



Final Report

Support to the Trust-Building Pillar of the National Recovery Strategy Project

June 2008 – September 2011

Funded by:



Australian Government

AusAID



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1. Project Summary

Project Name:	"Support to the Trust-Building Pillar of the National Recovery Strategy", known as Hamutuk Hari'i Konfiansa (HHK) NGOs Small Grants
Duration:	Total project duration: June 2008 – September 2011 Phase I: June 2008 – December 2009 Phase II: January 2010 – September 2011
Total Cost of Action:	Donor: AusAID (1,489,969.35 USD) with UNDP cost-sharing (67,000USD) Total project budget: USD 1,556,969 Total allocated resources for Phase I: USD 976,701 Total allocated resources for Phase II: USD 580,268
Target Beneficiaries:	<u>Organizations Phase I:</u> Austcare, Ba Futuru, CARE, Caritas Australia, CRS, East Timor Crisis Reflection Network, IOM, Renetil, Rural Community Development Society, and Sub-Comisaun Justica no Paz-Liquica Diocese. <u>Organizations Phase II:</u> Ba Futuru, CARE, Caritas Australia, CRS, East Timor Crisis Reflection Network, Ita Ba Paz, Kolega da Paz, Provedor for Human Rights and Justice (PDHJ), Haburas and RENETIL.
Location:	The activities have been implemented across the following districts: Phase I: Projects were spread across 8 of the 13 districts of Timor-Leste (Lautem, Baucau, Viqueque, Covalima, Bobonaro, Ermera, Liquisa and Dili) Phase II: The projects were implemented in 9 of the 13 districts of Timor-Leste (Baucau, Bobonaro, Covalima, Dili, Ermera, Lautem, Manufahi, Oecusse and Viqueque).
National Counterpart:	Ministry of Social Solidarity

2. Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the implementation of the project entitled "Support to the Trust-Building Pillar of the National Recovery Strategy" (HHK NGO Small Grants Fund) for the period of June 2008 to September 2011.

During the implementation period, two rounds of small grants were allocated to national and international organizations. 10 organizations were funded during Phase I (Austcare, CARE, Caritas Australia, CRS, IOM, Ba Futuru, ETCRN, Rural Community Development Society (RCDS), RENETIL and Sub-Comisaun Justica and Paz-Liquica Diocese). and another 10 organizations during Phase II according to the attached criteria (Annex 1). In the second Phase, six of the ten organizations (ETCRN, Caritas Australia, CARE International, Ba Futuru, RENETIL and CRS, as well as PDHJ) participated in Phase I and were re-selected, while three NGOs (Kolega da Paz, Ita ba Paz, and Haburas) were newly selected.

All organizations have contributed to the process of return and relocation of IDPs (Phase I) and to peace building and community stabilisation (Phase II). During the implementation period, approximately 145,000 former IDPs returned to their communities and great efforts were made by all participating organizations for consolidating peace and preventing conflict at the community level in close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and other actors of the Trust Building Working Group.

3. Introduction

As a result of the 2006 crisis in Timor-Leste, more than 150,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) took refuge in 65 camps in Dili and other districts. In order to ensure a concerted and comprehensive response to IDP and early recovery challenges, the GOTL adopted the NRS which consists of five pillars (housing, stability, socio-economic development, trust-building and social protection). Under the Trust-Building or HHK pillar, MSS aimed to increase trust among returning IDPs, people of the community and the Government to promote return, relocation and reintegration of IDPs through community dialogue and other trust-building activities.

The project's main objective is to operationalise the Trust-Building pillar of the National Recovery Strategy 'Hamutuk Hari'i Konfiansa (HHK) and enhance coordination and complementarities among community stabilization interventions undertaken by different stakeholders.

The first round of grants was launched in 2008 in support of the Government's National Recovery Strategy for responding to the 2006/2007 crises. Five National organizations (Ba Futuru, East Timor Crisis Reflection Network, Rural Community Development Society, Renetil and Sub-Comisaun Justica no Paz Liquica Diocese) and five International Organizations (Austcare, CARE, Caritas Australia, CRS and IOM) were selected according to a set of criteria (Annex 1) developed in close consultation with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS) and vetted by the Project Management Board¹. Socialization and peer review processes were conducted

¹ The Project Management Board provides strategic guidance and oversight to the project. It includes representatives from MSS, UNDP, AusAID and an NGO observer.

within the framework of the Hamutuk Hari'i Konfiansa working group², and the coordination forum for trust-building activities under the National Recovery Strategy co-chaired by MSS and UNDP. The implemented projects promoted better communication and trust between former IDPs and their recipient communities according to the principles outlined in the Trust-Building pillar of the Strategy. They included support to community dialogue processes and stabilization activities; youth exchange schemes; training of community leaders on conflict resolution; dissemination of information regarding the National Recovery Strategy; initiating the development of a common popular history; socialization of the Chega! Report, and post return/relocation monitoring of IDPs and their host communities. Activities were implemented in the districts of Baucau, Bobonaro, Covalima, Dili, Ermera, Lautem, Liquica, and Viqueque.

In 2010, a second call for proposals was launched to consolidate the results of the first round, provide further support to the implementation of the Government-led National Recovery Strategy, especially its trust-building pillar, and address the issues that arose during the IDP reintegration or relocation processes.

As a result, seven proposals from local organizations (Ba futuro, East Timor Crisis Reflection Network, Ita Ba Paz, Kolega da Paz, Provedor for Human Rights and Justice, Renetil and Rede Ba Rai) and three from international NGOs (Care International, Caritas Australia and Catholic Relief Services) were funded to implement trust building activities in nine districts (Baucau, Dili, Ermera, Viqueque, Lautem, Bobonaro, Covalima, Manufahi and Oecusse). The projects implemented under Phase II continued to support community stabilisation activities and facilitate small community infrastructure projects; youth exchange programmes; vocational trainings, life skills and conflict prevention trainings for rural youth and youth gangs; post return/relocation monitoring of IDPs; outreach on land and property issues; and training peace volunteers in communities. All the organizations completed implementation by June 2011.

In addition to capacity development of national organizations in terms of reporting, monitoring and evaluation, UNDP continued to provide general technical and financial oversight as well as promoting coordination and collaboration among recipient organizations.

4. Progress and Achievements

4.1 Budget

The total budget of the project is USD 1,556,969. This amount was divided for the implementation of the two phases as following: a total of USD 976,701 allocated to Phase I, and USD 580,268 for Phase II.

AUSAID funds (see Annex 4 - Cost-Sharing Apportionments for years 2008 to 2011)

Budget USD	Expenditure 2008	Expenditure 2009	Expenditure 2010	Expenditure 2011 ³	Total expenditure	%
1,489,969.35	539,527.87	248,722.12	561,348.71	138,565.91	1,488,164.61	99.9%

² The Hamutuk Hari'i Konfiansa or Trust-building is one of the 5 pillars of the National Recovery Strategy adopted in December 2007.

³ The financial information for 2011 is provisional; the final expenditure details will be available in 2012.

UNDP Funds

Budget USD	Expenditure 2008	Expenditure 2009	Expenditure 2010	Expenditure 2011	Total expenditure	%
67,000	0	67,000	0	0	67,000	100%

The expenditure during the implementing period has reached a total of USD 1,555,164 USD. Out of this total, 1,132,374 USD have been spent on Grants transferred to the implementing partner organizations.

4.2 Results and Activities

The organizations have conducted a range of activities reflecting the six areas identified under the “Hamutuk Hari’i Konfiansa” pillar of the National Recovery Strategy.

