

Japan-UK Seminar on
East Timor



*A new nation
is born*

Friday, 15 February 2002

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JICA / SOAS
JAPAN-UK SEMINAR ON EAST TIMOR
“A New Nation Is Born”

Friday, 15 February, 2002
Lecture Theatre, SOAS Main Building
Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London

FINAL REPORT

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AGENDA

09:30~10:00 Registration and Refreshments

10:00~10:20 **OPENING ADDRESSES** by Mr Yasumasa Nagamine, Minister, Embassy of Japan; Mr Tony Colman MP and Mr Ian Martin (former SRSG of UNAMET)

MORNING SESSION:

East Timor - Past, Present and Future
Chair: Prof Anne Booth, SOAS

10:20~10:30
East Timor meets the International Community
Dr Stephen Hopgood, SOAS

10:30~10:40
East Timor. from ashes to nationhood
Mr Jose Antonio Amorim Diaz, East Timorese Foreign Service

10:40~10:50
Long-term Peace Building
Prof Toshiya Hoshino,
Osaka University, Japan

10:50~11:00
Culture and Society
Dr Peter Carey, Oxford University

11:00~11:10
Economic Development under Portuguese Rule
Prof William G Clarence-Smith, SOAS

11:10~11:25
REFRESHMENTS

11:25 - 12:30
DISCUSSION

12:30~14:00
**LUNCH &
PHOTO EXHIBTION**

AFTERNOON SESSION:

Sustainable Development of East Timor
Chair: Mr Aiichiro Yamamoto Resident Representative, JICA UK

14:00~14:10
JICA Activities in East Timor: Update
Mr Takeshi Watanabe, Deputy Director
South East Asian Division, JICA HQ

14:10~14:20
Poverty Reduction
Prof Anne Booth, SOAS

14:20~14:30
Sustainable Development & Capacity building
Dr Ines Smyth, OXFAM

14:30~14:40
Environmental Protection
Mr. Takeshi Kamiyama,
Ex-UNTAET Chief of Environmental Protection Unit

14:40~14:50
Q & A

14:50~15:00
Japan's Policy for East Timor
Ms Tomiko Ichikawa
Counsellor, Embassy of Japan

15:00~15:10
UK Policy for East Timor
Mr Ian Proud, Head of Indonesia and East Timor Section, the FCO

15:10~15:50
DISCUSSION

15:50~16:00
CLOSING REMARKS
Prof Anne Booth
Mr Aiichiro Yamamoto

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Summary of Opening Addresses

Mr Yasumasa Nagamine, Minister, Embassy of Japan

He was very pleased to be a member of such an informed audience from which he could learn. Japan has provided much support to East Timor and is very pleased that this special year for East Timor has arrived. Japanese Self-Defense Forces will be sent this year to continue to help re-build the country. The UK and Japan work well together in the international arena and he hoped that such cooperative efforts would be furthered by the day's discussions.

Mr Tony Colman MP

He thanked the Japanese government for its work in post-conflict situations. Japan leads the world in building peace and prosperity in such situations. SOAS is also an important institution, active in bringing to light injustice in the world. He emphasised the importance of continued support for East Timor during the 'lean' years following independence. His own background is in business and he therefore stressed the importance of engaging the private sector in rebuilding East Timor. He felt private sector representatives could have also contributed to the seminar. Public-private partnerships need to be forged and he mentioned successes in Northern Ireland and Gibraltar. Peace is taken for granted in the UK and Japan, but the East Timorese know how precious it is.

Mr Ian Martin, former SRSG and Head of UNAMET

The international community is congratulating itself as East Timor approaches its independence, but it is important to also examine how things could have been done better and to use this to act more wisely in similar situations in the future. Many countries have been very supportive of the UN in East Timor, but they could have acted to prevent much of the death and destruction as well. If Indonesia attends the celebrations in May in Dili, it will be warmly welcome. The special commitment to East Timor that has been made by the international community is illustrated by this seminar. However, this commitment must continue after May as the East Timorese work to heal their wounds. The leaders are very high quality people, but their task is not easy.

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Key Issues Raised and Discussed

- **The importance of not forgetting East Timor**

There was much emphasis placed on the importance of the international community not forgetting East Timor after 20 May, as the new country will need support for years after its independence – 20 May is not the end, it is just the beginning. The international community has a moral responsibility to continue supporting East Timor as it was aware of the growing tensions and could have acted to prevent much of the death and destruction in 1999. Japan and the UK pledged their continued support and Japan announced that Self-Defense Forces would be dispatched to help with rebuilding the infrastructure.

- **Sources of income**

The next few years will be 'lean' years as East Timor is poor and will not have a stable source of income for a while. Much hope is being placed on oil revenues that are due to appear in 2004 and provide foreign income until 2019. Until then, coffee may provide income, but world market prices are low. Smallholdings may be the best way to produce coffee but in order to do this there would need to be land reforms. There is also the danger of 'Dutch disease' from the oil revenues – foreign earnings suddenly flooding the market with cheap foreign goods. This then undermines the viability of domestic production, which would particularly hit agricultural products in East Timor.

- **Relations with neighbouring countries**

Indonesia is an important market for East Timor, so opening this border is an important issue, and many East Timorese are also receiving training there. There are problems regarding the procedures for administering justice in Indonesia with regard to the current tribunals. East Timor must consider carefully whether it would act as a safe haven if there were a disaster in Indonesia. As East Timor is so small it must beware of domination by its much larger neighbours, Indonesia and Australia. It is important that

East Timor becomes an established stable member of the East Asian community. The new constitution and procedures of administering justice can perhaps serve as an example to the region.

- **The drafting of the constitution**

There is some concern that the formal process of drafting the constitution is not reflecting the concerns of the people who fought so hard for their independence. The international community are keen that clauses on human rights, free markets and copyright, for example, are included although they have not been endorsed anywhere else in the world.

- **The need for justice**

A Reception, Truth and Reconciliation Commission has been set up to administer justice for the atrocities committed between 1974 and 1999. Progress is being made: 33 indictments have occurred and 15 panels for serious crimes have been held. If the trials in Indonesia are just sham trials there may be a need for establishing an international tribunal to bring to justice those perpetrators of the crimes who are in Indonesia.

- **The new state apparatus and civil servants**

Small government is being promoted. Civil servant numbers are limited and most posts are already filled. This has resulted in there being many well-qualified unemployed for whom no post can be found. The traditional governing structures on a local level are still in place, as they were never dismantled by the Portuguese. This has helped the East Timorese maintain strong resistance over 400 years of occupation. These structures, however, may clash with the formal apparatus now being established and may prove to be a hindrance rather than a help.

- **The importance of building the nation once the state is established**

There is much diversity of ethnic groups within East Timor and 14 different languages are spoken. The common enemy united the people during the struggle for independence, but, with its realisation, these differences may emerge as a source of conflict. The maintenance of traditional social structures enabled the social groupings to be maintained more or less intact.

- **The role of Fretilin**

There was some concern that East Timor's independence day is the 26th anniversary of the founding of the nationalist party, Fretilin. The day is highly symbolic and it was felt that Fretilin must not be so closely linked with the state as multi-party politics must now begin. Not all of the members of the resistance were members of Fretilin, so, although the party has majority rule now, it cannot assume that it is equivalent to the state. It is in a powerful position, but true politics must begin after independence.

- **The need to consult the people on many issues**

There is a need to respect the local knowledge of the people on many issues, such as the environment. It is important that local NGOs are accountable to the people and not wholly focused on donors and the agendas of international NGOs. The international NGOs must facilitate this by increased respect for and understanding of local knowledge. The people also need to be consulted on the contents of the constitution and, in fact, many copies are being distributed for widespread discussion. The issue of the adoption of an official language required more widespread consultation. JICA aims to think together and work together with the locals. The East Timorese wish to act with self-determination and govern themselves. The international community must support them in this.

- **The issue of the national language**

There is much controversy here and this could be a potential source of future tension and conflict. Portuguese has been chosen as the official language, although for most of the young people, Indonesian is most natural and all education is in Indonesian. There is tension between the young and the old on this issue. It is proposed that slowly Tetum will become more widespread and will be promoted alongside English. Indonesian has negative connotations, but some feel that those not able to speak it so well will be excluded from the democratic process and building the new nation.

- **Education and welfare**

Education is one of the most important issues for the new state. Due to the limits on numbers of civil servants there are many qualified East Timorese who are not able to

work in schools and clinics. The distribution of aid is uneven and many schools have received no help at all. Water sanitation issues are a big problem and there are severe shortages of medicines and clinics on the South coast.

- **Increasing violence against women**

Peace now exists in East Timor, which now boasts the lowest crime rate in the world, but, unfortunately, violence against women is increasing. The government and the church are running national campaigns to educate men that such behaviour cannot be allowed. The police force has increased powers to enter homes due to the rise of these problems. Justice, reconciliation, tolerance and forgiveness are needed to tackle the issue. Similar problems were reported to have arisen in South Africa following the end of apartheid.

- **Refugees**

Many East Timorese have still not returned to their homeland, due to intimidation and the fear of torture if they return. They must be encouraged to return.

- **The role of aid**

Massive amounts of aid are not necessarily the best way of bringing about development, therefore there may be a chance for East Timor when some of the influx of funds are reduced after independence. Funds should be channelled in ways that the East Timorese are most happy with.

- **Concern that changes are being rushed through**

There is a demand for results from the tribunals. There are also accusations that the drafting of the constitution is being rushed through. International NGOs must be more patient with indigenous groups as it will take time to build their capacity. It will take time to adopt Portuguese as the official language. Such a change cannot be rushed through, although Brazil and Portugal are offering scholarships to encourage the process. UNTAET must also think carefully about the speed and method of its withdrawal. The US wishes for a swift withdrawal, but this may not be the best way.

Appendices

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Appendices

Speakers and Panellists

Mr Jose Antonio Amorim Diaz

Mr Amorim Diaz is East Timor Representative to the UK and Ireland.

Amorim was born in Lospalos, East Timor. The oldest of eight brothers and sisters, he moved to the capital Dili as a young child. He was about 11 years old when Indonesia invaded his country in 1975. "I recall seeing long lines of people with their belongings, leaving their houses and running to the mountains for safety. This happened especially in and around Dili."

Amorim's family did not flee because his father, a native Timorese, was an officer in the Portuguese army and believed they would not be harmed, as they had been neutral in the civil war.

Amorim was living with a priest in the local parish on the outskirts of Dili and preparing to enter the Seminary. People fleeing the bombardments in Dili started pouring into the parish, including his family. They told of mass executions and other atrocities. After two weeks, Indonesian soldiers arrived and forced the people in the parish to leave. They were taken to Dili where they stayed in abandoned houses for a month. When the situation stabilised in January 1976, Amorim's family returned to their home but only to discover it had been burned to the ground. "There was nothing left, only ashes."

Amorim's family tried to put their lives back together. He entered the Seminary in Lahane, Dili, at 18. "My father didn't encourage us to get involved in politics. He wanted me to gain my understanding of the world from the Seminary," he explains, "but even that was changing. At the Seminary I started to open my eyes to what was going on in the country. Every day, I witnessed innocent people, friends and relatives being arrested, the military searching houses, beating up and terrorising people." He watched convoy after convoy of Indonesian troops and tanks leaving Dili and heading into the interior in pursuit of resistance forces.

As a student at the Seminary, he would accompany a priest on visits to Comarca prison in Balide (the main prison centre in Dili) every Sunday. "I saw many young people, old men and women and some of my own friends there," he recalls. "I would hide messages and money from the prisoners' families in a prayer book and smuggle them into the prison."

Amorim's life changed dramatically when Indonesian soldiers arrested his father in 1983. His father had refused jobs in the Indonesian administration and was, therefore, accused of being communist and anti-Indonesian. His properties were confiscated. "When they arrested him, they beat him up in front of the family. After that, the soldiers told us, if we listened to our father we would suffer the same fate," he recalls

Amorim's father was arrested several times and severely tortured. Amorim remembers being filled with rage when he saw his father's face covered with blood and so badly abused "I thought of doing something more important than becoming a simple priest," he

says. "I thought of my father, a forthright, honest, dedicated, religious man and yet they did this to him. And there were so many like him, innocent East Timorese, victims of the brutal Indonesian occupation." The military released his father but he never recovered. He died of internal bleeding in April 1984. That was when Amorim decided to get involved in the resistance movement.

After finishing his studies at the Seminary in 1986, Amorim moved to Jakarta, Indonesia, to study at the Jesuit's Driyarkara School of Philosophy. There he contacted Indonesian human rights organisations to inform them about what was happening in East Timor. "Until the mid-eighties, the true story of East Timor's tragedy was a complete taboo in Indonesia," he says, "and so I asked myself how best to address the issue within Indonesian society."

He then met 'secretly' with Indonesian students, workers and underground movements for the 'Reform and Democracy' of Indonesia. He contacted Indonesian political prisoners in Cipinang prison, in Jakarta. He was also in regular contact with foreign diplomats, journalists, religious leaders and anyone who would listen to his story about the gross and systematic human rights violations in East Timor. His activities, however, drew the attention of the Indonesian intelligence service. He was constantly harassed and intimidated. His family suffered back in East Timor. They were interrogated, intimidated and threatened with imprisonment.

Amorim organised the first ever Timorese 'student demonstration' in Jakarta on November 19, 1991, to protest the Santa Cruz massacre in Dili, which had taken place seven days earlier. Hundreds of Timorese and Indonesian students appealed to the Indonesian government, the UN and the international community to help stop the continuing massacres in East Timor. As a result, seventy students, including Amorim, were arrested and jailed for weeks, months and years in prison. Amorim was one of the lucky ones to be released.

After his release, he was invited to testify on the situation to the UN Sub-Commission on the prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in Geneva, the UN Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, the European Parliament Sub-Committee on Human Rights in Brussels, the UN Special Committee on Decolonisation in New York, and at other international discussions. At his great risk, he accepted.

Shortly after he left for Europe in 1992, Amorim's house in Jakarta was searched and all his belongings were confiscated by the Kopassus – the Indonesian special forces. He was refused entry to Indonesia and his name was put on a blacklist. He then lived in Portugal, the Netherlands and Brussels, and continued to organise activities on East Timor. Once appointed as the East Timor Representative to the EEC and UN-Geneva, he joined the diplomatic front to campaign and lobby governments and international organisations on behalf of his country. On December 1, 1999, after the successful result of the UN-supervised referendum in East Timor, Amorim was finally able to return to his motherland. "Despite the massive destruction wrought on my country and people by the Indonesian troops and pro-Indonesian militia, the overwhelming feeling I experienced upon our arrival in Dili was a great sense of FREEDOM – a freedom that had been

denied to our people for almost 25 years. Now, you can walk and talk freely. No one is watching you", he recalled.

