

Belun’s Early Warning and Early Response System (EWER) with support from the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Peace building Support Office (PBSO) and GASC (now called: Civil Society Support Office) from the government) continues to implement monitoring services for incidents of violence that occurred during the period of April to July 2024. The system is usually in partnership with a monitoring network on the ground to gather information regarding incidents of violence. Incidents collected are regularly sent to municipal coordinators to register in the national database system with online system Verification of data validity. The national database manager verifies with municipal coordinators, and finally sends them to the analyzer to analyze the causes of the incidents of violence. For those interested in incident data and conflict prevention activities in Timor-Leste communities, it can be accessed through [www.atres.belun.tl](http://www.atres.belun.tl)

The situation review from this period covers the municipalities of Baukau, Bobonaro, Covalima, Dili, and Vikeke, in the 13 administrative posts such as administrative posts of Baukau Vila, Quelikai, Bobonaro vila, Maliana, Cristo Rei, Dom Aleixo, Nain Feto, Maukatar, Suai, Zumalai, Ossu, Uatulari and Vikeke. Seven monitoring partners (Male 4, Female 3) together with six Coordinators (Male 3, Female 3) work collaboratively in data collection within the program’s coverage area. Data on incidents in the 5 municipalities during the specified period are described as follows:

**ISSUES THAT NEED ATTENTION**

- ▶ **42 Domestic violence**
- ▶ **13 Incident violence caused by land disputes**
- ▶ **10 Incidents involved GAM ocnum**
- ▶ **4 Sexual violence**

Municipalities	Total Incidents
Baukau	38
Bobonaro	26
Covalima	32
Dili	27
Vikeke	33
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>156</b>

**INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE IN BAUKAU, BOBONARO, COVALIMA DILI AND VIKEKE, DURING THE PERIOD APRIL TO JULY 2024**

With the support of UNOPS-PBSO and GASC partners, Belun’s EWER System during this period continued to collect incident data in five municipalities, totaling 156 with high incidents in Baukau and Vikeke, however, it does not differ significantly from the other three municipalities. Looking at the perpetrator’s gender breakdown from the total 156 incidents: there were 134 incidents involving male perpetrators, 13 involving female perpetrators, 5 involving both male and female perpetrators, and 4 involving unknown individuals. The victims in these incidents totalled to 80 male and 68 female victims. There were 5 incidents involving both male and female victims, 2 involving unknown individuals and 1 involving people with disabilities.

The perpetrators involved in incidents during this period generally come from different roles in the society, such as unemployed persons, farmers, students, family members that live in the same house, GAM members, family members that live in separate houses, government officials, F-FDTL, PNTL, teachers, refugees, neighbours, personal security, and NGO employees with the number of incidents involved shown in the following table:

Unemployed	39	Government official-F-FDTL_PNTL	3
Farmers	39	Refugees	2
Unknown	29	Neighbours	2
Students	10	Teachers	1
Family members in the same house	10	Personal security	1
GAM member/Ocnum	10	Civil Society	1
Family members in separate houses	9		

Methods and tools used by perpetrators when committing violence include: physical aggression using body parts (e.g., fists, feet, etc.) in 74 incidents, verbal altercation in 55 incidents, verbal and physical threat in 31 incidents, throwing stones or rocks in 12 incidents, the use of clubs or pipes in 12 incidents, the use of other tools in 14 incidents and the use of an arrow in 1 incident. Based on the total number of tools or means used to commit violence, it shows that in each incident, perpetrators typically use more than one tool or method (not just a single method in each incident).

The causes of the incidents during in this period are mostly due to dissatisfaction with the behavior and actions between parties in 105 incidents, suspicion between parties in 19 incidents, intoxication in 14 incidents, land border disputes (land for housing and rice field) in 13 incidents, animal damaging crops in farm fields in 4 incidents, money problems, and jealousy, each of them in 3 incidents, lack of education, disputes concerning natural resources (water) and damaging property, each of them in 1 incident. There were 12 incidents with unknown causes.

