



Photo by OCPI-UNTAET

Residents of the Delta Comoro neighbourhood in Dili watching a show produced by Televisão UNTAET, which began broadcasting from its former transmission tower in Hera on 18 May. In the first programme, Transitional Administrator Sergio Vieira de Mello said, "we will give you, Timorese people, the possibility of expressing your views freely on TV, as we do with Radio UNTAET." Televisão UNTAET plans to broadcast a new one-hour programme once a week on Tuesdays starting at 5 p.m.

## Nursing ailing health clinics back on their feet

It's been a good week for the OIKOS health team in Aileu. The finishing touches are being put on the newly renovated health clinic so they can soon move out of the cramped, deteriorating space in which they currently see patients. Three truckloads of urgently needed drugs and other consumables just arrived from the Central Pharmacy Warehouse in Dili for use in the clinic and for other health services throughout the district. The medical staff of the Portuguese non-governmental organization (NGO) also has high hopes that much needed medical supplies - stethoscopes, blood pressure cuffs, midwife kits, urine sticks, dental equipment and the like - which have been on order for months, will soon arrive.

"We lack all the basic equipment," says Dr. Han Janssen, a district medical officer and one of two OIKOS doctors currently working in Aileu, "but with what is on order, we should soon have the essentials of a district and sub-district health system."

OIKOS, which has long been active in Africa, is one of 21 NGOs that stepped in to provide medical assistance throughout East Timor when its health system was decimated last year. Aileu's health facilities were, for the most part, left as empty shells, the medical equipment and pharmaceuticals carted away. OIKOS, which is funded principally by the European Commission Humanitarian Office

(ECHO), shares health responsibilities in Aileu District with World Vision which provides medical aid in several subdistricts.

The rehabilitated Aileu District clinic is actually the center structure in a three-building hospital complex constructed under the Portuguese and operated as a hospital until last September. Under the Interim Health Authority (IHA) plan for rehabilitation of the East Timor health system, the number of national referral hospitals is being reduced from eight to four. Aileu's is one of those being downgraded. The newly renovated facility, its walls bright white with green trim, is now designated as a level 3 clinic with several exam rooms, four to eight beds for inpatients, outpatient facilities and a pharmacy and laboratory.

"We can't do major surgery," says Dr. Janssen, "but we can handle the small stuff." For the large stuff, he says, "we stabilize the critically ill or injured patient." Then they summon the Bombeiros, the fire-fighting squadron which is just down the street, and their ambulance rushes the patient to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) General Hospital in Dili, 45 kilometers away.

"We call on them on average once a week," says the 49-year-old doctor, who has worked throughout

## UNTAET considers alternative proposals for East Timor administration

The United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) has put forward two proposals to gradually hand over the reins of government to Timorese leaders.

Speaking to a packed auditorium on the final day of a conference on East Timor's future sponsored by the National Council of Timorese Resistance (CNRT), Transitional Administrator Sergio Vieira de Mello suggested that either a "technocratic" or a "political" model could be adopted to administer the territory until independence.

In both instances, the main goal would be to "Timorise" the administration by recruiting more Timorese into the governing structure at both the senior and working levels, Mr. Vieira de Mello said. UNTAET international staff would continue to work alongside Timorese colleagues in all departments.

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Africa and is a specialist in tropical medicine. "We've had them transport serious malaria cases, epilepsy, and strokes." As for serious trauma, they see little, says Dr. Janssen. "It's surprising given the roads around here."

Dr. Janssen stresses that "Aileu is not representative of East Timor. It's the smallest district and even remote areas are easily accessible." Even so, the challenges of the district's health service, as it struggles to regain its feet, seem to mirror those of most areas of the country.

One big challenge has been rehabilitation of the Aileu clinic itself and two smaller sub-district ones at Fatubossa and Maurusa.

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A small child who was transported from the Aileu health clinic in critical condition suffering from protein energy malnutrition (Kwashiorkor and Marasmus) is examined by midwife Ann Margaret Haugan at the ICRC-run Dili General Hospital.



# Women seek larger role in new East Timor

Women have always been actively involved in East Timor's struggle for freedom and independence: During two-and-a-half decades under Indonesian rule, especially during last year's violence, women courageously helped in every possible way.

They brought food to the men hiding in the mountains and took important messages back into town. They helped identify victims who were injured or killed by the Indonesian military and its militia proxies. And probably most important, they held families together and found ways to feed the children, even after losing their husbands.

With last August's vote for independence, a new chapter also turned for Timorese women, who comprise 60 per cent of the territory's population, giving them new roles and responsibilities in society. While East Timor has always been a very traditional society, it does not mean that women do not aspire to be more involved in politics, to have a hand in making decisions about economics and education or to lend their views during the policy-making processes.

"It is a big step for East Timorese women and change will take some time, but all East Timorese women's organizations support this new development and involvement of East Timorese women," says Maria Paixao, National Representative of the East Timor Women's Organization (OMT).

East Timor political leaders acknowledge that there still is an obvious gender imbalance in the National Council of Timorese Resistance (CNRT) — the territory's political umbrella group — but they also say that East Timorese women have to decide to assert themselves so that a gender balance can be realized.

"I have to say, with some embarrassment, that the CNRT is worse than UNTAET, the World Bank and the IMF when it comes to gender equality," says CNRT Vice President Jose Ramos Horta. "Of the current CNRT leadership of 21 members at the National Political Commission there is only one woman and that is a disgrace, but I hope by August at the CNRT National Congress this will be rectified. At least this is the determination of Xanana Gusmão, myself and many others."

To realize these goals, support from men will be necessary, and, according to Ramos Horta, the CNRT itself will have to make sure that a more balanced distribution of roles at every level in the country is actively pursued and that women have the opportunity to participate in study programmes, international conferences, skills training and political offices.

"Women need to participate, but most of all, they need to educate themselves to be prepared for this new involvement," says Maria Domingas Fernandes Alves of FOKUPERS, another women's rights group.

