

# Annual Report

## La'o Hamutuk

### January - December 2011

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**La'o Hamutuk**

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**In La'o 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.**

## Background

Established in 2000, La'o Hamutuk is a Timor-Leste non-governmental organization which monitors, analyzes and reports on development processes in this country, including policies carried on by international institutions engaged in Timor-Leste and by our own Government. La'o Hamutuk facilitates communication between people in Timor-Leste and decision makers, as well as establishing links with communities in other countries to explore alternative development models. We believe that the full participation of all communities in the country's development decision-making can help ensure that the people of Timor-Leste will benefit the most from their resources, and provide enough space for them to control and take a role in development process, as well as assuming the responsibility of protecting their natural resource wealth.

Since 2007, Government spending has grown very rapidly as the country began to receive large petroleum revenues. More than 90% of the state budget comes from oil money, and spending far exceeds the maximum Estimated Sustainable Income (ESI) set out in the Petroleum Fund Law.

Unfortunately, from 2009 to 2011, about one-third of this spending went to the national electricity project, neglecting human resources and non-oil sectors like agriculture (nearly 80% of the population are farm families) The Prime Minister's Strategic Development Plan unveiled in mid-2011 promises to continue this path. This controversial, shortsighted policy stimulated lively debates in Parliament and civil society, and La'o Hamutuk provided facts, analysis and advocacy to encourage better-considered, equitable and sustainable financial policies.

By 2011, it was clear that Timor-Leste's dependence on exporting nonrenewable petroleum wealth has brought the "resource curse," as rapidly-escalating, wasteful spending and failure to develop the local productive economy produce inflation, unemployment, and neglect of non-oil sectors.

In addition to these economic problems, the lack of investment in productive sectors and human resources, conflicts over land, impunity prevailing over rule of law, and weaknesses in governance and transparency remain serious challenges. Therefore, La'o Hamutuk has taken on an important role in fact-based analysis and research, to help and encourage the Government and other institutions to make decisions that prioritize the rights and benefits for all people of Timor-Leste.

## Program activities

As a research institute, we offer independent and reliable information for Government, Parliament, civil society, community groups, journalists, academics, consultants, diplomats, international agencies and others. We have become a public resource center, providing information on issues and Government policies, and use the following activities to disseminate our findings:

### Radio Program

La'o Hamutuk has had a weekly, Tetum-language program on Radio Timor-Leste (RTL) for years, but RTL suspended outside programming in 2010 to organize and evaluate their broadcasting. In October 2011, La'o Hamutuk and Radio Timor-Leste signed a new cooperation contract to broadcast our programs to reach the districts, and we hope to produce a half-hour *Radio Igualdade* program every week. During the last months of 2011, we produced and aired three new programs:

- ★ Report on consultation with farmers in several districts
- ★ Impact of the Land Law on poor and small people
- ★ How importing seeds affects local agriculture

In addition, Viqueque community radio broadcast several of our recorded programs on climate change, international tribunal, ASEAN strengths and weaknesses, and the draft civil code.

## Articles in media

La'o Hamutuk wrote many articles in daily and weekly newspapers, mostly during the debates on the 2012 State Budget. We also facilitated and appeared on a worldwide broadcast on BBC World television and were cited twice by *The Economist*. In addition, we were interviewed, cited or quoted more than 60 times in local and international media, including oil industry trade publications, some of which are listed in Appendix 2.

## Public meetings, presentations, testimony and trainings

During 2011, we organized four public meetings in Dili and three public meetings in Liquiçá, Bobonaro and Suai districts. Juvinal Dias<sup>1</sup> gave a presentation about Timor-Leste's general situation to *East Timor and Indonesia Action Network* (ETAN) activists in New York, and Guteriano Neves gave a presentation to the international graduate students at Seoul National University. We also presented to many groups and organizations in Timor-Leste. These and other presentations and events are listed in Appendix 3.

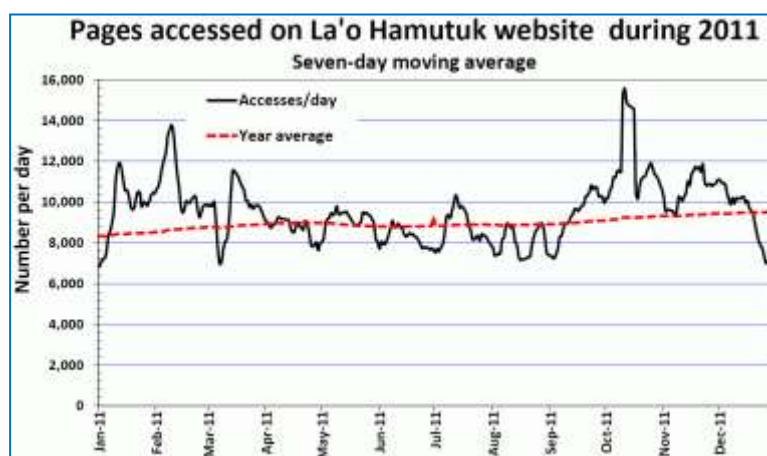
Several organizations, recognizing La'o Hamutuk's capacity and objectivity, asked La'o Hamutuk to provide training on issues related to the State Budget. We gave three-days of training to *Fundasaun Mahein* and NGOs from Dili and the districts, and another to the Parliamentary Research Center. We also trained NGOs and community-based organizations in Liquiçá, organized by the Portuguese *Instituto Marquês de Valle Flôr*.

La'o Hamutuk is often invited to present to Parliamentary Committees, and we wrote and published many submissions, letters, reports, statements, comments and analyses, and gave oral testimony to legislatures and other policy-makers, as listed in Appendix 4.

## 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 often post items not readily available through other sources, including oil company environmental proposals, the state budget, draft legislation and the Strategic Development Plan. We post our radio programs, submissions and articles. Our transparency improves others' --

for example, the Ministry of Finance web-posted the 2012 Budget on their website when they proposed it to Parliament, as they didn't want people to go to our site for it.



<sup>1</sup> All people named in this report are La'o Hamutuk staff researchers unless otherwise identified.

Many of our web pages serve as “briefing books,” with background information, analysis from La’o Hamutuk and others, and links to related documents in several languages. The following are some of the key topics (these are in English; many are also in Tetum) which we expanded during 2011:

- ★ [Wikileaks U.S. embassy cables related to Timor-Leste](#)
- ★ [Heavy oil power plants and national electricity grid](#)
- ★ [2011 and 2012 state budgets](#)
- ★ [Strategic Development Plan](#)
- ★ [Development partners’ meetings, aid effectiveness](#) and [Millennium Challenge Corporation](#)
- ★ [Borrowing](#)
- ★ [Environment](#) and [anti-corruption](#) draft legislation
- ★ [Tasi Mane southwest coast petroleum infrastructure project](#)
- ★ [Greater Sunrise gas field and LNG plant](#) and [Kitan oil project](#)
- ★ [Petroleum Fund](#) and [revising the Petroleum Fund Law](#)
- ★ [TimorGAP national oil company](#)
- ★ UNDP [national](#) and [global](#) Human Development Reports
- ★ [Land rights](#)
- ★ [Farmers’ words and wisdom](#) and [global movements](#)
- ★ [UNMIT and UN documents](#) and [Universal Periodic Review of human rights in Timor-Leste](#)
- ★ [Proposed laws on reparations and the Memory Institute](#)

La’o Hamutuk wrote many letters and submissions (appendix 4), which are also on our website, as are many of the presentations we gave at public events and trainings (appendix 3).

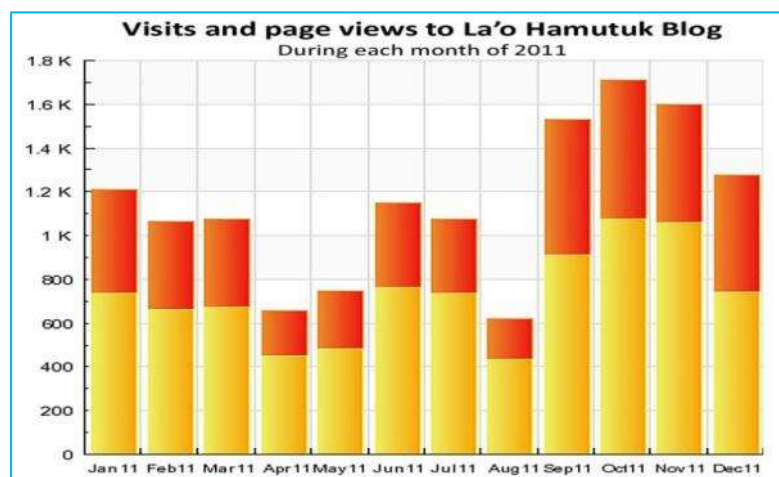
Our site is accessed by people around the globe, as shown on the map. Each large dot represents more than 1,000 users, with smaller dots representing 100 readers. During 2011, website usage increased by 14% to more than 9,500 average accesses/day. Data traffic went up 29%, averaging more than 1,000



megabytes/day. Readership peaked when we posted the 2012 budget documents and our analysis, averaging 14,000 accesses per weekday in October. Online journals, media and blogs often repost our information, so our readership is actually much larger.

We started a bilingual blog <http://laohamutuk.blogspot.com> in 2010 to highlight upcoming events and new information. During 2011, we posted 67 entries and people viewed 13,700 pages on the blog. Appendix 5 lists key postings.

La’o Hamutuk maintains an email list with around 130 subscribers. In addition, we circulate our materials to other lists (especially ETAN’s 2600-subscriber “east-timor” list) and information sharing networks.



## Research, Monitoring and advocacy

### Natural Resources (Petroleum Dependency)

More than 90% of Timor-Leste's state revenues come from converting oil and gas wealth into dollars. With oil revenues four times as large as the non-oil economy, Timor-Leste is the second most petroleum-dependent country in the world (after South Sudan), yet our 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 – half of what Government will spend during 2012. As a result, the country is afflicted with the “resource curse” which damns nearly every other impoverished, petroleum-dependent country.

La'o Hamutuk monitors oil and gas activities 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.

La'o Hamutuk has long been the leading organization in Timor-Leste providing information and alternatives for decision-makers, advisors and civil society about threats and possible solutions, especially the environmental, social, political and economic dangers of petroleum dependency.

In 2010, La'o Hamutuk hosted the [regional conference of OilWatch Southeast Asia](#), and we continued to engage with international activists and researchers, supporting each other. Juvinal Dias represented La'o Hamutuk and Timor-Leste at the global OilWatch Assembly in Ecuador in July 2011, further developing our regional alliances. This network helps us to better understand global issues on environment and oil industry and its consequences for the people.

### Greater Sunrise oil and gas field

Timor-Leste's Government continues to disagree with the Sunrise Joint Venture companies as to how to develop and liquefy natural gas from the Greater Sunrise oil and gas field in the Timor Sea. Project operator Woodside Australian Energy continues to prefer a mid-sea floating LNG plant, which they say is more profitable, while Timor-Leste's Government advocates for an undersea gas pipeline to a future onshore plant in Beacu, Viqueque district.

During 2011, public debates between the Government of Timor-Leste, Australia and NGOs on the Sunrise issue were often misinformed or not based on facts. Therefore, we continue to update our [web page](#) with information and analysis from different perspectives, in an effort to correct frequent misreporting in the local and international media. We are increasingly used by local, international and industry press as the most current and authoritative source.

We meet regularly with company and government representatives to encourage them to be more forthcoming and less ideological, and to promote efforts to maximize the benefits to Timor-Leste's people, while reducing the environmental and socio-cultural risks.

Former Woodside representative in Timor-Leste Amanda Whyte approached us to publish her article [Cowboys, Ogres and Donors: A Decade of Corporate Social Responsibility in Practice](#). The article sharply criticizes Woodside's “ogres at the helm” and “sycophantic senior staff” for taking a Public Relations approach, “not making even tokenistic efforts” to develop Timor-Leste. The ex-insider's thoughts stimulated media coverage and may have helped change the company's approach, and the Woodside CEO who came in a few months later relates better to Timor-Leste officials, although their bottom-line positions haven't changed.

The 2007 CMATS treaty which enables Sunrise revenue-sharing can be cancelled by either Timor-Leste or Australia in February 2013, so if the parties do not agree on a development plan before then the project could be delayed for years, and time is not on Timor-Leste's side.

