

# Annual Report

## La'o Hamutuk

### January - December 2010

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## La'o Hamutuk

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## Vision and mission

La'ó Hamutuk (“*Walking Together*” in English) is an independent Timor-Leste organization that monitors, analyzes and reports on the principal international institutions and systems which engage with Timor-Leste as they relate to the physical, economic and social development of this country. La'ó Hamutuk believes that the people of Timor-Leste must be the ultimate decision-makers in this process, which should be democratic and transparent.

### La'ó Hamutuk's Vision

**The people of Timor-Leste, women and men, of current and future generations, will live in peace and contentment. They will control a transparent, just and sustainable development process which respects all people's cultures and rights. All citizens will benefit from Timor-Leste's resources, and will accept the responsibility for protecting them.**

In addition, La'ó Hamutuk works to improve communication between the international community and Timor-Leste's people. Finally, La'ó Hamutuk is a resource center, providing literature on development models, experiences and practices, as well as facilitating solidarity links between Timor-Leste groups and groups abroad with the aim of creating alternative development models.

As Timor-Leste began its eighth year as independent country, avoidable misjudgments moved the country farther into a “resource curse” condition, and La'ó Hamutuk continued to try to convince citizens, policy makers, and international agencies that there are better alternatives.

Since our founding in 2000, La'ó Hamutuk has had a policy to preserve our ability to monitor institutions objectively, as well as to avoid perceptions that we might be influenced by funders. We do not accept grants from donors with significant interests in Timor-Leste, such as the United Nations and its agencies, the World Bank, ADB, IMF, major donors to Timor-Leste, the Timor-Leste government and political parties, and companies operating here. We rely on private foundations, NGOs, governments of small countries, and individual donations.

La'ó Hamutuk's six Timor-Leste and one international staff have equal responsibilities and receive the same pay and benefits. We are committed to equal representation for women among our staff, which currently includes two women and five men, as well as two male security and support staff. Our Advisory Board includes three Timor-Leste people active in civil society and three internationals, former La'ó Hamutuk staff who remain closely involved with Timor-Leste. (See Appendix 7.)

## Situational background

Indonesia's 24-year occupation of Timor-Leste was horrific, taking the lives of more than 100,000 Timor-Leste people, and capped by the Indonesian military's terror and devastation in 1999. After the referendum, the international community established UNTAET, which transferred sovereignty to Timor-Leste's government in 2002. Foreign governments, international financial institutions and multinational corporations continue in major roles.<sup>1</sup>

During 2010, unseasonable weather destroyed crops and caused natural disasters across the country. People faced hardships to their access to food, health, livelihoods and homes. The UN began preparing its National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation – but had no plans to consult grassroots people. Despite these hard-hitting impacts, few people know about climate change, its causes or the principles of climate justice.

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<sup>1</sup> This 2010 Annual Report does not include the historical background of Timor-Leste and La'ó Hamutuk, nor our overall analysis of the country's situation, which has not changed in recent years. A more extensive discussion is in our 2009 Annual Report, available from our office or on our website.

As the huge, misguided national electricity project continued to founder, the Prime Minister began socializing a near-secret draft of a National Strategic Development Plan to borrow billions of dollars for infrastructure mega-projects. A mid-year budget rectification escalated spending far beyond sustainable levels, and the proposed 2011 budget accelerates this trend. With 89% of donor assistance and 70% of government spending (95% of which comes from oil revenues) flowing out of the country, widespread reports of corruption and mismanagement, escalating inflation, and continued dominance of imports over non-oil local economic development, the “resource curse” has indeed arrived.

The Council of Ministers sent three land-related laws to Parliament which will determine who owns land and how. Unjust and violent evictions continue in Dili. In rural areas, State-led land-grabs for government projects and private company use are accelerating. Civil society groups continued to call for a National Land Consultation and to work with communities to mobilize.

Poverty, economic polarization and conflict can be avoided only if a well-informed public understands the balance of long and short-term needs, thinking about the future while facing day-to-day pressures of hunger, growing families, illness and economic hardship. With national elections scheduled for the first half of 2012, La'o Hamutuk's role of promoting fact-based, forward-looking analysis and policy is needed now more than ever.

## Program activities

La'o Hamutuk's main work is to research, monitor and analyze international institutions and global systems which affect people in Timor-Leste, offering independent and reliable information.

Our radio program reaches every district, our *Bulletin* has a circulation larger than any newspaper, and we provide information or articles to local and international media several times every week. Our blog, website and email list postings reach the increasing number of Timorese who access the internet.

Our work is sought after and used by Government officials, Parliament members, civil society, community groups, journalists, policy-makers, newspapers, development groups, consultants, students, academics, diplomats and public. People consult with LH on a broad range of public policy areas every week, seeing our work as essential to their analysis, information and policy formation.

### Radio and Television programs

Radio is the most effective medium to reach most people in Timor-Leste. After returning to the air in April, we produced our half-hour *Radio Igualidade* program almost every week, broadcasting it on the national Radio Timor-Leste and community radio stations in Viqueque and Oecussi, and posting downloadable podcasts to our website. The 25 radio programs we produced during 2010 are listed in Appendix 2.

We also produced and aired our first television program, an hour-long panel discussion on TVTL about the proposed revisions to the Petroleum Fund Law which has been broadcast several times.

### Bulletin and Surat Popular

In 2010 we published one double *Bulletin*, with articles on:

- ★ Land justice in Timor-Leste
- ★ Transitional Land Law and public consultation
- ★ Timor-Leste in global action against climate change
- ★ Donor, oil and other money in Timor-Leste since 1999
- ★ Justice for Timor-Leste: Unmet international obligations
- ★ Petition from Liquiçá massacre survivors
- ★ A decade of UN Security Council talk about justice
- ★ Editorial: Rejecting impunity, moving towards justice

We published a *Surat Popular* (popular page) to help communities understand, discuss and give feedback on the content of the draft Land Law, as well as to explore broader land issues. We also

produced a two-page *Basic Economic Facts* pamphlet which was widely circulated prior to the debate on the 2011 State Budget.

**Public Meetings and Testimony**

We organized seven public meetings during 2010, as well as giving more than 30 presentations to other groups, as listed in Appendix 3.

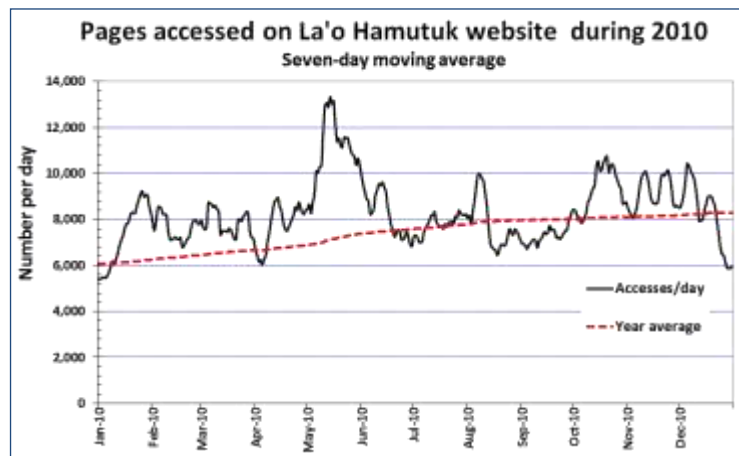
La'o Hamutuk produces many other reports and analyses, circulated privately and publicly. We write submissions and letters, or give oral testimony to legislatures and other policy-makers. Appendix 4 lists our 16 submissions to official processes during 2010.

**La'o Hamutuk in the Media**

We often write for local media, and meet with local or international journalists almost every day. During 2010, we were quoted or cited in local and international media more than 130 times, as listed in Appendix 5.

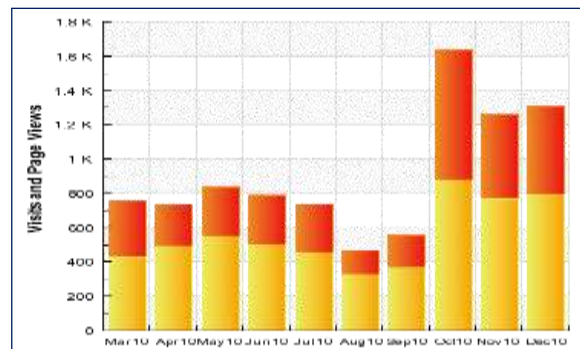
**Website, blog and email lists**

La'o Hamutuk's website <http://www.laohamutuk.org> includes information and analysis in Tetum and English, often linking to public or leaked documents. We post items not available through official sources, including oil company environmental proposals, the state budget, draft legislation and the upcoming Strategic Development Plan. We post our radio programs, submissions and articles. Many web pages serve as "briefing books," with background information, analysis from La'o Hamutuk and others, and links to related documents in several languages. Major articles on our website and blog posted in 2010 are listed in Appendix 6.



During this year, usage of our website increased by 37% to more than 8,300 average accesses/day. Data traffic went up 72%, averaging more than 800 megabytes/day. Readership soared after we posted the draft Strategic Development Plan in May, with 37,000 accesses in two days. Online journals, media and blogs often repost our information, so our readership is actually much larger.

We launched our bilingual blog <http://laohamutuk.blogspot.com> in March 2010 to highlight upcoming events and new information. By the end of the year, we had posted 85 entries and people were viewing more than 1,200 pages every month.



La'o Hamutuk maintains an [email list](#) with around 150 subscribers. In addition, we circulate our materials to other lists (especially ETAN's 2000-subscriber "east-timor" list) and information sharing networks.

**Principal areas of research, monitoring and advocacy**

Our research looks at issues strategically and explores how international systems and institutions interact with them. We also actively engage with policy development processes, providing information on alternative models.

We consult with experts and with people directly encountering the impacts and/or working to alleviate them, with special efforts to involve women and rural people. La'o Hamutuk tries to include a gender perspective in all our work. Although we don't have a separate gender research area, we explore the impacts of policies and programs on women and children.

We organize our monitoring and advocacy into four principal areas:

- ★ **Natural resources**, especially oil and gas. This includes petroleum dependency, revenue management, regulation of oil companies, environment, transparency, accountability, sustainability and how extractive projects affect human and community rights.
- ★ **Economics**, including macroeconomics, donor activities, borrowing, tax and budget policy. This will be expanded to include foreign investment, privatization and trade.
- ★ **Governance**, including justice, security, rule of law, human rights, civic education, corruption, elections, legislation, decentralization and government administration.
- ★ **Agriculture and food sovereignty**, including land rights, agriculture policy, corporate technologies, permaculture/agro-ecological farming, markets and climate justice.

La'o Hamutuk has teams working on Agriculture and Natural Resources. Our Economics work is shared among people on other teams, and we recently hired a new staffer to focus on Governance.

The rest of this section discusses work we did during 2010; the results are summarized on page 19.

## **Natural resources (petroleum development)**

More than 90% of Timor-Leste's state revenues come from converting oil and gas wealth into dollars, and the country has many plans for exploiting its non-renewable resources. With oil revenues four times the size of the non-oil economy, Timor-Leste the most petroleum-dependent country in the world, yet its oil and gas resources will only last a few decades. Averaged out over the next two generations, the total likely oil income of Timor-Leste is less than two dollars per citizen per day. As a result, the country is afflicted with the "resource curse" which damns nearly every other impoverished, oil-dependent country.

La'o Hamutuk observes and monitors the development of oil and gas in the Timor Sea, as well as potential onshore developments. This includes macroeconomic policy, revenues, transparency, utilization of funds, policy decisions, agreements, effective regulation, and their impacts on the country. Some of these issues are discussed under "Economics" below; this section focuses on the petroleum-specific aspects.

La'o Hamutuk has long been the leading organization in Timor-Leste providing information and alternatives for officials and civil society about these threats and possible solutions, especially the environmental, social, political and economic dangers of petroleum dependency. Our Natural Resource work has two fundamental objectives:

- ★ Ameliorating the resource curse in Timor-Leste, which includes:
  - Promoting intergenerational equity by opposing overspending and risky investments
  - Teaching about the effect of import dependency on local production and the consequences when petroleum revenue falls
  - Protecting the environment from the impacts of petroleum exploitation
  - Supporting transparency to prevent corruption, corporate avarice and unsustainable policies.
- ★ Avoiding unjust and/or predatory relationships related to oil and gas exploitation:
  - Safeguarding human and community rights from petroleum projects
  - Preventing ruthless companies from taking advantage of Timor-Leste's limited regulation
  - Securing just maritime borders and arrangements with Indonesia and Australia
  - Ensuring transparency and regulation of private and state-owned companies
  - Enabling local communities to make decisions about their petroleum birthright.

In March, Juvinal Dias represented Timor-Leste civil society at a Norway-sponsored workshop on "Good Governance and Corruption Prevention in the Petroleum Sector" in Maputo, Mozambique.

In addition to the main work areas below, we continue to follow and comment on the maritime boundary dispute with Australia, the general parameters of Timor-Leste's current and future economy, and other areas.

### **Proposed Greater Sunrise Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) plant**

Our 2008 report "*Sunrise LNG in Timor-Leste: Dreams, Realities, and Challenges*" continues to be the principal reference on the topic, and La'o Hamutuk monitors evolving developments. La'o Hamutuk consistently supports efforts to maximize the benefits to Timor-Leste's people, while reducing the environmental and socio-cultural risks.

During 2010, La'o Hamutuk actively participated in the increasingly strident public debate on the Sunrise gas project. We met regularly with oil company and government representatives to inform ourselves and to encourage them to be more forthcoming and less ideological. We also shared our views and information with many students, both in our office and in events at their universities.

We persuaded the Government's Sunrise Task Force to share some of its findings at a seminar we organized for civil society. We also challenged Woodside's changing estimates for the amount of gas in the Sunrise reserve, finally getting them to explain the convenient coincidence that their reserve estimates grew during 2000-2006, but have since shrunk.

Our Sunrise web page continues to be the most up-to-date, comprehensive source of information from a variety of perspectives. Our Sunrise information is considered well-informed and objective, so we are often cited and consulted by the UN, journalists, embassies, industry people, activists and others. After the Sunrise Joint Venture announced their preference for a mid-sea floating LNG plant in April, La'o Hamutuk participated in many discussions, public events and interviews.

### **Other oil and gas projects**

In 2006 Timor-Leste signed new exploration contracts for several areas, including block 06-105 in the Joint Petroleum Development Area (JPDA). Soon thereafter, Eni bought Woodside's 40% of this project and drilled several exploratory wells. They discovered commercial quantities of oil in Kitan, the only new find since the end of the Indonesian occupation.

La'o Hamutuk made a submission on the draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Management Plan for the Kitan project and continued to engage with the company, the National Environment Directorate, and the National Petroleum Authority (ANP). The Montara and Deepwater Horizon oil spills underline our concern that safety and environment are too important to be left to the oil companies, especially since some projects here are deeper than Deepwater Horizon or use the same drilling contractor.