Various women's institutions in East Timor are already actively involved in promoting the causes, the rights, the concerns and the training of women in society.

OMT was created in 1998 to support CNRT's fight for an independent East Timor. Today it is a non-political body which brings together women willing to join efforts to organize activities within their communities.

"Our goal is to elevate the role of the women in East Timor," says Ms. Paixao. "It is very difficult to achieve this goal mainly because the East Timorese culture, which is a very traditional one and which has been against the rights of women per se, does not help us much to support these goals."

"Men in East Timor are used to the mentality of the traditional woman and do not give much value to the 'new', more modern-minded woman," she adds. "I am optimistic that the role of the women will change because I see the participation of all women's organizations and many women in the East Timorese Women's Network."

The Network is an umbrella organization which aims to bring together East Timorese women and women's organizations and strengthen their voices. They organized the First Timor Lorosa'e Women's National Congress, which took place from 14 to 17 June in Dili.

The theme of the Congress, "Unity in Diversity," referred to the efforts of different East Timorese women from different organizations all striving towards the same goal: the "independence and liberation of the East Timorese woman" says Ms. Fernandes Alves of FOKUPERS, who is in charge of coordinating the programme.

The goal of the Congress was to bring together all the aspirations of the East Timorese women for a just development of a new and balanced government. The Congress focused on participation of women in decision making, politics, economics, education and addresses security, legal and health issues, domestic matters, and also domestic violence. "Domestic violence is an important issue as it cuts across many areas that were discussed during the conference," says Ms. Fernandes Alves.

FOKUPERS, the Communication Forum for East Timorese women, has been paying special attention to domestic violence, gathering informa-



Representatives of the East Timorese Women's Network met to prepare the First Timor Lorosa'e Women's National Congress, which took place from 14 to 17 June in Dili.

tion and writing reports with particular attention to women survivors of rape and torture, political prisoners and wives of disappeared. They also publish a twice-yearly report on cases of violence against women.

"One of our main priorities is to support women who were not only victims of domestic violence but also violence as a result of last year's conflict, because violence has a very negative impact on health," says Ms. Fernandes Alves.

At UNTAET, a Gender Affairs Bureau was created to ensure equal participation by women and men in East Timor's development. "We are here to make sure that principles of gender equity and equality are integrated throughout UNTAET," says Sherill Whittington, the head of the unit. "Together with the East Timorese women, we want to set up mechanisms and structures, develop guidelines and implement programmes so that when we leave East Timor, the national 'gender machinery' is working and the East Timorese women can decide for themselves how to use it and further develop it."

## Olandina speaks out for women's rights

To those who know Olandina Caeiro, she is a woman who speaks her mind. A few years ago, she got herself elected to the Indonesian parliament then promptly denounced the Government for human rights abuses.

Since that time, Ms. Caeiro has been using that same outspokenness to try to bring equality to the sexes.

"Equality doesn't exist yet," Ms. Caeiro says. "Just look at the gender representation in the Transitional Administration's 15-member National Consultative Council (NCC). There are only three Timorese women."

And what is the solution? "A change in mentalities," Ms. Caeiro answers. "Qualified Timorese women now work in many organizations, but they are not visible." Not because they don't have the abilities, she says, but because "men have not given them positions."

In November 1998, she was one of the founders of GERTAK, now called ETWAVE (East Timor Women Against Violence and Care for Children), an organization that defends women's rights and cares for children.

In April, ETWAVE received a US\$25,000 donation from UN Secretary General Kofi Annan to establish a crisis centre for victims of violence. The centre provides counseling and refuge to women who have suffered either from political or domestic violence.

Today Ms. Caeiro, who was born in Ermera, isn't just building her women's organization, she's rebuilding Olandina, her family restaurant in Dili. It was burned to the ground last September and has since reopened with a portion of its profits going towards nurturing ETWAVE.



Women's rights activist Olandina Caeiro.

# District news round-up

**Baucau:** Farmers in the Vemassee area have begun harvesting their early rice crop, but recent unseasonal rains slightly damaged what would have otherwise been a very good crop. The late variety of rice, which is still under cultivation, should benefit from these recent rains.

**Ermera:** Coffee prices continue to be a concern to farmers in the District. Undried coffee beans are currently being purchased for around Rp. 1200 per kilo, compared to prices between Rp.2000-2500 last year.

Much effort is being put into informing farmers about the fall in coffee prices globally and also to advise them of what they can do to make their product more attractive in a market economy.

In other District news, Ermera is expected to be included in the tuberculosis (TB) programme for East Timor. AusAid plans to install a laboratory once the Gleno Hospital becomes operative and train some focal points for the TB treatment programme.

**Lautem:** The heavily damaged Lospalos-Dili-Com roads have been repaired. However, the roads between Lospalos and sub-districts remain impassable. The UN-PKF is ready to repair the major roads damaged by the heavy rainfalls of mid-May. CNRT promised to mobilize necessary labour in order to speed up the process. Repair materials such as cement and culverts are desperately needed.

**Oecussi:** The District held its first criminal hearing on 31 May of a man suspected of serious assault. The suspect was released on 1 June pending trial. He has to report to CivPol weekly.

In other developments, a team from the judiciary has met with the District Administrator to discuss the practicalities of getting three judicial officials permanently established in the enclave. The Oecussi Prosecutor, Investigating Judge and Public Defender also discussed how to get the District Court in Oecussi up and running.

The prosecution team met with CivPol and examined all current cases to identify which of them would require further investigation by CivPol.

**Viqueque:** Nine new civil service positions have been proposed within the infrastructure sector: East Timorese counterpart managers for Infrastructure, Power, Water and Roads, four road engineers and a manager of the public works depot.

Photo by OCPL-UNTAET



West Timor Governor Piet Tallo, flanked by CNRT President Xanana Gusmão (left) and Transitional Administrator Sergio Vieira de Mello, at a press conference during his 8 June visit to East Timor. The leaders discussed the refugee situation in West Timor, pensions of former East Timorese civil servants in the Indonesian administration, as well as border issues.

