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## **Strengthening the Justice System in Timor-Leste (UNDP project no. 00014955) Justice System Programme**

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*Annual Report 2013*



Cover (from left to right): 1) Prison guards participate in the opening ceremony for the physical training at Becora Prison in December 2013; 2) Participants of the first phase of a training of trainers programme, held in December 2013 at the Legal Training Center, receive certificates from the Minister of Justice and the UNDP Country Director; 3) NGO representative during a training session at the Legal Training Center; 4) Access to Justice and Gender Officer of UNDP's Justice System Programme talks with Covalima's students following an outreach session held at their school in May 2013. PHOTOS: UNDP-TL.

## ACRONYMS

A2J	Access to Justice
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CMS	Case Management System
CoA	Court of Appeal
CoC	Council of Coordination
CoM	Council of Ministers
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Language Countries
DNAJL	MoJ National Directorate of Legislation and Drafting
DNDHC	MoJ National Directorate of Human Rights and Citizenship
DNRN	MoJ National Directorate of Registry and Notary
DNSPRS	MoJ National Directorate of Prisons' Service and Social Reintegration
FDCH	Human Capital Development Fund
FUP	Foundation of Portuguese Universities
IIMS	Integrated Information Management System
JSP	Justice System Programme
JSSP	Justice Sector Strategic Plan
LTC	Legal Training Center
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
NP	National Parliament
OPG	Office of the Prosecutor General
PDO	Public Defenders' Office
PIC	Criminal Investigation Police
PNTL	National Police of Timor-Leste
RDTL	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
SCJ	Superior Council of the Judiciary
SCP	Superior Council of the Prosecution
SCPD	Superior Council of Public Defenders
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNTL	National University of Timor-Leste

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## INTRODUCTION

The justice sector showed significant progress in the year in terms of improved service delivery and human resource capacity; the courts and Office of the Prosecutor General recruited a large number of trainee clerks (24 in the Court and 50 in the OPG), freeing up time spent on administrative tasks and significantly increasing international and national prosecutors and judges to undertake legal functions. The appointment of a new Prosecutor General led to changes in management and approach with a view to improving efficiency, with a monthly quota decided for case completion to reduce the backlog, as well as a shift in focus in the support provided by the international advisers towards more capacity development.

Reinvigorated legal discussions around the Land Law package, the Mediation Law, the Customary Justice Law and the Legal Aid Law demonstrates strong interest in legal reform, although progress was not at the anticipated pace as it required consensus building among concerned stakeholders. A notable milestone was the conclusion of a package of laws relating to land and subsequent approval by the Council of Ministers which is an important step forward. The package will be debated in Parliament in 2014.

While significant progress had been made in a number of areas, with real impacts on the justice sector, several challenges persist. The need to move at a greater speed towards “Timorisation” and increasing access to justice through services to rural and vulnerable populations has been noted. Towards this end, JSP launched the Training of Trainers course with 13 justice professionals in December 2013, which will increase the quality and quantity of training at the Legal Training Centre. The course will continue in 2014. Moreover, in the framework of Timorisation, the institutions began discussions on strategic planning of human resources and have emphasized the need to reduce international advisers in 2015 and beyond.

As the year 2013 brought the third phase of Justice System Programme (JSP) to a close, UNDP undertook a project formulation process during the year. A project formulation mission was deployed in July. The team met with all counterparts and stakeholders in order to assess progress and achievements and determine future direction. Based on the national priorities expressed in the Government’s Justice Sector Strategic Plan (JSSP) and under the guidance and leadership of justice sector institutions, a new programme document for Phase IV of the Programme covering 2014-2018, was developed. The new Programme Document was approved in December 2013, and implementation initiated in January 2014.

This Report captures the progress towards outputs and results as well as challenges faced during the period 1 January to 31 December 2013.

## REPORT ON PROGRESS BY OUTCOMES

### OUTCOME 1: SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES OF JUSTICE SECTOR ACTORS ENHANCED

Indicators	Progress 2013
Two preparatory courses provided for potential applicants to LTC magistrates' and private lawyers course.	Partially completed. One course was completed; the second was unable to take place due to lack of budget in the third quarter.
Terms of Reference and performance evaluations exist for all LTC staff.	Completed. Terms of reference and performance evaluations have been completed for all LTC staff (as a result of the passage of the Organic Law for the Ministry of Justice in the second Quarter).
At least 10 Timorese justice professionals undertake a Training of Trainers to qualify to teach at LTC.	Commenced. The Training of Trainers course with 13 justice professionals commenced in December 2013. The course will continue in 2014.
Human Resources Plan for justice sector prepared and submitted to Council of Coordination for approval.	Not achieved. Three recruitment processes initiated in 2013, no suitably qualified person was found.

#### ***1.1 LTC fully institutionalized with effective management systems and appropriate resources for student and trainers***

During the year, JSP continued to focus on strengthening the Legal Training Centre's institutional and technical capacity including improving training content, methods, and approaches. This year the fifth magistrates' course began, comprising 40 students (7 women), the highest number of entrants since the LTC was founded, increasing the potential to have a positive impact on the justice sector capacity. The selection approach for the 2 and half year course was changed during the year, which included the introduction of a free short preparatory course at the LTC, taught by a JSP-supported lecturer prior to the entrance exam. This resulted in over 100 potential students attending three half-day sessions and a record number of passing marks, with 31 additional students selected to enter the LTC, up from just 9 candidates in the first exam. Currently there are 38 students being trained as 2 students dropped out at the beginning. . The fifth magistrates' course also included Portuguese language skills, especially in legal terminology, and constitutional and fundamental rights, Ethics and Deontology. In addition, for the first time, Public Defenders taught parts of the magistrates' course at the LTC, giving trainees practical insight into the role and ethics of a PD, as per request of the Public Defender General. The training was provided by three International PDs under the JSP. The fourth magistrates' course of 15 trainee lawyers

who began the practical phase (*'estagio'*) in late 2012 continued to gain skills and support qualified magistrates and public defenders as they become more proficient. The trainees are distributed to courts and prosecution offices in all the judicial districts: Dili, Baucau, Suai and Oecussi. They have been supervised and mentored from within the institutions, including by international judges and prosecutors supported by the JSP. They also supported those trainees undertaking the practical stage of their training at Dili District Court to visit and provide assistance at hearings. The total number of magistrates and public defenders in Timor-Leste will increase from 51 to 66 once these 15 are inaugurated in May 2014.

