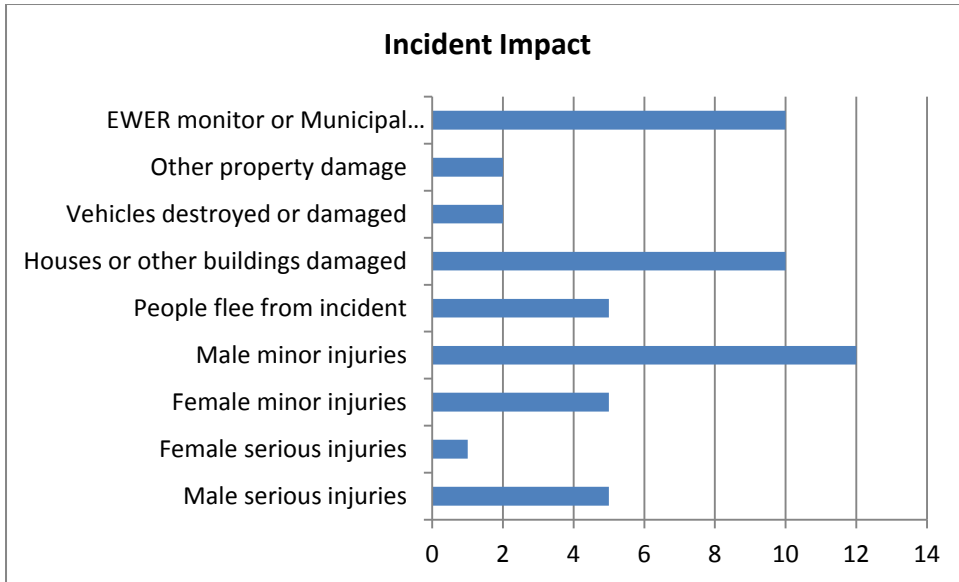


### Place of Incidents



### Factors Contribute to the Incidents





## PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

- ▶ On February 16, 2021, Belun participated in the launching ceremony of the UN-KOIKA project consortium “Together for Equality”: Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence in Timor-Leste.

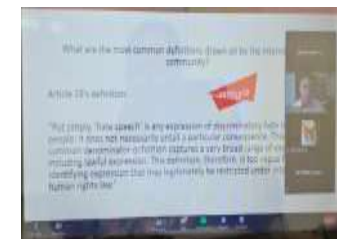


- ▶ On February 18 it also participated in the



launching ceremony or the national forum against violence against women and children, resumed the training for organizations on the legal framework according to the formal justice system in Timor-Leste applied to violence against women and children facilitated by AlFeLa, and also provided basic knowledge on violence and violence experience for each age women experience since in their mother’s womb until delivery and at the elderly stage. This event was facilitated by ACBIT.

- ▶ In partnership with the Asia Pacific Partnership Atrocity Prevention (APPAP), through the **EWER** program, on February 22 and 24, 2021, Belun participated in an online training organized by the APPAP. This training was an opportunity for APPAP organization members to interact with specialists, lawyers and professionals in the region in terms of atrocity prevention. This training is part of the APPAP mission to help developing the capacity of interested parties in the Asia Pacific region. The interactive session during this training also provided a space for members to exchange ideas and share their knowledge and experience on how to promote the promotion for R2P which could be used to handle urgent issues related to the atrocity prevention. The theme of the training on February 22-24 was “R2P after 15 Years: Progress, Challenges, and Prospects, the theme for the February 24, 2021 training was “Atrocities Prevention: Hate Speech and Incitement”



## ABOUT THIS REVIEW

Since the establishment of the Early Warning and Response System at Belun in the period between 2008 and 2016, it has covered all districts in 43 Administrativu Post. However, due to financial constraints, the System was briefly and provisionally terminated in 2017. With the support from UN Women's Women, Peace and Security Program, the System was reactivated in 2018 for just 3 districts at Baukau, Covalima and RAEOA. In mid-2019 around May through to September, the district of Dili and its 6 sub-districts were added to the system's coverage thanks to the support from DAP-DFAT. In the same year, with GIZ support, the System has been reactivated in 4 Municipality, namely Dili, Baukau, Lautein and Vikéke, covering 2 subdistricts of each district. In 2020, with G7+ and UNDP's support, Likisá and Covalima were added to the area covered by the system. By July 2020 due to financial limitations being faced by the organization, the system became temporarily inactive and in 2021 January, with the support of Asia Pacific Partnership Atrocity Prevention (APPAP) Network, it reactivated the system in two municipalities in Dili (2 administrative post) and Likisá (3 administrative post 3).

This situation review reports on key issues related to violence incidents and the trend from monitoring data through the Early Warning and Response System (EWER) Timor-Leste during January-February 2021 in Dili and Likisá municipalities. The Situation Review was supposed to be published in March, but due to the state of emergency of the sanitary lockdown in connection with pandemic Covid-19 in Dili as well as technical problems with the unstable internet, it had an effect on the results of work in the field, which in turn affected the publication of this Situation review. These activities were financially supported by the Asia Pacific Partnership Atrocity Prevention (APPAP) Network.

**For more information visit [www.EWER.belun.tl](http://www.EWER.belun.tl)**

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