Eni and Reliance began exploratory drilling in Timor-Leste's exclusive offshore area, and we participated in several discussions with companies and regulators about their environmental impacts, and wrote six submissions to public consultation processes about the companies' proposed wells (see Appendix 4). We urged the Environment Directorate to reject Reliance's EIA because it was not project specific, involves a conflict of interest, and did not commit the company to anything. We also wrote a newspaper article and gave interviews to the oil industry trade press, BBC, LUSA, the International Herald Tribune, Radio Australia and other media. The EIAs for the Reliance and Eni test wells were revised and approved, and the wells were drilled in late December. Both were dry.

Although Timor-Leste's Petroleum Activities Law requires that Production Sharing Contracts with oil companies (except the old ones for Bayu-Undan and Sunrise) be public documents, they have disappeared from Government websites. Therefore, La'o Hamutuk launched a web page with the texts of PSCs here, as well as continually updated information on the status of each project.

We monitor plans and developments relating to the proposed "petroleum industry corridor" in southwest Timor-Leste from Beaçu to Suai, which will include an LNG plant, oil refinery, supply base for offshore projects and other oil-related industry, as well as new cities and airports. As we

have told Parliament and others, this will not move Timor-Leste away from petroleum dependency, and could be a public subsidy for oil and construction companies with little benefit to our economy and people, as well as disrupting communities and endangering the environment.

## **Petroleum Fund**

We have engaged with the Petroleum Fund since it was proposed in 2004, supporting intergenerational equity, transparency and accountability, and educating about the risks of petroleum dependency and the “resource curse.” During 2010, \$811 million was withdrawn from the Petroleum Fund to the State Treasury, although the state spent only \$758 million during the year.

We continue to participate in quarterly Banking and Payments Authority (BPA) press conferences about the Petroleum Fund, often asking the only substantive questions. When the balance in the Petroleum Fund dropped for the first time in Timor-Leste’s history, we cautioned that high spending and risky investments will undercut the Fund’s growth, drawing a response from the Government’s spokesperson. We also accompanied the process of investing 4% of the Fund in global equities, participating in many workshops and seminars organized by the Ministry of Finance.

In late 2009, La’o Hamutuk learned about an attempt by “Asian Champ Investment” to scam the Petroleum Fund of more than a billion dollars. We exchanged numerous letters and had private discussions with the BPA, the Ministry of Finance and the Investment Advisory Board seeking more information, but none was forthcoming. At the Ministry’s request, we delayed publication until 2010, when our revelations sparked global interest.

Since 2009, the Ministry of Finance and the Council of Ministers have been discussing revising to the Petroleum Fund Law, including investing in the stock market and weakening safeguards for managing the fund. We testified on the proposed changes and attended several meetings with Ministry staff, advisors and consultants. We also produced our first television program, on this issue, helping to increase public knowledge about a bill that may go to Parliament in mid-2011.

In our writing, we emphasize the importance of preserving future generations’ rights to some of Timor-Leste’s non-renewable petroleum wealth. In every state budget since 2008, the Government originally promised to keep spending from the Petroleum Fund within sustainable levels, and in each of those years they later tried to overspend the fund, succeeding in 2009 and 2010.

## **Transparency**

Transparency can reduce the risk that oil income will be misused. La’o Hamutuk believes that transparency is a means to an end, and that informed, independent analysis of published information is necessary for it to be useful. To that end, we continually compare reports from the National Petroleum Authority, the Banking and Payments Authority, the Ministry of Finance, EITI and the oil companies, calling discrepancies to the attention of the relevant agency. We often publish leaked and semi-public documents to make them more widely available.

We actively participate in civil society networks that monitor oil revenues, including the Core Group on Transparency, for which we gave six workshops. We frequently engage with international transparency organizations, including the Open Budget Project, Revenue Watch Institute and Transparency International, as well as multilateral and government institutions, to try to improve the accuracy and comprehensiveness of their reporting.

Although La’o Hamutuk has resigned from the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) multi-stakeholder Working Group, we publish Timor-Leste’s EITI reports as they become available. After Timor-Leste became EITI-compliant, we wrote that EITI alone is not sufficient to ensure that the companies pay what they should, or to ensure that Timor-Leste uses the money wisely.

For many years, Timor-Leste’s government has been lax in auditing tax returns from oil companies or in strictly enforcing their contracts. This has begun to change, but the Government is reluctant to reveal its past ineffectiveness. La’o Hamutuk researched and published about this, including \$32 million collected in 2010 from the Bayu-Undan joint venture partners for a 2005 exploration well incorrectly charged against taxes due.

## **National Oil Company (PETRONATIL)**

Since 2006, Timor-Leste officials have tried to create a state-owned oil company to claim a 20% share of new oil discoveries. The process accelerated in 2010, with public consultation on a draft decree-law, which the Council of Ministers discussed several times. La'o Hamutuk produced a web page and a 12-page submission warning of the dangers of incurring debt, ineffective oversight, ease of corruption, lack of accountability and overreaching, recommending amendments and safeguards. A revised decree-law may be enacted during 2011.

In another submission, we opposed legislation to create an autonomous Institute of Petroleum and Geology, suggesting that it be established within normal government structures.

## **Oilwatch Southeast Asia Regional Conference**

Oilwatch is a global network of NGOs, civil society organizations and community groups in tropical forest, petroleum-producing countries who are working to resist the negative impacts of oil and gas development. La'o Hamutuk has been a member since 2002 and has participated in meetings in Bali, Nigeria, Thailand, Colombia and Ecuador.

This year it was our turn, and La'o Hamutuk hosted a regional Oilwatch meeting in July with participants from Burma, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Timor-Leste. In addition to the two-day meeting (other civil society groups joined on the first day), Oilwatch representatives held a press conference, spoke at a public forum, recorded a radio program, visited the Hera power plant site, and met with the Secretary of State for Natural Resources and with top officials of the National Petroleum Authority. The visitors expressed concern about Timor-Leste's planned petroleum corridor, deepwater drilling, petrochemical activities and onshore pipelines, explaining that "in our countries, such activities have increased poverty, repression, suffering, injustice, displacement, disease, environmental degradation and human rights violations."

## **Economics and Trade**

La'o Hamutuk's analysis of Timor-Leste's economic situation is increasingly valued as an alternative to politically-influenced government forecasts and the self-censorship of multilateral agencies. We are often sought out by economists visiting from foreign capitals or organizational headquarters, and interacted throughout the year with authors of UNDP's forthcoming National Human Development Report for Timor-Leste, as well as with visiting and resident "experts" from the IMF, ADB, UN, the World Bank, bilateral agencies, and Columbia/UN economist Jeffrey Sachs. Although our premises and conclusions often differ, we engage in respectful discussions, and often agree more in private than they will say publicly.

In October, La'o Hamutuk published a *Basic Economic Facts* flyer with graphs about import dependency, budget escalation, and limited oil reserves.

## **State Budget**

For many around the world, La'o Hamutuk is the principal source of information about Timor-Leste state finances, as we obtain, scan, translate and publish information and documents before they are officially available.

In May 2010, the Government proposed a mid-year "Budget Rectification" to increase 2010 expenditures from \$660 million to \$838 million. They asked to spend \$309 million more from the Petroleum Fund than the Estimated Sustainable Income (which was \$502 million in the original 2010 budget). La'o Hamutuk analyzed the budget, trained local NGOs, and wrote a submission to Parliament explaining how this would reduce Timor-Leste's ESI by \$9 million every year in the future. Much of the extra withdrawal is to increase the treasury's cash balance, which we believe violates the Petroleum Fund Law; we also suggested that there should be only one budget cycle each year, and raised other issues. We socialized our information through newspaper articles, radio programs and meetings with legislators, civil society groups, journalists, international agencies and others. Although Parliament's Committee C often agreed with us, recommending approving only \$52 million of the \$178 million requested, Parliament passed the Government budget rectification.



Parliament gave the Government an extra month to submit the 2011 budget, and in mid-November they proposed a \$985 million budget, with \$734 million from the Petroleum Fund. The Government made overly optimistic assumptions about future oil prices, raising the ESI to \$734 million. La'o Hamutuk testified to Parliament Committees C and D, recommending 18 revisions. In addition to discussing unsustainable spending, opacity and imprudent assumptions, we explained how the Infrastructure Fund undercuts accountability and provided key facts about the heavy oil project, the proposed national oil company, and the south coast petroleum corridor.<sup>2</sup>

### **Heavy Oil Power Plants and National Electric Grid**

Since 2008, the largest share of Timor-Leste's state budget has been allocated to a plan to "electrify the nation," which currently includes heavy oil-fueled generating stations at Hera and Betano and about 800 km of high-voltage power lines. This is budgeted at \$90 million in 2010, \$447 million in 2011, and around \$400 million more in the future. The 2008 contract was given to Chinese Nuclear Industry Construction Company No. 22 (CNI22), which has been even more incompetent than we had feared. La'o Hamutuk is concerned about this project's environmental and socio-cultural impacts, as well as its economics, technical details, tender processes and lack of transparency.

Following our 2008 revelations of the project's secrecy and mistakes, the government responded to concerns about environment and design by hiring the Italian company ELC/Bonifica to supervise the construction and prepare environmental standards. In late 2009, the project was redesigned to use new instead of second-hand generators, increasing the cost and delaying completion by two years. La'o Hamutuk was not invited to the January 2010 cornerstone-laying for the Hera power station, but we attended anyway, and published recordings, transcripts and translations of speeches of the President, Prime Minister, Minister of Infrastructure and President of Parliament.

The project continues to founder, and in mid-year the Government secretly subcontracted the generation stations to the Indonesian company PT Puri Akraya, as \$262 million additional cost, and is subcontracting parts of the power grid. Since September, La'o Hamutuk has obtained and published ELC/Bonifica's "monthly progress reports," which describe a "ghastly, horrible" escalating disaster in environment, work quality, worker safety, scheduling, reliability, local employment and accountability. These revelations, which also show Government inattention, are a worrisome preview for the megaprojects in the upcoming National Strategic Development Plan.

### **National Strategic Development Plan**

In 2009 the Government began talking about a 20-year National Strategic Development Plan (SDP), and they released a 20-page Executive Summary in April 2010. La'o Hamutuk obtained the unreleased 335-page "final draft" of the complete SDP, and we scanned it and posted it to our website, resulting in a rapid increase in readership and providing vital information to journalists, local and international NGOs and agencies, students and others.

When the Prime Minister began socializing the plan in every sub-district, we posted the consultation schedule and excerpts from his slide presentation. Our analysis highlighted key problems:

- ★ Misrepresenting data to understate dependency on transient petroleum revenues.
- ★ Planning to use Timor-Leste's natural gas to generate electricity, while also selling it.
- ★ Exaggerating Timor-Leste's wealth, based on out-of-context citations.
- ★ Putting the country \$5 billion into debt.
- ★ Taking large amounts of community land for state and corporate use.

In December, we posted leaked text of the Terms of Reference and \$3 million contract with the Indonesian company PT DSI Makmur Sejahtera for "Strategic Development Plan Consulting Services."

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<sup>2</sup> Committee C's report agreed with many of our recommendations, but in January 2011 Parliament increased the budget to \$1.306 billion (including \$1.055 billion from the Petroleum Fund). \$599 million is allocated to the new Infrastructure Fund, of which 75% is for the electricity project.

The strategic development plan's enticing, impossible dream of large infrastructure projects which magically cause economic development is being pushed by the Government, with support from international agencies.

La'o Hamutuk continues to be the main source of analysis and information on this plan, which will be presented to donors and parliament in mid-2011. We will continue to advocate realism and sanity in development policies in discussions about this plan, state budgets and borrowing.

## **Borrowing**

To implement the Strategic Development Plan, the Government proposes to borrow several billion dollars from foreign companies, governments and institutions, to be repaid after oil revenues have run out. This violates the sustainable principles of the Petroleum Fund, which aim to help Timor-Leste avoid the resource curse.

In 2009, Parliament passed the Budget and Financial Management Law which opens the way for Timor-Leste to borrow. However, the 2010 and 2011 State Budgets do not yet authorize loans.

La'o Hamutuk circulated information about the processes and dangers of indebtedness, including web pages, and we track ongoing loan discussions between Timor-Leste and Portugal, China, Japan, the World Bank, the IMF and the ADB. Although we were the first civil society organization to publish this information, many agree that it is critically important. Debt exacerbates poverty in other developing nations, often causing them to lose sovereignty to international financial institutions.

In April 2010, La'o Hamutuk facilitated the visit of former Jubilee USA co-director Kristin Sundell to Dili, and organized a public meeting *Why Should Timor-Leste Go into Debt?* with speakers from the Ministry of Finance and the Petroleum Fund Consultative Council. This meeting energized the National Movement against Debt, including civil society groups, university students and the Community Leaders Forum, and we have led several trainings for them.

Together with other civil society organizations, we wrote to the April Development Partners meeting: "We are concerned by the Government's plans to borrow billions of dollars later this year, to pay for centralized physical infrastructure and other projects. Although revenues from our only producing oil and gas field will end by 2024, debt repayment will continue. It will be difficult to provide education, health and other services to our growing population when debt service will have first claim on our smaller revenues."

Later in the year, we analyzed Debt Sustainability Analyses for Timor-Leste from the IMF, World Bank and Japan which conclude that Timor-Leste could manage some loans, albeit much smaller than the SDP envisions. This critically important issue will continue to require our attention.

## **International Assistance**

After more than a decade of foreign aid, Timor-Leste is still struggling for independence. La'o Hamutuk began by monitoring development partners a decade ago, and we still keep an eye on international assistance. Our February 2010 *Bulletin* analyzed "Donor, oil and other money in Timor-Leste since 1999," concluding that less than 11% of donor dollars entered the local economy.

As we do every year, La'o Hamutuk helped develop and circulate the joint civil society statement to the April 2010 Timor-Leste and Development Partners Meeting (donors' conference). We also had many discussions with the Government's National Directorate on Aid Effectiveness and NGOs, attended the TLDPM, and produced a radio program and web page.

In April 2010, Timor-Leste hosted an international conference of fragile states, and our Minister of Finance became international head of this "g7+" group. We participated in civil society consultations, gave comments on draft background papers, and attended the conference.

We published long-term aid agreements signed between Timor-Leste and the United States. In May, Timor-Leste and the U.S. agreed on a \$10.5 million Millennium Challenge Corporation "Threshold program" focusing on corruption and immunization, to be managed by USAID. We engaged with companies bidding for the anti-corruption component (persuading them to be honest in

their advertising), created web pages, attended consultations and discussions, tracked the tender process, and analyzed Timor-Leste's annual scorecard from MCC.<sup>3</sup>

Several times each month, we are consulted by agencies and governments who are seeking a civil society perspective. In addition to answering their questions, we encourage transparency and consideration of social justice and grassroots people's and women's needs. For example, we provided input regarding the U.S. government's new Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative, as well as with visitors from France, the World Bank, USAID, MCC, IMF, UN, AusAID, Canada Fund, GIZ, Portugal, Japan and the ADB, among others.

