

# FINAL REPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

August 2016 - June 2019

Electoral Assistance for Social Inclusion, Multi-Tier Governance and Strengthening of Rule of Law in Timor-Leste 2016-2019



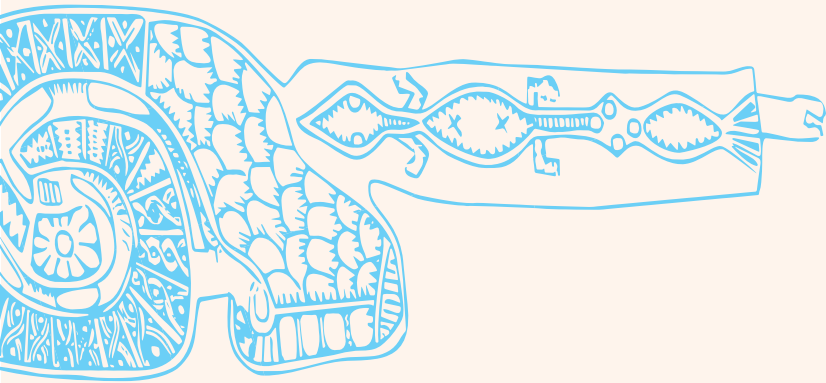
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# Content

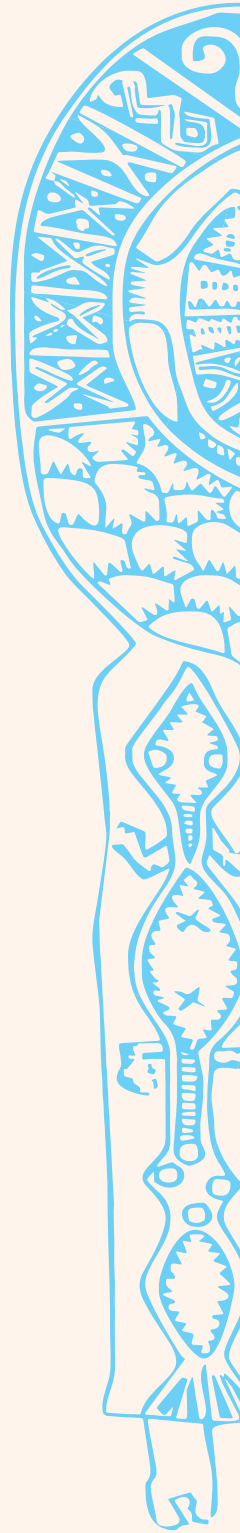
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# I. Acronyms



- AJCs – Access to Justice Clinics
- CEDAW – Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
- CoA – Court of Appeal
- CNE – National Election Commission
- CNRT –Congresso Nacional da Reconstrução Timorense
- CSOs – Civil Society Organizations
- CTA – Chief Technical Advisor
- EMBs – Electoral Management Bodies
- FM – Frente Mudança
- GBV – Gender-Based Violence
- GMNTV – Grupo Media Nacional TV
- HIV/AIDS – Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- ICA – International Communication Analyst
- IFES – International Foundation for Electoral Systems
- IRI – International Republican Institute
- JSP – Justice Support Programme
- LEARN – Leveraging Electoral Assistance for Regionalized Nation-Building
- LJTC – Legal and Judicial Training Centre
- MoJ – Ministry of Justice
- NAP-GBV – National Action Plan for Gender-Based Violence
- NDI – National Democratic Institute
- OPAC – Okinawa Peace Assistance Centre



PCIC – Scientific Police for Criminal Investigation

PD – Partido Democratico

PDC – Partido Democratico Cristao

PDO – Public Defender’s Office

PEP – Partidu Esperansa Patria

PNTL – National Police of Timor-Leste

PRO – Public Relations Office

PUDD – Partidu Unidade no Dezenvolvimentu Demokrátiku

RHTO – Ra’es Hadomi Timor Oan

RTTL – Radio Television of Timor-Leste

SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals

SECMCOMS – Secretary of State for Council of Ministers and Social Communication

SECOM – Secretary of State for Social Communications

SPA – Senior Pedagogical Advisor

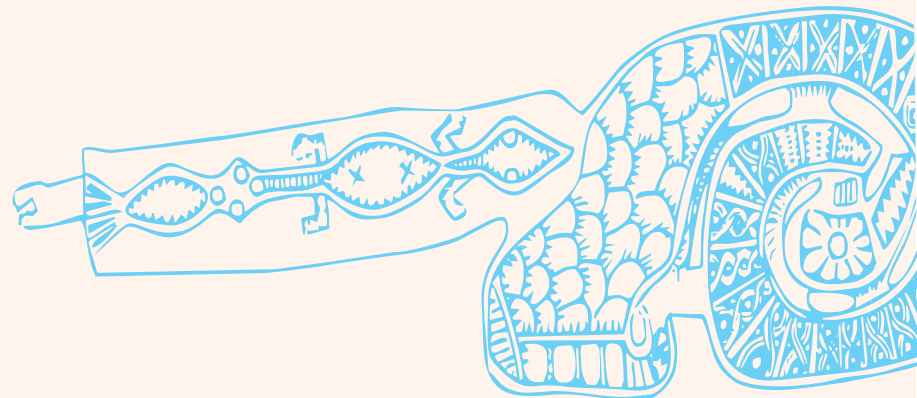
STAE – Technical Secretariat of Electoral Administration

TVTL – Televisaun Timor Leste

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

UN – United Nations

VPU – Vulnerable Persons Unit



## II. Programme Description



|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Programme Title:</b>      | Electoral Assistance for Social Inclusion and Multi-Tier Governance and Strengthening of Rule of Law in Timor-Leste (2016-2019)  |
| <b>Programme Duration:</b>   | August 2016 – June 2019  |
| <b>Reporting Period:</b>     | August 2016 – June 2019  |
| <b>Received Budget:</b>      | <p>Component A (Support to EMBs, Voter and Civic Education, and Political Participation): \$ 1,869,131</p> <p>Component B (Political Journalism): \$ 815,864</p> <p>Component C (Electoral Justice): \$ 377,770</p> <p>Component D (Election Security): \$ 713,391</p> <p><b>Total Budget: \$3,776,156</b></p> |
| <b>Location:</b>             | Timor-Leste  |
| <b>National Counterpart:</b> | <p>Technical Secretariat of Electoral Administration (STAE)</p> <p>National Election Commission of Timor-Leste (CNE)</p> <p>Legal &amp; Judicial Training Centre (LJTC)</p> <p>National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL)</p>   |

Democratic elections have played an important role in the making of Timor-Leste, ever since the 1999 referendum, which led to the independence of Timor-Leste. Back in 2015, the electoral landscape for the next five years was expected to be filled with challenges and opportunities. Indeed, the national elections in February 2017 would be the first time Timor-Leste would hold Presidential and Parliamentary Elections without a UN mission in the country. During the project period, Suco elections as well as Early Parliamentary Elections took place in 2016/2017 and 2018 respectively. However, the municipal elections were postponed and therefore did not take place before the end of the project.

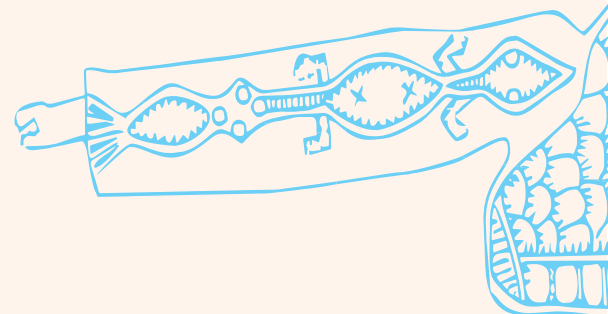
To this end, UNDP proposed to build upon the achievements of its ongoing and recent projects in governance—which have been supported by the Government of Japan—to involve a variety of actors whose effective participation was deemed crucial to ensure that the elections between 2016 and 2018 would be free, fair and peaceful. These stakeholders included the EMBs, civil society organizations, the media, the justice sector, and the national police. The proposed assistance spanned four components: (a) support to EMBs, voter education, and political participation; (b) political journalism; (c) electoral justice; and (d) election security. The overall aim of such cross-cutting and multi-pronged assistance was to ultimately augment the increasing institutional maturity of Timor-Leste’s state actors and consolidate local and national democracy in the country.



## The project saw substantive achievements in all four components, among which:

- During the project's implementation, the country witnessed the highest voter turnout and lowest percentage of invalid votes for Parliamentary elections in history, respectively at 80,98% and 1,19%;
- With the support of the project, EMBs collected for the first-time sex-disaggregated data during the 2017 Parliamentary elections and onward;
- The project also supported STAE in achieving full gender parity in the polling staff for the 2018 Parliamentary elections, with 50% of the 11,600 deployed staff being female;
- Throughout the project, campaigns on civic and voter education targeted female, youth & first-time voters, elders and people with disabilities, ensuring inclusive and highly participative election processes. Moreover, the project collaborated with women and people with disabilities CSOs to increase these target groups' participation in elections;
- The project-initiated TV Programme "Ba Futuru" ensured the dissemination of information on electoral processes and consequently participation in the latter. Indeed, the TV programme was a key source of information according a survey conducted by the project, as 62% of the surveyed individuals responded receiving information from it during elections. Moreover, 78% responded the programme influenced them to vote during the 2018 Parliamentary elections;
- The project provided comprehensive journalism training, ensuring professionalism and political engagement from national journalists;
- The project also strengthened the capacities of the Legal & Judicial Training Centre by providing ten different training modules to trainees as well as revising the curriculum and proceeding with the 6th Magistrate Course;
- Election security workshops organized in 11 PNTL municipal offices ensured the police correctly handled the few incidents of violence during elections throughout the project. Furthermore, the project supported the Peace March in Baucau, which sent strong peace messages to the community.

All these achievements were made possible thanks to the generous support from the Government and the people of Japan.



# III. Intended Outputs of Each Component



## COMPONENT A: SUPPORT TO EMBs, VOTER and CIVIC EDUCATION, & POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

- > *Output 1: Enhanced / voter civic knowledge, awareness and engagement of citizens in local and national democratic processes*
- > *Output 2: Increased Political Participation of Women and Youth at the Local and National Level*
- > *Output 3: Enhanced institutional capacity of CNE and STAE to manage and implement national and local elections through an electoral cycle approach*
- > *Output 4: Increased sustainability of voter registration and electoral results management systems*

## COMPONENT B: POLITICAL JOURNALISM

- > *Output 1: Enhanced civic awareness and knowledge of voters through outreach and information dissemination by media actors*
- > *Output 2: Increased capacity and civic knowledge of journalists to produce media products of high quality on political affairs*

## COMPONENT C: ELECTORAL JUSTICE

- > *Output 1: Strengthened legal means of addressing electoral disputes and complaints in Timor-Leste*

## COMPONENT D: ELECTION SECURITY

- > *Output 1: Strengthened management and administrative systems at the PNTL headquarters to ensure election security*
- > *Output 2: Enhanced planning, coordination, and management capacity for election security at the PNTL district offices*





## IV. Progress of Each Component

### Component A:

Support to EMBs, Voter and Civic Education, and Political Participation

### Component B:

Political Journalism



## Overview

UNDP has provided technical assistance to the Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) of Timor-Leste to enhance institutional capacity for managing and implementing national and local elections through an electoral cycle approach. The goal of this is to increase the political participation of women and youth at the local and national levels and enhance civic knowledge, awareness and engagement of citizens in local and national democratic processes.

The Government of Japan has supported the project 'Electoral Assistance for Social Inclusion, Multi-Tier Governance and Strengthening Rule of Law', contributing to UNDP Electoral Project Leveraging Electoral Assistance for Regionalized Nation-Building (LEARN). Through this project, tailored assistance to EMBs Technical Secretariat for Election Administration (STAE) and the National Commission for Election (CNE) was provided to continuously strengthen their capacities in an electoral cycle approach.

During the overall project period, the project supported the EMBs in conducting Suco Council elections in 2016 and 2017, both Presidential and Parliamentary elections in 2017 and unanticipated early Parliamentary elections in 2018. The concrete areas of support to the electoral processes were civic and voter education, results management, voter registration, training and procedures, legal framework, operations and logistics, national tabulation and institutional strengthening, and finally professional development.

Additional support was also provided to the civil society organisations to enhance the participation of women, youth, and people with disabilities to promote social inclusion in the electoral processes. Through comprehensive journalism training support, the project also provided capacity building programmes to Timorese journalists and to community radios.

## Support to the Electoral Processes

### Suco Elections

Timor-Leste held its third Suco elections since independence in three rounds: the first round on 29<sup>th</sup> October 2016; the second on 13<sup>th</sup> November 2016; and the third round in newly established sucos on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2017. More than 700,000 voters registered nationally to select their suco Chiefs among a total of 2,071 candidates. This election was conducted with minimum UN or international assistance. However, UNDP provided technical support in key specialized area such as electoral operations and logistics.

The Suco elections' provisional results showed that about 30% of the nation's 442 suco Chiefs were elected in the first round of voting, held on 29th October 2016, as they received more than 50% of the votes in their respective suco. A second round of voting was undertaken in the remaining sucos on 13th November to determine who between the two candidates that had received the most votes in the first round would be elected. The third round of Suco elections took place on 2nd June 2017 as per the decision of the Council of Ministers to add new sucos in Dili (5), Aileu (2), Manatuto (2) and Viqueque (1). There was a total of 51 polling centres and the project supported them with training and logistics for public information on the elections.

A total of 319 female suco candidates contested in comparison to 1,752 men. Nevertheless, the results of 2016 Suco elections indicated that the percentage of female suco chiefs had doubled compared to the last suco elections held in 2009. Indeed, while the Suco elections in 2009 resulted in the election of only 10 (2,3%) female suco Chiefs, 21 (4,8%) were elected in 2016. The analysis of the results shows that the three municipalities who elected the most female suco Chiefs were Baucau, Aileu and Dili, closely followed by Manatuto and Same.

The Government of Timor-Leste welcomed the orderly and organized manner in which the Suco elections were conducted, setting a good example in anticipation of the Presidential and Parliamentary elections scheduled in 2017. The Government congratulated all candidates elected to positions of responsibility and welcomed their commitment to lead, develop and support the local communities. The Suco elections were thus held successfully with good understanding of democracy by all participants, without major incidents reported and peaceful acceptance of results.

## *Presidential Elections*

The people of Timor-Leste voted for their next President of the Republic in a very peaceful manner. It was the fourth time, since the declaration of independence, that Timor-Leste's voters were called to elect their Chief of State. There were eight candidates, including one female, contesting for the Presidential mandate. The elections were held in an orderly and peaceful manner, with no major incidents reported, and were therefore considered a success. For the first time, national elections were also organized for the Timorese diaspora in Australia and Portugal.

Similar to previous elections, the 2017 Presidential Elections recorded a high turnout rate, with 71% of registered voters casting their vote on the 20<sup>th</sup> of March. These were the first national elections where the millennials (citizens born in the years 2000) participated in. Being born after the Indonesians had left the country, they brought new interests and ideas.

Invalid ballots accounted for merely 1.68% of all ballots, translating the effectiveness of the Voter and Civic Education initiatives implemented countrywide by the Technical Secretariat of Electoral Administration (STAE) and the National Commission for Elections (CNE), in collaboration with UNDP through its Electoral Project LEARN.

Ever since the 1999 referendum, which led to the independence of Timor-Leste, the United Nations has played a critical role in managing democratic elections in the country which each marked the progress of Asia's newest nation. This election represented the first time that Timor-Leste held elections without a massive presence of the United Nations in the country, since the departure of the United Nations Mission in 2012.

UNDP LEARN Project had been supporting Timorese Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) to strengthen their institutional capacities throughout the electoral cycle, and supported this specific election by providing substantive technical assistance in several areas such as electoral legal framework, media and elections, and voter and civic education, including the procurement process of sensitive materials, among others.

## *Parliamentary Elections*

The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste successfully held its third National Parliament Elections since 2002 on July 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2017. Similar to the Presidential elections, these were held in a peaceful manner, without significant reports of violence. Registered voters cast their vote to elect the 65 members of the unicameral Parliament, in one single national constituency, through a closed and blocked-list proportional representation system.

The elections took place in the 12 municipalities and single autonomous region of the country in addition to six locations for out-of-country voting. Out of the total 760,907 registered voters, women and young and first-time voters aged 17-30 represented respectively 48.34% and 51% of them. There was a total of 843 polling centres, including nine mobile voting places in hospitals and prisons.

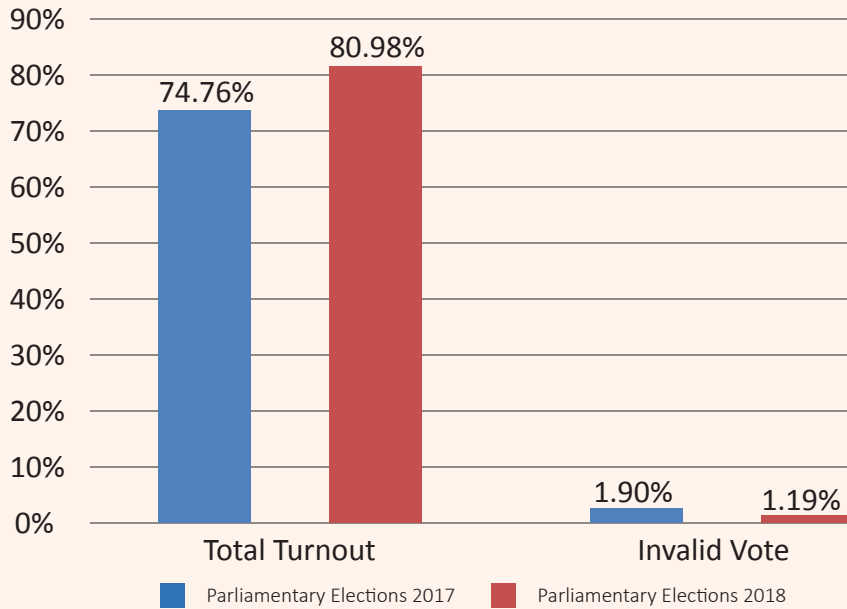
These Parliamentary elections witnessed a voter turnout of 76.74%, higher than that of the Presidential elections held in March the same year. For the first time, sex-disaggregated voter turnout data was collected, recording 48.58% of female voters. Invalid votes only represented 1.99% of all votes, reaching the international standard.

From the 20 political parties and single coalition contesting the elections, only five parties secured seats in the Parliament as per the constitutional provision of 4% threshold. Women representation in Parliament reached 35.38%.

UNDP Election Project provided technical support to the EMBs of Timor-Leste for the Parliamentary elections. The project implemented outreach activities for youth, women, elders, and people with disabilities to increase their participation before the elections. A disability organization was also mobilized on Election-Day to monitor the accessibility in the polling centres for people with disabilities.

As part of an ongoing support to strengthen the capacities of EMBs through an electoral cycle approach, the project supported these Parliamentary elections in the areas of electoral legal framework, the role of media in elections, voter education, capacity building, procurement process for sensitive materials and national tabulation process.