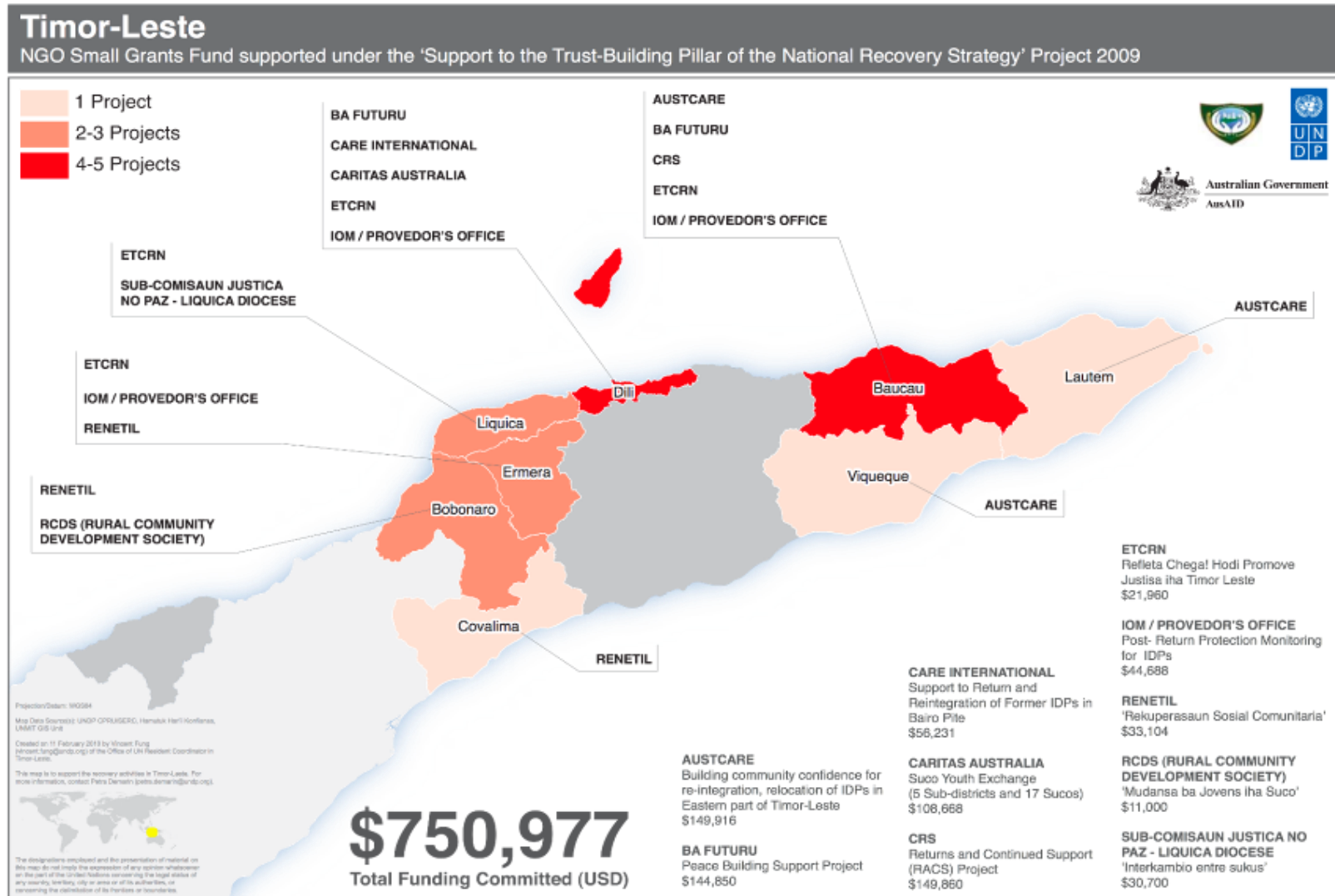
During Phase I, all projects promoted better communication and trust between former IDPs and their recipient communities according to the principles outlined in the HHK pillar. They included support to the Government dialogue processes and community stabilisation activities as below:

- Youth exchange schemes among sucos;
- Conducting training for the community leaders on conflict resolution;
- Dissemination of information on the NRS;
- Initiating the development of a common popular history; and
- Post return/ relocation monitoring of IDPs and their host communities.

The projects alignment with action areas identified in the HHK Pillars are described in the table below:

Key Actions Identified in the NRS	Corresponding NGO Projects
Strengthening the Government of Timor-Leste’s capacity to engage in dialogue	Austcare, Ba Futuru, CARE, CRS, RENETIL
Engaging with Martial Arts Groups to encourage positive contributions	Ba Futuru
Information dissemination about the NRS and its implementation	Austcare, CARE
Promotion of internal tourism to support exchange of ideas and understanding (this shall include the promotion of go-and-see visits between communities and between IDPs and their former communities)	Caritas Australia, CRS, Sub-Commission Justice and Peace, RCDS
Post-return/relocation monitoring of IDPs and their host communities	Austcare, Ba Futuru, CARE, Caritas Australia, CRS, IOM, Sub-Commission Justice and Peace, RCDS
Dissemination of educational materials highlighting a common and shared history and culture	Austcare, Caritas Australia, ETCRN

Geographical coverage Phase I



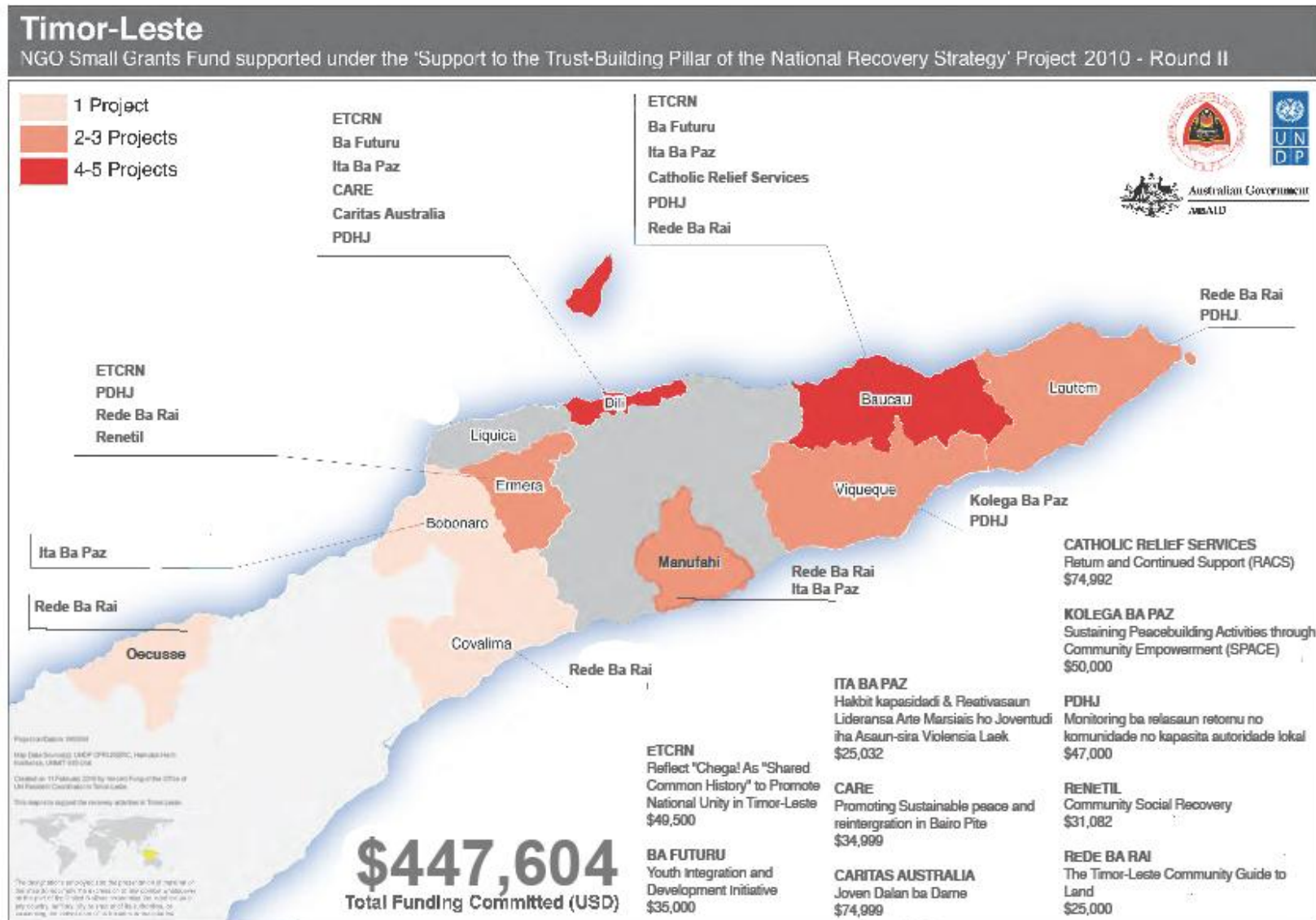
During Phase II, the following projects supported the Government dialogue processes and community stabilization:

- Small community infrastructure projects;
- Youth exchange programmes;
- Vocational, life skills trainings and civic education for rural youth and martial art groups;
- Compiling common popular history;
- Post return/relocation monitoring of IDPs;
- Conflict resolution trainings for District Disaster Management Committees;
- Training suco councils on administration and financial management; and
- Outreach on land and property issues; and promoting peace building volunteers in communities.