Amorim is currently studying at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), London University.

Professor Anne Booth

Anne Booth is Professor of Economics (with reference to Asia) at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), London University.

Professor Booth was born in Wellington, New Zealand, and gained her BA in Economics from Victoria University, Wellington, in 1968. She then worked as an Economic Assistant at the Department of the Environment in the UK (1968-71) and as a Consultant for the National Planning Programme at the University of Indonesia in Jakarta (1968-71). Professor Booth continued her studies at the Australian National University (1971-75), where she completed a PhD specialising in Development Economics (1976). Her dissertation was on "*The IPEDA Land Tax in Indonesia*".

Following her PhD, Professor Booth lectured at Hasanuddin University, Ujung Pandang (1976), and at the University of Singapore (1976-79). She then returned to the Australian National University, where she worked as a Research Fellow (1979-84) and Senior Research Fellow (1984-91) in the Department of Economics at the Research School of Pacific Studies. Prior to taking her current position at SOAS, Professor Booth was Chief Technical Adviser at ILO/UNDP in Jakarta (1988-89).

Professor Booth has also been a Consultant to the World Bank Mission to Indonesia (1978), the Overseas Development Administration, UK, (1980-81) and the Department of Finance, Jakarta (1980-81) and participated in the World Bank Mission to Bangladesh (1985).

Professor Booth has been Editor of the *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies* (1983-90) and is now a member of the editorial board. She is also on the editorial boards of journals such as *Modern Asian Studies*, *South East Asia Research* and the *Journal of Development Studies*. She has written numerous books, articles and reports on economics in Southeast Asia

Dr Peter Carey

Dr Peter Carey is Laithwaite Fellow and Tutor in Modern History at Trinity College, Oxford. He specialises in the modern history and politics of Indonesia, Burma and East Timor and has published numerous papers on these subjects, including *East Timor: The Cost of Independence* (Lisbon: Caminho, 2002).

Dr Carey was born in Rangoon, Burma, but was educated in England. He graduated from Trinity College, Oxford, with a BA in Modern History and from Cornell University in the United States, with an MA in Southeast Asian Studies. After spending three years conducting historical research in Holland and Indonesia, he returned to Oxford and won a

Prize Fellowship at Magdalen College (1974-79) on the strength of his Dphil (1975) research. Part of his thesis was published by the Royal Asiatic Society in 1981. From 1976-77, he was a British Academy Travelling Fellow in Southeast Asia and eventually secured a tutorial Fellowship at his undergraduate college, Trinity, in 1979.

Since then, Dr Carey has taught history at Oxford, specialising in Southeast Asia. During this time, he has served as Executive Director of the Asia Committee of Oxfam (1986-91) and as founder chairman of The Cambodia Trust (1989-96), which works with mine victims in Cambodia, and is now starting projects in East Timor, Sri Lanka and the Philippines. Since 1996, he has also taught a seminar on 'Resources and Development' as part of the International Studies MA course at Limerick University in the Republic of Ireland.

Professor William G Clarence-Smith

Professor Clarence-Smith is Professor of the Economic History of Asia and Africa at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), London University.

Professor Clarence-Smith was born in India, brought up in Eritrea and Cameroon and educated in England. He graduated from King's College, Cambridge, with a BA in History, and then obtained a Diplome from the Institut d'Etudes Politiques in Paris. He wrote his thesis at SOAS on Southern Angola and northern Namibia under Portuguese and German Colonial rule.

Professor Clarence-Smith taught Southern African history at the University of Zambia for two years (1975-77) and returned to the UK as a research fellow and Politics lecturer at the Centre for Southern African Studies, University of York. He came to SOAS in 1980 to work on Lusophone and Francophone Africa and became Reader in the Economic History of Asia and Africa in 1990, when he embarked on a two-year retraining course to shift his interests to Maritime Southeast Asia. He became Professor of the Economic History of Asia and Africa in 1999. He is the author of numerous papers on entrepreneurial diasporas, tropical crops and livestock and slavery.

Mr Tony Colman MP

Tony Colman was elected as Member of Parliament for Putney in 1997 and from 1991 until June 1997 he was Leader of the London Borough of Merton. He was re-elected in June 2001, and is currently a member of the International Development Select Committee.

After graduating from Magdalene College, Cambridge, Mr Colman worked for Unilever, formerly the United Africa Company (1964-69), and The Burton Group (1969-90), where he was a Board Director.

Mr Colman's Parliamentary interests include international development, trade and industry, finance, the environment, and foreign affairs. He has been a member of the International Development Select Committee since June 2000. He has been active internationally through the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), and has been a delegate to

IPU Conferences in Germany (1999) and Burkina Faso (2001) as well as being a member of the IPU sustainable development committee. Mr Colman has also attended the UN Social Summit + 5 in Geneva (2000) and the WTO Conferences in Seattle (1999) and Qatar (2001) as a UNED Forum Delegate.

In the UK Parliament, Mr Colman is Chair of the All Party Parliamentary Group on Socially Responsible Investment and the All Party Parliamentary Group on Management, and Vice-Chair of GLOBE UK, a group that promotes policies supporting sustainable development through political education and parliamentary action. He is also a member of the UNED Forum Executive Committee and the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Dr Stephen James Hopgood

Dr Hopgood is a Lecturer in International Politics at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), London University.

Dr Hopgood graduated from the University of Bristol in 1991 with a BSc in Politics and gained a D Phil from Nuffield College, University of Oxford, in 1995. From 1994 to 1995, he was a Lecturer in Politics at The Queen's College, Oxford. He has been a Lecturer in International Politics at SOAS since 1995, where he teaches on three Postgraduate courses and one Undergraduate course. Dr Hopgood helped to establish a Centre for International Studies and Diplomacy at SOAS, for which he is currently on the Management Board.

Dr Hopgood will shortly be publishing his paper on '*Human Rights in East Timor and the Legitimacy of Modern States*', which was prepared for the conference on *East Timor in Transition*, held in Lisbon in June 2001.

Professor Toshiya Hoshino

Professor Hoshino is currently Associate Professor at the Osaka School of International Public Policy.

He graduated with a BA from the Faculty of Foreign Language Studies, Sophia University in 1984 and then gained an MA from the Graduate Division of International and Interdisciplinary Studies at the University of Tokyo in 1986.

From 1988 to 1991, Professor Hoshino worked at the Embassy of Japan in Washington DC as a Special Assistant for Political Affairs. He was then a Visiting Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University (1992-93); a Research Fellow at The Japan Institute of International Affairs (1991-95); a Visiting Lecturer at Shirayuri College (1995-98) and a Senior Research Fellow at the Japan Institute of International Affairs (1995-98).

Since 1998, Professor Hoshino has been an Adjunct Fellow at the Japan Institute of International Affairs and a Visiting Lecturer at Osaka Kyoiku University. He became Associate Professor at the Osaka School of International Public Policy in 1998

Professor Hoshino has published numerous papers on international affairs, including *'Asia's Emerging Regional Order: Reconciling Traditional and Human Security'* (Tokyo, The United Nations University Press, 2000) and *'Factors of Conflict in East Asia and Frameworks of their Resolution'* (The Journal of National Defence, 1999).

Ms Tomiko Ichikawa

Ms Ichikawa is Counsellor (political section) at the Embassy of Japan in the UK.

She joined Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1985, after graduating from Tokyo University. Following a posting at the Embassy of Japan in France (1988-89), Ms Ichikawa worked in the First Cultural Affairs Division (1989-91) and the United Nations Policy Division (1992-93) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1994, she was posted as a Political Affairs Office in the United Nations Protection Force in the former Yugoslavia.

Ms Ichikawa returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Japan in 1996, where she worked in the North East Asia Division (1996-98), and was Deputy Director of that division from 1997. She was then Deputy Director, Second North America Division (1998-99) and Deputy Director, Overseas Establishments Division (2000-01) before being posted to the Embassy of Japan in the UK as First Secretary (2001-02). She took on her role as Counsellor earlier this year.

Mr Takeshi Kamiyama

Mr Kamiyama was formerly Chief of the Environmental Protection Unit at the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET).

Mr Kamiyama entered Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1979. In 1988, he became Deputy Director of the Human Rights and Refugee Division at the United Nations Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was then posted as First Secretary to the Japanese Embassy in Switzerland (1989-93). Between 1993 and 1998, he served in a number of roles in the Ministry, including Assistant Director in the Economic Bureau (1993-96) and Director of the Chemical Weapons Convention Division (1996-98) and Director of Research Coordination at the Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (1998).

In 1999, Mr Kamiyama was appointed to as Chief of the Environmental Protection Unit of UNTAET, where he remained until the end of 2000. He was also Visiting Associate Professor to the Institute for the Study of Global Issues at Hitotsubashi University in Tokyo.

Mr Ian Martin

Ian Martin has worked for the United Nations and other international organisations, including as Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for the East Timor Popular Consultation and Head of the UN Mission in East Timor (UNAMET).

Mr Martin was Secretary-General of Amnesty International (1986-92), and prior to that Head of its Asia Region. He was Director for Human Rights of the UN/OAS International Civilian Mission in Haiti (1993 and 1994-5); Chief of the UN Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (1995-96); Special Adviser to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights on Human Rights Field Operations (1998) and Deputy High Representative for Human Rights in the Office of the High Representative (OHR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1998-99).

From May to November 1999, Mr Martin was Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for the East Timor Popular Consultation and Head of the UN Mission in East Timor (UNAMET). Most recently, he worked as Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (2000-01).

Mr Martin has published a number of articles on human rights issues, and on the role of the international community in Haiti and in Rwanda. After leaving East Timor he was a Visiting Fellow of the International Peace Academy, New York, which has published his monograph on *Self-Determination in East Timor: the United Nations, the Ballot, and International Intervention*. He is a Fellow of the Human Rights Centre of the University of Essex.

Mr Yasumasa Nagamine

Mr Nagamine is Minister and Head of the Economic Section at the Embassy of Japan in the UK.

He graduated from Tokyo University in 1977 with a BA in International Studies, and then gained a Special Diploma in Social Studies from Oxford University in 1980. He joined Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1977, and after completing his studies in Oxford, he served in various Bureaux, including Economic Affairs, Asian Affairs and Treaties.

In 1987, he was appointed First Secretary to the Embassy of Japan in Washington DC. He returned to Japan in 1990 as Counsellor of the Cabinet Legislation Bureau at the Prime Minister's Office. He was then Director of the Second European Affairs Division, European Affairs Bureau (1995-96) and Director of the Legal Affairs Division, Treaties Bureau (1996-98). From 1998 to 2001, he was Minister to the Embassy of Japan in India and was appointed to his current position as Minister and Head of the Economic Section at the Embassy of Japan in the UK in March 2001.

Mr Ian Proud

Ian Proud currently heads the Indonesia and East Timor section at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He joined the FCO in 1999, prior to which he spent 10 years with the Police in Hampshire.

Dr Ines Smyth

Dr Ines Smyth has a PhD in Social Anthropology and has worked as a lecturer and researcher at various academic institutions, including the London School of Economics.

From 1999-2000, she managed the OXFAM East Timor Human Resources Development Programme, which is partly funded by the Department for International Development (DFID). She is currently Policy Advisor for East Asia at OXFAM Great Britain. Dr Smyth is also a Trustee of the Ali Kameli Trust, a foundation supporting tertiary education for East Timorese students.

Mr Takeshi Watanabe

Mr Watanabe is Deputy Director of the Southeast Asia Division I at the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

He graduated from Hokkaido University in Japan with a BSc in Agricultural Economics and then gained his MSc in International Agricultural Development from the University of California.

He joined the JICA in 1987, where he worked in the Technical Cooperation Division, Agricultural Development Cooperation Department (1987-93) and the First Budget Division, Finance and Accounting Department (1993-95).

Following a sabbatical, Mr Watanabe returned to JICA in 1997, as Assistant Resident Representative at the JICA Indonesia Office, where he was responsible for the Governance Support Programme and the Regional and Community Development Programme. From February to May 2000, he was Assistant Resident Representative at the JICA East Timor Office. Since June 2000, Mr Watanabe has been Deputy Director at JICA's Southeast Asia Division I (Southeast Asia and Indo-china), where he is responsible for East Timor and Indonesia.

Mr Aiichiro Yamamoto

Mr Yamamoto is Resident Representative at the UK Office of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

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31st January 2002.

East Timor meets the International Community

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The paper which follows makes two arguments.¹ The first looks at the ways in which UNTAET is trying to reconstruct East Timor, linking its commitment to democracy, human rights and marketisation to arguments about the ‘standard of civilisation’ modern nation-states are required to meet to be recognised as legitimate. The second is a more ambitious claim about the way in which UNTAET’s operations can be understood as an attempt to represent in a concrete way the *idea* of ‘the international community’. To support this second claim, I suggest that not one but two ‘nations’ are in the process of being built in East Timor: Timor Lorosae and ‘humanity’. Imagining the nation is an essential part of the process by which the nation itself eventually comes to be realised in terms of popular identification with national institutions and symbols.² It is common to analyse nation-building within states like this, but not to think about transnational communities in the same way. UNTAET is, in this sense, a symbol of the growing transnational loyalties which traverse national frontiers.

In the sections of the paper I make these arguments in more detail, showing how nation-states have always been subject to *terms of entry* to ‘civilised’ society – written and unwritten norms and rules the content of which is *currently* comprised by an attachment to three liberal abstractions: markets, democracy and human rights. These are abstractions, or models, in the sense that they are ‘perfect’ in theory, but must

always be adapted to the actual conditions which pertain in any particular place in which they are applied. Because they are taken to be both universally applicable (to *all* peoples and persons), and because their claim to authority comes from a notion of fundamental human equality which transcends any historical or existing society, they can only prescribe a kind of institutional framework – a blueprint – into which real societies must be made to fit.

Following on from this, we look in detail at the case of East Timor. Here, we see how the commitment to abstraction fares when confronted with local reality. In terms of *marketisation*, the international community's attachment to neoliberal market principles is creating a private business sector, a small public sector with limited employment prospects, an open economy dependent on successful exports and a pegged exchange rate. This will boost 'shareholder value', a touchstone of the new global economy,³ and is consistent with what has come to be known as the 'Washington consensus'.⁴ But it may also mean high unemployment with the state unable to function as employer of last resort.

