

EAST TIMOR UPDATE

March 2000



**United Nations Transitional
Administration in East Timor**
Office of Communication and Public Information
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ACRONYMS USED IN THIS PUBLICATION

CARE	CARE International
CIVPOL	UN Civilian Police
CNRT	National Council of Timorese Resistance
ETWAVE	East Timor Women Against Violence & Children Care
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GOAL	GOAL Ireland
GPA	Governance and Public Administration
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ILO	International Labor Organization
NCC	National Consultative Council
PKF	UN Peacekeeping Force
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
TNI	Tentara Nasional Indonesia (Indonesian National Armed Forces)
UHP	UNTAET Humanitarian Pillar
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMO	UN Military Observer
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

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INTRODUCTION

The month of February in East Timor was marked by a number of visits by world leaders, including those of the Presidents of Portugal, Jorge Sampaio, and Indonesia, Abdurahmann Wahid, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan.

President Sampaio, in visits to Dili, Baucau and Aileu, pledged to help East Timor in rebuilding its judiciary, public buildings and health and education sectors amongst other projects.

UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, who spoke to the Timorese people in Liquica and in Dili, said that the transition to independence is well under way and "East Timor is on a more hopeful path than anyone would have imagined just one year ago."

"But suffering remains widespread, and there will be more difficult times ahead. At such moments, I hope you will remember that the international community strongly supports your cause," added Annan.

President Wahid's historic visit not only carried symbolic importance; a joint communiqué, signed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Sergio Vieira de Mello and the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Alwi Shihab, enhances co-operation between East Timor and Indonesia.

President Wahid, after visiting the Santa Cruz and Indonesian cemeteries in Dili, said that he "would like to apologise for the things that have happened in the past, to the victims or the families of Santa Cruz and those friends who are buried in the military cemetery."

"Both are victims of circumstances that we didn't want", said Wahid.

Between the second half of February and the beginning of March, East Timor was also visited by the Prime Minister of Ireland, Bertie Ahern, the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, Catherine Bertini, the Representative of the Secretary-General

on Internally Displaced Persons, Francis Deng, the Deputy Managing Director of the IMF, Shigemitsu Sugisaki, and the President of the World Bank, James Wolfensohn, who signed with SRSV Vieira de Mello and the President of the CNRT, Xanana Gusmao, a grant agreement on community development.

Towards the end of the reporting period there were incursions in the western part of East Timor by militia who killed two Timorese during attacks on two isolated villages. Such incidents prompted a firm and resolute reaction from the peacekeeping force. One of the assailants was captured and has been under interrogation by UNTAET CivPol. This militia activity started the day after President Wahid's visit to East Timor. A number of observers believe the militia incursions were aimed at undermining reconciliation efforts.

On 8 March, Timorese women commemorated International Women's Day for the first time without interference and intimidation. Women represent 57 per cent of the population of East Timor. During a town hall meeting to mark the Day, SRSV Sergio Vieira de Mello reiterated UNTAET's intention to guarantee an adequate proportion of women in the new civil service and police of East Timor.

UNTAET is assisting in the creation of a crisis center for women, as was requested by the East Timorese NGO Etwave, by channelling the money that the Secretary General Kofi Annan donated for that purpose during his visit to East Timor.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

□ *Refugee Return*

By the middle of March, the total number of organized (by UNHCR and IOM) and spontaneous returns to East Timor (from West Timor and other parts of Indonesia as well as Macau and Australia), reached more than 152,000.

Assistant High Commissioner for Refugees, Soren Jessen Petersen, during his visit to East Timor earlier this month, said that

although there have been local incidents of beatings and harassment, by and large reintegration of returnees “is going very well, given the difficulties, given the obvious constraints on the ground.”

UNHCR estimates that there could still be as many as 100,000 refugees in West Timor, and that 50,000 or more would return home if they had a free choice. The ongoing harassment, intimidation and misinformation at the camps has been identified as a major reason for the refugees not feeling secure in returning.

✓ *Family reunions*

Meanwhile, family reunion meetings which bring together Timorese living on different sides of the border between East and West Timor continue. These meetings take place in Batugade and Oecussi, and are regarded as an important tool in encouraging refugees in West Timor to return to their homes in East Timor.

After an incident in Batugade on 19 February, when a disturbance occurred among 13,000 people attending the reunion, family reunions were suspended for two weeks. Successful negotiations between UNTAET and the TNI allowed the meetings to resume on 4 March.

✓ *Come and See visit*

“Come and see visits” by the pro-autonomy leaders are part of a program organized by UNTAET, with consultation by the CNRT, Falintil and the Church. The program is designed to enable the pro-autonomy leaders to come back with correct information about East Timor they can report to the refugees in Indonesia.

Joanico Cesario Belo, the former leader of the “Tim Saka” militia of Baucau came to Dili in early March and met with SRSG Vieira de Mello, and with CNRT President Xanana Gusmão. He also met with the East Timorese human rights organisation Yayasan Hak and with a group of East Timorese women. As well, held meetings in Baucau and Los Palos with local leaders, which were described as “overwhelmingly positive.”

□ *Food Distribution*

By the middle of March, more than 16,000 metric tonnes of food had been distributed across East Timor. The distribution, undertaken by the World Food Programme and a range of aid agencies, began last September. In order to minimise food aid dependency, general food distribution shifted at the end of January to a more targeted approach with the emphasis being put on vulnerable groups, “food for work” and school feeding programmes.

□ *Shelter*

By the middle of March, over 3,500 UNHCR ‘shelter kits’ had been distributed to needy families across ten districts. Each kit contains timber, corrugated iron, cement, nails and tools to help people reconstruct their homes.