## Tasi Mane south coast petroleum infrastructure project

The Government's proposed Strategic Development Plan (see page 10) centers on the petroleum industry along the south coast of Timor-Leste, including a supply base in Suai for offshore petroleum operations, an oil refinery in Betano, an LNG plant in Beacu, a 150-km highway connecting the three, and several ports, airports and new towns. During 2010 and 2011, the Government spent more than \$30 million to prepare for this project, and the 2012 budget allocates \$163 million, but the total project cost will be billions of dollars. Although Timor-Leste's state funds are paying for most of the studies and construction, the new TimorGAP national oil company (see page 7) will manage construction, operation and eventual revenue collection. The project hinges on an LNG plant for Sunrise gas being built in Beacu, an option the oil companies continue to reject.

La'o Hamutuk questions the wisdom and viability of prolonging the country's dependence on the oil and gas sector, and we analyzed information from various sources and spoke with a range of people. We have posted this, with many documents and media reports on a [new page on our website](#).

La'o Hamutuk is trying to ascertain whether the benefits from this project for the people of Timor-Leste justify its costs, and how it will affect the socio-economic and cultural life of local communities. In September, after local people in Betano raised an outcry over plans to take community land for a power station and petroleum industrial area, we visited to talk with them and hear what they are being told (see page 13).

We also raised questions about the tender for a company to do an Environmental Impact Assessment of the project's eleven components, since the timeframe was too short, the assessor was not given enough information, and the process did not involve the National Environmental Directorate. After the EIA contract was awarded to the Australian engineering company WorleyParsons (which also provides logistical support for the Bayu-Undan offshore oil and gas wells), we encouraged them to do a conscientious job.

In our submission<sup>2</sup> to Parliament on the 2011 State Budget, we wrote "If the main objective of the Tasi Mane project is to provide jobs for Timorese workers (even if it loses money), shouldn't those jobs contribute directly to the lives of Timorese citizens by improving health care, education, rural roads and water systems, electricity, housing, food production and other services that people across our country desperately need?" A year later, we encouraged<sup>3</sup> Parliament to ask more questions to avoid "a multi-billion-dollar white elephant," including requesting business plans, total cost projections, and regular reporting about the plans, expenditures and construction of each project component.

Our work on Tasi Mane has increased societal debate and Parliamentary awareness regarding specific concerns around this project and also about the dangers of continuing dependency on the petroleum sector. Unfortunately, one result of Timor-Leste's fascination with petroleum is that this sector draws in the most visionary and articulate people, while those responsible for developing agriculture, light industry, ecotourism, food processing and other sustainable paths do not get millions of public dollars to hire foreign companies to prepare flashy presentations, feasibility studies and preliminary designs.

## National electricity project

La'o Hamutuk has [monitored](#) this project since it surfaced in 2008, including the "Heavy Oil" power plant construction in Hera and Betano, and more than 700 Km of high-voltage transmission lines. This is Timor-Leste's first and most expensive mega-project, costing more than a billion dollars,

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OGE11/LHsubComCOGE11Dec10En.htm>. Documents written by La'o Hamutuk are in footnotes; other materials on our website, including analyses and documents written by others, are hyperlinks embedded in the text of this report. All are in English except where noted, although many were first written in Tetum.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OGE12/LHsubComCPNOJE2012En.pdf>

including \$447 million during 2011. We continue to educate and deliver information to the public about misguided project concepts, sloppy implementation, environmental risks, mismanagement and lack of transparency.

In our submission to Parliament on the 2012 State Budget<sup>3</sup> we wrote: “Unhappily, the electricity sector is still problematic, even though it is the Government’s first priority. A lot of money has been spent, but the quality of construction work on the power stations and transmission lines is below expectations, and daily power cuts afflict EDTL customers.” Although the Hera power station started intermittent operation a few weeks later (using more expensive diesel fuel instead of cheap and dirty heavy oil), outages are still common and few provisions have been made to operate, maintain, or fuel these systems in future years.

Although the Government made little information available, La'o Hamutuk published information from non-public sources, including the monthly Progress Reports by the Italian company hired to supervise the construction. These portray an escalating debacle of sloppiness, lack of forethought, incompetence and callous disregard of the environment and public and worker safety. We also translated and published the external [performance audit](#) of the national electricity agency EDTL, which reveals much about Puri Akrya Engineering (PAE), the new-born company which the Government hired for \$406 million in September 2010 to rescue the power plant construction, including the fact that 69% of PAE’s shares were owned by Dooks Group Holdings Limited of the British Virgin Islands, a notorious tax haven.

In August, the Ministry of Finance launched a “[procurement portal](#)” with information about contracts signed between 2007 and mid-2011. Eight of the eleven largest contracts, totaling \$821 million, were for electricity construction, fuel or management. Mistakes escalated as the Government’s self-imposed deadline of beginning operation on 28 November neared, with an emergency port being built in a prime scuba diving area, only to lie unused after contractors dumped a 270-ton generator on the side of road between the port and the Hera plant site, where it lay for several months. Hera started operation on the assigned date, although its output continues to be intermittent. At the Betano plant site, on the south coast, community residents protested land confiscation (see page 13), and we provided information.

## Basic environment law

In late January 2011, Timor-Leste’s Secretary of State for Environment circulated a Portuguese-language draft of a [Basic Environmental Law](#) for limited public consultation. La'o Hamutuk translated the draft law into English and published it. At our request, the consultation period was extended to the end of February.

With technical help from volunteer experts, La'o Hamutuk submitted 48 pages of analysis and recommendations<sup>4</sup> on the draft law. We also criticized the Environmental Impact Assessment Decree-Law which had just been enacted without any public consultation or transparency. Our submission raised fundamental principles as well as specific details, and convinced the National Environment Directorate (DNMA) that the draft Law was not ready for passage. DNMA officials appreciated our submission, which was the only substantive input they got from civil society.

DNMA circulated a [revised draft](#) for comment in September 2011, and La'o Hamutuk made a second submission.<sup>5</sup> In November, the Government decided the law was too controversial and/or complicated to submit to Parliament, and asked Parliament to authorize the Council of Ministers itself to enact the law. The authorization law was promulgated in mid-January 2012, giving the Council of Ministers four months to enact the Basic Environmental Law.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/Agri/EnvLaw/LHsubLeiAmbiental28Feb.pdf> and <http://www.laohamutuk.org/Agri/EnvLaw/LHsubLeiAmbientalTable28FebEn.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/Agri/EnvLaw/Sep11/LHsubLeiAmbiental7Oct2011.pdf>

## **Climate change and alternate energy**

La'o Hamutuk works on climate change based on the principle of climate justice, in which the major countries that produce large amounts of emissions have the greatest responsibility to reduce their emissions, rather than placing the burden on developing countries.

During 2011, La'o Hamutuk participated in an Initial National Communication discussion group, continuing to make recommendations and suggestions to the government for sustainable development policy on economics and environment.

We monitored alternative energy processes in Timor-Leste, although the Secretary of State for Energy Policy declined to share the draft Alternative Energy law for public comment. He also failed to keep his commitment to speak at our February public meeting on the topic.

## **TimorGAP national oil company**

Timor-Leste has been discussing drafts of legislation to create a state-owned oil company since 2007, and La'o Hamutuk has accompanied this process from the beginning. In November 2010, La'o Hamutuk participated in consultations and wrote a submission regarding the proposed decree-law to create a national oil company in Timor-Leste.<sup>6</sup> Some of our suggestions were incorporated but many were not, and in May the Council of Ministers approved the Decree-Law to create the TimorGAP national oil company. La'o Hamutuk translated and circulated the legislation, and wrote a letter<sup>7</sup> to President Jose Ramos-Horta urging him not to promulgate it.

The President took our concerns seriously and we met with his legal advisors, who asked us to write a detailed submission.<sup>8</sup> Unfortunately, the President approved the law in July. The Government moved quickly to establish TimorGAP, appointing its chairman and board, renting office space in the luxurious Timor Plaza shopping mall, and signing contracts with Malaysian companies for helicopter services and to manage construction of the Suai Supply Base, which will become the property of TimorGAP. TimorGAP is managing the entire Tasi Mane project (see above), which will receive \$163 million from the 2012 State Budget.

## **Economics and Trade**

### **Petroleum Fund and transparency**

Timor-Leste's Petroleum Fund contains nearly ten billion dollars, and has served our country well since 2005. However, the Government began revising the [Petroleum Fund Law](#) in 2010, receiving parliamentary approval for the revisions in August 2011. La'o Hamutuk participated in many workshops and discussions with the Ministry of Finance and others, and wrote a submission to the Ministry of Finance in late 2010 which we also distributed to Parliament. With very little debate and no significant amendments, Parliament approved the revisions in August and they went into effect in late September.

We continued to engage with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) process from outside the Multi-stakeholder Working Group, highlighting the late release of the 2009 report and helping the global EITI secretariat better understand the situation here. As the report for 2010 is still unpublished, we continue to urge compliance with the current spirit of EITI, and not only Timor-Leste's praiseworthy past record. We participated in several meetings of the Core Group on Transparency (CGT) and continue to cooperate with CGT members.

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/Oil/PetRegime/NOC/LHSubPetronatil24Nov2010En.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/Oil/PetRegime/NOC/2011/LHPrezRepubTimorGap27May2011En.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/Oil/PetRegime/NOC/2011/LHSubTimorGAP14June2011.pdf>



In August 2011, Timor-Leste hosted a regional EITI conference, and La'ó Hamutuk distributed thoughts<sup>9</sup> to participants on transparency and related issues. We explained that the just-passed revision to the Petroleum Fund Law “weakens essential articles which safeguard our petroleum resources, allowing half the fund to be invested in financial markets (increasing the risk of losing money), using the Fund as collateral for borrowing and weakening the sustainable spending rule. It undercuts the roles of the Investment Advisory Board and the Banking and Payments Authority, concentrating power in the Minister of Finance.” Many journalists and international agencies appreciated the reality we brought to this otherwise self-congratulatory celebration.

At the same conference, the Government announced the launching of its “Transparency Portal” which is supposed to make current information on budget execution and procurement available on the internet. La'ó Hamutuk supports the portal and often uses its data, although we are disappointed that the procurement section of the portal has not been updated since it was launched, leaving out all contracts tendered or awarded after mid-2011. Nevertheless, we downloaded information on the 287 contracts above \$250,000 awarded in the preceding two years and [posted it as a more usable Excel spreadsheet](#).

We participated in quarterly press conferences held by the Banking and Payments Authority (BPA, which has been transformed into the Central Bank of Timor-Leste) on the Petroleum Fund, often raising substantive questions. When we noticed inconsistent, incomplete or incorrect information on Petroleum revenues from local or international agencies or journalists, we privately asked for explanation or corrections, which they provided. Our website remains the principal global resource on Timor-Leste's Petroleum Fund.

## State Budget

As in previous years, La'ó Hamutuk is still the primary information repository for the [2011](#) and [2012](#) State Budgets for civil society, journalists, international agencies, and many Government officials. The debate on the 2011 state budget began in 2010 but continued in 2011, and we continued to web-post budget documents and analyses, and prepared [graphics and articles](#) for *Timor Post* and *Tempo Semanál*. When President José Ramos-Horta asked the Court of Appeals for advice before he promulgated the budget, we wrote a letter<sup>10</sup> asking him to veto it, pointing out that even if it is Constitutional, it would be bad policy. The legal issues involved were widely misunderstood, so we wrote a newspaper article<sup>11</sup> explaining them. In the end, the Court found the budget Constitutional and the President promulgated it – a 41% increase over 2010.

La'ó Hamutuk's expertise in understanding and explaining the complex state budget is well respected. The NGO Fundasaun Mahein asked us to train their researchers, and we gave three half-days of [training](#) in March and April for about ten Timorese NGOs in Dili and the districts on how to understand and find information in the budget documents. The Asia Foundation contracted La'ó Hamutuk to provide advanced budget training for the Parliamentary Research Center, which we did at the end of June and will do again in future years.

In September 2011, Government delivered the proposed 2012 State Budget documents to Parliament and the Ministry of Finance promptly posted them on its website. We appreciated Government efforts to publish the documents online quickly, improving transparency to make them more accessible than in recent years. We understood that it was motivated partly because Ministry officials wanted to pre-empt [La'ó Hamutuk's website](#) as the “go-to” place for information on the state budget.

