

The Early Warning and Response System (EWER) continued to monitor violence incidents that occurred in Dili and Baukau municipalities in the period February – March 2022. As usual, this system is implemented in partnership with a monitoring network that gathers information about violence incidents. Information (or data) on violence incidents is gathered and sent to the Municipality Coordinator who enters it into the online national database. The national database manager uses the data to undertake the final verification and then sends it to the program manager to analyze the causes that triggered the violence. If you are interested in receiving more information about the conflict situation in Timor-Leste, please contact Belun at www.atres.belun.tl.

The situation review for February – March 2022 covers only 2 municipalities (Dili and Baukau) because of Belun’s limited financial resources. Belun will expand its coverage to more municipalities if there is additional support from a donor. There were 7 Administrative Posts covered by the EWER program in this period; 4 Administrative Posts (Dom Aleixo, Nain Feto, Vera Cruz and Cristo Rei) in Dili municipality and 3 Administrative Posts (Laga, Baukau and Vemasse) in Baukau municipality. There are 6 monitoring partners (5 male and 1 female) involved in monitoring violence incidents. The incident data in the 2 municipalities for this period are described below:

ISSUES THAT REQUIRE ATTENTION

- ▶ **Gender Based Violence (GBV) Incidents**
 - 18 Domestic Violence Incidents
 - Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment, throwing a Baby and Suicide
- ▶ **6 Land Dispute Incidents**
- ▶ **28 Incidents Regarding the Presidential Election**

Location		Total Incidents
Baukau	Baukau	33
	Laga	9
	Vemasse	5
Dili	Dom Aleixo	30
	Cristo Rei	21
	Nain Feto	7
	Vera Cruz	12
Total		117

VIOLENCE INCIDENTS IN BAUKAU AND DILI FOR THE PERIOD FEBRUARY – MARCH 2022

Belun’s EWER system is supported by USAID through Timor-Leste NGO Advocacy for Good Governance Activity which is implemented by Counterpart International, and it is called an USAID Activity. The EWER system collects violence incidents data in Dili municipality comprising Dom Aleixo, Vera Cruz, Nain Feto and Cristo Rei Administrative Posts and in Baukau municipality comprising Baukau Vila, Laga and Vemasse Administrative Posts for the period February – March 2022. Violence incidents that took place during this period amounted to 117 cases; 60% occurred in Dili municipality and 40% occurred in Baukau municipality.

Regarding the perpetrator’s sex, 82 incidents involved men, 6 incidents involved women, 4 incidents involved both men and women, while in 11 incidents the gender of the perpetrator was unknown.

Regarding the sex of the victims, 55 incidents involved males, 32 incidents involved females and 27 incidents involved both men and women, while in 3 incidents, the sex of the victim was unknown.

With regard to the social position or status of the perpetrator, most of the perpetrators were farmers, with a total of 34 incidents. There were also 28 incidents involving neighbors as perpetrators, 26 incidents involving family members who lived in the same household, 22 incidents involving family members who lived in other households, 13 incidents involving members of a political party, 12 incidents involving students, 10 incidents involving unemployed people, 8 incidents involving members of Martial Arts Groups, and 4 incidents involving unknown perpetrators. There was also 3 incidents involving government members, 2 incidents involving a teacher as a perpetrator, 2 incidents involving a member of F-FDTL and other social positions such as suku council member, veteran, journalist and unknown perpetrator, 1 case respectively. The victims of the incidents in this period were: 31 incidents involving farmers as victims, 26 incidents involving neighbors as victims, 24 incidents involving family members who lived in the same household, 21 incidents involving family members who lived in other households, 13 incidents involving Martial Arts Groups, 13 incidents involving unemployed people, 10 incidents involving students and 9 incidents involving unknown people. There were 8 incidents where the impact was destroyed property 8 incidents involving members of political party, 3 incidents involving government members, 2 incidents involving a teacher, 1 incident involving a veteran and 1 incident involving a suku council member.

Tools and materials used in these incidents included 74 cases in which body parts were used (e.g., hands, feet, teeth used to bite, etc.), 63 cases involving verbal arguments (brawl, quarreling, arguing with each other, etc.), 34 cases involving stones, 20 cases involving verbal threats, and in 2 cases, a club or iron pipe was used.