*They agreed that a small delegation from East Timor would visit West Timor soon to hold discussions on how to increase trade and investment between the two parts of the island.*

*Governor Tallo thanked UNTAET for its assistance last month in helping flood victims in Betun. He added that repatriation of the refugees "is an issue which touches our hearts and communication channels must be improved to enhance their return back home. I know that with the co-operation extended by UNTAET, President Xanana and the clergy, we can work together to solve this problem. I am also grateful to Bishop Belo and President Xanana for efforts in building bridges with us, in trying to find a solution [for the repatriation of refugees]."*

## News Briefs

**Militia weapons dumped into East Timor sea:** UNTAET dumped 17 tonnes of confiscated militia weapons into the sea in mid-May. According to UNTAET military spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Brynjar Nymo, most of the weapons were those confiscated since October by the Australian led International Force in East Timor (INTERFET), which later handed them over to the UN Peacekeeping Force (UN-PKF). Many of the confiscated weapons were knives, spears, bows and arrows, homemade firearms, pistols, rifles, as well as military magazines.

**Xanana Gusmão condemns attack on Jakarta support office:** Xanana Gusmão has condemned the attack in Jakarta on the office of an East Timor support organization as a "brutal and cowardly act" aimed to damage efforts to normalize the relationship between East Timor and Indonesia.

According to a report by Lusa, the Portuguese news agency, in his message to the Solidamor Group, Mr. Gusmão said that the attack that left four activists injured "targeted the spirit of friendship and cooperation" which the organization and Indonesian President Wahid were trying to create.

About 50 East Timorese anti-independence militia attacked the office and beat the staff, which shares the premises with the CNRT's Jakarta office. Police arrested four men after the incident.

**UN soldier injured in border attack:** A United Nations peacekeeper was injured on 28 May in an attack at the West Timor border. The soldier suffered minor fragment wounds and was evacuated to Dili Hospital.

UN sources said four men threw a grenade at a UN Peacekeeping Force (UN-PKF) post 13 kilometers west of Maliana. UN-PKF troops had seen the men through their night vision goggles before the explosion; the soldiers then fired one round at the group, who disappeared.

**East Timor athletes to Olympics:** The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has decided to admit East Timorese athletes to

compete in the Olympic Games in Sydney, set to begin in September.

The athletes will march behind the Olympic flag and compete as individuals, not as representatives of their country. They will wear plain white uniforms and display no national symbols.

Three to four athletes are expected to compete in boxing, track and field and possibly in weightlifting. Boxer Victor Ramos, a silver medal winner in 1995 Southeast Asian (SEA) Games, and a gold medal winner in the Russia Cup, is expected to be among the competitors.

**Trial over East Timor violence to start in June:** A Dili court will likely start in mid-June the trial of five militiamen charged with killing nine people last September, according to a report by a Japanese news agency.

The trial, the first over the violence after the UN-sponsored vote, is over the 25 September killing of nine people, including two nuns and an Indonesian journalist working for a Japanese news organization, who were on their way to Lospalos from Baucau. The group had been on a mission of mercy to bring food to people in Lospalos, but were killed by members of the pro-Jakarta militia, Team Alpha.

**Gusmão wins support of Brunei to help rebuild East Timor:** During a recent visit to that country, CNRT President Xanana Gusmão won its commitment to help rebuild East Timor, adding that agreement was also reached on forging closer ties between the two nations.

Following talks with Brunei Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah, Mr. Gusmão said that, "I think it is essential that a close relationship is built between the two countries in economic, political, and cultural fields."

**Grant agreement for health:** UNTAET, World Bank and NCC representatives signed on 7 June a US\$12.7 million grant agreement to rebuild and develop East Timor's dilapidated health system.

The programme's main components are restoring access to basic services, health policy and system development, and programme management and administration.

**Health Clinic. . . continued from page 1**

Getting the cement and other materials was a problem, says Rui Oliveira, the OIKOS Building Rehabilitation Coordinator. "Ultimately we had to have most material shipped from Darwin," he says, and that took considerable time.

Another challenge is training. Currently 77 nurses, midwives, pharmacists and other health technicians are employed in the district, about 30 in the main clinic. Most were employed under the Indonesians, and some have questionable skills. "Many were, in fact, not very well trained at all," says Dr. Jillian Stewart, an Australian OIKOS doctor working with Dr. Janssen.

Under the new health system, which will have a leaner budget than the former Indonesian one, and with a paucity of Timorese doctors available, the nurses are being called upon to do a large share of the treating and preventive education. They represent the promise of the future system.

The OIKOS doctors recognize this and take capacity building as a priority. They are devoting considerable amounts of time to improving skills and training the staff nurses and midwives. Much of it is straight mentoring - having them observe and discuss diagnosis and treatment of the patient with the doctors.

Dr. Stewart also has been holding one-hour weekly sessions in which she teaches nurses on specific medical topics. Some of the nurses will be getting special training in tuberculosis (TB) prevention and treatment and in maternal and child health (MCH) via



Photo by OCPI-UNTAET

**Drs. Jillian Stewart and Han Janssen stand amidst a newly arrived and much-needed stock of pharmaceuticals at the Aileu Health Clinic.**

national programmes.

In addition to the nurses in Aileu clinic, a Timorese medical student has a mentoring relationship with the doctors and often acts as

their interpreter. He has already completed four-and-a-half years of medical study and hopes to go to Indonesia, if political conditions prove right, to finish his last 18 months of training.

The Aileu staff has plenty of opportunity for hands-on training. In addition to the main clinic, the medical staff runs a mobile health clinic in two sub-districts. Sounds fancy, but it's just a car and a motorbike that go out to the sucos. All in all the medical team has been treating around 500 patients per week. There also have been 23 babies delivered since the first of the year. "Most of what we see here is malaria and TB, and also upper respiratory infections, says Dr. Janssen, the latter because Aileu is mountainous and routinely cold.

Like most of the NGOs that have provided medical assistance since the destruction, OIKOS's work at the outset was principally curative.