When the National Procurement Commission indicated its intent to award a \$100 million contract to import prefabricated houses from China for poor rural communities, La'ó Hamutuk asked why

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<sup>9</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/Oil/EITI/2011/LHEITI26Aug2011En.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OGE11/LHtoIRH4Feb2011En.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OGE11/court/HortaPromulgasuanTP11Feb2011En.pdf>

the contract amount was more than double the budgeted expenditure, for fewer houses, with a 170% increase in the price of each house. We considered this approach “a lost opportunity to use public money to support local employment and small businesses, and to use local materials,” and wondered about its sustainability. Although we raised similar issues in our testimony on the 2012 state budget, the project continues apace.

Parliamentary committees held hearings on the proposed 2012 Budget during October, and we testified in person and wrote a submission.<sup>12</sup> We also wrote articles<sup>13</sup> in local papers highlighting important issues in the budget, including borrowing, the resource curse, agriculture plans and the Timor-Leste Investment Company. Members of Parliament asked us for individual briefings.

Parliament also invited us to participate in their review of the Opinion of the Court of Appeals on Timor-Leste General State Accounts for 2010, and we mentioned a few concerns overlooked by the Court, including imprudently rapid budget growth and spending more than the Estimated Sustainable Income (ESI) from the Petroleum Fund.<sup>14</sup>

Many of La'o Hamutuk's concerns were raised during Parliamentary debates, and/or included in the [report from the Budget Committee](#). Although Parliament rejected the Government's misguided proposal to fund the Timor-Leste Investment Company (see below), it still passed a record \$1.7 billion budget (28% more than 2011), spending more than double the ESI from the Petroleum Fund. We urged<sup>15</sup> the President of the Republic to think carefully before promulgating the 2012 Budget, but he did so just before Christmas.

### **Timor-Leste Investment Company (TLIC)**

In September the Government enacted legislation to create a Timor-Leste Investment Company (TLIC), to “promote the development of investment opportunities and national wealth growth, leading important strategic projects with significant commercial impact” by “attract[ing] foreign direct investment by providing commercial incentives.” Later that month, \$200 million in start-up capital for TLIC was included in the proposed 2012 state budget, an amount equal to three months of the nation's GDP.

La'o Hamutuk sees TLIC as a misguided attempt to subsidize development for the elite – shopping malls, hotels, luxury imports, office towers, and international travel. We urged that the money – equal to the combined budgets for health, education and police – be used to benefit more people. We also observed that TLIC was created without public or Parliamentary participation or oversight, did not have any structure, regulations, leadership, staff, accountability or transparency.

Therefore, we wrote newspaper articles<sup>16</sup> and submissions, as well as lobbying individual MPs, to urge Parliament not to hand over \$200 million to an entity “with administrative, financial and asset management autonomy” which would undermine genuine private sector development.

In the floor debate, some members of the governing coalition dissented from the Prime Minister's wishes, and Parliament voted 30-26 to remove all funding for TLIC from the 2012 State Budget. La'o Hamutuk was first to raise this issue, and we consider it a victory.

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<sup>12</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OGE12/LHSubComCPNOJE2012En.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OGE12/KompanhaInvestimentu9Nov2011.pdf>,  
<http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OGE12/TS-OJE12%20habelit%20liu%20tan%20MalisanRekursu30Oct2011.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OR10/TRaudit/LHtoComCGSA2010En.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OGE12/LHtoJRHOGGE2012En.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OGE12/KompanhaInvestimentu9Nov2011.pdf>

## Borrowing

In October 2009, Parliament passed a [Budget and Financial Management Law](#) to enable Timor-Leste to borrow from foreign governments and institutions. The 2011 State Budget did not include borrowing, but laws and negotiations paved the way to start borrowing in 2012. In June and August 2011, the Council of Ministers and Parliament passed [laws on foreign loans](#), opening the door for Timor-Leste to become a debtor for the first time in its history.

In September, La'o Hamutuk and the USA-based solidarity group East Timor and Indonesia Action Network (ETAN) coordinated a [statement](#) from more than 100 organizations urging debt-free Timor-Leste not to borrow. They concluded: "Timor-Leste began life in 2002 without owing money to anyone. For the sake of an equitable, prosperous, and environmentally sound future for today's and tomorrow's children Timor-Leste should remain debt-free. We urge Timor-Leste's leaders and international institutions to use other ways to finance the country's much-needed development."

When Government proposed to borrow to finance the 2012 State Budget, we lobbied Parliament, media and the public, writing "Ten years from now, as we are repaying our debt, our population will be larger, and our shrinking oil revenues will be stretched thin. Tomorrow's children will have less education and health care because today's leaders will have spent the money which would have paid for it on questionable mega-projects. This is another aspect of the resource curse, which we can still avoid. As you encourage sustainable development of our non-oil economy, please don't burden it with repayment costs for nonproductive loans."<sup>17</sup> Although Parliament approved the request to take out \$160 million in loans in 2012 (of which \$42 million will be spent that year), our suggestions sparked debate among civil society, Government, community and Parliament.

La'o Hamutuk continues to follow the borrowing process closely, engaging with lenders and publishing information and documents on our website and in local media. We gave a presentation on the topic to more than 300 incoming students at the Institute of Business, and include it in all our trainings, articles and presentations on Timor-Leste's economy and state budget.

## Strategic Development Plan

After two-years in preparation, the Government unveiled the 20-year [National Strategic Development Plan](#) (SDP or PEDN) in July 2011, and directed Parliament to approve it before the Development Partners Meeting (TLDPM) the following week.

According to the [Government](#), "The plan aims to develop core infrastructure, human resources and to encourage the growth of the private sector in strategic industry sectors – a broad based agriculture sector, a thriving tourism industry and downstream industries in the oil and gas sector. [...] The social capital section focuses on the nation's social capital and on building a healthy and educated society .... The infrastructure section will ensure that the nation has the core and productive infrastructure needed to build a sustainable, growing and connected nation. And the economic development part sets out a plan to achieve a prosperous, modern economy and create jobs for the people."

Many MPs had no time to read the plan, so La'o Hamutuk distributed our 13-page preliminary thoughts<sup>18</sup> to them, and our ideas informed the Parliamentary debate. Our main points were:

- ★ Parliament needs more time to understand and approve the SDP.
- ★ Health and education should get higher priority.
- ★ A plan requires costing, timetables, financing and information about how it will be achieved, not only a vision. How much will Timor-Leste have to borrow to implement it? What are the

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OG12/LHSubComCPNOJE2012En.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/SDP/2011/LHSubSDP11Jul2011En.pdf> or <http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/SDP/2011/LHSubSDP11Jul2011Te.pdf>

full project life cycle costs, and expected investments and returns? Why can we expect to achieve the highest GDP growth in the world?

- ★ It will take more than buildings and physical infrastructure to develop tourism, education, and a sustainable non-oil economy.
- ★ Current legislation and projects violate the environmental, human resource, renewable energy and land rights principles included in the SDP.
- ★ Economic justice requires more than only poverty reduction.
- ★ Food sovereignty should be addressed in a realistic, sustainable way.
- ★ The SDP prolongs Timor-Leste's petroleum dependency by centering industrial development on the oil industry.

We expanded on these in newspaper articles and submissions to Parliament, as well as in a paper we distributed to the Development Partners' Meeting<sup>19</sup> just after Parliament approved the SDP.

In November, the Ministry of Economy and Development and UNDP invited La'o Hamutuk to provide comments on a draft country paper in preparation for the 2012 "Rio+20" global conference on sustainable development. We also presented at their workshop, pointing out that Timor-Leste's current development model is neither green nor sustainable and should be radically changed: "Timor-Leste's economic development must be based on sustainable sources of revenue. This implies a shift from oil-export-dependency to diversification of revenue sources, job creation, and development of the productive private sector. Timor-Leste's people should be at the center of the development process, as they are our most important resource. Special attention should be given to the vulnerable and poor, as they suffer the most from inflation; the lack of health, water and sanitation services; inadequate education; insecurity of land tenure; lack of local industrial and agricultural development; unemployment and environmental degradation."<sup>20</sup>

## UNDP 2011 National Human Development Report

In 2008, UNDP commissioned La'o Hamutuk to write a background paper for their third National Human Development Report for Timor-Leste, and we continued to engage with its authors. When a draft version of the report and the Government's 880 comments were leaked to an Australian newspaper in January 2011, we unsuccessfully tried to persuade UNDP to release the draft. The report was revised again and launched by UNDP and the President in early May, and UNDP invited La'o Hamutuk to speak on a panel at the launch.<sup>21</sup>

We supported the report's goal of encouraging more attention to Timor-Leste's non-oil economy, but pointed out some unfortunate compromises and outdated information in the report, as well as the unsustainability of current budget policies and the impossibility of achieving long term double-digit GDP growth. Although the Minister for Economy and Development was scheduled to speak, the Government boycotted the launch, which was attended by heads of most state institutions and international agencies. The next day, the Government issued a [press release](#) attacking the report and La'o Hamutuk's "active involvement." We followed up with private conversations with UNDP and the Government. Although UNDP soon took the report off its website and never published it in Tetum, it can still be downloaded from ours.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/11TLDPM/LHtoTLDPM12July2011.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/Rio20/11SustainDevGreenEconomy30Nov.htm>

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/HDI10/11NHDREn.htm>

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/HDI10/TLHDR2011En.pdf>

## International assistance

Timor-Leste's Minister of Finance has become a global leader in the Aid Effectiveness movement, heading the "g7+" group of fragile states. Over the years, La'o Hamutuk has identified<sup>23</sup> many of the problems this movement is trying to address, and we continue to work for their resolution. During 2011, La'o Hamutuk facilitated and participated in civil society consultations, gave oral and written comments on draft background papers, and responded to the Ministry of Finance's request to create a [web page on the OECD consultation](#).

We were the only civil society organization to provide written input<sup>24</sup> to the Timor-Leste and Development Partners meeting in Dili in July, encouraging participants to understand our country's post-conflict, post-colonial, petroleum-dependent context, the impact of impunity, the consequences of external borrowing, fragility stemming from the "resource curse," and the limitations of security (i.e. police and military) and statebuilding parameters for donor priorities. We urged longer-term planning, at least as far as 2024 when that the oil will be used up, the post-1999 baby-boomers will reach maturity and debt repayment grace periods will have ended.

In November, The Asia Foundation invited LH staffer Guteriano Neves to South Korea, where he participated in Busan civil society and governmental High Level Conferences on Aid Effectiveness, as well as a month-long fellowship in Asia Foundation Korea where he researched South Korea's economic experiences.

When the U.S. government awarded the contract for MCC Threshold Program Anti-Corruption programming to DynCorp (which had absorbed Casals and Associates), we [helped journalists and others understand](#) the corrupt, militaristic record of this company. In November, MCC released its new scorecard for Timor-Leste, showing declining scores. However, a World Bank error caused Timor-Leste to be compared with Low-Income Countries (instead of with Low-Middle Income Countries as in the previous two years), so La'o Hamutuk [recalculated the scorecard](#) (verifying our results with U.S. officials) to show actual trends, which are not encouraging.

We are often visited by academics, journalists, delegations or staff from aid agencies and governments looking for a civil society perspective. We encourage greater transparency and prioritization of social justice, human resources, and grassroots people's needs. Both the ADB and World Bank sought us out to discuss their upcoming strategic plans, and we had many private and public meetings with them to improve and better understand each other's perspectives and information. We engaged with Washington-based IMF staff on Timor-Leste throughout the year. IMF economists made their annual visit to Timor-Leste in November, and the Minister for Finance tried to remove La'o Hamutuk from their meeting schedule, but they met with us several times.

We also met with (among others) diplomats and representatives of aid agencies from Japan, the U.S., Canada, Germany, UNDP, OECD, Norway, Australia, Sweden, Japan and several international NGOs and companies considering or proposing projects here.

## ASEAN

For years, Timor-Leste's Government has prioritized Timor-Leste joining the Association of South East Asia Nations (ASEAN), but La'o Hamutuk is concerned that this may not be good for everyone in our country. We feel that Timor-Leste should consider the impact of the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement on our local economy and on poor farmers who still live from subsistence agriculture. In July 2011, LH staffer Maximus Tahu was invited by UNDP to Singapore to participate in the Regional Policy Dialogue on Inequality and the Obstacles to Human Development Challenges in South East Asia. He also met with academics and others, deepening our knowledge and contacts.

