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**Internal Annual Report 2007 – Timor Leste
UNMIT Human Rights and Transitional Justice Section (HRTJS)**

Section one: Overview and Summary**a. Major human rights developments**

- Timor-Leste gradually consolidated efforts to recover from and address the consequences of the political, security and humanitarian crisis which had erupted in April/May 2006. However, some of the underlying causes remained unresolved, serious political divisions persisted and the security situation remained fragile.
- National elections, widely considered free and fair, were held and a new President, Parliament and Government were installed between May and August.
- The government adopted a national recovery strategy in December 2007, and implementation should lead to progress towards solutions for the IDPs in 2008. However, serious security and housing obstacles will need to be tackled. Violent disturbances and arson attacks in reaction to the post election formation of a new government in August 2007 resulted in the loss of homes and added to the displacement which had started in 2006.
- In spite of progress in strengthening the judiciary, its capacity remained weak, particularly in the districts. The backlog of cases increased, impacting on the right to an effective remedy as well as on law enforcement and security.
- A number of trials were initiated as recommended by the UN Special Independent Commission of Inquiry (CoI) concerning accountability for human rights violations committed in April–May 2006. There are hopeful indications that the new Parliament will discuss an initiate follow-up to the important report of the Commission on Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (CAVR) related to gross violations that occurred between 1974 and 1999.
- Vetting of all PNTL officers, including for involvement in human rights violations, was completed.
- Positive steps were taken towards the institutionalization and strengthening of the Office of the Provedor for Justice and Human Rights (PDHJ). Several human rights and women NGOs were vocal on human rights and justice issues.
- Lack of access to basic economic and social rights and services, including work and adequate housing and nutrition, remained a challenge. A large segment of the population remained food insecure. The Government submitted its initial report on the Convention of the Rights of the Child.
- Gender-based violence, especially domestic violence, was reportedly common, and mechanisms for redress in such cases were weak. The draft Domestic Violence Law had not yet been adopted by the end of the year.

b. Purpose of the programme in the country (OHCHR's role)**(i) OHCHR's mission in the country, including, where relevant, its history**

1. As a component of UNMIT, the basic framework for HRTJS' work is found in Security Council Resolution 1704 (2006) which provides the specific mandate "to assist in further strengthening the national institutional and societal capacity and mechanisms for the monitoring, promoting and protecting of human rights and for promoting justice and reconciliation, including for women and children, and to observe and report on the human rights situation". Technical Cooperation Projects (TCP) between OHCHR and the Government of Timor-Leste were implemented from 2001-2002 and 2003 – 2007 by the human rights components of the different UN

missions in cooperation with national partners.¹ A new TCP was agreed in November, to cover the period November 2007 – December 2009.

(ii) Kinds of activities and major priorities as established in the Annual Work Plan

2. Major priorities outlined in the HRTJS Annual Work Plan (1 July 2007 – 30 June 2008) are: strengthening national institutions; monitoring/ reporting on human rights violations and promoting redress and structural improvements; increasing the capacity of the security sector to respect human rights; promoting integration of human rights standards in legislation; supporting the implementation of CoI recommendations; strengthening civil society; institutionalization of Human Rights Education in the formal primary education system; enhanced coordination of protection activities for IDPs; and advancing ESC rights and the human rights based approach, including within the UN system.

(iii) Summary of main strategies to pursue objectives above

3. HRTJS monitored key human rights issues, identified trends and carried out legal analysis. Particular attention was paid to transitional justice and institutional strengthening. Based on monitoring and analysis, HRTJS issued internal and external reports, and made recommendations to key actors. The Section also engaged in capacity-building to strengthen national institutions and civil society.

c. Activities and outputs²

4. Key activities during 2007 included monitoring visits to police cells, prisons, courts and victims of alleged human rights violations and monitoring during the elections; producing internal (more than 10) and one public human rights reports; six training sessions for the security forces; providing human rights information to the vetting of 3,110 police officers; commenting on human rights implications of three draft laws; six trainings and on-the-job advice to the PDHJ; celebration of Human Rights Day and UN Day through outreach and promotional activities; 48 induction sessions for new UNMIT staff; chairing of weekly IDP Protection Working Group meetings; production of a Manual on ESC rights; upgrading of the human rights violations database for NGOs, and 12 workshops, training and information sharing sessions with civil society.