The majority of the incidents in this period were caused by hatred and vengeance over past issues, with 69 cases. There was also 57 cases where we do not really know the cause, 10 cases occurred because the perpetrator and victims were intoxicated, 8 cases occurred because of government politics or other programs, 7 cases occurred because of problems among political party members and supporters during the campaign and election period, 7 cases occurred because of adultery, 6 cases occurred because of disputes about lending money, 6 cases occurred because of disputes about farming land and housing land, 4 cases occurred because of an accident, 3 cases occurred because of problems among Martial Arts Groups (MAGs), 2 cases occurred because of community dissatisfaction about the behavior of PNTL and F-FDTL, 2 cases occurred because of a cultural ceremony, and also because of suspicions of robbery, disputes about accessing natural resources (water, etc.), and dissatisfaction with the result of the election or formation of

the governments. In addition, there were 33 cases of gender based violence, such as 1 sexual assault, 1 incident of sexual harassment, 2 cases of attempted sexual assault, 18 domestic violence incidents, 2 incidents regarding throwing a baby, 9 incidents involving men biting women who were not their partners, and also there was an incident in which a wife stabbed her husband.

Family members, neighbours, and friends intervened in some of these incidents, as did the PNTL and local authorities. The majority of the incidents were reported to the PNTL and continue to be investigated and then may proceed to court. Some of the incidents were resolved by the mediation process.

Regarding the consequences of these incidents, 4 people died (3 men and 1 woman), 2 men were heavily injured, 48 people (34 men and 14 women) were slightly injured, 10 people ran away from the place where the incident occurred because they felt insecure, 2 houses or buildings were destroyed or burned, 11 houses was damaged, and 5 vehicles were damaged and burned or destroyed.

33 INCIDENTS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) IN BAUKAU AND DILI MUNICIPALITY

There were 33 violence incidents due to gender-based violence during the period February – March 22 in Baukau and Dili municipalities. The characteristics of those incidents are as follows:

- **Domestic Violence Incidents**

There were 18 domestic violence incidents during this period, with 10 incidents occurring in Baukau Municipality and 8 incidents occurring in Dili Municipality. These domestic violence incidents occurred because of dissatisfaction about the behaviours of family members living in the same household, such as mutual suspicions of cheating, drunkenness, household economic problems, and communication on social media. There were also some incidents because the husband tried to force his wife to vote for his preferred Presidential candidate, or the husband tried to force his wife to have sexual relations with him when she was tired and did not want to, or arguing with each other because of their kids, or arguing with each other because of a lack of money to meet their family’s needs. The majority of violence started with arguing and swearing, leading to physical assaults, and in one case, the wife stabbing the husband. There was also an incident where the man committed suicide, however we do not know the cause.. The majority of those domestic violence incidents were reported to the National Police of Timor Leste (PNTL) to continue the process of investigation.

- **The Incidents of Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment**

The results of monitoring in this period show that there was 1 incident regarding sexual assault which occurred in Dili municipality, 1 case regarding the disposal of a baby’s corpse, and 1 incident related to sexual harassment by a young man. In Baukau municipality, there was 2 incidents regarding an attempted sexual assault, and 1 case of disposing of a baby.

The baby, which was disposed of in Laga Village, Administrative Post of Laga, was quickly saved by communities, while the baby which was disposed of by unknown people in the area of Fatuhada Village, Dili municipality, had died. Until now, no one knows the causes of those incidents and the PNTL is still investigating. There were also 9 incidents in which men bit women who had no relationship to them, in a public area.