As well as the UNHCR shelter programme, 631 houses have been reconstructed by CARE in Covalima district and 1,122 temporary shelters constructed by ICCR in Bobonaro, Ermera, Aileu, Liquica and Dili districts. World Vision plans to assist in the reconstruction of approximately 9,000 shelters by the end of June.

INFRASTRUCTURE

□ *Electricity*

Diesel-powered generators are the primary source of electricity in East Timor. So far, 21 power stations out of 58 are functioning, which translates into 85 per cent of the country’s pre-consultation capacity. Dili has power 24-hours-a-day, whereas in other places there is power between 6pm and 11pm. Power stations in Oecussi, Gleno and Ainaro are on the priority list for repair.

□ *Water*

The water supply in all 13 of East Timor districts has been reestablished. Australia is providing technical assistance and funds to the water sector, which amount to US\$1.6 million.

UNTAET's Water and Sanitation Office has started a campaign via Radio UNTAET that encourages the population of Dili to contact it for all new connections to the water supply pipelines. The objective is to avoid people making their own connections which cause leaks and water waste.

The piped water is not safe for drinking and consumers are being advised to boil water.

A Japanese team is conducting a study to design an improvement plan for the water supply system in 15 towns in East Timor. During the study, Japan will implement quick, labour-intensive projects of up to US\$0.9 million on leak control and improvements to water supply and sanitation systems in primary schools.

Germany, through its development co-operation agency, GTZ, will start urban water sanitation projects in Viqueque.

□ **Roads**

UNTAET has formed two road inspection teams which check on East Timor road conditions. Information is collected and presented in map form to the donor community.

Peacekeeping Force engineers have been updating road maps and identifying particularly heavy damage in need of immediate repairs. They have concentrated thus far on repairs in the vicinity of the places where they are stationed.

✓ **New contracts**

Road work has started simultaneously in the four different parts of the country, in which UNTAET has divided the country geographically. Contracts have been awarded to four overseas contractors who all formed joint ventures with local East Timorese firms. They use labour intensive work methods, and are not allowed to bring in large equipment.

□ **Telecommunications**

A code for amateur radio users, 4 W, has been assigned to East Timor.

The Portuguese Post (CTT) is temporarily handling postal service in East Timor. The new East Timorese postal service is expected to start operating in April and will, in its first phase, employ 18 Timorese.

UNTAET will provide transportation for both domestic and international mail. Correspondence will be transported to Darwin, where it will be picked up by the international mail system. Eventually, the transport service is to be operated by a commercial contractor.

The first stamps have already been designed and were approved by the Transitional Administrator.

SOCIAL SERVICES

□ **Education**

Some 140,000 children are attending some 660 primary schools in all 13 districts.

In order to get children back to primary and secondary schools by the start of the school year in October, a fast track programme began being implemented in February with the involvement of the World Bank and all relevant stakeholders. The programme establishes a curriculum, trains teachers, rehabilitates schools and procures equipment such as blackboards, desks, chairs and textbooks.

UNICEF will continue to provide incentives in money and rice to primary teachers until the end of March when UNTAET will take over payment of them.

□ **Health**

✓ **Interim Health Authority**

In the health sector, the East Timor Interim Health Authority (IHA), which is composed of 16 East Timorese and nine international staff, has recently been established. UNTAET appointed Dr Jim Tulloch, the former Director of the Child and Adolescent Health Programme at the World Health Organization (WHO), to head the IHA.

The health authority - in consultation with UN agencies and NGO healthcare providers - has outlined the following as their short-term priorities: rebuilding and rehabilitation healthcare facilities; re-establishing basic health services throughout the country; ensuring the supply of essential drugs and immunisation services; providing training and support for East Timorese health personnel; maintaining communicable disease surveillance and improving disease prevention and control; re-establishing the country's laboratory services; and ensuring adequate maternal and child health services.

✓ **Immunisation and health education**

UNICEF, in collaboration with the IHA and health service providers, launched on 1 March the first major immunisation campaign in East Timor since the popular consultation on 30 August last year. During this campaign, some 20,000 infants born since the last immunisation campaign in July 1999, are to be vaccinated against measles, tuberculosis, polio, tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis.

Health education campaigns on dengue prevention and control have been initiated by UNTAET and several health NGOs in partnership with schools and the Church.

An eight-day training course for 13 laboratory workers, organised by MERLIN, a British health NGO, was held at the Dili Central Laboratory. They will be dispatched to the districts to focus initially on malaria tests but ultimately conduct a range of other laboratory tests.

□ **Social Welfare**

The Interim Labour and Social Welfare Authority is being established with the assistance of the ILO. Former civil servants of the Provincial Departments of Labour and Social Welfare have been identified and will be trained to work in the Interim Authority.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

During his visit to East Timor the Secretary-general spoke about the need to set objective benchmarks to determine the length of East Timor's transition to independence.

UNTAET has informally begun the consultative process with the East Timorese leadership on what the broad stages of transition should be.

□ **Regulations**

The 13 March meeting of the National Consultative Council marked the beginning of NGO participation, as observers, in the Council. So far 16 regulations have been adopted.

□ **Border Control**

The new Timorese Border Control Service started operation at the Dili International Airport and Port on 29 January. The Service is expected to expand operations and open land border posts by late March in Batugade and Salele (western East Timor), and Oecussi. The Border Control Service, which had recruited some 50 Timorese staff by mid-March, will start to collect taxes as determined by Regulation 2000/12 on 20 March

Six Australian and 5 New Zealand custom officers are assisting with UNTAET's border control duties and helping with the training of Timorese staff. The United States and Portugal have also pledged to send experts for the Border Control Service.