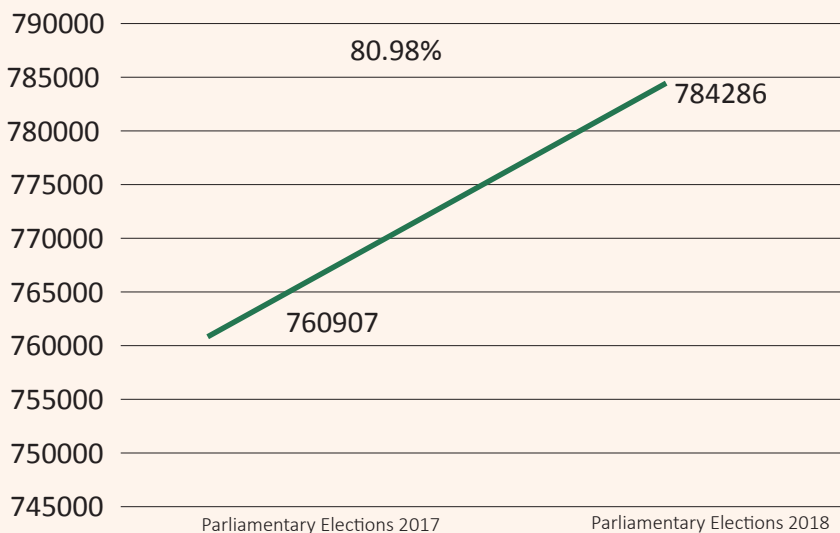
### Vote Turnout



On May 12<sup>th</sup>, 2018, the President of the Republic announced early elections for the National Parliament, after issuing a Decree to dissolve the National Parliament as no consensus had been reached between the political parties to agree on the new Government Program and the State Budget, issued on January 26<sup>th</sup><sup>1</sup>.

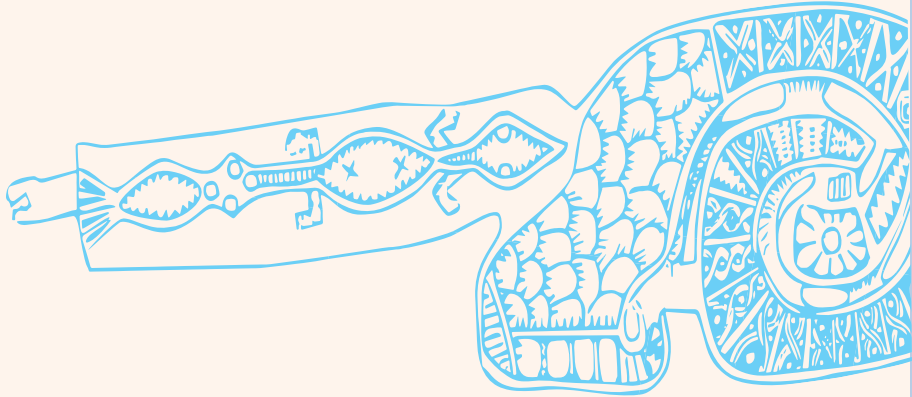
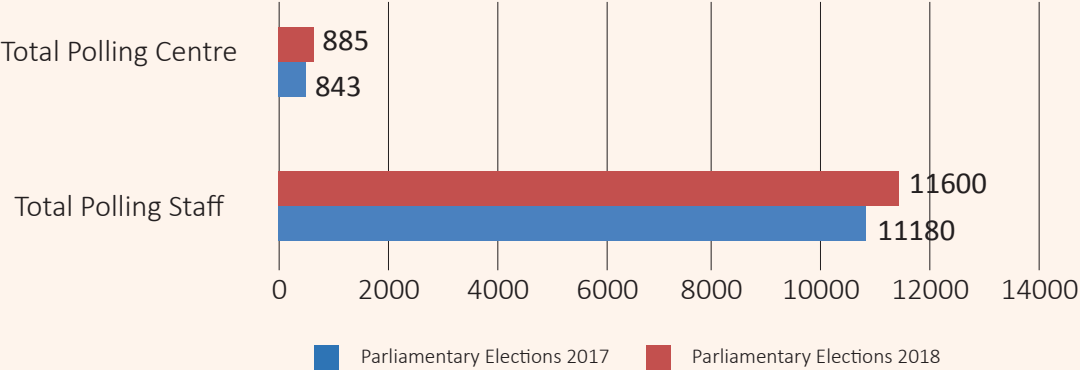
With 80.98% of turnout, the highest voter turnout for Parliamentary Elections in the history of Timor-Leste, this fourth legislative election ended peacefully. All three phases (pre-election, election day and post-election) of the election cycle were completed after the Supreme Court of Justice (Court of Appeal) validated and proclaimed the final results on 28<sup>th</sup> May. Out of four coalitions and four political parties running for the elections, only two of each secured seats in the Parliament by exceeding the 4% threshold.

### Total Voters



1. In Timor, the government presents the budget and its Program to the Parliament and if it is not passed by the majority then the government has the second chance. In the subsequent opportunity if the government fails to the program and budget to be approved by the parliament then the President has to dissolve the parliament to announce for a fresh mandate which resulted in the 2018 early parliamentary elections.

784,286 voters registered for the Parliamentary elections, out of which 48.2% were women and 51% were young people aged 17-30. There was a total of 885 polling centres with 11,600 polling staff including 50% women as stated by law, deployed to 12 municipalities, one autonomous region of Oe-Cusse and abroad. Polling was also conducted in six hospitals and three prisons.





# COMPONENT A:

SUPPORT TO EMBS, VOTER/CIVIC

EDUCATION AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

## Output 1

Enhanced civic knowledge, awareness and engagement of citizens in local and national democratic processes

## Output 2

Increased Political Participation of Women and Youth at the Local and National Level

## Output 3

Enhanced institutional capacity of CNE and STAE to manage and implement national and local elections through an electoral cycle approach

## Output 4

Increased sustainability of voter registration and electoral results management systems

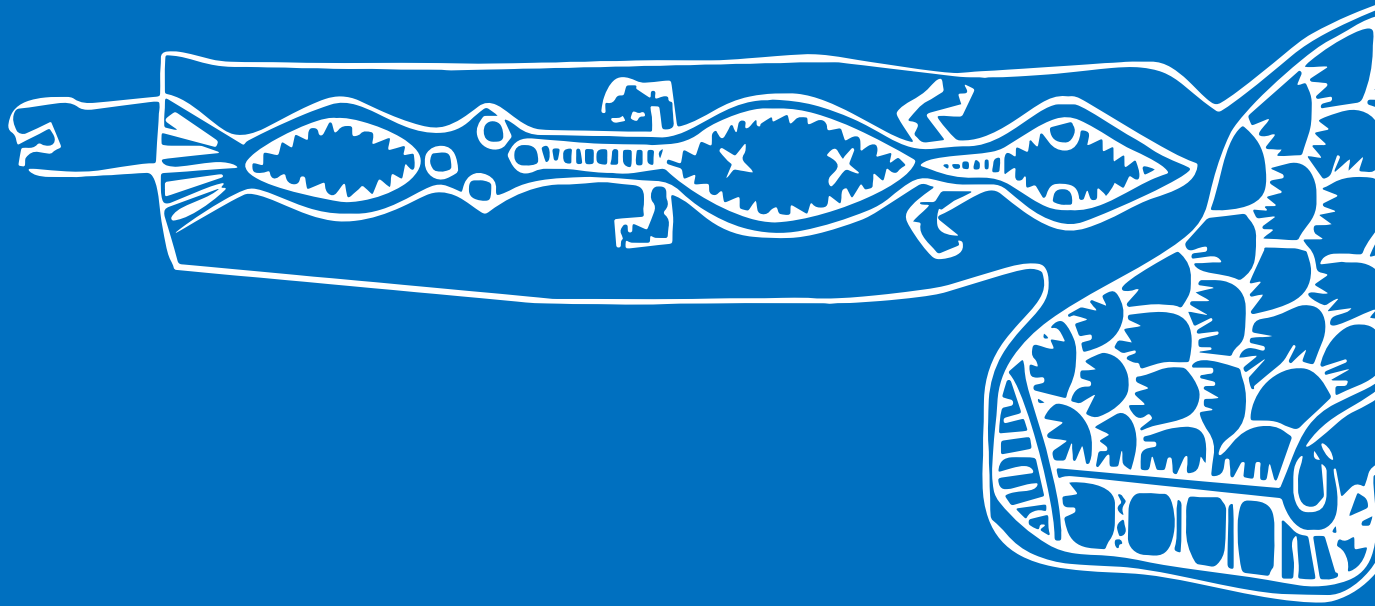
**Eleição Presidencial 2017**  
**Eleição Presidencial 2017**

|                                 |   |  |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| ANTONIO MAHER LOPES             | 1 |  |
| FRANCISCO GUTERRES (LU-OLÓ)     | 2 |  |
| AMORIM VIEIRA                   | 3 |  |
| JOSE ANTONIO DE JESUS DAS NEVES | 4 |  |
| JOSE LUIS GUTERRES              | 5 |  |
| MARIA ANGELA FREITAS DA SILVA   | 6 |  |
| LUIS ALVES TELMAN               | 7 |  |
| EDUARDO DE CONCEIÇÃO            |   |  |

MAHER LOPES  
FRANCISCO GUTERRES (LU-OLÓ)  
AMORIM VIEIRA  
JOSÉ A  
JOSÉ L  
6. MARIA  
7. LUIS



RONI  
JERONIO  
JERONIO



# OUTPUT 1:

Enhanced civic knowledge, awareness and engagement of citizens in local and national democratic processes

## Overview

The project has continuously supported the EMBs in voter education, electoral legal framework, results management systems, and election logistics. Throughout its implementation, post-election activities following the 2017 Parliamentary elections and the complete electoral cycle for the 2018 Parliamentary elections were conducted to support the EMBs.

Due to the unexpected announcement of the Early Parliamentary Elections, the project developed a coordinated innovative communication strategy for the voter education campaign targeting different demographic population groups. It intended to reach voters from the remotest areas, which had difficulty being reached during the 2017 national elections. The historic voter turnout in the 2018 Parliamentary elections, which reached 80.98%, provides evidence of the success of the voter education campaign conducted by the EMBs with the support of the project. Television programmes, radio programmes, training for the general population but also for community radio journalists, women and youth organisations, the use of social media, and the establishment of resource centres all crucially contributed to this record turnout in the history of the country.

The project partnered with the national TV channel Radio Television of Timor-Leste (RTTL), which has the highest coverage in the country, to produce all relevant voter education materials for the 2018 Parliamentary elections. Every week, specific programmes targeting youth, women and people with disabilities were produced and disseminated for voter education, especially focusing on voter registration, voting simulation and the role of the EMBs vis-a-vis the voters. These TV programmes provided information on the importance of this election amidst fear of citizens being exhausted from three elections in a two-year period. Short videos on electoral processes, the electoral legal framework, the participation of voters etc. were produced and disseminated through RTTL week in week out. For this input, the project regularly built the capacity of RTTL staff to produce high quality videos.

To complement the voter education campaign, materials like flipcharts, posters, booklets were produced and made available to EMBs for national elections to provide trainings to polling staff at national and sub-national levels. These materials were also used in sucos to reach out to illiterate people, enabling them to comprehend the voting process and other important information on the early 2018 Parliamentary elections. Such materials were also produced to increase awareness on electoral processes especially for the first-time and young voters.

STAE deployed 11,600 polling staff for the early Parliamentary elections in 2018 of which 50% were women. They were stationed in 1,160 polling stations in 12 municipalities and the single autonomous region of Oe-Cusse. The polling staff received training on electoral laws, voting and counting process, polling and municipal tabulation, by using the materials provided by the project as part of the support to the voter education campaign.

In addition, the project provided onsite technical assistance and training materials as well as developed consistent session contents for all trainers. The training materials consisted of information about the current electoral procedures, electoral laws, and depictions of the voting process as provided by law.

Moreover, a total of 2993 national observers and 249 International observers were accredited by STAE, process that project supported. Additionally, STAE accredited 272 national and 7 international media staff for both elections, and UNDP LEARN project supported the process by developing training and sessions for media representatives. Information handbooks were provided for the electoral observers and media during the orientation sessions in collaboration with EMBs. The handbooks contained all relevant information related to total voters, EMBs focal points, polling centres and polling stations established not only in Timor-Leste, but also overseas for out-of-country voting.

Support to community radios has been one of the key elements of the project during the Parliamentary elections. The community radios of Dili, Manatuto, Aileu and Liquica were selected for building the capacity of the journalists to produce radio programmes on civic and voter education. The project partnered with the Okinawa Peace Assistance Centre (OPAC) which specialized in building the capacity of the community radios and coordinating the training programme and other activities.



Subsequent to the training, the journalists were able to identify, research, and provide information on civic education to a wide audience in their community through their radio stations. They acquired the capacity to understand different approaches to gather information and engage with communities to generate contents, especially on civic education, for the radio programme.

Promoting democracy and development by strengthening the capacity of Timorese journalists has been one of UNDP LEARN Project's key intervention within the political journalism component. The focus has been on improving the capacity of journalists serving in key media such as print, broadcast and online, encouraging them into widespread political engagement. The project has been working together with stakeholders to enhance civic awareness and knowledge of voters through media actors.

The project has collaborated with the Press Council of Timor-Leste, which was established as an independent state body in 2016, to promote and protect the freedom of press and expression in accordance with the constitution. Previously, during the Parliamentary elections, both entities, together with a TV channel, implemented the event "Political Party Meets the Press" providing journalists with the opportunity to directly interact with political parties and their leaders. During the event, it was assessed that journalists had low capacity in political reporting particularly on socio-political matters and on the use of data and evidence.

Therefore, capacity building of the journalists was identified as necessary to enhance their professional journalism skills such as critical thinking on socio-political matters, on-site observation and interviewing, and organising TV debate with political party representatives. A comprehensive training programme was organised to address such needs. The UNDP Electoral Project LEARN and the Press Council implemented a six-month training programme for journalists with two modules per week.

A three-day workshop named "Project Newsroom" was organized for journalists taking part in the six-month Comprehensive Journalism Training programme. The participants received training from Mr. Robert Howarth, a senior and highly recognized journalist from Australia and the person behind the establishment of Timor-Post in the year 2000. These journalists were assigned different themes to create products using different media formats- newspaper, video, documentary etc. The journalists for data collection visited several institutions and centres to gather information to develop the media project.

As part of their self-evaluation of their capacity, the journalists presented their findings and analysis during the training programme. Their analysis on reporting on health, education, environment and economy in Timor-Leste was later published in a booklet.

In addition to the partnership with Press Council, the project provided equipment to the institution to accredit the journalists in Timor-Leste. The objective was to further protect the journalists' rights provided by the law and Constitution to perform their duties.

Over 110 journalists, including senior editors and university students from the media faculty, participated in a training session on "**Social Media Forum- Encouraging Balanced, Disciplined and Fact Checking Reporting**". The session provided analysis on the risks of social media, on balanced coverage during elections and insights on the warning signs of fake news. The trainer also stressed the importance of fact-checking before publishing any news, articles or reports. Therefore, the Press Council and UNDP Electoral Project organised several training programmes to build the capacities of journalists through its political journalism component.

## ***Enhanced Voter and Civic education - Activity Results***

- Supported the production and dissemination of public information materials including billboards, posters, banners and leaflets for voter/civic education for both the Presidential and Parliamentary elections.
- Supported outreach events conducted for general elections.
- Produced and broadcasted TV programmes and Public Service Announcements (PSAs) on voter and civic education, in collaboration with STAE and CNE, to increase citizens' knowledge and awareness in the run-up to the elections in the pre-electoral period of the Presidential and Parliamentary elections.
- Launched a comprehensive voter/civic education campaign targeting youth and first-time voters (millennial generation).
- Launched a civic and voter education campaign targeting female voters.
- Launched a civic and voter education campaign targeting elders and people with physical disabilities.
- Published voter education & public information materials on the voter registration campaign before the national elections.
- Produced voter education and training materials (educational videos, flipcharts, posters, booklets), on election procedures and voting process, to support cascade training of trainers for STAE representatives and voter education officers at the municipality level.
- Facilitated cascade training of trainers for polling staff deployed for elections.
- Provided orientation sessions to observers (international and national), party agents and media.

## ***Description of Inputs provided***

### **1.1 National Voter/Civic Education Officer**

The Officer closely worked with the Election Management Bodies, especially with STAE, in rolling-out the voter education strategy for the national elections. Assistance to the EMBs was provided at every level during the pre-elections, especially reaching out to the young and first-time voters who comprised more than 50% of the total registered voters. The recruit provided technical assistance to the EMBs in developing communication materials for voter education using different methods like media (especially TV and radio), billboards and pictorial posters in the communities. Assistance was also provided to the implementation of political journalism activities especially for the capacity building of community radios.

Different training programmes were facilitated and provided with technical knowledge to polling staff, political parties' representatives, national and international observers, and civil society organizations. Voter education training programmes disseminated balanced and objective information on what citizens needed to know in order to exercise their right to vote. Through training programmes, information was provided on voters' rights and obligations in the electoral process and explained the importance of voting. The officer also facilitated between EMBs and the project to fulfil the objective of free and fair elections and remain on track while implementing the operational plan for general elections. Close coordination with the National Social Inclusion Officer was established to produce voter education products and gender-sensitive training contents addressing the issue of increasing the participation of women in the electoral processes.

Similarly, orientations were provided by the incumbent to media and journalists prior to the elections on media ethics and code of conduct. It was important to brief these stakeholders on these essential principles to guide their actions during elections.

## 1.2 Voter and Civic Education Training

Voters need to understand their rights and duties under the Constitution and election laws so that they can meet their obligations in a responsible manner. Informed, responsible voters help safeguard electoral integrity. They do not make false statements that might disrupt or disturb an election. They do not act illegally, intimidate other voters or try to tamper with the election results. They turn out to vote because they understand the importance of participating in the electoral process. Without sufficient education, it can be hard to eliminate abuses such as vote buying or tampering through intimidation.

Voters may not be aware of their rights or the mechanisms that are used to protect the secrecy of their vote, or what motivates politicians or their supporters to attempt to buy their vote. Therefore, a good education programme would inform voters about their rights, how to exercise them and the way the electoral system works. In order to reflect this understanding among the voters, the project implemented voter and civic education training programmes for elections as part of its support to the EMBs in the general elections. Through EMBs, the training programmes were provided to the mobilized polling staff for the management of the voting process for all elections.

In addition, a broad range of civil society organizations was also targeted to disseminate voter education information before the Parliamentary elections, targeting first and foremost youth and first-time voters, citizens with physical disabilities and women. These trainings were also provided to ensure an increase in the participation on Election-Day and reduce the number of invalid votes.

Voter and civic education programmes were delivered to STAE and CNE staff after the announcement of elections. In addition, in coordination with the voter education department of STAE, trainings were provided to the polling staff, the polling officers and the voter education officers at the municipal level. These were provided in cascade method, trickling down to polling station level. Multiple stakeholders also received training through the resource centres to decrease the invalid votes and increase the turnout on the election-day. Due to the massive voter education campaign and training, the voter turnout reached 80.98%, the highest turnout in the history of the country in any Parliamentary Elections.

## 1.3 Support to CNE & STAE District Resource Centres

The project, since the inception of activities in August 2016, has engaged mostly in the preparation for Suco, Presidential and Parliamentary elections. Project interventions included developing voter education strategies, operational plan, training of polling staff, voting process, and many more, which are important for the proper management of election. During the election year, the project prioritized activities underpinning the successful management of elections. The support to EMBs ultimately reached the districts (which are now called municipalities) and sucos in the areas of voter/civic education and training. During this period, the project supported CNE with civic education programmes, among other activities, in 12 municipalities and the autonomous region of Oe-Cusse. This input was coordinated by district offices of STAE and CNE, and activities were conducted through the EMBs. Many activities of voter/civic education were also conducted at the district level through the women's organizations supported by the project.

STAE established a "Parliamentary Elections 2018 Resource Centre" (Centro de Informação) for the run-up to the 2018 Parliamentary Elections. The Centre, supported by UNDP Electoral Project, was launched with the objective of making available under a common platform election-related information and materials such as election procedures, directives for observers, the election code of conduct etc.

The work of the Resource Centre is crucial for stakeholders to access correct information and consequently support, promote and protect the civil and political rights of participants in elections. It can lead to the correction of errors or weak practices, even during the election process. It can deter manipulation and fraud or expose such problems if they occur. Furthermore, following elections, the reports and recommendations submitted by observer groups can also lead to changes and improvements in national law and practice.