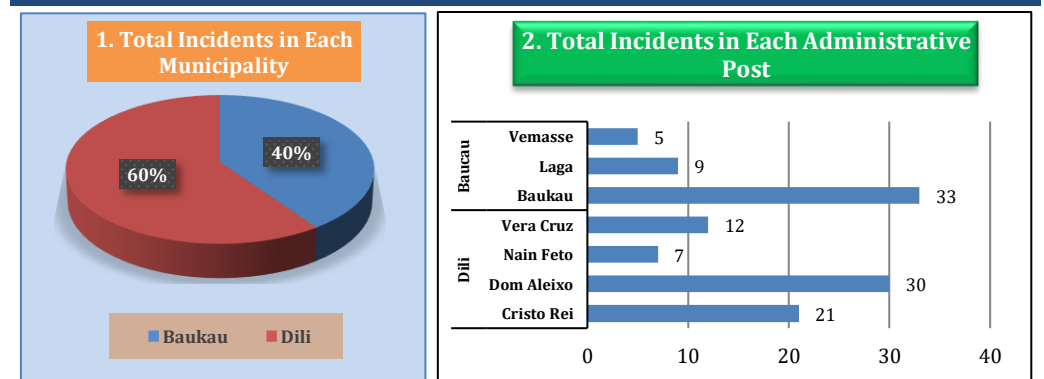
VIOLENCE INCIDENTS TRIGGERED BY LAND DISPUTES: 6 CASES

There were 6 incidents related to land disputes in this period, including cases due to disputes about the borders of coconut plantations in Baukau and Dili municipalities. Other causes of these incidents were disputes about the land borders of gardens and rice fields. The perpetrators and the victims were family relations and neighbours. It is anticipated that these land dispute cases will be resolved by cultural processes, including mediation at suku level, however they continue to be reported to PNTL to continue with legal processes.

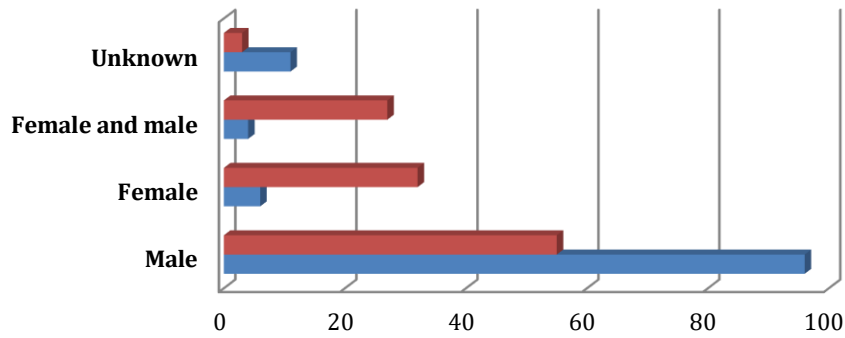
INCIDENT REGARDING ELECTORAL CRIME IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: 28 CASES

During this period, there was a Presidential Election; political parties were active before, during and after the election, which caused 28 incidents among political party members in Baukau and Dili municipalities. Those incidents resulted in people being injured and damage to property of communities. The PNTL is continuing to investigate these incidents and address them through the legal system.