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<sup>23</sup> In 2007, we summarized our findings about projects managed by foreign agencies in our *Bulletin*: <http://www.laohamutuk.org/Bulletin/2007/Sep/bulletinv8n3.html#Reorient>

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/11TLDPM/LHtoTLDPM12July2011.pdf>

## Agriculture

### Food sovereignty

After consulting with farmers in Ermera, Bobonaro, Manufahi and Oecusse in 2010, La'ó Hamutuk launched our report entitled "Valuing Farmers' Words and Wisdom"<sup>25</sup> in 2011. This report was well-received by the public and by international institutions like the World Bank and GIZ, who realized that their programs could have been more effective during the past decade if they had listened more to farmers. We printed the report in English and Tetum and posted it to our website.

Because many communities have limited information about the development process, La'ó Hamutuk feels that the media are crucial to disseminating information about sustainable agriculture. Therefore, in 2011, we organized a basic training for journalists about food sovereignty systems, with Ego Lemos from PERMATIL (Timor-Leste Permaculture).

La'ó Hamutuk continued to monitor and research seeds imported by Timor-Leste's Agriculture Ministry and the Australian aid program Seeds of Life. We organized a public meeting to discuss the impact of imported seeds on local seeds and the farmers' livelihoods, but were frustrated by bureaucratic hurdles in obtaining the draft seeds law developed by Seeds of Life.

We work closely with local and international networks like HASATIL and regional *La Via Campesina* to improve our knowledge and advocacy at the international level.

### Land rights

In 2007, the Ministry of Justice signed an agreement with USAID through its *Ita Nia Rai* project to develop three laws to regulate private and community rights on land and property – the Land Law, Expropriation Law and Real Estate Fund Law. La'ó Hamutuk has followed this issue ever since, advocating for everyone's right to access land, especially for women and vulnerable groups.

During 2011, La'ó Hamutuk continued to analyze the impact of these laws on communities, since they will make it more difficult for local people to access land. We found that the proposed expropriation law would give the state authority to take poor people's land to benefit private business interests, violating poor people's rights, and we asked Parliament not to pass this law without adequate public consultation.

Therefore we organized a public meeting in Dili on the impact of the land laws on community land. La'ó Hamutuk also organized community discussions on the land laws in Ermera (with KSI) in May, Oecusse in July and in Bazartete (Liquiçá District, with UNMIT support) in October.

The Betano (Manufahi district) community had agreed that the Government could take four hectares for the heavy oil power plant, but when the Tinolina company began work, it cleared a much larger area. The [community protested](#) that there had not been a participative consultation and that compensation was unfair. La'ó Hamutuk and Rede ba Rai (Land Network) held a press conference to ask the Government for better consultation before the Government or a company takes land, with a formal agreement and just compensation to protect community livelihoods. Two weeks later, La'ó Hamutuk joined government officials and 300 local citizens at a [community meeting](#) in Betano.

For more than a decade, 143 families have lived in a Dili compound which had been used by the Indonesian police (Brimob) during the occupation. Before these people were evicted in January 2011, La'ó Hamutuk and Rede ba Rai worked with them to hold discussions and lobby the Minister for Justice, the Land and Property Department (DNTP), the Ministry of Social Solidarity and UNMIT Human Rights Unit to try to resolve the problem. Since being forced out, many former Brimob residents live in Aitarak-Laran in unhealthy conditions, without a home or place to sleep, no access

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<sup>25</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/Agri/Konsult/11KonsAgri.htm>

to water or sanitation, but they have not received help from the Government or any international agency. Rede ba Rai worked with Oxfam to provide short-term assistance during 2011 only.

We also participated in Parliamentary hearings and lobbied Members, as well as writing two submissions<sup>26</sup> to Parliament on the Land Law and Expropriation Law. When the Government tried to shortcut the deliberative Parliamentary process by approving a decree-law for “undisputed cases,” we met with community residents and [published their and our concerns](#). Together with Rede ba Rai (Land Network), we urged that this go through a Parliamentary process to protect most people’s welfare. In addition, our research in Manatuto, Oecusse and Liquiçá districts found that data collected by the *Ita Nia Rai* project is not reliable enough to use for distributing land titles.

La’o Hamutuk plays a key role in the Rede ba Rai coalition, bringing issues about land and legal processes to Government and Parliamentary levels, developing advocacy strategies and communication channels between local communities and decision-makers. La’o Hamutuk’s Inês Martins is often the spokesperson for Rede ba Rai, and both our organization and the coalition are increasingly valued by local communities, NGOs and members of Parliament.

## Governance and democracy

### Justice for past crimes

Impunity continues to prevail more than a decade after Indonesian forces stopped committing crimes against humanity during their illegal occupation of Timor-Leste from 1975 to 1999, with no effective justice processes for nearly all of these crimes. Therefore, La’o Hamutuk continues to engage with UN and other agencies to encourage judicial accountability for perpetrators of the crimes through an international tribunal established by the UN Security Council.

As an active member of the National Alliance for an International Tribunal (ANTI), La’o Hamutuk worked with other ANTI members to keep this unfulfilled commitment in the minds of UN officials and diplomats around the world. The UN Security Council discussed their mission in Timor-Leste in February and November 2011, and La’o Hamutuk facilitated and wrote letters to them prior to both meetings.<sup>27</sup> We also wrote to and met with relevant embassies here, lobbying them to support justice in the Security Council. In addition, we met several times with the head of the UN Mission here and other UNMIT officials (including from Geneva and New York) to encourage increased attention to these crimes, including how to support accountability after UNMIT ends in 2012.<sup>28</sup>

In February, our justice team attended a training organized by JSMP and Amnesty International on “International Mechanisms for Advocacy” for justice.

The “dirty war” of Argentina’s military dictatorship against its people occurred just after Indonesia invaded Timor-Leste, but it has taken almost until now to secure some measure of justice. La’o Hamutuk, with activist support from ANTI and other NGOs and financial support from Klibur Solidariedade, invited Argentinian human rights activist Patricia Isasa to Timor-Leste to share her experience as a kidnap/torture/rape victim whose 30-year struggle eventually put her perpetrators in prison. Before her visit, we showed a Tetum-subtitled documentary about her case at campuses around Dili and broadcast it on national television. When Patricia arrived in October, La’o Hamutuk organized public and private meetings with community people, NGOs, activists and victims in Dili, Suai, Maliana and Liquiçá. We facilitated meetings with political leaders, ambassadors, UN staff, the Bishop of Dili Diocese, university students and human rights activists. President José Ramos-Horta and UNMIT chief Ameerah Haq hosted Patricia for private dinners at their homes. On her way to and from Timor-Leste, Patricia met with human rights and justice

<sup>26</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/Agri/land/SubmisaunLeiRai19Sep2011Te.pdf> and <http://www.laohamutuk.org/Agri/land/SumisaunLeiExpropriaun19Sep2011.pdf>

<sup>27</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/Justice/ANTI/ANTIUNSC8Feb2011En.pdf> and <http://www.laohamutuk.org/reports/UN/LHtoUNSC16Nov2011En.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/Justice/ANTI/ANTItoOHCHR5Oct2011.pdf>

activists in Jakarta and Bali, helping to strengthen ties between Indonesian and Timor-Leste organizations. A more detailed report is available from La'ó Hamutuk.

In 2011, we worked with other civil society groups, university students and associations of victims' families to commemorate anniversaries including the 1983 Kraras massacre, the 1991 [Santa Cruz massacre](#) and 1999 Referendum. These events remind our leaders and the international community that the struggle for justice is unfinished, and they should create an international tribunal to try high-level perpetrators who remain free, many holding top positions in Indonesia.

When militia member Valentim Lavio was tried in Dili for crimes he committed in Liquiçá in 1999, we attended the trial and met with victims' relatives to encourage them to continue the struggle for justice. We also raised the issue of justice in every meeting with UNMIT leaders and participated actively in the UN Human Rights Council's first [Universal Periodic Review \(UPR\) of Timor-Leste](#).

Moreover, La'ó Hamutuk continues to cooperate with international human rights organizations and networks which focus on justice and accountability, including ETAN/US and the Australian Coalition for Justice for East Timor (ACJET), to disseminate and advocate people's voices for justice among international community. In August, Juvinal Dias and Charles Scheiner met with officials from Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and the UN in New York to discuss justice and human rights issues in Timor-Leste.

## Corruption

In February, La'ó Hamutuk was invited to present to the Strategic Planning session of the new Anti-Corruption Commission.<sup>29</sup> We discussed the risks of corruption and the resource curse in oil-export-dependent countries, and urged CAC to form a division to analyze pending legislation for its safeguards, resistance, risks and loopholes in relation to corruption. Throughout the year, we met with anti-corruption researchers, consultants and advisors passing through this country.

In 2011, Parliament considered a [law](#) drafted by the Prosecutor-General to make Timor-Leste law consistent with the UN Convention Against Corruption, as well as to strengthen anti-corruption mechanisms. We believe that the law is inadequate and fails to consider the special situation in rentier economies like ours. We wrote a submission<sup>30</sup> and testified at a hearing of Parliament Committee C on this draft law, and continue to engage with this process.

Several simultaneous legislative initiatives, including the [TimorGAP National Oil Company Decree law](#), the National Development Agency, the National Petroleum Authority and the Infrastructure Fund, have little or no protection against corruption, and we continued to urge stronger provisions for transparency, reporting, oversight and checks and balances in this legislation.

## United Nations

La'ó Hamutuk is increasingly asked by UNMIT officials to share our perspectives. We find them more accessible than previous UN leaders here and often meet with high-level UN officials. When the head of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations visited Timor-Leste, UNMIT chief Ameerah Haq invited Charles Scheiner to sit across from him at a banquet she hosted, providing an opportunity for a frank exchange of views on impunity with high-level officials.

We met with a mission visiting from UN headquarters to plan UN support of the 2012 elections, and continued to encourage the Security Council and UN officials here to give higher priority to justice and sustainable economic development, rather than only police and military.

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<sup>29</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/corruption/LHCAC22Fev2011.pdf>

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/corruption/SubLHLeiAntiKorupsaun16Junhu2011Te.pdf>



In August 2011, Juvinal Dias and Charles Scheiner met with the Director of the Asia and the Pacific Division in the UN Department of Political Affairs in New York, and we organized meeting for him with civil society and activists groups during his visit to Dili a few weeks later.

Also, we met several times with delegations from the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and UN Headquarters from to discuss issues related to UNMIT's withdrawal in 2012. When the OHCHR mission visited, we wrote recommendations<sup>31</sup> about the post-UNMIT UN Human Rights presence in Timor-Leste.

In November, we met with the OHCHR's Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights during her visit to Dili, sharing perspectives on Timor-Leste's economy and agriculture. She incorporated many of our ideas in her [preliminary observations and recommendations](#), in preparation for her report to the Human Rights Council in 2012.

## **Networking**

To share information, strengthen advocacy and reinforce local and global civil society movements, La'o Hamutuk often joins with other organizations in coalitions or networks on issues related to our concerns. During 2011, we worked with the following:

### **Timor-Leste coalitions**

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

The Core Group on (budget) Transparency (CGT) formed in 2005 to monitor the RDTL state budget and advocate for transparency and accountability, especially regarding oil and gas revenues. CGT includes about 10 local NGOs, and also works with worldwide organizations and networks. La'o Hamutuk was an active member, providing research and coordination for CGT and broader civil society. In May 2011, after months of discussion, we withdraw from CGT after it decided to apply for money from Timor-Leste's Government. As we told CGT members, this violated CGT's integrity and would make it impossible to impartially monitor Government activities. However, we continue to work together with members on transparency and related issues.

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

Rede ba Rai includes more than 20 local and international NGOs, unions and community groups across Timor-Leste. It supports 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. La'o Hamutuk plays a leading role in strategy, analysis, advocacy and public relations.

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

La'o 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 worked closely with ANTI on Patricia Isasa's visit, as well as on several joint letters, statements and actions during 2011.

#### **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.

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<sup>31</sup> <http://www.laohamutuk.org/Justice/ANTI/ANTItoOHCHR5Oct2011.pdf>

## **International coalitions**

Much of La'o Hamutuk's research and advocacy also relies on informal partners in other countries. These are the coalitions we relate to more formally:

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

La'o 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.

### **International solidarity and human rights organizations**

La'o 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.