The projects' alignment with National the Recovery Strategy priorities is shown in the table below:

Key Actions Identified in the NRS	Corresponding NGO Projects
Strengthening the Government of Timor-Leste's capacity to engage in dialogue	CARE International, CRS, RENETIL, Kolegas da Paz
Engaging with Martial Arts Groups to encourage positive contributions	Ba Futuru, Ita ba Paz, CRS
Promotion of internal tourism to support exchange of ideas and understanding (this shall include the promotion of go-and-see visits between communities and between IDPs and their former communities)	Caritas Australia, CRS
Post-return/relocation monitoring of IDPs and their host communities	CARE International, Provedor for Human Rights and Justice (PDHJ)
Dissemination of educational materials highlighting a common and shared history and culture	Caritas Australia, ETCRN
Socialisation of the process in defining the land law, with an emphasis on targeting former IDPs, and displacement-affected communities as well as areas where there is known to be a potential for conflict stemming from land and property disputes.	Rede ba Rai/Haburas

Geographical coverage Phase II



Summary of all funded projects

	Organization	Project	Geographical Coverage	Date of MoU	Funds Approved
PHASE I	Austcare	Building community confidence for re-integration, relocation of IDPs in Eastern part of Timor-Leste	Viqueque, Baucau, Lautem	24/09/08	\$149,916
	Ba Futuru	Peace Building Support Project	Dili, Baucau	20/10/08	\$144,850
	CARE	Support to Return and Reintegration of Former IDPs in Bairro Pite	Dili	20/10/08	\$56,231
	Caritas Australia	Suco Youth Exchange	Dili	03/12/08	\$108,668
	CRS	Returns and Continued Support (RACS) Project	Baucau	01/10/08	\$149,860
	ETCRN	Refleta Chega! Hodi Promove Justisa iha Timor-Leste	Dili, Ermera, Liquica, Baucau	25/11/08	\$21,960
	IOM	Post- Return Protection Monitoring for IDPs	Dili, Ermera Baucau	10/12/08	\$44,688
	RENETIL	Rekuperasaun Sosial Comunitaria	Ermera, Bobonaro Covalima	18/12/08	\$33,104
	Sub-Comisaun Justica no Paz	'Interkambio entre sukus'	Liquica	02/12/08	\$30,700
	RCDS	Mudansa ba Jovens iha Suco	Maliana	09/12/08	\$11,000
PHASE II	ETCRN	Reflect "Chega! As Shared Common History" to Promote Unity in TL	Dili, Ermera, Viqueque, Baucau	24/6/10	\$49,500
	BA FUTURU	Youth Integration and Development Initiative	Dili, Baucau, Lautem	9/3/10	\$35,000
	ITA BA PAZ	Capacity Building for and Reactivation of Martial Art leadership with the youth with no violence	Dili, Bacucau, Viqueque, Ermera	15/9/10	\$25,032
	CARE	Promoting Sustainable peace and reintegration in Bairro Pite	Dili (Bairro-Pite)	30/4/10	\$34,999
	CARITAS AUSTRALIA	Joven Dalan Ba Dame	Dili with visit to eight Districts	28/7/10	\$74,999
	CRS	Returned and Continued Support	Baucau	17/3/10	\$74,992
	KOLEGA DA PAZ	Sustaining Peace building Activities Through Community Empowerment	Viqueque	7/5/10	\$50,000
	PDHJ	Monitoring ba relasaun retornu no comunidade no kapasita autoridade local	Dili, Ermera, Baucau, Fiqueque Lautem	4/6/10	\$47,000
	RENETIL	Community Social Recovery	Ermera	28/5/10	\$31,082
	HABURAS	The Timor-Leste Community Guide to Land	Oecusse, Lautem, Covalima, Manufahi, Baucau, Ermera	7/9/10	\$25,000

4.3 Mid-term Evaluation

In October 2009, a mid-term evaluation was carried out to assess results and implementation approaches, as well as to inform the second phase. The evaluation report is included in Annex 5. The main recommendations were as follows:

- More work should be carried out to investigate the impact of projects working with youth and martial arts gang members.
- More baseline data should be collected at the outset of projects by organizations.
- Effort should be made to (i) harness the special role of women as peace builders; and (ii) making a special effort to include women's views and needs in conflict resolution and peace-building activities.

These findings were useful for the planning and implementation of Phase II.

4.4 Communications and Outreach

In order to disseminate information on the Trust Building pillar (HHK) and the Small grants Project including the various activities undertaken by partner NGOs, a brochure and a multi-media documentary of 24 minutes were produced. This documentary film was produced to show the achievements under the Trust-Building pillar of the National Recovery Strategy led by the MSS, and how it enhanced trust among the former IDPs and the communities and addressed the impacts from 2006/07 crises. These have been widely disseminated in Timor-Leste and abroad through the UNDP networks.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

The projects funded in the first round of grants were largely successful in carrying out the objective of supporting the integration process of IDPs into communities. However, there were some management challenges as four of the project partners requested no-cost extensions to complete their activities. Furthermore, one local NGO, the Sub Commission for Justice and Peace under-budgeted some of its activities and was forced to reduce the target number of sucos participating in suco exchange activities. Many of the NGOs progress reports were also submitted late making planning and overall reporting on the main Project difficult.

There were several challenges identified in the mid-term evaluation. The lack of strong baseline data to measure progress against was a challenge. Efforts were made in the second phase to gather data through participating organizations on the number of violent conflicts in 2008 to measure the project's impact. Measuring the impact of projects that were involved in facilitating camp closures was easier than measuring the impact of projects which aimed to increase community stabilisation. The fact that the camps were all closed and people had returned to their communities is a clear indicator of success; on the other hand the long term success of community stabilisation activities is harder to measure. However in the short term it appears the projects have had a positive impact. Good progress appears to have been made in strengthening community interactions and exchanges but it is difficult to measure at this stage whether the longer-term target of the project, social cohesion, has been attained. Nevertheless,

reports show that the situation is back to normal with no major security incidence involving returned IDPs.

Another challenge was avoiding overlap in the geographical and thematic coverage of projects. This was managed through coordination via the HHK working group.

It is worth noting that once IDPs camps were closed, all grant recipients were able to shift focus from supporting the process of returns to continue working with the communities where IDPs have already returned.

While the displacement problem was successfully resolved by the Government, there is still a need to consolidate gains made in the reintegration process and to mitigate the risk of recurrence of violence associated with lingering social issues in fragile communities. It should be noted, however, that the peace and stability that have been achieved in the communities are still fragile. Future activities by the Department of Peace Building should continue to support the strengthening of peace and harmony in communities.

ANNEX 1. Selection Criteria

Notes for Completion of Hamutuk Hari'i Konfiansa Application Form

The selection of projects will be accomplished by an initial project vetting process of peer review conducted within the Hamutuk Hari'i Konfiansa working group. For the first round of applications the process will begin on 4 November and end on 20 November after which projects will be submitted for consideration by the Project Management Board (PMB) acting as a project selection committee. The PMB includes representatives of MSS, UNDP and AusAID and will have a period of one week to make final decisions on the projects to be selected. Subsequent application rounds will be decided upon and defined by a process of consultation between the PMB and the Hamutuk Hari'i Konfiansa working group after completion of the first round of applications and selection.

When developing project proposals please keep in mind the following criteria that will be applied in the project selection process, these will be central to the process of evaluation by the PMB and lack of clarity in any of the areas outlined may negatively impact on the consideration of proposals⁴:

I - Links to the Government-Led National Recovery Process

Projects applying for funding should demonstrate how they contribute to the objective of the National Recovery Strategy (NRS), Hamutuk Hari'i Futuru, and its trust-building pillar, Hamutuk Hari'i Konfiansa and address the concerns amongst those engaged in recovery processes outlined in the key activities areas below. These areas are based upon the NRS as related to the trust-building pillar and have been revised to take into account the changed environment after consultations with stake-holders.

1. Strengthening the Government's and local leadership's long-term capacity to engage in dialogue and help resolve and mitigate conflict including land disputes in Dili and other IDP-affected areas;
2. Engaging with Martial Arts Groups and youth groups that may have previously been engaged in conflict during the Crisis to encourage positive contributions;
3. Post-return/relocation monitoring of IDPs and their host communities;
4. Promotion of internal tourism between Eastern and Western districts to support exchange of ideas and understanding between groups that may have previously been engaged in conflict. (this includes visits to Eastern and Western districts by groups originally from those districts but now based in Dili or other districts.)
5. Facilitating discussion and reflection highlighting a common and shared history and culture;
6. Dissemination of Public Information in support of IDP-reintegration and broader social stability. Specifically this should support any ongoing Governmental support to IDPs; and
7. Socialisation of the process in defining the land law, with an emphasis on targeting former IDPs, and displacement-affected communities as well as areas where there is known to be a potential for conflict stemming from land and property disputes.

