UN’s Annan hails legal, human rights agreement with Indonesia

United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan has welcomed the signing of an agreement between the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) and the Government of Indonesia calling for cooperation in judicial and human rights matters.

A statement issued on 6 April in Rome by Mr. Annan’s spokesman said the agreement would facilitate the working together of the United Nations and Indonesia on investigations and prosecutions of those responsible for last year’s violence in East Timor.

“The Secretary-General wishes to express his appreciation to President Abdurrahman Wahid and Attorney General Marzuki Darusman for taking this important step in meeting their obligations to bring about justice for the crimes committed in East Timor,” the statement said.

According to the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), both Indonesia and UNTAET pledged to make detained persons available to give evidence or assist in investigations, ensure judicial documents are served, and carry out arrests, searches and seizures. Both parties also agreed to facilitate the transfer of people from one jurisdiction to another, allow for forensic experts to participate in exhumations, ensure that representatives of either authority can participate in legal proceedings and provide information, evidence and relevant documents.

In a briefing to the media on 7 April, the head of the UNTAET Political Affairs Division, Peter Galbraith, said that the document “exceeds UNTAET’s expectations in terms of the level of cooperation that is envisaged in it.”

The agreement provides a comprehensive mechanism by which information can be shared and safeguarded to support criminal prosecutions in Indonesia of those responsible for crimes last year, Mr. Galbraith said.

Getting down to work in Baucau

Baucau, East Timor’s second largest city, was spared much of the destruction visited on most parts of the country last year. Nonetheless, along with its comfortable Portuguese architecture, it has many of the nation’s problems: a deteriorating infrastructure of run-down buildings and markets and, high unemployment, particularly within the city, and among the young who are understandably restless because they have nothing to do. Baucau also has a number of residents who question why UNTAET seems so slow in responding to its plight and why there are not more visible signs of progress in the district.

“People need to understand that UNTAET could not just start up on day one helping to reconstruct the country,” says Ms. Sarwar Sultana, the UNTAET District Administrator for Baucau, who arrived here in early December last year. “Things had to be done in phases,” she says. “And it was humanitarian concerns that took priority at the outset.” Most of the humanitarian effort wound up in February. A long-time employee of UNDP, Ms. Sultana has previously worked in Nigeria and a number of other countries, before coming to Baucau with her husband, Dr. M. S. Haq, who is employed by Timor Aid.

She also says that, along with other UN agencies and NGOs, UNTAET has over the last six-months arranged for hungry people in Baucau District to receive rice and other food assistance, as well as shelter. “We also helped the farmers,” she adds, by providing them seeds for vegetables and seedlings for the new rice crop. All along the roads in Baucau, a major rice-producing region, the paddies are flourishing and form a vibrant, green carpet.

Ms. Sultana credits the Timorese for getting
Timorese to be named to key UNTAET, district posts

East Timorese will be appointed to key posts within the United Nations transitional administration and earnest efforts will also be launched to recruit 7,000 employees by the end of the year for the country’s civil service, the head of the mission has announced.

Sergio Vieira de Mello, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, told a news conference in Dili that he had decided to appoint in the next few weeks East Timorese as Deputy Administrators in each of the country’s 13 districts and as deputy heads of section within the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET).

Mr. Vieira de Mello stressed that the candidates for both positions would be chosen by the recently-formed Public Service Commission on the basis of their “personal qualities, competence and integrity” and not because of their prominence or affiliation with any particular political party. “These persons will serve the nation, the people, and not particular interests,” he said.

The Special Representative added that the deputies would have “decision-making, executive” authority. “These deputies will have many international staff, many UNTAET staff under their authority,” Mr. Vieira de Mello said. “I believe this is a significant step forward.”

In a related matter, Mr. Vieira de Mello announced that the National Consultative Council (NCC) — the nation’s highest decision-making body — had approved the establishment of District Advisory Councils in an effort to improve UNTAET’s relationship with the Timorese and to involve them more in the country’s administration.

Mr. Vieira de Mello said he would be instructing the District Administrators to establish the Councils with broad representation from political parties, the Catholic Church, women and youth groups.