As part of JSP's continued focus on the 'Timorisation' of the justice sector, a third course for private lawyers (10 females and 24 males) was completed in 2013 and 34 lawyers graduated after undertaking overseas training to gain practical experience in another country and increase their Portuguese language skills. Furthermore, the first Training Skills Course (Training of Trainers) was held in December for two weeks, as the first stage of a longer training plan. JSP supported two international trainers from the Portuguese Police Judicial College to train a group of 13 national justice professions in Pedagogical skills. The training was attended by two Judges, two prosecutors, two public defenders, two academics and two government officials. One NGO was also represented. The subjects covered included main theories, concepts and methodologies of professional training and trainees were provided with a Reference Manual, containing important laws such as the Penal and Civil Codes and other materials. All trainees fully participated in the course, demonstrating an increase in commitment and professionalism, in justice sector personnel. This course is the foundation of a longer training in 2014 which is to be supported by UNDP and will lead to a cadre of trained Timorese trainers who can teach at the LTC. It is expected that this will contribute to greater language diversity at the LTC, as Timorese trainers will eventually be better equipped to teach students in Tetun.

The LTC website was completed and launched, further supporting legal education. All materials provided at the LTC are being made available for free. This website marks a starting point for the LTC to move from simply its core mandate of delivering training, to becoming an institution of higher learning and reference for the legal profession. By making professional materials freely available, the LTC website will be supporting professional development of the legal community in Timor-Leste. This supports the Minister of Justice's stated goal for the LTC to become an independent institute of legal learning. Also, during this year, the Pedagogical Council of the LTC approved for the first time a set of detailed disciplinary rules for the institution demonstrating increasing management and institutional capacity of the LTC, which has traditionally struggled to respond to disciplinary issues.

One drawback was the unsuccessful attempts to recruit a national librarian for LTC through Civil Service Commission, which is a necessary precedent for the planned recruitment of an International Librarian Adviser in 2014 in order to ensure that the JSP's support to the library services is sustainable and focuses on capacity development.

While the Gender Equity Grants programme, begun by JSP in 2012 to encourage women to enter the legal profession, concluded in June 2013, a JSP study concluded that this programme did not have the intended impact on increasing the number of women. In response, a plan of outreach was implemented by JSP with the Ministry of Justice at each of the universities in Dili at which the Vice-Minister was one of the speakers. The three open sessions were attended by about 400 – 600 people. This activity will continue in 2014.

### ***1.2 LTC curricula customized to requirements of different justice actors***

JSP recruited a curriculum development expert to work with national stakeholders in the justice institutions to analyse the teaching methods and sustainability of results, and recommend changes to the Curricula of magistrates. Recommendations have been prepared and were presented to the Pedagogical Council and the Minister of Justice in order to ensure buy-in for the analysis. The recommendations were endorsed and JSP has incorporated these in the AWP 2014. As part of JSP support to strengthening LTC's coordination capacity of support from other international partners, JSP-supported trainers delivered a pilot module on Child Law, developed by UNICEF. Once evaluated and adjusted, it will be mainstreamed into the LTC curriculum in 2014.

### ***1.3 Skills and competencies of justice actors enhanced***

During 2013, JSP together with national counterparts identified a number of opportunities to enhance the skills of justice sector actors, and supported selected institutions with conducting training programmes:

- UNDP trainers supported additional training for the Ombudsman on Human Rights and Justice (PDHJ) especially relating to criminal law and powers of arrest.
- JSP worked with the OPG to provide training to PNTL officers in the districts. In 2013 202 officers (25% female) in PNTL investigation units in Suai were trained with the aim of improving quality and numbers of cases investigated, numbers referred to the OPG etc. In addition,

A number of materials were developed with support from JSP, including a reference book for the Public Prosecution on the Civil Procedure Code which will contribute to the increased understanding of and application of the CPC by prosecutors.

A series of three workshops were organized by the National Directorate of Legislation (DNAJL) in the Ministry of Justice with support from JSP. These workshops' objective was to expose students to law-making, increase understanding of legislative development and substantive issues. These took place in May and June on the following draft laws: the Juvenile Justice Code; Judiciary Support/Legal Aid; Misuse of Drugs; and Mediation and Environmental Law. The JSP also supported DNAJL to train legislative drafters; an international law drafting expert worked with Directorate for 3 months and provide a series of weekly intensive workshops for 5 legal drafters (3 women) on developing and drafting legislation. This was supplemented by a Guide to Good Practices in Developing Legislation prepared by the expert in consultation with advisers in other law-making organs of state. This will be published in 2014 in Portuguese and Tetun

### ***1.4 National justice institutions have sufficient qualified human resources to deliver effective justice services***

One of the areas where substantial progress was seen during the year was the increased capacity of providing Notary services by the state. During the year, ten trainees completed the 2.5 year first training course for Notaries, and seven (1 female) graduated and were sworn in. Currently they are working at the Ministry of Justice having been approved by the Public Service Commission for a specialized career regime and salary. Four of the Notaries are working at the Districts: 1 each in Baucau, Oecusse, Ermera and Suai. The other three are in Dili. Creating a cadre of trained notaries is an essential step to strengthen legality and rule of law in Timor-Leste, and also enables the MoJ to provide a service to citizens based on a one-stop approach - an idea developed with support from JSP. Since the opening of



the Notary and Registry building in Dili, the Ministry is able to provide one central point at which all civil status and land documents can be notarized. The placement of notaries at the district level has enhanced access to this service by the people. Notary services are now decentralized: in operation in 9 districts.

Furthermore, the new Organizational Structure of the National Directorate of Registry and Notary and a regulation, which had been prepared with support from UNDP's international advisers in 2012 and 2013 relating to emoluments of Registry and Notary officers was approved by the Minister of Justice. The cumulative result is that there has been a significant increase in quality of service to citizens. The selection process for 15 Candidates for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Training Course for Notaries was completed (12 males and 3 female) and the course is due to commence in February 2014.

In order to strengthen the Draft Law of the Civil Registry Code a workshop was held for officers of the Civil Registry of the thirteen districts and senior staff (11 males and 2 females), registrars and notaries (five males and one female) as well as 15 other staff members where the draft law was discussed. This demonstrates the greater capacity of DNAJL to apply consultative processes and seek technical inputs on law changes, as well as the improved capacity of the staff to provide feedback on such documents. The workshop also included information provision on basic concepts of family law established in the Civil Code.

As per the AWP 2014, JSP attempted to recruit a human resources expert to address the needs of justice institutions across Timor-Leste but despite three open recruitments over 2013, no suitably qualified person was found. Efforts will continue to achieve this as a necessary step towards building a HR strategy for the sector.

