

Joint submission from the Office of the Provedor for Human Rights and Justice and Civil Society organizations in Timor-Leste

United Nations Universal Periodic Review – 21 March 2011

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This joint submission was prepared under an agreement between the Office of the Ombudsman (Provedoria for Human Rights and Justice - PDHJ) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Timor-Leste. A National Secretariat was established through coordination by the PDHJ to bring together its staff and representatives from NGOs. A team for analysis and drafting was established under the leadership of Forum Tau Matan (FTM). This technical secretariat gathered together reports resulting from civil society discussion groups in the thirteen district (list of NGOs in Annex). This report was prepared according to the guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council.

II. BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

A. Scope of International Obligations

2. Despite many challenges, Timor Leste has already ratified the most important human rights treaties, which is an important step towards building a strong nation with its basis in international instruments, particularly in guaranteeing success along the path towards the institutionalization of human rights principles and democratization. However, it has still not ratified the Convention on the Rights on the Persons with Disabilities and the Convention for the protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances.

3. In order to move forward in this area, Timor Leste has had to make efforts to institutionalize the principles of these treaties in policy, programs, legislations and the state budget. At the same time it has had to adopt mechanisms to nationalize these international instruments in the consciousness of citizens, as a means to ensure strong relations between the people and the state in the context of democratic nation building.

B. Legislative and Constitutional Framework

4. The Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Timor Leste (Article 9) accepts the adoption of the general and customary principles of international law and treaties ratified by Timor-Leste. It emphasizes that all national legislation must not be in contradiction with it. The government, representing the state, has already presented two initial reports regarding the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Despite this, the State has failed to adopt in full the general recommendations of the Committees of these two conventions. Furthermore, Timor Leste is already late in presenting its reports under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention Against All Forms of Torture, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment.

5. Recommendations to Timor-Leste:

a) Present at the earliest time the reports regarding the international treaties mentioned above and incorporate all of its obligations into national law.

C. Human rights infrastructure

6. The PDHJ is a constitutionally mandated independent institution charged with oversight of state entities. Since it opened to the public in 2006, it has received 404 human rights complaints and made recommendations to state entities in relation to 54 cases of human rights violations. While some recommendations have been implemented by relevant ministries, the vast majority have not. The government and state actors consistently fail in their statutory duty to provide information on the progress of the implementation to the Provedor.

7. Despite the establishment of the National Children's Rights Commission (NCRC) as an independent national institution, civil society organizations have been critical about its mandate. The legal competencies of the NCRC to undertake institutional interventions against the ministries working in relevant children's rights areas have been limited. In addition, the NCRC has not been mandated to receive complaints regarding cases of violations of the rights of children.

8. Recommendations to Timor-Leste:

- a) Seriously consider and implement the recommendations made by the PDHJ.
- b) Amend the statutes of the NCRC to be attributed the highest legal competencies to protect and promote children's rights, particularly to undertake institutional interventions and receive complaints of violations against children's rights.

III. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

1. Rights of Children

a. Right to health

9. The poor nutritional status affecting children in Timor Leste has also impact largely on increasing the infant mortality rate. Despite the government in 2010 launched a program of school feeding to address the problem of insufficient calories which affects many children, all schools where the program has been applied shows that the meals provided have limited nutritional value, lack hygiene and generally do not use local or organic products, which would be cheaper. Furthermore, there is no inter-ministerial cooperation to control the quality of food supplies.

10. Recommendations to Timor-Leste:

- a. The Ministry of Health should improve its policies, programs and management of the work of reducing malnutrition throughout the country. In particular it should improve the quality of service of the school-feeding program by creating proper management of food preparation, controlling the quality of supplies and the use of local products to guarantee sustainable local production and economic growth.
- b. Create an inter-ministerial mechanism to control and measure the impact of the provision of health services in order to reduce infant mortality, maternal mortality and malnutrition.

b. Right to education

11. Timor Leste's education policy of nine (9) years of obligatory and free education has not been able to draw many children to school. This policy only covers entrance fees, and children of families without income in rural areas and in urban areas in Dili continue to be unable to cover the cost of school materials and uniforms, used in most schools.