d. Results achieved

5. HRTJS support for the PDHJ contributed to its strengthening and admission to the Asia-Pacific Forum of NHRIs. Progress in implementing the recommendations of the CoI report, led to the holding of key trials largely in conformity with human rights standards. In a key step towards reconstituting the national police, vetting of police officers was completed. The Government submitted its first treaty report on the CRC. Capacity building facilitated strengthening of civil society, including through increased use of the human rights database, the establishment of a NGO network on housing rights, and activities funded by the joint UNDP/OHCHR Assisting Communities Together project.

e. Challenges and lessons learned

6. Adapting mindsets and attitudes with a view to building a culture of human rights and accountability is a key but long term challenge, which is even more difficult than building effective capacity in institutions. The ability to implement some objectives depended, to a considerable degree, on key partners. For example, the Ministry of Education faced a range of competing priorities resulting in a delay of the introduction of human rights education in the formal primary curriculum, whereas the failure of Parliament to hold hearings on the CAVR put the establishment of follow-up mechanisms on hold. As a positive lesson, it proved possible to establish criminal accountability for serious crimes committed during the crisis in 2006, thanks to the involvement of international judicial personnel and sustained advocacy against impunity - in spite of a delicate political

¹ The TCP 2003–2005 was extended to also cover 2006/2007.

² See Section 3 for further information.

environment and resource constraints in the judicial system. As regards management, most positions in HRTJS were vacant at the beginning of the year.³ The Section had to be (re)built and be operational at the same time. Lengthy recruitment processes proved to be a serious handicap (still, the occupation rate (90%) by November 2007 clearly exceeded UNMIT's average). Another challenge for HRTJS were the dual programming (complicated by different time frames and sometimes divergent goals) and additional reporting requirements, in connection with the dual reporting line to DPKO/UNMIT and OHCHR.

SECTION TWO: Country Situation in relation to Human Rights

a. Major developments in the human rights situation

7. During 2007, Timor-Leste gradually consolidated efforts to recover from and address the consequences of the political, security and humanitarian crisis, which has plagued the country since April 2006. Three national elections, widely considered free and fair were held in the first half of 2007, resulting in the installment of a new President, Parliament and Government. The security situation in the country improved but remained fragile and dependent on the assistance of UNMIT Police and the International Stabilization Forces (ISF). New violent disturbances after the formation of the new Government in August, were largely contained but resulted in the loss of homes and added to the displacement which had started in 2006. Fretilin, which had previously been in government, rejected the new government as unconstitutional, because it was not part of it even though it had won most of the votes (29%). In a divided political climate, the underlying causes of the 2006 crisis, such as the petitioners' issue (which had caused splits in the army and also revealed region based divisions), and the IDP situation remained unresolved. A fugitive major who was indicted as part of the CoI follow-up, continued to evade justice, linked up with the petitioners and threatened violence. The government initiated efforts at dialogue with him, which are disputed by the political opposition.

8. Some improvements took place in terms of human rights protection and access to judicial remedies. The PDHJ became more active in monitoring the human rights situation, often in close collaboration with civil society organizations, and assumed a higher public profile. The judicial system was strengthened with the inauguration of 27 new court actors. The system nevertheless remained weak and under resourced, especially in the districts, and continued to be faced with an increasing backlog of cases. Notable progress was made in implementing the recommendations of the UN Special Independent Commission of Inquiry (CoI) concerning accountability for human rights violations committed in April-May 2006 with a number of trials held or initiated, and the conviction of several officials, including the former Minister of Interior. The re-establishment of the UNMIT Serious Crimes Investigation Team was also a step towards strengthening accountability for grave crimes committed in 1999; investigations are to resume in January 2008. The Government submitted its initial periodic report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). At the end of the year, the Government was finalizing its first report on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

9. Parliament had not yet discussed the report of the Commission on Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (CAVR) which had been submitted in October 2005. However, as a result of advocacy efforts of civil society and HRTJS, there are clear and hopeful indications that the report will be put on the Parliament's agenda during the first quarter of 2008. Sexual and gender based violence continued to be a serious problem, especially in the form of domestic violence, and few cases entered the formal justice system. The fulfillment of economic, social and cultural rights remained a key challenge, with lack of capacity for execution of the state budget (financed by oil

³ See Section 4 for further information.

revenues) being a severe handicap. While the Government took some steps to address poverty and youth unemployment, which was elevated to a high priority in the Government Programme, there was a clear link between poverty, frustration and instability. In a politicized environment, it proved difficult to make concrete progress towards sustainable solutions for the approximately 100,000 IDPs, many of whom fear insecurity or cannot return to their destroyed or occupied homes. The lack of legal mechanisms to address property disputes added to the difficulties facing IDPs. Meanwhile, the government, in spite of serious capacity problems and with the active support of UN agencies, IOM and NGOs, ensured the provision of life saving humanitarian assistance, especially to the 30,000 IDPs staying in camps in Dili.