The Councils would provide a regular forum for exchanging views between UNTAET and district representatives and enable them to better learn the concerns of the population. The focus would be on development, law and order and improving the infrastructure and agriculture. Other topics include public services, humanitarian issues and the return of refugees.
Growing private sector helping to revive East Timor economy

New Zealander Eddie Taylor came to East Timor from Bali last November to start his own construction business.

Mr. Taylor first hired a driver, but soon began employing carpenters, labourers, plumbers, construction supervisors, foremen, logistics people, cooks, restaurant personnel, secretaries, cleaners and security guards.

Today, 127 East Timorese are under his employ and help him run a construction company, a restaurant, a catering business and a hardware store.

Making it happen: Donations fund East Timor rebuilding

When donors gathered in Tokyo last December to raise money for reconstructing East Timor, many showed up with fat purses and open wallets.

At the end of the day, more than $520 million was pledged to help rebuild East Timor, with more than 70 per cent of that money earmarked for reconstruction and development for the first three years. But many people within East Timor have been wondering why large-scale rebuilding and development activity has not been more visible, particularly since UNTAET arrived last October.

One of the reasons is that East Timor had the worst destruction of infrastructure compared to similar post-conflict situations in other countries, said Sarah Cliffe, the head of the World Bank’s East Timor office.

“That becomes a major constraint on how quickly you can restart basic social services and achieve economic growth,” she said.

To get things started in the short-term, the National Consultative Council (NCC) agreed to use monies from the Trust Fund for East Timor to launch three projects to disburse funds through community and non-governmental structures. (see pages 4 and 5)

The programmes include the Community Empowerment Project, which establishes local councils to manage rehabilitation projects. The first such project started in Liquica on 13 April.

A second programme is called the Dili Community Employment Generation Project, which already provides jobs for 180 workers in Dili and will eventually employ 600 by May.

The Small Enterprise Project provides loans to small Timorese businesses. Applications for this programme are currently available.

At the same time, UNTAET, other UN agencies and the World Bank, as well as East Timorese technical experts and representatives from major donor countries, are currently planning longer-term strategies for health, education and agriculture. To agree on strategies and detailed project designs can sometimes take nine months to two years, Ms. Cliffe noted, but in the case of East Timor, has been shortened to eight weeks.

Once the project details have been finalized, the World Bank then negotiates the project with East Timorese and UNTAET representatives, a grant agreement is signed and the project is ready for actual implementation.

“We don’t wait for donor contributions before starting project preparation,” Ms. Cliffe said. “We get it underway and as donor contributions come in, we sign the project agreements.” The World Bank Trust Fund currently has US$23 million, with US$21 million already committed in projects.

To implement the projects, especially large-scale ones such as road construction or other major infrastructure works, UNTAET must solicit bids from several companies, a process that — given the emergency nature in East Timor — has been compressed into two months, Ms. Cliffe noted.

The technical specifications and the bidding documents are first prepared, which can take from two-to-four weeks. Then companies are given 30 to 45 days to submit a bid. Finally, the bids are processed in a week and a decision is made to award the contract.

Big-works projects for roads are planned to start in mid-May, and for health and education in June or July. In the meantime, the short-term projects are helping to create jobs, rehabilitate local infrastructures and inject funds into the local economy.
Restoring Life and Livelihoods in East Timor

The visible aspects of UNTAET’s activities the past few months have been in humanitarian assistance: helping families reunite, providing food, shelter and medical assistance to those in need. But increasingly in the months ahead, as UNTAET’s efforts and resources shift to clean-up, rehabilitation and the overall reconstruction of East Timor, the results will soon be highly visible: roads repaired, drainage ditches cleaned, buildings rid of rubble, repainted and reroofed; schools and health clinics refurbished; and shops, markets and other commercial enterprises restocked, restaffed and open for business. It’s all part of a plan by UNTAET, with the international community and donor nations, to help Timorese rejuvenate their lives, their homes and the overall private and governmental infrastructure for a healthy, independent nation.

Small Loans for Big Ideas

There are a variety of loan programs already operating or just getting underway to give small- and medium-sized Timorese businesses and entrepreneurs the capital they need to get started and to flourish economically — an essential condition for generating jobs nationwide.

Small Enterprise Project
To help restart East Timor’s economic activity in the private sector, a small enterprise loan programme, funded by the World Bank-administered Trust Fund for East Timor (TFET), was launched in April and will be operated nationwide by Banco Nacional Ultramarino (BNU).