Following the discovery on 9 March of weapons on a ship carrying returnees from West Timor, the East Timor Border Control service has decided, in coordination with humanitarian agencies, CivPol and PKF, have decided to inspect all baggage on ships transporting returnees from West Timor.

MEDIA DEVELOPMENT

Independent East Timorese media are slowly developing. There are now four weekly publications and one fortnightly magazine. They are all photocopied in Dili and have small circulations.

The establishment of a printing consortium is well underway. It will be able to print newspapers and magazines in Dili. Timorese NGOs will also benefit from the printing facility project, which is being coordinated

by UNTAET with the support of UNESCO and private and government donors.

Los Palos will be the site of the first *community radio* station in East Timor. It is expected to become operational by mid to late April. Its establishment follows a UNESCO-sponsored mission, organized by UNTAET's Office of Communication and Public Information (OCPI) and District Administrators in Los Palos, Baucau and Manatuto.

✓ **UNTAET efforts**

Radio UNTAET, which broadcasts around the clock in Dili, is now also broadcasting daily from Maliana between 5:30pm and 11:30pm – the period during which electricity is available in the region. Radio UNTAET transmitters in Baucau and Same are expected to be operational in late March. These positive developments will be undermined unless the population has access to radio receivers. There is a great need for radio receivers to be donated.

Tais Timor, which is a bimonthly UNTAET publication, came out for the first time on 14 February. This (four-page A-3 size) publication is distributed free throughout the country. It has a circulation of 50 thousand copies in English, Tetum, Bahasa Indonesia and Portuguese.

In an effort to increase the amount of information available to the Timorese public, UNTAET is diversifying its communication efforts. One of these initiatives is town hall meetings. Given their positive impact, the SRSG is encouraging District Administrators and senior UNTAET officials to hold such meetings as often as possible and with as diversified audiences as possible.

Bulletin Boards, which have been placed throughout the territory, are another "alternative" communication effort. They are a means not only for UNTAET to provide information to the public but also for communities to display their own news. The public's reaction has been so positive that District Administrators have asked for more bulletin boards.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

□ **Employment**

✓ **Quick Impact Projects (QIPs)**

By mid-March, 18 QIPs had been approved in eight of the 13 districts at a total value of almost US\$285,000. QIPs are labour intensive work projects that meet urgent community needs. Typical QIPs involve road and drainage repair and the rehabilitation of markets and other essential infrastructure

The UNTAET Trust Fund has up to US\$1 million available for these projects which can cost up to US\$50,000 each. Around 600 people will be directly employed through these 18 projects, but the benefits are expected to reach many thousands more.

Women benefit from UNTAET QIPs

Three women's groups in Liquica district are set to revive the production of local crafts with a total grant of US\$33 000. Craft work is a traditional, small-scale industry for women. It provides income and helps to maintain strong cultural identity within communities.

In Maubara, Bazartete and Liquica, QIP funds will help over 100 women to produce traditional palm handicrafts, cloth known as "Tais," and ceramics. Sewing machines to make clothes will also be provided along with chickens and seeds to help food production.

The income from these projects will help sustain food security in the coming year for many families where women are currently sole carers and providers for their families.

USAID launched on 23 February Transitional Employment Projects (TEPs) worth US\$3 million that create labour-intensive employment that involves unemployed youth in 13 districts. In Liquica, for example, a clean-up project is expected to employ some 2000 people over the next two months: 550 youths from 23 villages at a time will rotate every two weeks so to give employment opportunity to a wider number of those in need of jobs.

Japan will implement quick impact projects to repair roads and improve water supply and sanitation in primary schools. These projects will receive up to US\$1.8 million.

The Australian Agency for International Development, *AusAID*, has established a small activities program called the East Timor Community Assistance Scheme to fund a broad range of development activities. Six projects have already been approved, including one that provides two translators for the UNTAET NGO Coordination and Liaison Office. This grant will ensure that East Timorese NGOs are able to participate actively in coordination and sectoral meetings.

□ ***Community Empowerment Project***

On 21 February the World Bank, UNTAET, and the CNRT signed the initial grant agreement for the Community Empowerment and Local Governance Project (CEP). The CEP focuses on building local governance structures, through which communities can prioritise and manage their own rehabilitation projects. Other components of the CEP include cultural heritage preservation and a civil society development fund to support rural non-governmental organisations in their work for poverty reduction, environmental protection, community health and public information. The grant totalled US\$7 million for activities through August/September 2000.

Additional funds of US\$ 1.5 million have already been given by the Government of Japan through the World Bank Post Conflict Trust Fund and US\$ 1 million by the Asian Development Bank. The total planned budget of the project is US\$ 21.5 million over two-and-a-half-years.

On 10 March, regulation 2000/13, on the establishment of village and sub-district development councils, entered into effect. These councils, which will be responsible for the allocation of development funds as well as planning and managing of village-level development activities, provide the framework for the execution of the CEP.

□ ***Private Sector***

Over 2000 applications to register businesses were lodged by the beginning of March with the UNTAET Business Registration Unit. Approximately 1,650 of

these applications came from East Timorese individuals and companies and about 150 from foreign businesses (some 65% of these applications are from Australian businesses). By the middle of March, some 400 temporary business licenses had been issued.

Regulation 2000/12 established a provisional tax system for the first time in East Timor's history. The regulation focuses on generating revenue from business activities and by taxing products. It covers imports, exports and domestically produced goods. The UNTAET Border Service will start to collect taxes on 20 March.