SECTION THREE: Programme Analysis and Results

a. Key Achievements

10. Through ongoing monitoring of the human rights situation in Timor-Leste, HRTJS identified a number of human right concerns and patterns. Individual cases were entered into the human rights database. HRTJS produced briefings, including on different human rights aspects of the elections (which were extensively monitored); ill-treatment in detention, the situation of mentally-ill detainees, prostitution, and house-burnings. These were shared with the management of the Mission and, when appropriate, with relevant authorities for action. Alleged abuses by UNMIT Police and ISF personnel were also looked into. HRTJS produced monthly reports and provided input to UNMIT's weekly and daily sitreps. In November, UNMIT issued its first public human rights report, covering August 2006 to August 2007. Researched and drafted by HRTJS, the report was also seen by OHCHR and was posted on the OHCHR website.

11. In relation to Security Sector Reform, HRTJS engaged in human rights capacity building activities for the Army (F-FDTL) and Police (PNTL). For F-FDTL a first training for 45 senior commanders was followed by a training for approximately 20 lower ranked soldiers. Both trainings constituted a step towards the introduction of human rights as a regular component of the military academy training curriculum. HRTJS organized and facilitated one training for senior PNTL members and co-facilitated three trainings for approximately 80 PNTL members, organized by the PDHJ. Advice and comments were provided on the PNTL reform plan developed by UNMIT Police, in particular on due process aspects of the police vetting. By November 2007, HRTJS had reviewed all the 3,110 (569 female) registered PNTL members. Of these, 142 (1 female) or 4.5% were identified by HRTJS as possible perpetrators of human rights violations. No PNTL member has so far been dismissed as a result of this exercise, pending an evaluation procedure of all cases identified as having 'integrity problems' (some 400).

12. HRTJS reviewed the human rights impact of the draft Law on Truth and Clemency Measures, the Martial Arts Law and the draft Domestic Violence Law. Concerns were raised, including by the SRSG, with members of parliament, political leaders, the government and the President, about the draft Law on Truth and Clemency. This law contained provisions for amnesties which were at variance with international human rights law and would probably have led to impunity for serious crimes committed during the 2006 crisis. OHCHR supported this through a letter to the President. In August, the Court of Appeal ruled that the law was unconstitutional (though human rights aspects were not part of the ruling). HRTJS worked with the UNDP Parliament Project, as well as Parliamentary Committees, the PDHJ and civil society.

13. HRTJS partially co-located staff to the PDHJ to provide ongoing advice and training towards its institutionalization. Significant progress was achieved: The PDHJ developed its human rights complaints handling manual, finalized its strategic plan, formed an Advisory Council, and obtained membership of the Asia Pacific Forum. The office also assumed a higher public profile. Six trainings in key human rights areas were provided through the OHCHR/UNDP joint capacity-building project,

leading to increased monitoring and reporting capacity of PDHJ staff. During the year, PDHJ received more than 90 human rights complaints, and recommended action on more than 35 of them.

14. Six NGOs continued their participation in the human rights database project. HRJTS held regular meetings with them to discuss optimal use and substantive issues related to the project. By the end of the year, 325 cases had been entered into the database by the NGOs. HRTJS provided assistance which enabled three NGOs to conduct human rights socialization activities through radio, art and drama and to complete their mid-term reports and submit these to the joint OHCHR/UNDP Assisting Communities Together Project Focal Point in Geneva. In connection with monthly meetings, training and discussion sessions were organized to strengthen the capacity of national staff.

15. Regular interaction was held with the Ministry of Education in relation to the integration of human rights education (HRE) into the primary education curriculum, and a series of HRE trainings for teachers commenced. HRTJS developed promotional materials in the main national language, Tetum, including human rights pocketbooks/cards for police and the UDHR booklet. These were disseminated during outreach, including on UN Day, Human Rights Day and during five public human rights outreach meetings in Dili and the districts. HRTJS in coordination with partners organized a series of events on Human Rights Day, including marches, games, arts activities, quizzes, an art exhibition by an UNDP/OHCHR ACT grantee, the launch of the ESC Rights Manual, the handing-over of pocketbooks and cards to police, and film screenings. Forty-eight human rights induction sessions were provided to new UNMIT staff.