GRAPHIC OF GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INCIDENTS

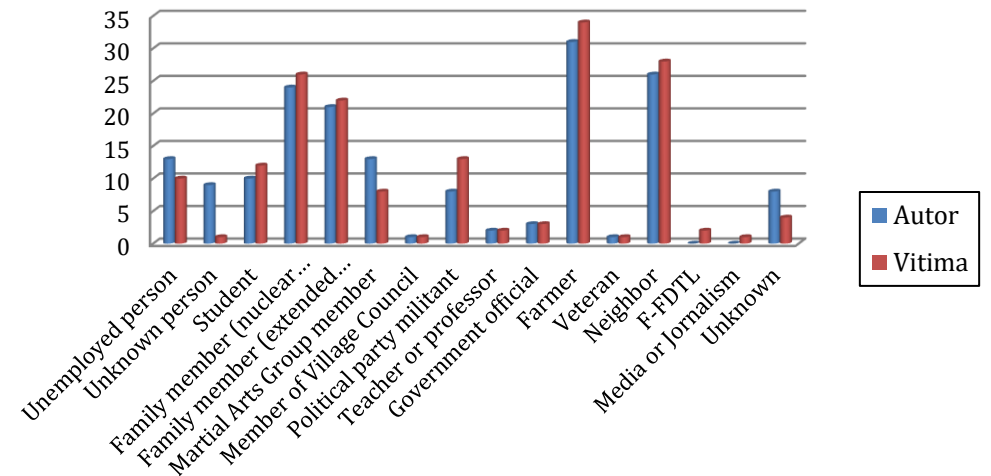


3. Gender of Preperators and Victims

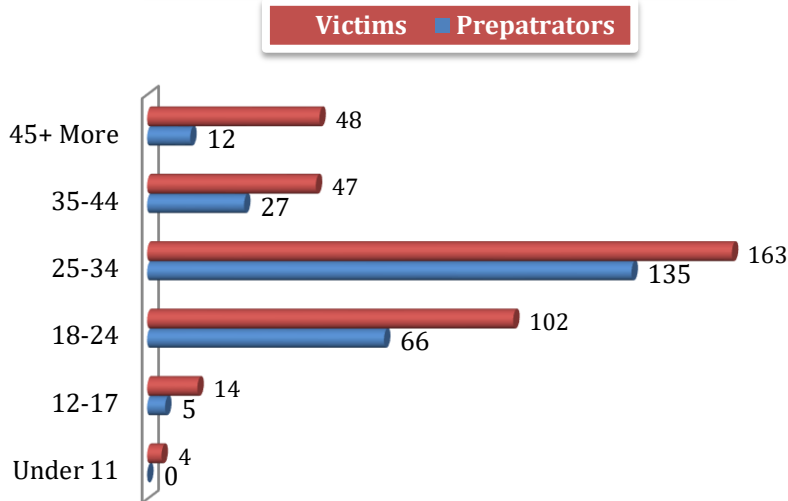


	Male	Female	Female and male	Unknown
Vitima	55	32	27	3
Autor	96	6	4	11

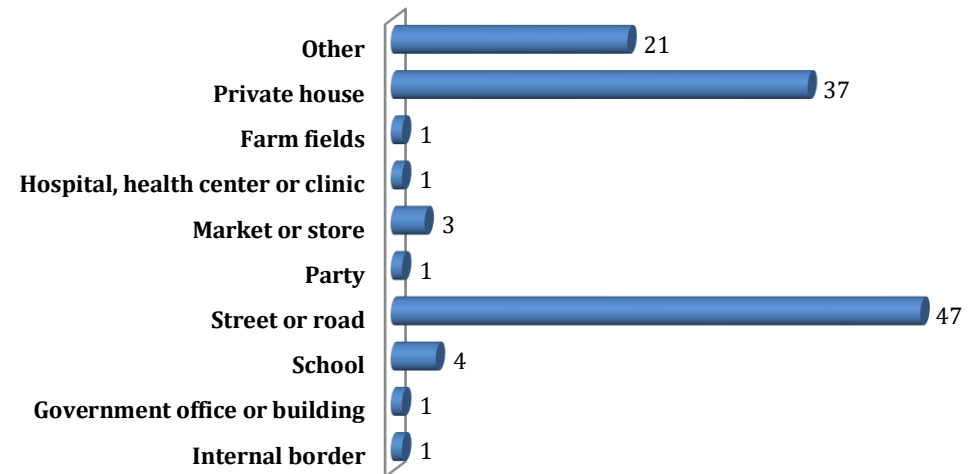
5. The prepertorator and Victims pozition