The grant supports key objectives for East Timor in the transitional period, in particular the creation of jobs in the private sector through provision of loans to East Timorese enterprises.

Loans of US$500 to US$50,000 will be made to individuals and companies, including importers, traders, manufacturers and service providers. Priority use of the loans is expected to be, but not limited to, manufacturing, construction, transportation, trading, imports and agriculture processing.

The loans must be repaid in full in equal monthly installments with 10 percent interest per year, with a maximum term of 36 months and a grace period of up to three months. US$4.8 million in funds is immediately available and up to $10 million over two years.

Currently, the only office administering the loans is in Dili, but BNU plans to set up district offices either out of each District Administrator’s office or in local churches. The loans will be distributed equally among the districts so as not to have Dili absorb a disproportionate share.

BNU hopes to provide loan recipients with some basic training in accounting. The programme is employing more than a dozen former Timorese bankers who speak Tetun, Bahasa and Portuguese. It is also creating a standardized loan manual to explain the application process in detail.

Rebuilding the Roads and Ports

A variety of road repair projects are employing skilled and unskilled East Timorese. UNDP has been employing more than 150 Timorese to improve roads between Tiban and Ermera; Aileu and Maubisse; and Dili to Aileu.

A major US$29.8 million project, which will be funded by the Trust Fund for East Timor and administered by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), will get underway in the coming months to rebuild the nation’s transportation infrastructure, including roads, ports and the power system. As well as generating numerous jobs for Timorese, the massive rehabilitation project has the objective of creating the kind of quality infrastructure that will attract investment capital to East Timor.
How to Find Out More About . . .

Virtually all the projects mentioned here will be operating nationwide. For those Timorese who live outside of the Dili area, you can seek information from the UNTAET District and Subdistrict Administration Offices.

The local community council, the church and the CNRT as well are often useful places to find out about existing programs and ones that may start in the future.

As for Civil Service Recruitment, general information can be found from time to time on the UNTAET Information Bulletin Boards. At least one such board is placed in each District — usually outside the District Administration Office or near the local Church. There are plans to have such information boards placed in every Subdistrict in the country. Tais Timor will let you know when they are in place.

We will also keep you posted — via the Bulletin Boards and Tais Timor — on any language classes and vocational training course in computer, office management, mechanics, etc., that might be starting-up.

Community Clean-up and Restoration that Puts People to Work

Through a variety of labor intensive schemes, UNTAET is working with local councils right down to the aldeia and suco level to employ Timorese to clean-up neighborhood streets and rid local buildings of the rubble from last year’s destruction. It is also approving loans and grants for Timorese entrepreneurs to start new businesses, re-open old ones and to buy local goods and even imported ones, in some cases.

Community Empowerment Programme

With funds from the World Bank-administered Trust Fund for East Timor, local villagers are creating leadership councils and designing and implementing their own projects — ones that breathe life back into the village economy and put local Timorese to work.

There’s even a special programme of community grants that directly targets vulnerable groups such as widows, the handicapped and the elderly.

Such projects have the potential to generate scores of jobs in every village in East Timor over the next three years. In fact, the work has already started: In Liquica, for example, more than 75 percent of the village councils have established Community Empowerment Projects and are disbursing funds. Others are being developed in Aileu, Ainaro, Ermera and Manatuto Districts, and will eventually be operating in the remaining eight districts.

The Transitional Employment Programme (TEPs) is another such labor intensive programme that will generate as many as 1,000 new jobs in each of East Timor’s districts between April and July. Funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and coordinated directly by UNTAET District Administrators with the church, CNRT and the community, workers are being paid to restore their own neighbourhoods by repairing roads and drainage systems, sprucing-up community markets and sports facilities. In addition to providing the salaries for these workers, USAID is supplying new tools, sports equipment, and other materials used in the projects. TEPs projects have created 6,000 jobs nationwide thus far.

Quick Impact Projects (QIPs)

QIPs are designed to meet the urgent need to get people back to work and communities cleaned-up. They are labor-intensive projects that rebuild infrastructure and help restore public services and utilities. They also include small, income-generating schemes that benefit the community and put cash into the economy.