II – Links to Government

In addition to demonstrating clear linkages with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and its operations targeted toward the recovery process, projects applying for funding should demonstrate clear links to other relevant Government bodies engaged in the key activity areas listed above, these include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Ministry of State Administration and Territorial Management; Ministry of Justice (National Directorate of Land and Property);
2. Secretary of State for Youth and Sport;

⁴ Proposals to the small grants fund should not exceed 2 pages in total length and should be prepared in Arial font with a standardized font size of 10. The proposal can be written in Tetum, Indonesian or English. The proposal application form represents a tool to allow initial selection only. Successful applicants to the fund will be asked to provide a more comprehensive project proposal following notification of selection.

3. Office of the Provedor for Human Rights and Justice, Ministry of State Administration and Territorial Management;
4. Ministry of Education (Secretary of State for Culture);
5. Ministry of Education (Secretary of State and Culture); and
6. Ministry of State Administration and Territorial Management
7. Ministry of Justice (National Directorate of Land and Property)

Each applicant organisation should therefore produce supporting evidence in the form of an endorsement/acknowledgment by a government body from the relevant area of activity covered by their proposal.

Applying organisations are also encouraged to identify their links to other agencies and organisations working in this area.

III – Links to the MSS-led Processes of Dialogue and Peace-Building

Given the central role to date of dialogue in securing stability and understanding in the relocation, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs, all programmes applying for funding will need to demonstrate how they have supported these processes under the NRS to date. Also, in recognition of the MSS’ plan to establish a department of peace-building and social cohesion in 2010, all applicants will be required to factor in strategic linkages and coordination mechanisms in support of this important institutional development.

IV – Previous experience and capacity

Involvement in work supporting or enabling IDP reintegration to date is a pre-requisite. A history of executing similar projects, or projects that rely upon a similar skill or knowledge base, will be considered. This includes the implementation capacity and impact of the agency/ies previous project implementation. Organizations should demonstrate their institutional capacity for the skills and/or knowledge represented as core elements of the proposed project.

V- Limitations on funding per Program/Project

There shall be a maximum grant of US\$75,000. Projects applying for sums larger than \$50,000 should demonstrate considerable merit on the grounds outlined in parts I - IV above.

VI – Coverage

In considering applications for funding, the PMB will try to ensure maximum coverage for areas affected by the Crisis, both geographically and across the six key activity areas mentioned above. Additionally, proposals that benefit both former IDPs as a sub-group within the wider community into which they are (re)integrating will be prioritised. This includes a focus on preventing future conflicts by better equipping community leadership to mitigate against future crises. Programme activities targeting women, children and youth are envisaged as cross-cutting priorities and will be similarly prioritized.

VII Promotion of Gender Equality and Child Protection

Organisations must demonstrate how they will encourage the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women in their projects. Including but not limited to gender-sensitive approaches and strategies for encouraging women’s participation in all project activities, facilitating women’s access to information and active involvement in project decision making processes, and ensuring women’s special needs are addressed throughout implementation. Staffing policies should also encourage gender equality.

Projects should also endeavour to consider child protection as an integral part of their project’s strategy and ensure that the needs of children are taken into account wherever relevant. As a minimum projects must take a “Do no harm” approach to child protection and children’s rights as laid out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

VIII – Timeframe

Organisations and agencies applying for programmatic funding shall be limited to a period of 12 months starting from the date of transfer of funds after approval of their application by the PMB. A decision on the final date for utilization of funds is pending and notification will be provided as soon as it is made.

IX – Monitoring and Evaluation

Each proposal will also be evaluated based on how the activities contribute to the key area(s) identified, as well as documentation of the process and lessons learned and demonstration of a regular review of progress which includes adjustments made based on this evaluation. Central to the monitoring and evaluation mechanism will be a risk log, which should at the onset of the project outline the key risks to the success of the project. These should include external (i.e. enabling environment) and internal factors (i.e. project dynamics).

In addition to the regular monitoring and evaluation conducted by the recipient organizations, UNDP will conduct at least two monitoring visits per organization during the implementation period. UNDP will also conduct an evaluation for the whole programme towards the end of 2010.

X – Management Arrangements

The recipient organisations will be required to sign a Micro-Capital Agreement with UNDP. The recipient organisations will be solely responsible for management of the grant. All organisations will be required to submit as a minimum mid term and final financial and narrative reports (the final report to be received within 60 days of the completion of activities). In addition for agreements of 12 months, four monthly progress reports will be required.

International Organisations with strong previous experience in managing projects of this size will receive 80% of the funds upon signature of the Micro-Capital Agreement with UNDP and the remaining 20% on receipt of the final report.

National organisations applying to the fund will receive 40% of the funds upon signature of the Micro-Capital Agreement; 30% on submission of the first narrative and financial reports; 30% (minus one month of staff costs) on receipt of the second narrative and financial reports and the final payment of the remaining funds on receipt of the final financial and narrative reports.

For agreements of less than 12 months disbursements will be decided on an ad-hoc basis to be agreed between UNDP and the recipient institution.

ANNEX 2. Implementation reports. Phase I



NGO: Caritas Australia
Project Title: Suco Youth Exchange
Implementation period: August 2008-December 2009
Budget: \$108,668

Project Overview:

The Project was designed to promote a series of Youth Exchanges amongst 17 Sucos in Dili. The total direct beneficiaries are the 425 Youth Exchange participants (213 women, 198 men, 2 disabled persons and 12 former IDPs). The exchange visits brought young people from different Sucos together and trainings were provided in conflict resolution, domestic violence and Human Rights together with opportunities for reflection on the best enabling environment for IDPs return and resettlement. Exchanges were organized between two sucos at a time and involved the Chefe Suco and Chefe Aldeias. A joint tour of the two sucos was conducted along with peace games and a cultural night. After the trainings youth were given the opportunity to catalyze community participation in peace-building activities using micro grants, which were monitored by Caritas Australia. These activities included small business, handicrafts, printing and pot making. These activities were all designed to respond to issues identified in the discussions regarding youth unemployment, poor business skills, low income generation, lack of opportunities and promoting opportunities for young women. They also provided a space for exchange and interaction among participants in the aim of normalizing interactions in the near future.

Key Achievements:

- 17 suco project officers (eight women and nine men) were selected. They were given training on implementing peace-building activities such as dialogues, Suco Visits, Peace Games and Cultural evenings. The project officers helped to organise and facilitate activities in the 17 exchange sucos.
- 425 young people (213 women, 198 men, 1 disabled person and 24 former IDPs) received training on peace-building and conflict resolution.
- Each suco implemented youth exchange activities that consisted of four activities: dialogues, suco visits, peace games and cultural evenings. These activities impacted upon the 425 participants, as well as approximately 700 households.

The general feedback from the eight trainings was that the young people found the Peace Building and Conflict Resolution training useful in increasing their awareness of conflict resolution strategies and that they would use this knowledge to change their behavior to undertake positive actions for building peace among themselves and within their communities; and that is also helped to increase mutual understanding among participating of young people.



NGO: Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
Project Title: Return and Continued Support (RACS) Project
Implementation period: October 2008- December 2009
Budget: \$149, 860

Project Overview:

The Return and Continued Support Project was implemented in Baucau district. The main objective of the project was that Timorese of different ethnic groups and political factions live side by side in peaceful secure communities. Conditions exist for Timorese families in Baucau and Dili to return to their homes and live in peace with their neighbours. The project aimed to achieve this through three main outputs: 1) the increase of Government of Timor-Leste capacity (MSS Regional staff) in facilitating return and reintegration of IDPs in communities; 2) the readiness of IDPs and communities for reintegration; and 3) the peaceful and sustainable reintegration of IDPs.