Impact of incidents during this period: 3 people died (1 men and 2 women) from 2 Administrative Posts (AP) in Nain Feto and Ossu. People with serious injuries totalled 18 (1 man and 17 women) from 4 AP in Cristo Rei, Quelikai, Zumalai and Suai. Incidents Impactwith small injuries totalled 77 (37 men and 40 women), from AP of Baukau 29 (16 men and 13 women), Bobonaro 2 (1 man and 1 woman), Cristo Rei 1 man, Dom Aleixo 2 man, Quelikai totalled 5 (4 men and 1 woman), Maliana totalled 10 (9 men and 1 woman), Suai 2 women, Uatulari totalled 9 (3 men and 6 women), Vikeke 2 people (1 man and 1 womea) and Zumalai totalled to 15 women victims. People felt unsafe and fled from the incident scene in 3 cases, In 12 incidents (6 in Dom Aleixo, 5 in Quelikai and 1 in Suai) resulted in property damages. 3 private houses were damage, 31

houses destroyed (27 in Dom Aleixo, 3 in Maliana and 1 in Zumalai. 4 private houses were also destroyed (2 in Dom Aleixo, 1 in Maliana and 1 in Zumalai. Public and private transport were also targeted, with 5 public transport, 1 government transport and 3 private vehicles damaged.

From these 156 incidents, monitor EWER or coordinators considered that 59 incidents could occur again if not properly addressed. The desire for revenge could persist between parties, potentially leading to further incidents in the future.

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN BAUKAU, VIKEKE, COVALIMA, BOBONARO AND DILI: 42 CASES

Domestic violence during this period occurred in the Municipality of Baucau (18 cases), Viqueque (10), Covalima (8), Bobonaro (4), and Dili (2). The majority of cases took place between intimate partners, with 31 incidents (29 involving males as perpetrators, 2 involving females as perpetrators). There were 4 cases between family members living together in the same household, 3 between older brothers and younger siblings, 2 involving fathers and children, and 1 involving a child and a person in a relationship.

The causes of violence were often due to dissatisfaction and conflicts between the parties involved, such as mistrust over infidelity, economic problems within the household, land disputes, jealousy, attempts at sexual violence, abandonment, and disagreements over cultural issues.

Of the 42 incidents, the Timor-Leste National Police (PNTL) intervened in 4 cases, while family members of both the perpetrator and the victim intervened in 18 cases. Neighbors intervened in 3 incidents, and religious leaders, together with neighbours, intervened in 1 incident. In 16 incidents, no one responded or intervened. Contributing factors to these violent incidents include feelings of jealousy, mistrust, disrespect, financial problems, and hatred or desire for revenge between **the parties involved**.

### INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE DUE TO LAND DISPUTES: 13 CASES

Violent incidents related to land and property disputes during this period totaled 13 incidents. Among these, 6 were land disputes over household land, and 7 were land disputes over farmland. These incidents occurred in the municipalities of Bobonaro (4 incidents), Covalima (3 incidents), Dili (3 incidents), Vikeke (2 incidents), and Baucau (1 incident).

In the majority of the cases, male perpetrators were involved in 9 incidents, while female perpetrators were involved in 2 incidents, and in 2 other incidents, both male and female perpetrators were involved. Among the victims of these land disputes, 3 were male, 7 were

female, and 3 were both male and female. Of the 13 incidents, family members of the perpetrator and victims intervened in 6 cases, the PNTL intervened in 1 case, neighbors intervened in 1 case, a village council member responded in 1 case, and in 1 case, a government official intervened. In 2 other incidents, there was no intervention from anyone. Interventions from village council members and the PNTL occurred in 7 of these cases, with village council members, neighbors, and family members of both the perpetrator and the victim intervening. In 1 case, no one intervened

### INCIDENTS INVOLVING MAGS OCNUM IN DILI, BOBONARO, BAUKAU AND COVALIMA : 10 INCIDENTS

During this period, there were a total of 10 incidents involving MAGs (Gangs or similar groups). These incidents occurred in the following municipalities: 6 incidents in Dili, 2 incidents in Bobonaro, 1 incident in Baucau and 1 incident in Covalima.