According to the regulation, importers will be paying import duty of five per cent of the customs value of the goods. Several categories of goods will be exempted from import duties. These include humanitarian relief goods, baby formulas, sanitary napkins and other items.

The regulation also determines that the exporters of coffee, the main export of East Timor, will be charged a presumptive tax of 5 per cent of the value of the beans exported.

✓ ***Timor Gap investment***

At the end of February, UNTAET, representing East Timor, and the Australian Government gave the approval for the first phase of the Bayu-Undan petroleum project in the Timor Gap Zone.

The project involves a consortium of international companies and entails an investment of US \$1,4 billion. It will provide significant benefits for East Timor in employment and training as well as secure an important revenue stream from the commencement of production in 2004.

□ ***Agriculture and Farming***

By the middle of March, 400 metric tonnes of maize seed and 110 metric tonnes of legume seeds were distributed in time for the planting seasons. In districts with high production potential (Maliana, Baucau, Viqueque, Manatuto, Suai and Same) UNDP, funded by Norway, is supporting immediate recovery and improvement of

agricultural production by providing farming machines, seed and fertilisers.

The first hand-tillers and tractors, part of a larger donation of the Government of Macao (225) and Norway (100) to support rice production in East Timor, have arrived in Dili and will soon be transported to the districts. One-hundred-and-forty-five tillers donated by Korea will be distributed to the districts as soon as they have been assembled in Dili.

A Norwegian donation of 1,000 tonnes of urea fertiliser is to be distributed to rice growers for the second harvest. UNTAET agriculture experts estimate that 100 kg of urea per hectare will increase the yield by 25 per cent.

A FAO agriculture specialist completed a rapid crop assessment of Bobonaro and Covalima Districts and found that in both areas household food production is back to normal.

RULE OF LAW

□ **Judiciary**

On 7 March, following its adoption by the National Consultative Council, SRSG Sergio Vieira de Mello signed Regulation 2000/11 on the Organization of Courts in East Timor. According to this regulation, eight District Courts will be established – in Dili, Baucau, Los Palos, Viqueque, Same, Maliana, Ermera and Oecussi.

The District Court of Dili will have exclusive jurisdiction over serious criminal offences such as genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, murder, sexual offences, and torture, that were committed in the period between 1 January and 25 October 1999.

The Court of Appeal will have jurisdiction to hear appeals of decisions passed by any District Court in the country.

During the transitional period, the working languages of the courts will be, as appropriate, Tetum, Portuguese, Bahasa Indonesia, and English.

Six Timorese judges and four prosecutors are to be appointed by the end of March to serve with the Baucau District Court. Since 10 January, the Dili District Court has had judges and prosecutors and six public defenders who were hired by UNTAET upon completion of a judicial training programme.

Three international judges, from Uganda, Burundi and Sweden, are serving as mentors to the East Timorese judges and prosecutors who have been appointed to the Dili District Court. They are working side by side with their Timorese colleagues on a daily basis, helping to sort through the caseload and in trial preparation. Portugal and Germany are also sending judges and prosecutors to serve as mentors, and to be appointed at district courts that will be established in the coming months.

□ **Civilian Police**

By mid-March, there were some 900 United Nations civilian police deployed to all 13 districts. This number of civilian police includes the rapid response group of 120 Portuguese police.

The full-authorized strength is 1,640 officers. Repeated appeals have been made to Member States for additional police officers, especially female ones, as the current percentage of female civilian police is a paltry 4 per cent.

□ **Police Assistance Group**

The first group of 50 Police Assistance Group (PAG) members is to be deployed across East Timor by late March.

The PAG members will provide assistance and advice to CIVPOL officers on aspects of the community structure and the local culture relevant to law and order enforcement, but will not have the power to make arrests.

The PAG members, who are former East Timorese policemen, were vetted by CNRT, CivPol and the Human Rights Division. Their training included a three-day course on human rights, community policing and changes in the law applicable in East Timor

since they served as policemen. The programme also includes training in first aid, handling of evidence, crime scene protection and note taking.

East Timor Police Service

CivPol distributed throughout East Timor some 16,000 applications for a position in the East Timor Police Service. Around 12,200 were returned, with over 3,000 being complete with all the details required. 25% of the applicants with the complete documentation were women. The 150 top scoring candidates were selected for the interviewing stage. One hundred of them undertook fitness and medical tests on 20 March. The top 50 will make up the first class of East Timor Police Training College cadets, which will start on 27 March.

The three-month course is to be followed by three months of on-the-job training. Over the next three years the East Timorese Police Service will have 3,000 officers.

□ *Penitentiary System*

A mission of prison system management experts from New Zealand visited East Timor this month to provide advice to UNTAET on the development of an effective prison system. Following the mission, New Zealand pledged to send five prison wardens to operate detention facilities and train Timorese personnel. Some 19 Timorese with previous experience as prison staff were identified as candidates for future positions. In the meantime, 40 UNTAET CivPol officers are performing prison warden duties.

As much of the East Timor prison infrastructure was damaged in the post-ballot violence, the only detention facility currently operating in East Timor is the Civilian Detention Centre in Dili. It is currently managed by CIVPOL. It has been severely overcrowded so emergency renovations were initiated to increase its capacity from 55 to 75.

Options are being considered for the rehabilitation of prison facilities at Gleno and Becora. The British government will fund renovations of the Gleno prison which will have capacity for 120 prisoners. It is expected to become operational by the middle of April.

HUMAN RIGHTS

A permanent team of forensic experts has been established within UNTAET's Human Rights Division. It has started forensic training for Timorese judges, prosecutors and public defenders. The training is focused on evidence gathering, determining the cause of death and proof of identity.