**OUTCOME 2: FORMAL JUSTICE SYSTEM DECENTRALIZED AND CAPACITIES OF DISTRICT COURTS TO ADMINISTER JUSTICE AND PROTECT VULNERABLE GROUPS STRENGTHENED**

Indicators	Progress 2013
Coordination mechanisms established and meet in all judicial districts.	Achieved. Exists in Suai and in Oecusse and meetings occur regularly (approximately every 6 – 8 weeks); mechanism exists in Baucau but meetings happen only on an ad hoc basis.
500 beneficiaries attend JSP legal awareness sessions of which at least 25% are women.	Achieved. 23 Community Outreach Sessions were held during 2013, reaching a total of 1303 beneficiaries – over 53% were women (693 women, 610 men). Including sessions held in schools (please refer to Outcome 5 Indicators). The total number of beneficiaries from all A2J outreach activities (directly and indirectly supported) is 2314 – 50% were women.
All justice institutions in all judicial districts using the IIMS	Partially achieved. All institutions except the courts are using IIMS; steps in place to support Courts’ implementation in 2014.
All Timorese Court Clerks trained in legal and professional skills	In progress. Training needs assessment and plan prepared. Materials being developed. Eight month training commenced in September.

**2.1 Justice institutions in the districts are strengthened and able to process all cases**

The courts continued to function well, although the full complement of international judges supported by JSP was reduced to three for much of the last quarter of the year. The three International judges continued to support the Courts in Dili and all other judicial districts during 2013, taking both a mentoring and training role, as well as supporting the courts with line functions. The international judges report that they are increasingly approached for support only on issues in less common types of cases. There have been only one international judge present at each of Suai, Baucau and Dili District Court (part time in Oecusse). Additionally, the two part-time judge-lecturers who sat occasionally at the Court of Appeals completed their terms. All court statistics for the full year are not available until compiled by the court (around March/April 2014).

In Suai one of the first ever guardianship case proceedings was completed, and documentation circulated to all national judges, to be used as a learning resource for future cases of this nature. The impact of the JSP support to courts is visible in Suai. Despite the absence of two national judges (due to illness and training purposes respectively), a good level of efficiency was maintained through the reallocation of cases by the Judge Administrator to the remaining national judge, national trainee judge and international judge. The court’s ability to respond to and plan around these challenges demonstrates increased institutional and professional capacity within the judiciary.

Furthermore, the Court of Suai unofficially reports that they have registered a considerable volume of work, expressed as the number of trials conducted, decisions rendered and hours worked at the court. Official data will be available in the second quarter of 2014. A significant development has been in the capacity of the national judges in Dili. Until 2013, all civil cases in Dili were handled with, or by one international judge. However, in 2013 the first time civil cases in Dili began to be concluded by a national judge alone. The JSP continued to focus on building such capacity including providing specific training by

an international judge to the five trainee judges from the fourth magistrates' course doing their *estagio* (apprenticeship) in Dili District court.

Judge advisers have also supported the Court of Appeal, in civil appeals hearings, and hearings in the Audit Chamber relating to the government budget. Not only does this support serve to strengthen the rule of law, but makes government more transparent and accountable, and is an important protection from corruption.

The mobile justice initiative, having re-started in June 2013, proceeded with a revised methodology compared to the 2010-12 pilot and total of 6 sessions were held (Annex I). The project resulted in a noticeable change through a visible increase in commitment and professionalism of local court actors. In 2013, they were given no *per diem*, which was the case before, and JSP only covered basic costs. This approach helps to reduce the risk of public perceptions about 'payments' to justice officials in handling cases, as well as being a more cost-effective option. This change has shown dividends: more backlog cases have been processed with court actors showing greater maximization of time. The Judge Administrator reports that, according to his observation, the mobile sessions support citizens' awareness of the justice sector, increasing demand for justice services. No official numbers are available at the time of this report. Methodology was revised in 2013 to maximize efficiency, increasing the number and types of cases heard by having both collective and single judge courts sitting in parallel. Reports suggest that the backlog of cases from Bobonaro district has been dramatically reduced as a result. The judges in Suai expressed enthusiasm and commitment to Mobile justice and have lobbied colleagues at the Superior Council (as has JSP) to mandate this for other District courts with no success to date.

## ***2.2 Increased capacity of staff in district courts and decentralized justice institutions to perform their functions***

Training for justice sector officials, including those based in the districts, has been available only at the Legal Training Centre (LTC) in Dili. The difficulties of travelling to the capital and of available staff mean that district-based staff can only attend trainings at the LTC during the judicial holidays, which restricts training opportunities. In response to this JSP supported the Courts to develop the first systematized training program specifically designed for all judicial administrative staff. The training began in September and will conclude in June 2014. It targets both the 28 experienced, and the 26 trainee clerks and administrators. The trainers will travel to the districts and deliver training in situ. The trainees were also provided with reference manuals. The approach to training has enabled increased participation, while minimizing disruptions to court schedules. The programme combines theoretical, practical and on-the-job learning closely linked to using the integrated information management system (IIMS).

The district training is linked to several other measures which will further strengthen the courts and staff performance. The courts will standardize procedures across the country, and court forms will be simplified to increase accessibility. Towards this end, the courts' IT Unit has been developing new standards and operating procedures to improve usage of computer resources and to ensure the IIMS is able to be used by everyone. A new data-center was designed with the support of the JSP-funded adviser. A plan for the same type of infra-structure and connectivity improvement for the districts has been also drafted and is pending approval by the President of the courts. The courts currently still rely on the Ministry of Justice Internet and Intranet connectivity, causing some delays and limited ability by the courts to improving its own services in the Districts.

The JSP recruited a new International IT Adviser provided several on-job trainings in Dili and all district courts, relating to both infra-structure and systems that are needed for the IIMS, including proper report generation, systems analysis and networking. This systematic training of all justices' clerks in the districts will address the current unsystematic use of the available IT and improve court efficiency and accuracy of data. As IIMS hardware component has been implemented by the AusAid-funded Justice Sector Support Facility (JSSF), which closed at the end of 2013, UNDP has prepared a sustainability strategy and work plan for 2014, to ensure justice institutions are able to maintain and develop IIMS in the future when JSP's support is also due to conclude.

The combination of these activities will result in a more skilled courts administration workforce. This should in turn result in more efficient and faster case processing and improved services for court users, as noted by one trainee: "The changes will facilitate our work, accelerate the processing of Court orders and allow quicker resolution of cases" (Emelita Seixas, civil section, Baucau Court).