### **OilWatch**

OilWatch was 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'o Hamutuk joined OilWatch in 2002. In 2010, La'o Hamutuk hosted a regional OilWatch conference with participants from Burma, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines, and we continue to be active with this regional and global network. In July 2011, Juvinal Dias participated in the OilWatch International conference in Quito, Ecuador.

### **Publish What You Pay (PWYP)**

Publish What You Pay (PWYP) is a global civil society campaign for transparency in oil, gas and mining revenues. It has 300 coalition members from 50 countries, who call for laws requiring companies and governments to disclose payments and revenues from exploiting mineral resources. PWYP wants companies to report all types of payments, to every level of government and in every country where the companies operate, and Governments to report all revenues from resources extraction, broken down by company and type of revenues. La'o Hamutuk is a member of PWYP, and we met several times with PWYP representatives. We also collaborate with related international organizations, including Transparency International and Jubilee Australia.

## **Organizational situation**

During the reporting period, our staff included Juvinal Dias, Mariano Ferreira, Inês Martins, Charles Scheiner, Maximus Tahu, Odete Moniz, José Pereira, and three staff who joined La'o Hamutuk in August: Alexandra Arnassalon, Celestino Gusmão and Guteriano Neves, as well as three security people and one cleaner. Toward the end of 2011, José Pereira and Maximus Tahu left La'o Hamutuk. We continue to look for qualified Timorese women to work with us. Appendix 6 has brief biographies of our staff and Advisory Board.

During the year, La'o Hamutuk staffers broadened their experiences by participating in international conferences and meetings in Cambodia, Singapore, Ecuador and New York.

We moved into our new office in Bebora in May, after more than two years of searching and construction. We inaugurated the office and celebrated our 11<sup>th</sup> anniversary with a big party. The new office gives us a better work environment, space for more staff and interns, a conference room, and a much more user-friendly library and resource center. Trocaíre gave us special funding to buy high-quality, Timorese-made bamboo furniture, making our office a showplace for “buy local” advocacy.



After extensive preparation, we contracted Abel dos Santos and Bu Wilson to conduct an external evaluation of La'ó Hamutuk, the first in seven years. Bu and Abel conducted more than 70 interviews in June and presented their report in July. The report begins

“La'ó Hamutuk enjoys a very good reputation for up-to-date timely research and analysis on fundamental and relevant development issues in Timor-Leste. It is a highly-valued and respected organisation that is seen as credible, accurate, unique, impartial and non-politically aligned. It also fulfils an oversight or ‘watch-dog’ role that in a more developed democracy would be undertaken by parliament or other independent agencies.”

The evaluators recommended that La'ó Hamutuk develop a more Timorese public identity, temper criticism with praise, suggest policy alternatives, and review our approaches to building staff capacity, communicating our findings and organizing local communities. Their detailed report is available in our office.

In July, we held our third annual meeting with our donors, describing our work and discussing preliminary results from the external evaluation.

In December, La'ó Hamutuk evaluated our work during the last three years and developed our Strategic Plan for 2012-2014, with discussions on La'ó Hamutuk activities and major issues regarding Timor-Leste's future, with participation from Board members, donors and friends.

We published our audited financial and annual report for 2010, as well as our six-month report for 2011. These go more smoothly every year, as we continue to refine our financial management.

## Results of La'ó Hamutuk's work during 2011

Although the preceding pages describe many results of our work, this section lists a few of the important concrete outcomes. Additional impacts are in the external evaluators' report.

- ★ **No money for Timor-Leste Investment Company.** After La'ó Hamutuk first raised this issue, a majority of Timor-Leste's Parliament rejected the Government proposal to spend \$200 million from the 2012 State Budget for this new enterprise.
- ★ **Regressive land laws not enacted.** Extensive lobbying and organizing by La'ó Hamutuk and Rede ba Rai persuaded Parliament not to pass the land laws during 2011. (Parliament

approved them in early 2012 but President José Ramos-Horta, responding to concerns from La'o Hamutuk and others in civil society, vetoed them.)

- ★ **Basic Law on Environment significantly improved.** Many of the suggestions from La'o Hamutuk's two submissions to this legislative process were incorporated.
- ★ **Improved Government transparency.** In part to prevent La'o Hamutuk from remaining the primary source of official information, the Ministry of Finance, Council of Ministers and other agencies have accelerated and expanded the information they make publicly available.
- ★ **Increased use of our economic and budget analyses.** We were asked or hired to provide training for Parliamentary Researchers, civil society, academic institutions and others, and visiting researchers and journalists often seek us out. UNDP invited us to help launch their National Human Development Report because it respected our critical analysis. Parliament Members and Committees often used our points on the Strategic Development Plan and State Budget in their debates and reports.
- ★ **Increased awareness of the "resource curse."** Local and international media, as well as political leaders, advisors and other experts, have integrated La'o Hamutuk's analysis of the negative impacts of petroleum dependency into their thinking and policies.
- ★ **Our agriculture report helps policymakers.** Staff and advisors in the Ministry of Agriculture and the World Bank appreciated our report on farmers' words and wisdom, and have asked La'o Hamutuk to meet with them and help develop their agriculture programs.
- ★ **Global media coverage.** La'o Hamutuk's information and perspectives were cited and praised by BBC World Television, *The Economist*, and petroleum industry publications.
- ★ **Our expertise increasingly used.** We were invited to present to public and internal meetings of the UN, embassies, international financial institutions, political parties, universities and others. We were often asked to comment on drafts or participate in strategic planning, and many of our suggestions are incorporated. When VIPs visit from international institutions, country directors encourage them to meet with La'o Hamutuk.
- ★ **Widening the scope of discussion.** Our fact-based inputs to public processes on critical issues, such as the Strategic Development Plan, Fragile States Aid Effectiveness Process, regional Transparency Conference, and Greater Sunrise gas controversy widen the discussions, bringing more diverse, public-oriented perspectives to the debate.
- ★ **Keeping the struggle for justice alive.** UN officials and others privately welcome La'o Hamutuk's consistent raising of the consequences of impunity for 1975-1999 crimes, as it enables them to keep the topic on the agenda.
- ★ **Building others' capacity.** Local and national NGOs, journalists, academics, activists, students, grassroots people and others have broadened their understanding as a result of La'o Hamutuk trainings, presentations or publications.

## Plans for 2012

Based on our external evaluation and three-year strategic plan, we do not anticipate major changes in our priorities or direction during 2012, so most of the activities and issues discussed above will continue. However, we do plan some specific measures to strengthen our effectiveness, including:

- ★ Although we have had difficulties with regular production of our *Bulletin* and radio program in recent years, we plan to re-energize and improve these important media. We also hope to produce a few television programs. Our website and blog will continue, and we will increase writing for local newspapers, academic journals and other media. We will publish and distribute a DVD-ROM to make information from La'o Hamutuk and other sources available to people without easy access to internet, as well as writing policy briefs on key issues.

- ★ We will do more training for Parliamentary researchers and civil society on budget and economic issues, some of which will be paid for. We will also organize public and community meetings in Dili and the districts, and strengthen our ties with local universities.
- ★ Now that we are settled in our new office, we will re-organize our resource center, buy more books and audiovisual materials (including in Bahasa Indonesia) and seek a volunteer to manage our library.
- ★ We will continue to implement the recommendations of our 2011 External Evaluation.
- ★ As discussed on the following page, La'ó Hamutuk will need to find new sources of funding, as our three traditional donors may not be able to continue their support.

During 2012, new developments will enhance or modify some foci of our work, including:

- ★ As Timor-Leste takes out its first international loans, we will research, analyze and publish to increase transparency and understanding of the future impacts of borrowing and what it has done to other countries.
- ★ We will continue to advocate for land laws and regulations that respect the local context and protect the rights of vulnerable people and communities.
- ★ We will continue to monitor and advocate for better legislation and economic policy – state budgets, petroleum laws and management, environmental laws, anti-corruption laws, etc.
- ★ We will continue to research impacts of foreign seeds and food importation on agriculture.
- ★ We will explore interconnections between land, agriculture and poverty in Timor-Leste.
- ★ Although donor support is now only 10% of the combined sources budget, we will continue our work on Aid Effectiveness, including participation in the May Donors' Conference and interacting with Government and donors about their projects.
- ★ The global Rio+20 process is a good opportunity to draw contrasts with the SDP/Tasi Mane vision of petroleum-infrastructure-centered development. We will participate in consultations on sustainable development, and explore how Tasi Mane and TimorGAP will impact on local communities, the environment and longer-term development, including strengthening Environmental Impact Assessment and promoting alternative paths.
- ★ As the CMATS Treaty deadline of February 2013 draws near, we will continue to follow and publish on the Greater Sunrise controversy.
- ★ The 2012 elections will increase international interest in Timor-Leste, as well as providing an opportunity to heighten the profile of our issues in the public debate. We will provide briefings and interviews for visiting journalists, and solicit positions from candidates and parties on important issues.
- ★ We will observe the elections together with ETAN's international observer project.
- ★ The impending change of Government will be an opportunity to reopen and intensify discussion on issues we have raised for many years -- dominance of the petroleum sector, economic impacts of the resource curse (including inflation, wasteful megaprojects and neglect of human resources), rapid state budget escalation, overspending the Petroleum Fund, import dependency, ASEAN Free Trade and little attention to sustainable development. As more data becomes available, we hope to deepen our understanding of economic issues and strengthen ties with economic experts and policy-makers.
- ★ The UNMIT mission to Timor-Leste will probably leave at the end of 2012. We will continue to interact with UN officials both here and in world capitals to encourage ongoing UN involvement in Timor-Leste which gives more attention to human rights, justice, human security and sustainable development.

## Appendix 1. Financial Report

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

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 below. 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.

In order to preserve La'o Hamutuk's independence, we maintain our policy of not accepting contributions from institutions with a significant interest in Timor-Leste: the UN and its agencies, the World Bank, ADB, IMF, major multilateral and bilateral donors to Timor-Leste, the Timor-Leste Government, and transnational corporations operating here.

Since 2006, three generous donors have supported nearly all of La'o Hamutuk's activities, and we are grateful for their confidence and assistance. During early 2012, events beyond our control make it unlikely that their support can continue at the same level:

- ◆ Trocaire decided to close all operations in Timor-Leste in 2013, in large part due to the weakened economy in Ireland. (Irish Aid is also withdrawing from this country.)
- ◆ The Canadian government slashed their support for Development and Peace by two-thirds, including for all projects in Timor-Leste. D&P is exploring whether they can continue supporting La'o Hamutuk and other partners here with funds from their members and other sources.
- ◆ Hivos does not usually fund the same organization for more than ten years, and they began supporting La'o Hamutuk in 2001. We hope that they will be flexible.

Therefore, La'o Hamutuk is seeking new partners, and we would like to continue the above policy.

### Balance sheet

This table indicates our total cash and bank account balances at the start and end of 2011, amounts of money set aside for specific purposes, and unrestricted money available for general operations.

	Total cash & bank balances	Readjustment Reserve	Health Reserve <sup>32</sup>	Sustainability Reserve <sup>33</sup>	Operational Reserve <sup>34</sup>	Building Fund <sup>35</sup>	External evaluation <sup>36</sup>	Unrestricted Funds
<b>Balance 31 Dec. 2010</b>	<b>163,377</b>		17,000	35,000	35,000	8,454	8,500	<b>59,423</b>
<b>Income during 2011</b>	183,139	1,000	8,863	20,000	10,000	12,000	1,799	129,477
<b>Expenditures during 2011</b>	141,423		4,863			6,815	10,299	119,446
<b>Balance 31 Dec. 2011</b>	<b>205,094</b>	1,000	21,000	55,000	45,000	13,640	0	<b>69,454</b>

<sup>32</sup> This is a self-insurance fund set aside to pay for medical expenses for staff and their families who do not have corporate insurance. We added \$4,000 to it during 2011 to cover higher health care costs and larger staff.

<sup>33</sup> The Sustainability Reserve is to replace and repair computers, motorcycles and other capital assets. None of this was used during 2011, although we increased the fund in anticipation of future repairs to our building and other assets.

<sup>34</sup> The Operational Reserve includes approximately three months' worth of expenses, established to avoid cash flow problems. We increased it during 2011 due to higher costs, primarily resulting from inflation.

<sup>35</sup> This fund was established during 2007 in anticipation of the need of a new office and resource center for La'o Hamutuk, on which construction was completed during 2011, using most of the money in the fund from past years. During 2011, Trocaire gave us \$12,000 additional funding for furniture and other items for the new office, which we deposited in this Building Fund as some of it will be spent in future years.