The main contributing factors to these incidents were primarily related to social jealousy and disputes between groups. Of the 10 incidents, the **PNTL** intervened in 9 cases, including interventions by family members of the perpetrators and victims, neighbours, and NGOs. In one incident in Bobonaro, no one intervened. This highlights the involvement of various stakeholders, including police, family, community members, and NGOs, in addressing gang-related violence.

### INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE: 4 CASES

Sexual exploitation and sexual violence against minors during this period totaled 2 incidents, 1 incident on sexual violence against a minor, and 1 incident on sexual abuse, which occurred in the municipalities of Covalima and Vikeke.

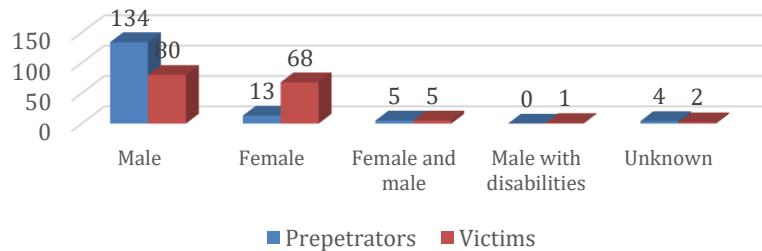
These incidents happened due to a lack of education, and because men are not held accountable for the pregnancies of young girls from their relationships due to family involvement. In one case, the male perpetrator was not held accountable because he was involved with a woman, and the incident happened because the perpetrator used a romantic relationship to exploit the victim financially and sexually, while also seeking a different partner.

In many aspects, factors that generally influence the sexual behavior of perpetrators include examples from others, biological, psychological, social, and cultural influences, and environmental factors such as access to education and personal experiences. Men may also view girls as weak and without the courage to defend themselves, which makes them feel they can dominate them. In the 5 incidents that occurred, the PNTL (National Police of Timor-Leste) and NGOs intervened in 2 incidents, family members of the perpetrator and the victim intervened in

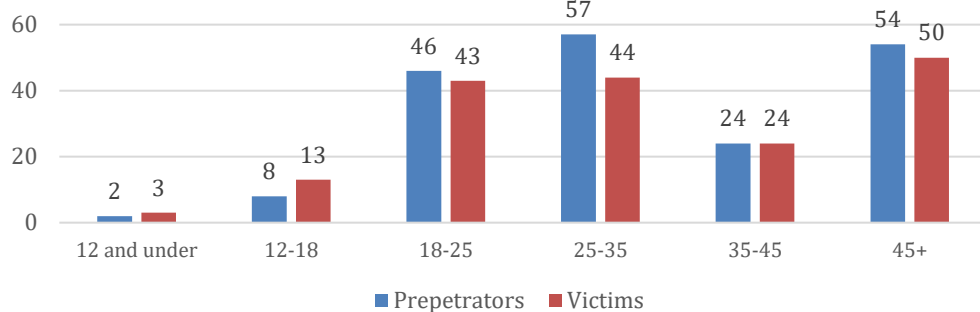
1 incident, and members of the council intervened in 1 incident, while in one case no one intervened.