### OUTCOME 3: PROSECUTION STRENGTHENED TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE DELIVERY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Indicators	Progress 2013
Prosecution clerks function in all judicial districts without requiring supervision of international advisers.	In progress. The national clerks work without daily supervision, and the international advisers are focusing on training for special tasks or for establishing more robust systems and processes.
10% reduction in proportion of cases archived.	In progress. Data is not currently available on this (will be available after the submission of the PG's annual report to Parliament in early 2014). It is expected that the new requirement of quota of 25 cases to be cleared by each prosecutor may lead to increased archiving.
Develop and implement OPG Human Resources Strategy, leading to less dependence on international advisers	Not Achieved. Not yet prepared due to lack of suitably Human Resources Advisor. Three recruitment processes initiated in 2013, no suitably qualified person was available.

#### **3.1 Prosecution Service capacitated to effectively prosecute and pursue criminal and civil complaints**

The new Prosecutor General was sworn-in in April 2013. He immediately instituted new rules to increase productivity and has, over the year, reallocated staff to different courts in a bid to both reduce case backlogs and start to develop skills in areas other than straightforward criminal law. JSP responded to these developments and continued assistance to the OPG through support to international prosecutors, translation support for national interpreters/translators, IT assistance, and support to training and mentoring prosecution.

Due to decreasing number of pending cases and diminishing needs in the district, international prosecutors' time has been assigned more to Dili as a response to the disproportionate needs in the capital. The international Prosecutors provide technical advice and mentoring to Prosecutors in specific cases, usually restricted now to only the most complex. This is a strong indicator of the increased capacity of the national prosecutors to effectively deal with standard criminal cases; however there remains a need for support and training in more complex areas. International Prosecutors also oversee the work of the trainee Prosecutors (Estagiários) from the LTC. The work of international prosecutors was reorganized so that the Prosecutor lecturer in the LTC was released to provide mentoring and training in the Public Ministry on Civil litigation cases, especially where the OPG represents the State in civil disputes. In order to develop national capacity in this area, one JSP supported international Prosecutor-trainer at the LTC has been assigned part-time to support national Prosecutors.

With JSP support, the Prosecution Service opened a new District Prosecution Office in Dili increasing the number to three in towns without a court (Maliana, Ermera and Viqueque). This resulted in a significant expansion of justice services to people living several hours from the nearest court centre. The JSP district officers supported the OPG to undertake outreach and socialisation to increase local community awareness on services available.

The two international justices' clerks in the OPG continued to support a group of 25 trainee judicial clerks (12 male; 13 female) at the Dili District Prosecutor's Office who are completing their second year of training. The increasing autonomy and capacity of national clerks means that the international Justice Clerks have also been able to focus more on institutional development by providing technical support to establishing quality control mechanisms. International Justice Clerks have also been supporting the private offices of OPG and the Deputy PG, to increase the professionalism and extent of the administrative support for them.

The re-organization of the general archive of the Dili District Prosecutor resulted in the standardization of systems and procedures across all district prosecution offices. Due to the success of the systematic cataloguing of seized objects (evidence) in Dili, upon request of the Prosecutor General, an international Justices' Clerk-trainer therefore visited each Prosecutorial office to evaluate and provide specific training in order to standardize the systems and procedures.

JSP supported the transfer of all their files and databases to the Commission of Inquiry and Serious Crimes from the UN Serious Crimes Unit which closed during the year. The JSP supported international Prosecutor continues to provide key support in handling cases in the Commission, and during 2013 two cases were heard. One, involving eight accused, was heard over five months and resulted in a conviction of one, and the remaining seven were acquitted. The convicted person is currently appealing his conviction. The second case involved three defendants who were convicted and received 6, 9 and 16 years in prison.

A major step forward in addressing the administrative capacity gaps in the PGO, is the commencement of the third Course for Justice Clerks of the Public Prosecution with 50 participants. All the recruits will be subject to a full 18 months training programme, which started in September. UNDP justices' clerk trainer will support the practical phase of this training, which is to begin in March 2014. Once completed, this will lead to a major expansion of national capacity and free up more prosecutor time away from some of the administrative tasks which they currently have to do.

Another key achievement is the utilization of the IIMS system at the PGO which has enabled better preparation of statistical reports in the Dili Prosecution office allowing better measurement of productivity. Such a report was produced for the first time in 2013 with JSP support, which enabled the Dili District Prosecutor to identify causes of low productivity and to address these. This focus on results indicates the strengthening management capacity in the OPG, and the impact of having available data.

**OUTCOME 4: CORRECTIONS SERVICES STRENGTHENED TO UPHOLD PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY AND MEET INTERNATIONAL MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS**

Indicators	Progress 2013
Inmates have access to 15 hours a week of educational or rehabilitative activities	In progress. A training programme has been established, and rehabilitative activities are available although not all prisoners are able to access 15 hours a week.
SOPs for Prison Guards, and Manual for inmates completed.	Achieved: SOPs revised and integrated into General Rules. Submitted to Minister for approval.
100% of inmates requesting it receive legal aid and assistance.	Achieved. A national legal adviser has been recruited by the Prisons Directorate and is available to assist prisoners and liaise with the PDO as needed. However, after lengthy discussions in 2012, the Public Defender General's Office has not yet signed the MoU with DNSPRS on this issue.
MoU's signed with other Ministries or NGOs to provide legal, health and welfare support to inmates.	Achieved. DNSPRS has MoU's with various institutions (hospital, ministry of health, education, NGOs, etc.), which are revised, updated and expanded as needed.

**4.1 Corrections Service has strong institutional capacity to safeguard prisoners' rights**

The key focus under this output was the support to strengthening the requalification process of the prison guards. The JSP recruited Reinsertion Adviser continued to support the Ministry of Justice regarding the structure and planning for the requalification process for all prison guards, so as to ensure that all are trained and tested. According to the Statute of the Prison Guards approved in 2012, the guards will have to participate in a requalification process (an internal selection to determine whether they are qualified to remain as prison guards). The mandatory basic course for the qualification of prison guards is currently being drafted with support from the Advisor, and its first phase is planned to take place in September 2014. While it had been planned to institute the training for all guards in 2013, the Minister of Justice decided that before the requalification course, all guards should be involved in physical training. Hence, the training for the requalification course will commence in 2014 with a short course with the F-FDTL training school. Guards will be given advice and training on restraint and self-defence techniques as well as health and fitness.

