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 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 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 subdistrict ones at Fatubossa and Maurusa.
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 injured 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. They have developed new networks and organizations focused on the urgent problems of women in East Timor. They have organized various activities to help forge a new and more balanced distribution of roles at every level in the country.

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 equality are integrated throughout UNTAET,” says Sherrill 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 in place and women can decide for themselves how to use it and further develop it.”

Olandina speaks out for women’s rights

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

“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 mentality,” 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.
**District news round-up**

**Baucau:** Farmers in the Vemasse 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.

**District Court in Oecussi up and running.** Defender also discussed how to get the Prosecutor, Investigating Judge and Public Defender established in the enclave. The Oecussi Administrator to discuss the practicalities of a market economy.

**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.
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.

“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 to the country’s fish stocks, fishing boats and people, especially in the coastal districts. Sounds fancy, but it’s a fact.

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 stock of mainly canoes and midwifes. Much of it is straight mentoring - having them observe and discuss diagnosis and treatment of the patient with the doctors.

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.

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

- News at 6 am, 1 pm, 6 pm
- Hallibur ba Loron Foun / The New Day Program (live) 6-7 pm, Monday to Friday
- Radio UNTAET programs at 6-7am, 1-2pm everyday with Timorese, English, Portuguese and World Music

continued next page
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 in the next three years,” says Sergio Lobo, a Co-ordinator 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 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 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?”

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 them, walking quickly down the street, angry.

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 near 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.

Tips on dealing with psychosocial trauma

The Programme for Psychosocial Recovery and Development in East Timor (PRADET), located at the Lathane 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 dis-s traught.

The actual culling process is expected to occur when the Civil Service begins the recruitment process and all applicants take a re-certification 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 Finishing touches are just being made on the UNTAET-run 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 action only inspires greater laughter from them, walking quickly down the street, angry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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
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 payment 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 safeguard foreign currencies for the CFA; ensure an adequate supply of bank notes and coins of the legal tender; maintain a depository for safeguarding 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 the 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.

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 Gonzalves 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. Goizka 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 Gonzalves 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 semifinal 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 Bartz 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 Peruzzi 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.

UN CivPol 24 HOUR Emergency Number in Dili

(mob) 0408039978
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: 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?

Tiu: Hello! Did you guys hear her? She’s absolutely correct!

Tino: OK, so Antonio 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?

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 (fiia 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 made up a good portion 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$46.8 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, and 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 Timor 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 signed on a range of projects like roads, transport, ports and power (US$29 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 got to get back to work!

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

Dearest 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, good-bye!

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, good-bye!

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.

A bi-weekly public information service of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET). Published in Tetun, Indonesian, Portuguese and English. Written, edited and designed by the UNTAET Office of Communication and Public Information (OCIPI). Circulation 75,000. UNTAET-OCIPI, c/o PO Box 2436, Darwin NT 0801, Australia. Tel: +61-8-8942-2203 Fax: +61-8-8981-5157 email: untaet-ocipi@un.org

Not an official document. For information purposes only.