16. HRTJS held two meetings with the Government to provide advice to ensure sustainability in the treaty reporting process. The Government officially submitted the CRC report in March, and a final draft of the CEDAW report was pending Government approval at the end of the year. HRTJS provided substantive input to the UNCT note on the Government report to the CRC. HRTJS conducted three trainings for NGOs on the HRBA to development, and OHCHR/HRTJS conducted training on HRBA for 40 UN advisors occupying key positions in Ministries and the judiciary. In December 2007, a Manual for Monitoring ESC rights was published. HRTJS participated in UNDAF Working Group meetings to ensure that the human rights based approach was mainstreamed. The ESC Resource Centre was updated, with 400 new publications, and monthly reports on new publications and developments distributed to 30 NGOs and Government officials monthly.

17. From July 2007, HRTJS and the Secretariat of Social Solidarity co-chaired meetings of the inter-agency Protection Working Group on IDPs. Following consultations, HRTJS/OHCHR had been requested to step in, after the withdrawal of UNHCR from the IDP program. Agreement was reached with UNICEF to assume the coordination of protection activities on a 6 months rotating basis. A Protection Officer was deployed, from the Procap roster, and arrived in September for a 6 months term. The Protection Working Group was re-vitalized, including through the participation of UNMIT Police and ISF. A draft IDP protection framework was near finalization and adoption by the end of the year. HRTJS also participated in inter agency fora on shelter and food security, actively influencing policy and decision making, as regards food assistance, housing and durable solutions, from a ESC rights perspective.

18. Given the resource constraints in the judicial system and the delicate political environment, notable progress was made in relation to the implementation of the recommendations of the UN Independent Special Commission of Inquiry (CoI), resulting in accountability for a number of key human rights violations committed in April-May 2006. HRTJS encouraged follow-up, including publicly, provided advice in the Mission, monitored and reported on CoI trials, and raised concerns where relevant in order to guarantee adherence to international standards. The Office of the Prosecutor General had so far opened 19 investigations in relation to the April –May 2006 events. Three trials had been completed by the end of year (in once case including the appeals stage) while one was scheduled. Two other suspects, with a public profile, were arrested. A contribution

agreement was concluded between OHCHR and UNDP, for the funding of an international prosecutor position to be devoted entirely to CoI follow-up. By year's end, UNDP was finalizing the recruitment process. In relation to human rights violations committed in 1999 and before, Parliament had not discussed the report by the CAVR by the end of 2007 but is increasingly likely to do so in the first quarter of 2008. In preparation of the discussion, HRTJS facilitated two meetings on reparations with civil society experts and the CAVR Technical Secretariat.

b. Challenges and lessons learned

- The risk of eruptions of politically motivated or other violence poses the most direct threat to physical security, however the ongoing lack of adequate standards of living and extreme poverty deeply affect human security in a much broader sense. In Timor-Leste this applies to large segments of society, in particular youth and women. Human insecurity, political instability and violence are closely linked.
- In Timor-Leste, the political leadership is generally receptive towards human rights, at least at the level of government. Work, involving many actors, will continue to be necessary to address: 1) problems of capacity and resources (not only of human rights actors per se, but of Ministries and district administrations, other service providers, the judicial system and the police); 2) still insufficient awareness and understanding of human rights concepts and norms, on the part of duty bearers as well as rights holders; 3) structural gaps, including important legislative gaps; 4) perhaps most importantly, mindset and attitudes (power centered, male dominated, and negatively influenced by trauma and violence of the past). Influencing the mindset, towards a culture of democratic governance, rule of law and human rights, is the most difficult challenge. Eventually, change will have to come from within and needs to be spurred by enlightened and accountable political leadership which sets the right example, of public service and interest, non-violence, reconciliation and respect for the rule of law.
- Even with an under resourced judicial system and in a delicate political and security environment, it proved possible to establish accountability for serious crimes, committed in 2006 and involving persons with a high public profile. UNMIT's steadfast position on the need to end impunity, and the involvement of international actors in the judiciary and law enforcement, have been instrumental. Addressing serious crimes through a domestic legal system, but supported by international assistance, can work. Fears of a security backlash have thus far not materialized. Further progress is necessary, and new attempts at introducing amnesty legislation cannot be excluded. Progress could be intensified if international funding for additional resources for COI follow-up were forthcoming. A serious downside of the current situation is that the backlog of 'ordinary' crimes is increasing. This negatively impacts on the right to an effective remedy of the victims of such crimes as well as on efforts by the police to enforce the law and ensure security.
- The judicial system remained especially weak in the districts. Insufficient awareness concerning rights and procedures further undermined effective access to justice.
- The ability of HRTJS to implement certain objectives depended, to a considerable degree, on key partners. For example, the Ministry of Education faced a range of competing priorities and the implementation of human rights education in the formal primary curriculum was delayed. The delay of Parliament in holding hearings on the CAVR put follow-up mechanisms on hold. The under staffed Ministry of Defence had difficulty in arranging a schedule for human rights training for the armed forces.
- OHCHR can play a meaningful role in facilitating the coordination of protection activities of various actors in favor of IDPs. However, in addition to the active participation of the other actors, this requires investment of extra resources and a clear focus, with an operational presence on the ground as well as access to decision/policy making at senior levels. Agencies which can focus entirely on displacement, in particular UNHCR, are the better option for protection coordination. One comparative advantage of OHCHR is its expertise in the area of social and economic rights, which may be less developed in other agencies.