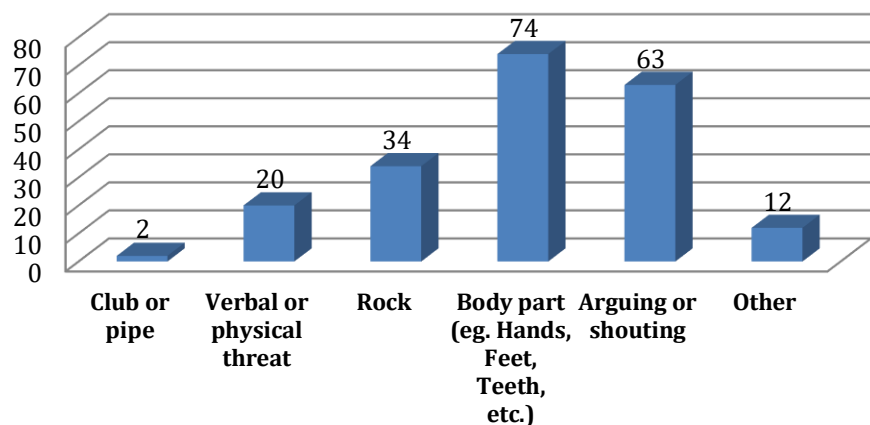
4. Age of Preperators and Victims



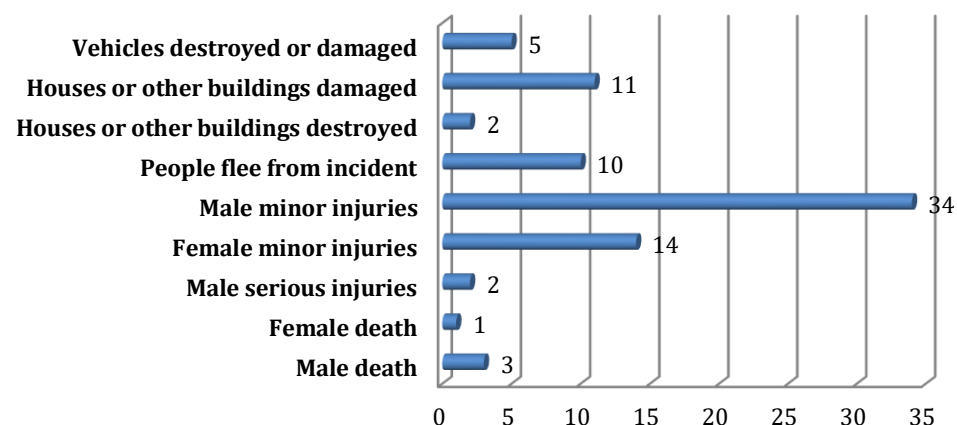
6. The Place of Incidents



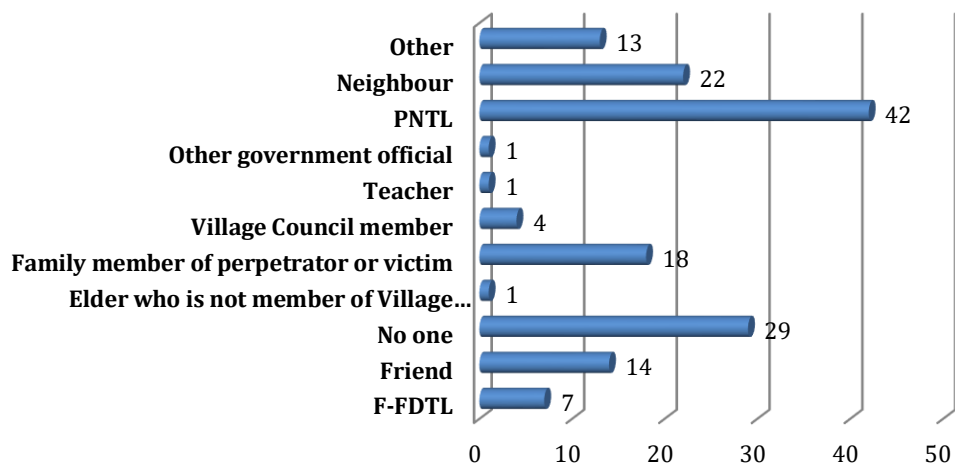
7. The Tools Used in Incidents



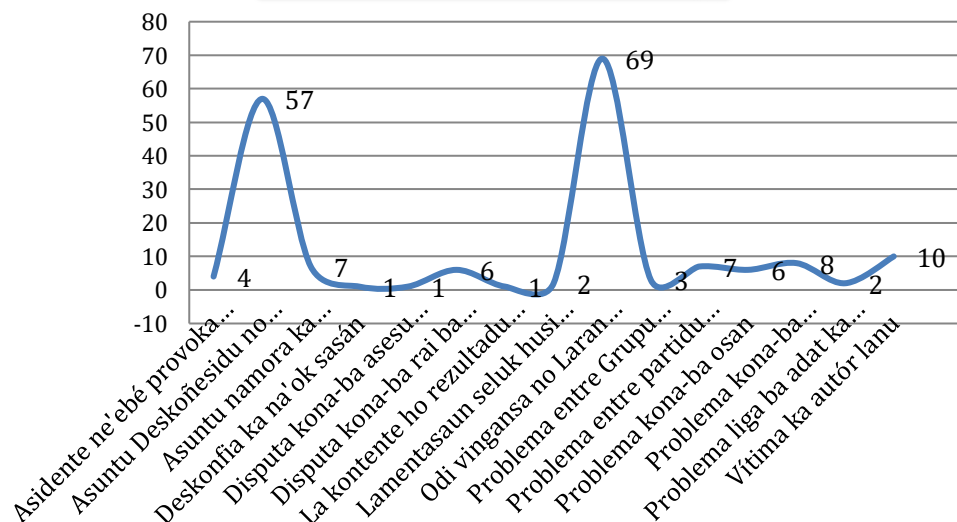
9. The Impact of Incidents



8. People Who Respond to Incident



10. The Factor of Incidents



PEACE ACTIVITY EVENT

Early Warning and Early Response Program (EWER)

During the period February –March 2022, the EWER program received financial support from USAID through Counterpart International, with the program being called an USAID Activity, to introduce its activities to municipal and administrative post authorities in Baukau and Dili municipalities. Belun also conducted a constituent feedback survey to understand the impact of Belun’s program implementation in the municipality of Baukau (Administrative Posts of Baukau and Vemasse), with 160 respondents from 10 aldeia from the administrative post mentioned above.

Tree for Future Program

Through the Tree for Future Program, in partnership with GIZ, Belun held its first meeting with local government authorities in Baukau, Manatuto, Vikeke and Lautem municipalities, to present and introduce the Tree for Future Program. Belun is going to implement the program in 20 target villages which were identified in each municipality, where Belun will conduct training, community awareness and surveys.

The objectives of this meeting activity were: 1) To organize and coordinate work with relevant authorities in municipal, Administrative Posts and at the village level to maximize support during program implementation; and 2) To present the work plan and activities in order to get ideas or feedback, to facilitate communication and cooperation in the future. The Tree for Future Program receives funding from the European Union and the Government of Germany through GIZ, in partnership with the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.



In mid-2019 (May-September) it also covered Dili municipality (6 Administrative Posts) with financial support from the DAP-DFAT. In the same year, with the support of the German Government and GIZ, the EWER system was also reactivated in four other municipalities including Dili, Baukau, Lautem and Viqueque (two administrative posts for each municipality). In 2020 it reactivated the system in Likisá municipality with the support of the G7+ Secretariat and it also reactivated the system in Covalima municipality with the support of the UNDP.