### GRAFIKU KARATERÍSTIKA JERÁL INSIDENTE

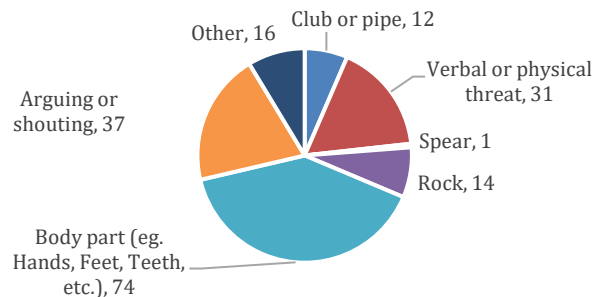
#### The perpetrator and Victims by Sex



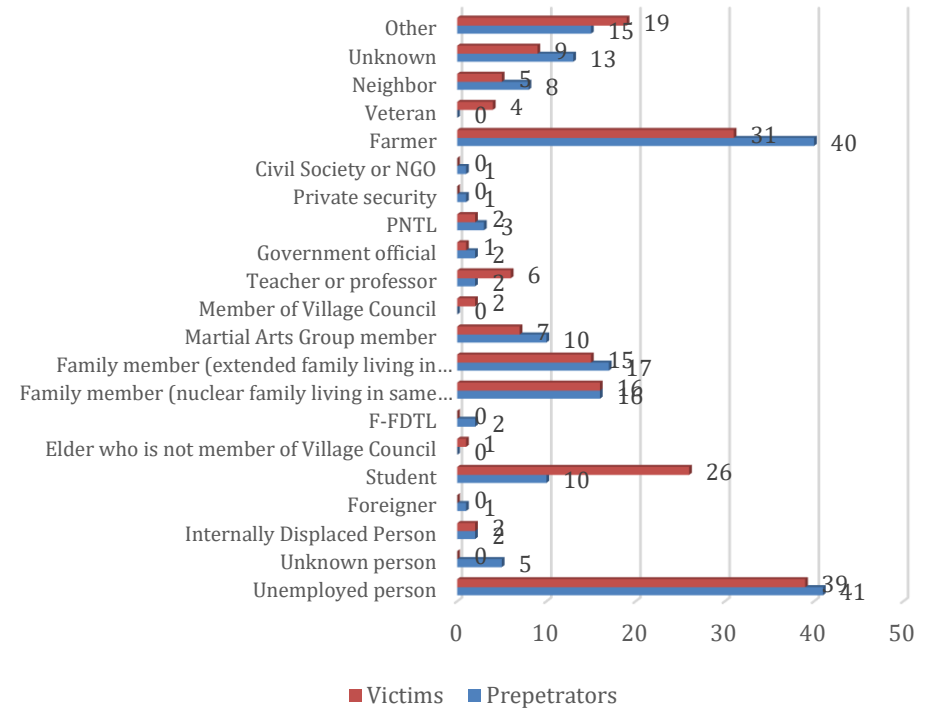
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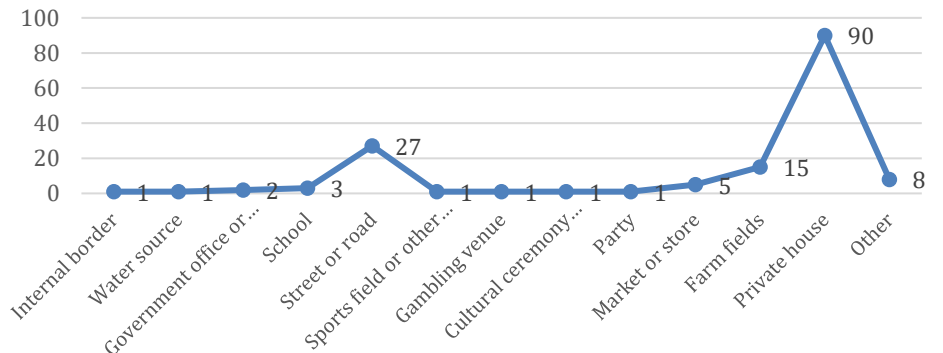
#### Weapon Used