- Vetting of police officers, although important, cannot of itself ensure the reconstitution of a police force which will respect and protect human rights. Structural changes, accountability for misconduct and attitudinal change are essential. Although the reconstitution of the PNTL following its partial disintegration in May 2006 provided an opportunity for review and strengthening internal disciplinary and oversight mechanisms, the lack of effectiveness of the PNTL internal accountability mechanism remained a concern.
- HRTJS had to be further built up and be operational at the same time. Lengthy recruitment processes proved to be a serious handicap. Another managerial challenge related to the dual reporting lines to DPKO and OHCHR, resulting in dual programming (in addition complicated by different time frames and sometimes divergent goals) and additional reporting requirements.

c. Human Interest Stories

19. The HRTJS participated in a programme established by the Alola Foundation, a national women's rights NGO, to support 28 widows of the 2006 crisis. The Alola Foundation, in close collaboration with the women's group Fokupers, provided counselling, vocational training, as well as financial and material assistance to the widows and their children. The HRTJS regularly provided the widows with updates on the status of their loved ones' cases in the courts, and with general information on the judicial process. In a collaborative effort with the PDHJ, the Section identified lawyers to assist the widows with a view to speeding up the legal process. Partly as a result of these joint efforts, the widows of eight police officers killed by military in one single incident in May 2006, confidently testified in court and were awarded compensation.

d. External Partnerships

20. HRTJS worked closely with UN Agencies in identifying human rights priorities and in ensuring that UNDAF applied a human rights based approach, including through joint OHCHR/HRTJS training of around 40 UNCT members. The Section cooperated with UNICEF and other Agencies in drafting the UNCT comments on the Government Report to the CRC. UNDP/OHCHR collaborated in a project to strengthen the PDHJ. Throughout the year, HRTJS collaborated with international and national NGOs on a range of human rights related initiatives, including trainings, celebration of human rights day, support to NGOs receiving ACT funding, and the database project.

e. Coordination within OHCHR

21. The Chief of the Section represents OHCHR in Timor-Leste and is a member of the UNCT. He liaises regularly with the desk officer for Timor-Leste as well as with the Chief of the Asia Pacific Branch. The Section receives support from the different branches in OHCHR, in particular for its capacity-building work, and regularly consults materials prepared by the RRDB when conducting training programmes. Advice from the National Institutions Unit in relation to supporting the PDHJ, and from the RRDB related to designing training programmes for the security forces proved useful. One HRTJS staff member participated in the Action 2 Global/UNDP training on the UN Common Learning Package on the Human Rights Based Approach to Programming in Bangkok, while two national staff members participated in the OHCHR Regional Monitoring training in Nepal.

SECTION FOUR: Programme Management

22. Funds for the Section are mainly provided by the OHCHR's Technical Cooperation Project (TCP), but there are also joint OHCHR/UNDP projects supporting the PDHJ and a number of NGOs, while some funds for activities come from the mission. HRTJS continued to implement its program through remaining funds from the TCP (2003-2005). By the end of 2007, \$108,159 of the \$115,000

(94%) of the TCP had been spent. A new TCP covering November 2007 – December 2009 was signed in late November.