A reorganization of the DNSPRS was approved in June 2013 which resulted in a lower number of departments, a reform of departmental functions, and the creation of the Criminological Observation and Social Reinsertion department. The JSP Social Reinsertion Adviser provided technical advice to Prisons management regarding this reorganization and the roles and duties of this department. This new department will do research and studies on inmate profiles and on the country's criminal map, as well as reporting to the Judiciary and implementing social reinsertion programs. The changes contained in the reorganization are still being implemented, and are aimed at making the services more dynamic, integrated and, thus, structured for the effective implementation of the social reintegration programs.

During the reporting period, a database software development was initiated with JSP support to enable the DNSPRS in establishing a case management system and collection of relevant data. This process is expected to be concluded by November 2014, followed by relevant training. As part of this process, a questionnaire will be administered to collect in-depth information about the inmates, which will help the prison system to qualify the social reintegration services. This system cannot yet be integrated into the prisoner management software, which requires expansion to support the reintegration process (enabling background reports etc. to be stored and accessed as necessary). Currently, this is being developed and the JSP Reintegration Adviser is assisting on conceptualization of the content.

A national IT officer was transferred from the MoJ IT Unit to DNSPRS. This marks a key milestone, as the training of IT staff by UNDP advisers has now resulted in handover of responsibility of DNSPRS IT issues within the DNSPRS line management, without international involvement. However, significant software development requires a procurement of services and currently there is no available funding for this activity.

The Sentence Execution Law supported by the JSP-supported Social Reinsertion Adviser was approved by the Minister in the last quarter of 2013, and has been passed in 2014. The Adviser also supported the DNSPRS working group to merge the draft Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) and the draft Manual for Prison Guards for Prison Guards (which were developed in 2011/2012) into one document - the General Rules of the Prisons - as per request of the Minister of Justice. The draft has been submitted for approval of the Minister.

The Action Plan for 2013 of the Corrections Department and its 2013 \_2017 Plan was prepared with support from the Reinsertion Adviser as part of the support provided to the Director of Prisons to improve internal communications and coordination. The Plan supplements the Justice Sector Strategy and provides concrete targets and activities for each year. In addition, two Timorese social reinsertion officers were recruited and began training in 2013 under the Adviser. An introductory course to be offered specifically to all social reinsertion officers upon recruitment was drafted by the Adviser during the year and is to be delivered in March 2014.

#### **4.2 Inmates have access to legal advice, and psychological and social support**

A prisons psychologist and a lawyer began work in June 2013 and the Social Reinsertion Adviser has been mentoring the psychologist to identify the tasks to be performed, familiarization of the standard procedures within prisons, preparing court reports and devising reinsertion plans. As a result of efforts made by the lawyer, inmates have been provided with updates and case-related information and advice and courts and justice institutions have been informed of prisoners' cases that had been pending with no updates.

The JSP reinsertion officer is also supporting the DNSPRS in preparing the technical definitions and the philosophy of work for people with mental disease in conflict with the Law.

In order to help inmates have better social reintegration training programmes in prisons were revised with the support of JSP adviser. Between the months of June and July 2012, the five different training courses to be offered to inmates in Becora and Gleno prisons were integrated into one basic curriculum (with defined steps, timeline and goals). Currently, DNSPRS is working with partners and its own trainers in order to expand the number of trainings offered and to offer then systematically through a regular schedule. Amongst those are anger management, basic computer skills, literacy in Tetun, rights of women and children, small business management. With support from the JSP advisor, DNSPRS has



submitted proposals for partnership to UNFPA, SEPI, SEFOPE, and the Ministry of Education for the delivery of some of these courses. From this effort, DNSPRS plans to define a mechanism that will consider the crime type, individual needs and length of detention on defining courses to be offered to inmates, and is expected to be concluded by mid-2014.

## OUTCOME 5: ENHANCED ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND IMPROVED PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS

Indicators	Progress 2013
At least 300 students benefit from awareness-raising sessions on the justice system.	Achieved. A total of 5 outreach sessions were held in schools with 341 beneficiaries – including 59% women (201 out of the 341 total).
Government issues public policy to support draft laws on Land Law, Legal Aid, Mediation and Customary Justice.	In progress. Land Law policy was supported and a package of laws submitted to Parliament. Consultation processes for other laws have started, but the Legal Aid law remains stalled within the MoJ; and the draft law to recognize customary law has been fully integrated into the Ministry of Justice.
All Public Defenders' performance evaluated, and professional development plans agreed	Not achieved. The Inspector was not appointed in 2013.
Mediation by PDs is transparent, consistent and regulated	Not achieved. In the absence of an Inspector, the quality control and oversight of the work of PDs is not institutionalised.

### 5.1 Free legal advice available to all who need it

The three international Public Defenders provided under the JSP to the Public Defender's Office (PDO), continued to provide monitoring and guidance to trainees from the LTC undertaking the practical phase of their traineeships. They additionally continued to provide a range of advisory services to the PDO.

The international Public Defenders main roles consist of; supporting the PDO with complex cases through the performance of line functions, advising the Public Defender General on policy matters, and providing guidance and monitoring to trainee private lawyers and defenders from the LTC. During the second quarter of 2013, their role expanded to include teaching classes in the magistrates and public defenders courses in the LTC, alongside other international justice actors. This is particularly beneficial for the trainees in the LTC, as the Public Defenders can provide them with information and examples from experience, and provide them with insight into the career of a Public Defender. The management and training is focused on the preparation of performing the task of 5 Public Defender Trainees from Legal Training Centre, all are men.

The international Public Defenders provided technical assistance in the publication of 2 regulations related to the work of the PDO, namely Deliberação n. 02/CSDP/2013 and Deliberação n. 03/CSDP/2013. The first of these regulates the manner in which international Public Defenders provide assistance to the national PDO. The second establishes an internal affairs inspection service within the Public Defender's Office in Timor-Leste. This is a particularly important mechanism for the future of the institution, in that it allows for regular inspection of the work of the PDO, which assists in imposing a high standard of care to the public. However, due to internal difficulties, the PDO did not manage to appoint anyone to act as Inspector, as had been planned. Despite a number of informal decisions to appoint one, it was never

presented for formal approval by the Superior Council of the Public Defense. This meant that the full evaluation and inspection of the PDO did not take place.

### ***5.2 Legal and regulatory framework for legal advice and assistance is implemented***

UNDP participated in a Ministry of Justice-sponsored public discussion on the Legal Aid Law, and met with key partners to discuss the necessary steps to ensure the law is developed fully. In the absence of an agreed policy, the PDO remains the recognised provider of legal advice and assistance, but is limited both in terms of numbers and capacity. The Minister has stated a preference for paralegals to be given a greater role. UNDP is developing proposals for 2014 which would pilot paralegal services.