But the new Aileu clinic now has a large refrigerator, donated by the UN Children's Fund

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## **Troubled waters: East Timor seeks to revive fishing sector**

Jose Paulo dos Santos is a fisherman from Aria Branca, a fishing community just outside Dili. Each day he heads out to sea in his tiny canoe, but unpredictable weather frequently stymies his efforts.

"Oftentimes the catch I bring back is not worth the trouble," he laments. "The currents are strong, and my small canoe and net simply cannot withstand them."

At the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), a team of six professionals has been charged with devising a master plan to help fishermen such as Mr. dos Santos and the country's fishing industry as a whole.

The fledgling Fisheries Unit has been working in close collaboration with UNTAET's Agriculture Department, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other counterparts locally and abroad.

Its immediate challenge is formidable, coming against a background of phenomenal devastation. "Only a tiny fleet of mainly canoes is available to supply fish to over half a million people," wrote Richard Mounsey, one of two international consultants based at the Fisheries Unit, in a preliminary report in May. "To date, virtually no large vessels have recommenced fishing. The country's export industry has ceased to exist as have the activities of larger fishing vessels around Atauro [island]."

The report further states: "With no work available about 2,000 out of 15,000 fishermen have recommenced activities with the minimum of equipment that remains."

Fishermen from Carabela Village, off the main Baucau seaport, expressed similar sentiments. "Without motorized boats, it is a waste of time going to the sea," said Sunarto Agus. Most of his fellow villagers have given up the activity, leaving the work to veterans like him. "For me, fishing is life," he said.

According to a Timorese expert from the Fisheries Unit, Narciso Almeida de Carvalho, East Timor's short-term development strategy for its fishermen should focus on improving the country's small-scale or subsistence trade and then look to industrialize the sector.

Urgent rehabilitation efforts should target the impoverished fishermen, said Mr. Almeida de Carvalho. "Our priority now is to distribute the donated fishing equipment to the main production centres where the need is very great," he said, naming Atauro Island and the districts of Baucau, Manatuto, Liquica and Oecussi.

In those areas, fishermen have been provided with basic materials like fishing nets and hooks. "In the southern region, like Same or Suai where the

sea tide is too high, big boats are needed but we do not have them at the moment," Mr. Almeida de Carvalho noted.

However, development organizations are coming to the rescue of fishermen like Mr. Agus. "We are establishing contacts with fishermen in areas like Dili, Atauro, Oecussi and Betano to find out what kind of equipment they have and in what condition," explained Jose Antonio Neves, a community liaison officer working with TimorAid. The NGO is helping to provide equipment and credit schemes that would aid fishermen. "We want to have projects based on community needs," Mr. Neves said. "The idea is to help them develop their own capacity." Other organizations working in league with TimorAid include ETADep (East Timor Agricultural Development Programme) and Opportunity Timor Lorosa'e. Peace Winds Japan, an international NGO, is also involved in fisheries projects, as well as the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

Experts say that in addition to the direct dietary benefits from consuming fish from Timorese waters, the fishing industry in East Timor has great economic potential. "East Timor has thousands of fish species, most of which have commercial value," noted Mr. Mounsey, the Chief UNTAET fisheries consultant, pointing out that tuna, snapper and mackerel were prime fish families for harvesting. "The country also has excellent sports fishing potential."

But, Mr. Mounsey hastened to add, the information created by the Indonesian Authorities was probably exaggerated. (Last year, Indonesian officials put the East Timor potential at 3.5 times higher than Australia's.) "There is need for a rapid snapshot of the fishing scenario to get the true picture...variables like the annual catch and re-growth rate need to be well documented," said the consultant.

Indeed, in a national Fisheries workshop from 24 to 28 April, participants decried the paucity of reliable data as a main problem for planners. However training fishermen in routine engine maintenance and simple repairs was identified as a priority project. After all, as the old saying goes, it is better to teach a man to fish than to give him one.

Authorities have also been addressing the issue of fishing boundaries. Experts say that to the south lie the Sahul banks and since 1979, Australian and Indonesian boats have fished these extensive, highly productive banks. The banks run parallel to Timor with the best and largest area being south of East Timor. As such, high level discussions have been going on in Dili, Darwin, Lisbon and at UN Headquarters in New York to decide a formula for drawing the demarcation lines between Australia, Indonesia and East Timor.

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(UNICEF), which is filled with vaccines against measles, polio, tetanus, diphtheria and other medical threats; and an active inoculation program that has been underway since April.

Three full-time vaccinators are on staff and paid for by UNICEF. They have been inoculating nearly 1,500 people per month, the target group being pregnant women and young children. In addition, a campaign to treat TB, one of the region's biggest medical threats, is now underway.

When the OIKOS health team identifies a Timorese they suspect of having TB they take the person's name and give it to the NGO Caritas which is building a national registry. Then the Maryknoll Sisters, who are providing treatment for TB patients in Aileu district, follow up.

If there is some satisfaction at the overall

medical progress in Aileu, there is also considerable anxiety over impending cuts in the size of the overall medical staff. "It's affecting the morale of the nurses, and the will of some to learn," says Dr. Stewart.

"We will be going through many changes the next three years," says Sergio Lobo, a Co-coordinator of the IHA. "We have to plan very carefully, and have to take some painful and difficult decisions."

Under the IHA's budget projections, according to the Authority's other Co-coordinator, James Tulloch, there will be a significant downsizing of staff from the bloated levels maintained under the Indonesians. Only 1440 medical and health workers will be employed in the entire country. That means cuts of as much as 45 per cent for the Aileu medical staff of 77, which is currently being paid by UNTAET.

The actual culling process is expected to occur when the Civil Service begins the recruitment process and all applicants take a recertification test. The testing will likely occur in August or September.

For some, the cuts will, indeed, be a bitter pill to swallow, but a largely unavoidable one. "We're all trying to help in developing a sustainable system," says Dr. Janssen, and that means one which is appropriate to the health needs of East Timor society. It also means one that is lean and not too pricey so the new East Timor Health Department can afford it in three years time, when UNTAET and international donors are no longer paying the bills.