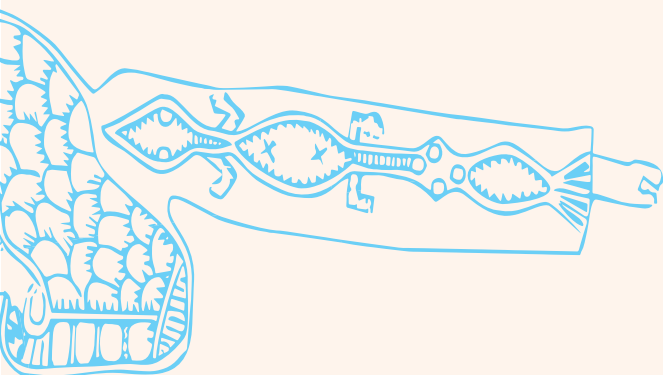
Additionally, STAE and the Resource Centre organized for the Parliamentary elections several trainings and orientation programmes for national and international observers, youth groups, university students, people with disabilities, and diplomatic communities.

The Resource Centre, with facilitators from STAE and the project, managed to provide training and orientation programmes for more than 400 participants, including observers, media, local NGOs, university students and first-time voters, out of which 32.5% and 14.7% were respectively women and people with disabilities. International observer groups including Australian observers, Ibero-American observers, and the Thailand Electoral Commission visited the Resource Centre for orientation on observation for the Parliamentary elections. STAE successfully accredited a total of 3010 national observers and 171 international observers including 265 national media 6 international media for these elections.

#### **1.4 International Communication Analyst (ICA)**

The International Communication Analyst (ICA) was instrumental in identifying areas for improvement, in creating and implementing a capacity building plan to achieve effective media coverage for the Suco, Presidential and Parliamentary elections. The focal person also developed a communication strategy for the EMBs to implement during the elections. The strategy included reaching out to the voters through different communication mediums like community radio, TV programmes, short videos and social media. For easy presentation and vote comprehension, several materials were designed to promote voter education during elections. Videos depicting democracy, the importance of voting, and the voting process were developed and promoted through TV and social media for Timorese citizens to understand the importance of their vote. The launching of campaigns for voter registration and voter education was supported by EMBs to increase the participation of voters in the electoral processes. These campaigns also used communication mediums, such as TV, to amplify their message and spread information to voters. Technical assistance was also provided to capacitate the staff of EMBs in developing posters, digital infographics, multimedia products and PR materials for elections.

The ICA continued to support the development of the communication plan for the 2018 early Parliamentary elections. The plan focused on producing TV programmes, Public Service Announcements, social media, and other communication mediums. As the general perception prior to the elections was that there would have a lower turnout, the ICA had to focus on developing innovative ideas to increase the participation of voters through different videos depicting the importance of these elections. The ICA also developed the capacity of radio workers of RTTL and other media staff of EMBs.





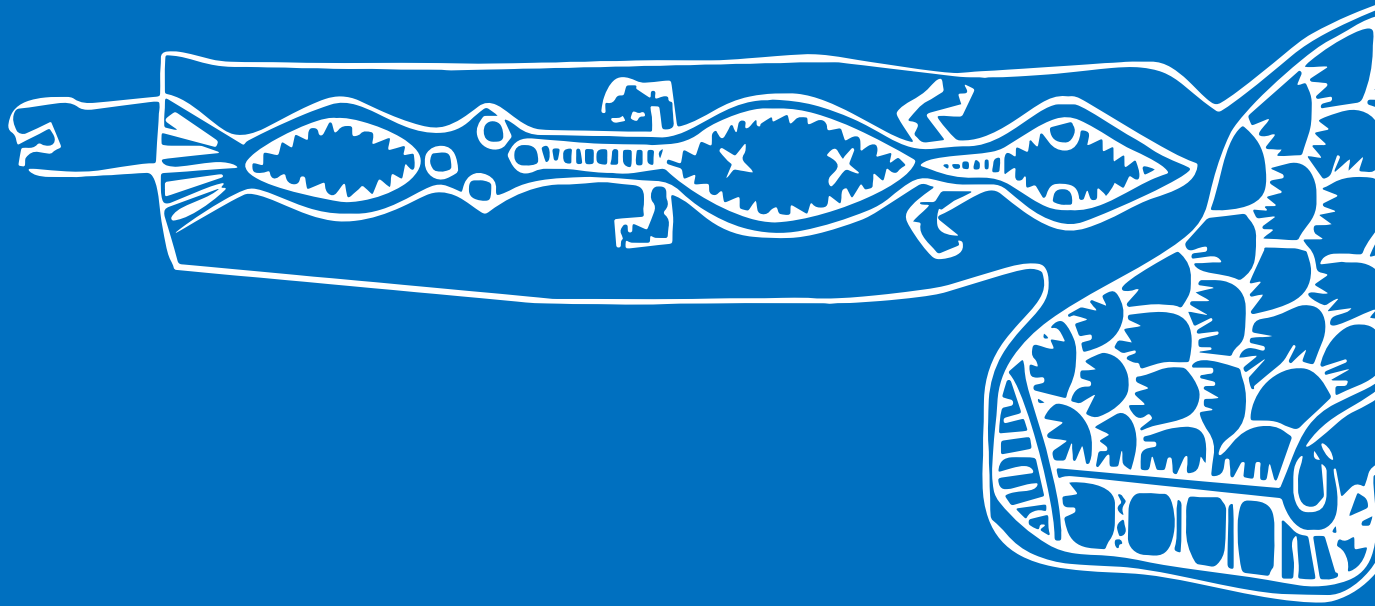
PARABÉNS BA  
FETO MUNDIAL  
"FETO LIDERA IHA MUDANSA"

UNIADE

ELEISAUN

Dili





# Output 2:

Increased Political Participation of Women  
and Youth at the Local and National Level

## Overview

The project has continuously implemented activities to increase the political participation of young people and women. It has also significantly contributed to the inclusion of people with disabilities in the political and electoral processes. Meaningful participation during the 2017 Presidential elections of 51% of young people and 48% of women out of a total of 784,286 voters in the voter registry was ensured through several interventions.

In every part of the communication plan, separate activities for voter education and voter registration were developed targeting young voters, women and people with disabilities to increase their participation in the election process. In order to enhance first time voters' interest in the elections and to motivate young people to participate in them, a specific TV Program called "Joven Vota", initiated for the 2017 elections, was continued to promote the 2018 early Parliamentary elections. The information on elections, particularly the focus on voter registration and updates, the voting process and the role of the voter, were imparted prior to the election day. As many of the young people were first-time voters, it was important for the platform to target them through social media and the internet. In Timor-Leste, more than 400,000 people use the latter, out of which 95% are active users of social media. Joven Vota Facebook page was launched in 2017 by the project to target the youth and disseminate electoral information.

The contents disseminated through this page reached more than 90,000 accounts, out of which 45% were young people aged 18-24. The Joven Vota campaign generated a positive response from this target group. Indeed, according to the survey conducted, it helped most young people to understand more about the country's electoral process.

As part of the continuous strategy to increase the participation of young people in the electoral processes and reach this group of voters, the project conducted extensive youth-focused activities for the 2018 Parliamentary elections. After the announcement of the elections, a voter education campaign was initiated by STAE and the project provided technical support throughout the electoral processes. Voter education materials were produced targeting this age group - posters, billboards, public service announcements and TV programmes - covering various contents, from voter registration to voting process. A dedicated page on social media (Facebook) was an effective way of reaching the youth.

The project provided training to journalists (public media, government and political party media) to be gender-sensitive in their coverage, news, and publications as well as to promote female leaders and potential female profiles on TV talk shows and debates, radio talk shows, Bulletins, and brochures.

The project also conducted training for political party leaders to be gender aware, to promote women's rights and women's empowerment, which had two positive effects. First, it contributed to support the political party leaders in creating temporary measures for advancing women's participation within political parties. Second, it produced an advocacy platform for women and young women's political parties regarding political party leaders. The project activities have had a demonstrable impact in strengthening women in political parties and promoting gender equality within political parties.

The project, with other international organisations working in the field of elections, supported the umbrella organisation working with people with disabilities Ra'es Hadomi Timor Oan (RHTO) to monitor the accessibility of the 2018 early Parliament elections to people with disabilities. They conducted a similar exercise during both the 2017 Parliamentary elections, where the polling stations were not fully accessible to people with disabilities, and to a lesser extent, during the political campaign. In the report, major recommendations included the review of voter registration regulations to allow, in accordance with requirements on protecting private information, the recording of information about a voter's disability, in order to provide better targeted electoral services to persons with disabilities; the conduct by STAE of an accessibility assessment of each polling centre and polling station prior to each election, followed by the improvement of accessibility where needed, by installing ramps, removing obstacles, having sufficient lighting available for voters, and ensuring accessible toilets and sanitation facilities; and the creation by CNE and STAE of specific civic and electoral information materials that are in formats accessible for persons with physical, hearing, visual, intellectual or psychosocial disabilities.

For the 2018 Parliamentary elections, even with a limited timeframe to implement these recommendations, the EMBS managed to include many recommendations to increase access to people with disabilities. In the training programmes conducted by STAE for polling officers and staff, representatives from the organisation were invited to conduct a session and provide valuable information to the participants on providing accessibility to people with disabilities. Many communication materials were developed for people with disabilities to secure their voting rights on election day. Many polling stations had installed easy access paths for people with physical disabilities.



Recommendations were provided in the report after the monitoring of the election process and political campaign. Unfortunately, many political parties did not address issues faced by people with disabilities in their campaign and very few campaigns used sign language to communicate with people with hearing disabilities.

In addition, the websites and social media pages of STAE and CNE went through regular maintenance. All the electoral legal frameworks were uploaded onto the websites for people to view and understand. Moreover, information was shared on the D'Hondt method, calculating 65 seats in Parliament based on the proportional representation system. Similarly, to promote this method and inform people about such mechanism, public service announcements were developed to help voters, parties, and stakeholders to virtually calculate the seats.

STAE requested support from the project to develop information campaign materials which helped in registering 760,907 voters for the Parliamentary elections. The project coordinated with STAE to collect for the first time gender-disaggregated data through the voter registration system for the 2017 Parliamentary elections, which revealed 48.58% of voter turnout among women.

### ***Increased Political Participation & Social Inclusion – Activity Results***

- Promoted women's political participation by providing grants to women's organisations.
- Promoted young women through training programmes to participate in the early Parliamentary elections of 2018 as candidates, observers, party agents and voters.
- Supported the organisation working with people with disabilities with the assessment of the disability access to the political campaign and voting process.
- Supported Disability Access Monitoring initiatives, in collaboration with National Disable People's Organization (RHTO) and other international stakeholders working in the field of electoral assistance, to assess disabled people's access to the electoral process (including political campaign and voting process) during the 2018 Parliamentary elections.
- Promoted outreach activities called 'Joven Vota' that focused on youth and first-time voters to increase public awareness and youth participation in the 2018 Parliamentary elections.
- Produced and broadcasted TV programmes called 'VOTA BA FUTURU' targeting youth and first-time voters, women, elder citizens and people with disabilities.
- Produced and broadcasted Public Service Announcements through television and social media, disseminating gender-friendly messages and youthful visuals to increase social inclusion and participation of women and young/first-time voters in the electoral process.
- Used social media and other communication channels (community radio, among others) for the promotion of participatory and inclusive elections.
- Produced six episodes for the TV programme "Lian Fonsae" and a documentary as part of Civic education and the historic evolvment of Timor-Leste 20 years since the referendum.

### ***Description of Inputs provided***

#### **2.1 Grants to Women's and youth organizations**

The project provided grants to women's organisations (MOFFE and CAUCUS) to increase the understanding of women on electoral and political processes. Moreover, they were granted to create an enabling environment for civil society organisations (CSOs), specialized in gender equality and gender mainstreaming, to assist political parties to perform their capacity-building activities for female politicians. It aimed to strengthen the female political leaders' analytical skills and critical thinking to ensure women's meaningful participation at all levels of decision-making. The civil society organisations raised awareness within the public and political stakeholders about the positive impact of women's political participation.

The project through these grants has supported civil society organisations in making the political sphere more gender-friendly and welcoming to female political actors, integrating gender equality into party platforms especially during municipal elections. Awareness programmes for increasing women's participation at all levels is of utmost importance and civil society organisations can promote it throughout the political process. Activities were also conducted targeting women's participation in the 2018 early Parliamentary elections as women represented 48.2% of the total voters.

A training programme for 34 young female members representing eight political parties and coalitions was organized to encourage them in participating in the 2018 Parliamentary elections as candidates and party agents. One of the participants was elected Member of Parliament for the next five-year term.

This project contributed to prepare women and young women from political parties to run in the elections, and resulted in 40% women's representation in Parliament:

- > Four female candidates to the National Parliament from PUDD, FM, PDC, PEP
- > Three female candidates from CNRT, FRETILIN and PD, who participated in TV debates, elected as members of the National Parliament
- > A female candidate from Fretili Mوندanca elected to the National Parliament.

## 2.2 National Social Inclusion Officer

An experienced National Social Inclusion Officer supported the gender and inclusion aspects of the project. The officer ensured all activities of the project gender sensitive and inclusive, and especially meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations (UN). During elections, a close collaboration with the EMBs was established to mainstream gender and youth perspective in all communication materials and public information campaigns. EMBs were supported in developing a gender strategy for the elections and encouraged to include more women at polling staff during elections. As a result of the strategy, 50% of polling staff deployed for the elections were women. Another achievement was the inclusion of the provision encouraging the collection of gender disaggregated data at polling centres, thus providing the female turnout on election-day. This data was not collected in the previous elections (before 2017).

The expert liaised with several stakeholders working in the field to increase the political participation of women to promote voter education. The incumbent took the lead to conduct the programme in Dili, Manatuto and Ermera districts where trainings were provided to female suco chiefs, female chiefs of sub-villages and female social leaders of different local stakeholders.

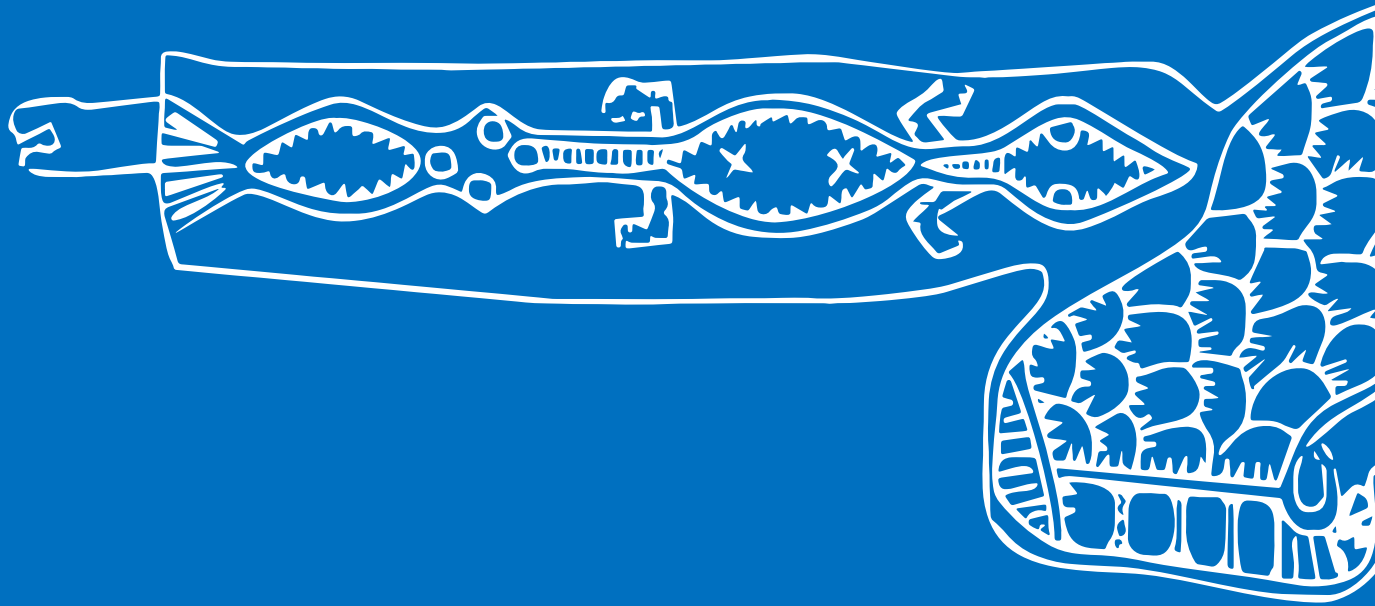
## 2.3 Social Inclusion Training

The project supported EMBs with training programmes with respect to the strengthening of knowledge and skills in social inclusion. The contents and materials of the training programme comprised the best practices adopted by different organizations to include women and youth in the political participation. Trainings and outreach activities targeting youth and women were designed, incorporating a human right-based approach, and were facilitated by different organizations working in this sector.

Ensuring women's participation in the electoral process was critical since female turnout had been relatively low in Timor-Leste in the past elections. As such, the project partnered with several women rights' advocates Civil Society Organizations (CAUCUS, PATRIA, MOFFEE, among others) to encourage women to participate in the electoral processes and get their voices heard. Tailored-made information and awareness-raising sessions on women political participation in the electoral process, conducted by the project implementing partners MOFFEE and CAUCUS, reached more than 200 women at the municipality level. In the 2017 Parliamentary elections, the total female voter turnout reached 48.58%. There has been an increase in the participation in the Parliamentary elections compared to the Presidential elections.







# Output 3:

Enhanced institutional capacity of CNE and STAE to manage and implement national and local elections through an electoral cycle approach

## Overview

The strengthening of the capacity of the EMBs, both CNE and STAE, was relevant in the current cycle of realm of institutional structural adjustments. It was necessary for the newly appointed and recruited staff in this electoral cycle to strengthen their capacity in order to perform their roles and responsibilities. They notably needed to better understand the technical, legal and political issues relevant to the implementation, management and supervision of the electoral processes. Additionally, the project identified areas of improvement in the capacity of CNE Commissioners, STAE leadership and both their secretariats and staff for effective management and implementation of electoral processes and operations that meet international obligations, commitments and principles. The areas covered included the electoral legal framework, election management systems, civic/voter education and public information materials, and gender and social inclusion in the electoral processes.

During the conceptualization of the project to support the EMBs, both STAE and CNE identified legal capacity as one of the weaknesses in their organizational structures which required continued technical support. Therefore, the project supported in drafting and revising the electoral legal framework and subsidiary legislation. The project provided legal advice to CNE and STAE in defining their accountability, powers, responsibilities and functions. This ensured their effectiveness and integrity in all matters related to electoral processes.

The institutional capacity was strengthened especially by providing training to the Commissioners of CNE as well as the chief of departments on the updated national legal framework. All the relevant electoral legal frameworks were uploaded onto the website for public viewing and references. As the EMBs are also responsible for receiving the complaints and appeals against any electoral processes, the project provided technical support to review the complaints and appeals for the Suco as well as Parliamentary elections.

The national level results management system is managed by CNE after seeking all the results documentation (*Actas Eleitorais*) from the municipalities. The support to develop this mechanism was provided by the project during the Presidential and Parliamentary elections. The display of the results management system was developed so that every voter, party agent, and stakeholder would be informed on the transparent process. This system was engrained in the organization's website and the final results before the proclamation by the Supreme Court of Justice was established. The CNE staff were also concurrently trained to get familiar with the system.

After the national elections in 2017, which were successfully conducted by CNE and STAE with the support of the project, there were further needs for institutional strengthening and professional development. Both institutions highlighted areas in which they would require more support. The project provided major support regarding the legal framework of electoral processes by reviewing them and by making suggestions of amendments to the government.