In 2020 the system was reactivated in Likisá municipality with the support of the G7+ Secretariat and in Covalima municipality with the support of the UNDP’s Justice Program. In 2020 the system was temporarily inactive from July to December and in 2021, with the support of the Asia and Pacific Partnership Atrocity Prevention (APPAP) Network, it was reactivated in two municipalities namely, Dili (2 Administrative Posts) and Likisá (3 Administrative Posts). From July 2021 the EWER system received funding from the Civil Society Grant under the Prime Minister’s office to continue data monitoring in Baukau, Covalima, Dili and Likisá municipalities (3 Administrative Posts in each municipality) up to December 2021. From October 2021, the Centro Nacional Chega! I.P. provided further support for the extension of the AtReS system for Ainaro Municipality (3 Administrative Posts), Bobonaro (3 Administrative Posts) and Manufahi (3 Administrative Posts) until December 2021. The current monitoring is supported by the American people through USAID/Timor-Leste NGO Advocacy for Good Governance Activity which is implemented by Counterpart International, with the coverage area being Baukau and Dili municipalities.

This situation review reports on key issues related to violence incidents and the trends of monitoring data through the Timor-Leste Early Warning and Response System (EWER) during February-March 2022 in Baukau and Dili municipalities.

For more information, please visit www.EWER.belun.tl

For more in-depth information, please contact:

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ABOUT THIS SITUATION REVIEW

Since the establishment of the EWER system in Belun in 2008 to 2016, the system has covered all municipalities in 43 Administrative Posts, but due to financial limitations being faced by the organization, the system became temporarily inactive in 2017. The system was reactivated in 2018 with the support of UN Women and the Women Peace and Security Program which covered only three municipalities (Baukau, Covalima and RAEOA).