"This is a programme of trial and error," concludes Dr. Janssen who says he is an optimist. "But," he adds, "it would be a mistake if too much ended up getting cut."

### The Fatubossa Clinic

The finishing touches are just being made on the health clinic in Aileu's Fatubossa subdistrict. A new water line and window and door frames are being installed; and the walls of the former Indonesian health facility, which was damaged in the violence last September, is getting a final coat of whitewash. In a matter of days, the OIKOS-administered clinic will reopen its doors.

The repairs were done by four local tradesmen and a supervisor, assisted by four young apprentices who are getting the benefits of on-the-job training. The repair work here, as with the main clinic in Aileu, has been funded through a Quick Impact Project (QIPs), says Rui Oliveira, the OIKOS Building Rehabilitation Coordinator.

In many ways, the Fatubossa clinic represents the spirit of the future East Timorese health system. The clinic is located a hard, 25-minute drive from Aileu on a road of incessant switchback curves. It sits next to the market, near the intersection of the road and a swift river. It's about the only place in the entire subdistrict where people routinely congregate, usually sitting on the curb, awaiting passing transport.



Photo by OCPH-UNTAET

The newly repaired OIKOS-run Health Clinic in Fatubossa.

For the 3,800 people who reside in the remote hills and valleys of this rugged, rural area, the clinic is the only medical assistance available. To put it in the most human terms, such rural clinics are essential, says Dr. Janssen, "because of the pregnant women who would otherwise have to walk

dozens of kilometers or not get medical attention at all."

In the grand scheme, the clinic is the front lines in the national health strategy - insuring that a basic package of health services is in place even at the subdistrict level, and one that puts an emphasis on women and children.

A nurse will soon be permanently assigned to the clinic, living in one half of the four-roomed building. A doctor will make occasional visits. Besides basic care and immunization, the clinic will gradually do more preventive education.

Jose de Costa, a Fatubossa resident and the supervisor of the clinic's reconstruction, is clearly pleased. "The new clinic is nice for all of us, a big improvement," he says. But after a moments pause, he throws the IHA a challenge, "But what about one for the people who live way up in the mountains six or seven kilometers away?"

### UNTAET alternatives... continued from page 1

A week after UNTAET presented its plans, the CNRT responded with its own proposal, suggesting that any new structure could be implemented by 1 July. Talks between UNTAET and CNRT officials are ongoing.

Under the political alternative, Timorese leaders would be appointed to head "ministries" in a proposed "cabinet," Mr. Vieira de Mello said, and hold full political responsibility for decision-making and policy.

In this "coalition" government, UNTAET would retain responsibility for defence, justice and external affairs, as bound by its mandate from the UN Security Council.

"I am not here to press you to accept one model or another," Mr. Vieira de Mello said. "Indeed, you might suggest an alternative model. But I am here to tell you that we must decide; we will do our best to carry out the transition period according to the model you choose."

CNRT Vice President Jose Ramos Horta told the Portuguese news agency, Lusa, that the coalition government idea was an "ideal" solution for East Timor's transition to independence.

"The proposal is very positive and reflects what in reality we had been saying in September and October last year," Mr. Ramos Horta said, adding that he had no intention of heading any of the ministerial posts reserved for East Timorese.

## Tips on dealing with psychosocial trauma

The old woman is in clear distress, walking swiftly to and fro, screaming incoherently at a small group of men, pointing her finger at them, even rushing one who laughs at her, pushing him hard.

The action only inspires greater laughter from the group. They taunt her mercilessly, one finally throwing a small stick at her. She finally retreats from them, walking quickly down the street, angry.

It's an all too familiar scene in East Timor: the mentally ill - in this case psychotic, no longer in touch with reality - pushed by events, and/or chemical imbalance, over the edge.

Virtually every Timorese experienced a degree of trauma over the past year - as witness or victim to the pre-election and post-election violence and destruction, or as a displaced person, forced to another country, separated from home, possessions and loved ones. But fortunately, East Timor is a country of strong family links and kinship bonds and church and social networks that are ultimately the best help for people dealing with lingering anxieties and depression.

### Two places that can help the mentally ill

The Programme for Psychosocial Recovery and Development in East Timor (PRADET), located at the Lahane Nursing School (tel: 321097).

UNTAET has a Staff Counselling Unit for Timorese and international UNTAET employees which can be reached at extension 5496.

*In East Timor today, you will occasionally come across people who are suffering severe mental illness. When this happens, here are a few useful tips you might consider:*

- **RECOGNIZE THE FACT THAT THE PERSON HAS AN ILLNESS BROUGHT ON BY PHYSICAL OR MEDICAL CAUSES WHICH ARE BEYOND THEIR CONTROL. IT COULD HAPPEN TO ANYONE, AND THEY SHOULD BE TREATED WITH THE RESPECT AND SUPPORT YOU WOULD SHOW ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY OR COMMUNITY;**
- **IF THE PERSON IS HIGHLY DISTRAUGHT, AND OF DANGER TO HIM OR HERSELF, OR TO OTHERS, TRY TO ISOLATE THEM SO THEY WILL CALM DOWN;**
- **DETERMINE IF POSSIBLE IF THE PERSON HAS A HOME, RELATIVES OR KINSHIP SYSTEM TO OFFER SUPPORT;**
- **DETERMINE WHETHER THERE IS ANY MEDICAL FACILITY, OR CHURCH OR SOCIAL GROUP THAT CAN PROVIDE THE PERSON TREATMENT OR OTHER SUPPORT;**
- **OVER THE LONGER-TERM, TRY TO GET BETTER-INFORMED ON THE ORIGINS OF MENTAL ILLNESS AND ITS TREATMENT, AND HELP EDUCATE THOSE WHO IN THEIR IGNORANCE RIDICULE AND TAUNT THE MENTALLY DISTRAUGHT.**

# NEW REGULATIONS OF EAST TIMOR

**As of 10 May 2000, the National Consultative Council has adopted the following Regulations now being implemented by the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET).**

**On the authority of the Transitional Administration in East Timor (Regulation No. 1999/1; entered into force 25 October 1999)** Establishes the legislative and executive authority of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET). Continues the legal regime applied in East Timor prior to 25 October 1999 except those laws that conflict with internationally recognized standards or those that are replaced by UNTAET regulations.