## Trade

Since 2009, the Government has accelerated efforts to join the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which would constrain Timor-Leste's social and economic policies. During 2010, international academics helped us analyze the complex ASEAN legal agreements, identifying several problems. The ASEAN Investment Area would prevent countries from requiring companies to use local workers or locally produced goods, as required by Timor-Leste's Petroleum Act. Under ASEAN Free Trade Agreements, Timor-Leste would have to meet WTO or more severe "WTO+" standards. ASEAN is a "stepping stone" to WTO membership and would entrench neo-liberal economic policies here. These rules are biased against small economies, which have little say in deciding WTO rules. We met regularly with the Director-General of the ASEAN Secretariat in Timor-Leste's Foreign Ministry and liaised with FONGTIL on ASEAN issues. We held a public meeting on ASEAN Free Trade Agreements, wrote articles to newspapers and screened *Squeezed*, a documentary film about the impact of free trade in Philippine and Thailand.

In September, Maximus Tahu attended the Sixth ASEAN People Forum in Hanoi, Vietnam, learning more about ASEAN and establishing links with civil society people and groups working on ASEAN.

We engaged with the World Bank-Government draft *Diagnostic Trade Integrated Study (DTIS)*, which was circulated in 2010. This report is part of the Enhanced Integrated Framework, which provides start-up funds to help LDC governments to "integrate into the global economy" and is led by the WTO, World Bank, UNDP and others. The 2010 DTIS recommends that Timor-Leste focus on exports, such as coffee and mung bean. It does not consider that investing in traditional markets and food production for local people would be more beneficial. It also explores a Value Added Tax (VAT) which would be costly, complex and could hurt poor people. We recommended that the World Bank consult with people directly involved with rural economic activities, rather than just talk to government officials, businesses and international agencies. They chose not to follow our advice, and presented a one-sided view of export industries.

## Governance and democracy

Our work on governance addresses several topics -- justice, security, rule of law, human rights, international influence and democracy -- as opportunities and challenges arise.

We continue to campaign against impunity for international crimes committed during the Indonesian occupation between 1975 and 1999. We circulate information about the Government's legislative agenda and state finances, helping officials and citizens make more effective policy. We support civil society groups with goals similar to ours, engaging with JSMP as they developed their Parliament Watch Project, and circulating the HAK Association's report on human rights violations from the hunt for imaginary "ninjas."

### Ending impunity for Indonesian-era crimes

Eleven years after the end of the 24-year Indonesian occupation, there have been no effective justice processes for these crimes against humanity. Impunity continues to prevail, intruding on Timor-Leste as a democratic state under the rule of law. La'o Hamutuk continues to engage with the

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<sup>3</sup> Timor-Leste did worse on 11 criteria compared with the previous year and improved on 4, with two unchanged.

UN and other agencies to encourage judicial accountability, which can best be achieved through an international tribunal established by the UN Security Council. Our February *Bulletin* includes an eight-page special section and editorial on unfulfilled needs for justice.

La'o Hamutuk is an active member of the Timor-Leste National Alliance for an International Tribunal (ANTI). We trained ANTI members and helped organize a three-day strategic planning retreat in March. Prior to the renewal of the UNMIT mandate in February, we facilitated an ANTI letter to the Security Council, as well as letters from individual citizens and victims.

We continue to work with international solidarity and human rights groups, which became crucial when President José Ramos-Horta attacked Amnesty International in front of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, provoking a series of factual rebuttals and continuing distortions. We provided information to support Amnesty's position and helped organize a "welcome party" when the President returned to Timor-Leste, with photographs of a demonstration he said didn't happen.

We facilitated visits by academic historians Clinton Fernandes (Australia) and Brad Simpson (USA) who shared their knowledge and research with students and activists here. When ICRC published a report about families of the disappeared which claimed to be the only objective account of victims' views on justice, we briefed civil society groups on the report, and stimulated and participated in challenging dialogues with the author at UN and other fora.

On 20 May, La'o Hamutuk staffer Charlie Scheiner received an award from Timor-Leste's Parliament for his support for the independence struggle through ETAN in the USA. Charlie donated his \$2,500 prize money to ANTI, and wrote an open letter which was published in local newspapers.

Throughout the second half of 2010, Parliamentarians and NGOs worked hard to enact two laws establishing a "reparations" program and creating an institute to preserve the memories of the occupation. La'o Hamutuk engaged with these processes from a slightly different perspective, providing testimony to Parliament to encourage justice for everyone (not only for identified "victims"), support compensation for victims and social justice for all, recognize the responsibility of Indonesian and other perpetrators, and implement other CAVR recommendations for accountability, international responsibility, human rights, etc. We also created two radio programs and a web page and continued to discuss these issues with NGOs and others in Timor-Leste.

25 October was the 11<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the creation of UNTAET, and La'o Hamutuk organized an all-day public meeting "Who is Responsible to End Impunity?" with speakers from victims groups, Parliament, the UN and local and international justice activists.

In November, La'o Hamutuk joined with other local NGOs to begin preparing a submission to the first UN Human Rights Council "Universal Periodic Review" of Timor-Leste, scheduled for 2011. Our part of the submission focuses on impunity.

### **Immigration Law**

In April, the Timor-Leste Government and the International Organization for Migration held a public consultation on proposed revisions to the Immigration and Asylum Law. We collaborated with IOM to circulate the draft laws on our website and to encourage participation. La'o Hamutuk testified at the consultation, and our written submission recommended that the law be consistent with Timor-Leste's Constitution and human rights obligations under international law. At year's end, the results of the consultation were being considered by the State Secretariat for Security.

### **Preventing Corruption**

We met with many advisors, researchers, journalists, ambassadors and officials about what Timor-Leste should do to strengthen its resistance to corruption. In addition to engaging with proponents and bidders for the U.S. MCC anti-corruption program (see above), we gave a briefing for the Good Governance division of the Provedor for Human Rights and Justice, attended events of the Parliamentary Group against Corruption (GOPAC) and participated in a World Bank teleconference.

We raised awareness about businesses who insist that customers pay in cash, which facilitates corruption. Many of our legislative submissions encourage stronger corruption resistance.

## **International Stabilisation Force (ISF)**

The International Stabilisation Force, led by Australia and including troops from New Zealand, was invited to Timor-Leste during the 2006 crisis and continues to deploy several hundred soldiers across the country, cooperating with the UN but not under their command.

In December 2008, an Australian military vehicle killed an elderly woman, but the ISF ignored her death and declined to compensate her family, an issue we raised throughout 2009. In January 2010, La'o Hamutuk provided background information to Australian journalists and activists on the ISF's current poor accountability processes, and wrote an open letter to the Head of the Australian Military in Canberra. These issues were raised in the Australian Parliament, with the Head of Military promising to review their accountability processes. The Australian Parliament's Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade recommended reducing ISF impunity in its May 2010 report into Human Rights Mechanisms in the Asia-Pacific, drawing on many recommendations from La'o Hamutuk's November 2008 submission.

In March, La'o Hamutuk received a letter from the Chefe Suco in Lore I, complaining about Australian ISF soldiers coming to Lore and asking people to declare publicly whether they preferred the current government or the previous one. This was part of an ongoing Australian military research project in Timor-Leste, recalling traumatic memories of Indonesian military questions which often resulted in torture. We wrote a press release and met with the ISF commander and the Australian and New Zealand ambassadors. Timorese and Australian media picked up the issue, and it was raised in several Parliamentary hearings in Canberra. The Australian government defended the project, blaming the 'misunderstanding' on a translation issue. Although ISF flatly denied any wrongdoing, the military abruptly cancelled the project. For the rest of the year, La'o Hamutuk engaged with Australian journalists and the Australian ambassador here to correct misrepresentations by the Australian Defence Force to the Australian Parliament about what actually happened.

## **UNMIT**

La'o Hamutuk is increasingly asked by UNMIT officials to share our perspectives. We find them more accessible than under previous leadership, and met frequently with high-level officials. SRSG Ameerah Haq (head of the UN Mission here) invited us to a private dinner with a high-level delegation from South Sudan to discuss Timor-Leste's post-referendum experience. We met twice with the Technical Assessment Mission from UN headquarters in January and wrote a letter to the Security Council prior to their February meeting, commenting on issues raised in the Secretary-General's report to the Council. We underscored our recommendation that the UN mission here embrace a more inclusive definition of "security" than armed personnel who intimidate everybody else from behaving badly. Security in rich countries comes from the lack of fear of disease, starvation, unemployment and poverty (as well as crime and civil unrest), and this cannot be provided by police and military alone.

## **Australia's asylum-seekers processing/detention center proposal**

In the middle of the year, incoming Australian Prime Minister Julia Gillard floated the absurd idea of a processing center in Timor-Leste for people seeking asylum in Australia. La'o Hamutuk organized a petition, wrote for local and Australian media, helped Timorese civil society understand the issue, liaised with Australian refugee action groups, and discussed it with the Australia's Ambassador to Timor-Leste and Minister for Immigration, among many others. Although everyone in Timor-Leste opposes this proposal, the debate goes on.

## **Burma Solidarity**

La'o Hamutuk continues to work with human rights activists in other countries, to fight for justice and strengthen solidarity with people facing oppression. We give our solidarity to the people of Burma, urging that Burma have freedom and democracy. In January 2010, La'o Hamutuk met with visiting Burmese activists, suggesting ways for them to connect with Timor-Leste State organs including the National Parliament and President of the Republic. When Timor-Leste's ambassador to the United Nations was fired because he voted for a resolution supporting human rights in Burma,

we researched and publicized the controversy, offering personal support and providing information to international media.

Two Burmese participants in the Oilwatch meeting helped people understand the implications of petroleum development and natural gas pipelines, both here and there. In August, La'ó Hamutuk organized a discussion with UNTL students and others as part of the international day of solidarity with Burma. This led to a demonstration at the national airport when Myanmar's Foreign Minister visited Timor-Leste the following week, which was covered in international media.

In November, Burmese activists invited La'ó Hamutuk staffer Juvinal Dias to the Thai-Burma border to share Timor-Leste's experiences of development with the Karen community and officials.

## Agriculture

Research or data on Timor-Leste agricultural issues is scarce, and what exists is often unreliable or highly politicized. Government and many donors focus on export crops whose value chain is controlled by large companies and gives little return to farmers, or else promote resource-intensive farming that increases dependency on fossil fuels and favors richer farmers. La'ó Hamutuk advocates involving farming families in policy-making – to draw on their skills, experience and local knowledge. Much of Timor-Leste's development process assumes that the country "started at zero" in late 1999, and we promote a development model that builds on existing knowledge and strengths to meet local needs, rather than chasing get-rich-quick schemes and unrealistic dreams.

## Land Rights

Because of Timor-Leste's history of colonialism, war and displacement, land issues are very complex. Far-reaching decisions on land are usually proposed without public knowledge, participation or consent. Too often, post-conflict countries develop land regimes which concentrate resources for the rich, creating a large landless poor which lacks the social safety net that land can provide.

In 2010 La'ó Hamutuk played a lead role in advocating on proposed land laws. We continued to call for a National Land Consultation and a holistic process to support rights of vulnerable people. We complemented the grassroots work of other Land Network members, working to enable well-educated, well-organized communities to defend their land rights.

In April 2010, the Council of Ministers sent three draft laws to Parliament: the draft Land Law, Expropriation Law and Real Estate Finance Fund Law. We analyzed them and shared information via our website, radio program, through the Land Network and in meetings with communities in Dili, Liquiçá, Manatuto and Ermera. We lobbied Parliament's Committee A not to rush the laws. Together with the Land Mentor we gave recommendations for Parliament's public hearing process, suggesting particular communities that they could approach.

Although the transitional Land Law has received considerable media attention, few people understand it, so we published *Who gets land under the Land Law?*. The draft law includes a loophole that would allow the State to claim large areas of land and to intervene directly in appeal processes. We shared our findings widely and distributed CDs of our radio programs on the draft Land Law to all 13 districts via the Land Network.

We also undertook an extensive participatory process to develop an eight-page *Surat Popular* (popular newsletter) exploring the complex rules on who receives land and compensation, community/customary land and State land rights – and what this means for everyday people. It is a tool for facilitators to help communities understand, debate and give feedback on the draft law, and to explore land rights. This *Surat Popular* models a way to convey complex legal information to the grassroots, getting beyond the usual generalities which prevent people from having a voice in lawmaking. It can also persuade government to create similar resources on future draft laws.

La'ó Hamutuk worked with legal analysts, popular educators, land rights experts, rural communities, activists, women's groups and a local artist for several months to prepare the *Surat Popular*. We ran several trials across four districts and held several workshops to teach facilitators how to use the *Surat Popular* – such as by reading out loud as a group to include people who are not confi-

dent readers. The Land Network and other civil society groups have distributed it in every district, and LH and others have used it to facilitate detailed community discussions.

The Expropriation Law defines when the State can take private property. This critical issue should balance the powers of the State, investors, communities and vulnerable people. The proposed law allows the State to take land for virtually any public or private use and gives no right for communities to be included in planning processes, so we urged Parliament to send it back to Government for redrafting. The Real Estate Finance Fund Law, intended to administer compensation under a Land Law, would set up a permanent fund to finance expropriation processes.

The Civil Code is the foundation of all civil law in Timor-Leste. The 500-page draft submitted to Parliament covers such fundamental issues as “who is family?” and “how do we own property?” La'ó Hamutuk prepared a submission to Parliament Committee A on the implications of the draft Civil Code for land, housing and water rights. Our submission raised issues related to customary land and water rights (such as a lack of protection for sacred sites) and identified implications for vulnerable people (e.g., people who depend on access to the sea for food).

In 2009 the World Bank lobbied the Ministry of Justice to prepare policy options on a future Community Land Law. In May 2010, the World Bank privately circulated a draft policy options paper which recommended severely curtailing the rights of communities and customary land owners by limiting “customary use” to shared daily use. In effect, the State would annex a lot of land, including sacred sites and other important community areas. Simultaneously, the World Bank prepared recommendations for a Diagnostic Trade Integration Study to facilitate investor access to land. Together with the Land Network, we lobbied the World Bank on these processes.

As a small organization, La'ó Hamutuk does not have the capacity to directly support communities facing unfair evictions. We sometimes share information about unjust evictions and facilitate links between communities to strengthen advocacy. We also prepared several radio programs and facilitated access by international journalists and researchers to community residents. Together with other groups, we supported threatened communities in Ai-tarak laran, Dili (planned eviction of 53 families for a National Library and Museum), Golgota, Comoro, Dili (conflict between long-time residents and rich landowner; we arranged for BBC-TV to film the community), and Mota Ikun, Liquiçá (community lost access to land to three local quarries and an ISF shooting range).

## **Climate Justice**

La'ó Hamutuk's work on Climate Change is based on the principle of Climate Justice: major emitters of greenhouse gases should reduce the causes of climate change, rather than paying small amounts to help its victims adapt. Following the participation of two La'ó Hamutuk staff in the Copenhagen conference at the end of 2009, we stepped up our work on this critical issue.

During 2010, La'ó Hamutuk focused on the Government/UNDP National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) – which will be an in-depth report on climate change adaptation in Timor-Leste to access funds from the UNFCCC. As the only national NGO actively involved since the beginning of this process, we feel that the NAPA report should accurately portray how climate change affects vulnerable people, strategies they are using to respond to it, and what interventions they think will effectively help them adapt to changing weather conditions. Vulnerable people are the most susceptible to climate change because they live on poor agricultural lands; lack sufficient access to resources; and/or have few support mechanisms if their home, health, livelihood, cultural practices or access to food is impacted by changing climate.