### ***5.3 Increased awareness of the role and functioning of the formal justice sector***

JSP continues to strive to reach those members of the community who are most excluded, and can most benefit from increased awareness of their rights and legal measures to protect them. Twenty three legal outreach/socialization sessions were held during the year (Annex II), targeting local communities in eleven out of the thirteen districts. The A2J team collaborated with local women's groups, Public Defenders, PNTL VPU, SEPI and a number of local NGOs for these sessions. 1,303 beneficiaries attended the sessions, over half of whom were female (53%), which was a result of concerted efforts to increase cooperation with local women's groups in organizing the sessions. This far surpassed the 2013 target of 500 rural citizens benefitting from legal outreach sessions. The topics discussed were domestic violence and access to the formal justice system. Using the monitoring and evaluation framework designed during Quarter 3 to review and improve effectiveness of outreach sessions, the A2J team administered pre-and-post tests at each of the final six outreach sessions of 2013. Overall 74% of those tested (58 participants) showed notable improvement in their levels of understanding of the subjects. However, there were difficulties in comprehending some of the materials distributed at the sessions, and JSP has therefore begun a process of reviewing these materials to make them more user-friendly for people with low levels of literacy. UNDP is preparing an outreach campaign in 2014 that will test a new methodology for delivering the same message to increase impact.

In addition, school outreach sessions were held in Cova Lima District. These sessions were designed to increase students' knowledge of the functioning of the formal justice system and institutions and the Law against Domestic Violence. In 2013, the target of 250 high school students benefitting from legal awareness raising workshops was surpassed, with 341 students benefitting (59% female).

In addition to JSP-organised events, JSP advisers actively participated in outreach sessions run by partner CSOs and workshops. In April and May, two outreach sessions were held in Suai: in Zumalai and in Suco Salele, Tilomar – reaching 120 people (60 male, 60 female) with information on the Law Against Domestic Violence and children's rights. In May, the JSP assisted the organization of a workshop on gender based crimes, organized by ALFeLa in Suai. 34 participants from local CSOs, local government, suco leaders, and community members attended the session which included presentations by the Suai Court Judge Administrator and the Deputy District PNTL Commander.

The JSP's Oecussi district access to justice officer continued to assist the local Community Radio Station, RCAL, in designing, arranging and broadcasting access to justice announcements. Each episode reaches thousands of vulnerable rural citizens with key information regarding the formal justice system and their rights and responsibilities. They are now routinely broadcast (Programa Dalam ba Justisa – Road to Justice Programme). 11 programmes were broadcast including Public Defenders advising on free legal assistance; the Law Against Domestic Violence; Prisoner's rights to legal assistance, and a question and

answer session with justice officials on land issues. Baucau and Suai radio stations remained non-functional.

During the year the Programme also worked with the Ministry's Directorate of Human Rights and Citizenship (DNDHC) in holding a series of outreach sessions in select Sucos in Dili District (up to 12) and in the main universities in Dili (4 institutions). A concept note was drafted in coordination with DNDHC and agreed upon, including a specific gender-ratio benchmark of 50% female participation and an M&E component to demonstrate impact. DNDHC ultimately abandoned the outreach sessions planned for Dili's Sucos as their team was engaged in drafting their strategic plan and budgeting for 2014. However, during fourth Quarter, 2 awareness raising sessions were held in universities in Dili – in National University of Timor-Leste (UNTL) and National University of Dili (UNDIL); additional sessions are tentatively planned for 2014, depending on JSP budget and inclusion in the Annual Work Plan per the new JSP Project Document. 310 students benefitted from these awareness raising sessions, 44% of whom were female (narrowly missing the 50% female participation benchmark). The sessions were led by the Vice Minister of Justice and Director of DNDHC, focusing on "the rights and responsibilities of citizens in a democratic state," international human rights conventions and domestic violence. Pre-and-post tests were administered to students at the second session and over 50% of students showed an increased understanding of the subject matter. Two more sessions will be held in 2014 to cover all the Dili universities.

On 23 October the JSP field research report entitled "Breaking the Cycle of Domestic Violence in Timor-Leste, Access to Justice Options, Barriers and Decision Making Processes in the Context of Legal Pluralism" was launched. The Minister of Justice attended the session, presenting in the lead of a panel of presenters. Follow up workshops with government and NGOs were planned and announced at the session. MSS in particular requested a technical training session from JSP for their field staff under the National Directorate of Peace Building and Social Cohesion in response to field staff and community demand for information on domestic violence. An initial technical session was held with CSOs on 13<sup>th</sup> of December where the CSOs discussed the report and findings and requested for additional information.

#### ***5.4 Key elements of the legal framework developed and implemented***

##### Customary/Traditional Justice Law

The Ministry of Justice revived the process around consideration of a law on Customary/ Traditional Justice in 2013. JSP was asked to review and develop the draft Customary Justice Law, which had been prepared in 2012, with a view to reviewing the policy and content. A series of policy discussions were conducted with the intention of enhancing an open policy development process. JSP provided support to the Ministry to convene a technical working group to revise the draft law, which included a detailed review of the legislative format of the law and systematization of Tetun language. Notably, the authoritative version of the law is now the Tetun version – the first occasion in the Ministry (and potentially the entire Government) where a drafting process has been led in the Tetun language version, rather than Portuguese or English, which facilitated greater participation and increased understanding from technical personnel. With support from JSP, the Ministry of Justice will move this law forward in 2014 and present it to the Council of Ministers for a final revision.

##### Land Law

UNDP continued to provide a Land Law adviser who supported the Ministry of Justice on the draft Land Law Package (the Special Regime for Defining Ownership of Real Estate; the Property Fund, and the Law

on Expropriation). The public consultation process concluded in the first quarter with a public event to present the final versions of the Laws, explaining how and why the comments from the consultation had been incorporated. About 50 representatives from civil society and donors participated in the event. Additionally, a series of meetings and workshops with various members of the informal group on gender and land law issues took place, to ensure that gender was appropriately mainstreamed. The impact of this on the law was significant, and the Secretary of State for Equality (SEPI) publicly expressed thanks to the Minister for the excellent cooperation. The Laws were also presented at a workshop with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS) in June, with the participation of about 20 staffs of this department, as MSS will play an important role in resettling those who are displaced due to registration of disputed land claims or expropriation for government projects. The Land Law package was drafted in Tetun and Portuguese, and an annotated version of the laws was presented to the Council of Ministers. This discussion resulted in the approval of the three laws with only minor changes and submission to the Parliament. The Law is still pending in Parliament.