**On the establishment of a National Consultative Council (Regulation No. 1999/2; entered into force 2 December 1999)**

Establishes a National Consultative Council (NCC) to ensure East Timorese participation in the decision-making process during the period of transitional administration. Comprises 15 members: seven from the National Council of Timorese Resistance (CNRT); four from UNTAET, including the Transitional Administrator as chairman of the NCC; three from political groups outside the CNRT and one from the Catholic Church.

**On the establishment of a Transitional Judicial Service Commission (Regulation No. 1999/3; entered into force 3 December 1999)**

Establishes a Transitional Judicial Service Commission to recommend to the Transitional Administrator candidates for provisional judicial or prosecutorial office, provide advice on the removal of judges or prosecutors and prepare a Code of Ethics for judges and prosecutors.

**On the establishment of the Official Gazette of East Timor (Regulation No. 1999/4; entered into force 29 December 1999)**

Establishes the mode of publication of regulations and directives issued by UNTAET, as well as other relevant acts of the organs and institutions of East Timor.

**On the establishment of the Central Fiscal Authority of East Timor (Regulation No. 2000/1; entered into force 14 January 2000)**

Establishes the Central Fiscal Authority (CFA) responsible for the overall financial management of the budget of East Timor, including the budgets under the responsibility of the districts, which together form the East Timor Consolidated Budget.

**On the use of currencies in East Timor (Regulation No. 2000/2; entered into force 14 January 2000)**

Regulates the use of currencies during the period of the transitional administration. Enables the parties to a contract or to any other voluntary transaction to denominate a pay-

ment obligation in any currency they agree upon.

**On the establishment of a Public Service Commission (Regulation No. 2000/3; entered into force 20 January 2000)** Establishes an independent Public Service Commission to oversee the proper functioning of the East Timor Administration. The Commission is to formulate personnel policies and guidelines; arbitrate labour and administrative cases until such judicial procedures are established; and supervise the implementation of procedures, administrative instructions and guidelines, promote an ethical environment in the Administration and monitor the overall performance of departments and public agencies once the East Timor civil service is fully functioning.

**On the registration of businesses (Regulation No. 2000/4; entered into force 20 January 2000)** Requires every person and every legal entity operating or intending to operate a business in East Timor to register the business with UNTAET.

**On the licensing of currency exchange bureaux (Regulation No. 2000/5; entered into force 20 January 2000)** Defines a currency exchange bureau as an agency which has as its sole activity the conduct of currency exchange transactions, including the sale and purchase of currencies, traveler's cheques and similar instruments, and which has been issued with a currency exchange license by the Central Payments Office.

**On the establishment of a Central Payments Office of East Timor (Regulation No. 2000/6; entered into force 22 January 2000)**

Establishes a Central Payments Office (CPO) as an autonomous public legal entity to formulate and implement measures, procedures and policies for payments and settlement systems; supervise these systems; and operate one or more payments systems. Requires the CPO to provide temporary payments and storage services to the Central Fiscal Authority (CFA) and other public authorities in East Timor; provide payments and storage services for the benefit of foreign governments, banks and monetary authorities; and act as a fiscal agent for the CFA and any other public authorities. Requires the CPO to safekeep foreign currencies for the CFA; ensure an adequate supply of bank notes and coins of the legal tender; maintain a depository for safekeeping of currency; license, supervise and issue instructions and guidelines to banks; supervise a bank receivership and license, supervise and issue instructions and guidelines to dealers in currency exchange.

**On the establishment of a legal tender for East Timor (Regulation No. 2000/7; entered into force 24 January 2000)**

Establishes the United States dollar as the official currency of East Timor and the legal tender for all public and private transactions. Requires all compulsory payments, owed to any public authority in East Timor, to be made in the legal tender.

**On bank licensing and supervision (Regulation No. 2000/8; entered into force 25 February 2000)**

Provides measures to protect the interests of bank depositors, prevent systemic risk to the banking system, allow sufficient scope for market forces to operate in the provision of financial service and promote a sound and competitive banking sector in East Timor.

**On the establishment of a border regime for East Timor (Regulation No. 2000/9; entered into force 25 February 2000)**

Establishes a border regime and Border Service for East Timor to control the movement of persons and goods to and from the borders of East Timor.

**On public procurement for civil administration in East Timor (Regulation No. 2000/10; entered into force 6 March 2000)**

Regulates the procurement of goods, works and services in East Timor and applies to all procurement conducted from 1 July 2000 by UNTAET using funds from the East Timor Consolidated Budget or any other funds applied for the purposes of the civil administration of East Timor.

**On the organization of courts (Regulation No. 2000/11; entered into force 6 March 2000)**

Regulates the functioning and organization of the courts during the period of transitional administration in East Timor. Safeguards the independence of the judiciary and defines the jurisdiction of the District Courts and Court of Appeal, the organs of the court and their competencies, the rights and duties of judges, and administrative matters.

**On the establishment of a provisional tax and customs regime (Regulation No. 2000/12; entered into force 8 March 2000)**

Establishes a provisional tax and customs regime applicable to imports into East Timor, exports from East Timor and the domestic production of goods in East Timor.

**On the establishment of village and sub-districts development councils for the disbursement of funds for development activities (Regulation No. 2000/13; entered into force 10 March 2000)**

Promotes effective village and sub-district level participation in the disbursement of funds for development activities within the terms of the Trust Fund for East Timor Grant Agreement which is representative and accountable, and which operates in cooperation with the UNTAET District Administration. Establishes and defines the status of village and sub-district development councils.