La'ó Hamutuk emphasized that extensive community involvement is key to making NAPA effective. Initially NAPA did not plan to consult in the districts, so La'ó Hamutuk and others lobbied NAPA staff to consult with vulnerable people. We urged NAPA to consult with rural communities, involve more people, and maximize participation from women and vulnerable people, and the following month NAPA decided to hold a number of consultations. We monitored three of the five district consultations, and provided feedback. We also commented on the draft Report and urged that it include clear information on how local communities will be supported to face climate change.

La'ó Hamutuk lobbied the Government not to sign the Copenhagen Accord, as it does not address the causes of climate change and will not benefit poor countries and small islands. As funding for climate change adaptation grows, La'ó Hamutuk met with several international NGOs as they prepared proposals for the European Union, AusAID and the Eni oil company. La'ó Hamutuk continues to share information and to respond to requests for information from communities.

In May, Juvinal Dias spoke to high schools in Aileu to increase their environmental knowledge. We produced two radio programs to reach people in affected areas, exploring the Copenhagen Conference and providing basic information. On 10-10-10, we organized a "One Hour for Mother Earth" march, tree-planting and speak-out as part of the global day of actions organized by 350.org. This event included NGOs, students, and Government representatives. We also spoke informally to many communities about climate change.

## **Food sovereignty**

The central concept of food sovereignty is the right of local communities to decide their own food policy and systems. It emphasizes the farmers' rights to produce food; access to productive resources like water, land and seed; women's rights; agroecology/permaculture; consumers rights; and farmers' and fisherfolk's participation in policy-making. Food sovereignty advocates oppose trade rules which curtail a country's ability to set its food policy, increase dependency and allow other countries to dump food surpluses below the cost of production. Unlike "food security," which focuses on guaranteeing access to food without distinguishing if it is locally grown or imported and was first defined in elite international forums, "food sovereignty" has emerged from a worldwide grassroots movement of peasant farmers and the urban poor.

Although many NGOs, unions and farmers' groups in Timor-Leste advocate food sovereignty, this is not reflected in policy-making. La'ó Hamutuk continued to map civil society work on food sovereignty to identify the most effective advocacy tools and approaches. We met with 13 Dili-based organizations and eight in five districts to identify their food sovereignty related activities and resources that they can share. During 2011, we will publish the results of this research and share it with others working on these issues, to help identify the gaps and strengthen civil society advocacy. We also incorporated more about agriculture in our submissions on the state budget.

## **Engaging farmers in policy-making**

The Government, UN agencies and donors have made many decisions and spent a lot of money on Timor-Leste during the past decade of independence, and La'ó Hamutuk has repeatedly observed that local people are excluded from development, planning and implementation processes. In 2010 La'ó Hamutuk consulted with farmers and others in rural areas in three districts to better understand the strengths and challenges they've encountered, and we will publish a report about this and how the government involved them. The report will highlight the importance of involving farmers and rural communities in policy-making and implementation, as well as provide examples of how policies have impacted rural people. The consultation process has enhanced La'ó Hamutuk's knowledge and networks on issues such as climate change, land rights and trade. Responding to feedback, we have made more time to share information with communities during our research trips. Several *Radio Igualidade* programs also feature community voices from the consultation.

## **NGO coalitions**

To share information, strengthen advocacy and reinforce local and global civil society movements, La'ó Hamutuk often joins with other organizations in coalitions or networks that focus on issues linked to our concerns. During 2010, we worked with the following:

### **Timor-Leste coalitions**

#### **Core Group on Transparency**

The Core Group on Transparency (CGT) formed in 2005 to monitor the RDTL state budget and advocate for transparency and accountability, especially regarding oil and gas revenues. The Core



Group includes about 10 local NGOs, and also works with organizations and networks such as Oxfam Australia, CAFOD, Global Witness, Revenue Watch Institute and Publish What You Pay (PWYP). La'ó Hamutuk is an active member, providing research and coordination for the CGT and wider civil society. During 2010, we provided four days training for CGT on the 2011 state budget.

### **National Alliance for an International Tribunal (ANTI)**

La'ó Hamutuk is one of the most active members of this coalition of Timor-Leste human rights NGOs who push to end impunity for crimes committed during the 24-year Indonesian occupation. We played a major role in ANTI's three days of Strategic Planning, held in March.

### **Rede ba Rai (Land Rights Network)**

Rede ba Rai includes more than 20 local and international NGOs, unions and community groups across Timor-Leste. The focus is supporting grassroots people to set the agenda on land issues: through popular education, monitoring evictions and legal processes, mobilizing people, action-research and by lobbying Government, Parliament, international institutions and donors.

### **HASATIL (Sustainable Agriculture Network)**

HASATIL includes 38 local organizations: NGOs, community groups and the agriculture faculty of the National University of Timor-Leste, working to strengthen sustainable agriculture.

### **Housing Rights Network (Rede Direitu ba Uma Timor-Leste)**

Rede Direitu ba Uma Timor-Leste (RDU-TL) monitors and advocates on communities' rights regarding house confiscation, and to guarantee that nobody will be a victim of coerced evictions.

### **Working Group on Climate Change**

The Working Group on Climate Change was initiated by La'ó Hamutuk in 2009, with the principal objective of increasing its members' knowledge on Climate Change and how they can integrate Climate Change in their work.

### **Movimentu Kontra Debe (Movement Against Debt)**

Initiated by La'ó Hamutuk, the Movimentu Kontra Debe includes local and international NGO activists, students, local leaders and individuals.

## **International coalitions**

As discussed in the program work above, much of La'ó Hamutuk's research and advocacy relies on informal partners in other countries. The coalitions listed here are ones we relate to more formally.

### **Oilwatch**

Oilwatch started in Ecuador and is based in Nigeria, and includes organizations in tropical forest countries that resist oil industry activities and the resulting underdevelopment, environmental damage and social degradation. La'ó Hamutuk joined Oilwatch in 2002. In July 2010, La'ó Hamutuk hosted a regional conference for Oilwatch Southeast Asia, with participants from Burma, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines, and we continue to be active with this regional and global network.

### **Climate Justice Now! Network**

La'ó Hamutuk has participated in the Climate Justice Now! Network since it started in Bali in 2007, joining meetings in Bangkok and Copenhagen. The CJN Network coordinates civil society groups fighting for just adaptation and mitigation on climate change, including NGOs, popular organizations, indigenous people, farmers, fishers, and people living on small islands. We draw on its members to inform our work on these issues, including participating in the International Day of Action to Prevent Climate Change on 10-10-10.

## International solidarity and human rights organizations

La'ó Hamutuk works closely with the U.S.-based East Timor and Indonesia *Action Network* (ETAN), the Australian Coalition for Justice in East Timor, TAPOL (U.K.), Focus on the Global South, Amnesty International, the Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (Cambodia), and many other organizations and coalitions which support justice and equitable development for Timor-Leste. We try to help them make their work more effective and responsive to the people of this country.

## ASEAN People Forum

Informally, we have established good relations with civil society groups in ASEAN. This year, we participated in the sixth annual ASEAN People Forum in Hanoi. As Timor-Leste seeks to join ASEAN, La'ó Hamutuk is strengthening our contacts to help us avoid ASEAN's negative impacts.

## Evaluating and strengthening La'ó Hamutuk's work

The following activities which we had planned to do in 2010 were changed or delayed:

- ★ After years of searching, we signed a 10-year lease in late 2009 for a new office in Bebora, Dili, which requires some renovation and infrastructural improvements. We worked with a volunteer architect and began construction in September 2010, but irregular and heavy rains delayed completion into 2011, and we plan to move during May.
- ★ La'ó Hamutuk did an external evaluation in 2004, and could not find qualified and available international and Timorese evaluators in 2010, so we will do the evaluation in 2011. This will help us understand how La'ó Hamutuk supports and influences civil society, international institutions, governments and the others, and how to make our work more effective.
- ★ We organized six public meetings in Dili and one in Manatuto,<sup>4</sup> and led many more trainings and discussions with other NGOs and communities in Dili and the districts, as listed in Appendix 3.
- ★ We published one double *Bulletin* in 2010, fewer than our goal of three. We continue to look for ways to make publishing our *Bulletin* more efficient. As an alternative, we greatly increased our use of local and international media (see Appendix 5) and the internet (Appendix 6). We also gave testimony to many public consultations (Appendix 4).
- ★ In 2010 we planned to organize a civil society discussion in Dili on food sovereignty to inform our strategy in this area. The plan was changed in order to include civil society in the districts, and we are mapping NGO work on food sovereignty, to be completed in 2011.

We continued to strengthen our systems, activities and outputs. Here are a few examples:

- ★ In February, La'ó Hamutuk staff, board, colleagues and donors held a two-day evaluation and revision of our strategic plan.
- ★ After being suspended by RTL last year, our radio program returned to the air in April with improved sound quality, and produced 25 programs during 2010 (see Appendix 2).
- ★ We updated some office equipment, buying new computers and standardizing software.
- ★ We improved Tetum writing by focusing on translation for meaning and explanation.
- ★ More staff members are now writing and preparing web pages.
- ★ We document our activities better – radio programs, public meetings and media.
- ★ In July, Board member Pamela Sexton visited for a month to help strengthen La'ó Hamutuk's internal policies and review our structure.
- ★ In August, La'ó Hamutuk's Timorese staff met with our board to evaluate our weaknesses and develop ways to guarantee the sustainability of La'ó Hamutuk's work in the future.

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<sup>4</sup> We had hoped to organize ten public meetings during 2010.

In April, we held our second annual meeting with our donors, describing our work and discussing a possible strategic media review. The meeting was also attended by members of our Board, and helped all of us see how our work dovetails with funders' objectives. We prepared our financial and audit reports, which go more smoothly every year as we continue to improve our financial management and bookkeeping systems.

In May we celebrated La'ó Hamutuk's tenth birthday with more than 100 friends and colleagues (see photos at <http://www.laohamutuk.org/ARept/Anniversary/10YearsLH.htm>). This was a good opportunity for informal networking, strengthening ties with supporters and building morale. La'ó Hamutuk supporters are an important resource – helping with coalition building, information sharing, technical and policy advice and other tasks, such as translation.

At the end of 2010, La'ó Hamutuk has one international and eight Timorese staff members. During the Hawaiian summer break, former La'ó Hamutuk staff member Guteriano Neves did his community service at La'ó Hamutuk. We hope to hire five more Timorese and one or two international staff as we find good people, and are conducting active recruitment outreach, especially for women. Staff biographies are in Appendix 7.

Our current donors -- Hivos (Netherlands), Trócaire (Ireland), Development and Peace (Canada) -- continue to provide enough money to meet our needs (see Appendix 1). We also wrote specific project-related reports on our participation in the Copenhagen conference on Climate Change, and for the Oilwatch regional meeting we hosted, available on request.

During 2010, our limited personnel made it difficult to find time to attend classes or trainings. Although our collective work process continually improves our capacity as we learn from each other, we also took advantage of opportunities to build staff capacity, including:

- ★ Juvinal Dias finished his English course at Lorosa'e Language Institute.
- ★ Maximus Tahu and Shona Hawkes took an online UNITAR course about Human Development Impact Assessment of Trade.
- ★ Mariano Ferreira participated in a two-day HASATIL training about home agriculture.
- ★ Jose Pereira participated in a three-day training about the UN Human Rights Council process of Universal Periodic Review.
- ★ Juvinal Dias attended a workshop on Petroleum Governance in Maputo.
- ★ Maximus Tahu participated in the Sixth ASEAN Peoples Forum in Hanoi.

## **Results of La'ó Hamutuk's work**

La'ó Hamutuk's reputation as a source of accurate, nonpartisan information and analysis grows every year. Local and international NGOs, IFIs, UN agencies, journalists, academics, donors, embassies, political parties and Government agencies rely on us to inform their own analysis and actions.

### **Natural resources**

La'ó Hamutuk's public education and advocacy on the sustainable use of oil and gas income has increased awareness among organizations, political leaders and the public. Our debate and interactions with Government and politicians helped advise them about sustainable management of petroleum wealth, transparency and accountability mechanisms and the dangers of petroleum dependency. Here are a few concrete examples:

- ★ Economists, ambassadors, oil companies and the global petroleum industry press see La'ó Hamutuk as the primary objective source on the Greater Sunrise LNG controversy, and we also support civil society groups, parliamentarians and public officials. About 20 media articles on this topic during 2010 cited La'ó Hamutuk, and many groups invited us to give presentations.
- ★ Oil companies made significant revisions to their Environmental Impact Assessments and Management Plans in response to our submissions, improving their accuracy, effectiveness and comprehensiveness.

- ★ The National Petroleum Authority decided to revise their procedures to increase public consultation after we questioned the different environmental regulatory processes for oil projects in the Joint and Exclusive offshore areas.
- ★ Our revelation of Asian Champ Investment's \$1.2 billion attempt to scam the Petroleum Fund was widely covered in local and international media, serving as a source and a reference for Parliament and others, and cited by the Oxford Sovereign Wealth Fund Project.
- ★ The director of Timor-Leste's Banking and Payments Authority told a press conference that the BPA would redesign its website because everyone goes to La'o Hamutuk's website as the primary source of Petroleum Fund information.
- ★ Multilateral and government agencies and international NGOs often make significant revisions and additions based on our comments to their draft reports.
- ★ The Government moderated its haste to enact laws for the National Oil Company, Petroleum Fund revision and the Institute of Petroleum and Geology after our submissions raised issues they hadn't considered and increased awareness of their implications.
- ★ Oilwatch members visiting Timor-Leste awakened journalists, policy-makers and the public to the negative impacts of oil exploitation in other countries.
- ★ Norway selected La'o Hamutuk as the civil society participant for training in Mozambique.

### **Economics and trade**

- ★ Parliamentary Committees invite us to testify, and the Budget Committee included several recommendations from La'o Hamutuk in its reports. Our work on State Budget has increased discussion about revenues, sustainability, and long-term consequences of decisions.
- ★ The Government (imprudently) increased their assumptions about future oil prices in the 2011 budget in response to criticism from La'o Hamutuk and others about spending more than the Estimated Sustainable Income.
- ★ Institutions including the Ministry of Finance, the National Petroleum Authority and the Banking and Payments Authority fixed errors in their publications after La'o Hamutuk called them to their attention.
- ★ Our revelations of the problems with the heavy oil electricity project continue to define the factual framework for this debate, resulting in changes to project design and increasing awareness of the risks and mismanagement. Parliament increased the project's 2011 budget allocation to be more consistent with contractual obligations after we raised the issue.
- ★ Dozens of officials, ambassadors, international economists, journalists and others tell us that our information on the draft Strategic Development Plan and the State Budget is invaluable and unobtainable from other sources.
- ★ Potential lenders to Timor-Leste (including the IMF, ADB, World Bank and Japan) seek out La'o Hamutuk, and we are able to enlarge their perspectives and occasionally correct factual misunderstandings (although there is still far to go).
- ★ U.S. companies bidding for the MCC anti-corruption contract increased the honesty in their job announcements after we asked them to revise misleading information, and our engagement with USAID and MCC increased public information and accountability.
- ★ The Director-General of the Foreign Ministry's ASEAN Secretariat told us that he was largely unaware of ASEAN economic and trade requirements before La'o Hamutuk's public meeting. La'o Hamutuk's activities have shown policy-makers, journalists and public that joining ASEAN has risks as well as benefits, enhancing the quality of the debate.