The Land Law adviser also provided extensive support to the MoJ in donor coordination in this sector by ensuring other development partners were fully conversant with the MoJ policy positions. The Land Law adviser collaborated with experts from the Asian Development Bank, another MoJ partner, regarding the standardization of procedures regulating the environmental licensing procedures under the current draft Law on Expropriation, particularly with regard to the social impact of the projects. This activity is awaiting further development from ADB.

The Minister of Justice determined that the Cadastral/Land registration system which has been stalled for many months should be implemented by an external company due to lack of capacity in the Civil Service. Hence, the Land Law adviser supported the Ministry to recruit an expert to write the terms of reference to launch a public tender for the project. UNDP had also agreed to support a Land Administration Expert to join the MoJ, but in view of the uncertainties regarding the effectiveness of delivering the Cadastral service through a contracted company, the JSP put the recruitment of the expert on hold during 2013.

## CHALLENGES, ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

This section looks at the key challenges and issues faced in implementing AWP 2013 and the JSP's response and strategy in addressing these issues. During the year, while there was increased pace of activity in the justice sector, with the Minister of Justice, reviving the regular meetings of the Council of Coordination, a number of difficulties were faced:

- The Ministry has an **ambitious programme of laws** to prepare, many of which are essential to ensuring stability and legal completeness. UNDP supports a number of these processes And JSP continues to strive to counsel consultative processes as a means of better law making. The Land Law process demonstrates the political and practical dividends of taking such a consultative approach. The Customary Justice Law, is another key piece of legislation that has been pending for some years. It has been identified now as a priority for the Ministry and would require full and thorough policy development and consultation. As a result of this expert support provided by JSP, it was possible to achieve some progress on developing critical capacities to review and draft legislation. However, difficulties with the lack of Portuguese language skills and the lack of technical and legal terms in Tetun are a barrier to legal drafting. The difficulty is being overcome gradually with realization of daily Portuguese classes taught by an advisor of Minister of Justice. Another aspect that still needs to be strengthened is the research capacity; presently most of the research is done using online search engines. While these can be tools for initial research, skills need to be developed to properly assess and filter such information, and also follow-up with more thorough contextual investigation.
- The **management and personnel re-arrangements at the Prosecutor General's Office by the new Prosecutor General** impacted immediately on the JSP work plan. The focus of support provided by the international advisors had to be adjusted accordingly. A major challenge is the capacity at the OPG to undertake administrative and civil cases (Contencioso do Estado) on behalf of the government. These are often highly technical cases involving multi-national companies and the government currently employs outside firms to represent it. JSP is supporting the OPG to overcome this challenge through supporting the Office's plans to increase training and mentoring of senior prosecutors. An arrangement was made that the Prosecutor-Lecturer at the LTC could be released from full-time teaching at the LTC to being part-time involved in training and advisory work at the OPG to help achieve this. Other JSP supported lecturers were able to reorganize their schedules to enable this to occur. Another area of development the PG has identified is family and children's law, and one international prosecutor has been tasked to support mentoring and training of national colleagues in these areas.
- **Delays were faced in handing over the mobile courts to national actors**, which has been pending since 2012, as the relevant authorities faced difficulties in providing the required financial and administrative support. However, with JSP support, the mobile courts activity could be moved forward. UNDP received requests from court actors in Suai and Baucau for mobile justice sessions. After some initial technical advice from JSP, Baucau was able to organize its own one-day mobile session (demonstrating the increased capacity). However, the required cost of travel, refreshments and accommodation could not be obtained from the national institutions' budget for the Suai court. In order to avoid losing the skills or commitment to this initiative, and to ensure practical impacts on access to justice, JSP provided basic support, and a number of mobile court sessions were held successfully in Suai district. JSP will continue to support mobile courts in other districts and continue to engage national institutions in order to encourage financial and organisational commitment to institutionalise this initiative in 2014.

- The **reliance on international advisers to carry out line functions remains a continuing challenge** in the justice sector. This has limited progress on ‘Timorisation’ of the sector at the intended pace. While the first Training of national trainers will help the LTC start to use more national trainers, the limited pool of qualified legal staff can only be widened over time. After numerous discussions with national counterparts it is clear that there is a strong awareness of the need to plan the Timorisation process but there is realization that doing so too quickly will place the gains made at risk. It will take a time to build national expertise in the most complex areas of work, such as public and private international law (which will be required due to the increasing economic activity in the natural resources sector), administrative cases etc. However, the active steps being taken by all institutions show awareness of this as a pressing need. There are promising developments in 2013 with national judges beginning to handle civil cases alone, and prosecutors being required to learn more about family and civil law.
- **Provision of legal services to persons without means remains challenging.** The Office of the Public Defender is challenged in fulfilling its mandate due to lack of resources, limited human capacity and limited geographical presence. At the same time, public perception is that support is provided to public officials and persons with means. Thus, there is clear need to define criteria for access to its services. JSP continues to discuss ways to address this issue with the Public Defender General, taking into consideration the capacity requirements.
- While regular courses were held as planned, **implementation and quality of training at the LTC was impacted by a number of factors.** Budget limitations in the third quarter meant that some courses could not be held as planned. JSP provided critical financial support to ensure that training continued in the fourth quarter. JSP also made available the services of the international advisors at the PDO to conduct lectures at the LTC. However, the large number of trainees placed a strain on the lecturers, requiring more teaching hours than initially anticipated. Planning of time and budget is a challenge due to the large variations in number of entrants from year to year. In the new phase the JSP intends to increase technical and financial resources in this area to strengthen planning and management capacity at the LTC, while also planning to move away from international line function support. A positive step was the initiation of a Training of Trainers programme to establish a cadre of national trainers who can start to teach in the LTC in 2015 and will significantly reduce costs.
- **The roll out of the IIMS to the courts was stalled** due to some internal constraints that have been identified by court staff; this has in turn delayed the integration of the whole Justice Sector through the IIMS system. The JSP-funded IT Specialists in the courts, MoJ and PNTL have been liaising with several peers, both national and international, in order to ensure the system is fully functioning, as per President of the courts request. Additionally, the IIMS was not fully useable throughout the year due to a problem with the server in the OPG. JSP provided assistance to resolve the issues and will work with the OPG IT unit for sustainable solutions.
- **While gender mainstreaming in the support provided by JSP is ongoing, implementing gender specific initiatives and achieving results requires greater focus.** The Gender Equity Grants programme, begun by JSP in 2012 to encourage women to enter the legal profession, concluded in June 2013. However, a JSP assessment concluded that the Grants did not impact the numbers entering the legal profession. In order to design better methods for drawing women in to the justice sector, JSP undertook research with the LTC, UNTL and UNPAZ to identify when and why students drop out, and why women in particular are not undertaking careers in the legal