Funding for QIPs comes from the UNTAET Trust Fund and from two UN organizations, OCHA (UNTAET’s humanitarian arm) and UNHCR. The amount of funds available for the three QIPs funds is considerable — UNTAET has allotted US$1 million; OCHA has committed more than US$150,000; and UNHCR up to US$300,000 explicitly for projects that aid returning refugees with shelter and to bridge the gap between relief and development.

The UNTAET and OCHA funds are administered directly through the District Administrator, with the input of the community, the church and the CNRT, while UNHCR funds will be administered through UN agency partners.

The size of UNTAET QIPs range from $5,000 up to $50,000; OCHA’s are from $2,000 to $5,000 and UNHCR’s from $500 to $1,000. About one-third of the UNTAET QIPs funding is already being put to work in district projects: 32 UNTAET QIPs have now been approved, with many already being implemented. In the case of OCHA, over 50 have been approved. QIPs projects are already employing more than 3,000 Timorese nationwide.

Putting the Shine Back in Dili

Both the World Bank and USAID have major programmes in urban areas as well. The Dili Community Employment Generation Project is funded by the Trust Fund for East Timor (TFET) and implemented by UNDP, which pays the salaries of unskilled workers to collect debris and solid waste throughout the capital. The $499,000-project will be employing some 600 people between April and August in 25 Dili villages. A USAID-funded TEPs programme is also phasing in 2,000 short-term jobs in Dili in May and June, with recruitment and oversight at the village level. Timorese are being paid for drainage and sanitation work; roadside clean-up public buildings clean-up; and beautification of public parks and facilities.
Aileu: Nearly 60 former East Timorese members of the Indonesian military (TNI) and their families returned to their homes the first week of April, the largest group of former soldiers to return so far.

About 450 people returned to the district, one month after leaving camps in the Kapang area of West Timor.

Because most of the returnees were from the district, a cantonment site for the FALINTIL, their return required prolonged negotiations involving the former guerrilla fighters, community leaders and UNTAET representatives, including the Civilian Police and the Peacekeeping Force.

Baucau: The Commander of the Bambeiros met with the District Administrator to discuss the future absorption into the East Timorese Civil Service of the more than 30 firefighter trainees.

As a first step, the Commander agreed to hold a meeting of the Administrators of the three districts where the Bambeiros are conducting training to work out a strategy for determining the firefighting needs of each district.

Covaílama: With funding from the Transitional Employment Projects (TEPs), young men and women have begun clearing playgrounds and football pitches while a Covaílama Sport Association has started up.

The District’s UNTAET Social Affairs section has helped launch football and volleyball tournaments between villages, with the first match held on 8 April between Camenasa and Suai Loro.

Four schools in the Covaílama area are also being roofed with TEPs funding and with UNICEF providing materials. It’s on the job training for Timorese who are learning carpentry and masonry.

Dili: More than 100 students, mostly women, began refurbishing a swimming pool adjacent to the Motael church during the first week of April as part of an UNTAET-sponsored Transitional Employment Project (TEP) to create short-term jobs for the unemployed.

During the project’s first phase, the 100 women and 10 men painted, repaired and cleaned the area around the pool using equipment supplied by UNTAET and funded by the UN Agency for International Development (USAID).

Ermera: USAID has awarded a contract for the maintenance and repair of Launa Jump Up on the Ermera-to-Atasobe road. The TEP programme continues road drainage and clearance work, which has been saving many roads from recent heavy downpours.

Manatuto: The Interim Advisory Council met to exchange ideas on eight TEPs, which will begin in Manatuto, Laclo, Sobada and Laclubar sub-districts. The initial projects will employ 550 young men and women to clear roads, markets and sports facilities.

Oecussi: East Timor Services flew an experimental flight on 15 April into Oecussi from Dili prior to starting regular commercial service.

Same: Several Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) have begun or are in the advanced planning stages. In Nularan sub-district, a brick factory started production on 1 April. Eleven people are employed by this project.

One woman and two men also have been recruited for a hand tools project in Same town.

The tools, which are stored at a warehouse, will be lent for personal use to repair homes and clean up buildings.

Two representatives from the Northern Territories Government visited Macufahi, Betano village and Salehasan sub-village to offer fisherman nets and hooks. They also made a short survey to determine if there was income potential through the fishing industry.