12. Despite the increase of children enrolling in schools at entry level, the percentage of drop outs at a later stage has been high. Many children leave school to work in the streets to earn money to assist their families. Unplanned pregnancies among young girls result in early marriages and

abandonment of studies. Though the number of girls accessing schools is higher when compared with boys, at higher levels of education this number drops dramatically, especially in rural areas. In 2010 the government introduced the “Recurrent Teaching” program to respond to the needs of those who had abandoned schooling and now wish to return to their studies. However, this has only been implemented in the capital and not in the districts, where the dropout rate is higher.

13. In addition, there have been several allegations against teachers at schools, accusing them of using violence to discipline children, abusing power in dismissing children without proper justification and obtaining economic gains, as well as allegations of sexual abuse, in most cases without teachers being held accountable.

14. Recommendations to Timor-Leste:

- a. Government to continue its efforts to strengthen free education and finding alternatives to support children coming from disadvantageous financial situations.
- b. Consider providing scholarships at secondary and higher level to children of lower economic status.
- c. Identify children who have dropped out or passed the age of the primary school cycle, to enter them into recurrent education. Broaden this program to the districts.
- d. Guarantee access to higher levels of education for all male and female children, in rural areas and in the capital
- e. Establish a school internal mechanism where children can complaint and teachers can be held accountable. When appropriate, refer cases to criminal authorities.

c. Right to special protection

15. The age of criminal responsibility in Timor-Leste is 16 years. Children committing serious crimes aged less than 16 are free but cannot return to the communities of origin because of fears of resentment and the potential of being unable to continue education. Those who have ended in prison, although of small numbers, continue to be held in detention together with adults and have been subjected to mistreatment during arrest, investigation and detention. Timor-Leste does not yet have a children’s code nor a juvenile justice system.

16. Recommendations to Timor Leste:

- a. Guarantee administrative and legislative mechanisms to provide protection of children in conflict with the law, including take immediate measures to adopt a children’s code.
- b. Take all measures necessary for the prevention of juvenile delinquency through adopting adequate programs for social reintegration of young people and juvenile detention centers

2. Women’s Rights

17. The Law against domestic violence was promulgated in 2010, criminalizing acts of domestic violence as public crimes. It has been socialized to the public since then. The number of cases of violence against women in 2008 and 2009 rose sharply. Cases of violence against women registered with the police rose to 1,200 and despite this just 50% have been taken before the courts by the prosecutors. Out of these, just 2.5% have been processed before the courts. The number of cases of domestic violence reported in 2010 rose steeply to 25% more than the two years prior.

18. Recommendations to Timor-Leste:

- a. Make major efforts on the part of the Public Ministry to take all cases of domestic violence and gender-based violence before the courts.
- b. Continue to introduce the Law against Domestic Violence to the public as part of citizenship education.

- c. Create a national fund aimed at launching a national campaign throughout the entire country to stop domestic violence and gender-based violence. Incorporate this campaign into a program of popular education at all levels of education.
- d. Strengthen the existing resources in communities to stop domestic violence and gender-based violence. Discourage cultural values and practices that give advantages to the violation of women's rights, particularly the practice of early marriage.

3. Rights to Safety, Justice and Security

a. Practices in the use of force by security forces

19. Between the period of 2007-2010 there was a great increase in the number of cases of disciplinary infractions within the National Police. The Department of Justice of the National Police has registered almost eight hundred (800) cases. Of these cases, 14% have been processed in the courts and received judgment, 30% have not yet been investigated and remain pending. The investigating processing is slow due to a low interest in accountability. This has led to a loss of public trust in the process of internal institutional accountability. A similar problem affects the F-FDTL (*Falintil- Forças de Defesa de Timor Leste* – Timor Leste military defense force).