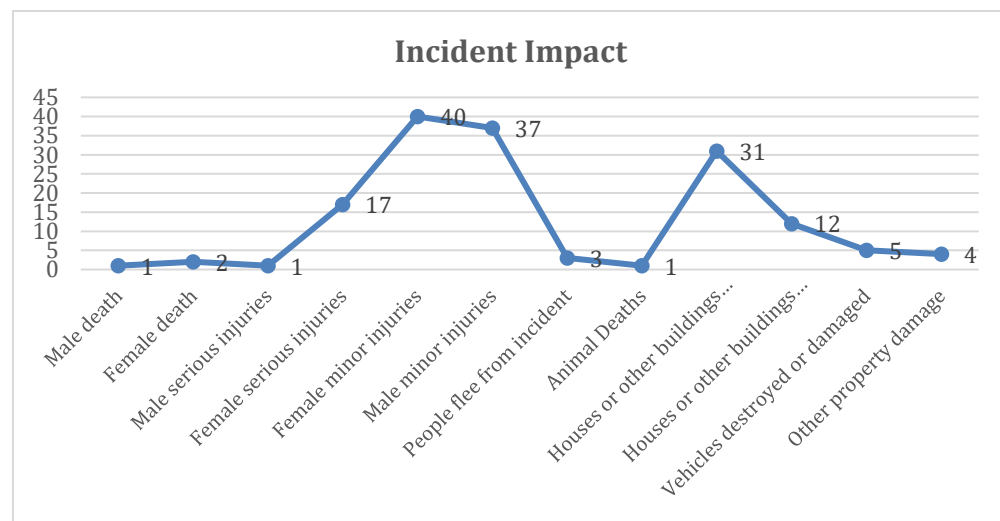
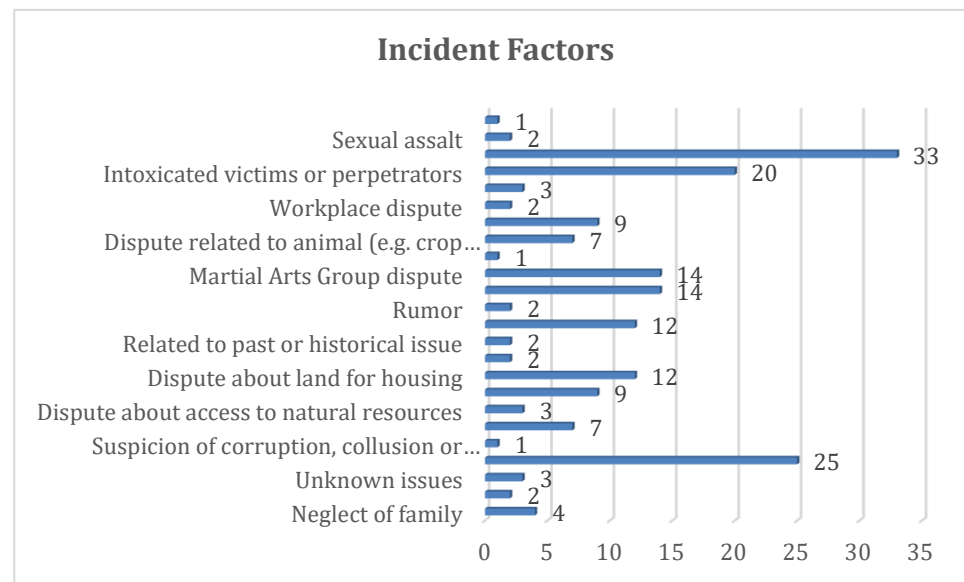
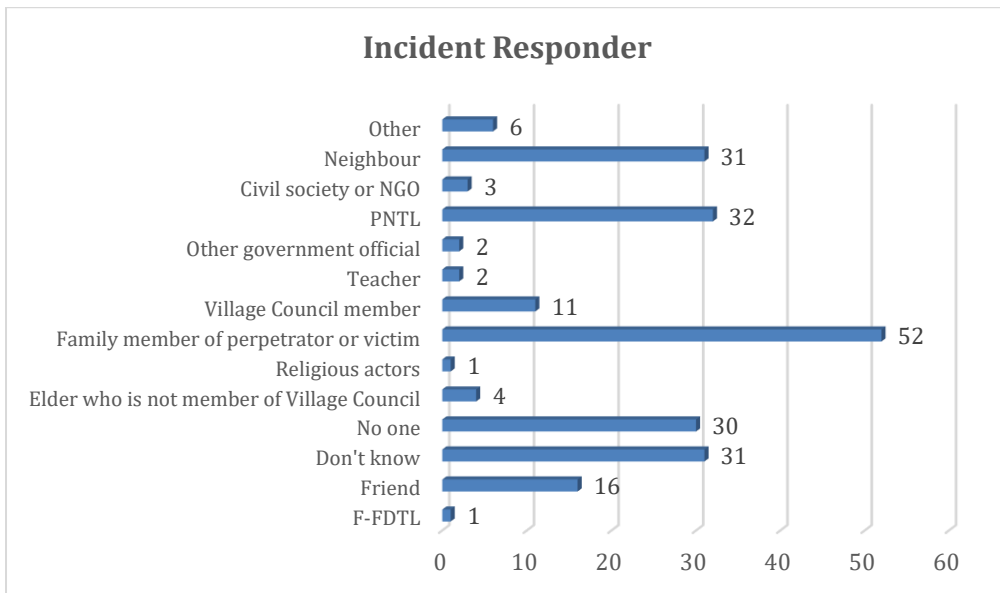