**Amending Regulation No. 2000/11 on the organization of the courts (Regulation No. 2000/14; entered into force 10 May 2000)**

Amends Sections of Regulation 2000/11 on the territorial jurisdiction of the District Courts (7.1), individual judges (11) and investigating judges (12.2). Inserts new section on "Detention" after Section 12.



## WORLD FOOTBALL NEWS

### European Club Champions League Final: Cup goes home to where it belongs

A long journey has paid off for Spanish football giants Real Madrid, recapturing the Champions Cup trophy with a stunning 3:0 triumph over fellow Spanish club Valencia on 29 May in Paris. The win marked the eighth time Madrid has won the coveted prize.

After an amazing start for 15 minutes in the first half by Valencia, Real Madrid took over control of the game and tallied the only goal it would need, by Fernando Morientes at the 39-minute mark. Steve McManaman and Raul Gonsalves added two second-half goals to ensure the Cup would go home to Spain.

Afterwards, Raul called it a "huge" victory, adding that "after all the criticisms and ups and downs this season, we have showed once again that we are the best."

Meanwhile, the happiest man in the game might have been Mr. McManaman, who said, "most of all it's the team that made it a fantastic victory. No doubt that it's the most fantastic game I've ever played."

On Valencia's side, it was the second heartbreaking loss for Coach Hector Cuper, after last year's defeat with Real Mallorca in the UEFA Cup final. Gaizka Mandieta, Valencia's striker, said that "we had some chances, but we didn't take advantage of them. We did all we could."

Despite the outcome, when Raul Gonsalves scored the third goal, Real Madrid's fight song turned into a rendition of "Viva Espanha," as Valencia fans joined the all-Spanish chorus for the all-Spanish final.

### FOOTBALL SHORTS

An "early final" match-up between Corinthians and Palmeiras, both of Brazil, and Boca Juniors against America of Mexico, in the two semi-final matches will determine who will advance to the Copa Libertadores final and earn the chance to take on Real Madrid in the Toyota Cup.

In preparation for Euro 2000, England won their second friendly this year against Ukraine by a score of 2:0. Just a week before they played

to a 1:1 draw against Brazil. Before Rivaldo scored the equalizer, England had taken the lead with a magnificent goal by Michel Owen with a few minutes remaining in the first half.

**Real Reward:** With its victory in the Champions Cup, Real Madrid overtook Manchester United at the top of the World Football top 10, followed by Corinthians, Lazio, Bayern Munich, Valencia, Deportivo, Galatasaray, Boca Juniors and Palmeiras.

**Record deal:** Manchester United has signed a six year contract with French International Fabian Bartez from Monaco, with a fee transfer of 7.8 million pounds (\$11.7 million), a British record for a goalkeeper.

The transfer is believed to be the second most expensive in world soccer behind Inter Milan goalkeeper Angelo Perruzzi when he was signed from Juventus. United manager Sir Alex Ferguson is expecting the significant signing will solve United's most worrisome problem.

**Most important contract:** Fiorentina's famous striker, Gabriel Omar "Batigol" Batistuta, has signed a contract with Italy's AS Roma that makes him the highest paid soccer player in the world with an annual salary of US\$5.2 million, and a transfer fee of US\$33 million.

"It has been a very strong year for a 31-year-old player and I hope to repay them with goals," Batistuta said. He had been playing for "La Viola" for nine years, where he has scored 168 goals in 269 games.

Following Batistuta's transfer, the tifosi (fans) protested, asking him to stay with La Viola.

**Hasselbaink set for Chelsea move:** Chelsea is set to sign Jimmy Floyd Hasselbaink for 14 million pounds, according to his club, Atletico Madrid.

Hasselbaink joined Atletico Madrid from Leeds United last summer. He scored 24 goals while saving Atletico Madrid from relegation. Meanwhile, Jose Roberto Carlos has decided to renew his contract for five years and 10 million pounds.

**Sammer takes over Dortmund:** Matthias Sammer was appointed Borussia Dortmund's new skipper after previous coach Ludo Latek resigned at the end of May. Sammer had been Latek's assistant and will take control of the team on July 3.

**Euro 2000:** The European football competition began 10 June at the Stade Brussels, Belgium, and is scheduled to run through 2 July. The Belgian home team scored a 2:1 victory over the Swedish side in the first game after the opening ceremony. On the second day of the tournament, the co-hosts Dutch won their first game, 1:0, over the Czech Republic after a controversial penalty. World champs France won their opening match against Denmark, 3:0. On the third day of tournament, Portugal played England, which was picked to be one of the tough games. Look here for more tournament updates.

### Game, set and match!



**Aspiring East Timorese tennis pros:** At the Bastion tennis courts in Dili, youngsters nurture their dreams in daily practice sessions. "The 12- to 17-year-olds work out early in the morning," says Joaico Gonzalves, Chairman of the East Timorese Lawn Tennis Association, which was founded in March with the help of the Kenyan Peacekeeping contingent. "Thanks to support from the Republic of Korea, Australia and the United States, we now have more tennis equipment to make available to our juniors," he adds.



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## Tiu answers questions about... Aid dollars for East Timor

Hello everyone! This time for our special column, I'm going to guide you through the donor process, the conference that was held last December in Japan; and the upcoming follow-up conference to be held from 21 to 23 June in Lisbon.

Listen in as I talk with some university students who are eager to know more about all that money that was promised to East Timor at last December's Donor's Conference in Tokyo.

**Tiu:** Hello my dear friends, what are you doing here?

**Friends:** And you, what are you doing here Tiu? Aren't you supposed to be at work?

**Tiu:** Hey guys, I'm on my lunch break. Anyway, may I join this table?

**Friends:** Well sure Tiu, join us, we're just talking about the money that the international community promised to help Timor Lorosa'e get back on its feet. We have a lot of questions we would like to discuss with you.