### **Governance and democracy**

- ★ Australia terminated their intrusive military "research" program in local communities after La'o Hamutuk brought it to public and their embassy's attention.
- ★ The Australian Parliament Joint Standing Committee adopted many of our recommendations for increased accountability of Australian military forces here.

- ★ The National Alliance for an International Tribunal and others working to end impunity rely on La'o Hamutuk's work, contacts and information to keep the movement going.
- ★ Our participation in the public consultation on revising the Immigration and Asylum Law brought a human rights perspective that was previously missing from the discussion.
- ★ International agencies trying to understand how to prevent corruption often seek La'o Hamutuk's advice.
- ★ Australian awareness of Timor-Leste's cross-party and civil society opposition to Australia's refugee processing center proposal was strengthened by our work.
- ★ The United Nations mission here invited La'o Hamutuk to be a member of its Consultative Council for civil society.
- ★ Karen exile groups on the Thai-Burma border invited La'o Hamutuk to share our experience with them.

## **Agriculture**

- ★ Although Parliament didn't accept our advocacy to send the draft land laws back to the Ministry of Justice, they decided to slow the process for reviewing these laws. Committee A sought our advice on key issues and locations for conducting consultations, and has committed to holding further consultations.
- ★ Public awareness of the broader implications of land issues has increased, with many local and international organizations echoing our view that land laws alone will not solve land issues and ensure fair land rights and calling for a people-led process on land issues.
- ★ A diverse array of groups has invited us to speak on land issues, including communities in Dili, Liquiçá, Ermera, Baucau, Same and Manatuto; international agencies, donors, Parliament Committee A, journalists, activists and Government advisors.
- ★ People within government and Parliament thanked us for making them aware of water, housing and land rights in our submission to Parliament about the draft Civil Code.
- ★ The Land Network chose La'o Hamutuk to represent them in press conferences, delegations, public interviews and statements.
- ★ The Government/UNDP process to develop a National Adaptation Program of Action on climate change consulted in four districts after we urged them to consult more widely.

## **Programs and activities planned for 2011**

Our Natural Resources and Agriculture teams will continue to work on Economics issues, and we hope to enlarge our one-person Governance team.

### **Natural resources**

In 2011, our work will focus on petroleum dependency, management of the Petroleum Fund, the State Budget, transparency, accountability and sustainability, with the goal of reducing the consequences of the resource curse. With a billion-dollar Government budget and an election next year, we will build on the strong base of information, capacity, allies, relationships and public awareness that we have developed over the years to improve quality, depth, breadth, foresight and participation in debates on these critical issues.

During 2011, Timor-Leste's people will make decisions which have long-term consequences, including borrowing, the Strategic Development Plan, the National Oil Company, land laws, environmental laws and revising the Petroleum Fund and Petroleum Activities Laws.

Ongoing issues, including the Greater Sunrise LNG plant, the heavy oil national electricity project, the continued rapid escalation of state expenditures, the proposed South coast "petroleum corridor" and oil-related licensing and exploration activities will require our continued attention.

We expect to monitor and advocate on all of these, as well as continuing research, public education, outreach, media relations and publication on ongoing and new petroleum-related developments.

Building on our knowledge base, we try to keep these debates focused on technical, legal and economic facts, rather than partisan politics, and to help journalists, policy-makers and commentators understand underlying issues and long-term consequences

### **Economics and Trade**

As discussed above, 2011 will probably see the formal proposal and approval of the Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030, which will be an opportunity to increase discussion and awareness of how Timor-Leste will survive after oil revenues cease in 2023. We see this, as well as discussions on the State Budget and taking out loans, as challenges and opportunities for La'ó Hamutuk to persuade others to understand that the "resource curse" gets worse when the "resource revenue" stops, especially without a non-oil private sector.

We will continue to monitor and disseminate information related to ASEAN. Our main concern is the impact of ASEAN on the domestic economy, so we will integrate this issue with other work on local economic development, including food sovereignty, tax policy and trade frameworks.

We will continue to participate in conferences and meetings about bilateral and multilateral assistance to Timor-Leste, publishing analysis and meeting with donors, journalists and recipients.

### **Governance and Democracy**

La'ó Hamutuk will continue to provide information, advocacy and leadership at national and international levels to end impunity for serious crimes committed during the 24-year Indonesian occupation, preferably with an international tribunal. This work will be done in cooperation with the Timor-Leste National Alliance for an International Tribunal (ANTI) and international and local solidarity, human rights and justice groups. In anticipation of the 2012 election, we will research political party views, and encourage them to speak out against impunity.

We will also monitor and participate in the development of Anti-corruption and Immigration legislation, and engage with anti-corruption programs of state and non-state actors.

### **Agriculture and Food Sovereignty**

Our work in 2011 will focus on strengthening civil society's work on food sovereignty and advocating involving farmers in designing Timor-Leste's agriculture development plan. We will also continue our work on land rights, climate justice and analyzing the food sovereignty implications of national budgets. We will also research and advocate on seeds, alternative energy, climate change and legislation related to food sovereignty.

## Appendix 1: Financial information

All amounts are specified in United States dollars. La'o Hamutuk's fiscal year is the calendar year.

La'o Hamutuk maintains our policy of not accepting contributions from the UN and its agencies, the World Bank, ADB, IMF, major donors to Timor-Leste and transnational corporations operating here, to preserve the organization's independence.

The organization has a flat wage structure; both local and international staff received take-home salaries of \$500 dollars per month during 2010, plus a "13<sup>th</sup> month" in December. All staff receive benefits that include health insurance, some of which is self-insurance funded from the 'Health Reserve' account in the balance sheet. International staff receive one return airfare from their home country, as well as a 'readjustment allowance' of \$200 for each month worked up to the end of the first year, payable after they finish working with La'o Hamutuk. Staff members who must move to Dili to work at La'o Hamutuk receive \$200/month toward house rental costs.

### Balance sheet

This table indicates our total cash and bank account balances at the start and end of 2010, amounts of money set aside for specific purposes, and unrestricted money available for general operations.

	Total cash & bank balances	Read-justment Reserve	Health Reserve <sup>5</sup>	Sustain-ability Reserve <sup>6</sup>	Opera-tional Re-serve <sup>7</sup>	Building Fund <sup>8</sup>	External evalua-tion <sup>9</sup>	Unre-stricted Funds
<b>Balance 31 Dec. 2009</b>	<b>182,924</b>	(2,400)	(17,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(30,800)	(8,500)	<b>54,224</b>
<b>Income during 2010</b>	<b>111,495</b>	0	2,415	0	0	0	0	<b>109,080</b>
<b>Expenditures during 2010</b>	<b>130,942</b>	2,400	2,415	0	0	22,346	0	<b>103,782</b>
<b>Balance 31 Dec. 2010<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>163,377</b>	0	17,000	35,000	35,000	8,454	8,500	<b>59,423</b>

<sup>5</sup> This is a self-insurance fund to pay medical expenses for staff and their families who do not have corporate insurance.

<sup>6</sup> This reserve is to replace and repair computers, motorcycles and other capital assets as they wear out. None of this money was used during 2010.

<sup>7</sup> This fund includes approximately three months' worth of expenses, established to avoid cash flow problems.

<sup>8</sup> This fund was established during 2007 in anticipation of the need to build, buy or rehabilitate a building for La'o Hamutuk's office and resource center. We spent most of this fund to rehabilitate our new office during 2010, and will use the balance in 2011.

<sup>9</sup> We budgeted \$8,500 for an external evaluation during 2009, but did not complete the process. This money will be used for its intended purpose during 2011.

<sup>10</sup> The total and unrestricted end-of-year balances are \$100 less than the sums because we wrote off \$100 in unrecoverable debt owed by a former staff person since 2008.

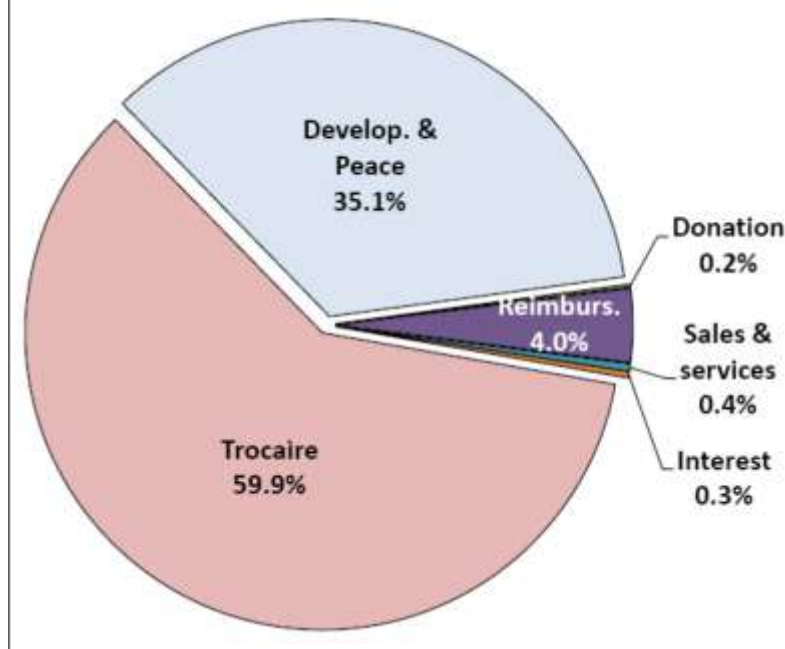
## Revenues received during 2010

The following table shows income received by La'o Hamutuk during 2010.

La'o Hamutuk's third major donor, Hivos, didn't transfer their support for our work during 2010 to our account until 2011.

Each row shows a source of income, while each column shows the activities it was allocated to. See footnotes and expenditure list on following page for more details.

Sources of revenue during 2010 (\$111,495 total)



	Reimbursement <sup>11</sup>	Unrestricted	Total
PETRAD	4,328		4,328
Development & Peace		39,178	39,178
Trócaire		66,838	66,838
Other income <sup>12</sup>	125	1,027	1,252
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,453</b>	<b>107,042</b>	<b>111,495</b>

Revenue	Budget	Actual	Differ.	Explanation
Bank interest & balance adj.	300	388	88	
Donations	500	180	(320)	
Earned by LH for services provided	1,000	398	(602)	We provided trainings and presentations to local NGOs without charging fees.
Program grants	139,600	106,016	(33,584)	Hivos grant for 2010 not transferred until 2011.
Project grants	10,000	0	(10,000)	Hivos agreed to fund Oilwatch regional conference but money was not received during 2010.
Conference reimbursements	0	4,453	4,453	PETRAD & SERN (offset by \$4420 in expenses)
Sales	500	60	(440)	We distributed materials at no charge to make them more widely available.
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,900</b>	<b>111,495</b>	<b>(40,405)</b>	

<sup>11</sup> Reimbursement for money advanced by La'o Hamutuk and reimbursed by PETRAD (Norway) to participate in a conference in Mozambique on preventing corruption in oil and gas revenues, and by the State Secretariat for Natural Resources for our expenses in hosting a civil society briefing by the Sunrise Task Force.

<sup>12</sup> Individual donations, interest earned, payments to La'o Hamutuk for providing presentations or renting equipment.

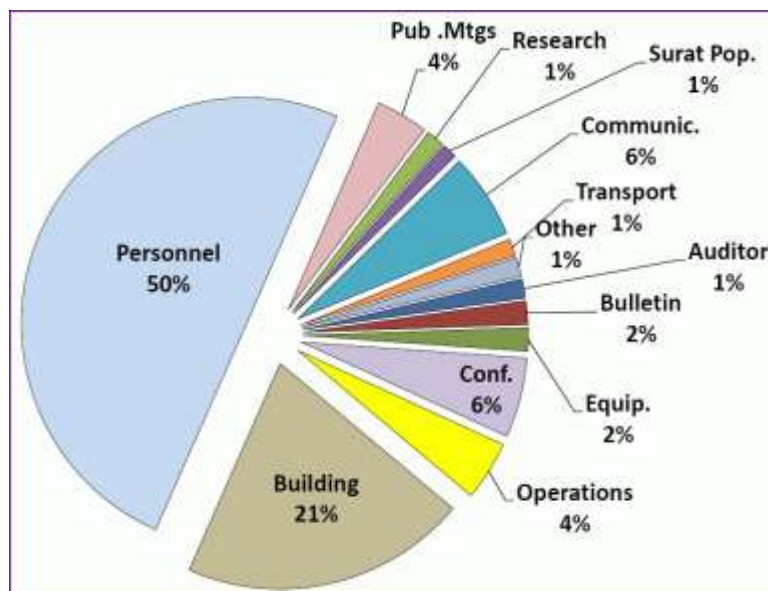


## Expenditures during 2010

The following table and graph at right shows the money budgeted and spent by La'o Hamutuk during 2010 for different aspects of our work, totaling \$130,942.

Personnel costs are the largest component because research, analysis and advocacy that form the core of our work rely on our human resources.

We had budgeted \$10,000 to be raised for "special projects" during 2010. The only project this year out was the regional Oilwatch Conference, which cost us \$2,492 and is included among the line items of the table below. Hivos has committed to reimburse these costs, but no payment was received during 2010.



	Budgeted	Actual	Diff.	Explanation
Auditor	1,000	1,800	800	We asked auditor for an additional report.
Bulletin	6,900	2,200	(4,701)	Published fewer than planned.
Capital equipment	4,700	2,189	(2,511)	Some deferred until we move into new office.
Int'l conferences	2,800	7,503	4,703	\$4,328 of this was reimbursed.
Operations	10,500	5,731	(4,769)	Costs lower than budgeted
Personnel <sup>13</sup>	87,400	65,401	(21,999)	Hard to find qualified new staff.
Public meetings	6,200	4,922	(1,278)	
Radio program	2,100	649	(1,452)	RTL didn't resume program until April; hoped to be on more community stations.
Rent	3,600	4,500	900	Includes \$900 back rent from 2009.
Research	2,800	1,721	(1,079)	Fewer staff and no international research.
Resource Center	1,200	522	(678)	Book purchases deferred until we move to new office with sufficient library space.
Surat Popular	300	1,391	1,091	Widely distributed Surat Popular on land rights
Telephone and Internet	8,500	8,004	(496)	
Training for staff	1,000	0	(1,000)	In-house training without costs.
Transportation	2,400	1,594	(806)	
Miscellaneous expenses	500	470	(30)	
External Evaluation	8,500	0	(8,500)	Deferred to 2011 from funds received in 2009-10.
Rent, office construction & moving	30,800	22,346	(8,455)	Paid from building fund raised in 2009-10. Construction not yet completed.
<b>Total</b>	<b>181,200</b>	<b>130,942</b>	<b>(51,158)</b>	

Our previous Annual Report included a table breaking out expenditures by project and donor, but as all our donors now give us general support funding, this is no longer necessary.