Meanwhile, a music festival is planned for June. The sub-districts of Macufahi and Hatuso will hold preliminary competitions and the finalists of each area will perform in Same.

The Northern Territories Government plans to host the winning group in Darwin to perform at the Northern Territories Expo on 12 July.

Police Academy... continued from page 1

Administrator, Sergio Vieira de Mello, called on them to maintain “exemplary” performance and behavior, for both would be crucial in establishing confidence in state institutions.

“it will not be an easy task,” Mr. Vieira de Mello said. “In the past 24 years the Timorese have witnessed frequent and tragic abuses perpetrated by state institutions, not least the police itself.”

The Transitional Administrator also appealed to the cadets to uphold, at all times, “the highest values of an independent police; a police answerable only to the judiciary, policemen and police women who are answerable only to their own consciences and not to political forces, not to pressure groups, nothing that is outside the structure of a democratic state, and those who will have in the future the responsibility of supervising the tasks of the East Timorese police force.”

The cadets will have three months of classroom instruction at the college, followed by another three months of on-the-job training. A final decision on their abilities will be made after another six months of evaluation.

During their training, the candidates will learn the concepts of human rights and community policing, basics in criminal law, police techniques, traffic rules, investigative techniques and driving skills.

Recruitment of 3,000 police officers for the East Timor Police Service (ETPS) is scheduled to take around three years.

Public Announcement

UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL ADMINISTRATION IN EAST TIMOR

Office of Water and Sanitation

“Water for All”

Water is a scarce and valuable resource; please don’t waste it. If water is wasted from open taps or leaking pipes in your house, it means less water is available for other houses. If you want to connect your house to the Dili water supply pipelines, please come and see our local staff in the UNTAET Office of Water and Sanitation at the Governores Building. Our staff will make the connection free of charge and will make sure the work is done properly and does not leak. This free connection includes one length (6m) of pipe from the main pipeline. Don’t be greedy, don’t waste water, make sure there is enough “Water for All”.

European Football League News

CHAMPIONS CUP LEAGUE QUARTERFINALS (1st round)

Spanish Surprise

Some big clubs were in for a surprise during the Champions Cup League quarterfinals, played on 4 and 5 April, as the first two games ended in draws and two Spanish giants had tough outings.

Bayern Munich tied home team FC Porto 1:1 when Paulo Sergio scored at 78 minutes after the Portuguese took the lead on striker Mario Jardel’s goal at the beginning of the second half.

In the second match, “El Real” Real Madrid could only force a scoreless tie against Manchester United giving MU the inside track to the semifinals if they can win the second game in Old Trafford Stadium. But a combination of an MU draw and Real Madrid scoring in the second round could boost MU out of contention based on UEFA rules.

Spanish powerhouse Barcelona suffered defeat at the hands of Chelsea, 1:3.

The British home side received goals from Gianfranco Zola, Tore Andre Flo and Luis Figo. With the two Spanish giants struggling, underdog Valencia was living it up by blasting Lazio, the only Italian representative in the Cup, 5:2.

The semifinals will be played 2 to 3 May with the finals on 24 May in Paris.

UEFA CUP SEMIFINAL

Clash between Brits, Turks

The two favorite English clubs, Leeds United and Arsenal, had been on course to an “all-England final.” But after one of their fans was killed in a clash between Turkish and British soccer spectators on 5 April in Istanbul, Leeds failed to capitalize and win their way home, losing 0:2 to Galatasaray.

The loss makes it harder for David O’Leary’s side to keep their Cup hopes alive. Leeds will have to win in the second round with at least three goals and hope to keep the Turkish side from scoring a goal in Allan Road Stadium.

Arsenal got a goal by Dennis Bergkamp to give it a chance to make the Cup finals, with a draw in the next match enough to do the trick. Otherwise RC Lens will be the team to play against the Leeds-Galatasaray winner.

Let’s wait and see what will happen with that match. Will the young Briton survive or will Galatasaray write a story as the first ever Turkish team to be in UEFA Cup final. Will the British realize their dream to have all English final in Copenhagen on 17 May?

European League Standings page 7
Children back to school: Nearly 150,000 East Timorese children are back in primary school, about 92 per cent of those who attended classes during the 1998-99 school year.