<sup>36</sup> We budgeted \$8,500 for an external evaluation during 2009, but the process was not completed until 2011. The total cost of the evaluation was \$1,799 more than we had allocated, so we added the balance to this fund and then used it all.

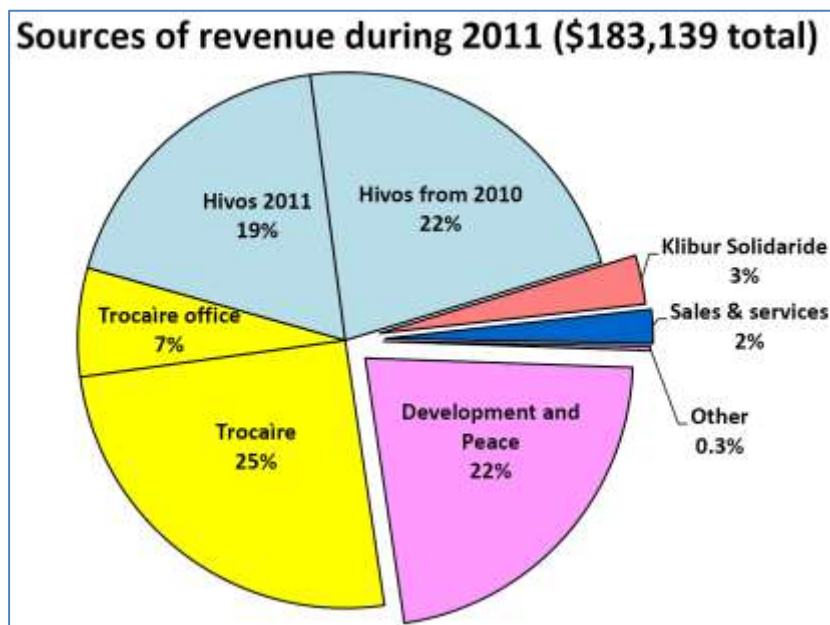
## Revenues received during 2011

The following table shows income received by La'o Hamutuk during 2011.

Hivos was our largest donor during 2011, but most of the money they transferred was actually due the previous year: their 2010 General Support grant and for the regional OilWatch conference we hosted in 2010.

Trocaire gave us general support funds, as well as a special grant to furnish and equip our new office.

See expenditure list on the following page for more details.



Revenue	Budget	Actual	Differ.	Explanation
Program grants 2010	€25,400	\$34,029	(261)	Hivos grant due in 2010, transferred in 2011.
Project grants 2010	€6,000	\$6,980	(1,120)	Hivos grant for OilWatch conference outlays during 2010, paid in 2011.
Program grants 2011	141,100	120,512	(20,588)	Includes Trocaire (\$46,058), Hivos (\$33,971) and Development & Peace (\$40,484) general support for 2011.
Project grants 2011	5,000	12,000	7,000	Trocaire grant for office furniture
Reimbursements	--	5,411		Klibur Solidariedade <sup>37</sup> reimbursed La'o Hamutuk \$5,411 for some expenditures of Patricia Isasa's visit (see page 14).
Earned by LH for services provided	500	3,575	3,075	The Asia Foundation paid LH \$3,000 to train the Parliamentary Research Center (see page 8).
Donations	500	70	(430)	
Sales of books and other materials	200	160	(40)	We distribute many materials at no charge.
Bank interest	400	402	2	
<b>Total received in 2011</b>	<b>190,090</b>	<b>183,139</b>	<b>(6,951)</b>	Including the first two lines in this table.
<b>Total budgeted for 2011</b>	<b>147,700</b>	<b>142,130</b>	<b>(5,570)</b>	Excluding the first two lines of this table.

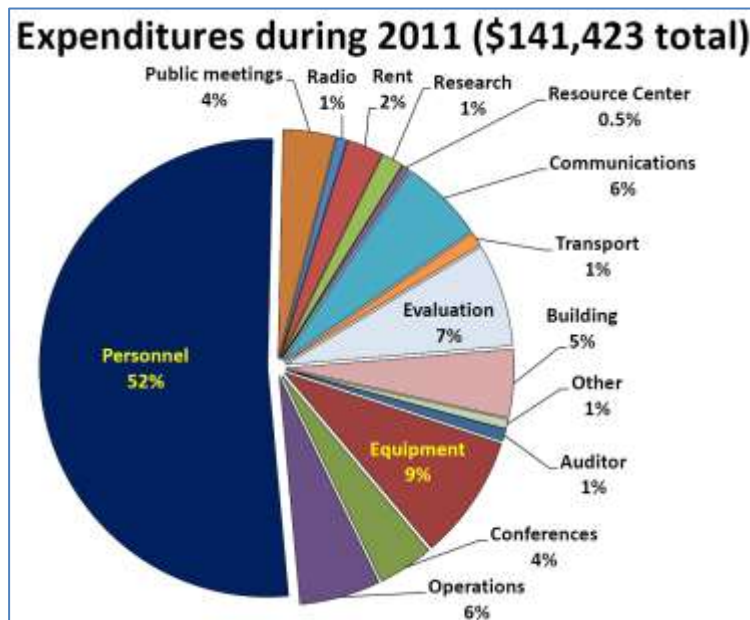
<sup>37</sup> Klibur Solidariedade is the Timorese/international civil society coalition which organized several events in 2009 under the theme "Strengthening Solidarity: The Struggle for Justice Continues" during the tenth anniversary of the independence referendum. Patricia Isasa's visit to Timor-Leste during 2011 continued campaigning and education on the same justice issues, and Klibur Solidariedade's members and funders agreed to apply the remaining balance of Klibur Solidariedade's funds to Patricia's visit, which reimbursed La'o Hamutuk for most of its costs. We have written a separate report on this project.

## Expenditures during 2011

The table below and graph at right shows the money budgeted and spent by La'o Hamutuk during 2011 for different aspects of our work, totaling \$141,423.

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

Some of the expenses – the external evaluation and most of the construction costs for our new building – were paid out of money received in previous years for these purposes.



	Budgeted	Actual	Diff.	Explanation
Auditor	1,000	1,200	200	
Bulletin	5,500	0	(5,500)	None published in 2011.
Capital equipment	15,200	12,499	(2,701)	Some equipment purchases deferred until 2012.
Int'l conferences	2,800	5,593	2,793	Includes international costs of Patricia Isasa's visit, \$5,411 of which were reimbursed by Klibur Solidariedade.
Operations	9,700	8,110	(1,590)	
Personnel <sup>38</sup>	80,400	73,269	(7,131)	Hard to find qualified new staff.
Public meetings	5,800	5,276	(524)	
Radio program	3,300	1,026	(2,274)	Due to contract negotiations with Radio Timor-Leste, our program was only on state radio for two months, although community stations broadcast it.
Rent	3,600	3,600	0	
Research	2,600	2,184	(416)	
Resource Center	1,700	738	(962)	Some book and video purchases deferred until our new library is staffed and better organized.
Surat Popular	300	206	(94)	
Telephone and Internet	7,300	8,482	1,182	
Training for staff	500	240	(260)	In-house training without costs.
Transportation	2,400	1,373	(1,027)	Fewer organizational motorcycles to fix.
Miscellaneous expenses	600	513	(87)	
External Evaluation	8,500	10,299	1,799	Conducted in 2011 mostly with funds received in 2009-10.
Rent, office construction & moving	9,000	6,815	(2,185)	Paid from building fund raised in past years, some rehabilitation remains to be done.
<b>Total</b>	<b>160,200</b>	<b>141,423</b>	<b>(18,777)</b>	

<sup>38</sup> Salaries, benefits, health costs, wage taxes, visa fees, housing allowances, etc.



## Projected budget for 2012

Expenditure		Explanation
Auditor	1,200	Continuing with Dili-based Haksolok Consultancy
Office building	1,500	Maintenance, furniture and equipment for new building
Bulletin	1,900	Printing, translation, distribution of two issues
Capital equipment	2,500	Computers, motorcycles, appliances etc.
Int'l conferences	1,500	Non-reimbursed costs to attend international conferences
Operations	7,200	Electricity, supplies, photocopying, bank fees, advertising etc.
Personnel	90,500	Salaries, <sup>39</sup> wage tax, visa fees, health insurance, transport for international staff, housing allowance, readjustment
Public meetings	3,200	Space rental, publicity, refreshments
Radio & TV programs	1,800	Production costs and fuel for community radio stations and TVTL
Office rent	5,100	
Research	3,300	Travel and housing in Timor-Leste to conduct field research
Resource Center	1,200	Books, videos, and other materials
Surat Popular	900	Popular education publication
Telephone and internet	8,800	
Training for staff	900	Language and other classes
Transportation	1,400	Transport and motorcycle maintenance, in Dili and nearby
Miscellaneous expenses	1,000	Contributions to issue-based campaigns and other small costs
<b>Total</b>	<b>133,900</b>	

Revenues		Explanation
Earned by LH	5,000	Training, consulting, writing papers, etc.
General support grants	128,000	We hope for funding from Hivos, Trocaire and Development & Peace, and may seek new donors
Project grants	--	Not budgeted. We may seek special funding for specific projects as they arise.
Bank interest	400	
Sales	300	Sale of books, DVD-ROMS, and other materials produced by La'ó Hamutuk
Donations and other	200	
<b>Total</b>	<b>133,900</b>	

<sup>39</sup> Effective at the beginning of 2012, we increased staff salaries from \$500 to \$600 per month, a 20% increase. This was the first raise in three years, and partially compensates for the escalating cost of living. (During 2011, the Consumer Price Index in Dili increased by 17.4%.)

## Appendix 2. Media coverage of La'ó Hamutuk

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 2011, as well as articles by La'ó Hamutuk staff published elsewhere. It leaves out publications not in English or Tetum, and does not include many of our articles or releases which were copied or referenced by on-line publications and websites.

Date	Title	Publication	Author	Comment
3 Jan	<a href="#">Move to break impasse over Timor Sea gas supply</a>	SMH & Age (reposted many places)	Lindsay Murdoch	Quotes LH submission & website
14,15,17 Jan	<b>Graph on 2011 state budget</b>	Timor Post		Uses budget graph from LH
14 Jan	<a href="#">The government ramps up spending in the 2011 budget</a>	Economist Intelligence Unit		Quotes "The government's 2011 budget has faced criticism, notably from an influential local NGO, La'ó Hamutuk, which monitors the activities of government agencies." About overspending ESI and carrying it over from one year to the next.
18-19 Jan	<b>Graph on imports and exports</b>	Timor Post		Uses trade graph from LH
18-19 Jan	<b>Graph on cash balance</b>	Timor Post		Uses graph from LH
19 Jan	<b>Asuntu kona ba Rai Brimob</b>	Television Timor-Leste (TVTL)	Inês Martins	Coverage on evening news
19 Jan	<b>Asuntu Lei ba rai</b>	Radio Timor-Leste (RTL)	Inês Martins	Coverage on evening news
20 Jan	<b>La'ó Hamutuk halo Diskusaun Sobre Lei ba Rai</b>	Timor Post		Coverage of LH public meeting
20 Jan	<b>TL Atu Hari Kompania Petronatil, Charles: "Labele iha Influensa politiku"</b>	Diario Nasional		Interview with Charles Scheiner
20 Jan	<b>TL bele Aprende Dezenvolvimentu Petroleu husi Norwegia</b>	STL		Interview with Charles Scheiner
20 Jan	<b>Lei Fraku, Mafia sei Domina Rai</b>	Timor Post		Interview with Inês Martins
22-23 Jan	<a href="#">One Square Mile, Dili, East Timor</a>	BBC World television documentary series		Interview with Charles Scheiner on resource curse. LH arranged for the film crew to visit the Comoro land dispute and interview participants.
25 Jan	<b>Timor-Leste left in the dark as one billion dollars snatched from its petroleum fund</b>	Media release	Fretilin	Quotes LH letter to the IMF on lack of budget transparency.
Summer	<a href="#">East Timor draft Environmental Laws</a>	Environmental Defender's Office ACT (Canberra, Australia) Newsletter	Paraphrased from LH blog	Reprinted our ask for help in writing LH submission on basic environmental law
Feb	<b>Understanding the 2011 budget</b>	Tempo Semanal		Graphs and article by LH
11 Feb	<a href="#">Presiza atu Respeita Prinsipiu Konstitusional ba Knar Prezidente Repúblika</a>	Timor Post and Diario Nasional	Juvinal Dias	Article by LH staff