What of *democratisation*? Legitimate states must now have multi-party and periodic elections that are free and fair and open to all adult voters without discrimination – 'the democratic entitlement'.⁵ These elections are undergirded by a Constitution, the commitment to 'the rule of law' meaning basic governing structures exist beyond the control and manipulation of any faction in power. Politics must take place in the space

¹ I wish to stress that I am not by training a specialist on either East Timor or South East Asia. I would like to thank Jose Amorim, Scott Cunliffe, and John Sidel for comments and advice.

² See Benedict Anderson, *Imagined Communities* (London: Verso, rev.ed, 1991).

³ See Ronald Dore, 'Will global capitalism be Anglo-Saxon capitalism?', *New Left Review*, 6, Nov-Dec 2000

⁴ See Paul Krugman, 'Dutch tulips and emerging markets', *Foreign Affairs*, 74, 1995. 28-29.

JICA/SOAS Japan-UK Seminar on East Timor
15 February 2002

Mr Jose Antonio Amorim Diaz

EAST TIMOR:
~ From Ashes to Nationhood ~

(Abstract)

Twenty-five years ago East Timor was, in the eyes of the world, a distant and little-known country. It had been forgotten and shut off, not only from the outside world, but also from the rest of Indonesia.

After the successful plebiscite in August 1999, and subsequent intervention by the INTERFET (International Forces for East Timor), East Timor's position has changed dramatically. First and foremost, it reappeared on the world map after being resurrected from the ashes of war.

Today, its rehabilitation and emergence towards nationhood is a focus of interest of the international community.

Since the establishment of the UNTAET (UN Transitional Administration for East Timor), East Timor became a test of the capacity of the UN system - one that could offer good prospects for a successful outcome. In fact, there is a concerted global effort and commitment to nation-building and East Timor's ultimate admission as a member of the United Nations system.

However, the task of rebuilding East Timor's society as well as its economy will be a very painful exercise for 'everyone.' Therefore, the international assistance and support continues to be justified.

left to it by a Constitution which sets the limits of acceptable policy. The East Timorese (especially Fretilin) are not, however, passive objects of UNTAET's design.

Finally, *human rights*. Here, UNTAET and almost all East Timor's leaders agree on establishing what Mary Robinson, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, called 'a culture of human rights' in East Timor which accords with international norms.⁶ The hope of all is that the establishment of this pervasive human rights regime will prevent abuses of the kind East Timor has experienced so terribly. But, as above, these rights are abstractions. At best, abstractions establish a procedure by which conflict and equity might be negotiated, at worst they may contribute to the perception of inequity, injustice, and unfairness as 'theory' – equal treatment – falls victim to practice – preferential outcomes.

The final section briefly develops the argument for UNTAET as a representation of 'the international community'. The vacuum left by Indonesian repression and then exodus provides the UN with something close to a laboratory experiment for its civil servants and their vision of an international community made real. It is, for the UN, Year Zero in East Timor. Making the abstract real, and thus making itself real, a force to be reckoned with, is part of the international community's mission in East Timor. Given this, it should come as no surprise that there is a disparity between what the East Timorese want and need and what UNTAET prioritises. This is due neither to incompetence nor mendacity, nor even to the complexity of international bureaucratic operations. It is about the birth of a new entity: The International Community.

⁵ Thomas M Franck, 'The emerging right to democratic governance', *American Journal of International Law*, 86/1, 1992, 46

⁶ At a workshop held by UNTAET's Human Rights Unit and the East Timor Jurists Association, Dili, 7/8-8-2000, as reported by the East Timor Action Network (www.etan.org/action/issues)

Consolidating Peace in East Timor: A Long-term Agenda

An independent nation is now in the making on the island of East Timor. And in order for this transition from the previous years of tragic and ill-fated Indonesian domination to a full-fledged independence to be a success, it is of utmost importance for the international community to consolidate its substantial attention and assistance to empower local East Timorese in their quest for the popular aspiration which was so unambiguously demonstrated in August 1999 voting. Being under the fragile peace, the role of outside actors is vital both as catalyst and guarantor for change. Moreover, given the decades of negligence of the plight of the people of East Timor, and having witnessed the humanitarian catastrophe across this island after the referendum, we have a moral responsibility to secure an environment that wholeheartedly supports and welcomes their independence.

The transitional administration under the auspices of the United Nations is a form of comprehensive peacekeeping operation to help smooth the "Timorization" process through local capacity building. It is a post-conflict peace building process that the world community has engineered, and the mission is composed of the efforts for economic rehabilitation and political reconciliation. While both of these are necessary, I would focus here on the latter by emphasizing three "T's"—Time, Truth, and Tolerance—to help create the foundation of stability in political/security field.

First factor is time. Here I do not mean to stress that the people of East Timor to passively wait for time to heal their wounds. Rather, I emphasize the demand for active engagement on the part of international society over long haul, even well beyond its independence of coming May. In this regard, we need to plan and implement in detail an effective succession mission of the UNTAET to best serve the East Timor's nation-building process***. Certainly this should not deprive of the local initiative and leadership, and it must also set the conditions to be met that would draw down UN operations. Nonetheless the sufficient amount of time factor is highly relevant in the world in which the public's attention span can largely be affected by media coverage unless otherwise reminded. Again, the future of East Timor well deserves our sustaining interest.

Second factor is truth. This is an important first attempt to establish a justice in a conflict-torn society. In East Timor, the Reception, Truth and Reconciliation Commission has already been established to deal with the atrocities committed during Indonesia's 25 years of occupation from 1974 to 1999. This is indeed a difficult process. But to form a nation built on the principle of fair and transparent rule of law, and not to repeat the past sins, this is an indispensable step we should encourage the local authorities to pursue.

Third factor is tolerance. In the society that has long been traumatized by deprivation and devastation, it is likely for the people to be internally divisive and externally disruptive. East Timor is no exception. Rival parties, both inside and outside, must find ways to coexist and collaborate to create a better future. Education, in this connection, for tolerance-building will be an additional principal pillar for peace building.

Time, Truth and Tolerance—any of the three cannot be achieved without conscious and long-term efforts, based on another “T,” that is, Trust, in local, regional, and global levels. We cannot afford to miss another opportunity to consolidate solidarity for peace in East Timor.

*** Japan is dispatching its Self-Defense Force Engineering Unit to four locations in East Timor as a part of post-independence PKO mission.

1

TIMOR LORO SA'E

THE SOCIAL ECONOMY OF RESISTANCE AND THE CHALLENGE OF INDEPENDENCE

by

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The achievement of statehood is sometimes thought to affect a transformation within previously colonised or oppressed societies. 'Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive, but to be young was very heaven!' was how the poet William Wordsworth put it after experiencing the early years of the French Revolution. Something of the same heady enthusiasm can be discerned at the start of the Indonesian Revolution in 1945-46 when the *pemuda* (youth) revolution seemed destined to carry all before it. Yet, how quickly can such hopes turn to despair when the realities of the independence and regime survival begin to dawn. Over half a century after independence, the primordial loyalties of *suku* (tribe), ethnicity and religious allegiance seem to count for more in present-day Indonesia than any lingering respect for the unitary republic. Will the great hopes engendered by East Timor's own independence be destined to similar disappointment?

To understand the challenges ahead it is necessary first to look at the legacy of the country's past. The first thing which strikes one is the turbulent record of East Timor's history during the past four hundred years: 'A History of Four Invasions' could well be the title of a future high-school textbook, the four invasions being those of the Portuguese (1522-1942, 1945-75), the Japanese (1942-45), the Indonesians (1975-99) and the international community (INterFET, UNTAET) (1999-2002), all different in character but for the most part sanguinary. Between 1847 and 1913 alone, a period which saw the consolidation of Portuguese colonial rule under such key governors as Afonso de Castro (1859-63) and Celestino da Silva (1894-1908), the French historian, René Pélissier (*Timor en Guerre: Le Crocodile et les Portugais (1847-1913)*), has chronicled over 100 small and larger wars (*funu*) between the various hereditary chiefs (*liurai*) often with Portuguese involvement. So much for any concept of a *pax portuguesa* being imposed on their distant colony! Similarly bloody experiences marked the three-and-a-half years of the Japanese occupation (when an estimated 60,000 East Timorese perished out of a total pre-war population of 460,000) and most recently the Indonesian occupation, which may have cost the lives of as many as a third of the pre-1975 population of 700,000 (Gabriel Defert, *Timor Est. Le Génocide Oublié. Droit d'un peuple et raisons d'états* [Paris: Editions L'Harmattan, 1992], pp.147-51) and witnessed one of the most intensive military presences in modern history with one soldier for every thirty-eight civilians in the last years of Jakarta's rule (Samuel Moore [pseud.], 'The Indonesian Military's Last Years in East Timor: An Analysis of its Secret Documents', *Indonesia*, No.72 [October 2001], p.25). Such a turbulent and sanguinary past, in which the last act of the

Indonesians — namely its scorched earth withdrawal and massive population displacements — has been perhaps the most devastating.

East Timor's history has been shaped by both its geography and social structures. Geographically, the territory is a land of striking physical contrasts with the rugged central mountains dividing the island into three distinct zones: a central upland flanked by two contrastive coastal plains (the northern one semi-arid and the southern lush and tropical). Linguistically, the island is divided into two main language families — the Austronesian and non-Austronesian or Papuan, the former being related to the languages spoken in the Republic of Indonesia and the latter having affinities to the languages of West Papua and Papua New Guinea (PNG). Whereas in West Timor, the majority of the population speak only two Austronesian languages — Tetum and Atoni (also known as Timorese) — the situation in East Timor is much more complicated with as many as fourteen different languages being spoken by ethnic groups ranging in size from a few thousand (eg Makalere, Makua) to over 100,000 members (eg Makassae and Mambai). Social and political life in East Timor is shaped by kinship and locality with individuals being affiliated at birth into different descent groups which are in turn incorporated into higher level political units (eg *povoa o*, *suku*, *reino*). Such descent affiliations determined the social universe of individual Timorese, whose daily life has traditionally taken place within the confines of the household and the clan (*knua*), amongst close kin and affines, while ritual occasions and crises (eg local wars/*funu*) periodically mobilized wider networks bringing together scattered clan members or uniting those who recognised a common chief (*liurai*). A recent example of such a mobilization can be seen in the way in which resistance was organised to the Indonesians with some ethnic and linguistic groups such as the Fataluku in the extreme east (Ponta Leste) playing a particularly prominent role. Constituting a mere three percent of East Timor's population prior to the 1975 invasion, the Fataluku by virtue of their geographical location (the Lospalos plain), social networks and proximity to the Mt Matebian redoubt, emerged as one of the most formidable opponents of Indonesian rule and are destined to assume increasing prominence in public life in post-independence Timor. It is said, only half in jest, that if you make an enemy of one Fataluku, beware because you will soon have the entire *suku* against you.

The close internal ties amongst individual *suku* and the cultural and linguistic differences which separated them from other groups never precluded inter-ethnic contracts. Traditionally, most East Timorese (especially the men) spoke Tetum, one of the local languages which — as Tetum D li (the Portuguese-influenced version of Tetum spoken in the colonial capital) — had become something of a *lingua franca* during the Portuguese period. Many were also fluent in the languages of other ethnic groups and inter-marriage between *suku* was not uncommon. Of the 22 young East Timorese I interviewed in Lisbon in 1999-2000 for a book on the Indonesian occupation, at least a third hailed from families of mixed ethnic parentage. The mass deportations and population movements of the Indonesian period have further accelerated this process. But even in the colonial time, excursions outside one's ethnic territory for purposes of trade, social intercourse and education (a number of children from country areas were educated in mission schools and colleges such as Soibada or Fatumaca) were not unknown. Formal exchange obligations

linked the small indigenous domains of rural East Timor into complex political alliances, many across ethnic lines, such as the harvest-gifts and trade goods which were exchanged between the chiefs in the interior and the rulers of the coastal regions. In this traditional world of ritual exchange and inter-ethnic contact, the Portuguese colonial presence engendered a wider sense of community. In the words of the American anthropologist, Elizabeth Traube, out of the common experience of subordination to a particular European power, there arose among the subjugated peoples [of East Timor] a heightened awareness of their mutual ties to one another, an awareness that was eventually to provide an enabling condition for East Timorese nationalism [following the events of 1974-5] (Elizabeth G. Traube, *Mambai Perspectives of Colonialism and Decolonization*, in Peter Carey and G. Carter Bentley [eds.], *East Timor at the Crossroads. The Forging of a Nation* [Honolulu: Hawaii UP, 1995], p.45).

Unlike the Dutch in the western half of the island, who had largely dismantled pre-colonial systems of authority by the 1920s and encouraged a large-scale resettlement of the local population close to the main roads, Portuguese rule remained dependent on shifting alliances with the local East Timorese rulers (*liurai*). These were given military patents and insignia of office in return for military help during the endemic rebellions which plagued the colonial period. After their establishment in Dili in 1769, the Portuguese increasingly secured their political and economic interests by inserting themselves into the systems of exchange between the coast and the interior. They thus effectively took over the position of the coastal chiefs. Only after Governor Celestino da Silva's 1894-1900 pacification campaigns was Portuguese colonial rule consolidated in the interior of East Timor. This was the time when coffee began to be grown for export and traditional systems of tribute paid in agricultural produce replaced by a cash head-tax, a process which drew the subsistence farmers of East Timor into cash-crop commodity production. Despite the regularisation and standardization of their colonial administration, the Portuguese never succeeded in dismantling the indigenous East Timorese systems of authority. Two political systems, the colonial and the indigenous, thus co-existed in a rather uneasy truce with the former being sanctioned by coercion and the use of force, and the latter underpinned by a powerful set of cultural traditions. East Timor's capacity to resist both the Japanese and the Indonesians owed much to the way in which its social structure had been allowed to reproduce itself during the Portuguese colonial administration. Indeed, the Timorese became adept at playing off one colonial faction against another and organizing resistance through political alliances based on kinship ties. Even the Catholic Church, which became such a potent institution for protecting East Timorese cultural and spiritual values during the Indonesian occupation period, only had a limited purchase over the spiritual life of the East Timorese populations in the Portuguese colonial period with just a third of the population being registered as communicants by the mid-1970s.