Key Achievements:

- Go and See visits were conducted for 115 families at the beginning of the project prior to the closure of IDPs camps.
- Identified and prepared four participants from MSS and CRS for trainings on Mediation and Conflict Transformation, and on Playback Theatre, which involves trauma healing and story-telling through role play and use of the arts, at the Peace Study and Development Center of Christian University of Duta Wacana (UKDW) Yogyakarta, Indonesia.
- Four 'Culture of Peace' Workshops were given to 117 community leaders including 46 women. Thorough Culture of Peace trainings, the participants developed their knowledge and skills in conflict analysis, conflict prevention and mitigation, mediation and conflict transformation or conflict resolution.
- Four Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted to review the Culture of Peace training workshops provided to the local leaders and representatives of community. The FDGs that were facilitated by CRS staff were conducted in four Sub-Districts' in Baucau district Baguia, Quelicai, Vermasse and Laga
- Six large-scale dialogues were held over the course of the project in coordination with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and the church. Many of the dialogues resulted in agreements within the community to resolve issues without the use of violence and report incidents to the authorities.
- Three small scale community infrastructure activities implemented, including the rehabilitation of community centres, a volley-ball court and a small scale irrigation project.
- Community Monitoring systems and plans were developed with 20 Sucos in the sub-districts of Baguia, Quelicai, Vermasse, Laga and Baucau

The situation in Baucau has greatly improved since the start of the project in October 2008. One hundred and fifty families have been rehabilitated back to their original communities. Many participants in the workshop have reported that they have used the skills and knowledge gained in peace building trainings to help resolve conflicts in their communities. High participation in dialogue events is also a positive outcome many sides that would previously not talk to each other agreed to try and solve their disputes through mediation and dialogue. It was reported that incidents of violence in Baucau district have greatly reduced since the inception of the project.



NGO: Ba Futuru
Project Title: Peace Building Project
Implementation period: August 2008-December 2009
Budget: \$144,850

Project Overview:

The main objective of the project was building trust and strengthening community leadership and cohesion by developing skills on conflict mitigation for at-risk young people, teachers and community leaders. The total direct beneficiaries were more than 500 young people who received Psychosocial Support and 500 Community Leaders, including teachers and youth who received training on peace building and conflict resolution. The project was implemented in Dili district (Comoro, Tasi Tolu, Camea, and Metinaro), and in Baucau district (Bercoli and Venilale).

Key Achievements:

- Twenty Peace Building Seminars were carried out during the project reaching a total of 509 people (approximately 43% Women) including at risk youth, community leaders, martial arts group members and IDPs as well as Plan's Child Protection Focal Points. Ten follow up meetings on the trainings were subsequently held to gauge the impact of the trainings on participants awareness of conflict triggers and behavioural changes.
- Ba Futuru engaged over 1,100 young people in social reintegration and psychosocial support activities, including the Transformative Arts and Human Rights Education workshops, arts classes and human rights trainings conducted in English and Portuguese, and sports activities.
- Based on the qualitative data gathered by the NGO, the trainings have been successful in changing the behaviour of individuals and others in the community. For example training participant Petronila Guterres said "I have practiced what I learned from the training to resolve my neighbours' problems. They were fighting for property (land and house) in my village. We sat together and solved it through cultural means. I also incorporated methods of solving conflicts from the training."



Organization:	International Organisation for Migration in partnership with the Provedor for Human Rights and Justice (PDHJ)
Project Title:	Post-Return Protection Monitoring for IDPs
Implementation period:	December 2008- December 2009
Budget:	\$44, 668

Project Overview:

The Project was designed to support the Provedoría dos Direitos Humanos e Justiça (PDHJ) staff to actively monitor the condition of returned Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The direct beneficiaries were IDPs and communities to which IDPs have returned in Dili and in six other districts Viqueque, Ermera, Liquica, Lautem, Baucau and Manufahi. There were three main objectives: 1) PDHJ conducts protection monitoring of IDPs who have integrated or re-integrated into communities; 2) Improve protection programmes and interventions occur based on accurate and comprehensive information; and 3) IDPs and communities are able to access protection assistance. IOM provided project management support to PDHJ to ensure good implementation of the project.

Key Achievements:

Protection monitoring was carried out in Dili and in the other six districts mentioned above. 500 IDPs were interviewed in Dili, covering a total of 22 sucos and 95 aldeias. In the other districts (Viqueque, Ermera, Liquica, Lautem, Baucau and Manufahi), the PDHJ team monitored high-risk areas and conducted interviews with 109 IDPs and relevant authorities, such as sub-district administrators, police commanders, suco (village) and aldeia (hamlet) leaders. During field monitoring the PDHJ team identified several areas of concern including but not limited to:

1. Land conflicts.
2. Occupied houses.
3. Political differences within returnee and recipient communities, as well as conflicts among martial arts groups (these issues pose challenges to the reintegration process).
4. Displaced persons who have not yet received the Government's recovery package.
5. Private disputes between neighbours.
6. Communities have unclear understanding regarding the Second Phase of the National Recovery Strategy.
7. Political problems during the elections on 9th October 2009.
8. Political differences based on historical conflicts between ethnic groups.
9. The need for dialogue in some of the sucos
10. Social jealousy directed at those IDPs that received the recovery package.

The data from these interviews was entered into a database and analysed to appropriately reflect answers from the participants. Additionally, PDHJ compiled information on IDPs and communities of returns in a public bulletin that was distributed to local authorities, agencies and relevant partners.

The PDHJ provided information and awareness raising on IDPs rights to local communities, in coordination with the Caritas Australia Exchange Programme. PDHJ participated in three separate exchange meetings in Vila Verde, Balibar and Metinaro during February and March 2009. Furthermore, PDHJ advocated for mediation and dialogue in high-risk areas as a tool for communities to gain access to protection assistance.

Monitoring activities undertaken by PDHJ provided information and a general situation overview of IDPs receiving communities. This has provided important support for IDPs as it allowed for the identification of cases of concern and high-risk communities that may need special attention. Information was passed on to relevant authorities through the HHK Working Group and on a bi-lateral basis. This information helped identify whether MSS dialogue teams, NGOs, community police or others needed to intervene or provide support to the re-integration process.

NGO:	ActionAid (former Austcare)
Project Title:	Building community confidence for community reintegration, relocation of IDPs in the Eastern part of Timor-Leste
Implementation period:	September 2008- September 2009
Budget:	\$149,916

Project Overview:

The main objective was to assist the Government of Timor-Leste in facilitating the safe, harmonious and sustainable return and reintegration of IDPs displaced in the Eastern Districts, specifically Viqueque and Lautem Districts. The project aimed to achieve this through 1) facilitating the return and reintegration of IDPs; 2) increasing dialogue and information dissemination; and 3) building local capacity in peace-building and conflict transformation. The beneficiaries of the project were IDPs and communities with large numbers of returning IDPs in Makadiki, Naedala, Matahoi, Waitame, Babulo and Aliambata (Uatulari sub-district) affected by 2007 violence and IDPs from 2006 in both Viqueque and Lautem districts.

Key Achievements:

- The project facilitated the return and reintegration of IDPs through conducting Participatory Vulnerability Analysis (PVA) in the most-affected communities in Viqueque and Lautem. A total of nine PVAs were conducted with 224 total people (73 female).
- The project also conducted Peace games in six areas (Aliambata, Beaco, Viqueque Vila, Macadique, Afaloicai, Buikaren. The Peace games varied from district to district but consisted of football and volleyball teams playing each other in a friendly competition. There were only men's football teams but women's and men's volleyball teams. A total of more than 1300 players participated and there were more than 6400 spectators.
- To support the dialogue process and relevant information dissemination, an Austcare staff member was seconded to the MSS dialogue team in Baucau to assist in data gathering and information dissemination, planning and evaluation of dialogue events.
- Information on the status of the MSS verification process and the release of recovery packages was regularly disseminated to IDPs in Lautem and Viqueque.
- Austcare established and maintained a database on IDP relocations/returns this information tracked the status of 1,376 IDPs in Viqueque and Lautem districts and information was shared with MSS regional office in Baucau.
- To build local capacity in peace-building and conflict transformation, six trainings for suco chiefs and community leaders were provided to local community leaders to help prepare communities for the reintegration of IDPs. A total of 122 people (74 Male 48 female) attended these trainings.
- Five trainings were given on leadership, conflict resolution, and community project management for 94 people (56 male and 38 female).
- Civic education trainings were given to six communities in preparation for the Suco elections. 172 people (63 female 109 male) participated. Topics covered were human rights, democratic processes and concepts of citizenship.
- In view of promoting peace-building in communities, the project supported the establishment of community level facilities, including the provision of equipment for small livelihoods projects and furniture for suco council offices to use in planning activities.