**Tiu:** Hopefully, I'll be able to help you guys out. What is it you want to know?

**Joao:** We just want a little clarification on this donor conference we heard so much about. What was it about?

**Antonia:** Tiu, let me try to answer that one. Tell me if I'm wrong.

The donors' conference was held to mobilize resources from the international community for the reconstruction and development of East Timor after all the destruction following the ballot period.

There were 26 donor countries present, as well as the European Commission, various United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, non-government organizations (NGOs), as well as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Asian Development Bank (ADB).

**Tiu:** Wow! Did you guys hear her? She's absolutely correct!

**Tino:** OK, so Antonia is a know-it-all. But what was the point of the conference? Can you fill us in on that one, Tiu?

**Tiu:** Well, I wanted to explain some other things but since you ask me about that first, I'll give it a go.

One of the main outcomes of the Tokyo Conference was the endorsement of a couple of trust funds for East Timor. The first, known as the Trust Fund for East Timor (TFET), is administered by the World Bank and includes the Asian Development Bank.

The second one is the UNTAET Trust Fund, and that was set up by the United Nations in October in accordance with the Security Council resolution that established the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET).

**Antonia:** So I suppose there is a difference between the two trust funds?

**Tiu:** Yes there is. Listen carefully now.

The UNTAET Trust Fund is used to fulfill the cost of the new East Timor Administration - particularly for the salaries of civil servants

such as teachers, nurses and the police, and for setting up basic institutions like the central bank, the courts and the prisons.

The fund is also expected to be used to renovate some public buildings and pay for office equipment for departments in the new administration. It also pays for training civil servants for their new jobs.

The Trust Fund for East Timor, on the other hand, will be used for most of the country's major reconstruction and development activities: building roads, expanding the port and airport and improving electricity, water and sanitation services. Money from that fund will also go towards reconstructing schools, hospitals and clinics, rehabilitating the agriculture sector, and helping to jump-start economic activities by providing loans to Timorese enterprises (fala liman). The list goes on and on.

**Jose:** OK, Tiu. So there are these two funds. But the bottom line is tell us just how much money the donor countries pledged to the two funds. How many dollars are each of us going to get?

**Tiu:** Hold on now, Jose. First of all, you have to understand that the money pledged in Tokyo is not going to be given to individuals. Some money will be used for certain programmes that provide loans or grants to individuals or projects, but not one cent will be just handed out to people.

More important, we shouldn't get too greedy. You have to remember that the donations are an indication of the world's strong support of our cause. But the money supply is not limitless and we should be grateful that countries were that generous. It shows just how much the world cares about getting Timor Lorosa'e back on its feet and helping it get off to a good start as an independent nation.

Now, to answer your question, the international donor community promised a total of US\$523 million to help East Timor rebuild. Listen carefully, because it gets very complicated, but I'll try to explain how all that money breaks down.

The UNTAET Trust Fund received US\$31.5 million in pledges and the TFET got US\$146.8 million.

Donor countries also said that they'd contribute US\$156.7 million for humanitarian relief. On top of all that, they said they would provide around US\$117 million for bilateral development activities, meaning that some countries would give money directly for projects in Timor Lorosa'e.

**Jose:** That sounds like a lot of money, Tiu, so where is it? I mean, did countries just write checks to Timor Lorosa'e while in Tokyo? How come with all this money we still don't see anything happening?

**Tiu:** Good question, Jose. So far, contributions to the UNTAET Trust Fund total about US\$28 million. As for the TFET, it's received contributions of around US\$35 million. So, in total, the trust funds have received about US\$63 million.

**Antonia:** But Tiu, that's not even close to what was promised! What gives?

**Tiu:** That's a good point, but donations are being used all the time. Think about all those bags of rice and the cooking supplies and the shelter material some of you guys got. Most of the pledges for humanitarian relief have actually been received and the money spent on buying and transporting food to districts, providing doctors, nurses and medical supplies to East Timorese and helping refugees return home.

It's true that only a small amount of the development money has been spent. But look at the UNTAET Trust Fund. It has already been used to pay stipends to teachers and nurses and to set-up Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) in the 13 districts.

But rest assured, more will be coming in and more will be spent in the coming months. Grant agreements under the TFET have already been signed on a range of projects like roads, transport, ports and power (US\$29.8 million), as well as for small and medium enterprises (US\$4.8 million), rehabilitation of health (US\$12.7 million) and for the Dili Community Employment Project (US\$499,000). Other projects on education and agriculture are expected to be finalized soon.

**Antonio:** I know you've probably told us before, but were the Timorese involved in any of these programs, Tiu?

**Tiu:** Of course, Antonio. East Timorese have been involved throughout the process, either by serving on teams that assess the needs in the different sectors or by setting priorities for how the trust fund monies will be spent, which is what the National Consultative Council (NCC) does.

**Mario:** How can Timorese like us stay informed about how the money is spent?

**Tiu:** Well, you can try your network of friends and even ask people in UNTAET. There are also important meetings that are held regularly like the donors' field coordination meeting with the World Bank, UNTAET and East Timorese representatives.

**Mario:** Tiu, you also promised to tell us about the Lisbon conference.

**Tiu:** Thanks for reminding me. The conference will look at an overview of how the money has been spent, and evaluate the progress in East Timor since the Tokyo conference.

It will be a chance to tell the donor countries where there are special needs and to seek their help, if we need to. The donors will be interested in the first national budget for East Timor as the new fiscal year for Timor Lorosa'e begins 1 July. The major costs in the next year will be civil servant salaries, health activities, education, infrastructure, and law and order.

Hey everyone, sorry but it seems my lunch hour has come and gone. I've to get back to work!

**Friends:** As usual, thanks Tiu! You've given us a lot of information to digest!

Dear readers, that was the conversation I had with my friends about the donors' conference. Hopefully it helps you to understand the process a little better. Until next time, goodbye!



The name Tais Timor conjures the image of the careful, time-honoured process that goes into making the traditional Timorese cloth used in all important life events. As the different "ingredients" that make up East Timor come together during the transitional period to rebuild the country, Tais Timor aims to record and reflect those events that weave the beautiful tapestry that is Timor Lorosa'e.

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