In the mid-1970s, with the emergence of a nationalist movement, the main pro-independence party, Fretilin (*Frente Revolucionária de Timor-Leste Independente* /Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor) in particular was able to tap widespread popular support through policies aimed at developing a national economy and society based on aspects of indigenous social structure and value systems. In John

Taylor's words, this support enabled it to mount its campaigns of resistance to the Indonesian occupation and reorganize itself under the most unfavourable conditions of the early 1980s, both because of the popularity of its policies and the strength of its organization within indigenous society (John Taylor, *The Emergence of a Nationalist Movement in East Timor*, in Carey and Carter Bentley [eds.], *East Timor at the Crossroads*, p.38). Despite their overwhelming military presence and the backing of the developed world, the Indonesians never succeeded in controlling the whole territory nor in establishing any meaningful support for its annexation amongst the wider East Timorese population. The social relations and values of the pre-invasion period persisted, even amongst the younger Indonesian-educated generation who came to the fore in the urban-based Clandestine Movement of the late 1980s and 1990s, and this provided the framework for continuing opposition, opposition which will be celebrated on 20 May next when East Timor declares both its independence and the twenty-sixth anniversary of the political party (Fretilin) which provided its core leadership.

East Timor - Lessons from the economic history of the Portuguese
colonial period

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The final two centuries of the Portuguese colonial period in East Timor strongly suggest four lessons from the past for the new government.

1. Smallholders are far more efficient producers of coffee and coconuts than large planters, not just in Timor but around the world. There are no economies of scale in growing such tropical crops, whereas estate production entails considerable diseconomies of scale. The track record of Portuguese planters was a dismal one, as shown in my article, 'Planters and smallholders in Portuguese Timor in the 19th and 20th centuries', *Indonesia Circle*, 57, 1992, pp. 15-30. It is thus essential that estates should not be given to former Portuguese owners, nor to anybody except for the Timorese communities from whom they were stolen in the first place. As the Portuguese government wishes to help the fledgling state of East Timor, it could deal with the thorny issue of compensation.

2. Domestic animals are an undervalued resource of Timor, and horses are more undervalued than other stock, as Timorese ponies are excellent multi-purpose farm and transport animals. Any attempt to 'improve' stock should proceed by selection within local breeds, to build on existing resistance to local climate and diseases. Past attempts to import allegedly 'superior' animals for cross-breeding purposes resulted in disaster.

3. Entrepreneurial diasporas should be encouraged to the full. This not only concerns Chinese business people, but also Indonesian and other Muslims. The traumas of the Indonesian occupation should not be allowed to stand in the way of such people, who are indispensable for a flourishing smallholder economy. The Portuguese record, patchy as it is, suggests that the best way to prevent any exploitation of smallholders is to maximise competition between and within entrepreneurial diasporas.

4. The frontiers with Indonesia should remain as open as possible, not only the land frontier with West Timor, but also the maritime borders with the Solor archipelago, Flores and beyond. Again, this implies overcoming the traumas of the recent past, to recognise that East Timor is part of an ancient regional economy, and can only suffer from turning its back on it. One of the few popular things done by the Japanese occupying forces in the Second World War was to throw open the border. It would be tragic if it were to be slammed shut again.

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(For JAPAN-UK Seminar on East Timor)
February 15, 2002
Takeshi WATANABE

JICA's Development Cooperation with East Timor
~ Toward Sustainable Nation Building ~

(Abstract)

Introduction

Following the referendum on the 30th of August 1999, in which 78% of the electorate did not choose to accept the expanded autonomy proposed by the Government of Indonesia, the civil unrest was happened in East Timor. On the 25th of September, the United Nations Security Council issued a resolution establishing United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) to oversee the reconstruction of the country and pave the way to independence. In December 1999, the first donor meeting for East Timor was held in Tokyo, and the Government of Japan expressed to contribute about 100 million US\$ to supporting reconstruction and development of East Timor for three years.

Responding to the Tokyo Donor Meeting, in January 2000, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) started its reconstruction and development assistance to East Timor with the participation in the Economic Cooperation Study for East Timor organized by the Government of Japan. In March 2002, JICA East Timor Office was established in Dili.

Goal and Priority Issues

The goal of JICA's development cooperation to East Timor is to support its nation building as a self-reliant nation. The priority areas are as follows:

- Capacity Building to Support the Development of a Self-Reliant Nation
- Agricultural and Rural Community Development, and
- Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Social and Economic Infrastructure.

Program and Strategy

1. Capacity Building to Support the Development of a Self-Reliant Nation

Among the many important issues facing East Timor, human resource development of governmental officials and the building of administrative systems are the most urgent. Also East Timor suffers shortages of human resources in all areas, particularly people with experience in high-level public administration and people having specialized areas of experience, such as lawyers, doctors, and engineers. JICA is helping East Timor resolve these issues through 1) training of administrative officials who will assume the task of running the new government, 2) training of engineers, and 3) human resources development at the community level.

2. Agricultural and Rural Community Development

In East Timor, agriculture is a primary industry; however, agricultural production has declined because of a shortage of production facilities, the migration of farming population into the cities, and other factors. Therefore, there is a pressing need to increase agricultural production capacity in order to provide a stable supply of rice and other staples. JICA is providing assistance mainly for the purposes of: 1) formulating a mid-term development plan in the field of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; 2) improving and extending agricultural production technologies, and 3) improving means of production in order to enhance the livelihood of rural people.

3. Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Social and Economic Infrastructure

The civil unrest of 1999 and lack of proper maintenance combined to make much of East Timor's road, water supply facilities, and other infrastructure unusable. To certify this situation, rehabilitation of these facilities has been steadily underway in East Timor. Beginning in February 2000, JICA assisted in the formation of restoration plans for the rebuilding of vital infrastructure (roads, bridges, ports, irrigation systems, power, and water supply systems). JICA also carries out reconstruction of facilities in urgent need of repair.

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In order to help East Timor properly manage and maintain these restored facilities, JICA is extending policy and technical advises; while training engineers in the fields of water supply, roads and electric power.

Characteristics of JICA's Cooperation in East Timor

Timeliness

As mentioned above, JICA started its reconstruction and development assistance just after the Tokyo Donor Meeting in December 1999. It was just right time to start reconstruction and development assistance; while humanitarian emergency assistance was still going on. As a result of donors' quick response to reconstruction needs, it is said that there was no "gap" between humanitarian emergency assistance and reconstruction/development assistance in East Timor, which is often pointed out as a problem in post-conflict occasion.

In addition, in the beginning of reconstruction, JICA provided a special program, which is called as "Quick Projects" in line with the Quick Impact Projects of UN agencies and the Transitional Employment Projects of USAID, responding to the urgent needs requiring reconstruction activities to be grounded.

Collaboration with Asian Countries

An important issues for East Timor as an independent country will be the building of good relationship with its Asian neighbors. JICA is promoting partnership among East Timor, Japan, and neighboring ASEAN countries through its third country training program for capacity building of the East Timorese people. Examples are the practical judicial training (Indonesia), the diplomatic training and the ASEAN seminar (Malaysia), the international seminar on Koban-System (Singapore), and fisheries (Thailand).

Collaboration with NGOs

In order for East Timor to become a stabilized country following its independence, sound community development based on public initiative will be crucial. To support this effort, JICA is actively collaborating with international/local NGOs in such field as agriculture, health, revitalization of rural villages and environmental protection through its Community Empowerment Program.

Good Coordination with other donor agencies

Since many donor agencies, both multi-lateral and bi-lateral, are working in East Timor, coordination among donors is one of the most important issues for cohesive and consistent reconstruction and development. JICA has been spending special attention to donor coordination in each area, particularly with the Trust Fund for East Timor (TFET) managed by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. It is concluded that coordination between JICA and other donors has been very successful so far.

Peace Consideration

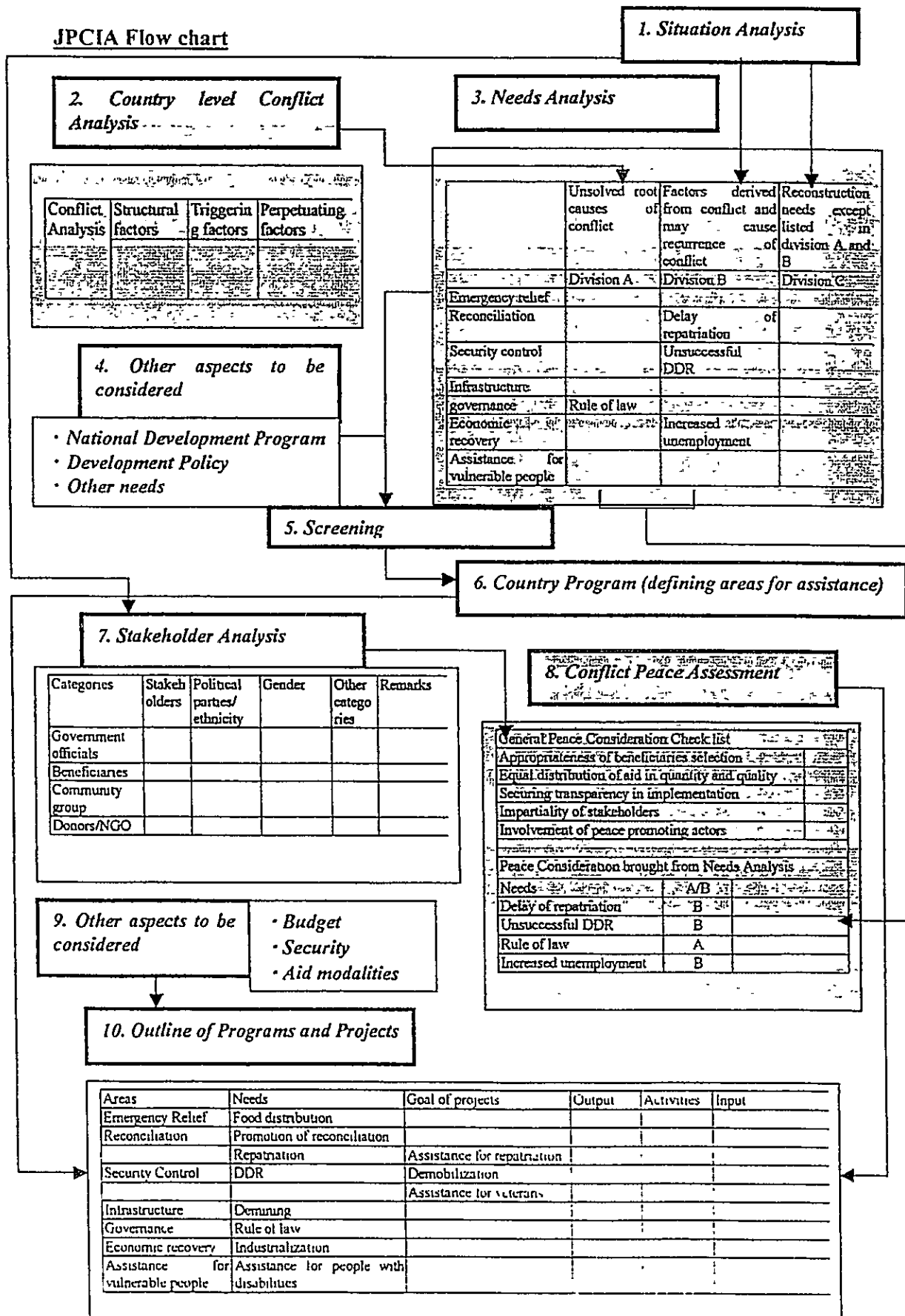
It is widely recognized that the Official Development Assistance can play a certain role in conflict prevention and in humanitarian emergency assistance and reconstruction and development in post conflict situation. JICA is currently developing the Japan's Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (JPCIA) method to structuralize peace consideration in formulating the assistance strategy and developing projects in post conflict countries. In East Timor, peace consideration is an important issue in order to avoid further conflict.

Future Direction

On the 20th of May 2002, the new nation will be born in East Timor. This is not the end, but just the beginning. Toward a self-reliant nation, East Timor is currently proceeding to sustainable development process. Partnership with and continuous support from international community will be more important for East Timor after the independence.

(end)