Date	Title	Publication	Author	Comment
18 Feb	<a href="#">Foreign Aid Revisited: A Case Study of Timor-Leste</a>	Tempo Semanál blog	Guteriano Neves	Reprinting presentation given at EWC International Student Conference, cites LH information
April	<a href="#">A reliable partner: Strengthening Australia – Timor-Leste relations</a>	Report from Australian Strategic Policy Inst.	ASPI	Uses LH map of TL maritime boundary rights
April	<a href="#">Timor Leste and the g7+: A new approach to the security and development aid nexus</a>	IPRIS Lusophone countries bulletin	Kai Thaler	Cites LH briefing paper on how much aid to TL comes into local economy
4 April	<b>The 2011 budget contains plans for a huge rise in spending</b>	Economist intelligence Unit		Cites 'La'o Hamutuk, an influential local non-governmental organisation (NGO) that monitors the activities of government agencies, claiming that the elevated levels of planned spending are "unwise and unsustainable".'
24 April	<a href="#">World Bank admits Timor-Leste faults</a>	Lost Boy blog	Matt Crook	Cites LH on World Bank internal evaluation
29 April	<a href="#">Challenges of managing expectations of newly emerging oil and gas producers of the south</a>	Journal of World Energy Law & Business	John O. Kakonge	Cites LH Sunrise report on expectations of Timorese citizens from oil and gas resources
May	<a href="#">Timor-Leste Human Development Report 2011: Managing Natural Resources for Human Development Developing the Non-oil Economy to Achieve the MDGS</a>	Book published by UNDP		Draws extensively on LH comments and background paper; cites heavy oil information from LH
May	<a href="#">Timor-Leste Country Program, Evaluation 2000-2010</a>	Report by WB		Cites LH estimate of 89% of international aid to TL not entering local economy.
10 May	<a href="#">Transparency and the UNDP Timor-Leste Human Development Report 2011</a>	RDTL gov't press release	Agio Pereira	Challenges LH involvement in UNDP Human Development Report
23 May	<b>Razaun Atu Kontra Tama ASEAN: Perspektiva Política Ekonomia Ida</b>	Tempo Semanál	Guteriano Neves	By past and future LH staff
3 June	<a href="#">Mosu Timor Gap, PR Horta Simu Dokumentus Kontra</a>	Diario Nasional		Quotes President considering LH's concerns about the national oil company decree-law.
8 June	<a href="#">Woodside's 'cowboy' tactics led to ETimor standoff: insider</a>	ABC Radio Australia	Liam Cochrane	Interview with Mandy Whyte prompted by article published by La'o Hamutuk
20 June	<a href="#">Timor: Where Has All the Aid Gone?</a>	Foreign Policy In Focus	Guteriano Neves	By past and future LH staff; cites LH estimates on aid entering local economy
4 July	<b>SERN guarantees Timor Gap will not engage in corruption</b>	Independente		Interviews Juvinal Dias
7 July	<b>La'o Hamutuk calls on Government to use Greater Sunrise for future generations</b>	RTL		Interviews Juvinal Dias
12 July	<b>Governu tenke jere rasik orsamentu husi Doadores</b>	Diario Nasional		Interviews Juvinal Dias
12 July	<a href="#">E. Timor aid effectiveness must improve – civil society group</a>	Reuters AlertNet	Thin Lei Win	Based on LH observations to Development Partners Meeting
August	<a href="#">EITI &amp; Transparency in Timor-Leste</a>	WB video on EITI	CPA for World Bank	Interviews Charles Scheiner
26 Aug	<a href="#">Timor's Oil: Blessing or Curse?</a>	Foreign Policy In Focus	Guteriano Neves	By past and future LH staff
29 Aug	<b>La'o Hamutuk kongratula Governu</b>	Diario Nasional		Uses LH statement
29 Aug	<b>EITI halo Mundu kunyese Timor Leste</b>	Diario Nasional		Uses LH statement

Date	Title	Publication	Author	Comment
30 Aug	<a href="#">Timor-Leste weighs ASEAN membership</a>	The Irrawaddy	Simon Roughneen	Quotes Juvinal Dias on lack of non-oil economy
9 Sept	<b>Transparansia Instituisional iha Rai laran ladauk pratika</b>	Business Timor		Interview with LH Natural Resources Team
9 Sept	<b>Lei Hatur klaru Timor Leste halo emprestimu</b>	Business Timor		Interview with LH Natural Resources Team
10 Sept	<b>La'ó Hamutuk lansa Relatorio peskija ba matenek agrikultura</b>	Timor Post		Interviews Mariano Ferreira
10-22 Sept	<b>Timor Leste tenke nafatin livre husi Deve</b>	Timor Post		Short article ("Carta") by LH (published five times)
11 Sept	<b><a href="#">International anti-debt statement summarized or reprinted in many places</a></b>			LH co-organized this with ETAN
22 Sept	<b><a href="#">The great game of Greater Sunrise</a></b>	Petroleum Economist	Damon Evans	Quotes LH report on Sunrise, Guteriano Neves on resource curse
23 Sept	<b><a href="#">Communities left in dark over controversial power plant</a></b>	Irin	Brendan Brady	Cites LH on cost and over-prioritization of heavy oil power plant
28 Sept	<b><a href="#">East Timor: Tasi Mane Petroleum Infrastructure Project</a></b>	Global Voices	Mong Palatino	Draws extensively from LH web page on Tasi Mane
28 Sept	<b><a href="#">Deve no Problema sira ba Timor-Leste</a></b> (published in two parts)	Diário Nacional	Guteriano Neves	By LH staff
29 Sept	<b><a href="#">Aid and Independence</a></b>	The Diplomat	Simon Roughneen	Cites LH on aid spent in-country; quote Charles Scheiner on military preoccupation
7 Oct	<b><a href="#">Fresh steps to creating a national oil company</a></b>	Upstream		Quotes extensively from LH.
15 Oct	<b>TL La Presiza Impresta Osan</b>	Diario		Interview with Charles Scheiner
19 Oct	<b><a href="#">Observers divided over oil fund investment</a></b>	IRIN	Brendan Brady	links to LH website, and incorporates a lot of information from LH.
29 Oct	<b>Visita Aktivista Patricia Isasa iha TL, hodi hakotu korenti impunidade</b>	Diario Nacional		Interview with Inês Martins
31 Oct	<b><a href="#">Orsamentu Jeral Estadu 2012 ha'belit liu tan Malisan Rekursu ba Timor-Leste</a></b>	Tempo Semanal, Independente, STL	Juvinal Dias	By LH staff
16-17 Nov				
1 Dec				
1 Nov	<b><a href="#">Compañia Investimentu Timor-Leste (CITL), investe ka fakar osan?</a></b>	STL, Timor Post	Juvinal Dias	By LH staff
9 Nov				
4 Nov	<b>Patricia Isasa Fahe Esperensia ba ANTI</b>	Timor Post		Information on LH activity
12 Nov	<b>Portal</b>	Tempo Semanal	Juvinal Dias	Short article by LH on Timor-Leste Investment Company
13 Nov	<b><a href="#">East Timor's Santa Cruz massacre 20 years on – reflections on an atrocity</a></b>	Pacific Scoop		Speech by Charles Scheiner to university students
14 Nov	<b><a href="#">East Timor: Budget Deliberations</a></b>	Global Voices	Mong Palatino	Cites LH information on state budget, also in <a href="#">Malagasy</a>
15 Nov	<b>TL Lapresiza Impresta osan</b>	Diario Nacional		Interview with Charles Scheiner
22 Nov.	<b>Planu Asaun MAP 2012: Hasa'e rendimentu ka hasa'e dependensia</b>	Timor Post	Maximus Tahu	By LH staff
24-25 Nov.	<b>Aprova Deve, Parlamentu Tara Tiha Naha Todan Ba Jerasaun Futuru</b>	Timor Post	Juvinal Dias	By LH staff
12 Dec	<b>Forum Altu Nivel Busan, TL maka istoria iha Mundu nia Futar matan</b>	Diario Nacional		Interview with Guteriano Neves

### Appendix 3. Presentations and programs given or organized by LH

During 2011, La'ó Hamutuk organized and provided speakers for many events, as well as conducting several trainings.

Topic	Date	Speaker	Event / audience
<b>Should Timor-Leste go in to debt?</b>	Jan.	Charles Scheiner	Institute of Business student body
<b>Land Laws and their impact on community land</b>	Jan.	Eusebio Guterres (Laifet), Bernado Almeida (Min. Justice), Deometrio Amaral (Haburas), Agnes Bere & Almerio Lopes (UNMIT)	La'ó Hamutuk public meeting
<b>Food Sovereignty</b>	Feb.	Ego Lemos (Permatil)	Training for journalists from most national media
<a href="#">The Risk of Corruption and the Resource Curse Comes with Dependency on Exporting Oil</a>	Feb.	Charles Scheiner	Anti-Corruption Commission's Strategic Planning conference
<a href="#">How to Analyze the State Budget</a>	April (3 days)	Charles Scheiner & Juvinal Dias	Training for Fundasaun Mahein and other civil society organizations
<b>How Alternative Energy Can Contribute to Development</b>	April	Demetrio de Amaral (Haburas) and Rui Pinto (academia)	La'ó Hamutuk public meeting
<a href="#">UNDP National Human Development Report</a>	May	Charles Scheiner (on panel)	Launch of UNDP National Human Development Report at Presidential Palace
<b>Basic economic issues in Timor-Leste</b>	June	Charles Scheiner & Juvinal Dias	Visiting delegation from The Asia Foundation, Korea
<a href="#">Important Issues in the State Budget</a>	June (3 days)	Charles Scheiner & Juvinal Dias	Training for Parliamentary Research Center (contracted by The Asia Foundation)
<b>Impaktu Lei ba Rai</b>	June	Inês Martins	Community in Bazartete
<a href="#">Timor-Leste's Economy and State Budget</a>	July	Presentation by Charles Scheiner	Academic conference by UNTL/Victoria University
<b>OilWatch International conference</b>	July	Juvinal Dias	OilWatch international conference, Quito, Ecuador
<b>Timor-Leste current situation</b>	Aug.	Juvinal Dias	ETAN activists and others, New York, USA
<b>Climate Justice conference</b>	Aug	Maximus Tahu	CJN activists, Thailand
<b>Policies and plans to develop seeds in Timor-Leste</b>	Aug	Agriculture Team	Civil society at FONGTIL
<b>Commemorate Kraras massacre</b>	Aug	Justice Team	Human rights activists and students
<a href="#">Launching of LH report on consultations with farmers in districts</a>	Sept	Rogério Viegas (HAK Association), Mariano Ferreira	Civil society at HAK
<b>Four film showings about Patricia Isasa's struggle for justice</b>	Sept	Justice Team	Students of DIT, UNDIL, UNPAS, UNTL. Also broadcast nationally on TVTL.
<b>The long struggle against impunity</b>	Oct	Inês Martins and Patricia Isasa (Argentinian activist)	NGO's and victims associations in Dili, Maliana, Suai and Liquiçá.
<b>Speaker at Santa Cruz massacre commemoration</b>	Nov	Juvinal Dias	Baucau student/youth organization
<a href="#">Speaker at Santa Cruz massacre commemoration</a>	Nov	Charles Scheiner	University students at UNDIL
<b>Training on State Budget</b>	Nov	Juvinal Dias	CBOs-NGOs based in Liquiçá
<b>Busan High Level Conference on Aid Effectiveness</b>	Nov	Guteriano Neves	Work together with The Asia Foundation
<a href="#">Towards a Green Economy and Sustainable Development</a>	Nov	Alexandra Arnassalon on panel	UNDP/MED workshop preparing for Rio+20
<b>Timor-Leste's Economy and State Budget</b>	Dec	Presentation by Charles Scheiner	"Brown-bag" lunch discussion for U.S. government personnel

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

During 2011, we participated or wrote submissions to public consultations, conferences and decision-makers, in addition to informal or bilateral meetings with people developing policies.