<sup>13</sup> Salaries, benefits, wage taxes, visa fees, housing allowances, etc.

## Projected budget for 2011

The following is La'o Hamutuk's expected budget for 2011.

Expenditure		Explanation
Auditor	1,000	Continuing with Dili-based Haksolok Consultancy
Bulletin	5,500	Printing, translation, distribution
Capital equipment	15,200	Computers, motorcycles, furniture (supplemental Trocaire grant), etc.
Int'l conferences	2,800	Non-reimbursed costs to attend international conferences
Operations	9,700	Electricity, supplies, photocopying, advertising etc.
Personnel	80,400	Salary, wage tax, visa fees, health insurance, transport for international staff, housing allowance, readjustment
Public meetings	5,800	Space and sound system rental, publicity, refreshments
Radio & TV programs	3,300	Production costs and fuel for community radio stations and TVTL
Rent	3,600	Rent for new office
Research	2,600	Travel and housing in Timor-Leste to conduct field research
Resource Center	1,700	Books, videos, and other materials
Surat Popular	300	Popular education publication
Telephone and Internet	7,300	
Training for staff	500	Language and other classes
Transportation	2,400	Transport and motorcycle maintenance, in Dili and nearby
Miscellaneous expenses	600	Reimbursement for board expenses, contributions to issue-based campaigns
<b>Total</b>	<b>142,700</b>	
<b>Paid from funds received in past years</b>		
Construction & moving	9,000	Remaining costs of construction and moving into new office
External evaluation	8,500	Paid from funds received in 2010
<b>Funding to be raised separately through grants for specific projects</b>		
Projects	5,000	Oilwatch regional conference and others to be decided
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>165,200</b>	

Revenues		Explanation
Bank interest	400	
Donations	500	
Earned by LH	500	Training, consulting, writing papers, etc.
General support grants	141,100	We have contracts with Hivos, Trocaire, and Development & Peace
Project grants	5,000	
Sales	200	Sale of books, CD-ROMS, and other materials produced by La'o Hamutuk
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,700</b>	
Building & evaluation	17,500	Carried over from funding already received
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>165,200</b>	

## Appendix 2: Radio programs

Many can be downloaded as podcasts from <http://www.laohamutuk.org/media/radio.htm>. During 2010, we aired radio programs on the following topics:

Date	Topic	Speaker
April 11	Mudansa Klimatika, Esperiensia husi Copenhagen Climate Change: Experiences from Copenhagen	Ines Martins and Juvinal Dias (La'ó Hamutuk)
18	Efektividade de Ajudus Aid effectiveness	Dinorah Granadeiro (Fongtil) and Representatives from Solomon Islands and Brazil
25	Loron Mundial Luta Agrikultor sira nian International Day of Agricultural Struggle	Ego Lemos (Permatil), Demetrio Amaral (Haburas), Amaro da Costa (UNAER) and Minister of Agriculture Mariano Sabino
May 02	Lei Expropriasaun The draft Expropriation law	Zenito Santana (KSI), Ines Martins (La'ó Hamutuk)
09	Saida mak Agrikultura Organiku Organic agriculture	Mariano Ferreira (La'ó Hamutuk)
16	Lei ba Rai The draft Land Law	Shona Hawkes (La'ó Hamutuk)
23	Profile Fundasaun Rai Maran Profile of <i>Fundasaun Rai Maran</i>	Agostu Gonçalves (Director of FRM)
30	Timor-Leste atu Debe Does Timor-Leste have to Go into Debt?	Martinho (Forum Lideransa Komunitaria), Carlos Florindo (ETADEP) and Juvinal Dias (La'ó Hamutuk)
June 06	ANTI nia servisu ba Justisa: Vitima nia ezijensia ANTI's work for justice	Mariano Ferreira (La'ó Hamutuk), Chris Carrascalão and Eliza da Silva (Victims' Family)
13	Anti nia servisu ba justisa: Tribunal Internasional What is an International Tribunal?	Mariano Ferreira
20	Orsamentu Rektifikativu The mid-year budget rectification	Juvinal Diaz
July 04	Agrikultor sira nia direitu ba rai Farmers' Right to Land	Zenito Santana (KSI), Amaro (UNAER - Ermera Agricultural Workers Union) and Ines Martins (La'ó Hamutuk)
18	Lian Agrikultor nian Farmers' voices	Joao (Agrikultor) and Director Energia Alternativa SEPE
August 01	Impaktu esplotasaun petroleu Impact of Petroleum Exploitation	Enteng Bautista, Andry Wijaya and Penchom Saetang (Oilwatch Press Conference in Dili)
08	Importansia konsultasaun ho agrikultor sira The importance of consulting farmers	Mariano Ferreira (La'ó Hamutuk), João Trindade (coffee farm worker)
15	ASEAN: Vantajen no desvantajen ASEAN: Advantage and disadvantages	Shona Hawkes (La'ó Hamutuk)
September 05	Esperiensia Agrikultor sira nian Farmers experience in Rural Areas	Henrique and Sebastiana Pereira, Chefe Aldeia Bemetan and Lalikan, Betano Same
19	Saida mak Mudansa Klimatika What is Climate Change?	Virgilio Guterres (Haburas) and Santina Soares, voices from 2008 LH public Meeting on Climate Change
October 10	10/10/10 day Global Struggle Against Climate Change day	Maximus Tahu (La'ó Hamutuk)
17	Esperiensia husi ASEAN People Forum What is ASEAN?	Maximus Tahu (La'ó Hamutuk)
31	Revizaun Lei Fundu Petroleu Revision of the Petroleum Fund Law	Charles Scheiner (La'ó Hamutuk)
November 07	Kodigu Sivil Civil Code	Shona Hawkes (La'ó Hamutuk)
21	Lian povu area rural Voices from Rural Areas	Januario da Costa (Farmer from Goubim, Maliana)
December 15	Planu Asaun MAP Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries 2011 Action Plan	Joao Trindade (Komunidade Likisi, Ermera), Henrique (Chefe Aldeia Be Metan, Betano), Maximus Tahu (LH)
19	Loron Direitus Umanus Human Rights Day	Ines Martins (LH), Fernanda Borges (PN), Adriano Nascimento (PN) and vox pop

## Appendix 3: Public meetings and presentations

These events were organized by La'ó Hamutuk:

Date	Topic	Speaker	Participants
15 Jan	Land Law	Antonio Verdial (Director DNTPSC), District Administrator Manatuto, Shona Hawkes (LH)	45
3 Feb	ASEAN: Challenges and Risks	Roberto Soares (Director for ASEAN, Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Maria Aileen Bugarin (Philippine Ambassador to TL), Shona Hawkes (LH)	53
5 Feb	Greater Sunrise LNG plant	Francisco Monteiro (SERN) and Sunrise Task Force	28
3 March	Copenhagen Update	Juvinal and Ines (LH), Adão Barbosa (TL focal point to UNFCCC)	45
15 April	Why Should Timor-Leste go into Debt?	Juvinal Dias (LH), Kristin Sundell (Jubilee USA Network), Francisco Vasconcelos (Petroleum Fund Consultative Council), (Ministry of Finance)	150. Presentations are at <a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/ec/on/debt/09Borrowing.htm">http://www.laohamutuk.org/ec/on/debt/09Borrowing.htm</a>
29 July	Impact of petroleum exploitation on socio economic and environmental destruction	Aung Kyaw Soe (Arakan Oilwatch), Catur and Andrie Wijaya (JATAM), Clemente Bautista (Kalikasan), Juvinal Dias (LH), Faikham Harnnarong (EARTH), Merah Johansyah (JATAM E. Kalimantan)	150. Presentations are at <a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/Oil/Oilwatch/10OilwatchSEAJul2010.htm">http://www.laohamutuk.org/Oil/Oilwatch/10OilwatchSEAJul2010.htm</a>
25 Oct	Who is Responsible to End Impunity?	Martinho Rodrigues (victims), Charles Scheiner (human rights activist), Celestino Gusmão (National Alliance for an International Tribunal), MP Jose Teixeira (ex-Minister), Juan Fernandez-Jardon (UNMIT Transitional Justice Team), MP Fernanda Borges (Chair of Committee A)	100

Training and presentations given by La'ó Hamutuk to other organizations

Month	Topic	Presenters	Audience/Forum
Jan	UN processes for Justice	Charlie	ANTI
Feb	Overview of situation in TL	Charlie	Canadian delegation from Development & Peace
Feb	Land laws	Ines	Briefing with women's group, Baucau [facilitated by the Baucau Gender Focal Point]
March	Climate Change	Ines	Participants in reforestation Program in Liquidoe
March	Work in the oil and gas sector	Charlie, Juvinal	East Timor Petroleum Engineers Forum
April	Land Laws	Ines	Organized by Land Rights Network in Baucau
April	Land Laws	Ines	Ermera Agricultural Workers' Union
April	The Expropriation Law	Shona, Ines	Training for the Land Rights Network
April	The Compensation Fund Law	Shona, Ines	Training for the Land Rights Network
April	Training about implications of borrowing (2 sessions)	Charlie, Kristin Sundell	Movement against Debt
April	U.S. support for Indonesia's invasion	Brad Simpson	UNTL students and others, facilitated by LH
May	Mid-year budget rectification	Charlie	Briefing for Core Group on Transparency
May	Proposed Land Laws	Shona	Briefing for the UN Protection Cluster
May	Climate change in Timor-Leste	Juvinal	Several high school groups in Aileu district
May	The Land Law	Shona, Ines	Trainings for the Land Rights Network in Dili, Betano and elsewhere

Month	Topic	Presenters	Audience/Forum
June	Introduction to Timor-Leste	Charlie, Juvinal	Visiting Victoria University student group
June	State Budget, PEDN and Resource Curse	Juvinal	OXFAM's strategic planning
June	The Land system	Ines	Briefing for community meeting, Mota Ikun, Liquiçá (a community facing threats to community land)
July	Local Content and the Eni oil company	Charlie, Juvinal	Peace Dividend Trust staff
July	Community Land	Ines	Member of Land Network in Haburas
Aug	Sunrise LNG	Juvinal	Students of Hera Polytechnic
Aug	Sunrise LNG	Juvinal	Dili Institute of Technology
Aug	Justice, Human Rights and Economic Development in Timor-Leste	Charlie	ETAN and others in New York City
Sept	Good governance in the petroleum sector	Charlie, Juvinal	PDHJ staff
Sept	Land issues in the draft Civil Code	Shona	JSMP focus group in workshop on the Civil Code
Sept	Justice and Humanity	Juvinal	ICTJ and other human rights groups
Oct	Justice and international solidarity	Charlie	HAK strategic planning
Oct	Post-conflict events in Timor-Leste	Juvinal	Karen community groups on Thai-Burma border
Oct	Refugee Processing Center	Shona	UNTL Social and Political Science Faculty
Nov-Dec	2011 State Budget (4 sessions)	Charlie	Core Group on Transparency
Dec	Climate Change and Climate Justice	Maxi	Journalists organized by ICFJ

## Appendix 4: Submissions and testimony by La'o Hamutuk

During 2010, we formally participated in the following public consultation processes. In addition, we attended dozens of public events and held around 100 informal or bilateral meetings with public officials and others working to develop programs or policy. Although these do not represent formal submissions, they also help to influence and shape institutional decisions, leading the *Economist Intelligence Unit* to describe La'o Hamutuk as “an influential local NGO.”

Topic	Month	Process	Activity
Revising the Immigration and Asylum Law	April	IOM-facilitated consultation	Testimony & submission
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Environment Management Plan (EMP) for Kitan oil production	April	Consultation by National Environment Directorate (DNMA), Nat'l Petroleum Authority (ANP), Eni	Submission
Draft EIS/EMP for Geostreamer seismic exploration	June	Consultation by DNMA, Eni	Submission
Draft EIS/EMP for Reliance exploratory drilling	June	Consultation by DNMA/Reliance	Submission
Proposed 2010 mid-year Budget Rectification	June	Parliament Committee C	Testimony & submission
Reparations and Memory Institute Laws	July	Parliament Committee A	Testimony & submission
Draft EIS/EMP for Cova-1 exploratory oil drilling	February, July	Consultation by DNMA/Eni	Submission & discussions
Draft Terms of Reference for EIS/EMP for Manapa exploratory oil drilling	August	Consultation by DNMA/Eni	Submission & discussions
Draft RDTL Civil Code	September	Parliament Committee C	Submission & discussions
Draft EIS/EMP for Manapa exploratory drilling	October	Consultation by DNMA/Eni	Submission & discussions
Draft National Oil Company Decree-Law	November	Consultation by State Secretariat for Natural Resources (SERN)	Testimony & submission
Draft Institute for Petroleum and Geology Decree-Law	November	Consultation by SERN	Submission
Proposed revision of the Petroleum Fund Law	November	Ministry of Finance	Submission & discussion
NAPA Draft Report (climate change adaptation)	November	Consultation by UNDP and Nat'l Directorate of Internat'l Environment	Comments
Proposed 2011 State Budget (agriculture, natural resources)	November	Parliament Committee D	Testimony & submission
Proposed 2011 State Budget (all)	December	Parliament Committee C	Testimony & submission

## Appendix 5: La'ó Hamutuk in the media

La'ó Hamutuk is frequently interviewed by journalists and international organizations to provide background information, comment on current events, or share findings from our research.

This lists some of the coverage of La'ó Hamutuk's work in local and international media during 2010, as well as articles by La'ó Hamutuk staff published elsewhere. It leaves out publications not in English or Tetum, and does not include articles or releases by La'ó Hamutuk which were copied or referenced by on-line publications and websites.