The area of Voter Registration continued even after the elections. Due to the political deadlock, the President of the Republic announced early Parliamentary elections, effectively dissolving the parliament elected through 2017 parliamentary elections.

Shortly after, technical assistance was provided to both EMBs in legal framework, civic/voter education, electoral results management, developing communication plan, logistics arrangements etc.

As for the previous elections, the project and UNDP facilitated the procurement of the indelible ink with the funds made available by the Government of Timor-Leste. The latter decided to allocate the budget to UNDP because of its professionalism and transparent process. Moreover, the project again provided technical support to review the complaints and appeals for the Parliamentary elections.

The display of the national level results management system, managed by CNE, was brought back so that every voter, party agent and stakeholder could be informed on the transparent process. The CNE staff was provided additional trained on this system.

## **Enhanced institutional capacity of Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) – Activity Results**

- Shared knowledge with EMBs on international best practices applied in the electoral field as well as social inclusion strategies promoted by UNDP regionally and globally.
- Provided on-site technical assistance to CNE to strengthen ICT capacity with an expert co-located with the Electoral Management Bodies.
- Provided technical assistance and advisory services to Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) on electoral legal matters (legislation, rules and procedures, political party campaigning), voter & civic education, operations & logistics, including electoral observation and political parties oversight, for the 2017 General Elections.
- Provided advisory support to CNE for the national tabulation process and built the capacity of CNE staff.
- Provided capacity building and information & awareness raising sessions on electoral legal framework.
- Provided technical support to STAE and CNE on IT requirements including website and social media page maintenance.
- Provided technical support to CNE in the development of a mechanism of election result management.
- Provided capacity building exercise to CNE staff on IT skills with focus on results management systems.
- Strengthened technical cooperation and networking between development partners engaged in technical electoral assistance and electoral observation in Timor-Leste for 2016 Suco elections and 2017 General elections.

## **Description of Inputs provided**

### **3.1 International Legal Advisor**

Under the guidance of the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), the international legal advisor, on board by November 2016, provided legal and policy advice and drafting for the Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs), advising the EMBs on legal matters related to the 2016 Suco elections and 2017 General elections, including electoral complaints/disputes.

Since the complete electoral cycle is a *legal process* itself, all technical advisory roles related to elections is legal based. In fact, the incumbent provided policy advice to Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) on electoral issues and long-term electoral assistance with regard to electoral legal issues (legislation, rules and procedures, political party campaigning), but also voter and civic education, operations & logistics, including electoral observation and party oversight. As per his previous professional experience, he shared international best practices applied in the electoral field as well as social inclusion strategies promoted by UNDP regionally and globally. STAE and CNE appreciated the work he did in this area.

The international legal advisor provided technical legal inputs on the drafting of electoral manuals, as per the legislation of STAE and CNE, as well as on the development of all voter & civic education and training tools/products, to ensure compliance of those products with the latest updated electoral legal framework.

Moreover, the incumbent coordinated with STAE with regards to the development of all Civic and Voter Education initiatives (documenting best practices and making recommendations for strategies and implementation approaches) and ensured quality control in terms of electoral legal assistance provided by LEARN project to the National Commission for Elections (CNE), and provided technical legal inputs to the project personnel located at the CNE (International Legal Consultant and National Advisors).

The international legal advisor was a key resource person to brief national and international stakeholders, development partners, the international community and Civil Society on the electoral legal framework for the 2017 General elections, particularly with regard to the analysis and implications of the then recently approved amendments on the Electoral Laws for Presidential and Parliamentary elections and related Electoral Subsidiary Legislation.

Together with the Chief Technical Advisor, the international legal advisor directly liaised with the other international stakeholders present in the country (IFES, NDI, IRI) to analyse and identify conflicts/inconsistencies among electoral laws and proposed recommendations to be addressed to the EMBs. These analyses and discussions took place at the Electoral Working Group, held on a weekly basis during the pre-and (immediate) post-electoral period.

### 3.2 National Legal Advisors

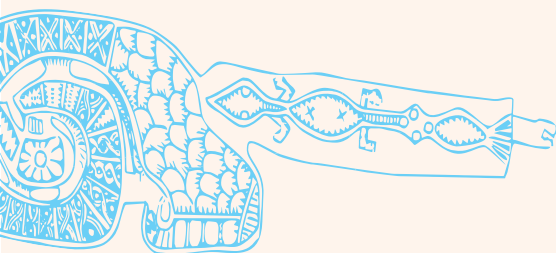
The legal advisors provided support to CNE on civic education, especially dealing with the constitutional concepts in relation to the state and the citizens. The education was also built with an understanding between the population on each level of government and how they establish relationship with citizens especially after the elections. What is more, the advisors supported the socialization of legislation as a part of a strategy of greater civic education, bringing democracy closer to the population and at a level accessible to all. All legislative materials on the voting-counting and tabulation were developed in Tetum by advisors to advocate at the community level.

### 3.3 Chief Technical Adviser (CTA)

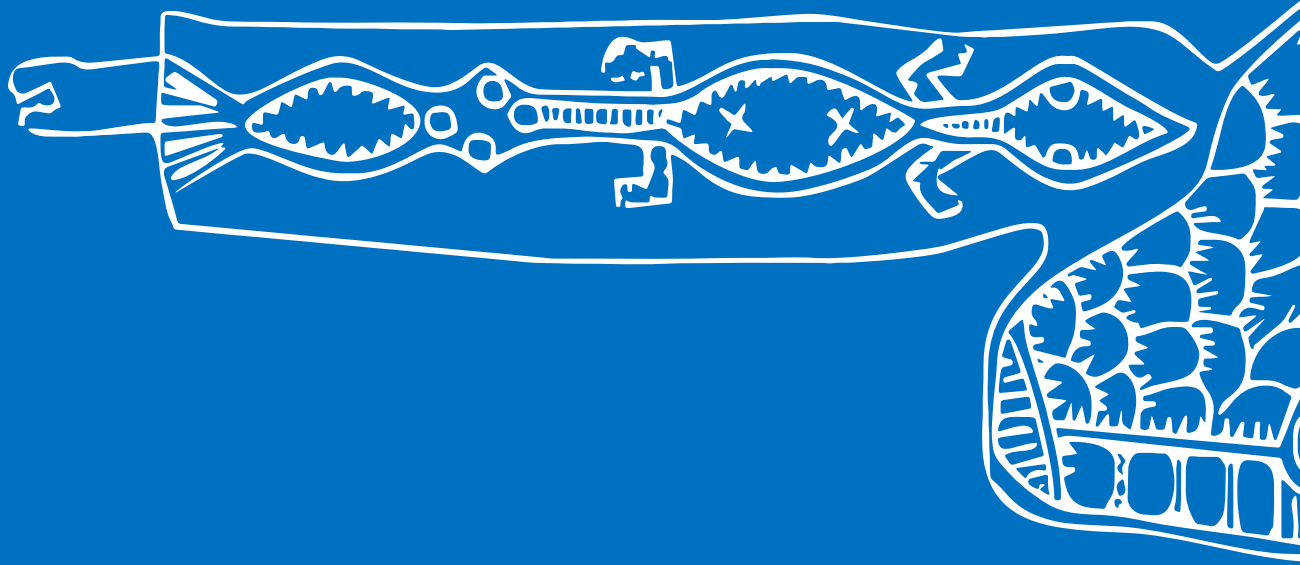
Every activity of the project and political updates were regularly communicated by the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) to the Country Office and concerned stakeholders, including the diplomatic corps. The advisor strengthened the technical capacities of EMBs based on their requirements and according to the project document, including their organizational development for conducting Suco and National elections (Presidential and National Parliament) in 2017 and 2018.

Orientation on electoral process to civil societies, observation groups and stakeholders was provided during the pre-election period while assisting EMBs. All activities of the project were implemented to align with the needs of the EMBs for the support of electoral processes. The activities were then monitored with the Annual Work Plan approved by the Project Management Board.

The CTA was instrumental in coordinating with UNDP for resource mobilization and ensuring quality of the work of the project. The funds were regularly supervised in compliance with the UNDP rules and procedures. Regular meetings were convened for the benefit of the project, including liaising with different stakeholders to achieve the outputs of the project.







# Output 4:

Increased sustainability of voter registration and electoral results management systems

## Overview

The election result management system requires accuracy, speed and integrity. It is a process where the votes are counted and tabulated, providing the results of an election. In Timor-Leste, National Tabulation is conducted by CNE after electoral materials are retrieved from municipalities and abroad. CNE verifies the municipal provisional results, allocates claimed and disputed ballots, and revises all documentations received from municipalities and abroad. The project supported CNE in developing a simplified real-time Results Tabulation System for elections featuring calculation of seats, votes per party or coalitions/municipality and many others. It also provided information to the viewers to analyse and filter according to their needs.

The seats in the Parliament are calculated only after the National Tabulation is completed by CNE and results are announced by the Supreme Court of Justice. The project, as part of the support to CNE, developed a video showing how distribution of seats is calculated using the D'Hondt method based on the votes acquired by party/coalition for the 65 members' Unicameral Parliament. The results of the Presidential and Parliamentary Elections were also uploaded on the website, supporting CNE's effort to be transparent in the process.

## Increased Sustainability of Voter Registration & Electoral Results Management System – Activity Results

- Supported CNE to maintain their website, to enhance the results management system and to archive the election documents.
- Provided CNE with on-site technical support on information communication technology.
- Installed on CNE's website the Proportional Representation System calculation seat mechanism using D'Hondt method.
- Supported the voter registration process through Public Information campaigns encouraging young and first-time voters to register through the process.
- Capacitated EMBs on National Tabulation and on accessing the results legal documentation (Actas Eleitorais).
- Ensured transparency of election result through parallel display of the result at CNE office as part of the transparency of electoral results.
- Promoted the seat calculation method through media and social media.

## Description of Inputs provided

### 4.1 ICT and Database Specialist

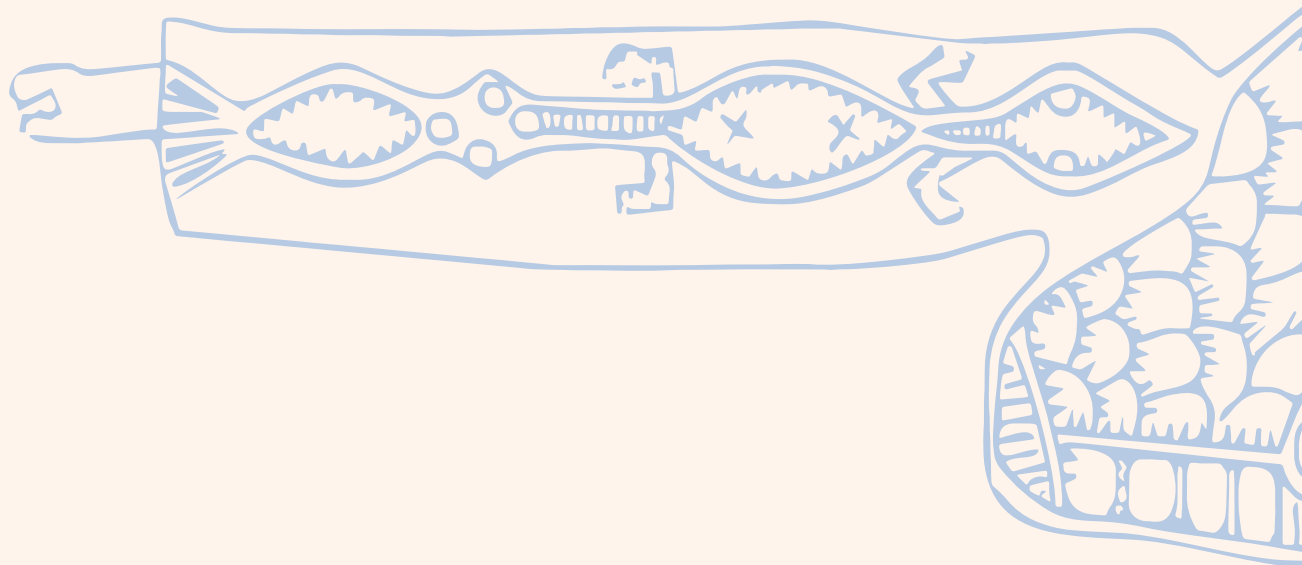
The specialist supported in developing communication tools such as websites for EMBs and a platform for citizens to view all pertaining information. On the websites, all the electoral legal documents, activities, reports, legal documentation (Actas) of each polling centre, municipality, and at the national level, were published for record. For people to understand the system and calculate the seats distribution in the National Parliament, a Proportional Representation System calculation seat mechanism using the method (D'Hondt) was developed by the specialist and installed on the website.

## Project Management

### 4.2 Project Management Costs

This input covered the cost of the project management that included a National Project Manager, National Admin/ Finance Associate, Driver and Project Operation Cost.

The Project Manager continued to provide support to the financial management. All the project components were carefully analysed and identification of any issue that required attention by the CTA and UNDP Country Office was duly fulfilled. The incumbent assisted in preparing annual and quarterly work plans, in consultation with the UNDP Country Office and CTA, and performed day-to-day financial monitoring of the project-based plans' progress. All the financial resources have been effectively and accurately managed with the assistance of the National Finance and Administration Assistant. While implementing the project activities, it ensured full compliance of operations with UN/UNDP financial rules, regulations and policies, implementation of operational strategies, establishment of management targets, and monitoring of achievement of results.







# Component B:

## Political Journalism

### **Output 1**

Enhanced civic awareness and knowledge of voters through outreach and information dissemination by media actors

### **Output 2**

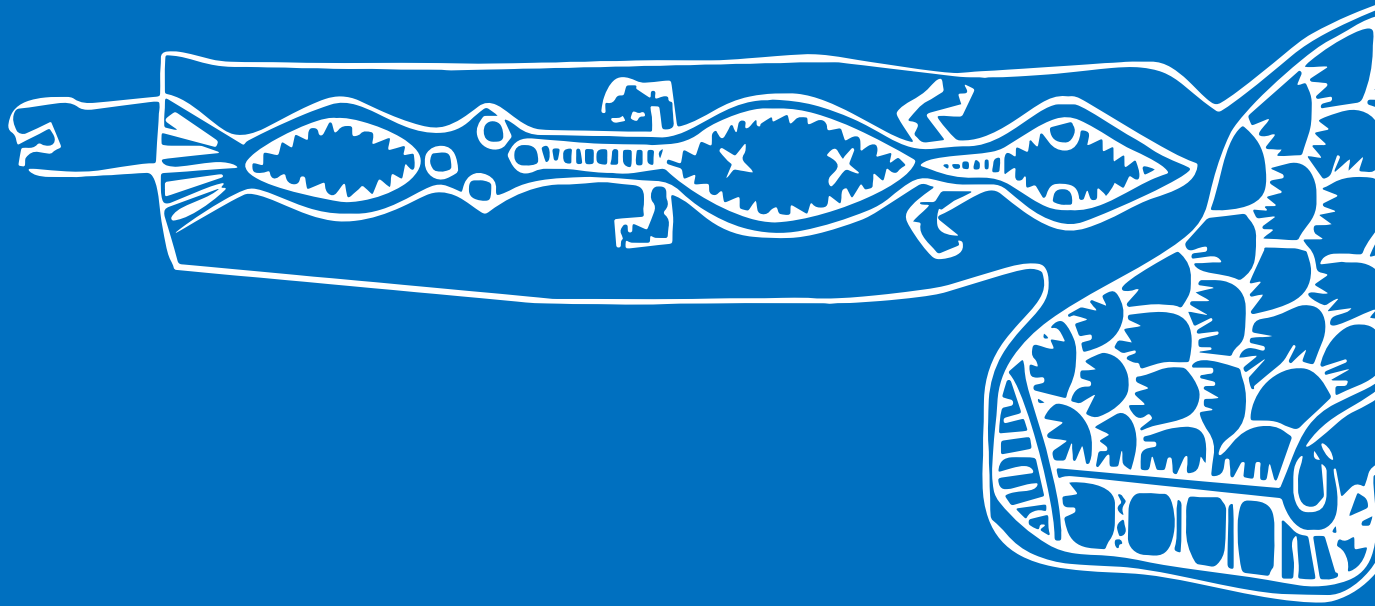
Increased capacity and civic knowledge of journalists to produce media products of high quality on political affairs

| Eleição Presidencial 2017       |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| ANTÔNIO MAHER LOPES             | 1 |
| FRANCISCO GUTERRES LUI-OLO      | 2 |
| AMORIM VIEIRA                   | 3 |
| JOSÉ ANTÔNIO DE JESUS DAS NEVES | 4 |
| JOSÉ LUIS GUTERRES              | 5 |
| MARIA ÂNGELA FRUITAS DA SILVA   | 6 |
| LUIS ALVES TILMAN               | 7 |
| ANTÔNIO DA CONCEIÇÃO            |   |

Candidato

1. Antonio Maher Lopes
2. Francisco Guterres Lui-Olo
3. Amorim Vieira
4. José Antonio de Jesus das Neves
5. José Luis Guterres





# Output 1:

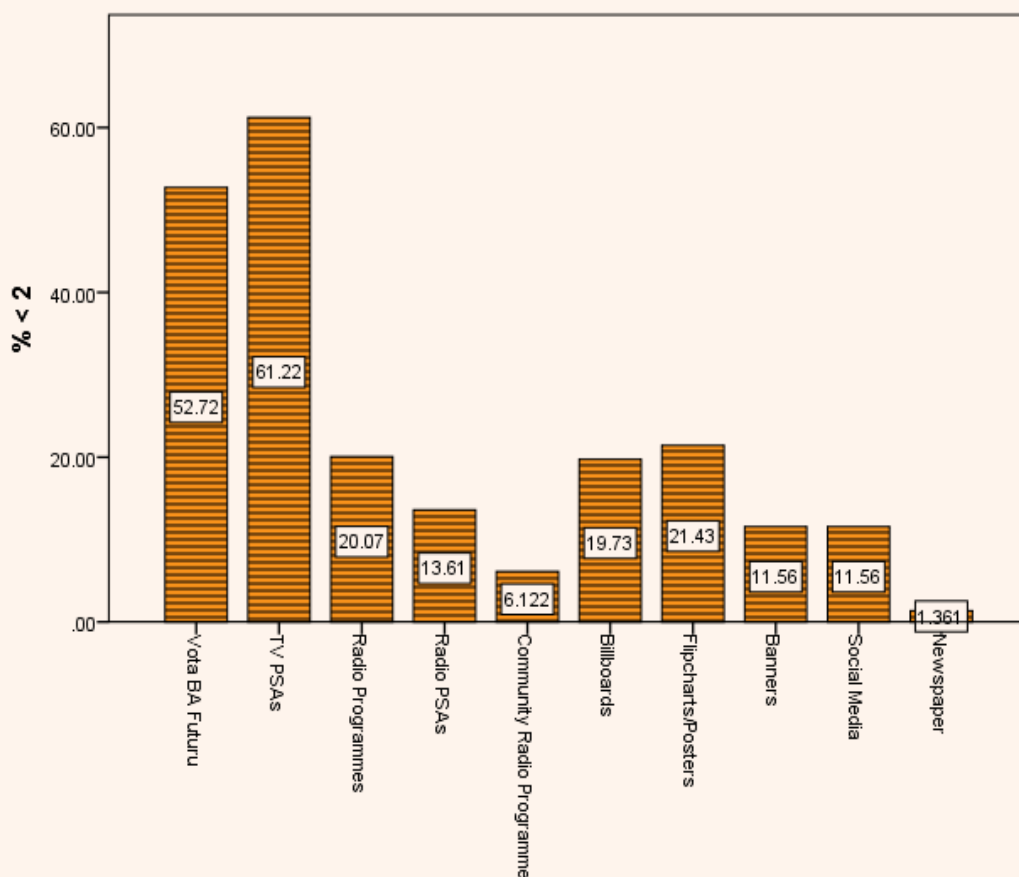
Enhanced civic awareness and knowledge of voters through outreach and information dissemination by media actors

## Overview

Support to the community radios was one of the key areas of the project during the Parliamentary elections. The community radios of Dili, Manatuto, Aileu and Liquica were identified for building the capacity of the journalists to produce radio programmes on civic and voter education. The project partnered with Okinawa Peace Assistance Centre (OPAC), which specializes in building the capacity of the community radios, coordinated the training programme and other activities.