JPCIA Flow chart



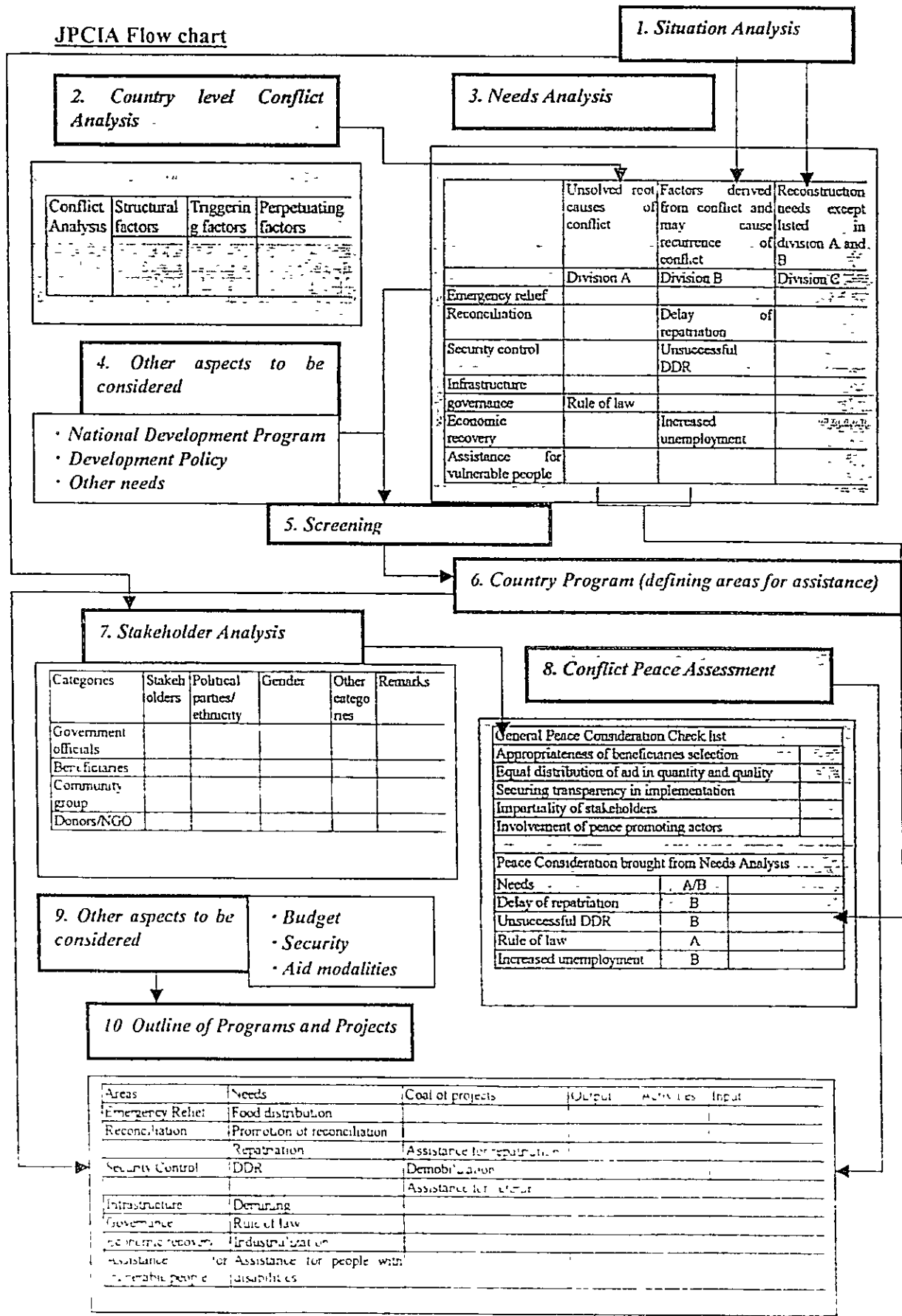
THE EAST TIMOR

11 11

Agriculture and Rural Development										Japan's Cooperation for East Timor		as of Dec. 2001	
Agriculture	Planning	Study of Integrated Agriculture Development of East Timor	JICA	Farmers	nationwide	Mar-01/ Mar-03	2 years	3,741,000	Current				
Agriculture	Planning	Individual Training in Japan	JICA	Minister, MAF	Japan	Feb-02	1 week		Planned				
Agriculture	Community support	Rural Development Project in Baucau Sub-District	JICA	DAOs and Farmers	Baucau	Nov-01/ May-02	8 months	n a	Current				
Agriculture	Community support	Rehabilitation and strengthening of the capacity of rice farmers	JICA/CARE	Farmer communities	Manatulo, Loulem	Feb-00/ Feb-03	3 years	863,141	Current				
Agriculture	Community support	Recovery Program for Village Based Economic Activities in Los Palos and Manufahi Districts	JICA/Yayasan HAK	Farmer communities	Los Palos, Manufahi	Mar-01/ Mar-04	3 years	240,970	Current				
Agriculture	Community support	Training on Enhancing Rural Women's Economic Participation Course In 2000	JICA/Gov of Malaysia	1 Civil Servant	Malaysia	Oct-00	1 month	4,000	Completed				
Agriculture	Community support	Training on Enhancing Rural Women's Economic Participation Course In 2001	JICA/Gov of Malaysia	2 Civil Servants	Malaysia	Oct-01	1 month	n a	Completed				
Agriculture	Crop production	Training on Integrated Agriculture and Rural Development through the agricultural cooperative activity	JICA	1 Civil Servant	Japan	Jun-01/ Jul-01	6 weeks	n a	Completed				
Agriculture	Crop production	Training on Sustainable Mechanized Farming System	JICA	1 Civil Servant	Japan	Feb-02/ Nov-02	8.5 months	n a	Planned				
Agriculture	Crop production	Training on Provision of 30 hand tillers	JICA	Farmers	Manatulo, Baucau	Jul-00		130,000	Completed				
Agriculture	Crop production	Provision of expert on O&M of Agricultural Machinery	JICA	Farmers	Manatulo, Baucau	Mar-Jun/00 Oct-Dec/00 Feb-May/01	4 months 3 months 3 months	90,000 n a n a	Completed				
Agriculture	Crop production	Provision of expert on Agriculture	JICA	Farmers	Dili	Mar-00/ May-00	2 months	60,000	Completed				
Agriculture	Crop production	Urgent Seed Multiplication at Rural Community Level	FAO	Farmers	nationwide	Apr-00/ Feb-01	11 months	465,000	Completed				
Agriculture	Crop production	Urgent Seed Multiplication at Rural Community Level Phase II	FAO	Farmers	nationwide			350,000	Disbursed				

1/1

JPCIA Flow chart



Agriculture and Rural Development									
Japan's Cooperation for East Timor									
as of Dec. 2001									
Project description	Project start	Project end	Project duration	Project cost (US\$)	Project status	Project location	Project partner	Project budget (US\$)	Project status
Agriculture	Planning	Study of Integrated Agriculture Development of East Timor	JICA	Farmers	nationwide	Mar 01/ Mar-03	2 years	3,741,000	Current
Agriculture	Planning	Individual Training in Japan	JICA	Minister, MAF	Japan	Feb 02	1 week		Planned
Agriculture	Community support	Rural Development Project in Baucau Sub-District	JICA	DAOs and Farmers	Baucau	Nov-01/ May 02	8 months	n.a.	Current
Agriculture	Community support	Rehabilitation and strengthening of the capacity of rice farmers	JICA/CARE	Farmer communities	Manatulo, Leulem	Feb-00/ Feb-03	3 years	663,141	Current
Agriculture	Community support	Recovery Program for Village Based Economic Activities in Los Palos and Manufahi Districts	JICA/Japanese HAK	Farmer communities	Los Palos, Manufahi	Mar-01/ Mar 04	3 years	240,970	Current
Agriculture	Community support	Training on Enhancing Rural Women's Economic Participation Course In 2000	JICA/Gov of Malaysia	1 Civil Servant	Malaysia	Oct 00	1 month	4,000	Completed
Agriculture	Community support	Training on Enhancing Rural Women's Economic Participation Course In 2001	JICA/Gov of Malaysia	2 Civil Servants	Malaysia	Oct 01	1 month	n.a.	Completed
Agriculture	Crop production	Training on Integrated Agriculture and Rural Development through the agricultural cooperative activity	JICA	1 Civil Servant	Japan	Jun 01/ Jul-01	6 weeks	n.a.	Completed
Agriculture	Crop production	Training on Sustainable Mechanized Farming System	JICA	1 Civil Servant	Japan	Feb 02/ Nov-02	8.5 months	n.a.	Planned
Agriculture	Crop production	Training on Provision of 30 hand tillers	JICA	Farmers	Manatulo, Baucau	Jul-00		130,000	Completed
Agriculture	Crop production	Provision of expert on O&M of Agricultural Machinery	JICA	Farmers	Manatulo, Baucau	Mar-Jun/00 Oct-Dec/00 Feb May/01	4 months 3 months 3 months	80,000 n.a. n.a.	Completed
Agriculture	Crop production	Provision of expert on Agriculture	JICA	Farmers	Dili	Mar-00/ May 00	2 months	60,000	Completed
Agriculture	Crop production	Urgent Seed Multiplication at Rural Community Level	FAO	Farmers	nationwide	Apr-00/ Feb 01	11 months	465,000	Completed
Agriculture	Crop production	Urgent Seed Multiplication at Rural Community Level Phase II	FAO	Farmers	nationwide			350,000	Disbursed

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Health	Health Services	Provision of medical supplies	JICA	East Timorese	Nadomwide	Apr-00	completed	840,000	Completed
Health	Community support	Revitalization of Primary Health System in Lautem District in East Timor	JICA/AFMET	East Timorese	Lautem	Feb-00/ Feb-03	3 years	581,950	Current
Health	Community support	Rehabilitation of Health Care System	JICA/World Vision Japan	East Timorese	Alieu	Feb-00/ Sep-01	1.5 years	441,354	Completed
Health	Community support	Primary Health Care Activity at Grass-Roots Level with Community initiatives in the Area of Ermera District in East Timor	JICA/SHARE	East Timorese	Ermera	Apr-01/ Mar-02	3 years in Initial plan	180,824	Current
Health	Study	Provision of expert on Public Health	JICA	East Timorese	Dili	May-00/ Jun-00	1 month	20,000	Completed

Project Title	Project Description	Project Location	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Project Duration	Project Budget (US\$)	Project Status	
Capacity Building	Urban Environment Management	JICA/Gov of Singapore	Singapore	1 Civil Servant	Oct-01	2 weeks	n a	Completed
Capacity Building	Environmental Care For East Timor	JICA/HABURAS	Liquice	East Timorese	Mar-01/ Mar-02	1 year	32,695	Current
Capacity Building	Project for Carpentry Building of Training for Youth in Sual	Project Management and Mentoring Committee for Carpentry Training	Sual	Furniture Craftsmen in Sual	Mar-01		89,700	Completed
Capacity Building	JICA Youth Invitation Programme: Provision to participate in a Public Utilities-Communications Course	JICA	Japan	2 East Timorese	Aug-00	1 month	40,600	Completed
Capacity Building	JICA Youth Invitation Programme: Youth Group Leaders	JICA	Japan	15 East Timorese	Jan-02/ Feb-02	1 month	n a	Planned
Capacity Building	Rehabilitation of Laga Orphanage	Daughters of Mary Help of Christians	Laga	Orphans	Feb-01		87,203	Completed
Capacity Building	Disabled Persons' International Leadership Training Seminar	UNTAET-DIR/JICA/Gov of Laos	Loas	2 East Timorese	Nov-01	1 week	n a	Completed
Capacity Building	Disabled Persons' International Leadership Training Seminar	UNTAET-DIR/JICA/Gov of Cambodia	Cambodia	2 East Timorese	Jan-02	1 week	n a	Planned
Capacity Building	Rebuilding of Traditional Weaving of Oecussi District	Industry Klik Tals Liau	Oecussi	Women in East Timor	Mar-01		23,135	Completed
Media and Communication	Individual Training in Japan	JICA	Japan	1 East Timorese	Mar-01	2 weeks	n a	Completed
Media and Communication	Television and Social Education Program	JICA	Japan	1 East Timorese	Jan-02/ Mar-02	2 months	n a	Planned
Media and Communication	Donation of 8,000 radios for broad distribution.	UNTAET OCPI	Nationwide	broad distribution to communities	Apr-00/ Dec-00		81,650	Completed

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Sector	Sub-sector	Project description	Partner	Country	Location	Start/End	Duration	Funds (US\$)	Status
Health	Health Services	Provision of medical supplies	JICA	East Timorese	Nationwide	Apr 00	completed	840 000	Completed
Health	Community support	Revitalization of Primary Health System in Lautem District in East Timor	JICA/AFMET	East Timorese	Lautem	Feb 00/ Feb 03	3 years	581 950	Current
Health	Community support	Rehabilitation of Health Care System	JICA/World Vision Japan	East Timorese	Allau	Feb 00/ Sep 01	1 5 years	441 354	Completed
Health	Community support	Primary Health Care Activity at Grass-Roots Level with Community Initiatives in the Area of Ermera District in East Timor	JICA/SHARE	East Timorese	Ermera	Apr 01/ Mar-02	3 years in initial plan	160 624	Current
Health	Study	Provision of expert on Public Health	JICA	East Timorese	Dili	May 00/ Jun 00	1 month	20 000	Completed

Factor	Sub-sector	Project description	Partner	Activity	Location	Start Date	Duration	Amount (USD)	Status
Capacity Building	Environment	Urban Environment Management	JICA/Gov of Singapore	1 Civil Servant	Singapore	Oct 01	2 weeks	n.a	Completed
Capacity Building	Environment	Environmental Care For East Timor	JICA/HABURAS	East Timorese	Liquice	Mar 01/ Mar 02	1 year	32,695	Current
Capacity Building	Youth	Project for Carpentry Building of Training for Youth in Sual	Project Management and Monitoring Committee for Carpentry Training	Craftsmen in Sual	Sual	Mar-01		89,700	Completed
Capacity Building	Youth	JICA Youth Invitation Programme: Provision to participate in a Public Utilities-Communications Course	JICA	2 East Timorese	Japan	Aug 00	1 month	40,000	Completed
Capacity Building	Youth	JICA Youth Invitation Programme: Youth Group Leaders	JICA	15 East Timorese	Japan	Jan 02/ Feb 02	1 month	n.a	Planned
Capacity Building	Vulnerable Group	Rehabilitation of Laga Orphanage	Daughters of Mary Help of Christians	Orphan	Laga	Feb-01		87,203	Completed
Capacity Building	Vulnerable Group	Disabled Persons' International Leadership Training Seminar	UNTAET/DJICA/Gov of Laos	2 East Timorese	Laos	Nov 01	1 week	n.a	Completed
Capacity Building	Vulnerable Group	Disabled Persons' International Leadership Training Seminar	UNTAET/DJICA/Gov of Cambodia	2 East Timorese	Cambodia	Jan 02	1 week	n.a	Planned
Capacity Building	Gender	Rebuilding of Traditional Weaving of Oecussi District	Industry Kik Tais Litau	Women in East Timor	Oecussi	Mar 01		23,135	Completed
Media and Communication	Publication	Individual Training in Japan	JICA	1 East Timorese	Japan	Mar 01	2 weeks	n.a	Completed
Media and Communication	Television	Television and Social Education Program	JICA	1 East Timorese	Japan	Jan 02/ Mar 02	2 months	n.a	Planned
Media and Communication	Radio	Donation of 8,000 radios for broad distribution	UNTAET/OCPI	broad distribution to communities	Nationwide	Apr 00/ Dec 00		81,050	Completed

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Factor	Subsector	Activity	Agency	Location	Start Date	Duration	Cost (USD)	Status
Governance	Election	Seminar on Election	UNTAET	Dili	Dec-02	3 days	47,000	Completed
Governance	Election	Electoral Assistance	UNDP	nationwide			1,190,000	Completed
Governance	Election	Provision of Graphic Designer for Election	JICA	Dili	Jun-01/ Aug-01	2.5 months	n.a.	Completed
Governance	Development Planning	Individual Training in Japan	JICA	Japan	Mar-01	2 weeks	n.a.	Completed
Governance	Development Planning	Provision of Technical Assistance to National Development Planning: Public Finance	JICA	Dili	Nov-01/ Mar-02	4 months	n.a.	On going
Governance	Development Planning	Provision of Technical Assistance to National Development Planning: Agriculture Economics	JICA	Dili	Jan-01/ Mar-02	2 months	n.a.	Planned
Governance	Diplomacy	English Language Training from the Public Diplomacy Training Program	JICA/Gov of Singapore	Singapore	Sep-00	2 weeks	5,000	Completed
Governance	Diplomacy	Diplomatic Training Course	JICA/Gov of Malaysia	Malaysia	Feb-01	1 month	n.a.	Completed
Governance	Diplomacy	Diplomatic Training Course	JICA	Japan	Mar-01	1 Week	n.a.	Completed
Governance	Diplomacy	Seminar on ASEAN affairs	JICA/Gov of Malaysia	Malaysia	Mar-01	2 weeks	n.a.	Completed
Governance	Police	Advanced Course for Senior Police Administrator	JICA	Japan	Jun-01/ Jul-01	1 month	n.a.	Completed
Governance	Police	International Seminar on the Koban System	JICA/Gov of Singapore	Singapore/ Japan	Aug-01	2 weeks	n.a.	Completed
Governance	Police	Training on Criminal Identification	JICA	Japan	Jan-01	1 month	n.a.	Planned
Governance	Civil service management	Provision of System Engineering Expert for Civil Service Academy	JICA	Dili	Jun-01/ Feb 02	6 months	n.a.	Current
Governance	Civil service management	Management of Public Administration	JICA	Japan	Feb 02/ Mar-02	1 month	n.a.	Planned
Governance	Civil service management	Government Human Resource Management	JICA	Japan	Jan-02/ Feb-02	1 month	n.a.	Planned