There are currently three forensic experts on the team, which will function with a rotating roster of experts from different countries serving for limited periods of time.

According to data compiled by the UNTAET CivPol Investigation Division, there are 277 murder investigations involving a total of 627 victims from the period between January and October 1999. Almost certainly this is not the total number of victims that period.

Forty-six bodies and human remains were discovered in the exhumation process in Passabe in February. Forensic tests performed at the Human Right Centre's morgue in Dili revealed that the majority of the victims were men between 15- and 45-years of age. One third of the victims were under 22-years old.

The forensic experts from the UNTAET Human Rights Division travelled to Passabe on 16 March to work on the identification of the bodies. They used laptop computers with digital pictures to document the clothes and other belongings found with the bodies to help families identify their relatives. The investigators predict that their work will enable them to have accurate identification of 70 per cent of the victims.

Exhumations continued in Baucau, Suai and Liquica. Four bodies from last September's massacre in Los Palos, in which two nuns, three seminarians, a journalist and two others were killed, were exhumed and identified. The remaining four are to be exhumed before the end of March.

PEACE AND SECURITY

□ *Security Situation*

In most of the country, the UN Military Observers (UNMO) consider the security situation stable. However, in the districts of Maliana, Suai, and Ermera, after a series of militia incursions across the border, the level of threat was upgraded to “high” on 3 March. Peacekeeping troops have deployed a permanent presence in the Ermera region, an area which was formerly not covered by Interfet troops.

In Ainaro the threat level was raised from “low” to “medium” on 8 March, and in the enclave of Oecussi the level remains “medium”. In all other districts of East Timor the threat level is defined as “low.”

UNMO estimates that there is still a hard-core group of 1,000 militia members active in West Timor. UNMO have reported that some of them are still receiving military training (particularly in Atambua).

In response to the level of militia activity, the SRSO dispatched Peter Galbraith, Director of the Political Affairs Office of UNTAET, and Lt. General Jaime de los Santos, Commander of the Peacekeeping Force, to Jakarta to lodge a firm protest with the Government of Indonesia. The two UNTAET officials told the Jakarta authorities that “in our assessment the attacks and infiltrations were as much directed against President Wahid’s policies as they were against UNTAET and East Timor.”

In their meeting in Jakarta, the two were seeking principally to see that the border be sealed against infiltration and attacks and that the militia training camps be closed; that those responsible for the attacks be punished; and that any military officers involved, be disciplined.

During the talks, the Chief of Armed Forces (TNI), Admiral Widodo, said that reports of infiltration were true and that the TNI was committed to respect the results of the popular consultation and the freedom of East Timor. He also said that he had issued a directive to stop all cross border militia activity in West Timor.

Out of 16 incidents that occurred between 21 February and 7 March, the four most significant were:

- **1 March 2000:** Shots were fired at Peacekeeping and observation posts in three sites in Sector West. There was no damage or casualties to UN troops or property in any of the incidents. A United Nations helicopter was shot at several times on the border area of East Timor during a night border reconnaissance flight on the Eastern side of the island. The helicopter was not hit.
- **5 March** One East Timorese was killed in Azufuru, 15 kilometers East of Maliana, during a village attack by five militia armed with automatic rifles and grenades. A second man was wounded, and a third was taken hostage, though he managed to escape and reported the incident to Maliana’s CivPol.
- **6 March** Out of five militia who were shooting in Atsabe, Ermera district, some 60 kilometers away from the border with Indonesia, one was captured by the Peacekeeping troops. The other four militiamen escaped. In the same operation, PKF confiscated one automatic rifle, 350 rounds of ammunition, two black T-shirts, and two pairs of Indonesian-like uniforms.
- **7 March** A UN observation helicopter flying over the district of Ermera spotted three huts burning in a village 6 kilometers west of Atsabe. A group of 15 men carrying machetes and spears were seen leaving the site. Shortly afterwards, in a nearby village, more huts were seen burning and the Peacekeeping troops saw at least two men running away from the scene. It is not clear yet whether the men in question were militia or pro-independence.

In response, the authorities promised to increase supervision and observation of the border, to take stern action against the militias, and stern measures to enforce regulations in the camps by disarming militia and preventing military training. UNTAET is awaiting tangible evidence that these commitments are being upheld.

TRUST FUND UPDATE

□ UNTAET Trust Fund

At the Tokyo Conference in December 1999, donor countries pledged over US\$214 million to the UNTAET Trust Fund and the World Bank Multilateral Trust Fund. Over

US\$31 million of that was pledged for UNTAET, and so far US\$22 million has actually been contributed by donors.

The purposes of the UNTAET Trust Fund are to meet the salary costs of East Timorese civil servants, rehabilitate public administrative buildings and build the capacity of East Timorese officials in the civil and judicial administrations and law enforcement. In addition, up to US\$1 million was set aside for Quick Impact Projects (QIPS).

The total requirements for the East Timor Administration for 2000 were estimated at US\$43.3 million— recurrent costs of US\$30 million and capital costs of US\$13.3 million. At the end of February, a total of over US\$500,000 had been paid in stipends to some 2500 civil servants. The number of civil servants is expected to grow quickly in the coming months as recruitment gets underway. The estimate for the number of jobs to be created this year is 7000.

The capital costs for rehabilitating public buildings and essential infrastructure are estimated at US\$3.8 million for the first quarter of the year. Early priorities include rehabilitation of the Civil Service Academy, the Dili District Court and prison facilities.