#### Perpetrators and Victims by Position or Status



#### Physical Location





## CONFLICT PREVENTION AND PEACEBUILDING ACTIVITIES

### ✚ The Integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health Program

The Integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health Program (English acronym: ISRH), whose objective is to raise awareness in the community, is implementing activities to disseminate information to women, girls, and men, as well as to communities that have received such training. This dissemination focuses on Integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health and Sexual Rights, and provides support for victims seeking justice through formal channels.



These activities have been carried out from April to July 2024 in the following municipalities:

- **Ermera Municipality:**
  - **In Lauala Village:** 21 participants (14 women and 7 men)
  - **In Remerhei Village:** 33 participants (25 women and 8 men)
  - **In Estadu Village:** 22 participants (18 women and 4 men)
  - **In Lequimea Village:** 23 participants (20 women, 13 girls, and 3 men)
  - **In Mertuto Village:** 24 participants (20 women, 8 girls, and 4 men)
- **RAEOA**
  - In Malelat Village: 33 participants (19 women and 14 men, including 1 EhD) and
  - In Abani Village: 29 participants (27 women, 11 girls, and 2 men)

This program received funding support from UNFPA.

#### **Program to Strengthen Women's and Youth Groups for Community Peace and Stability**

The program received financial support from the Civil Society Support Office (GASC) under the coordination of the Prime Minister's Office for Social Affairs, covering the fiscal period from May to October 2024. The program is being implemented in three municipalities: Baukau, Covalima, and Vikeke.

#### **Objective**

To strengthen the capacity of women, youth, and communities in economic sustainability, conflict prevention, and violence reduction, contributing to gender justice and development in Timor-Leste.

#### **Monitoring on incidents data**

Belun has been conducting incident data monitoring in five municipalities: Baukau, Covalima, Bobonaro, Dili, and Vikeke. It is being carried out in 14 administrative posts (Baukau, Quelikai, Suai, Zumalai, Maucatar, Vikeke, Ossu, Uatucarbau, Maliana, Bobonaro, Balibo, Kristu Rei, Dom Aleixo, and Administrative Post of Nain Feto) and 121 villages. From May to July 2024, a total of 119 incidents were monitored. Monitoring activities are funded by GASC in three municipalities and six administrative posts, with additional support from UNOPS and the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) in three municipalities and eight administrative posts.

#### **Mediation and Conflict Resolution:**

From May to July 2024, Belun, together with the Public Defender's Office in the Baukau and Covalima judicial districts, facilitated 10 mediation cases, with 8 cases in Baukau and 2 in Covalima. The mediation cases included 2 land disputes, 4 compensation cases, 3 eviction cases, and 1 property claim. Six of these cases (1 land dispute, 1 divorce, 2 defamation and 2 indemnities).



#### **ABOUT THIS SITUATION REVIEW**

This situation review report on issues related to incidents of violence and trends based on data from the monitoring system through the Early Warning and Early Response System (EWER) in Timor-Leste during April-July 2024 in the municipalities of Baukau, Bobonaro, Covalima, Dili, and Vikeke. According to the review, it should be published in August, but due to several technical issues, the publication was delayed. These activities received funding support from UNOPS-PBSO and GASC."

#### **Informasaun kle'an liu iha [www.atres.belun.tl](http://www.atres.belun.tl)**

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