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Sector	Sub-sector	Project Description	JICA	1 Civil Servant in Inspector General Office	Japan	Feb 02/ Mar 02	1 5 months	n/a	Planned
Governance	Inspection	Government Auditing Seminar	JICA	1 Civil Servant in Inspector General Office	Japan	Feb 02/ Mar 02	1 5 months	n/a	Planned
Governance	Judiciary	Legal Training in Indonesia (General)	JICA/Gov of Indonesia	25 East Timorese	University of Indonesia	Sep 00	1 month	80 000	Completed
Governance	Judiciary	Practical Legal Training in East Timor (Civil Procedure Law)	JICA/Gov of Indonesia	40 East Timorese each	East Timor	Nov 01	1 week	n/a	Completed
Governance	Judiciary	Practical Legal Training in East Timor (Family Law)	JICA/Gov of Indonesia	40 East Timorese each	East Timor	Feb 01	1 week	n/a	Planned
Governance	Finance & Banking	TA for starting the operations of CFA and CPO	IMF	CFA and CPO	Dili			648,000	Disbursed
Governance	Finance & Banking	Training on National Government Administration	JICA	1 CFA Civil servant	Japan	Nov-01/ Dec-01	1 month	n/a	Current
Governance	Finance & Banking	Training on HRD in financing Sector for ASEAN countries - derivatives	JICA/Gov of Singapore	1 BPA Civil servant	Singapore	Jul 01	1 Week	n/a	Completed
Governance	Finance & Banking	Training on Contemporary Development in Banking and Finance	JICA/Gov of Singapore	1 BPA Civil servant	Singapore	Nov 01	1 Week	n/a	Completed
Governance	Finance & Banking	Training on Prudential Regulation of Banking Sector	JICA/Gov of Singapore	1 BPA Civil servant	Singapore	Plan	Plan	n/a	Planned
Economic Affairs	Industry	Top Management Seminar on Sustainable Industrial Development	JICA	DG of Min of Economy and Development	Japan	Oct 01/ Nov-01	1 5 months	n/a	Completed
Economic Affairs	Industry	Training on Productivity Management	JICA/Gov of Singapore	1 Civil servant	Singapore	Sep 01	2 Weeks	n/a	Completed
Economic Affairs	Industry	Training on International Business Financing	JICA/Gov of Singapore	1 or 2 Civil servant(s)	Singapore	Plan	Plan	n/a	Planned
Economic Affairs	Community Support	Dili Markets Rehabilitation Project	JICA/ADRA	Local communities, market vendors and producers	Dili	Feb 00/ Feb 02	2 years	745 694	Current

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Sector	Sub-sector	Project Description	Country	Start Date	End Date	Duration	Fund (US\$)	Status
Governance	Election	Seminar on Election	East Timorese	Dec 02	Dec 02	3 days	47,000	Completed
Governance	Election	Electoral Assistance	East Timorese			nationwide	1,130,000	Completed
Governance	Election	Provision of Graphic Designer for Election	East Timorese	Jun 01/ Aug 01			n.a	Completed
Governance	Development Planning	Individual Training In Japan	Head of NPDA	Mar 01		Japan	n.o	Completed
Governance	Development Planning	Provision of Technical Assistance to National Development Planning: Public Finance	Planning Commission	Nov 01/ Mar-02		Dili	n.a	On going
Governance	Development Planning	Provision of Technical Assistance to National Development Planning: Agriculture Economics	Planning Commission	Jan 01/ Mar-02		Dili	n.a	Planned
Governance	Diplomacy	English Language Training from the Public Diplomacy Training Program	3 Civil Servants	Sep 00		Singapore	6,000	Completed
Governance	Diplomacy	Diplomatic Training Course	19 East Timorese	Feb 01		Malaysia	n.a	Completed
Governance	Diplomacy	Diplomatic Training Course	3 East Timorese	Mar 01		Japan	n.a	Completed
Governance	Diplomacy	Seminar on ASEAN affairs	19 East Timorese	Mar 01		Malaysia	n.a	Completed
Governance	Police	Advanced Course for Senior Police Administrator	Police Commissioner	Jun 01/ Jul 01		Japan	n.o	Completed
Governance	Police	International Seminar on the Koban System	2 police persons	Aug 01		Singapore/ Japan	n.a	Completed
Governance	Police	Training on Criminal Identification	1 police person	Jan 01		Japan	n.a	Planned
Governance	Civil service management	Provision of System Engineering Expert for Civil Service Academy	CSA teacher	Jun 01/ Feb 02		Dili	n.a	Current
Governance	Civil service management	Management of Public Administration	CSA Civil servant	Feb 02/ Mar 02		Japan	n.a	Planned
Governance	Civil service management	Government Human Resource Management	Head of CSA	Jan 02/ Feb 02		Japan	n.a	Planned

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Capacity Building										
Education	High Education	Provision of Technical Experts for lectures in the Faculty of Engineering in East Timor University	JICA	Teachers/ Students	UNTIL	Jul-01/ Dec-01	6 months	n a	Current	
Education	High Education	Provision of Technical Experts for curriculum formulation in the Faculty of Engineering in East Timor University	JICA	Teachers/ Students	UNTIL			n a	Planned	
Education	High Education	Surveys on Rehabilitation of the Faculty of Engineering in East Timor University	JICA	(Survey)	UNTIL			n a	Completed	
Education	High Education	Rehabilitation of the Faculty of Engineering in East Timor University	UNDP/UNOPS	Teachers/ Students	UNTIL			4,670,000	Planned	
Education	High Education	Scholarship Program for UNTIL teachers	JICA/ Gov. of Malaysia	some UNTIL teachers	Japan (3) Malaysia (1)			n a	Planned	
Education	High Education	Welding Technology Training	JICA/ Gov. of Malaysia	1 UNTIL teacher	Malaysia	Sep-01	1 week	n a	Completed	
Education	High Education	Engine Electrical and Electronic System Service	JICA/ Gov. of Malaysia	1 UNTIL teacher	Malaysia	Sep-01	1 week	n a	Completed	
Education	High Education	Scholarship to ASEAN countries	JICA/ Gov. of ASEAN countries	Mainly Civil Servants	ASEAN Countries	Plan	Plan	n a	Planned	
Education	High Education	Support to ET students studying in Indonesia	UNDP/ Gov. of Indonesia	300 ET students	Indonesia	Oct 00/ Oct-01		858,000	Current	
Education	High Education	Support to ET students studying in Indonesia Phase II	UNDP/ Gov. of Indonesia	300 ET students	Indonesia			707,000	Planned	
Education	Primary Education	Rehabilitation of school roofs in ET	UNICEF	School children	nationwide			1,230,000	Completed	
Education	Primary Education	Rehabilitation of Becora school, Dili	ADRA Japan	School children	Dili	Dec-00		151,934	Completed	
Education	Primary Education	Survey on Education	JICA	(Survey)	Dili	Jul-00/ Sep-00	2 months	20,000	Completed	
Education	Vocational training	Survey on vocational training	JICA	(Survey)	Dili	Jul-00/ Sep-00	2 months	30,000	Completed	

Infrastructure	Power	Provision of experts on management and O&M of power station	JICA	East Timorase	Dili			n.a.	Planned
Infrastructure	Power	Maintaining output capacity of Comoro power station	UNDP/UNOPS	All power users in Dili	Dili	Jul-00/ Dec-01	17 months	4,200,585	Current
Infrastructure	Power	Urgent rehabilitation of small power stations in rural areas	UNDP/UNOPS	Rural power users in 13 villages	Various	Jul-01/ Mar-02		1,912,000	Current
Infrastructure	Port	Training on Port Management	JICA/Gov.of Singapore	3 Civil Servants	Singapore	Jan-01	2 weeks	n.a.	Completed
Infrastructure	Port	Rehabilitation of Dili harbor fender system and navigation aids	UNDP/UNOPS	port users	Dili	Jul-00/ Oct-01	13 months	2,650,000	Completed
Infrastructure	Port	Rehabilitation of West Container Yard of Dili Port	UNDP/UNOPS	port users	Dili			2,999,000	Planned
Infrastructure	Mapping	Urgent Establishment Project of Topographic Mapping	JICA	East Timorase	Dili, Uiqueas, Manatulo, Baucau	Feb-00/ Aug-01	7 months	1,050,000	Completed
Infrastructure	Telecommunication	Training on Telecommunication Standardization	JICA	1 Civil Servant	Japan	Jan-01	2.5 months	n.a.	Completed
Infrastructure	Aviation	Training on Civil Aviation Management	JICA/Gov.of Singapore	3 Civil Servants	Singapore	Jun-01	1 week	n.a.	Completed

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Capacity Building									
Sector	Sub-sector	Project description	Implementing Agency	Teachers/Students	UNTIL	Jul 01/Dec-01	8 months	n.a	Current
Education	High Education	Provision of Technical Experts for lectures in the Faculty of Engineering in East Timor University	JICA		UNTIL			n.a	Current
Education	High Education	Provision of Technical Experts for curriculum formulation in the Faculty of Engineering in East Timor University	JICA	Teachers/Students	UNTIL			n.a	Planned
Education	High Education	Surveys on Rehabilitation of the Faculty of Engineering in East Timor University	JICA	(Survey)	UNTIL			n.a	Completed
Education	High Education	Rehabilitation of the Faculty of Engineering in East Timor University	UNDP/UNOPS	Teachers/Students	UNTIL			4 670 000	Planned
Education	High Education	Scholarship Program for UNTIL teachers	JICA/ Gov of Malaysia	some UNTIL teachers	Japan (3) Malaysia (1)			n.n	Planned
Education	High Education	Welding Technology Training	JICA/ Gov of Malaysia	1 UNTIL teacher	Malaysia	Sep 01	1 week	n.e	Completed
Education	High Education	Engine Electrical and Electronic System Service	JICA/ Gov of Malaysia	1 UNTIL teacher	Malaysia	Sep 01	1 week	n.e	Completed
Education	High Education	Scholarship to ASEAN countries	JICA/ Gov of ASEAN countries	Mainly Civil Servants	ASEAN Countries	Plan	Plan	n.p	Planned
Education	High Education	Support to ET students studying in Indonesia	UNDP/ Gov of Indonesia	300 ET students	Indonesia	Oct 00/ Oct 01		658,000	Current
Education	High Education	Support to ET students studying in Indonesia Phase II	UNDP/ Gov of Indonesia	300 ET students	Indonesia			707,000	Planned
Education	Primary Education	Rehabilitation of school roofs in ET	UNICEF	School children	nationwide			1,230,000	Completed
Education	Primary Education	Rehabilitation of Becora school, Dili	ADRA Japan	School children	Dili	Dec 00		151,934	Completed
Education	Primary Education	Survey on Education	JICA	(Survey)	Dili	Jul-00/ Sep-00	2 months	20,000	Completed
Education	Vocational Training	Survey on vocational training	JICA	(Survey)	Dili	Jul-00/ Sep-00	2 months	30,000	Completed

Infrastructure Sector	Sub-sector	Project Description	Partner	Beneficiary	Location	Start/End Date	Duration	Estimated Cost (US\$)	Status
Infrastructure	Power	Provision of experts on management and O&M of power station	JICA	East Timorosa	Dili			n/a	Planned
Infrastructure	Power	Maintaining output capacity of Comoro power station	UNDP/UNOPS	All power users in Dili	Dili	Jul 00/ Dec 01	17 months	4 200,585	Current
Infrastructure	Power	Urgent rehabilitation of small power stations in rural areas	UNDP/UNOPS	Rural power users in 13 villages	Various	Jul 01/ Mar 02		1,012,000	Current
Infrastructure	Port	Training on Port Management	JICA/Gov of Singapore	3 Civil Servants	Singapore	Jan 01	2 weeks	n/a	Completed
Infrastructure	Port	Rehabilitation of Dili harbor fender system and navigation aids	UNDP/UNOPS	port users	Dili	Jul 00/ Oct-01	13 months	2,650,000	Completed
Infrastructure	Port	Rehabilitation of West Container Yard of Dili Port	UNDP/UNOPS	port users	Dili			2,999,000	Planned
Infrastructure	Mapping	Urgent Establishment Project of Topographic Mapping	JICA	East Timorosa	Dili, Liquica, Manatulo Bau	Feb 00/ Aug 01	7 months	1,050,000	Completed
Infrastructure	Telecommunication	Training on Telecommunication Standardization	JICA	1 Civil Servant	Japan	Jan 01	2.5 months	n/a	Completed
Infrastructure	Aviation	Training on Civil Aviation Management	JICA/Gov of Singapore	3 Civil Servants	Singapore	Jun 01	1 week	n/a	Completed

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Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Infrastructure

Infrastructure	Planning	Individual Training in Japan	JICA	Cabinet Member	Japan	Mar-01	2 Weeks	n.a	Completed
Infrastructure	Planning	Individual Training in Japan	JICA	Minister, MWPW	Japan	Feb-02		n.a.	Planned
Infrastructure	Water supply	Study on Urgent Rehabilitation Project for Water Supply System in East Timor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation plan & GIS mapping database of 15 district towns - DII water leakage detection and repair - Transmission main repair of Manatulo - Rehabilitation of the water supply & sanitation facilities in 8 selected primary schools of Dili, Alieu and Letim. - Water resource investigation, evaluation and development of Dili and Liquica 	JICA	East Timorese	nationwide (15 district towns)	Feb-00/ Feb-01	13 months	4,520,000	Completed
Infrastructure	Water supply	Dili water system rehabilitation and improvement project	UNDP/UNOPS	Dili populace	Dili	Jul-00/ Dec-02		11,280,000	Current
Infrastructure	Water supply	Dili water system rehabilitation and improvement project Phase II	UNDP/UNOPS	Dili populace	Dili			2,381,000	Planned
Infrastructure	Water supply	Rural town water system rehabilitation and improvement project	UNDP/UNOPS	3 district towns	Liquica, Manatulo, Los Paloa			2,405,000	Planned
Infrastructure	Road, Port, Power and Irrigation	Study on Urgent Rehabilitation Plan in East Timor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 years Urgent Rehabilitation Plan for Roads, Bridges, Ports, Power and Irrigation - Cleaning of Dili-Baucau road and gabion works for Dili-Alvaro & Baucau-Bagule roads - Manatulo Irrigation canal cleaning 	JICA	East Timorese	nationwide	Feb-00/ Aug-01	7 months	3,130,000	Completed
Infrastructure	Road	Training on Road Engineering and Administration	JICA	1 Civil Servant	Japan	Jul-01/ Sep 01	3 months	n.a	Completed
Infrastructure	Road	Rehabilitation of the Dili-Alvaro-Casasa Road	UNDP/UNOPS	road users	Dili, Aliau, Alvaro, Casasa	Jul 00/ Mar-02		4,700,000	Current
Infrastructure	Road	Urgent Road rehabilitation project for natural disasters	DA-Cova Lima	road users	Cova Lima	Mar-01		84,785	Completed