Date	Title	Publication	Author	Comment
20 Jan	PR apoia desizaun Governu hasoru Woodside	Timor Post		Interview with Charlie
20 Jan	Remodelasaun iha Governu, PUN apoia, CNRT kontra	Timor Post		Interview with Charlie
28 Jan	Australian soldiers left our mother to die, says family	The Age	Lindsay Murdoch & Steve Tickner	Cites LH
28 Jan	Timor Leste - Shona Hawkes on sustainability	Latin Radical radio		Interview with Shona
29 Jan	Hera Heavy Oil Power Plant	Latin Radical radio		Interview with Charlie
2 Feb	Mr. Adérito de Jesus confirmed as Commissioner of the Anti-Corruption Commission	RDTL Press release	Agio Pereira, RDTL government	"Mr. Adérito de Jesus is highly respected, a founder and board member of La'ó Hamutuk, a key NGO in Timor-Leste ..."
2 Feb	ETimor names activist as anti-corruption czar	AFP		Cites LH in Aderito's bio
10 Feb	Justice for military in Timor has flaws	The Age	Shona Hawkes	Letter to the editor
13 Feb	Timor-Leste: Choosing Between Asean and Burmese Reform?	The Irrawaddy	Simon Roughneen	Quotes Charlie on Constitutional Solidarity obligation
16 Feb	Timor-Leste de facto government should stop blaming others for its failures	Press release	FRETILIN	Quotes LH on TL's obligations to comply with bad treaties it has signed.
16 Feb	Konstrusaun Oleu Pezadu sei la Susesu	Timor Post		Interview with Charlie
18 Feb	Konstrusaun Oleu Pezadu lao, orsamentu aloka tuir faze	Diario Nasional		Interview with Charlie
20 Feb	Klarifikasaun kona ba pozisaun Fundu Petroleu nian	RDTL press release	government	Response to LH email letter
22 Feb	2012, Timor-Leste sai membru ASEAN	Dili Weekly		Interview with Shona
23 Feb	Pozisaun Timor-Leste ba Fundu Petroliferu, SEKM Agio: ONG's laiha kapasidade, hadook-an	Diario Nasional		
6 Mar	East Timor: Oil wealth and national survival	Global Voices online	Janet Gunter	Quotes LH quoting WB about budget growth dangers
12-23 Mar	Soldadu estrangeiru sira tenki hadook husi Timor nia direitu politika	Timor Post		Letter to the editor from LH
13 Mar	Malae lalika mete Timor nia direitu politika	STL		Interview with Charlie and Juvinal
16 Mar	Timor Village Chief Accuses Diggers	The Age	Lindsay Murdoch	Quotes LH about soldiers in Lore
16 Mar	Diggers caught in 'political' outrage	Sydney Morning Herald, Canberra Times	Lindsay Murdoch	Quotes LH about soldiers in Lore
17 Mar	East Timor's Oil, Gas Windfall Offers Opportunity for Growth	Wall Street Journal website	Will Baxter	Photo essay based on LH information about impact of oil and gas money (LH not credited)

Date	Title	Publication	Author	Comment
17 Mar	Xefe Suco Husi Lore - Lautem Keixa Soldadu Militar Australia	CJITL website	Atay Alves	Cites LH info
19 Mar	Aussie troops giving lectures	Latin Radical radio	Warwick Fry	5-minute English interview with Juvinal
23 Mar fixed 25 Mar	National Parliament calls for Horta not to comment over Greater Sunrise	Timor Newline		Quotes Charlie on Sunrise process
25 Mar	Defence pulls plug on Timor research	Canberra Times	Philip Dorling	Quotes and cites LH press release
26 Mar	NGO Lao Hamutuk lamenta ho sosializasaun tropa FSI iha Lore 1 Distrito Lautem	Timor Today video		4-min Tetum Video Interview with Charlie and Chefe Suco
26 Mar & after	Australia Kansela projetu FSI nian	Timor Post	Juvinal	Letter to the editor
1 Apr	Australia: Questions Persist about Troops in East Timor	IPS	Stephen de Tarczynski	Quotes LH and Charlie on soldiers' behavior in Lore
6 April	General Taur Matan Ruak Questions Jeffrey Sachs on International aid	Tempo Semanal		Quotes LH letter to UNSC
7 April & after	Tanba sa Timor-Leste tenke Deve?	Timor Post	Juvinal	Letter to the editor
15 April	Enkontru Publiku kona ba Debe	TVTL		News about LH meeting on Debt
16 April	Laiha impaktu wainihira Timor-Leste debe maibe sei kria dependensia sustentavel	Timor Post		News about LH meeting on Debt
16 April	Politika debe sei fo tusan ba iha Futuru	Diario Nasional		News about LH meeting on Debt
28 April & after	Lei Imigrasaun, Mata-Dalan ba Ema, Laos Parede ba Ema	Timor Post	Juvinal	Letter to the editor
29 April	Woodside and East Timor disagree over gas plant location	ABC Radio	Sara Everingham	Interview with Charlie about TL position
1 May	Sunrise LNG sei iha deit ka ba dunik Timor-Leste?	Business Timor		Cite information from LH website
5 May	East Timor Digs in	World Gas Intelligence		Quotes Charlie on petrol revenues
6 May	East Timor-Australia Urged to Dialogue Over Gas Fields	IPS	Matt Crook	Quotes LH revenues estimates and need to prepare for LNG
8 May	Timor-Leste la hakruuk ba Woodside, kuidadu	Timor Post		Interview with Charlie
11 May	Tratadu la defini dada Pipeline mai Timor-Leste	Timor Post		Interview with Juvinal
13 May	Point us towards the Best Aid info Portal	Peace Dividend Trust blog	Scott Gilmore	Cite information from LH website
14 May	Lao Hamutuk calls on state leaders not to attack one another	Timor Post		Charlie about Sunrise
18 May	Oil Wealth in the Spotlight	Dili Weekly		Interview with Charlie
25 May	President Jose Ramos Horta Meets Woodside & Lao Hamutuk's Charlie Scheiner on Greater Sunrise/Woodside	Tempo Semanal video		Interview with Charlie
26 May	La'ó Hamutuk selebra aniversariu ba dala sanulu	STL		Interview with Ines
1 June	Transcript of Australian Parliament Senate Estimates Hearing	Hansard	Air Chief Marshal Houston.	Cites meetings with LH and Australian ambassador
2 June	South Sudan: Circumventing the curse of petro-wealth (part 2)	Sudan Tribune	John A. Akec	Cites presentation at LH public meeting on debt
3 June	Debate kona-ba biodiversidade	TVTL		Juvinal represented LH
5 June	Rede ba Rai Timor-Leste, pozisaun kona ba Lei Expropriasau	Lian Fongtil	Ines	



Date	Title	Publication	Author	Comment
5 June	Timor-Leste no ASEAN nia akordu merkadu livre	Lian Fongtil	Shona	Article written at the request of FONGTIL
9 June & after	Karta kona ba premiu Parliamentu ba Charlie fo ba ANTI	Timor Post	Charlie	Letter to the editor
10 June	Dili delivers Woodside Broadside	Asia Times	Simon Roughneen	Quotes Charlie and LH
21 June	Orsamentu Rektifikativu 2010, Dalam Fasil atu Gasta Deit Fundu Petroleum	Timor Post	Juvinal	Page 1 article by LH
22 June	Orsamentu Rektifikativu 2010, dalam fasil atu gasta Fundu Petroleu	Tempo Semanal		LH press release
24 June	Timor-Leste Looks to Use Oil Revenues to Kick-Start Economy and Development	Asian Energy	Sam Polk	Cites LH about need to prepare for LNG
3 July	Timor-Leste sai kumpridor EITI, "La'ó Hamutuk konsidera Derrota ba Timor-Leste."	Timor Post	Juvinal	
5 July	Sai deit Nasaun Kumpridor EITI, seidak asegura benefisiu Petroleu ba Timor-Leste	Timor Post	Juvinal	Letter to the editor
7 July	Komisaun A-PN Konsulta Lei CAVR	STL		Interview with Juvinal
16 July	Timor-Leste on course for pair	Upstream	Russell Searancke	Quotes LH submission on Reliance EIA
19 July	Oilwatch Importante ba Mina rai	Timor Post	Juvinal	Letter to the editor
19 July	Disputa Rai no Estabilidade Nasional iha Timor-Leste	Fundasaun Mahein Report		Cites information from LH website
23 July	TIMOR-LESTE: Activists say no to proposed new refugee centre	IRIN	nb/at/cb	Quotes Charlie
27 July	Proposta Perfurasaun Reliance nian Perigu ba Ambiente, Governu tenki rejenta relatoriu AMDAL	Tempo Semanal		Article by LH
27 July	Proposta Perfurasaun Reliance nian Perigu ba Ambiente, Governu tenki rejenta relatoriu AMDAL	Timor Post		Article by LH
30 July	Eksplorasun ba Kampu mina no Gas iha Timor-Leste, Oilwatch Asia sudeste husu tenki fo benefisiu ba povu	Diario Nasional		Interview with Juvinal
30 July	Coverage of Oilwatch Conference and Public Meeting	RTL, TVTL, Lusa		Interviews with participants and coverage of LH-organized events
30 July	Esploitasun Minarai iha Tasi klean	Timor Post		Interview with Juvinal
6 Aug	Hurt Timorese left with no recourse	The Age	Lindsay Murdoch	Cites LH recommendations to Defence
11 Aug	Kadoras Greater Sunrise Pipeline, Sosiedade Sivil konkorda ho Governu	Kroat		Interview with Juvinal
11 Aug	Timor victims must be paid	Sydney Morning Herald		Letter to editor from LH
20 Aug	Anti-Burma protests in East Timor	AFP and other int'l media		About LH-organized demonstration
23 Aug	Batako bulls eye. Real private sector development/conflict prevention	PDT blog	Edward Rees	Cites LH about Dutch Disease
24 Aug	Burma-Timor Leste Forge Closer Ties	Irrawaddy	Simon Roughneen	Quotes Juvinal on Burma and Shona on ASEAN impacts
25 Aug	Eletrisidade Oleu Pezadu	RTL		Interview with Juvinal
25 Aug	Sentru Eletrisidade Lao tarde, Hamonu Kredibilidade Estadu	Timor Post		Interview with Juvinal
26 Aug	Burma begins high-level diplomatic relations with East Timor	BBC media monitoring	Simon Roughneen	Quotes Juvinal on Burma and Shona on ASEAN impacts
29 Aug	Debate about heavy oil electricity project	RTL		Juvinal was on the panel

Date	Title	Publication	Author	Comment
8 Sep	Burma Begins high-Level diplomat relation with East Timor	Irrawaddy	Simon Roughneen	Quotes Juvinal on Burma and Shona on ASEAN impacts
8 Sep	Carrascalão la konsege moris hamutuk ho koruptor	Diario Nacional		Interview with Juvinal
17 Sep	Sai Membru ASEAN, Timor-Leste pronto ona ka lae?	Timor Post	Maxi	Article by LH
27 Sep	Problema eviksaun iha Aitarak Laran	TVTL		Interview with Ines
28 Sep	FMTL apoiu governu dada Pipeline mai Timor-Leste	Timor Post		Interview with Juvinal
28 Sep	CDDHFK sei la sai husi Aitarak Laran	Timor Post		Interview with Ines
30 Sep	Lucia Lobato promete "sei tau comunidade Aitarak Laran iha fatin diak"	Timor Post		Repeat previous interview with Ines
30 Sep	Timor oil field output dispute challenges new nation's diplomacy	Pacific.scoop	Nick Jones	Extensive comments from LH
1 Oct	FACTBOX-Facts and figures on East Timor	Reuters AlertNet	Thin Lei Win	Cites LH analysis of aid coming into TL
1 Oct	Karta Notifikasaun husi MJ "FTM-La'o Hamutuk la konkorda	Diario Nacional		Interview with Ines
1 Oct	CDDHFK – ONG organiza dialogu kontra desizaun MJ	Diario Nacional		Interview with Ines
8 Oct	SWF Thwarts Bold Scam	Oxford Sovereign Wealth Fund Proj. blog	Ashby Monk	Based on and links to LH blog entry on Asian Champ Investment scam
10 Oct.	One of the Planet's Newest Countries, East Timor	350.org blog	Charlie	Photo and coverage of 10-10-10 climate change action
11 Oct	Sosiedade sivil marsa oras ida ba Mudansa Klimatika	Timor Post		Coverage of LH-organized event
Oct	How to reduce poverty in TL	UNMIT Radio Nabilan		Charlie was a panelist
13 Oct	Projetu NAPA koalia ona ho comunidade no grupu vulneravel sira ka lae	Timor Post		Letter to Editor by LH
21 Oct	East Timor Forges Ahead on Deepwater Oil Drilling	NY Times / International Herald Tribune	Aubrey Belford	Extensive comments from LH
21 Oct	East Timor land law fuels fears of evictions, conflict	Reuters AlertNet/Relief Web	Thin Lei Win	Quotes Shona, cites LH
21 Oct	Q&A-Why is land such a big issue in East Timor?	Reuters AlertNet	Thin Lei Win	Uses LH information
22 Oct	Australia Jumps The Queue In East Timor	New Matilda	Shona	Article by LH
24 Oct	Government covers up attempt to scam Petroleum Fund	Fretilin press release	Fretilin	Cites LH information on Asian Champ Investments attempted scam
25 Oct	East Timor Contracts Gulf of Mexico Disaster Rig	The Australian	Paul Cleary	Cites LH on importance of good regulation of oil projects
26 Oct	Husi diskusaun ba Justisa ba Krime grave 75-99 (Justisa iha Timor-Leste lao hanesan labarik foin dolar).	STL		News on LH Public Meeting
26 Oct	La'o Hamutuk realiza diskusaun Justisa Krime grave 1975-1999	Diario Nacional		News on LH Public Meeting
27 Oct	Timor 'rushing' into deep water oil drill	Radio Australia Asia/Pacific	Liam Cochrane	Interviews Charlie

Date	Title	Publication	Author	Comment
29 Oct	Vitima ezizi hatudu verdade husi Krimi Grave/ Victims want the truth and Serious Crime Enforced	Timor Today		Coverage of LH public meeting online video
29 Oct	Proposta ACI atu naok Timor-Leste nia osan	Diario Nasional		Interview with Charlie
29 Oct	Editorial: Mudansa Klimatika iha Timor-Leste	Timor Post		Cite LH open Letter on NAPA
29 Oct	Governu tenki iha planu Responde ba Mudansa Klimatika	Diario Nasional		Interview with Maxi
9 Nov.	Doing Business 2011 in Timor-Leste	ET Law and Justice Bulletin	Charlie	Reposted LH email notice about WB "Doing Business" report
11 Nov.	Kuandu muda lei Fundu Petroleu, Futuru Timor-Leste "Ameasadu"	Timor Post		Interview with Juvinal
16 Nov	Govt does not halt contract for Chinese Company, says Gusmão	RTL		PM falsely accuses LH of misrepresenting subcontracting of power plant
18 Nov	SERN halo esbosu lei kria Petronatil, sociedade sivil konsidera lei Fundu Petroleu	TVTL		Interview with Juvinal
19 Nov	SERN halo esbosu lei kria Petronatil, sociedade sivil konsidera lei Fundu Petroleu	Diario Nasional		Interview with Juvinal
24 Nov	OJE 2011, governu propoen \$985 milaun, sociedade sivil husu investe ba area rural	Diario Nasional		Interview with Juvinal
24 Nov	Debate Orsamentu Jeral, Fretilin no comment, Labeh fiar osan sei mout	Timor Post		Interview with Charlie
24 Nov	Planu deve osan China, sociedade sivil kontinua kontra governu	Diario Nasional		Interview with Juvinal
3 Dec.	Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism hamper Timor-Leste to get MCC Funds	Timor Post		Quotes Arsenio Bano citing LH statement on new MCC scores
15 Dec	E Timor counts costs of Chinese power plants	Sydney Morning Herald	Lindsay Murdoch	Based on LH report
16 Dec	Kresimentu Ekonomia, mosu deferensa estatistika	Timor Post		Interview with Charlie
16 Dec	MCC sai mehi ba Timor-Leste: Nee Iska Amerika nian	Timor Post		Interview with Charlie
16 Dec	Politika Debe, sei lori nasaun Timor-Leste ba Pobreza	Timor Post		Interview with Charlie
16 Dec	Projetu Oleu Pezadu lao tarde, governu obriga kompanhia CNI22 entrega ba Indonesia	Timor Post		Interview with Charlie
20 Dec	Sentral Eletridade tarde, Fretilin husu hapara. Januari dehan CNI22 nia direitu	STL		Interview with Charlie
20 Dec	Poverty in TL	Radio Timor Kmanek		Interviewed Charlie
21 Dec	Projeitu Konstrusaun Oliu Pezadu Lao Nafatin	STL		PM and Januario Pereira respond to LH information
23 Dec	MAF action plan vs farmers needs	Timor Post	Maxi & Mariano	Article by LH
28 Dec.	Forecast 2011: Flashing the cash seen as the path to success	Monocle	Matt Crook	Cites LH on dangers of overspending
29 Dec.	Timor's 2011 challenges entwined with Australia	Radio Australia		Year-end interview with Charlie about Sunrise & asylum processing center