Topic	Date	Process	Activity	Web link (English)
<b>Proposed 2011 State Budget</b>	Jan	Hearing by Parliament Committee C	Letter following up on hearing and our submission in 2010	<a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OGE11/LHtoCommC3Jan11en.pdf">http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OGE11/LHtoCommC3Jan11en.pdf</a>
<b>Proposed 2011 State Budget</b>	Feb	Asking President to veto	Letter to President Jose Ramos-Horta	<a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OGE11/LHtoJRH4Feb2011En.pdf">http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OGE11/LHtoJRH4Feb2011En.pdf</a>
<b>Basic Environmental Law</b>	Mar	Consultation by National Directorate for the Environment, Ministry of Economy and Development	Submission and section-by-section analysis	<a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/Agri/EnvLaw/LHsubLeiAmbiental28Feb.pdf">http://www.laohamutuk.org/Agri/EnvLaw/LHsubLeiAmbiental28Feb.pdf</a> and <a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/Agri/EnvLaw/LHsubLeiAmbientalTable28FebEn.pdf">http://www.laohamutuk.org/Agri/EnvLaw/LHsubLeiAmbientalTable28FebEn.pdf</a>
<b>TL Country Chapter in OECD survey to monitor implementation of the Fragile States Principles</b>	May	Consultation by DNAE, Ministry of Finance and OECD	Requested comments on draft country paper	<a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/fragile/LHsubFSP6May2011.pdf">http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/fragile/LHsubFSP6May2011.pdf</a>
<b>Draft Decree-Law creating national oil company</b>	May and June	Asking President to veto Decree-law	Letter to President Jose Ramos-Horta, followed by requested submission	<a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/Oil/PetRegime/NOC/2011/LHPrezRepubTimorGap27May2011En.pdf">http://www.laohamutuk.org/Oil/PetRegime/NOC/2011/LHPrezRepubTimorGap27May2011En.pdf</a> and <a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/Oil/PetRegime/NOC/2011/LHSubTimorGAP14June2011.pdf">http://www.laohamutuk.org/Oil/PetRegime/NOC/2011/LHSubTimorGAP14June2011.pdf</a>
<b>Draft Anti-Corruption Law</b>	June	Parliament Committee C	Submission and testimony at hearing (Tetum)	<a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/corruption/SubLHLeiAntiKorupsaun16Junhu2011Te.pdf">http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/corruption/SubLHLeiAntiKorupsaun16Junhu2011Te.pdf</a>
<b>Observations for the 2011 TLDPM</b>	July	Annual meeting of Timor-Leste and Development Partners	Distributed to meeting participants	<a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/11TLDPM/LHtoTLDPM12July2011.pdf">http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/11TLDPM/LHtoTLDPM12July2011.pdf</a>
<b>Strategic Development Plan</b>	July	Rushed Parliamentary approval of Strategic Development Plan	Preliminary analysis distributed to Parliament	<a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/SDP/2011/LHSubSDP11Jul2011En.pdf">http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/SDP/2011/LHSubSDP11Jul2011En.pdf</a>
<b>Thoughts for the Regional EITI Conference</b>	Aug	EITI Regional Conference organized by State Secretariat for Natural Resources/Ministry of Finance	Distributed to conference participants	<a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/Oil/EITI/2011/LHEITI26Aug2011En.pdf">http://www.laohamutuk.org/Oil/EITI/2011/LHEITI26Aug2011En.pdf</a>
<b>Draft Land Law</b>	Sept	Parliament Committee A	Submission (Tetum)	<a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/Agri/land/SubmisaunLeiRai19Sep2011Te.pdf">http://www.laohamutuk.org/Agri/land/SubmisaunLeiRai19Sep2011Te.pdf</a>
<b>Draft Expropriation Law</b>	Sept	Parliament Committee A	Submission (Tetum)	<a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/Agri/land/SubmisaunLeiExpropriaun19Sep2011.pdf">http://www.laohamutuk.org/Agri/land/SubmisaunLeiExpropriaun19Sep2011.pdf</a>
<b>Basic Environmental Law (second consultation)</b>	Oct	Consultation by National Directorate for the Environment, Ministry of Economy and Development	Submission on revised draft law	<a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/Agri/EnvLaw/Sep11/LHsubLeiAmbiental7Oct2011.pdf">http://www.laohamutuk.org/Agri/EnvLaw/Sep11/LHsubLeiAmbiental7Oct2011.pdf</a>
<b>2012 State Budget</b>	Oct	Parliament Committee C	Testimony & submission	<a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OGE12/LHSubComCPNOJE2012En.pdf">http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OGE12/LHSubComCPNOJE2012En.pdf</a>
<b>Opinion of Appeals Court on General State Accounts for 2010</b>	Oct	Parliament Committee C	Submission	<a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OR10/TRaudit/LHtoComCGSA2010En.pdf">http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OR10/TRaudit/LHtoComCGSA2010En.pdf</a>
<b>UNMIT's work on justice and sustainable development</b>	Nov	UN Security Council members	Letter prior to meeting	<a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/reports/UN/LHtoUNSC16Nov2011En.pdf">http://www.laohamutuk.org/reports/UN/LHtoUNSC16Nov2011En.pdf</a>
<b>2012 State Budget</b>	Dec	President of the Republic	Letter urging careful consideration before signing	<a href="http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OGE12/LHtoJRHOG2012En.pdf">http://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OGE12/LHtoJRHOG2012En.pdf</a>

## Appendix 5. La'ó Hamutuk Blog

The most substantive postings on our blog (<http://laohamutuk.blogspot.com/>) during 2011 include the following; many are also in Tetum.

Date	Title
1/5	<a href="#">LH responds to Parliament's questions on 2011 budget</a>
1/10	<a href="#">IMF dialogue with LH to continue ... if the government permits</a>
1/16	<a href="#">Budget debate starts in PN plenary</a>
1/27	<a href="#">Allocate yesterday, spend tomorrow</a>
1/28	<a href="#">Parliament increases 2011 budget by \$320 million</a>
2/9	<a href="#">President sends 2011 budget to court, as LH suggested</a>
2/11	<a href="#">Respect the Constitutional Principles of the President's Duties</a>
2/26	<a href="#">Executing and allocating Timor-Leste's Budget</a>
3/2	<a href="#">LH Submission on draft Basic Environmental Law</a>
3/4	<a href="#">Corruption and the Resource Curse in Timor-Leste</a>
3/9	<a href="#">IMF report discusses critical economic issues</a>
3/16	<a href="#">Heavy Oil project collapsing under its own weight</a>
4/26	<a href="#">Public Meeting on Alternative Energy Law</a>
5/16	<a href="#">UNDP National Human Development Report released</a>
5/19	<a href="#">LH fó treinamentu kona-ba Orsamentu Jeral Estadu</a>
5/23	<a href="#">Celebrate/Selebra LH's new office no aniversariu</a>
6/6	<a href="#">Former Woodside rep blames their "blundering arrogance" for Sunrise impasse</a>
6/7	<a href="#">Audit confirms problems with electricity project</a>
6/9	<a href="#">LH asks President to weigh TimorGAP's risks and legality</a>
6/17	<a href="#">LH submisaun kona-ba Lei Anti-Korrupsaun</a>
6/21	<a href="#">Is China aiding Timor-Leste, or vice versa?</a>
7/7	<a href="#">Strategic Development Plan &amp; proposed laws online</a>
7/11	<a href="#">LH comment on Strategic Development Plan</a>
7/11	<a href="#">LH observations for Donors' Conference</a>
8/31	<a href="#">Thoughts for the regional EITI Conference in Dili</a>
9/6	<a href="#">Wikileaks: U.S. Govt and Timor-Leste</a>
9/9	<a href="#">Valuing Farmers' Words and Wisdom</a>
9/16	<a href="#">SERN seeks consultant to write Tasi Mane EIA</a>
9/19	<a href="#">Cleaning the glass on the Procurement Portal</a>
9/22	<a href="#">Comment on Basic Environment Law, Take 2</a>
9/30	<a href="#">Argentina justice activist to visit Timor-Leste</a>
10/7	<a href="#">Key issues in the 2012 State Budget</a>
10/20	<a href="#">Highway dreams -- and their costs</a>
10/23	<a href="#">LH to PN: 2012 Budget proves the Resource Curse is here</a>
10/26	<a href="#">Public Meeting/Enkontru Publiku with Patricia Isasa</a>
10/28	<a href="#">Acting Audit Court reviews 2010 State Accounts</a>
11/3	<a href="#">TL unchanged in 2011 UNDP Human Development Index</a>
11/12	<a href="#">Reflections 20 years after the Santa Cruz demonstration</a>
11/17	<a href="#">LH asks Security Council to consider justice and sustainable development</a>
11/18	<a href="#">TL rejects US rejection of UNESCO</a>
11/21	<a href="#">Parliament rejects TL Investment Company</a>
11/24	<a href="#">New MCC scorecard shows mixed results</a>
11/28	<a href="#">Parliament passes \$1.7 billion 2012 State Budget</a>
12/2	<a href="#">CPI2: Perceptions of corruption, inflation increase in Timor-Leste</a>

## Appendix 6. Staff and Advisory Board biographies

At the close of 2011, La'ó Hamutuk staff included seven full-time Timorese and two foreigners, three women and six 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. The following people were on our staff during most of 2011:

### Alexandra Arnassalon

Alexandra was born and grew-up in Paris, and comes from the French West Indies. She holds a Master Degree in Economic Analysis and Sustainable Development. Alex speaks French, English, Indonesian, Spanish, Creole, and some Tetum and Greek. Before joining La'ó Hamutuk, she worked as a translator and free-lance researcher in Paris, volunteered in Madagascar and in Indonesia, and interned with the WWF in Sulawesi. She joined La'ó Hamutuk in August 2011 and works on agriculture, land, poverty and sustainable development.



### 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 English. Since 2006, he did voluntary popular education on domestic violence with the Association of Men Against Violence and served as Project Manager at the Bibi Bulak theatre group. Juvinal joined LH in 2009, and works on Natural Resources, Economy and Governance and is on our donor relations Team. In 2011 Juvinal participated in the OilWatch Conference in Ecuador and in a meeting in Cambodia on Systematization of Experience.



### 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 youth, Mariano worked as a fisherman and sold food to market stalls. Since 2003, Mariano was on the Board of Hasatil, and he worked at the HAK Association, focusing on fisherfolk and researching agriculture. Mariano joined La'ó Hamutuk in 2009, where he works on agriculture and justice.



### Celestino Gusmão

Celestino is from Baucau and studied in public administration at National University of Timor-Leste. He was born in Laga-Baucau. Atino joined La'ó Hamutuk in September 2011, and focuses on justice and democracy. He also our focal point in the National Alliance for International Tribunal (ANTI).





### **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 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.



### **Guteriano Nicolau Soares Neves**

Guteriano was born in Laclubar, Manatuto. He studied international relations at Dili University and was on LH staff for three years before receiving a scholarship in 2008 to study at the University of Hawaii. After receiving his Bachelor's, Gute returned to LH in August 2011 to work on economic development, and foreign aid. He speaks Tetum, Indonesian, English, Portuguese and Idate. In 2011, Gute participated in The Asia Foundation fellowship in Seoul and researched South Korea's development. He also took part in the Civil Society and the Fourth High Level Fora on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, South Korea.



### **José Pereira**

José 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 a National Consultant for an Avian Influenza campaign. José speaks and writes Tokodede, Tetum, Portuguese, English and Indonesian and can understand and speak some Spanish and Tagalog. He joined La'ó Hamutuk in October 2010 and worked on governance and justice, leaving in October 2011.



## Charles Scheiner

An engineer and long-time Timor-Leste solidarity activist, Charlie worked at La'o Hamutuk in Dili from 2001 until 2004. After alternating between New York and Dili for a few years and working part-time for La'o 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 and blog.



## Maximus Tahu

Maxi was born in Selo Kraik, Aileu district. He studied philosophy and theology in Dili Major Seminary for three years. Maxi joined La'o Hamutuk in 2007, having previously worked 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. During 2011, he participated in the UNDP Regional Policy Dialogue on Inequality and Obstacles to Human Development in Singapore. Maxi won a scholarship for graduate studies and left LH for Australia in 2012.



## Advisory Board

### Selma Hayati

An Indonesian human rights activist, Selma has worked in Timor-Leste since 2001, including with Concern, Care, Oxfam, La'o 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, has worked short-term with Fokupers, JSMP and other organizations, and is currently CAFOD's representative in Timor-Leste. 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'o 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, and was recently elected President of FONGTIL's Board of Directors.

**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 Laçlo (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 (on leave)**

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 UN Women.