Agriculture	Fisheries (Aquaculture)	Provision of expert of freshwater aquaculture	JICA	Fishing communities	Ermera	Jan-01/ Aug-01	8 months	n a	Completed
Agriculture	Fisheries (Aquaculture)	Provision of expert of freshwater aquaculture	JICA	Fishing communities	Same	Feb 02	2 months + some	n a	Planned
Agriculture	Fisheries (Aquaculture)	Training on Aquaculture	JICA/Gov. of Thailand	2 Civil Servants	Thailand	Jun-Aug/01	2 months	189,000	Completed
Agriculture	Fisheries (Sea fishing)	Training on Marine Electricity	JICA/Gov. of Thailand	1 Civil Servant	Thailand	Sep-Oct/00	1 month	100,000	Completed
Agriculture	Fisheries (Sea fishing)	Training on Fisheries	JICA/Gov. of Thailand	Civil Servants	Thailand	Plan	Plan	n a	Planned
Agriculture	Fisheries	Provision of experts on fisheries	JICA	Fishers	nationwide	Jun-00/ Aug-00	2 months	40,000	Completed
Agriculture	Irrigation	Training on Irrigation, Drainage and Rural Development Course	JICA	2 Civil Servants	Japan	Feb-02/ Nov-02	9.5 months	n a	Planned
Agriculture	Irrigation	Emergency repairs of Irrigation Facilities in Manatuto	UNDP/UNOPS	Farmers	Manatuto	Sep-00/ Dec-01	15 months	2,737,352	Current
Agriculture	Irrigation	Emergency repairs of Irrigation Facilities in Manatuto Phase II	UNDP/UNOPS	Farmers	Manatuto			8,125,000	Planned

Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Infrastructure									
Infrastructure	Planning	Individual Training in Japan	JICA	Cabinet Member	Japan	Mar 01	2 Weeks	0.3	Completed
Infrastructure	Planning	Individual Training in Japan	JICA	Minister, MWRPW	Japan	Feb 02		0.3	Planned
Infrastructure	Water supply	Study on Urgent Rehabilitation Project for Water Supply System in East Timor Rehabilitation plan & GIS mapping database of 15 district towns Oil water leakage detection and repair Transmission main repair of Manatuto Rehabilitation of the water supply & sanitation facilities in 8 selected primary schools of Dili, Alieu and Lautem Water resource investigation, evaluation and development of Dili and Liquica	JICA	East Timorese	nationwide (15 district towns)	Feb 00/ Feb 01	13 months	4,520,000	Completed
Infrastructure	Water supply	Dili water system rehabilitation and improvement project	UNDP/UNOPS	Dili populace	Dili	Jul 00/ Dec-02		11,260,000	Current
Infrastructure	Water supply	Dili water system rehabilitation and improvement project Phase II	UNDP/UNOPS	Dili populace	Dili			2,381,000	Planned
Infrastructure	Water supply	Rural town water system rehabilitation and improvement project	UNDP/UNOPS	3 district towns	Liquica, Manatuto, Los Palcos			2,405,000	Planned
Infrastructure	Road, Port, Power and Irrigation	Study on Urgent Rehabilitation Plan in East Timor 3 years Urgent Rehabilitation Plan for Roads, Bridges, Ports, Power and Irrigation Cleaning of Dili, Baucau road and gabion works for Dili, Alieu & Baucau Bagule roads Manatuto irrigation canal cleaning	JICA	East Timorese	nationwide	Feb 00/ Aug 01	7 months	3,130,000	Completed
Infrastructure	Road	Training on Road Engineering and Administration	JICA	1 Civil Servant	Japan	Jul 01/ Sep 01	3 months	0.0	Completed
Infrastructure	Road	Rehabilitation of the Dili Almaro-Cassa Road	UNDP/UNOPS	road users	Dili, Alieu, Almaro, Cassa	Jul 00/ Mar 02		4,700,000	Current
Infrastructure	Road	Urgent Road rehabilitation project for natural disasters	DA Cova Lima	road users	Cova Lima	Mar-01		84,786	Completed

Sector	Sub-sector	Project description	Location	Beneficiaries	Start Date	End Date	Duration	Estimated Cost (US\$)	Status
Agriculture	Fisheries (Aquaculture)	Provision of expert of freshwater aquaculture	JICA	Fishing communities	Jan 01/ Aug 01		8 months	n.a	Completed
Agriculture	Fisheries (Aquaculture)	Provision of expert of freshwater aquaculture	JICA	Fishing communities	Feb 02		2 months + some	n.a	Planned
Agriculture	Fisheries (Aquaculture)	Training on Aquaculture	JICA/Gov of Thailand	2 Civil Servants	Jun Aug 01		2 months	189 000	Completed
Agriculture	Fisheries (Sea fishing)	Training on Marine Electricity	JICA/Gov of Thailand	1 Civil Servant	Sep Oct 00		1 month	100 000	Completed
Agriculture	Fisheries (Sea fishing)	Training on Fisheries	JICA/Gov of Thailand	Civil Servants	Plan		Plan	n.a	Planned
Agriculture	Fisheries	Provision of experts on fisheries	JICA	Fishers	Jun 00/ Aug 00		2 months	40 000	Completed
Agriculture	Irrigation	Training on Irrigation, Drainage and Rural Development Course	JICA	2 Civil Servants	Feb 02/ Nov 02		9 5 months	n.a	Planned
Agriculture	Irrigation	Emergency repairs of Irrigation Facilities in Manatuto	UNDP/UNOPS	Farmers	Sep 00/ Dec 01		15 months	2 737 352	Current
Agriculture	Irrigation	Emergency repairs of Irrigation Facilities in Manatuto Phase II	UNDP/UNOPS	Farmers				8 129 000	Planned

Partnerships Between ASEAN Countries and Japan Toward Capacity Building In East Timor

Country	Partner	Activity	Beneficiaries	Location	Start Date	Duration	Status
Cambodia	Vulnerable group	Disabled Persons' International Leadership Training Seminar	2 East Timorese	Cambodia	Jan-02	1 week	Planned
Indonesia UNDP	Education	Support to ET students studying in Indonesia	300 ET students	Indonesia	Oct 00 - Oct 01	1 or 2 years	Current
Indonesia UNDP	Education	Support to ET students studying in Indonesia Phase II	25 East Timorese	Under consideration	Sep-00	1 month	Completed
Indonesia	Judicial Affairs	Training in Indonesia for 25 members of the Judiciary	40 East Timorese	Univ. of Indonesia	Nov-01	1 week	Completed
Indonesia	Judicial Affairs	Training in Indonesia for 40 practicing East Timorese	40 East Timorese	East Timor	Feb-02	1 week	Planned
Indonesia	Judicial Affairs	Training in Indonesia for 40 practicing East Timorese	40 East Timorese	East Timor	Nov-00	1 week	Completed
Laos	Vulnerable group	Disabled Persons' International Leadership Training Seminar	1 Civil Servant	Laos	Oct-00	1 month	Completed
Malaysia	Agriculture	Enhancing Rural Women's Economic Participation Course	2 Civil Servants	Malaysia	Oct-01	1 month	Completed
Malaysia	Diplomacy	Diplomatic Training Course	18 East Timorese	Malaysia	Feb-01	1 month	Completed
Malaysia	Diplomacy	Seminar on ASEAN affairs	18 East Timorese	Malaysia	Mar-01	2 weeks	Completed
Malaysia	Education	Scholarship program for UNTIL	some UNTIL teachers	Malaysia/Japan	plan	plan	Planned
Malaysia	Education	Welding Technology Training	1 UNTIL teacher	Malaysia	Sep-01	1 week	Completed
Malaysia	Education	Engine Electrical and Electronic System Service	1 UNTIL teacher	Malaysia	Sep-01	1 week	Completed

Singapore	Infrastructure	Port Management Course	3 Civil Servants	Singapore	Jan-01	2 weeks	Completed
Singapore	Infrastructure	Civil Aviation Management Programme	3 Civil Servants	Singapore	Jun-01	1 week	Planned
Singapore	Governance (Diplomacy)	English Language Training from the Public Diplomacy Training Program	3 Civil Servants	Singapore	Sep-00	2 weeks	Completed
Singapore	Governance (Police)	International Seminar on the Koban System	1 Civil Servant	Singapore	Aug-01	1 Week	Planned
Singapore	Governance (Finance)	HRD in financing Sector for ASEAN countries - derivatives	1 BPA Civil Servant	Singapore	Jul-01	1 Week	Planned
Singapore	Governance (Finance)	Prudential Regulation of Banking Sector	1 BPA Civil Servant	Singapore	Plan	Plan	Planned
Singapore	Governance (Finance)	Contemporary Development in Banking and Finance	1 BPA Civil Servant	Singapore	Nov-01	2 weeks	Completed
Singapore	Economic Affairs	International Business Financing	1 or 2 Civil Servant(s)	Singapore	Plan	Plan	Planned
Singapore	Economic Affairs	Productivity Management	1 Civil Servant	Singapore	Sep-01	2 Weeks	Planned
Singapore	Environment	Urban Environment Management	1 Civil Servant	Singapore	Oct-01	2 weeks	Planned
Thailand	Agriculture	Marine Electricity	1 Civil Servant	Thailand	Sep-Oct/00	1 month	Completed
Thailand	Agriculture	Freshwater Aquaculture	2 Civil Servants	Thailand	Jun-Aug/01	2 months	Completed
Thailand	Agriculture	Fisheries	Some Civil Servants	Thailand	Plan	Plan	Planned
ASEAN countries	Education	Scholarship to ASEAN countries	some East Timorese	ASEAN Countries	Plan	Plan	Planned

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Partnerships Between ASEAN Countries and Japan Toward Capacity Building in East Timor

Partnership	Beneficiary Group	Activity	Partner	Start Date	Duration	Status	
Cambodia	Vulnerable group	Disabled Persons' International Leadership Training Seminar	Cambodia	Jan-02	1 week	Planned	
Indonesia/ UNDP	Education	Support to ET students studying in Indonesia	Indonesia	Oct 00 Oct 01	1 or 2 years	Current	
Indonesia/ UNDP	Education	Support to ET students studying in Indonesia Phase II	Under consideration				
Indonesia	Judicial Affairs	Training in Indonesia for 25 members of the Judiciary	Univ of Indonesia	Sep 00	1 month	Completed	
Indonesia	Judicial Affairs	Training in Indonesia for 40 practicing East Timorese	East Timor	Nov-01	1 week	Completed	
Indonesia	Judicial Affairs	Training in Indonesia for 40 practicing East Timorese	East Timor	Feb 02	1 week	Planned	
Laos	Vulnerable group	Disabled Persons' International Leadership Training Seminar	Laos	Nov 00	1 week	Completed	
Malaysia	Agriculture	Enhancing Rural Women's Economic Participation Course	Malaysia	Oct-00	1 month	Completed	
Malaysia	Diplomacy	Diplomatic Training Course	Malaysia	Oct 01	1 month	Completed	
Malaysia	Diplomacy	Seminar on ASEAN affairs	Malaysia	Feb-01	1 month	Completed	
Malaysia	Education	Scholarship program for UNTIL	Malaysia	Mar 01	2 weeks	Completed	
Malaysia	Education	Welding Technology Training	some UNTIL teachers	plan	plan	Planned	
Malaysia	Education	Engine Electrical and Electronic System Service	Malaysia	Sep 01	1 week	Completed	
Malaysia	Education	Engine Electrical and Electronic System Service	Malaysia	Sep 01	1 week	Completed	

Singapore	Infrastructure	Port Management Course	3 Civil Servants	Singapore	Jan 01	2 weeks	Completed
Singapore	Infrastructure	Civil Aviation Management Programme	3 Civil Servants	Singapore	Jun 01	1 week	Planned
Singapore	Governance (Diplomacy)	English Language Training from the Public Diplomacy Training Program	3 Civil Servants	Singapore	Sep-00	2 weeks	Completed
Singapore	Governance (Police)	International Seminar on the Koban System	1 Civil Servant	Singapore	Aug 01	1 Week	Planned
Singapore	Governance (Finance)	HRD in financing Sector for ASEAN countries - derivatives	1 BPA Civil Servant	Singapore	Jul 01	1 Week	Planned
Singapore	Governance (Finance)	Prudential Regulation of Banking Sector	1 BPA Civil Servant	Singapore	Plan	Plan	Planned
Singapore	Governance (Finance)	Contemporary Development in Banking and Finance	1 BPA Civil Servant	Singapore	Nov-01	2 weeks	Completed
Singapore	Economic Affairs	International Business Financing	1 or 2 Civil Servant(s)	Singapore	Plan	Plan	Planned
Singapore	Economic Affairs	Productivity Management	1 Civil Servant	Singapore	Sep 01	2 Weeks	Planned
Singapore	Environment	Urban Environment Management	1 Civil Servant	Singapore	Oct 01	2 weeks	Planned
Thailand	Agriculture	Marine Electricity	1 Civil Servant	Thailand	Sep Oct/00	1 month	Completed
Thailand	Agriculture	Freshwater Aquaculture	2 Civil Servants	Thailand	Jun Aug/01	2 months	Completed
Thailand	Agriculture	Fisheries	Some Civil Servants	Thailand	Plan	Plan	Planned
ASEAN countries	Education	Scholarship to ASEAN countries	some East Timorese	ASEAN Countries	Plan	Plan	Planned

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**Poverty, Equity and Living Standards in East Timor: Challenges
for the New Nation¹**

Anne Booth
.SOAS, University of London

The new nation of East Timor (Timor Loro Sa'e) will certainly wish to improve the living standards of the population, and will no doubt give top priority to the goals of poverty alleviation, and improved access to services such as health and education. The purpose of this paper is to suggest which policies may be most effective in achieving these goals. The first part of the paper examines the legacy from the years from 1976 to 1999 when East Timor was a province of Indonesia. A considerable body of statistical data is available from this period, and an examination of these data is essential if we wish to understand the nature of the challenges facing the new government. The second part of the paper looks at policy options, drawing on both the lessons of the Indonesian period, and the wider literature on poverty alleviation which has proliferated in recent years.