NGO: CARE International
Project Title: Support to IDP Return and Reintegration in Bairo Pite
Implementation period: October 2008- October 2009
Budget: \$56, 231

Project Overview:

This Project was supplementary to CARE International's CALMER (Community Activities for Local Mitigation, Empowerment and Reintegration) Project which supported the reintegration of IDPs in Barrio Pite Suco. The main objectives of the project were twofold: (1) to support the reintegration of IDPs into Bairo Pite by building on the current capacity of the Calmer Community Outreach Team through the provision of accurate monitoring of the IDP return and reintegration process and; (2) to facilitate community reintegration activities in collaboration with the community, MSS and other key stakeholders and service providers. The direct beneficiaries were returned IDPs and community members in Bairo Pite.

Key Achievements:

- Support to reintegration of families through monitoring

Phase one: Supported the reintegration of IDPs into Bairo Pite through the provision of accurate monitoring of the IDP return and reintegration process. This involved collaboration with IOM by administering their survey to 32 Chefe Aldeias, 76 IDPs and 200 community members.

Conducted 16 focus group discussions with a total of 112 participants (56 IDPs and 56 community members)

Phase two: Conducted the CALMER teams survey with 88 IDPs and conducted 20 focus group discussions with a total of 112 participants (49 men and 63 women.)

All the information gathered in the surveys was used to inform project direction and fed into monitoring reports which was widely disseminated to stakeholders.

- Support to camp closures

Supported 551 IDP households to return to Barrio Pite through pre-return socialisation, 'go and see visits' and mediation.

Supported five MSS initiated dialogues with a combined total of 1063 participants in *aldeia* Bitaba, *aldeia* Halimutin, CARE office, *aldeia* Frecat, and *aldeia* Timor Kmanek.

Supported 38 meditations between IDPs and those in their houses. All mediations reached a solution.

- Community Reintegration and Peace Building activities

Supported the production of a peace-building theatre play, which was preformed in five locations in Barrio Pite (Manleuana, Fatumeta, Sao Jose, Perumnas and Frecat). The play addressed issues of land disputes and drunkenness, which were identified by communities as areas of concern. 1500 people attended the play.

"Peace through Art" classes were conducted for 151 young people. After the classes an art competition was conducted with a Peace-building theme. Selected pieces of art have been placed on notice boards in the five mapping areas to help send a message of peace and unity to the wider community.



NGO: **RENETIL**
Project Title: Social Community Recovery
Implementation period: November 2008-December 2009
Budget: \$33,104

Project Overview:

The aim of the project was to enhance community leaders' leadership skills to administer villages, promote community relationships and enable participatory community development. The project was implemented in Covalima, Bobonaro and Ermera districts.

Key Achievements:

- The project prepared and conducted training of trainers for the 6 key staff who represented RENETIL at the district level (and 14 additional RENETIL staff) who are now skilled to train in the Resolution, Prevention and Transformation of Conflict; Village Administration and Financial Management. Training materials were prepared by three trainers. Trainings on Conflict Transformation, Village Administration and Financial Management have been given in 6 locations to 85 participants.
- Five Dialogue Meetings have taken place across three districts Ermera, Maliana and Covalima districts. These meetings brought together sub-district authorities, village council members, other local leaders and representatives of local NGOs. In each of the three districts of operations, interviews have been conducted with the District Administration, Sub-District Administrators and Chefes de Suco to introduce the programme and discuss its implementation
- Small infrastructure projects which were chosen jointly by community members have been completed such as the rehabilitation of a school building, the rehabilitation of the Village meeting hall and a small-scale irrigation ditch servicing six different aldeias.



NGO: **East Timor Crisis Reflection Network (ETCRN)**
Project Title: Reflecting Upon '*Chega!*' to Promote Justice in Timor-Leste
Implementation period: November 2008-November 2009
Budget: \$21,960

Project Overview:

The overall aim of the project was to utilise '*Chega!*' the final report of Timor-Leste's Commission for Truth, Reception and Reconciliation to strengthen the commitment of the Timorese to a culture of non-violence, human rights and mutual respect in the wake of independence. The project aimed to address a key activity area included within the trust-building pillar of the National Recovery Strategy, namely, to 'initiate the development of a common and shared popular history that will provide opportunities for people to share their stories and histories.'

Key Achievements:

- ETCRN has conducted 24 information dissemination sessions to 24 communities with the total number of participants of 1262, including 885 men, 377 women and 483 Suco Council Members. These information sessions consisted of screening part of the CAVR film *Dalan Ba Dame*, information dissemination on the CAVR report and follow up actions, reflection and discussion on the crises of 2006/2007 and how to prevent a similar occurrence in the future.
- ETCRN has drafted a final report containing recommendations from the communities submitted to the Ministry of Social Solidarity.



NGO: Rural Community Development Society (RCDS)
Project Title: Youth Exchange
Implementation period: January- December 2009
Budget: \$11,000

Project Overview:

The project aimed to promote reintegration of IDPs in Bobonaro district as well as to encourage and strengthen relations and trust between youth across a number of communities outlying Maliana town. By providing initial peace-building training then following with a programme of exchange visits involving cultural and sports activities, it is hoped that the participants in turn can become agents of peace in their communities.

Key Achievements:

- Following consultations in the six target *sucos* in Maliana sub-district, conflict resolution trainings took place involving youth in the villages of Holsa-Lahomea , Odomao-Raifun, Tapo-Memo the total number of participants in these cross visits was 120 (70 male and 50 females)
- Training on conflict resolution and Peace Awareness was conducted for youth of Tapo and Memo and the total number of participants was (29 Male and 11 Female)
- A reconciliation ceremony was carried out with members of six martial arts groups in Maliana sub-district. At the end of the ceremony the groups signed a non-violence agreement.



NGO: **Sub-Commission Justice and Peace Liquica**
Project Title: Suco Youth Exchange
Implementation period: December 2008-December 2009
Budget: \$30,700

Project Overview:

The project aimed to promote peace-building among young people and their communities. By providing training in peace building and reconciliation for youth groups and community leaders, it is hoped that they will become agents of peace in their communities.

Key Achievements:

- Training of Trainers was conducted for 28 people in Liquica district who worked as “Promoters of Peace” throughout the project by assisting the project staff in organising and conducting the suco exchange activities.
- Following consultation and needs assessment, suco exchange activities were conducted in four sucos (Tibar, Ulmera, Vaviquinia and Dato) benefiting a total of more than 500 people. The exchange activities consisted of trainings in peace-building, peace games, quizzes and an evening of cultural activities. The community, local authorities and members of the church were invited to participate. 47% of the participants in the suco exchanges were women and girls.

ANNEX 3. Implementation reports. Phase II



NGO: Caritas Australia
Project Title: Suco Youth Exchange
Implementation period: July 2010 – February 2011
Budget: \$75,000

Project Overview:

This project has promoted and organized exchanges and dialogues among 17 Sucos in Dili and 8 youth centres from 8 districts (Ermera, Maliana, Lospalos, Aileu, Viqueque, Covalima, Manufahi, Oecusse) to have dialogue and debate, share ideas on political, cultural and social issues that is affecting the young people and their communities. Youth from 17 sucos in Dili visited the youth centers in 8 districts to see the expo held in the centers. Peace game is the recreational part of the project which aimed to increase fraternity among young people. Planting a tree as a symbol of peace in each youth center. This project also performed information session on land laws to discuss land and property issues among the youths and community leaders were invited to participate in the seminars. Other than that Caritas Australia has also conducted a seminar on the role of the youth centres. Participants were young people from 17 sucos in Dili, the 5 youth centres in Dili and the 8 youth centres from 8 districts.

Key Achievements:

- Introduction of the youth exchange project to the Youth Centres in 8 districts. The consultations indicated the youth centres to receive this project and their commitment to have a positive activity for the young people in their area;
- Continuation of the experience for the young people in the 17 Sucos of Dili. Both the project officers and the young people who participated in the last youth exchange have shown the commitment to share their experiences with the project officers and young people in the youth centres in the 8 districts;
- Establishing the initial links between young people in the Sucos of Dili with the young people in the youth centres in 8 districts;
- From 27 – 28 April 2010, Caritas Australia conducted 2 days training on Project Management Cycle to the 17 Sucos' Project Officers in Dili with a total participants 19 (9 women);
- Socialized the project to 17 Project officer and Xefe Sucos of the participating Sucos in Dili. With a total of participants 23 (11 women). This number includes Caritas Australia staffs.