After attending the training, the journalists were able to identify, research and provide information on civic education to a wide range of audience in their community through their radio stations. They were capacitated to understand different approaches to gather information and engage with communities as well as to generate contents especially on civic education for the radio programme.

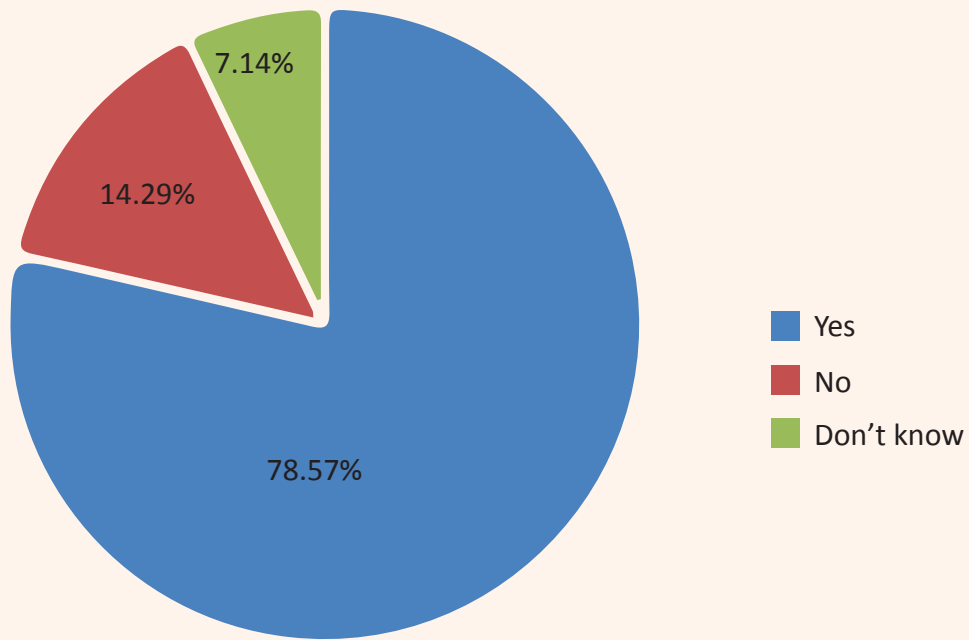
The project conducted a voter education assessment on the support provided to STAE for the electoral processes. The assessment was conducted throughout the country except for Oecusse region. A report was produced with the findings of the assessment which showed that the TV programme Vota ba Futuru had been a key source of information for the voters as 62% of the surveyed responded receiving information from it during elections.



**Title: Effective source of information**

The sample size of the assessment was 300 respondents covering 12 municipalities. Through the assessment, 78% of the respondents mentioned that the voter education programme influenced them to vote in the 2018 Parliamentary elections. In response to the success of the TV program Vota Ba Futuru, the project launched another TV programme Lian Fonsa'e (Voice of Youth) to enhance and encourage young men and women to participate in the political process.





**Title: Voter Education Program Influenced to Vote**

***Enhance public awareness through Media – Activity Results***

Conducted assessment of the voter education programme for the parliamentary elections.

Produced and broadcasted radio programmes on election-related topics including participatory radio shows.

Supported the capacity development of community radios on the production of radio programmes for media coverage during the elections.

Produced both PR materials to promote civic outreach events and TV/radio programmes to educate voters.

## **Description of Inputs provided**

### **1.1 International Communications Analyst**

The incumbent designed a five-month long comprehensive training programme for Timorese journalists. The training was thoroughly planned decision-making level for recruiting of the trainees, deciding on the facilitators, management of the training and being one of the experts in the field of video journalists. The training manual was also designed for the training. At the same time, several training activities were conducted for radio and television staff as well as for Secretary of State for Social Communications (SECOM) for the capacity enhancement of the organization.

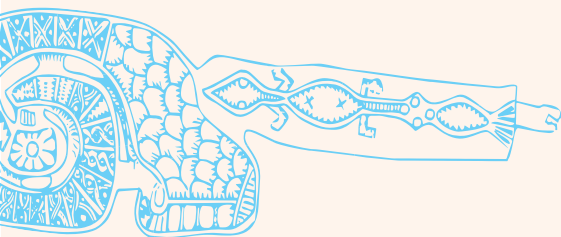
Okinawa Peace Assistance Centre (OPAC) partnered with the project to enhance the capacity of community radios. Oversight of each activity with guidance was provided by OPAC, especially concerning the content of electoral and political reporting. LEARN project then provided guidance to OPAC on narrative and financial reporting.

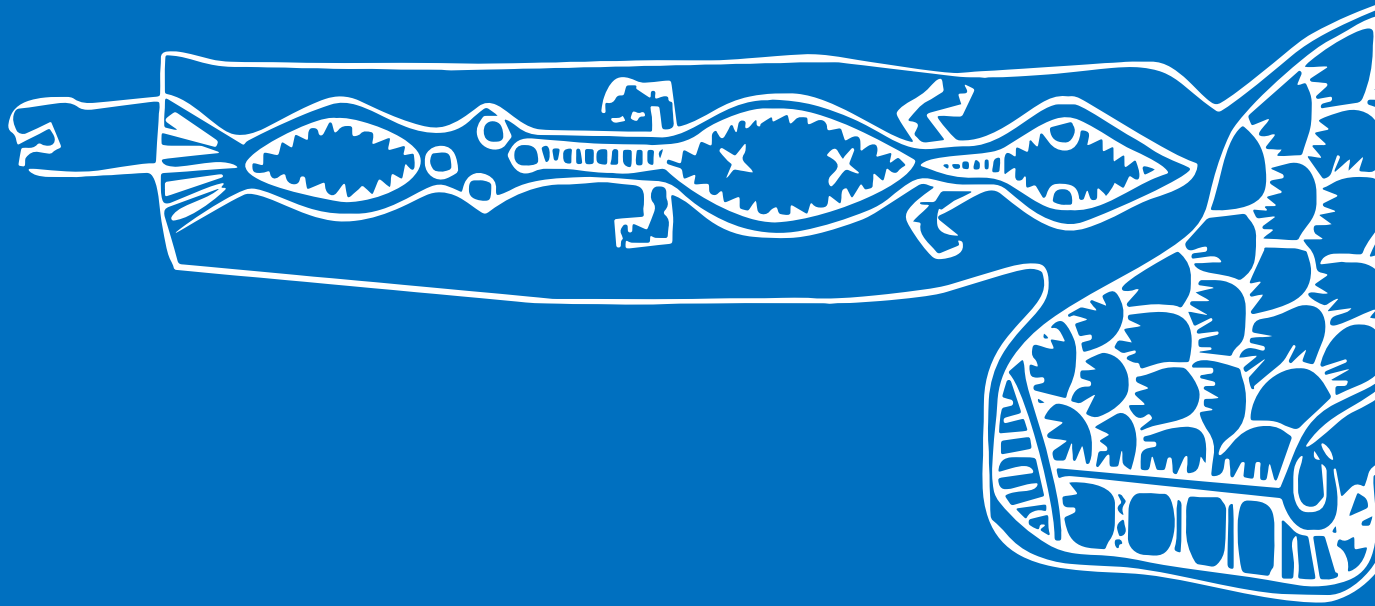
### **1.2 Support and Training for Community Radio**

The project supported community radios of municipalities to increase their broadcasting to remote areas. Training was provided to the journalists to produce quality radio shows on voter education using different radio tools like drama, talk shows, social advertisements, and PSAs. Public information materials for the promotion of community radios were developed by the project and used in public spaces.

### **1.3 National Communication Officer**

The officer coordinated with the communications unit of UNDP to ensure whether the project was responding to the procedures and guidelines in terms of producing information materials. Moreover, the officer supported the production of newsletters to increase the visibility of project activities and results, while supporting as well the EMBs. In addition to the support provided to EMBs, regular communication was established to provide technical support for the implementation of electoral activities.





## Output 2:

Increased capacity and civic knowledge of journalist to produce media products of high quality on political affairs

## Overview

Promoting democracy and development by strengthening the capacity of journalists of Timor-Leste has been one of UNDP LEARN Project's key intervention through the political journalism component. The focus has been on improving the capacity of journalists serving in key media such as print, broadcast and online, encouraging widespread political engagement. The project has been working together with stakeholders to enhance civic awareness and knowledge of voters through media actors.

The project worked together with the Press Council of Timor-Leste, which was established as an independent state body in 2016 to promote and protect the freedom of press and expression in accordance of the constitution. Previously, during the Parliamentary elections, both entities together with a TV channel implemented the event "Political Party Meet the Press", providing journalists with the opportunity to directly interact with political parties and their leaders. During the event, it was assessed that journalists had low capacity in political reporting, particularly on socio-political matters, as well as in utilizing data and evidence.

Therefore, capacity building of the journalists was needed to enhance their professional journalism skills, critical thinking on socio-political matters, on-site observation and interviewing, and organisation of TV debates with political party representatives. A Comprehensive training programme was organised to address such needs. Additionally, UNDP Electoral Project- LEARN and Press Council implemented a six-month training programme for journalists which included two modules per week.

A three-day workshop called "Project Newsroom" was organised for journalists who participated in the five-month Comprehensive Journalism Training programme. The participants received training from Mr. Robert Howarth, a senior and highly recognized journalist from Australia who established Timor-Post in the year 2000. These journalists were assigned different themes to produce different media formats- newspaper, video, documentary etc. The journalists for data collection visited several institutions and centres to gather information to develop media projects.

As part of their capacity evaluation, the journalists presented their findings and analysis at the end of the training programme. Their analysis looked at reporting on health, education, environment and economy of Timor-Leste, and was later published in a booklet.

UNDP Electoral Project handed over an equipment for accrediting journalists practicing in Timor-Leste to the Press Council, which further protects their rights while performing their duties.

Over 80 journalists, including senior editors and university students from media faculty, participated in a training session on "**Social Media Forum- Encouraging Balanced, Disciplined and Fact Checking Reporting**". It analysed the risks of social media, balanced coverage during elections, and insights on the warning signs of fake news. It also reiterated the importance of fact-checking before publishing any news, articles, or reports. Press Council and UNDP Electoral Project organized several training programmes to build the capacities of journalists through this political journalism component.

## Increase capacity of national media on political affairs – Activity Results

- Coordinated with STAE, CNE and Press Council to discuss an advocacy campaign on increasing women and youth's participation for the 2018 Parliamentary elections.
- Provided a five-month training to journalists on different thematic areas and certified them.
- Provided technical assistance in creating design and visual-audio materials.
- Facilitated engagement between RTTL and Secretary State of Social Communications.
- Strengthened institutional capacity of Press Council to promote press freedom and freedom of expression during election period.

## *Description of Inputs provided*

### **2.1 Civic Education training of journalists**

The project supported public debates with the relevant stakeholders on issues faced by the country. The journalists organised a debate among experts covering health, education, environment etc. to enhance their capacity in reporting. The debates were part of the comprehensive training programme taking place every two weeks. The recorded debate was then broadcasted on RTTL, after an MoU was signed between Press Council and UNDP to broadcast the debate.

### **2.2 Visual Media Consultant**

The consultant continued to work following a detailed work plan for the TV programme contents, producing weekly TV programmes and PSA videos for broadcasting and outreach on election-related topics. The abovementioned programmes were mostly for voter education, but each episode discussed about different themes, according to the electoral cycle and operational calendar of the EMB. Episodes looked at voter registration, every step of the voting process, inclusive participation of youth, people with disabilities and women, EMBs' preparation for the election, parliamentary procedures and many other electoral processes. The programme called 'Vota ba Futuru' comprised a total of 21 episodes, all broadcasted on RTTL. The programme was given a prime-time slot between 7-8:30 pm, during which the reach rates in Dili and across the country are respectively 88% 67%. Technical training was also provided to the technicians of RTTL to enhance their capacity to produce documentary films, TV dramas, and conduct talk shows.

The video consultant also produced six episodes for the TV programme called Lian Fonsa'e (Voice of Youth). The magazine programme raised the issue of young people and their role in democracy. Some episodes were also on enhancing the role of women in politics and political parties. The video consultant generously developed a documentary on the 20 years of the country's referendum which paved the way for independence, which the country celebrated in August 2019.

### **2.3 Mobile radio/video equipment**

UNDP LEARN Project has handed over the radio equipment to the Secretary of State for Council of Ministers and Social Communication (SECMCOMS) to conduct outreach activities in remote communities. This equipment was installed in SECMCOMS vehicles used for activities on civic education and air community radio programmes conducted in remote areas.

## *Programme Management*

### **2.4 Project Management**

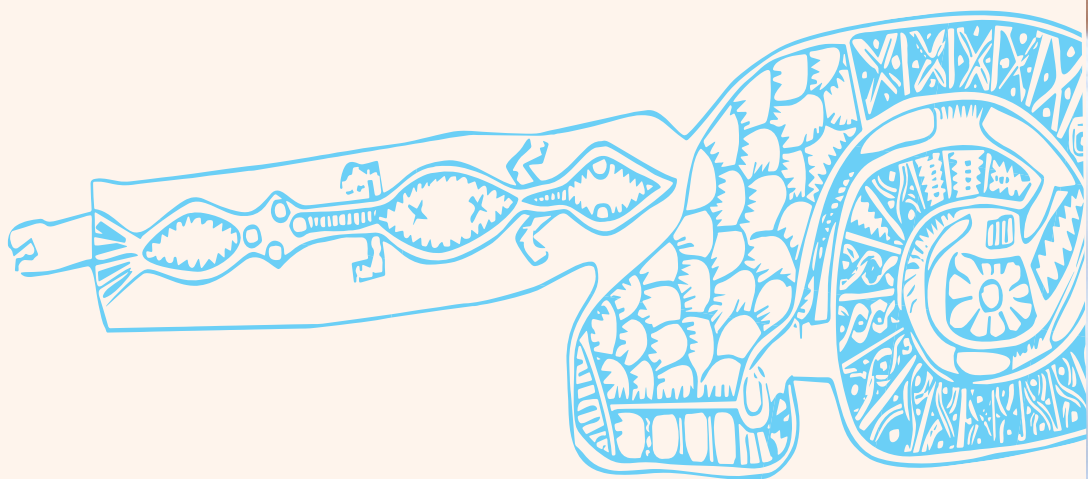
This input covered the running cost of the project covering office supplies, communication costs, fuel for vehicles, maintenance of equipment and expenses that incurred for the common premises while operating the project. This also included the expenses for the UN Security certified driver for mobility while implementing the activities of the project.

### **2.5 Programme Specialist**

The incumbent ensured a coordinated approach across the different components of assistance, especially for electoral assistance and political journalism. The oversight and quality assurance of the activities implemented by the project in this reporting period were regularly completed. In close coordination with the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), the specialist provided technical advice to the project and its activities. The Programme Specialist advocated for UNDP's corporate policies, ensuring visibility for UNDP and acted as a resource person at the national level. The specialist also held regular meetings with the Embassy of Japan, providing regular updates on the progress of the electoral assistance and political journalism components.

## 2.6 Equipment

The project procured necessary equipment for the training of journalists corresponding to the Component B- Political Journalism. The procured items were cameras and tripods, recorders, microphones and printers for the purpose of training.



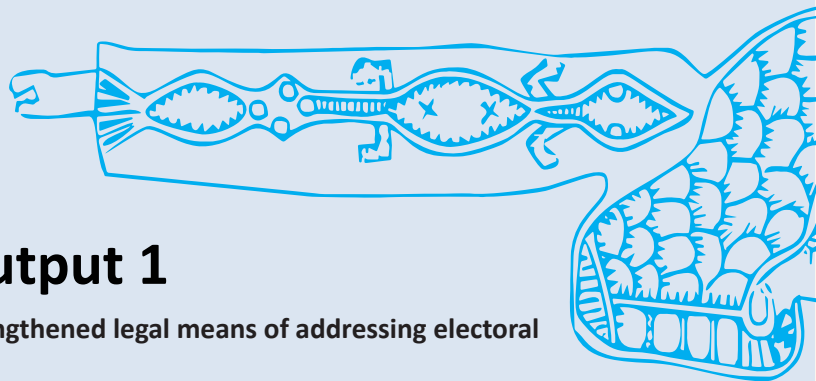






# Component C:

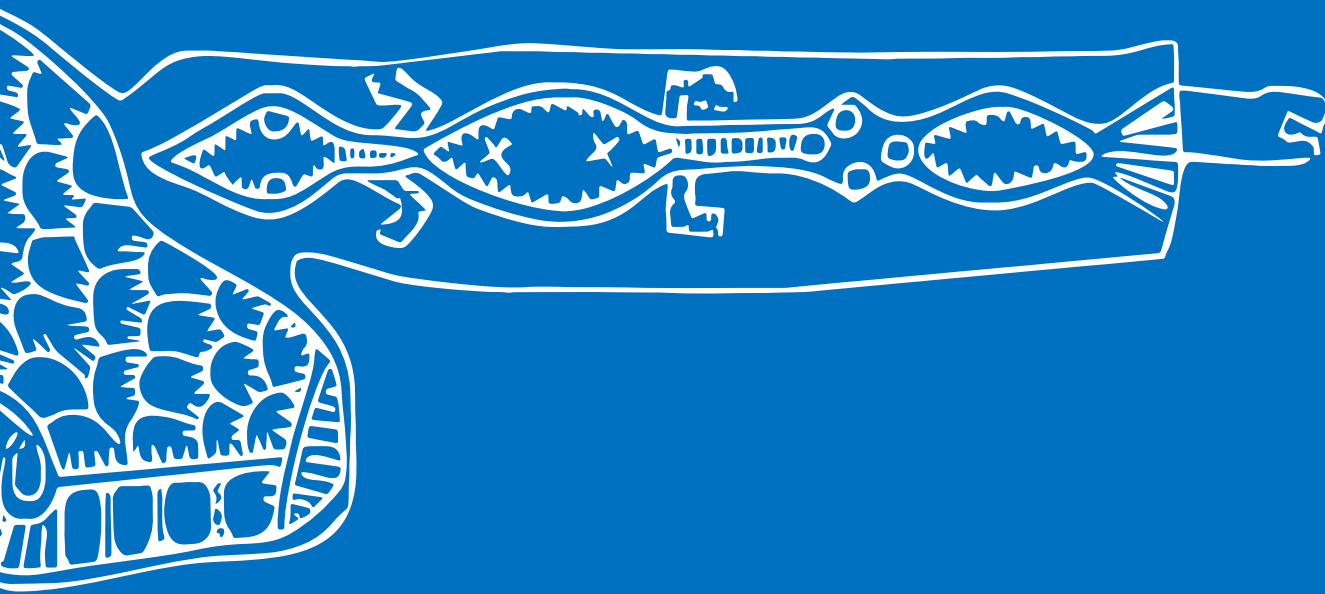
## Electoral Justice



### Output 1

Strengthened legal means of addressing electoral disputes and complaints in Timor-Leste





# Output 1:

Strengthened legal means of addressing electoral disputes and complaints in Timor-Leste

## Overview

For free and fair elections, electoral justice is quintessential. Electoral justice ensures the electoral process is in adherence with the constitution, other electoral legal frameworks, and international instruments. It safeguards the stability and legitimacy of political transition and protects the electoral rights of the citizens. Since 2016, through Japan's Electoral Assistance, the UNDP's Justice System Programme (JSP) has worked towards its goal of supporting strong electoral justice processes in Timor-Leste.