profession. The research concluded that the disparity in numbers arises earlier in the process of application. To encourage more female applicants to the LTC requires better outreach and communication with high schools and universities to encourage female students to apply for legal careers. Guided by this research, a plan to focus on women in the law was prepared, involving activities such as a university 'Law Day', materials encouraging women into the justice sector, a methodology to distribute grants/bursaries to assist students and women in particular, studying for a career in the legal profession. However, it could not be implemented pending approval by UNTL. JSP has therefore developed an alternative approach in 2014 to focus on outreach in universities with DNDHC.

- **Coordination among justice sector institutions and with other stakeholders remains a challenge** and in some cases led to limited information sharing, duplication of work, and delayed decision-making. However, in response to this, the Development Priorities Coordination Mechanism (DPCM) – a major initiative by the government was launched in the second quarter of the year. As the Ministry of Justice leads the Governance sector, UNDP was nominated as the main partner for the sector. JSP supported the MoJ to coordinate, plan and implement the DPCM. With support from the JSP, the Planning Secretariat has gradually taken over full DPCM responsibilities and will lead the organization of future sessions and coordinate the governance/decentralization/security sector.



## FINANCIAL REPORT 2013\*

Outcomes	Programme Activities	Total Expenditure
Outcome 1	Prof. Skill Development (LTC)	265,395
Outcome 2	Supp. to Decentralization	522,009
Outcome 3	Support to Prosecution Services	562,275
Outcome 4	Support to Correction Service (Prison)	84,000
Outcome 5	Access to Justice	790,940
Outcome 6	JSP Management	394,638
	Reformulation mission	31,500
	CO Charges	75,459
	GMS & ISS	299,233
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,025,449</b>

Institutions Level	Total Expenditure	
MoJ - LTC	262,500	
MoJ - PDO	168,906	
MoJ - Prison	84,000	
MoJ - Legal Development / ICT	338,897	
Courts	465,458	
Donor Requested activities	56,551	
OPG	562,275	
A2J	286,032	
Advisory and management	298,901	
Overheads	95,737	
Reformulation mission	31,500	
CO Charges	75,459	
GMS & ISS	299,233	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,025,449</b>

Donor	Total Expenditure	
UNDP Trac - 04000 / 00012	100,000.00	
RBAP Scaling fund - 04000 / 00012	240,849.22	
BCPR - 26920 / 00182	9,196.56	
NORWAY - 30000 / 00187	638,708.16	
PORTUGAL - 30000 / 00199	297,246.09	
SIDA - 30000 / 00555	1,739,276.24	
UNMIT - 30000 / 11872	172.61	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,025,449</b>

\* Financial information presented in this report is preliminary based on IPSAS CDR and Transaction Detail (Report 17 March 2014)

\*\* The Reversal of last year expenses made on this year

**ANNEXES:**

**Annex I:**

**Mobile Justice Statistics 2013**

	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>NUMBER OF CASES HEARD</b>
1	Maliana, Bobonaro district	26 - 28 June 2013	15
2	Same, Manufahi district	24 - 26 July 2013	14
3	Ainaro, Ainaro district	28 - 30 August 2013	10
4	Maliana, Bobonaro district	25 - 27 September 2013	27
5	Same, Manufahi district	22 - 25 October 2013	18
6	Maliana, Bobonaro district	24 - 27 November 2013	12
	<b>Total: 6 sessions</b>		<b>96</b>

## Annex II

### Outreach Statistics 2013

	Location	Topic(s)	Date	Beneficiaries		
				Total	Male	Female
1	Fatululik, Covalima	DV, role/function of justice system	10/04/2013	71	40	31
2	Sabuli, Metinaro, Dili	DV, role/function of justice system	03/05/2013	40	28	12
3	Oelcaem, Pantemascar, Oecussi	DV, role/function of justice system	06/05/2013	63	34	29
4	Oenuno-Sui Ufe, Nitibe, Oecussi	DV, role/function of justice system	08/05/2013	71	57	14
5	Aissirimou, Aileu	DV, role/function of justice system	05/05/2013	52	26	26
6	Fohorem, Covalima	DV, role/function of justice system	12/06/2013	37	19	18
7	Maubaralissa, Maubara	DV, role/function of justice system	21/06/2013	90	40	50
8	Railaco, Liquica District	DV, role/function of justice system	24/06/2013	31	10	21
9	Malelat-Passabe, Oecussi	DV, role/function of justice system	28/06/2013	60	38	22
10	Usitaqueno, Oesilo, Oecussi	DV, role/function of justice system	02/07/2013	61	32	29
11	Viqueque, Viqueque	Prosecution, DV, Witness protection	18/07/2013	55	47	8
12	Balibo, Maliana, Bobonaro	Prosecution, DV, Witness protection	23/07/2013	25	21	4
13	Maudemo, Tilomar, Covalima	DV, role/function of justice system	05/08/2013	91	15	76
14	Suai Loro, Suai-Villa, Covalima	DV, role/function of justice system	08/08/2013	91	0	91
15	Casabauk, Tilomar, Covalima	DV, role/function of justice system	12/08/2013	93	54	39
16	Sananin Village-Laclubar, Manatutu	DV, role/function of justice system	29/08/2013	46	7	39
17	Moru, Lautem	DV, role/function of justice system	12/09/2013	28	5	23
18	Vatu-Assa, Venilale, Baucau	DV, role/function of justice system	31/10/2013	42	10	32
19	Atelari, Bagia, Baucau	DV, role/function of justice system	05/11/2013	32	8	24
20	Beidasi, Fatululik, Covalima	Role of OPD, DV, key laws	09/11/2013	68	36	32
21	Taroman, Fatululik, Covalima	Role of OPD, DV, key laws	11/11/2013	67	38	29
22	Loi-Huno, Osu, Viqueque	DV, role/function of justice system	19/11/2013	43	20	23
23	Ahic, Lakluta, Viqueque	DV, role/function of justice system	21/11/2013	46	25	21
		<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1303</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>693</b>
					<b>47%</b>	<b>53%</b>