□ *World Bank Multilateral Trust Fund*

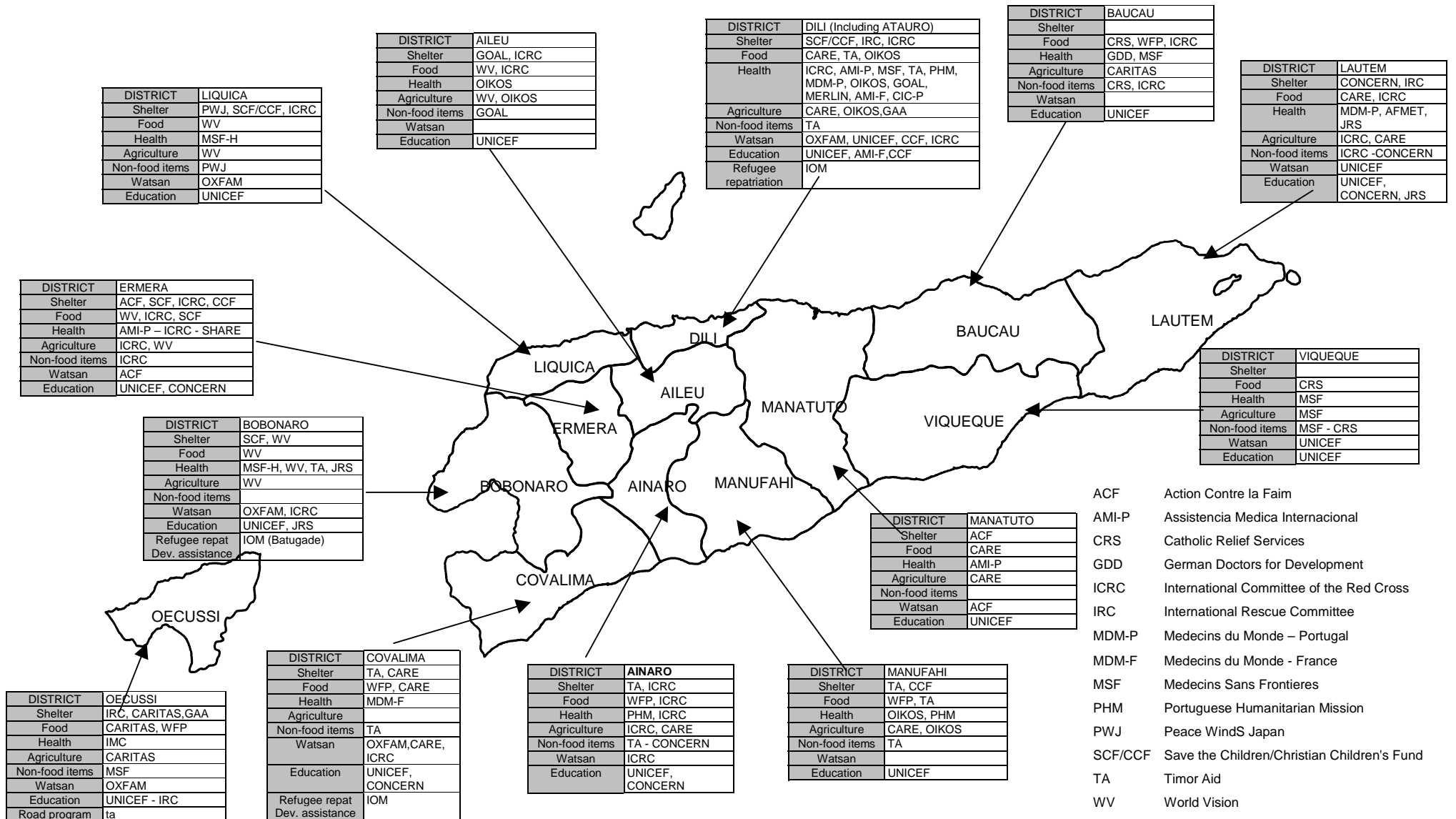
Donors pledged US\$146.9 million to the Fund, which will be managed in close co-operation with the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The ADB will take the lead role in rehabilitating roads, ports, transportation, water, telecommunications and power. The World Bank and the ADB will work together on community development projects.

Contributing donors to the Trust Fund will participate in a range of sector programming missions to be undertaken by the World Bank in the coming months. These missions will plan and develop the major capital reconstruction projects for East Timor.

OVERVIEW OF TABLES

- ❑ International Humanitarian Agencies Working in East Timor
- ❑ Bilateral Donor Contributions to Humanitarian & Emergency Rehabilitation Activities
- ❑ UN-Peacekeeping Force Deployment
- ❑ Deployment of UN-PKF, UNMOs and CivPol
- ❑ List of Regulations
- ❑ Donor Countries Contributions to the UNTAET Trustfund
- ❑ New Stamp for East Timor