Enhancing the preventative electoral justice system, which includes the design and implementation of the electoral legal framework and the strengthening of the participatory and inclusive political culture, has been promoted by Components A and B through their legal support to the EMBs and civic education. Component C was, thus complementarily, centred on strengthening the electoral dispute resolution mechanisms. In the case of Timor-Leste, the mechanism has been entrusted to both the EMBs and the judicial bodies. The initial complaints regarding procedural infractions shall be filed with STAE or CNE according to the competencies, and the appeals of such complaints and other procedural and criminal offences with the judicial bodies.

For the judicial bodies, in particular, to effectively oversee and ensure the integrity of the electoral processes, the courts must be previously functioning with full capacity to adjudicate legal cases in alignment with the constitution and international human rights standards. In other words, it is a prerequisite for the judiciary, regardless of the electoral cycle, to be equipped with the knowledge of the legal framework, including the electoral laws, and establish its impartiality in protecting the rights of citizens. In light of this and the context of the Timorese justice sector, the JSP's support has strengthened the capacity development and education of the legal trainees as well as the existing professionals in wide-ranging areas of legal issues.

## Description of Inputs provided

### 1.1 Senior Justice Advisors

The senior justice advisors were deployed in the Legal & Judicial Training Centre (LJTC), the only national institution authorized to accredit legal professionals, and the Court of Appeal (CoA), the highest court in the country for the time being as the Supreme Court has not been established yet.

### Senior Pedagogical Advisor

The LJTC, established in 2003 under the Ministry of Justice, provides training and accredits legal professionals including judges, prosecutors, public defenders, private lawyers, notaries and judicial officials. The advisors and lecturers at the LJTC are predominantly Portuguese, reflecting the civil law system in Timor-Leste that follows the example of Portugal, as well as the official legal languages of the country, being Portuguese and Tetum.

The Senior Pedagogical Advisor (SPA), also referred to as the General Coordinator at the LJTC, came on board in May 2017. UNDP supported his deployment until November 2018, when the state took responsibility for the continuation of his work. His arrival enabled to commence the 6<sup>th</sup> Course for Magistrates and Public Defenders, which had been halted for the past three years. In addition to his usual tasks to teach the prospective trainees at the LJTC, he collaborated with UNDP on the Continuing Legal Education, a training for existing magistrates. The major achievements of the SPA are as outlined below.

- I. Coordinated the 6th Course for Magistrates and Public Defender and the completion of the 5th Private Lawyers' Course;
- II. Delivered lectures on Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure Law to the trainees at LJTC;
- III. Designed the curriculum and edited the training materials;
- IV. Conducted the trainee performance evaluation;
- V. Coordinated and delivered the Continuing Legal Education programme for the current legal professionals;
- VI. Drafted an Annual Plan of the LJTC, including future courses, internal structure of the LJTC, partnerships, and human resources;
- VII. Managed external relationship;
- VIII. Led a working group newly formed for the review of the existing legislation concerning the legal training in the LJTC General Council, chaired by the Minister of Justice;
- IX. Provided general support to the LJTC Director regarding the institutional affairs; and
- X. Launched a six-month Portuguese language course for the Office of the Prosecutor-General and Tetun language course for foreign advisors in the justice sector

As of June 2019, the 6th Course for Magistrates and Public Defenders has progressed to the final internship phase. The one-year theoretical phase of the 6th Magistrates Course, followed by two screening processes, concluded in May 2018 with a total of 13 trainees (1 woman), of 53 initial trainees, having successfully passed all three screening processes. The following six-month practical phase commenced in June 2018, where trainees practiced as provisional judges, prosecutors, and public defenders under supervision. All 13 trainees successfully passed this component and began their internship with their designated justice institutions in January 2019. The entire training process will be completed at the end of 2019, accrediting the trainees as the newest batch of legal professionals in Timor-Leste. Likewise, on November 2018, 34 trainees (6 women) completed both the theoretical and internship phase of the 5th Private Lawyers Course. The trainees graduated as certified private lawyers on 4th April 2019.

Since the establishment of the LJTC, the JSP has been actively involved in the effort to build up the number of national Timorese legal actors. As of the end of 2018, a total of 251 legal professionals, consisting of judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and private lawyers, have been accredited by the LJTC. Unchanged from the previous report, the certified legal professionals are comprised of 34 judges (13 women and 21 men), 33 prosecutors (7 women and 26 men), 31 public defenders (5 women and 26 men) and 21 notaries (5 women and 16 men). The increase in the number of legal professionals is solely due to the graduation of 34 new private lawyers, totalling 132 private lawyers (33 women and 99 men) practicing in the country.

### ***Continuing Legal Education***

With the lead of the SPA, JSP supported the training courses, in addition to the accreditation training at LJTC, with the objective to improve the capacity of current legal professionals on various realms of the laws and judicial proceedings. The training, focusing on the electoral justice, was held in the lead up to the National Parliamentary Election in 2017, during which the judges and other legal professionals learned in-depth about determining criminal liability in electoral matters. Followed by the election-focused training, other legal issues were also addressed to increase the overall capacity. Post-workshop evaluations from these training sessions showcased the paramount support and demands of legal actors in these forms of training in the future. Table 1 below shows the training courses undertaken throughout the project implementation under Japan's Electoral Assistance.

|   | Dates                               | Participants  | Course Contents  | Notes  |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Electoral Justice Training                  | 21-22 June 2017                     | 30 legal professionals including judges   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; The constitutional and legal principles of electoral justice</li> <li>&gt; Pre-electoral proceedings</li> <li>&gt; Participation of courts in the electoral process</li> <li>&gt; Electoral criminal offenses</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 100% responded satisfied</li> <li>✓ 92% expressed confidence that their knowledge of the topics addressed had increased</li> </ul>  |
| New Land Laws and Illicit Drug Tracking Law | September – December 2017           | 131 legal professionals including judges and officers at Secretariat of Land & Property | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Substantive and procedural implications of the new legislation on property, land and property rights</li> <li>&gt; Substantive and procedural aspects of Law No. 2/2017 (Illicit drug trafficking and use)</li> </ul>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The average pre-test score was 1.69 out of 6, and the average post-test score increased to 2.07.</li> </ul>                         |
| Mediation Training                          | 2-5 April 2018                      | 23 AJC staff including public defenders, PDO judicial officials, and CSO staff          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Guiding principles</li> <li>&gt; Structured approaches</li> <li>&gt; Associated skills</li> <li>&gt; Family law</li> <li>&gt; Gender-sensitive mediation</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 91% responded satisfied</li> <li>✓ Increased knowledge by 71%</li> </ul>  |
| Land Laws and Real Rights                   | 13-17 August & 10-14 September 2018 | 29 Existing judges  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Real rights: substantive and procedural issues</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 100% responded satisfied</li> <li>✓ 100% expressed confidence that their knowledge of the topics addressed had increased</li> </ul> |

|  |                           |   |   |  |
|--|---------------------------|---|---|--|
| Workshop on Rehabilitation Programme                             | 13 November 2018          | Civil servants from the Correction Dept. of the MOJ   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Social reintegration</li> <li>&gt; Penal theory</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Support to the bilateral cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of Japan and Timor-Leste</li> </ul>                          |
| Civil Liability  | 3-4 and 5-6 December 2018 | 34 Existing judges  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Contractual liability</li> <li>&gt; Criminal liability</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 85% responded satisfied</li> <li>✓ 96% expressed confidence that their knowledge of the topics addressed had increased</li> </ul> |
| Contract of Employment in Labor Law                              | 10-11 December 2018       | 22 Private Lawyers from CSOs  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Nature and formation of the contract</li> <li>&gt; Contractual rights and obligations</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 86% responded satisfied</li> <li>✓ 93% expressed confidence that their knowledge of the topics addressed had increased</li> </ul> |
| Ethics and Deontology  | 29-30 January 2019        | 14 judges   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Judges, Ethics, and Codes of Conduct</li> <li>&gt; Judicial impartiality in civil and criminal procedures</li> </ul>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 75% responded satisfied</li> <li>✓ 83% expressed confidence that their knowledge of the topics addressed had increased</li> </ul> |
| International Private Law and International Criminal Court (ICC) | 19 - 20 March 2019        | 61 legal professionals  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Civil procedures involving international aspects</li> <li>&gt; Criminal justice system involving international aspects</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Support to the bilateral cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of Japan and Timor-Leste</li> </ul>                          |
| Language Training  | 2017-2018                 | LJTC trainees, prosecutors, police staff at Scientific Police for Criminal Investigation (PCIC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Portuguese</li> <li>&gt; Legal Tetun</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Both being the official legal language</li> <li>✓ Marking the very first legal Tetun training</li> </ul>                          |

**Table 1 Continuing Legal Education for Existing Legal Professionals**

In particular, the JSP supported training events initiated by the Ministry of Justice of Japan. Based on the bilateral cooperation, Japan provided capacity development training for legal actors in Timor-Leste. Under the Electoral Assistance, JSP assisted such events in the areas of social integration and international criminal court. In July 2019, JSP is planning to support another training by the MOJ Japan on the ‘Electronic evidence and immovable property registration in civil cases.’

### ***Senior Legal Advisor to the Court of Appeal***

The JSP shared costs with the Court of Appeal (CoA) for the positioning of a legal advisor from June to October 2018. The capacity of the CoA, being the highest court in the country, is unequivocally intertwined with achieving electoral justice. Per the Constitution, the highest court has the mandate to verify the legality of the establishment of political parties and the legal requirements of candidates for the presidency, resolve disputes over the irregularities of the electoral process, validate the tabulation of electoral votes and proclaim the results (Article 126). The significance of these roles was depicted in the May 2018 snap election. The current opposition party then lodged an appeal with the CoA, disputing the result on suspicion of several alleged irregularities in the electoral process. The CoA dismissed the appeal and legitimized the outcome. The transition process has been peaceful, and the rule of law was upheld by the political parties as well as citizens.

The advisor, who primarily held the lecturer position at LJTC and collaborated with JSP on the Continuing Legal Education, provided the judges of the CoA with technical guidance in judicial proceedings. Her work was centred on the interpretation of applicable laws and the drafting of legal advice or opinions for specific cases lodged in the court. The technical assistance was crucial to increasing the institutional capacity of and reduce the case backlog at the CoA.

### **1.2 International Communications Analyst**

In the beginning of 2018, under the cost-sharing contract with LEARN and JSP, the incumbent, a Japanese communications analyst, produced a video based on the JSP’s Mobile Court initiative. The video was broadcasted on GMN TV and Televisaun Timor Leste (TVTL), as well as posted on several UNDP social media platforms.

After the success of the first video, in 2019 LEARN and JSP agreed on the creation of another video, this time with a focus on the JSP’s Access to Justice Clinics. With the collaboration of a Japanese videographer, the video was produced and broadcasted on TVTL and GMN TV, as well as posted on the UNDP social media platforms in June 2019.

### **1.3 Programme Specialist**

From January to March 2018, the Programme Specialist was funded from the Electoral Justice component. During this period, the Specialist focused on the resource mobilization of governance projects, namely for a Parliament project and a joint programme with UN Women on the implementation of the National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence (NAP-GBV) 2017-2021, both focusing on justice responses to GBV survivors. When a new Programme Analyst joined in February 2018, the Specialist contributed to the smooth transition of the Governance Team.

### ***Challenges/Lesson Learned***

It was often challenging to organize training courses for the magistrates, as they are occupied with their caseloads. Moreover, the electoral issues are regarded as less urgent, especially during the post-electoral cycle. A number of other pending cases exists in the courts: for example, the colossal backlog of land cases, where magistrates’ demand for training is at all-time high. The training course contents were thus diversified in this regard so that the capacity for dispute resolution would be strengthened in general. The Continuing Legal Education was well received by the participants who requested for its continuation.

Relevant justice institutions have given positive feedback about the work of the SPA and the advisor to the CoA. The SPA took measures to evaluate and filter through the trainees, some of whom wrongfully accused the lecturers of



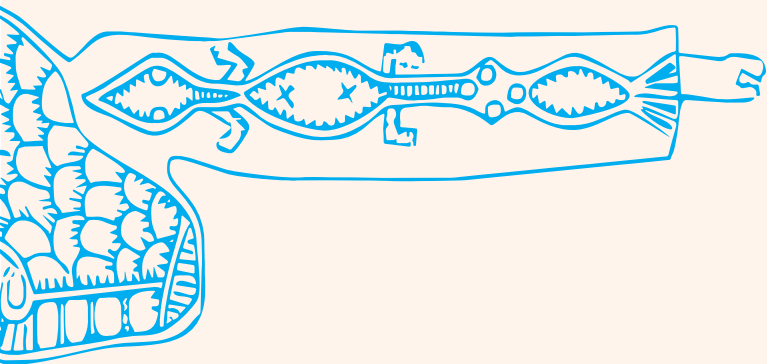


unfairness. However, the selection process was necessary to help improve the quality of justice actors that would afterward be accredited as legal professionals. The deployment of the advisor to the CoA was instrumental in enhancing the latter's accountability and quality in interpreting and applying laws and formulating legal opinions or advisory comments.

### Way forward

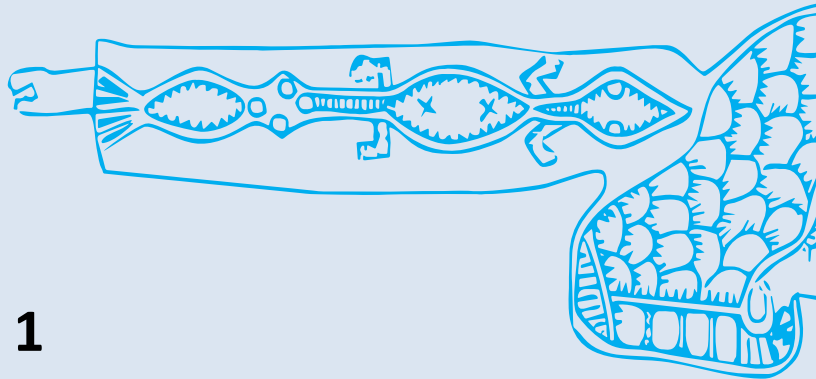
The justice sector and professional legal education has been significantly reliant on foreign assistance and advisors. After twenty years of such assistance, the international community must gear itself toward ways in which to instil ownership of the sector by Timorese and consolidate the independence of the judiciary from internal and external political influences. The government should press forward with a comprehensive policy to reinforce the justice sector, which should encompass the reform of the education system from a young age, women's legal empowerment, and the development of legal Tetun.

In the future electoral justice initiative, the JSP could provide comprehensive training courses covering both areas of criminal and procedural liabilities, including corrective measures (annul, modify, or acknowledge the irregularity). In addition, municipal elections have been on the political agenda for a while and are also included in the current government programme. Once they are confirmed to be held and the relevant legal frameworks are in place, training for the new legislation could be undertaken.



# Component D:

## Election Security



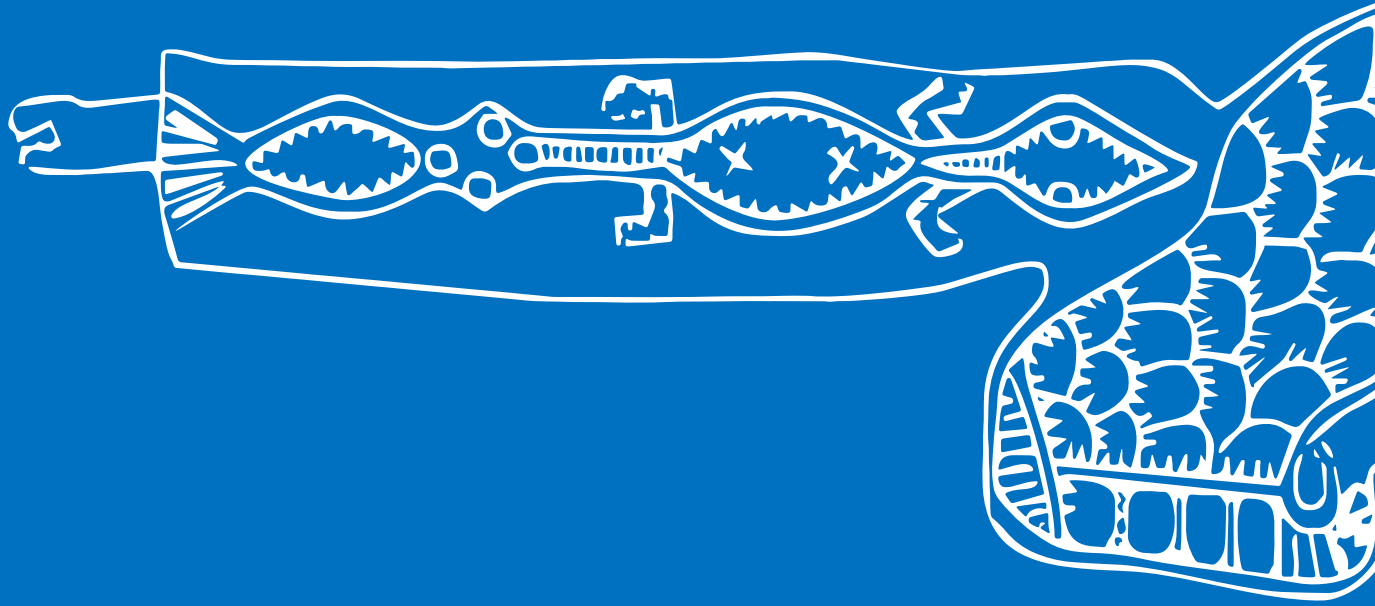
### Output 1

Strengthened management and administrative systems at the PNTL headquarters to ensure election security

### Output 2

Enhanced planning, coordination, and management capacity for election security at the PNTL district offices





# Output 1:

Strengthened management and administrative systems at the PNTL headquarters to ensure election security

## Overview

After the early election in May 2018, a stable government was established by a coalition of 3 parties named AMP (Aliança Mudansa ba Progresu), which three parties were in the opposition during the political impasse. This new situation enabled development partners to implement activities that had been delayed due to the early election preparation, including UNDP Project for National Police of Timor – Leste (PNTL). However, the delays also caused incomplete implementation of all the planned activities, resulting in a no-cost-extension request to the Japanese government with some budget revision for an additional six months in 2019.

UNDP as a PNTL counterpart was planning to conduct the dashboard management system training and fleet management database training in quarters 1 and 2, but they were delayed to quarter 3. Thus, training at the national level for municipality commanders and other high PNTL commanders were postponed to 2019. In addition, the gender mainstreaming workshop was targeting to reach 100% of Baucau PNTL members but failed to meet the objective, as 80% of Baucau PNTL have attended gender mainstreaming as of today.

## Description of Inputs provided

### 1.1 Training for strategic planning in election security

Besides the election security workshops, UNDP provided also significant support to the development of the Management Dashboard system within PNTL. UNDP and PNTL IT section and Planning department socialised the dashboard to 320 PNTL officials. The latter are municipality Commanders, municipality Chiefs of Administration, Logistics and some Unit Commanders. So far, 23% of PNTL commanders have access to the PNTL dashboard system; they are Dili and Covalima municipalities' key commanders and Border Patrol Unit Commanders, as well as 5 Planning department staff members. The effort to create users for all PNTL Commanders is being pushed by PNTL IT section Commander and the advocacy for dashboard use by PNTL leadership is ongoing. In November 2018, all municipality commanders attended for the first time the dashboard training session. Earlier in August of the same year, 195 officers had attended a similar training. The dashboard system can also visualize the PNTL Incidence Management System that tracks any incident that has happened around the country within 24 hours.