23. The Chief of HRTJS has a primary reporting line to the SRSG through the Deputy SRSG overseeing Security Sector Support and Rule of Law. The Chief has frequent direct contact with the SRSG on policy issues, as well as with the Police Commissioner and other senior managers, UN agency heads and government ministers and officers. HRTJS has 16 international (2 vacant) and 31 national staff, who work in the Section's nine teams. Thirty-five of the 48 posts, including the Chief and deputy Chief, were vacant at the beginning of the year. The Chief joined the Section in March 2007, while the Deputy Chief arrived in September.

24. The Section's nine teams, which implement their respective parts of the overall program are tasked to monitor and report progress in their areas of responsibility, based on Section and team workplans. Weekly as well as *ad hoc* meetings are held between the Chief, Deputy Chief and team-leaders to report on progress. HRTJS holds monthly meetings with all staff, which are combined with one to two day training sessions for national staff. A monthly report on major developments and the Section's activities is sent to the SRSG and OHCHR Geneva. The Section's managers conduct performance evaluations of staff based on the E-pas system during which work plans are reviewed, obstacles to implementation identified and adjustments made, where required.

Dili, 19 December 2007

ANNEX A: Studies, Surveys, Evaluations and Publications Completed in 2007 and Planned for 2008

a. Surveys, studies and evaluations

Title: Report on Human Rights Developments in Timor-Leste, August 2006 – August 2007

Year: 2007

Type of report (study, survey or evaluation): Periodic situation report

Is the report a public report? Yes

Title: Monthly Reports of HRTJS (10 reports)

Year: 2007

Type of report (study, survey or evaluation): Monthly report

Is the report a public report? No

Title: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Manual

Year: 2007

Type of report (study, survey or evaluation): Training manual

Is the report a public report? Yes

b. Other publications

Title: Human Rights and Practice for Law Enforcement in Timor-Leste (Tetum language version)

Main intended audience: Police officers

Authors: HRJTS

Quantities printed: 2,700

Type of publication: Laminated pocket-cards and booklet

Is the publication a public publication? Yes

Title: Human Rights and Practice for Law Enforcement in Timor-Leste (English language version - reprint)

Main intended audience: UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM

Authors: HRJTS

Quantities printed: 500

Type of publication: Laminated pocket-cards and booklet

Is the publication a public publication? Yes

c. Main studies, surveys, evaluations which are planned for 2008

Title: Human Rights Education Teacher's Manual

Type of report (study, survey or evaluation): Training Manual

Is the report a public report? Yes

Title: Manual on the Human Rights Based Approach to development

Type of report (study, survey or evaluation): Training manual

Is the report a public report? Yes

Title: Human Rights training materials for curricula of the F-FDTL academy.

Type of report (study, survey or evaluation): Training curricula

Is the report a public report? No

Title: Thematic report (topic to be determined)

Type of report (study, survey or evaluation): Thematic report

Is the report a public report? Yes

Ongoing publications

Title: Periodic situation report on Human Right Developments in Timor-Leste (2)

Type of report (study, survey or evaluation): Periodic report

Is the report a public report? Yes

Title: Monthly Reports of HRTJS (12 reports)

Type of report (study, survey or evaluation): Monthly report

Is the report a public report? No

ANNEX B: Performance against indicators

OHCHR in Timor-Leste: Performance in 2007	
Key Indicators (SMP 2006-2007)	Progress in 2007
Core indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of policy, legislative, and institutional changes/developments to close human rights implementation gaps introduced at the national level with the support at the initiative of the UN human rights programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PDHJ admitted to Asia Pacific Forum of NHRIs. Capacity of PDJH to monitor and report on human rights violations strengthened. Trials to hold accountable perpetrators of human rights violations in 2006 held/initiated, in accordance with recommendations of the CoI. Vetting of police officers completed. Government submitted its initial report to

	the CRC.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of institutionalized human rights training and education programmes introduced at the national level with the support or at the initiative of the UN human rights programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six Civil Society Organizations increased their use of the human rights database. OHCHR training for Provedoria promoted increased monitoring and reporting capacity. Successful implementation of socialization activities by three ACT grantees supported by OHCHR Initial trainings held for police and military with a view to future institutionalization.
<i>Field Office indicators</i>	
NOT AVAILABLE FOR TIMOR-LESTE	