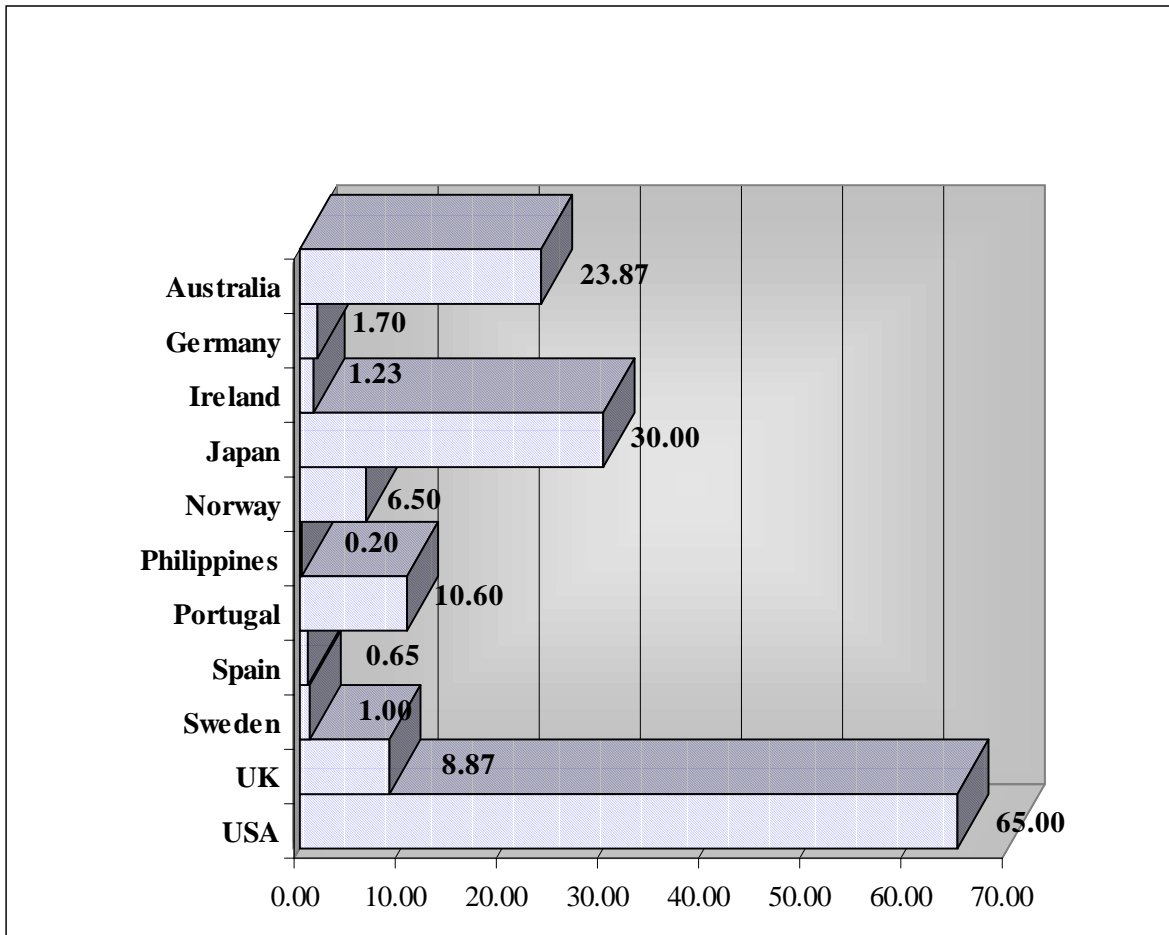
INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES WORKING IN EAST TIMOR



- ACF Action Contre la Faim
- AMI-P Assistencia Medica Internacional
- CRS Catholic Relief Services
- GDD German Doctors for Development
- ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross
- IRC International Rescue Committee
- MDM-P Medecins du Monde – Portugal
- MDM-F Medecins du Monde - France
- MSF Medecins Sans Frontieres
- PHM Portuguese Humanitarian Mission
- PWJ Peace WindS Japan
- SCF/CCF Save the Children/Christian Children's Fund
- TA Timor Aid
- WV World Vision
- IMC International Medical Corps
- MERLIN Medical Emergency Relief International
- AMI-F Aide Medicale internationale France
- CIC-P Cooperation, Interchange, Culture - Portugal
- IOM International Organisation for Migration

Source: UNTAET Humanitarian Pillar Database

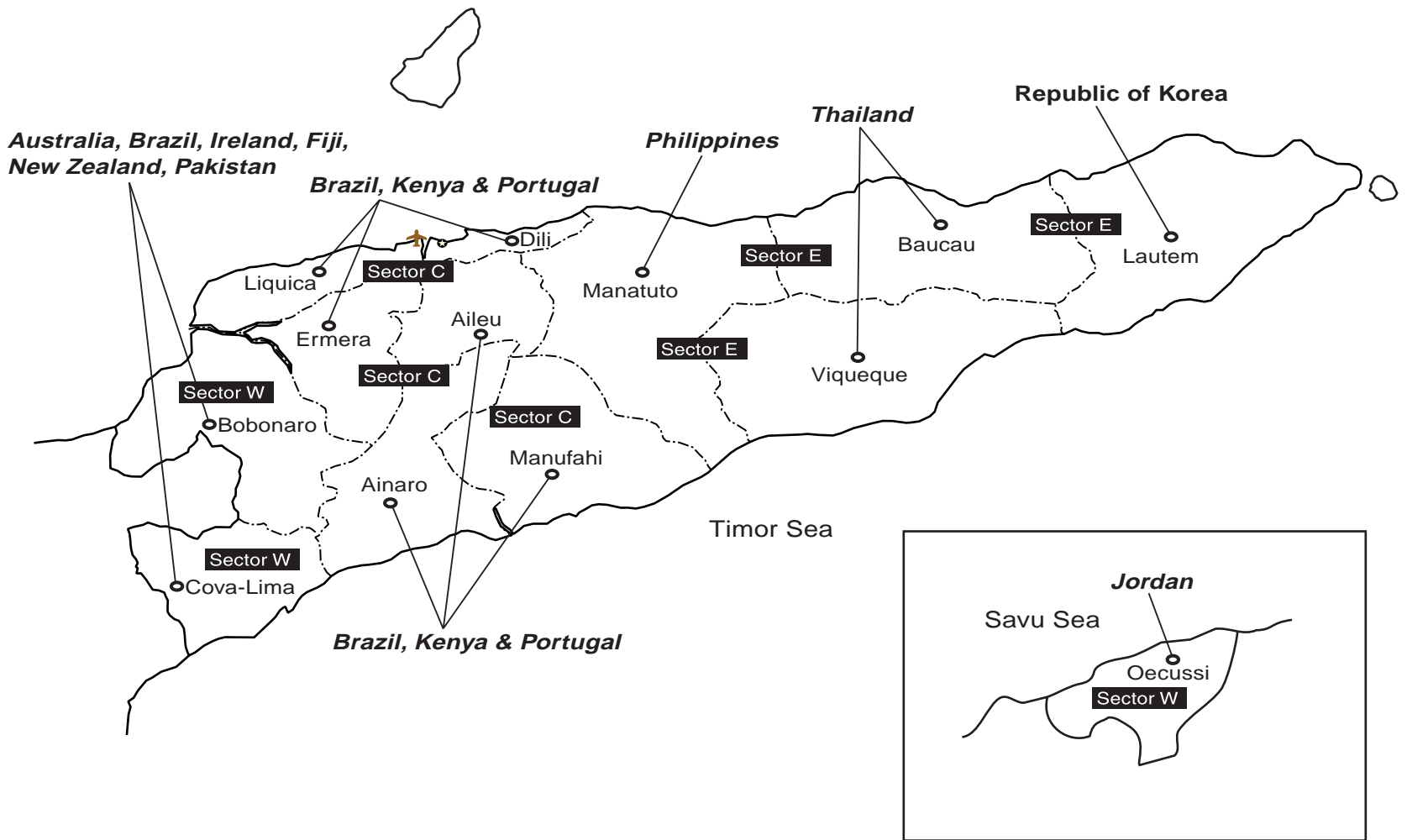
BILATERAL DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO HUMANITARIAN & EMERGENCY REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES (BY COUNTRY IN US\$ MILLION)