In addition to the dashboard management system, UNDP also facilitated the socialization of the PNTL draft Strategic Plan 2019 – 2030, in collaboration with the PNTL Planning department, to key PNTL municipality Commanders from 13<sup>th</sup> August to mid-September 2018. Between August and September 2018, PNTL Planning Department conducted socialization sessions of the draft PNTL Strategic Plan 2019 – 2030 to get feedback from all 13 PNTL offices in the municipalities. UNDP did not contribute much to this effort to avoid overlapping support with TLPDP. The draft Strategy Plan is awaiting approval before further endorsement from the government.

### 1.2 National Strategic Advisor

- 1) The National Strategic Advisor coordinated the election security workshops in all 11 PNTL municipality commands including the Oecusse region, as well as the Peace March in Baucau for Presidential and Parliamentary elections and early elections.
- 2) The National Strategic Advisor assisted PNTL Planning department in providing valuable inputs and advice to the drafting of PNTL Strategic Plan 2019-2030. In addition, the Strategic Advisor assisted PNTL Strategic Planning group in attending a study tour and training of Police Strategic Planning in Jogjakarta, Indonesia in December 2017. PNTL Planning department and its key groups consequently held brainstorming sessions in 12 Municipalities in August 2018 along with the socialization of the dashboard.
- 3) The National Strategic Advisor, Fleet management Officer and national IT Advisor organized fleet management database socialization to all 13 Municipalities, effectively reaching 26 administrative and logistics Commanders in November 2017.

- 4) The National Strategic Advisor resigned in April 2018 and the Project Manager took his role in coordinating dashboard management system training and facilitating the socialization of PNTL 2019 – 2030 Strategic Plan.

### **1.3 International Communications Analyst**

This International communication analyst has been supporting the LEARN project. As for his great contribution to the communication support to Timor-Leste National Election Commission (CNE) and Election Administrative body (STAE) during the 3 elections, the office decided to extend his contract with UNDP - LEARN project.

### **1.4 National Communications Officer**

The project strengthened the capacity of the PNTL Public Relations Office (PRO) in collecting PNTL related news and producing video, pamphlets and brochures for publishing. The PRO office has been receiving 10 more requests by other PNTL departments each month to cover and publish PNTL activities into PNTL website and Facebook.

The PRO has also been coordinating with PNTL departments of road and safety and started a radio and television program called “Kafe dader (Morning Coffee)”. The latter informs the communities in Dili on the number of incidents recorded the day before and gives live broadcasting on the road traffic activities in Dili through PNTL CCTV.

In 2019, the project recruited a national communications consultant to produce project newsletters and provide short training to the 26 PNTL PRO focal points in municipality commands. PNTL PRO has subsequently requested the Timorese Police Commands to have a media or public relations office focal point in every municipality command to provide photos, videos and short articles for PNTL’s website and Facebook page.

### **1.5 National Fleet Management Officer**

The Fleet management Officer provided advice to PNTL Administration on vehicle matters, including, but not limited to, the impact of licensing, inspections, registrations and insurance. Maintaining and developing an effective reporting system to assure that services are provided properly and in timely fashion. He also assisted PNTL’s vehicle maintenance unit in the assessment of maintenance demands, and vehicle management workshops to ensure that operational, economic and environmental best practices are implemented. Furthermore, as PNTL mechanics are overloaded with broken vehicles and as the fleet management officer has basic mechanical skills, he assisted in minor maintenance of PNTL vehicles during the elections in 2017 and 2018.

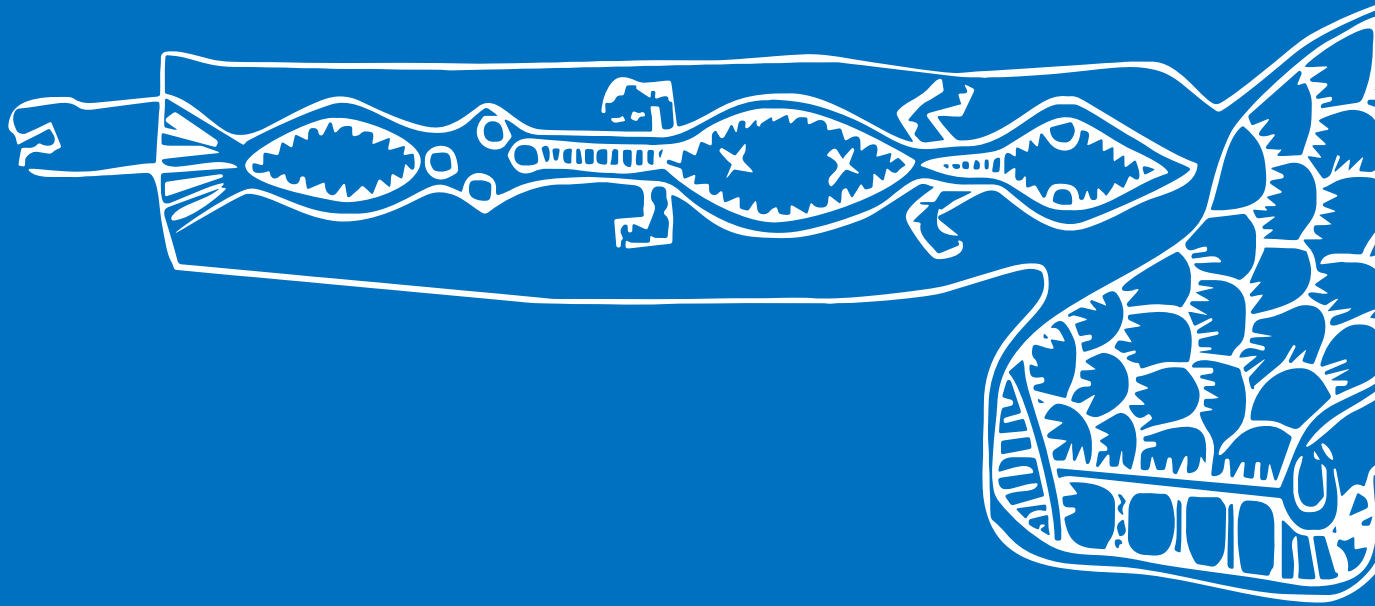
### **1.6 National Senior IT Advisor**

The IT adviser provided technical support to the implementation of several databases used by different PNTL Units, such as Human Resources, Procurement, Fleet Management and Public Relations, including database configuration, server configuration, deployment and administration. Additionally, the advisor oversaw and supported the periodic data collection and consequent updating of data base systems. He also supported the development and use of the Management Dashboard, including appropriate work procedures that will enable to produce relevant statistics in a timely manner, and trained users. Moreover, he worked in partnership with the National Strategic Analysis Advisor to encourage the use of IT systems and assessed the use of the Management Dashboard. Any deviation was addressed with the Head of IT and National Project Manager. Furthermore, the National IT Advisor provided technical guidance and support to current Civilians staff: IT Hardware, IT Network, IT Database and IT Training. However due to disciplinary issues, his contract was discontinued in May 2018 upon coordination with PNTL IT section. The PNTL IT section advised not to recruit new IT adviser and requested UNDP to facilitate training needs, especially for dashboard maintenance and database knowledge.



FATY





## Output 2:

Enhanced planning, coordination, and management capacity for election security at the PNTL district offices

## Description of Inputs provided

### 2.1 IT support costs

- 1) IT infrastructure are all in better condition and enable the provision of IT services to each district.
- 2) IT system establishment and maintenance in key administrative areas has achieved 96% total uptime. In addition, an average of 762 tickets were closed from 1<sup>st</sup> August 2018 – 30 June 2019 which is an average of 3 tickets closed per day, meaning 6 hours were needed to close a ticket. 100% of PNTL staff members has a PNTL email account and 52% are active in average at the PNTL HQ. The active users of PNTL email are administration and logistics staff members in the districts as well as commanders, and 85% of them are active IMS users.
- 3) The PNTL IT section conducted a training session consisting of various contents such as Introduction to Webmail, Cloud drive (kalohan.pntl.tl), Dashboard, troubleshoot to 87 PNTL officers. The aim of the training was to ensure the presence of at least 2 IT focal points to look after IT infrastructure and IT net works in each Municipality command. So far 9 commands have got an IT focal point in place, namely Manufahi, Covalima, Liquica, Lospalos, Viqueque, Oecusse, UPF (Border Patrol Unit), Manatuto and Aileu Municipality commands and the training was delivered to 56% of targeted IT focal points in place. The PNTL IT section has called the PNTL Municipality command to send their IT focal point to Dili for further advance training. For instance, Oecusse, Border Patrol Unit and Lospalos have sent their IT focal point to Dili for a one-month training.
- 4) Project purchased the IT equipment such as Firebox and switches to improve IT environment and upgrade the IT system in all 13 Municipalities. This procurement was done as PNTL only had one Firebox and no reserve and did not have enough budget for the equipment.
- 5) UNDP contracted the Indonesian IT company Inixindo to facilitate a KIBANA and other database construction software training for 4 key PNTL IT officers in Jakarta, Indonesia in October 2018. The one-week training resulted in the PNTL dashboard being more polluted with key PNTL information on human resource and fleet management.

### 2.2 Fleet management support costs

- 1) PNTL has 3 ready regional fleet workshops in Baucau, Maliana and Oecusse, they are to attend nearb PNTL Municipality commands and units for vehicle maintenance. The workshops were installed with four post aligners and other tools for vehicle maintenance and 3 mechanics were recruited to do the maintenance. However, the mechanics' contracts ended in June 2019 and PNTL has tried ways to keep the workshops functioning by sending PNTL staff to attend basic maintenance skills in the Dili workshop.
- 2) UNDP has continued to support PNTL in following a maintenance schedule, which created a regular cycle of checks for all vehicles and categorized vehicles by the level of maintenance required. This schedule has increased the amount of maintenance that can be conducted in-house and resulted in lower overall maintenance costs. The information on vehicle maintenance and fuel use and the number of requests to PNTL MTO section can be seen in the tables below.
- 3) As the project was ending, UNDP and PNTL MTO section conducted a refresher training on Fleet Management Database to 180 logistics and administration staff members in 11 municipality commands, including Oecusse,.65% of the participants were female officers. The number of PNTL key commanders' access to PNTL Fleet Management Database remains 62%. 1) UNDP, in coordination with MTO, monitored the vehicle maintenance implementation in accordance with Government guidelines. The table below sets out the usage of several types of preventative maintenance:

a. Table 1 covers; August – December 2018

| Month (Aug - Dec 2017) | Main. A    | Main. B   | Main. C    |
|------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| August                 | 15         | 11        | 20         |
| September              | 36         | 12        | 18         |
| October                | 20         | 12        | 25         |
| November               | 25         | 15        | 17         |
| December               | 15         | 19        | 28         |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>111</b> | <b>69</b> | <b>108</b> |

b. Table 2 covers; January – June 2019

| Month        | Main. A    | Main. B    | Main. C    |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| January      | 15         | 20         | 25         |
| February     | 18         | 20         | 28         |
| March        | 25         | 15         | 30         |
| April        | 22         | 20         | 24         |
| May          | 23         | 21         | 25         |
| June         | 25         | 22         | 26         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>128</b> | <b>118</b> | <b>158</b> |

Note: Maintenance A: a maintenance schedule which a reach for every 5000 KL; Maintenance B: a maintenance schedule which a reach for every 10000 KL; Maintenance C: a maintenance schedule which a reach for every 15000 KL. Average/month: 44 acts of preventative maintenance/month.

4) UNDP assisted the Motor and Transport Office to record the number of Service Order requested, recorded in the table below:

| Months         | Number of Service order by category                        |   |
|----------------|--|---|
|                | (i) Orders to distribute<br>(ii) materials to municipality | (iii) Orders to provide repairs and maintenance in PNTL municipality including transporting damaged cars from municipalities to MTO-PNTL HQ for repairs and maintenance |
| August 2018    | 8  | 8   |
| September 2018 | 14   | 15  |
| October 2018   | 9  | 8   |
| November 2018  | 12   | 9   |
| December 2018  | 19   | 16  |
| January 2019   | 8  | 6   |
| February 2019  | 14   | 11  |
| March 2019     | 22   | 19  |
| April 2019     | 12   | 10  |
| May 2019       | 16   | 13  |
| June 2019      | 21   | 17  |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>155</b>   | <b>134</b>  |

5) UNDP assisted the Motor and Transport Office to record Monthly fuel reports and analysis per vehicle and district/unit generated:

| Month          | Fuel Report | PNTL Vehicle (active) | (%) of fuel report/total car |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| August         | 126         | 352                   | 36%                          |
| September 2018 | 33          | 352                   | 40%                          |
| October 2018   | 152         | 352                   | 37%                          |
| November 2018  | 156         | 352                   | 38%                          |
| December 2018  | 154         | 352                   | 41%                          |

|               |     |     |     |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|
| January 2019  | 154 | 340 | 39% |
| February 2019 | 156 | 340 | 41% |
| March 2019    | 158 | 340 | 44% |
| April 2019    | 150 | 340 | 45% |
| May 2019      | 167 | 340 | 46% |
| June 2019     | 152 | 340 | 48% |

### 2.3 District Capacity Building Officer

- 1) The Capacity Building Officer supported PNTL Baucau in developing capacity in both its administrative and managerial functions. This covered the development of PNTL Baucau Training Plan 2018 and 2019, which focused on basic computer training and investigation skills as well as workshop on penal code for Baucau PNTL investigation officers.
- 2) The Capacity Building Officer, coordinating with PNTL PRO, conducted four sessions of basic journalism training to 26 PNTL officers throughout March and May 2019. The aim of the training was for each municipality PNTL media focal point to provide better photos, videos and articles for PNTL's website so that the public would become aware of PNTL activities.
- 3) The Capacity Building Officer assisted the recruitment of a short-term communication consultant to provide information for the project's newsletter. Moreover, he assisted the consultant in organizing the media focal point training in Baucau, Ermera, Aileu, Oecusse and Dili. He also assisted the project by writing short articles for UNDP's Facebook page.
- 4) The Capacity Building Officer assisted the fleet management officer in monitoring the installation of equipment at the PNTL workshops in Baucau, Maliana and Oecusse. He also assisted the Fleet Management Office in procuring the equipment for the 3 regional workshops.

### 2.4 District Gender Officer

- 1) Gender Mainstreaming training from June through November 2018 reached 169 out of 211 PNTL members (80%) in Baucau PNTL command. The training covered the following topics: gender basic awareness, domestic violence, CEDAW convention, UN resolution 1325: Women, Peace and Security, as well as reproductive health such as family planning, sex education and HIV/AIDS. The training was conducted in coordination with PNTL Head of Gender Unit Dili, the Ministry of Interior under DNPCC, Marie Stops International, UN Women and PNTL's Vulnerable Persons' Unit of Baucau municipality.
- 2) In September 2018, PNTL Vulnerable Person Unit (VPU) organized community engagement sessions in PNTL Baucau Villa, Quelica and Ba'agia Police station. Participants included Chiefs of sucos, suco women representatives and women groups, altogether 192 people. The activities aimed to strengthen VPU's services and referral network services for **Gender Based Violence** and included the distribution of materials such as VPU's brochures and pamphlets for community leaders in Baucau municipality, Quelica and Baguia sub districts. In addition, the Gender Focal Point and Baucau PNTL VPU organized another VPU community engagement session in March 2019 for 3 days, involving 720 local authorities, veterans, youth groups and students. The objective of the activity was threefold: to inform the local authorities about VPU and its referral network role; to share how a victim should be supported within the network; and finally to stress that PNTL and local authorities should work together to tackle sexual harassment and violence, involving the martial arts groups present in Baucau.

3) In November 2018, the project conducted a two-day training on VPU incident report for 30 PNTL officers including VPU staff members. It was followed by a meeting to improve coordination between the Vulnerable Persons' referral network and service providers such as PRADET, UMA MAHON and the Ministry of Social and Solidary directorate in Baucau as well as to better address Gender Based Violence issues. This referral meeting was again organized in June 2019 to hand over the roles that UNDP had been playing to Baucau PNTL VPU.

4) The project continued to support VPU outreach materials by monitoring the use of referral books for the survivors of gender-based violence, previously distributed to referral network members and VPU's office in Baucau municipality. The brochures, which include contact numbers of referral network members and the role and responsibilities of VPU, were distributed to related officers/agencies to raise awareness on gender-based violence.

5) The project installed furniture and some office equipment (e.g. computer) to the new VPU facilities in PNTL Baucau and Baguia sub-district to comfortably accommodate survivors of gender-based violence. The construction of VPU fence and separate toilets for women and men at PNTL Baucau was completed in November 2018. These additional facilities greatly contribute to safeguarding a safe environment and to protecting the confidentiality of the survivors of gender-based violence. The new VPU in PNTL Baucau was inaugurated by PNTL Operation commander and UNDP Deputy Country Director on 12 December 2018. The ceremony was attended by 116 participants, among which local authorities such as the Baucau municipality Secretariat, Civil Society Organization referral network members, Church representatives, Youth representatives, PNTL sub district commanders and officers and finally community police officers.

## *Programme Management*

### **2.5 Project Manager**

1) The Project Manager closely coordinated the project's activities with his main counterparts, namely PNTL Commander Director of Administration and Planning Department, Logistic Commander, Chief of Motor and Transport Office, Chief of IT section, Chief Public Relation Office and Chief of the Gender Office.

2) The Project Manager closely supported the fleet management Officer and PNTL Logistics department. As a result, PNTL has 3 operational regional fleet workshops in Baucau, Maliana and Oecusse, which also attend nearby PNTL municipality commands and units for vehicle maintenance. The workshops were installed with four post aligners and other tools for vehicle maintenance. Moreover, 3 mechanics were recruited to do the maintenance. However, the mechanics' contracts ended in June 2019 and PNTL HQ has tried ways to keep the workshops functioning by sending PNTL staff to attend basic maintenance skills in the Dili workshop.

3) The Project Manager also maintained regular contacts with Baucau District Command regarding the office's Capacity Development Plan, gender issues and VPU support. As a result:

\* Baucau PNTL had a 6-month training plan, in collaboration with UNDP, including workshops on penal code, basic investigation skills for VPU and basic computer training. Although not all trainings were conducted, the penal code workshop did take place. In April 2019, 4 Baucau staff members were trained on basic photo graphing, video graphing and writing skills.

\* In 2019, UNDP and Baucau PNTL VPU conducted a community engagement session on domestic violence, gender-based violence and sexual harassment for 3 days involving 720 people. Participants included municipal and suco authorities, veterans, female and male students, suco women and youth representatives. Moreover, in the last quarter of 2018, Baucau PNTL gender mainstreaming workshop reached 80% of Baucau PNTL officers, and VPU offices were equipped with necessary equipment.

4) The Project Manager and Finance/Admin officers managed the project's implementation, including administration, finance, human resources management, procurement and recruitment. The Project Manager and the Finance Officer managed project costs for the implementation of the election security activities, including office supply, printing, transport, DSA and catering.

5) Regarding monitoring, evaluation and reporting standards, the Project Manager, with support from the Finance Officer, monitored weekly and quarterly activity reports from the project team. These included results of programs and activities, budget execution per activity and expenditure against the project's Annual Work Plan. Moreover, the Project Manager monitored the project's implementation against the project's output and outcome indicators, what is more, wrote quarterly and annual project reports. The Project Manager also prepared donor reports for the Japanese Electoral Fund, US – INL fund and the Australian Federal Police.

## 2.6 Programme Specialist

The Programme Specialist, a P3 Officer located in the Democratic Governance Unit, played an important role in delivering oversight, coordination, technical advice, and quality assurance for the activities carried out by the project. The Programme Specialist supported the election security workshops around the country by contacting different international agencies and donors to take part in those workshops. She was responsible for project quality delivery and for ensuring that the project implementation was in line with the project proposal. The Programme Specialist contract ended in June 2018 as she obtained a new post. The project then received support from the Governance Programme Analyst.