## Appendix 6: Articles on the internet

In addition to articles in the public media, La'o Hamutuk circulated many articles or analyses to thousands of people on the internet and via email lists. Some of the most important new pages on our website during 2010 are:

### Economics and State Finances

- ★ The RDTL Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 (including leaked draft plan, consultation schedule, PM's presentation, contracts and)
- ★ Why should Timor-Leste go into debt? (with history, analysis and documents)
- ★ 2010 Timor-Leste and Development Partners Meeting (documents and presentations)
- ★ RDTL 2010 Mid-Year Budget Adjustment (documents and commentary)
- ★ RDTL 2011 General State Budget (documents and commentary)
- ★ Timor-Leste and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (with documents, scorecards and agreements)

### Petroleum

- ★ Petroleum Fund (updated regularly)
  - Revising the Petroleum Fund Law
  - Trying to Scam a Billion from the Petroleum Fund
  - Making the Oil Companies Pay What They Owe (collecting back taxes)
  - Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) in Timor-Leste
- ★ Petroleum Production Sharing Contracts, including contract texts and current status
  - The Greater Sunrise Oil and Gas Project (2010 developments)
  - ENI's Cova-1 oil project (background, contracts, EIAs, submissions)
  - ENI's Kitan oil project (background, contracts, EIAs, submissions)
  - Reliance's Block K oil project (background, contracts, EIAs, submissions)
- ★ Timor-Leste National Oil Company (PETRONATIL) and IPG (draft laws and commentary)
- ★ Oilwatch Southeast Asia, including Dili regional conference and public meeting

### Environment

- ★ Heavy Oil Power Plant (ongoing developments and status reports)
- ★ Climate Change (extensively updated)
  - One Hour for Mother Earth: International Day of Action to Prevent Climate Change

### Human and land rights and justice

- ★ Transitional Land Law
  - When is it fair for the State take private land? (on Expropriation)
  - Land Compensation
  - Who gets land under the Land Law?
- ★ RDTL Draft Civil Code, focusing on land-related aspects (draft laws and commentary)
- ★ Revising Timor-Leste's Immigration and Asylum Law (draft laws and commentary)
- ★ Foreign Soldiers should stay out of Timorese Politics (ISF activities in Lore)
- ★ Proposed laws on Reparations and Memory Institute (draft laws and commentary)

The most substantive postings on our new blog include the following; many are also in Tetum.

Date	Title
1/22/10	Heavy Oil Construction Begins at Hera
2/2/10*	La'o Hamutuk job announcement
2/9/10*	Council of Ministers Legislative Plan Feb-July 2010
2/10/10	Justice for (Australian) military in Timor has flaws
2/12/10	Petroleum Fund Quarterly Report gives reasons for caution
2/13/10	Foreign Minister Fires Timor-Leste Ambassador to the UN
2/23/10	La'o Hamutuk writes UNSC re S-G's report on UNMIT

2/24/10	HAK Association report on Human Rights in western Districts
3/9/10	LH writes ADF Chief about ISF accountability
3/11/10	Foreign Soldiers should stay out of Timorese Politics
3/13/10	President calls Amnesty International "fringe elements"
3/16/10	Businesses should not encourage corruption
3/18/10	LH asks Prime Minister to reject Copenhagen Accord
3/23/10	ETAN hakerek karta ba PR Jose Ramos-Horta
3/25/10	Australia cancels problematic military "research"
3/26/10	What Woodside says about Sunrise
4/6/10	"Why should Timor Leste Go Into Debt?" 15 April
<b>4/8/10*</b>	<b>Timor Post: Tamba Sa TL Tenki Deve</b>
4/9/10	NGO presentation to donors conference
4/13/10	Transitional Land Law web page
4/20/10	TL Strategic Development Plan summary online
4/23/10	ANP approves Kitan development plan
4/30/10	Sunrise to Float? Debate continues
5/2/10	LH submission on proposed immigration law revision
5/3/10	Strategic Development Plan raises problems
5/5/10	Schedule for consultation on Strategic Development Plan
5/9/10	Strategic Plan text available on-line
5/21/10	Petroleum Fund Law faces major revisions
5/21/10	Who will get land under the draft Transitional Land Law?
5/28/10	La'o Hamutuk 10th Birthday Party
6/3/10	2010 Mid-Year Budget to \$838 million
6/9/10	Parliament prize money to ANTI
6/10/10	Deepwater Horizon and Kitan
6/15/10	LH submission on mid-year budget rectification
6/23/10	Parliament Committee turns back gov't budget proposal
6/27/10	TL and the Millennium Challenge Corporation
6/28/10	Presentation: Situation in Timor-Leste
6/30/10	LH submissions on petroleum project EIAs
7/8/10	Give input to Environmental Impact Statement for Cova test oil well
7/9/10	Reparations and following up the CAVR and CTF
7/16/10	The Impact of Oil and Gas Exploitation on Social and Environmental Destruction
7/23/10	LH Submission on Cova-1 deep water test well
9/17/10	Strategic Development Plan subdistrict socialization finishes
9/17/10	Reliance EIA poses test for Timor-Leste Government
<b>9/23/10*</b>	<b>Foiled scam: hand over \$1.2 billion from TL's Petroleum Fund</b>
10/6/10	One Hour for Mother Earth 10-10-10
10/8/10	New LH web page on the draft Civil Code
<b>10/13/10*</b>	<b>Timor-Leste Basic Economics</b>
10/18/10	Eni oil projects proliferate
10/19/10	ASEAN and Free Trade
10/20/10	Who is Responsible to End Impunity?
<b>10/24/10*</b>	<b>Pending revisions could seriously weaken the Petroleum Fund Law</b>
11/8/10	LH Submission on Petroleum Fund revision
11/16/10	2011 Budget, Petroleum Fund Law, PETRONATIL - Oh my!
<b>11/20/10*</b>	<b>2011 Budget Documents available on-line</b>
11/25/10	National Oil Company draft law is dangerous and premature
11/29/10	Spending unsustainably will empty the Petroleum Fund
12/1/10	TL falls in MCC annual ratings
12/3/10	LH Submission on 2011 Budget to Committee D
12/10/10	Making the oil companies pay what they owe
12/11/10	Production Sharing Contracts now on-line
<b>12/13/10*</b>	<b>Heavy Oil project delayed, over budget, unsafe and ill-managed</b>
12/15/10	LH Submission to Finance Committee on 2011 State Budget
12/21/10	Information keeps coming ... Enjoy the holidays!

\* The most frequently-read postings are indicated with **bold** and an asterisk.

## Appendix 7: Staff and Advisory Board biographies

At the close of 2010, La'ó Hamutuk staff included five full-time Timorese and one foreigner, two women and four men. Our staff is non-hierarchical and makes decisions collectively, with two rotating coordinators. Staff share administrative and program responsibilities and work together to transfer skills. We hired Australian Scott McKinnon in June 2010 but he left after a month for personal reasons. The following people were on our staff during most of 2010:

### Juvinal Dias

Juvinal studied in Agriculture at the National University of Timor Leste. He was born in Tutuala, and is fluent in Fatuluku, Tetum, Indonesian and some English. Since 2006, he did voluntary popular education on domestic violence with the Association of Men Against Violence (AMKV) and served as Project Manager at the Bibi Bulak theatre group. Juvinal joined La'ó Hamutuk at the start of 2009, and works on Natural Resources, Governance and is on our Coordination Team. In 2010 Juvinal participated in a conference about petroleum development in Maputo, and in a meeting in Thailand to share experiences with the Karen people of Burma.



### Shona Hawkes

Shona is from Melbourne, Australia. Her previous work focused on promoting inclusive decision-making, particularly vulnerable groups such as youth. Prior to joining La'ó Hamutuk, she researched globalization issues for Monash and RMIT Universities. In 2007 Shona was an election observer here, joining LH staff in April 2008, where she researches Agrofuels, land rights and food security, ASEAN's impact on trade, and the ISF. She helps liaise with international and local networks, particularly the Land Network. Shona left La'ó Hamutuk in November 2010 but continues to support us from Australia.



### Mariano Ferreira

Mariano studied economic management at the University Negeri Jember in Indonesia. Born in Dili, Mariano is fluent in Tetum, Indonesian and some English. During his early years, Mariano worked as a fisherman and sold food to market stalls. Since 2003, Mariano was on the Board of the Hasatil Network, and he has worked at the HAK Association, focusing on fisherfolk and researching agriculture. Mariano joined La'ó Hamutuk in July 2009, and he works on agriculture and justice issues, serving as our liaison to the Alliance for an International Tribunal.



### Inês Martins

Inês was studying economics at the University of Timor Leste before the Indonesian military destroyed it in September 1999. Born in Bobonaro, Inês is fluent in Tetum, Portuguese and Indonesian, and is learning English. Inês has worked with La'ó Hamutuk since May 2000, researching many issues including Portuguese and Cuban assistance and the coffee sector. She participated in exchanges to Brazil in 2001 and 2007 and to Cuba in 2003. Inês currently works on agriculture research, land rights, justice and our radio program.



**Odete Moniz**

Odete joined La'ó Hamutuk in October 2007 as office manager and finance manager. She previously worked as finance auditor in Regional Inspectoral (before independence), finance and administration in Espada and the NGO Forum Working Group on Voters Education. She is completing courses at the International Institute of Business. Odete speaks Tetum, Indonesian and Bunak. Odete is responsible for day-to-day office management, bookkeeping and financial oversight.

**Jose Pereira**

He was born in Liquiçá in 1974. He finished his Bachelor Degree in International Relations at Minho University, Portugal in 2007. Previously, he worked in FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations) as National Consultant for an Avian Influenza campaign. Jose fluently speaks and writes Tokodede, Tetum, Portuguese, English and Indonesian and can understand and speak little bit of Spanish and Tagalog. He joined La'ó Hamutuk in October 2010 and works on governance and justice.

**Charles Scheiner**

An engineer and long-time Timor-Leste solidarity activist, Charlie worked at La'ó Hamutuk in Dili from 2001 until 2004. After alternating between New York and Dili for a few years and working part-time for La'ó Hamutuk, Charlie returned to work full-time in 2007. He speaks English, Tetum and some French and Spanish. Charlie's main foci are natural resources, economics, justice, international solidarity and governance, as well as finances, website, blog and *Bulletin* editing and layout.

**Maximus Tahu**

Maxi was born in Selo Kraik, Aileu district. He studied philosophy and theology in Major Seminary Dili for three years. Maxi joined La'ó Hamutuk in June 2007, having previously worked as Editor and News Coordinator at Radio Timor Kmanek (RTK). Maxi speaks Tetum, Mamba'e, Indonesian, Portuguese, and English. Maxi works on agriculture, climate change, governance, trade, personnel and coordinates our radio program. In October 2010, he participated in the Sixth ASEAN Peoples Forum in Hanoi, Vietnam.



## Advisory Board

### Selma Hayati

An Indonesian human rights activist, Selma has worked in Timor-Leste since 2001, including with Concern, Care, Oxfam, La'ó Hamutuk (2003-2004), NGO Forum and UNTAET. In 2008-9 Selma worked as a Political Affairs Officer in UNMIT, and is a member of Action Asia on Conflict Transformation. In 2010 she was a National Consultant for UNDP-Government NAPA project, and is working short-term with Fokupers, JSMP and other organizations. Selma writes articles and poetry.

### Joseph Nevins

During 1999, Joe served in Dili as one of the coordinators of the IFET Observer Project, and had visited Timor-Leste three times previously. He volunteered with La'ó Hamutuk in Dili during the 2000, 2001 and 2005. Joe has written three books and numerous articles on Timor-Leste, including *A Not-So Distant Horror: Mass Violence in East Timor*, published in 2005. After teaching at UCLA and Berkeley, Joe has been a professor of geography at Vassar College, USA since 2003.

### Justino da Silva

Justino da Silva was born in Hato-udo, Ainaro district. Justino worked as facilitator for Civic Education in UNTAET and for the National Democratic Institute (NDI). He was leader of the Advocacy Division of the Timor-Leste NGO Forum (Fongtil) until mid-2008, program manager in Concern until 2010, and now works for Save the Children, although he remains involved in civic education, research and advocacy conducted by Fongtil and its members.

### Oscar da Silva

Oscar da Silva was born in Uatu-karbau, Viqueque District, works as a consultant for UNDESA (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs) and teaches Social Economics at the National University of Timor-Leste. He previously worked for Association HAK and HASATIL. He designed the Community Development Concept Plan and Community Action Plan which were implemented in Lacleo (Manatuto District), Laulara (Aileu District) and Ataúro (Dili District).

### Pamela Sexton

From the USA, Pamela has extensive experience in Indonesia and Timor-Leste. In 1999, she was U.S. coordinator for the IFET Observer Project, and observed the referendum in Suai. In May 2000, Pam helped set up La'ó Hamutuk and served on our staff until 2002, focusing on popular education, gender issues, and international exchanges. When Pam returned to California, she became a member of our board, returning to Timor-Leste for most of 2009 (working in the Ministry of Social Solidarity), and again in 2010 to help us finalize Internal Policies and improve sustainability.

### Adérito de Jesus Soares

Adérito is a lawyer and human rights advocate. Born in Maliana, Adérito has served as director for ELSAM, a Jakarta-based human rights organization. In 2002, Adérito was elected to Timor-Leste's Constituent Assembly where he took a leading role writing the Constitution. He resigned from Parliament to study at New York University. He returned to Dili in 2003, and left in 2006 for a Ph.D. program at Australian National University. In 2010, Adérito returned to Timor-Leste to head the Anti-Corruption Commission, and has taken a leave of absence from La'ó Hamutuk's board.

### Santina Soares

Santi was born in Beaçu, Viqueque district. She graduated from the Social Welfare University in Bandung. On returning to Timor-Leste in 2002, she volunteered at the Denore Foundation and worked at the Peace and Democracy Foundation. She was on La'ó Hamutuk's staff from 2005-2008, before joining the Government's Sunrise LNG Taskforce. In 2010, she completed her Masters on gender and development studies at Asian Institute of Technology development in Thailand and now works as a program manager in UNIFEM.