NGO: Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
Project Title: Return and Continued Support (RACS) Project
Implementation period: January - October 2010
Budget: \$74,999.00

Project Overview:

The Return and Continued Support Project was implemented in Baucau district. The main objective of the project was that Timorese of different ethnic groups and political factions live side by side in peaceful secure communities. Conditions exist for Timorese families in Baucau and Dili to return to their homes and live in peace with their neighbours. The project aimed to achieve this through three main outputs; the increase of Government of Timor-Leste capacity (MSS Regional staff) in facilitating return and reintegration of IDPs in communities; the readiness of IDPs and communities for reintegration; and the peaceful and sustainable reintegration of IDPs.

Key Achievements:

- Continued to equip the community leaders, youth, women and ancients in each of the sub districts falling under project operational coverage with the knowledge and skills to resolve conflicts peacefully by providing them trainings on conflict management and training workshops on related topics;
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted as reflections to review the trainings of Culture of Peace provided to the local community leaders, elders, youth and women who formerly participated in the previous conflict management trainings;
- Participated in regular coordination meetings in Baucau; chaired by the district administrator and attended by all NGOs (local and international) and UN Agencies (UNDP, WFP);
- Facilitated capacity building for youth, community leaders, partners' staff through trainings and workshops on conflict transformation, trauma healing, gender based violence, advocacy and disaster risk mapping for a total of 658 people (of which 36% or 235 were women).
- Completed 6 small community infrastructure projects (3 sports facilities, 2 community managed water supply systems and 1 community centre), bringing direct benefit to a total number of 3,509 people.
- Organized 2 Reconciliation Dialogues in Seical and Caibada for martial arts groups, youth and community leaders with a total 208 participants (61women).
- Conducted regular monthly monitoring visits in the 22 sucos falling under project coverage area in the six sub-districts in Baucau.
- Organized a 3-day training workshops on trauma healing and gender-based violence to all network members. The training workshop was facilitated by two senior facilitators from Caritas Australia and Justice System Monitoring Program - JSMP.



NGO: Ba Futuru
Project Title: Youth Integration and Development Initiative Project
Implementation period: January – July 2010
Budget: \$35,000

Project Overview:

The main objective of the project was to strengthen the capacity of local youth leaders to engage in conflict mitigation and peace building, while also reaching out to gang and martial arts groups that have been involved in conflict, to encourage positive contributions.

Key Achievements:

- Ba Futuru's Peace Center has provided psychosocial support for young people while also running courses on various topics including; peer-mediation, International Youth Award, English, Portuguese, job finding skills, public speaking, sports, skateboarding, drama, photography, music, art, basic health and hygiene, traditional and modern dance, and yoga;
- Between January and June of 2010 Ba Futuru provided psychosocial support and social reintegration activities and vocational training (including English, drama, music, sports and art) for more than 500 young people including gang members at the Ba Futuru's Peace Center in Comoro.
- Based on the qualitative data gathered by the NGO, the trainings have been successful in changing the behaviour of individuals and others in the community. For example training participant, Feliciano dos Santos said *"before I joined drama activities at the Peace Center, I had a bad behaviour and I didn't have a positive attitude. I always felt sick inside myself. I feel that the drama activity was very valuable for me as it provided me the opportunity to create great change in my life. Now I have begun to transform my bad behaviour"*.
- Between the 22nd and 26th of March, Ba Futuru conducted intensive training for youth and community leaders from high conflict areas in Dili and Ermera. Many of these youth and leaders were involved in, or impacted by, the violence during the ethnic and political crises that exploded in the capital, Dili in 2006.
- 189 people (85 women and 104 men) attended the intensive Transformative Arts and Human Rights Education (TAHRE) training program in March. In the pre evaluation 52% identified themselves as students, 12% volunteers, 6% working and 26% unemployed.
- Over the entire year (2010) of all types of activities at the youth center for children and youth, Ba Futuru involved 898 participants and these were 47% female and 53% male.



Name of Organization: PDHJ (Provedoria Human Rights and Justice)
Project Title: Monitoring ba Relasaun retornu no komunidade no kapasita autoridade local
Implementation period: March 2010 – March 2011
Budget: \$47,000

Project Overview:

The project aimed at supporting returns and sustainable re-integration by strengthening relations between returnees and communities. The direct beneficiaries were IDPs and communities to which IDPs have returned in Dili and in other districts (Viqueque, Baucau, Lautem and Ermera. There were three main objectives: 1) PDHJ conducts protection monitoring of IDPs who have integrated or re-integrated into communities; 2) Improve protection programmes and interventions occur based on accurate and comprehensive information; and 3) IDPs and communities are able to access protection assistance.

Key Achievements:

- Monitored 21 potential conflict areas in Dili (30 de Agustu, 4 Setembru, Fomento I, Fomento II, Fomento III, Baya Leste, Ramelau, Badiak, Lemocari, Lawlora, Terus Nanis, Beto tasi, Bedois, Terminal, Sao Jose, Moris Foun, Mauc, Lisbutak, Lidun, Golgota no Aidak Bihare) and reported that the situation is normal except there are still fighting happened sometimes among martial arts in 4 locations such as area of Lidun, Lisbutak and Beto tasi however, the local authorities resolve the problem quickly through dialogue;
- Monitored communities in sub-district Atsabe, district Ermera. During the monitoring PDHJ team meeting with head of villages, Administrator and the Policies to ask information on the situation of the returnees and communities;
- Monitored 6 potential conflict areas in Uatulari, Viqueque such as suco Makadiki, Matahoi, Waitame, Afaloikai, Babulo and Vessoru. Although there is no more conflict as the continuation of the 2006 crises, communities in this area became victims of natural disaster that need the government's positive supports;
- 47 participants (1 women) comprising local authorities and community members were interviewed during the conduction of monitoring in sub-district Uatulari, district Viqueque, Ermera city Hatolia and Atsabe sub-districts of Ermera.
- Regarding the monitoring conducted in Dili, a total of 79 people (10 women) were interviewed to ensure the situation of the community re-integration is going normal;
- Two workshops were conducted on Community Development and Human Rights on 22 October 2010 with a total of 76 participants (9 women).
- In October 2010, PDHJ published a brochure on human rights, law of martial arts, political parties and distributed 1000 copies to the communities in Dili, Lospalos, Luro, Uatulari, Hatolia, Maubara and Liquica.
- In December 2010, PDHJ also published 2011 calendar with messages on peace. 1000 copies were made and distributed to the Policia in Dili, Ermera and Liquica.

NGO: **HABURAS**
Project Title: Matadalan ba Rai - Consultation, Verification and Dissemination
Implementation period: June 2010 – March 2011
Budget: \$25,000

Project Overview:

The overall goal of *the Matadalan ba Rai* project is to empower communities to think critically about their land rights and to become actively involved in advocating for creative solutions which respond to their land needs and problems and to raise awareness of the current and future risks to their land rights that communities may face. We aim to build the capacity and confidence of communities to address the wide range of land issues and risks affecting them (land alienation, registration, conflict, distressed sales, expropriation, land speculation) by developing an interactive teaching guide on land rights, a nation-wide network of local trainers to impart the knowledge, skills and values contained in the guide.

Key Achievements:

- Trained 37 district representatives;
- Finalized and analyzed all round 1 consultation data;
- Involved over 1400 participants in consultation meetings;
- In-depth analysis of the consultation methodologies, team and results;
- Finalized report on the consultation process;
- Gave training to other partners on consultation methodologies;
- Shared results of our project with Parliament in Commission A discussions on the land law;
- Designed and are currently implementing the verification and final write up stage of the project.



NGO: CARE International
Project Title: Promoting Sustainable Peace and Reintegration in Bairo Pite
Implementation period: June – December 2010
Budget: \$35,000

Project Overview:

The PROSPER project has been implemented in Bairo Pite suco, Dili district. The project aims to build community cohesion and support the reintegration of former IDPs into Bairo Pite through the provision of monitoring of the IDP reintegration process and facilitation of community cohesion activities in collaboration with the community, MSS and other key stakeholders and service providers.