## Challenges/Lesson Learned

**The key lessons the project learnt are:**

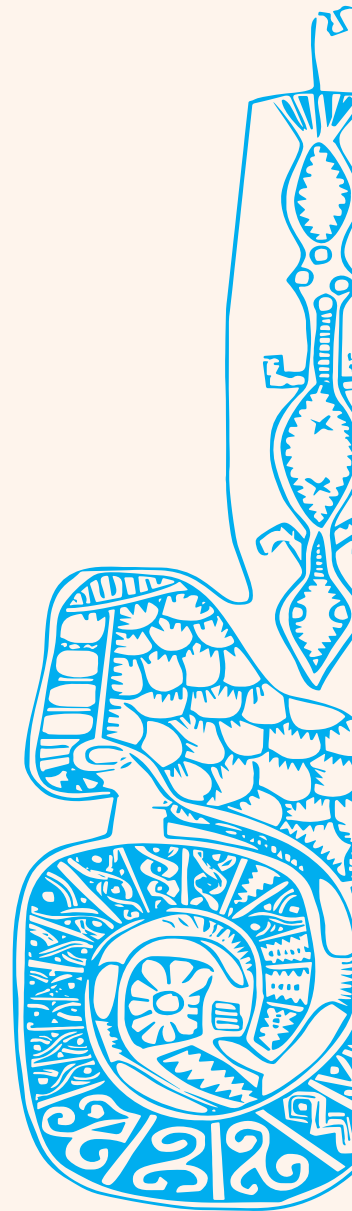
1. There is no strong coordination among the key PNTL administrative and logistics offices, which challenged the overall project implementation. Although this is addressed in routinely project meetings with counterparts, it still remains a challenge.
2. As most PNTL commanders are now undergoing an intensive 9-month security training at the State Defence, the planned dashboard management training was cancelled.
3. The government is still not increasing PNTL's annual budget as requested by the latter and it affects the sustainability and long-lasting impact of development initiatives undertaken by UNDP as PNTL does not have their own budget to finalize their Strategic Plan for the period 2019 – 2030.

## Way forward

**This is the end of the project and UNDP Strengthening Governance and Service Delivery project of PNTL has:**

- 1) Advocated to PNTL leadership to support the Planning department office to plan, monitor, and evaluate PNTL performance. It has also advocated for this department to be the main data manager for all PNTL, collecting data and using the dashboard system as their main tool. UNDP has assisted PNTL to use the dashboard for planning, budgeting and monitoring overall performance of PNTL. The Inspector General Office has been encouraged to use both dashboard and fleet management database for administrative and financial inspection and investigation purpose.
- 2) Informed the PNTL high Commanders to use the dashboard system as PNTL key management tool. UNDP is keen to continuously advocate the use of the system to PNTL management until 60% of PNTL Commanders has access to the database. The database should function as the main visualization of all PNTL data for planning, monitoring and controlling the overall PNTL management performance.

- 3) Informed the PNTL high leadership that every PNTL municipality should have at least one IT focal point to maintain IT equipment and IT network.
- 4) Informed the PNTL leadership to take over the full responsibility of 3 regional workshops in Maliana, Baucau and Oecusse for attending vehicles maintenance from the nearby municipalities and units.



# V. Provisional Financial Statement

## August 2016 - June 2019

| Category  | Description  | Budget              | Expenditure                 |                              |                              |                          | Remaining Balance | Delivery Rate |
|---|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
|   |  |                     | August 2016 – December 2016 | January 2017 – December 2017 | January 2018 - December 2018 | January 2019 - June 2019 |                   |               |
| <b>Component A: Support to EMBs, Voter and Civic Education, and Political Participation (LEARN)</b>   |  |                     |                             |                              |                              |                          |                   |               |
| <b>Output 1: Enhanced civic knowledge, awareness and engagement of citizens in local and national democratic processes</b>                                |  |                     |                             |                              |                              |                          |                   |               |
| Soft components   | 1. National Voter & Civic education Officer        | 37,500.00           | 0.00                        | 31,488.00                    | 6,012.00                     | 0.00                     | 0.00              | 100%          |
| Materials   | 2. Voter & Civic Education Training                | 30,000.00           | 0.00                        | 30,000.00                    | 0.00                         | 0.00                     | 0.00              | 100%          |
| Soft components   | 3. Support to District Resource Center             | 120,000.00          | 0.00                        | 120,000.00                   | 0.00                         | 0.00                     | 0.00              | 100%          |
| Soft components   | 4. International Communications Analyst (4 months) | 64,000.00           | 0.00                        | 30,060.00                    | 26,502.00                    | 7,438.00                 | 0.00              | 100%          |
| <b>Total Output 1</b>   |  | <b>\$251,500.00</b> | <b>\$0.00</b>               | <b>\$211,548.00</b>          | <b>\$32,514.00</b>           | <b>\$7,438.00</b>        | <b>\$0.00</b>     | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Output 2: Increased Political Participation of Women and Youth at the Local and National Level</b>   |  |                     |                             |                              |                              |                          |                   |               |
| Soft components   | 1. Grant to women's and youth organizations        | 240,000.00          | 0.00                        | 70,000.00                    | 29,940.00                    | 140,060.00               | 0.00              | 100%          |
| Soft components   | 2. National Social Inclusion Officer               | 30,000.00           | 0.00                        | 0.00                         | 8,158.00                     | 21,842.00                | 0.00              | 100%          |
| Soft components   | 3. Social inclusion training                       | 25,000.00           | 0.00                        | 0.00                         | 25,000.00                    | 0.00                     | 0.00              | 100%          |
| <b>Total Output 2</b>   |  | <b>\$295,000.00</b> | <b>\$0.00</b>               | <b>\$70,000.00</b>           | <b>\$63,098.00</b>           | <b>\$161,902.00</b>      | <b>\$0.00</b>     | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Output 3: Enhanced institutional capacity of CNE and STAE to manage and implement national and local elections through an electoral cycle approach</b> |  |                     |                             |                              |                              |                          |                   |               |
| Soft components   | 1. International Legal Advisor (12 months)         | 225,000.00          | 0.00                        | 225,000.00                   | 0.00                         | 0.00                     | 0.00              | 100%          |
| Soft components   | 2. 2x National Legal Advisor (18 months)           | 90,000.00           | 0.00                        | 0.00                         | 0.00                         | 90,000.00                | 0.00              | 100%          |



|  |  |                       |                     |                       |                     |                     |                |             |
|--|--|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Soft components  | 3. CTA (12 months)                                   | 261,301.00            | 136,822.57          | 124,478.00            | 0.00                | 0.00                | 0.43           | 100%        |
| Soft components  | 4. Capacity Development Training                     | 50,000.00             | 0.00                | 31,718.00             | 18,282.00           | 0.00                | 0.00           | 100%        |
| <b>Total Output 3</b>  |  | <b>\$626,301.00</b>   | <b>\$136,822.57</b> | <b>\$381,196.00</b>   | <b>\$18,282.00</b>  | <b>\$90,000.00</b>  | <b>\$0.43</b>  | <b>100%</b> |
| <b>Output 4: Increased sustainability of voter registration and electoral results management systems</b>               |  |                       |                     |                       |                     |                     |                |             |
| Soft components  | 1. International ICT Database Specialist (12 months) | 208,000.00            | 61,246.12           | 146,754.00            | 0.00                | 0.00                | -0.12          | 100%        |
| Soft components  | 2. National ICT Officer (18 months)                  | 45,000.00             | 0.00                | 2,721.00              | 17,120.00           | 25,159.00           | 0.00           | 100%        |
| Soft components  | 3. Project Management                                | 185,000.00            | 1,660.00            | 92,146.00             | 90,415.00           | 780.10              | -1.10          | 100%        |
| Soft components  | 4. Programme Specialist (6 months)                   | 103,998.00            | 0.00                | 96,271.00             | 4,875.00            | 2,852.00            | 0.00           | 100%        |
| <b>Total Output 4</b>  |  | <b>541,998.00</b>     | <b>62,906.12</b>    | <b>337,892.00</b>     | <b>112,410.00</b>   | <b>28,791.10</b>    | <b>-1.22</b>   | <b>100%</b> |
| <b>TOTAL INPUT</b>   |  | <b>1,714,799.00</b>   | <b>199,728.69</b>   | <b>1,000,636.00</b>   | <b>226,304.00</b>   | <b>288,131.10</b>   | <b>-0.79</b>   | <b>100%</b> |
| DPC  |  | 17,148.00             | 10,527.33           |                       | 1,951.00            | 4,671.00            | -1.33          | 100%        |
| GMS Cost (8%)  |  | 137,184.00            | 15,978              | 80,893                | 18,104              | 22,208              | 1.00           | 100%        |
| <b>TOTAL COMPONENT A</b>   |  | <b>\$1,869,131.00</b> | <b>\$226,234.02</b> | <b>\$1,081,529.00</b> | <b>\$246,359.00</b> | <b>\$315,010.10</b> | <b>-\$1.12</b> | <b>100%</b> |
| <b>Component B: Political Journalism (LEARN)</b>   |  |                       |                     |                       |                     |                     |                |             |
| <b>Output 1: Enhanced civic knowledge of voters through outreach and information dissemination by media actors</b>     |  |                       |                     |                       |                     |                     |                |             |
| Soft components  | 1. International communication s Analyst (14 months) | 224,000.00            | 53,661.08           | 154,374.00            | 9,997.00            | 5,967.92            | -0.00          | 100%        |
| Soft components  | 2. Support training for community radio              | 100,000.00            | 25,381.25           | 29,472.00             | 26,936.75           | 18,210.00           | 0.00           | 100%        |
| Soft components  | 3. Outreach cost for elections                       | 45,000.00             | 0.00                | 0.00                  | 45,000.00           | 0.00                | 0.00           | 100%        |
| Soft components  | 4. National Communication Officer (18 months)        | 37,500.00             | 0.00                | 0.00                  | 26,502.00           | 10,998.00           | 0.00           | 100%        |
| <b>Total Output 1</b>  |  | <b>\$406,500.00</b>   | <b>\$79,042.33</b>  | <b>\$183,846.00</b>   | <b>\$108,435.75</b> | <b>\$35,175.92</b>  | <b>-\$0.00</b> | <b>100%</b> |
| <b>Output 2: Increased capacity and civic knowledge of journalist to products of high quality on political affairs</b> |  |                       |                     |                       |                     |                     |                |             |
| Soft components  | 1. Civic education training of journalist            | 50,000                | 0.00                | 14,458.00             | 30,781.00           | 4,761.00            | 0.00           | 100%        |
| Soft components  | 2. Visual media consultant                           | 80,000                | 0.00                | 16,689.00             | 63,311.00           | 0.00                | 0.00           | 100%        |

|   |   |                       |                     |                       |                     |                     |                     |              |      |
|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|
| Soft components                             | 3. Social inclusion training  | 25,000                | 0.00                | 0.00                  | 0.00                | 25,000.00           | 0.00                | 0.00         | 100% |
| Facilities                                  | 4. Refurbishment and equipment for Government Press Conference Room | 30,000                | 0.00                | 0.00                  | 30,000.00           | 0.00                | 0.00                | 100%         |      |
| Facilities                                  | 5. Project management   | 55,000                | 2,080.00            | 14,816.00             | 17,702.00           | 20,402.00           | 0.00                | 100%         |      |
| Soft components                             | 6. Programme Specialist (3 months)                                  | 51,999                | 0.00                | 0.00                  | 0.00                | 51,999.00           | 0.00                | 100%         |      |
| Equipment                                   | 7. Equipment  | 50,000                | 0.00                | 0.00                  | 1,677.00            | 48,323.00           | 0.00                | 100%         |      |
|   | <b>Total Output 2</b>   | <b>\$341,999.00</b>   | <b>\$2,080.00</b>   | <b>\$45,963.00</b>    | <b>\$54,140.00</b>  | <b>\$239,816.00</b> | <b>\$0.00</b>       | <b>100%</b>  |      |
|   | <b>TOTAL INPUT</b>  | <b>\$748,499.00</b>   | <b>\$81,122.33</b>  | <b>\$229,809.00</b>   | <b>\$89,315.92</b>  | <b>\$348,251.75</b> | <b>-\$0.00</b>      | <b>100%</b>  |      |
|   | DPC   | \$7,485.00            | \$0.00              | \$7,000.00            | \$485.00            | \$0.00              | \$0.00              | 100%         |      |
|   | GMS Cost (8%)   | \$59,880.00           | \$6,489.79          | \$18,384.00           | \$7,145.00          | \$27,860.00         | \$1.21              | 100%         |      |
|   | <b>Total Component B</b>  | <b>\$815,864.00</b>   | <b>\$87,612.12</b>  | <b>\$255,193.00</b>   | <b>\$96,945.92</b>  | <b>\$376,111.75</b> | <b>\$1.21</b>       | <b>100%</b>  |      |
|   | <b>TOTAL GRAND COMPONENT A + B</b>                                  | <b>\$2,684,995.00</b> | <b>\$313,846.14</b> | <b>\$1,336,722.00</b> | <b>\$411,956.02</b> | <b>\$622,470.75</b> | <b>\$0.09</b>       | <b>100%</b>  |      |
| <b>Component C: Electoral Justice (JSP)</b> |   |                       |                     |                       |                     |                     |                     |              |      |
| Soft components                             | 1. Senior Justice Advisor   | \$201,640.00          | \$0.00              | \$110,637.50          | \$0.00              | \$120,000.00        | \$0.00              | -\$28,997.50 | 114% |
| Soft components                             | 2. International Communications Analyst                             | \$48,000.00           | \$0.00              | \$0.00                | \$0.00              | \$0.00              | \$0.00              | \$48,000.00  | 0%   |
| Soft components                             | 3. Programme Specialist   | \$51,999.00           | \$0.00              | \$0.00                | \$0.00              | \$44,496.10         | \$0.00              | \$7,502.90   | 86%  |
| Soft components                             | 4. Advisor at the Court of Appeal                                   |                       | \$0.00              | \$0.00                | \$0.00              | \$16,309.00         | \$0.00              | -\$16,309.00 |      |
| Soft components                             | 5. Videographer cost share with LEARN project                       |                       | \$0.00              | \$0.00                | \$0.00              | \$0.00              | \$8,852.75          | -\$8,852.75  |      |
| Soft components                             | 6. TV advertisement and Newsletter                                  |                       | \$0.00              | \$0.00                | \$0.00              | \$1,687.50          | \$5,442.00          | -\$7,129.50  |      |
| Soft components                             | 7. Training Judges, Mediation and Japan Misison                     |                       | \$0.00              | \$0.00                | \$0.00              | \$0.00              | \$27,815.25         | -\$27,815.25 |      |
| Soft components                             | 8. OPG events   |                       | \$0.00              | \$0.00                | \$0.00              | \$0.00              | \$5,468.63          | -\$5,468.63  |      |
|   | <b>TOTAL INPUT</b>  | <b>\$301,639.00</b>   | <b>\$0.00</b>       | <b>\$110,637.50</b>   | <b>\$47,578.63</b>  | <b>\$182,492.60</b> | <b>-\$39,069.73</b> | <b>113%</b>  |      |
|   | DPC   | \$0.00                | \$0.00              | \$0.00                | \$2,091.20          | \$6,025.65          | -\$8,116.85         |              |      |

|  |   |                       |                     |                       |                       |                     |             |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| GMS Cost (8%)  | \$24,131.00   | \$0.00                | \$8,104.63          | \$15,081.46           | \$3,796.65            | -\$2,851.74         | 112%        |
| Exchange Rate Fee (Surplus)                          | \$52,000.00   | \$0.00                | \$0.00              | \$0.00                | \$0.00                | \$52,000.00         |             |
| <b>Total Component C</b>                             | <b>\$377,770.00</b>                                     | <b>\$0.00</b>         | <b>\$118,742.13</b> | <b>\$203,599.71</b>   | <b>\$53,466.48</b>    | <b>\$1,961.68</b>   | <b>99%</b>  |
| <b>Component D: Election Security (PNTL Project)</b> |   |                       |                     |                       |                       |                     |             |
| Soft components                                      | 1. Training for Strategic Planning on election security | \$85,000.00           | \$0.00              | \$76,389.00           | \$8,567.00            | \$936.41            | 101%        |
| Soft components                                      | 2. National Strategic Analyst                           | \$30,000.00           | \$0.00              | \$14,074.00           | \$15,926.00           | \$0.00              | 100%        |
| Soft components                                      | 3. International Communication Analyst (1 month)        | \$16,000.00           | \$0.00              | \$0.00                | \$0.00                | \$16,000.00         | 100%        |
| Soft components                                      | 4. National Communication Analyst (12 months)           | \$22,740.00           | \$0.00              | \$0.00                | \$0.00                | \$22,740.00         | 100%        |
| Soft components                                      | 5. National Fleet Management Officer (12 months)        | \$22,740.00           | \$0.00              | \$0.00                | \$18,454.00           | \$4,286.00          | 100%        |
| Soft components                                      | 6. National IT Advisor (12 months)                      | \$30,000.00           | \$0.00              | \$7,789.00            | \$21,602.00           | \$609.00            | 100%        |
| Soft components                                      | 7. IT Support costs                                     | \$20,000.00           | \$0.00              | \$0.00                | \$19,940.00           | \$60.00             | 100%        |
| Soft components                                      | 8. Fleet Management support cost                        | \$50,000.00           | \$0.00              | \$0.00                | \$48,955.00           | \$1,045.00          | 100%        |
| Soft components                                      | 9. District Capacity Building Officer (12 months)       | \$22,740.00           | \$0.00              | \$0.00                | \$11,949.00           | \$10,791.00         | 100%        |
| Soft components                                      | 10. District Gender Officer (12 months)                 | \$22,740.00           | \$0.00              | \$0.00                | \$19,017.00           | \$3,723.00          | 100%        |
| Soft Component                                       | 11. Project Management                                  | \$104,161.00          | \$0.00              | \$58,672.00           | \$42,711.00           | \$2,778.00          | 100%        |
| Soft Component                                       | 12. Programme Specialist (3 months)                     | \$51,999.00           | \$0.00              | \$0.00                | \$51,999.00           | \$0.00              | 100%        |
| <b>TOTAL INPUT</b>                                   |   | <b>\$478,120.00</b>   | <b>\$0.00</b>       | <b>\$156,924.00</b>   | <b>\$259,120.00</b>   | <b>\$62,968.41</b>  | <b>100%</b> |
| DPC  |   | \$4,781.00            |                     | \$3,504.00            | \$0.00                | \$1,277.00          | 100%        |
| GMS Cost (8%)  |   | \$38,250.00           |                     | \$12,553.92           | \$20,729.60           | \$5,037.47          | 100%        |
| Exchange Rate Fee (Surplus)                          |   | \$192,240.00          |                     | \$52,486.00           | \$135,232.00          | \$4,522.00          | 100%        |
| <b>Total Component D</b>                             |   | <b>\$713,391.00</b>   | <b>\$0.00</b>       | <b>\$225,467.92</b>   | <b>\$415,081.60</b>   | <b>\$73,804.88</b>  | <b>100%</b> |
| <b>TOTAL PROGRAMME COST</b>                          |   | <b>\$3,776,156.00</b> | <b>\$313,846.14</b> | <b>\$1,680,932.05</b> | <b>\$1,241,152.06</b> | <b>\$539,227.38</b> | <b>100%</b> |

Disclaimer: Data contained in this report is an extract of UNDP financial records. The accounting period for the report is an open period and data from some accounting processes may not have been processed. Financial data provided above may not be complete and is provisional.