This paper is a revised and extended version of a paper which was published in Hal Hill and Joao Saldanha (Editors), **East Timor: Development Challenges for the World's Newest Nation**, (Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies 2001)

If you would like to receive the entire paper as an email attachment, please email me at abi0@soas.ac.uk

¹Most of this paper was prepared while I was a Visiting Fellow at ISEAS, Singapore; I have benefited greatly from their library and other facilities. A shorter version of the paper will be forthcoming in a volume on the economic prospects for East Timor, edited by Hal Hill and Joao Saldanha, to be published by ISEAS in early 2002.

Capacity building, the role of international NGOs and the future of East Timor
Ines Smyth and Cecilia Brunnstrom

ABSTRACT

This paper is based on research carried out in East Timor by Cecilia Brunnstrom and Ines Smyth on behalf of Oxfam Great Britain. The research examined the support provided to East Timor by international NGOs in the aftermath of the 1999 crisis, and its implication for the independence and viability of an indigenous civil society. The situations highlighted by the research have to some extent changed, but the lessons from this experience remain valid.

Civil society has become the focus for international development support, and national development NGOs are seen as vehicles to the development of a strong civil society. One of the most widely acclaimed means of promoting civil society is through what is known as capacity building.

The argument of the paper is that the interventions of the international agencies to promote the growth of civil society through capacity building are laudable. However, activities are often problematic in the sense that they are based on the needs and priorities of the international community, rather than on the recognition of and trust in local knowledge and skills.

Indigenous NGOs work in many diverse sectors: advocacy and human rights, relief, women's issues, health, water and sanitation, income-generation, agriculture and education. Their representatives saw their main purposes to be to:

- Help reintroduce a sustainable economy in East Timor
- work with the government in reconstruction, popular education, reconciliation and democracy
- encourage empowerment and community involvement in every aspect of society
- function as pressure groups in relation to the government and as a bridge between the government and the people
- provide services

The examination of the capacity building activities reveals three main issues:

1. relevant capacity building activities tend to reflect needs of international agencies in terms of themes and activities
2. these activities may increase the difficulties that local NGOs have in developing and deepen their community bases
3. they also reflect a larger problem to do with the international sensitivity to and recognition of local knowledge on the part of international agencies.

The paper concludes that such challenges are not so much a question of standards and rules, but of basic approach, attitudes and power relations. If the international community does not alter its approach, it will suffocate rather than foster the development of a viable and autonomous civil society in East Timor.

Skeleton of Presentation on Environmental Protection
(Japan-UK Seminar on East Timor)

15.02.2002

Takeshi Kamiyama

Ex- UNTAET Chief of Environmental Protection Unit

Note: please refer to the attached paper worked out by Mr. George Bouma, Former Deputy Head of EPU/UNTAET

- (1) Governing body for Environmental Protection
 - a. Pre-UNTAET regime (Indonesia)
 - b. UNTAET and controversies on EPU
 - c. Capacity building of national staff

- (2) Environmental needs and priorities
 - a. Environmental concerns as a daily issue
 - b. Added pressure by intensive reconstruction and development activities
 - c. Significance of identifying needs and priorities

- (3) Difficulties under the transitional systems of governance
 - a. Lack of manpower
 - b. Vast range of issues to be addressed
 - c. Legitimacy of EPU authority

- (4) Toward nationwide consultations
 - a. UNTAET and standard setting
 - b. Pursuit of local relevance
 - c. Securing of environmental consideration in the political dynamics

Environmental Management in East Timor

East Timor today, represents the development of the newest country in the world through intervention by the United Nations and the international community. It represents global action to right the wrongs of past conflict and crisis, and the promotion of self-determination and the freedom to express cultural identity. All these beliefs are represented in the United Nations intervention in the eastern half of a small tropical island in the Nusa Tenggara region.

East Timor is undergoing a major process of socio-economic transformation as it attempts to correct the negative impacts of the past. The colonial systems, in operation for more than 400 years, denied the majority of East Timorese not only basic human rights, but also the rights to decision-making around the country's natural resources and environment. This lack of respect of the country's national environmental assets has placed severe stress on the natural resource base and therefore, the livelihoods of the people

Within this historical legacy of natural resource exploitation, the concept of sustainable environmental management takes on a whole new meaning for this fledgling nation. Furthermore, with the almost instantaneous opening of the East Timorese economy and the intensive reconstruction and development activities there is an added pressure developing on the environmental values of East Timor.

The state of East Timor's environment is precarious for the following reasons:

- Large scale unsustainable logging and fuelwood cutting;
- Shifting cultivation;
- The extensive burning of forest and woodland areas;
- Increased human pressure ecosystems and biodiversity;
- The promotion and use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides;
- No clarity on a legislative framework; and,
- The inherited force of Indonesian law which has never been implemented in East Timor.

What do these environmental issues mean for East Timor?

With a landmass of approximately 14,000 square kilometers and a mountainous topography the impacts of poor land management manifest themselves in several ways. Land slippage, erosion, siltation of river systems and flooding are all exacerbated by loss of vegetative cover. This can lead to disastrous consequences for local communities. In the wet season of 1999-2000, loss of life and land, displacement of local populations and destruction of infrastructure occurred in a number of districts

This is one of the many issues East Timor faces which display the complexity of indigenous livelihood systems which face economic and social survival on a day to day basis in a diverse and dynamic environment

For East Timor, to shift from a closed society to a new global member will result in obvious changes. Investment in various sectors, including natural resources, tourism,

energy, industry etc will occur at some stage in the future. Activities in these sectors can be environmentally harmful. For example:

- New waste streams occur as a result of changes in consumer behaviour,
- Economic activity increases causing increases in pollution;
- Extractive industries impact on sensitive landscapes,
- New developments place more pressure on natural environments

These changes to the economic base in East Timor need to be managed to ensure activities occur in a sustainable manner taking account of environmental and social values of the people. This requires a clear legislative and policy framework. This is something which needs to be established by the East Timor Transitional Administration (ETTA). Currently, Indonesian Law is in force and it will be important that these laws are reviewed and appropriate laws put in place which are specific to East Timor's needs.

So, how is environmental management constructed for the future of East Timor?

Ensuring environment is integrated into the administration is one of the keys to the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) mission success, this is being undertaken by a number of administrative agencies including a newly established Environmental Protection Unit (EPU). The role of this unit is to ensure that development, policy, planning and administration are environmentally sound across all sectors. The EPU is a substantial unit comprising of 11 national staff that are currently undergoing intensive environmental management training. On completion, international staff will be working closely with their East Timorese counterparts to ensure long term strategies for protection of East Timor's environmental values is in place

Although there are many environmental issues the Environmental Protection Unit needs to address perhaps the most important immediate task, is to focus on the people of East Timor. The skills, knowledge and assets that they bring to sustainable environmental management need to be recognised. Under the auspices of the UN mandate in East Timor, there is one overriding element which will determine this mission's success or failure, and that is its ability to engage the people in the process of local and national environmental decision-making and management.

To assist this process of community involvement in environmental management, East Timor Transitional Administration in partnership with the United Nations Development Program and the Norwegian Government is in the process of implementing nation wide consultations that will identify East Timorese environmental priority issues. This consultation process will be used to develop a comprehensive environmental management policy that will lay the foundations for sustainable development in East Timor.

Yes, but what is ETTA doing to manage the problems of the past and potential problems of future?

In addition to the efforts of capacity building and harnessing of community voice there are a number of roles being played by ETTA. These include

Japan's policy for East Timor
(Abstract)

1. Soon to be achieved independence of East Timor
 - success story for the world but also facing difficulties
 - support from the international community needed more than ever

2. Stability and prosperity of East Timor
 - important not only for East Timor but also for Asia-Pacific region
 - Japan to continue its utmost co-operation and assistance

2. Main features of Japan's support to East Timor
 - achieving sustainable social and economic development
 - peace building
 - celebrating new independence

3. Japan's measures
 - hosted first donor meeting in Tokyo in December 1999
pledged to contribute about \$130 million in three years for
humanitarian assistance and reconstruction
(key areas in economic co-operation; rehabilitation of infrastructure,
agriculture and fishery, human resource development)
 - support to UNTAET
 - recent decisions:
 - 1) assistance for refugee return & resettlement (\$5.39 million)
 - 2) contribution for reconciliation (\$1 million for Commission for
Reception, Truth and Reconciliation)
 - 3) preparing to dispatch Self-Defence Force engineers

- A significant amount donor funding is being directed to the agriculture/forestry sector with the intention of providing an impetus for improved sustainability in this sector.
- Preparing the administration to deal with natural disasters exacerbated by past poor land use is critical. To this end the Environmental Protection Unit established a Disaster Preparedness Task Force whose role it is to prepare for disasters which may occur this wet season.
- Unregulated extraction of river sand and gravel has been occurring in Dili resulting in significant environmental degradation to the riverbed. Through swift action by the Transitional Administrator to order a stop work ban on the foreign companies involved, ETTA was able to establish a regulatory framework where appropriate resource rents are charged.
- Environmental pollution can have severe consequences on local communities. The Environmental Protection Unit actively investigates reported issues of pollution and uses existing policy and law to encourage businesses to change their practices.

The role of environmental management in East Timor can clearly be viewed from two aspects. The traditional patterns of land use, which need long term strategies to assist local communities, develop sustainable livelihoods. Secondly, the evolving economy, which will place, increased pressure on the environmental resources of East Timor. This highlights the juncture of the old patterns of development with the new and the role that an administration needs to play in this new independent state.

The strategies to deal with the harsh realities in this post-conflict situation should rely heavily on the capability of East Timorese to take the initiative. This includes not only the administration but the NGO sector, business and political leaders and civil society at large. Environmental management will take time to establish in East Timor. However, in the meantime, it is critical that UNTAET rule is made clear and unambiguous.

George Bouma,
Deputy Environmental Protection Unit
X 5335

UK Policy for East Timor

~ East Timor is today's success and yesterday's tragedy ~

(Abstract)

The British Government played an active role in supporting the international force (INTERFET) that restored order to East Timor following the post-referendum violence in 1999.

We have remained closely engaged in UN efforts to rebuild East Timor.

It is essential that the international community continues to support Timorese efforts to build a strong and stable nation, long after East Timor gains its independence on 20 May 2002.

JICA / SOAS
JAPAN-UK SEMINAR ON EAST TIMOR
"A New Nation Is Born."
15 February 2002

Delegate List

Ms Hiroki Aida	LSE
Mr Nobumasa Akiyama	Hiroshima City University
Mr Nilton Amaral	Indonesian Embassy
Mr Tom Baur	Opportunity International UK
Mr A J Barber	
Mr G Beal	
Ms Helen Betts Msc	
Mr John Bevan	
Mr Peter Beveridge	LETEC
Ms Nina Bhakri	Ockenden International UK
Ms Siobhan Boyle	Concern Worldwide
Ms Stephanie Brigden	Children in Crisis
Fr Joe Brown	Don Bosco Missions Office
Ms Carmel Budiardjo	Indonesia Human Rights Campaign
Mr Estevao Cabral	
Dr Kevin Clements	International Alert
Ms Carla Corona	SOAS
Mr Paulo Lopez Louren	Portuguese Embassy
Ms Maria De Lurdes	BP
Mr Hugh Dowson*	
Prof Ed Garcia	International Alert
Ms Marlies Glasius	LSE
Mr Anthony Goldstone	
Mr Mike Hart	Nippon Koei UK
Mr Hasegawa	Kyodo News
Ms Melissa Hitchman	Australian High Commission
Mr James Hyles	Australian High Commission
Ms Nadia Imitiaz	South Bank University
Ms Catherine Jenkins	SOAS
Ms Lisa Jones	Agrisystems Ltd
Ms Akiko Kaise	South Bank University
Ms Manjit Kaur	ECHO International Health
Ms Rie Kawahara	SOAS
Ms Noriko Kominami	SOAS
Mr Stefan Kossoff	CHAD DFID
Sir James Lester	
Dr Jan Lester	Libertarian Alliance
Mr Edward Lidderdale	DTI
Mr Lopes	
Mr John Lotherington	21st Century Trust

Mr Paddy Maguinness	Concern Worldwide
Mr Christian F Mahr	UNHCR
Ms Barbara Matasconi	ex-UNTAET
Mr Benny Dembitzer	
Dr Duncan McCargo	University of Leeds
Mr Paul McCarreck	ChildHope UK
Ms Erin McQuillan	SOAS
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Ms Pilar Munoz	
Mr Thomas Mushet	Trade Partners UK
Mr Daniel Nelson	OneWorld.net
Mr Sachlan North	Susila Dharma Britain
Ms Laura Noszlopy	UEA
Mr Katsuhiko Oku	Embassy of Japan
Ms Miho Ota	Reading University
Mr E Pantja Pramudya	SOAS
Ms Stephanie Powell	International Alert
Mrs Phillida Purvis	LinksJapan
Mr Anwar Raudin	Indonesian Embassy
Mr Stefan Saeble	
Mr Ramil Sa'ud	Indonesian Embassy
HE Mr Nana Sutresna	Ambassador, Indonesian Embassy
Ms Catherine Scott	CIIR
Ms Irene Slegt	
Ms Maria Soares	
Ms Fiona Speight	Oxfam
Mr Nick Spinks	
Mr Daniel Stivey	SOAS Alumni
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Mr Ricardo Tomaz	
Sir Harold Walker	
Ms Deidre Watson	DFID Education
Ms Charlotte Watson	International Alert
Dr Audrey Wells	London University
Mrs Patsy Wright-Warren	Ryder-Cheshire
Ms Emi Yamazaki	
Mr Ayul	Diaspora
Mr Irko Zuurmond	IPPF

The following table shows the results of the experiment. The data indicates that the reaction rate increases with temperature, which is consistent with the Arrhenius equation. The activation energy of the reaction is estimated to be approximately 50 kJ/mol.