There are 686 schools registered in East Timor, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). School buildings have been repaired through the efforts of the UNTAET Peacekeeping Force, INTERFET and the United States Navy. UNICEF and its partners have also distributed 250 metric tonnes of roofing materials for primary schools across the country.

CNRT leader's body exhumed: UNTAET human rights forensic experts and UN Civilian Police (CivPol) investigators have exhumed the remains of Ana Lemos, a CNRT leader who was shot and killed last September in Ermera.

At the time of the shooting, the body was presumed to be of Maria da Costa, but it was determined that the remains were actually Ms. Lemos, a CNRT leader who was shot and killed last September in Ermera. The forensic experts also exhumed six bodies in Maliana and two in Balibo, all victims of last September's violence. The bodies in Maliana and two in Balibo, all victims of last September's violence. The bodies were taken to the Dili morgue for autopsies.

About 170 victims of militia violence in East Timor have been exhumed so far.

National pharmacy opened: The Central Pharmacy Warehouse was opened in early April in the Campo Alor area of Dili. The first shipment of drugs, worth US$670,000, was donated by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

The Warehouse is the central distribution point for drugs in East Timor and has storage space for a six-month supply of medicine. Under the Interim Health Authority, the Central Pharmacy will acquire about US$2 million worth of drugs and medical supplies each year.

Children back to school: Nearly 150,000

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UN CivPol
24 HOUR Emergency Number in Dili
(mob) 0408039978
(desk) ext 5292

RADIO UNTAET 99FM

For the latest news and information about East Timor, tune in to Radio UNTAET.

• News at 6 am, 1pm, 6pm
• Halibur ba Loron Foun / The New Day Program (live) 6-7pm, Monday to Friday
• Radio UNTAET programs at 6-7am, 1-2pm everyday with Timorese, English, Portuguese and World Music
Dear readers, lately many of you have been talking about unemployment. It’s a serious concern that touches the lives of every Timorese. It’s also one that the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) is trying its best to address.

A few weeks ago, when crowds of job-seekers gathered in front of UNTAET Headquarters at the Governor’s Office, Tiu went out and talked to them. I wanted to find out what was on their minds. Here’s what I discovered.

Tiu: Good morning my friends. What’s happening?

Joaquin: Bondia Tiu. What do you mean “what’s happening?” Can’t you see that we’re discussing work?

Tiu: Well, my friends, I’d appreciate it if you would allow me to join your discussion.

Jose: Okay, but we’re talking about the bad employment situation in Timor Loros’a.e. A lot of us don’t have any way to earn money. We’re eager to have jobs. Anyway you can help us get one?

Tiu: If you want to know the truth, there’s nothing that I can do to help you get a job. A large part of getting a job depends on you and how you approach the situation.

If you remember, during Portuguese times, very few people came to Dili for work. Most stayed in the countryside, farming and fishing. Our earlier generations managed to survive living and working that way.

All of this changed during Indonesian times. Many more people started coming to Dili for employment and more than a few found it in Civil Service jobs. Did you know that at one point 32,503 people worked for the Indonesian Government as public employees? That doesn’t even include the civilians who worked for the Ministry of Defence, the military itself and the police. In most economically healthy countries most people earn their living working for private companies or by running their own businesses.

Now that we are in the process of becoming an independent nation, UNTAET and the National Consultative Council (NCC) are trying to create, out of the ashes of last times, very few people came to Dili for work. We’re eager to have jobs. Anyway you can help us get one?

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Tiu: If you want to know the truth, there’s nothing that I can do to help you get a job. A large part of getting a job depends on you and how you approach the situation.

If you remember, during Portuguese times, very few people came to Dili for work. Most stayed in the countryside, farming and fishing. Our earlier generations managed to survive living and working that way.

All of this changed during Indonesian times. Many more people started coming to Dili for employment and more than a few found it in Civil Service jobs. Did you know that at one point 32,503 people worked for the Indonesian Government as public employees? That doesn’t even include the civilians who worked for the Ministry of Defence, the military itself and the police. In most economically healthy countries most people earn their living working for private companies or by running their own businesses.

Now that we are in the process of becoming an independent nation, UNTAET and the National Consultative Council (NCC) are trying to create, out of the ashes of last times, very few people came to Dili for work. We’re eager to have jobs. Anyway you can help us get one?