Key Achievements:

- Conducted two Suco wide Peace and Reintegration Monitoring surveys in Bairo Pite:
- In June-July CARE conducted a survey of 373 residents of Bairo Pite to examine perceptions on peace, conflict and reintegration of former IDPs into the Suco. The survey included 46 pre-identified IDPs and 327 people chosen randomly.
- The November Survey interviewed 101 residents of Bairo Pite, whose average time living in the Suco was 9 years.
- The PROSPER project conducted 35 separate community activities during the project period. The total number of people directly attending these events was 6,613 (1,381 women, 1,629 men, 3,550 children) including 53 community leaders. There were three types of community activities conducted:
 - **Animations** were activities focussed on children of school age, encouraging them to play and interact together in their Aldeias:
 - **Community Celebrations:** These were community celebrations of public holidays which were identified by the community as important to them:
 - **Football Tournaments:** A popular and successful activity was the five football tournaments arranged by CARE between neighbouring Aldeias:
- PROSPER staff held 9 meetings during the reporting period to introduce the project and discuss collaboration and cooperation with stake holders, including other NGOs, local police, related government departments (including MSS) and community leaders:
- Conducted 3 capacity building trainings for local residents and leaders (2 x conflict resolution, 1x human rights and domestic violence):
- The PROSPER project implemented 1 dialogue and 2 capacity building trainings during October 2010, attended by a total of 56 participants, including 17 women; 30 men; 2 leaders (besides the 20 leaders at the conflict training) and 7 children.



NGO: **RENETIL**
Project Title: Social Community Recovery
Implementation period: June 2010 - March 2011
Budget: \$31,082

Project Overview:

The aim of the project is to enhance community leaders' leadership skills to administer villages, promote community relationships and enable participatory community development. The project was implemented in Ermera district.

Key Achievements:

- Through June to October 2010, Renetil conducted monitoring of the phase one project activities implemented in district Covalima, Maliana and Bobonaro;
- The project implemented the following trainings:
 - ✓ 15 to 25 July 2010, a *training of Trainers* (ToT) was conducted for 13 facilitators (2 women) who represented RENETIL at the district level who are now skilled to train in the Resolution, Prevention and Transformation of Conflict; Village Administration and Financial Management;
 - ✓ 9 to 10 August 2010, training on Civic Education and leadership for the community leaders in suco Urahou was conducted with a total of participant 24 (11 women and 13 men);
 - ✓ 16 to 17 August 2010, training on Civic Education and Leadership was conducted in Suco Lisapat, Poetete, Ponilala, Estado, and Suco Maubu with a total participant 20;
 - ✓ 18 to 19 August 2010, training on civic education and leadership was conducted for the community leader in suco Poetete with a total of participant 21 (6 women and 15 men);;
 - ✓ 20 to 21 August 2010, training on civic education and leadership was conducted for the community leader in suco Ponilala and Maubu; the total of participant was 22;
 - ✓ From 23 to 24 August 2010, training on civic education and leadership was conducted for the community leader in suco Estado with a total of participant 21 (4 women and 17 men);;
 - ✓ From 25 to 26, training on civic education and leadership was conducted for the community leader in sub-district Hatolia, district Ermera with a total of participant 20 (5 women and 15 men);
 - ✓ From 20 to 21 December 2010, training on Administration and Finance Management for the community leaders in 3 suco Urahou, Mau ubu and lisapat was conducted. The total participant was 29 (13 women and 16 men);
 - ✓ From 22 to 23 December 2010, training on administration and finance management was conducted for the community leader in suco Maubu;
 - ✓ From 29 to 30 December 2010; training on administration and finance management was conducted in suco lisapat. The total of participant was 22 (6 women and 16 men).



NGO: East Timor Crisis Reflection Network (ETCRN)
Project Title: Reflecting Upon '*Chega!*' to Promote Justice in Timor-Leste
Implementation period: June – December 2010
Budget: \$49,500

Project Overview:

The overall aim of the project is to utilise '*Chega!*' the final report of Timor-Leste's Commission for Truth, Reception and Reconciliation to strengthen the commitment of the Timorese to a culture of non-violence, human rights and mutual respect in the wake of independence. The project aims to address a key activity area included within the trust-building pillar of the National Recovery Strategy, namely, to 'initiate the development of a common and shared popular history that will provide opportunities for people to share their stories and histories.'

Key Achievements:

- ETCRN conducted 8 Chega Reflection Forum through July and December 2010 in Dili, Ermera, Baucau, Viqueque with a total participant 897 (368 women and 529 men) Conducted forum reflections and socialization on Chega! At the aldeia and suco levels in Dili, Baucau and Ermera, especially in the high-risk areas where violence took place during the 2006 crisis with a goal to encourage people to accept each other and build trust in their communities.
- From September to 23 December 2010, ETCRN has conducted 10 of information dissemination sessions to 4 communities in Ermera with a total of participant 216 (92 women) and 6 communities in Baucau with a total of participants 146 women and 169 men. These information sessions consisted of screening part of the CAVR film *Dalan Ba Dame*, information dissemination on the CAVR report and follow up actions, reflection and discussion on the crises of 2006/2007 and how to prevent a similar occurrence in the future;
- From 1 to 2 September, ETCRN conducted training in Dili on how to use Chega! as an important tool and lesson to schools, universities, institutions and communities to consolidate a common history and national unity in Timor Leste. The total of participant was 28 including 12 women
- From 21 to 22 December 2010, ETCRN also conducted training with the same topic in Ermera with a total of participants 28 including 5 women.



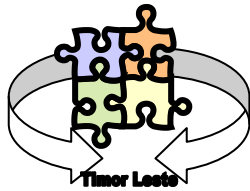
NGO: **Ita Ba Paz**
Project Title: Hakbit Kapasidade & Reativasaun Lideransa Arte marsiais ho Juventudi iha Asaun sira Violensia Laek
Implementation period: June- December 2010
Budget: \$25,000

Project Overview:

The Project aimed to Conduct activities with martial art groups on conflict transformation and manage the violent conflict in the community as an effort to support community reintegration process and trust building after the crisis;

Key Achievements:

- Conducted regular visits to the field, to take information from the parties involved in violent conflict;
- Conducted focus group discussion with the parties in the following districts; Dili, Baucau, Bobonaro and Manufahi;
- Doing interviews with stakeholders and community members whether as person/group faced impact of violent conflict as well as people who know violent conflict occurred including meeting and interviewing with the government authorities at district, sub district and Suco level or sub-villages to gather complete information on issues and motives of violent conflict, getting to the parties involved and relationships as well as information regarding how to settle these violent conflict whether locally or at the national levels;
- Conducted first dialogue and dissemination of Martial Arts Law in Diwake Taci, Baucau on 18 November 2010. This dialogue was successfully attended by Leaders and members of the organization of Kera Sakti, PSHT, Padjajaran, KORK etc. and community members with a total of 140 participants from various categories, including 11 women.
- On 20 November second dialogue was conducted in Baucau with 130 total of participant. Most of the participants were the leaders and members of the martial art groups such as PSHT, Kerasakti, Padjajaran and Karate, KORK, Persai Diri and Seruling Dewata.



NGO: **Kolega da Paz**
Project Title: Sustaining Peace building Activities through Community Empowerment (SPACE)
Implementation period: June 2010 – May 2011
Budget: \$50,000

Project Overview:

The project aimed to enhance capacity for Peace building and conflict transformation among local structures and the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) and to contribute to developing a culture of peace, collaboration and entrepreneurship among young people (including boys and girls) and women in 10 conflict-prone target villages of Viqueque district. The total direct beneficiaries are 506 (177 women, 329 men). The activities were conducted in 4 locations in sub-district Viqueque namely Beaco, Buikaren, Carauvalo and Uma kiik, and 6 locations in sub-district Uatulari namely Afaloicai, Babulo, Besoro, Makadique, Matahoi and Uaitame.

Key Achievements:

- From 16 June to 15 July, Kolega da Paz project reviewed of all Community Action Plans of 10 sucos in Viqueque. The result of the reviews was presented to the Viqueque District Disaster management Committee (DDMC) on 20 August 2010 as part of the Conflict Transformation Training for them.
- From 18 to August 2010, conducted training on peace building and conflict transformation for the 27 members of the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) and other stakeholders who have participated in the training. A staff from the justice and Peace Commission of Lautem assisted the KDP team in facilitating the training;
- Through the month of September 2010, Kolega dapz project team developed mechanism for information sharing and conflict resolution between suco and district level structures in Viqueque;
- Recruitment of peace volunteers and training on community peace building and action was conducted from 28 to 29 October 2010 with a total of participants 30 including 6 women;
- Formation of seven Kolega da Paz groups consisting of 140 young people to undergo training on peace building, life skills and livelihoods. Each group was given a short orientation on background of Kolega da Paz project and peace building activities.
- From 6 to 21 December 2010, Kolega da Paz conducted life skill training for the seven kolega da paz group. They were trained how to handle conflict, effective communication, decision making stress management and advocacy.

ANNEX 4. Cost Sharing Apportionment Reports

ANNEX 5. Mid-term evaluation report