Source: Donor Coordination Unit

United Nations Peacekeeping Force Deployment

Source: UN PKF 20 January 2000



DEPLOYMENT OF UN-PKF, UNMOS AND CIVPOL

Country	PKF as of 8 March	UNMOs as of 11 March	CivPol as of 21 March
Australia	1650	17	75
Austria	0	0	10
Argentina	0	0	15
Bangladesh	500	30	42
Bolivia	0	2	0
Brazil	45	12	11
Canada	150	0	11
Chile	25	0	0
China	0	0	15
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	2
Denmark	2	2	2
Egypt	65	10	15
Fiji	180	0	0
France	3	0	0
Gambia	0	0	26
Ghana	0	0	101
Ireland	30	3	0
Italy	0	0	0
Jordan	700	5	65
Kenya	200	0	0
Malaysia	0	20	21
Mozambique	0	0	3
Nepal	4	0	47
NZ	650	10	10
Niger	0	0	21
Norway	4	0	1
Pakistan	100	30	4
Portugal	750	0	163
Philippines	600	20	105
Russia	0	2	3
Senegal	0	0	19
Singapore	20	0	40
S. Korea	400	0	0
Spain	0	0	3
Sri Lanka	0	0	30
Sweden	0	2	10
Thailand	900	12	2
UK	0	4	14
Uruguay	0	5	0
USA	0	3	40
Zambia	0	0	1
Zimbabwe	0	0	5
Total	6986	200	932

LIST OF REGULATIONS

REGULATION NO. 1999/1
ON THE AUTHORITY OF THE TRANSITIONAL
ADMINISTRATION IN EAST TIMOR

REGULATION NO. 1999/2
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL
CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

REGULATION NO. 1999/3
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
TRANSITIONAL JUDICIAL SERVICE
COMMISSION

REGULATION NO. 1999/4
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICIAL
GAZETTE OF EAST TIMOR

REGULATION NO. 2000/1
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
CENTRAL FISCAL AUTHORITY OF
EAST TIMOR

REGULATION NO. 2000/2
ON THE USE OF CURRENCIES IN EAST
TIMOR

REGULATION NO. 2000/3
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

REGULATION NO. 2000/4
ON THE REGISTRATION OF
BUSINESSES

REGULATION NO. 2000/5
ON THE LICENSING OF CURRENCY
EXCHANGE BUREAUX

REGULATION NO. 2000/6
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
CENTRAL PAYMENTS OFFICE
OF EAST TIMOR

REGULATION NO. 2000/7
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
LEGAL TENDER FOR EAST TIMOR

REGULATION NO. 2000/8
ON BANK LICENSING AND
SUPERVISION

REGULATION NO. 2000/9
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
BORDER REGIME FOR EAST TIMOR

REGULATION NO. 2000/10
ON PUBLIC PROCUREMENT FOR
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN EAST
TIMOR

REGULATION NO. 2000/11
ON THE ORGANIZATION OF COURTS
IN EAST TIMOR

REGULATION NO. 2000/12
ON A PROVISIONAL TAX AND
CUSTOMS REGIME FOR EAST TIMOR

DONOR COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNTAET TRUST FUND

Country	Contributions in million US\$	Date Received
Australia	3.30	25/01/2000
Denmark	0.28	05/01/2000
Finland	0.78	05/01/2000
Japan	9.31	16/02/2000
Republic of Korea	0.40	30/12/1999
Netherlands	0.03	21/12/1999
Norway	0.74	16/12/1999
Palau	0.0005	29/02/2000
Portugal	6.00	30/12/1999
Spain	0.18	20/01/2000
Sweden	1.00	21/12/1999
United Kingdom	1.20	13/03/2000
Total	23.22	
Pledges – Tokyo Donor's Meeting	31.52	

Source: Donor Coordination Unit

NEW STAMP FOR EAST TIMOR