20. Recommendations to Timor-Leste:

- a. Strengthen mechanisms of internal control that conform to legal national and international human rights standards and that will rebuild public trust in the Police and the Military.
- b. Strengthen coordination mechanisms between all law and order institutions, including the police, military, prosecutors and courts to guarantee criminal accountability and efficacy.
- c. Periodically publish to the public the results of the work done by these two institutions to bring accountability.

b. Impunity and transitional justice

21. The victims of the armed conflict from 1975 to 1999 continue to wait for truth, justice and reparations. This situation threatens the process of peace-building in communities, ignores the rights of victims to truth, and attempts against fair and timely justice.

22. In September 1999, the government of Indonesia established the Commission of Inquiry into Human Rights Violations (KPP-HAM) which recommended the establishment of an Ad Hoc Tribunal to judge those indicted for crimes committed in Timor Leste in 1999. The Ad Hoc Tribunal heard 22 accused who were subsequently released without charges. The UN mission in Timor Leste established a Panel of Serious Crime Unit to conduct investigations but all the indictments remain with Timor Leste because there is no agreement between Timor Leste and Indonesia referring to extraditions. Furthermore, the recommendations of the two truth Commissions, the Comissão de Acolhimento, Verdade e Reconciliação (CAVR) and the Commission of Truth and Friendship (CTF), on justice and reparation, have not been implemented.

23. In addition, the state's continued practice of awarding pardons for prisoners without any clear criteria, including those allegedly involved in crimes during the conflict, is contributing strongly to a climate of impunity.

24. Recommendations to Timor-Leste:

- a. Take immediate measures to implement the recommendations of CAVR and CTF.
- b. Both governments, Timor-Leste and Indonesia must take collective measures to create mechanisms of justice for crimes committed in TL. Measures should also include mental health services for victims.

- c. Urgently create a national law to define the procedures for pardons, based on the Constitution and international human rights treaties that the state is party to, and which reflects the national context relating to justice for serious crimes of the past.

c. Rights of those deprived of their liberty

25. Several pre-trial detainees, mostly in one of the central prisons of Timor Leste (Becora), have been incarcerated for long periods without regular review of their cases, as foreseen in law. Even though the Constitution and criminal law regulates that the accused have a right to receive legal assistance from public advocates during the process of investigation by the police and also whilst in detention, the majority of the accused who have been placed in police custody and preventative prison have only receive legal assistance from lawyers when facing judgment in the Court, when they usually meet them for the first time. Furthermore, accused and condemned juveniles (between 16-18 years) continue to be imprisoned together with adults, while female prisoners' facilities are the same the facilities for men.

26. Recommendations to Timor-Leste:

- a. Establish coordination mechanisms between the National Police, the prison services and also the Public Defenders and Advocates Association of Timor-Leste, to guarantee the rights of the accused during the process of investigation and preventative prison.
- b. Strengthen the institution of private lawyers who are able to provide their services *pro bono* to be able to provide free legal assistance to the community.
- c. Take urgent measures to undertake regular review of the cases of all prisoners who have been incarcerated for lengthy periods, as foreseen in the law.
- d. Ensure that prisoners under the age of 18 are separated from the adult prison population, and women prisoners from male prisoners.

d. Administration of Justice

27. Timor Leste continues to confront various challenges in achieving the principle of proper, fair and timely justice. Though actors in the judiciary are making efforts to process the cases that are registered with the Public Ministry and the Courts, the number of pending cases continues to increase each year. As of December 2010, the total number of cases pending with the Public Ministry is over 4,800 cases, and there are some 890 cases pending in the Dili District Court. This increasing number is a result of limited human resources of the institutions, limitations of facilities, equipment and management, and the fact that all communications must use the Portuguese language, though only a small number of people can speak and write in this language.

28. According to the new Law on the Juridical Regime Governing the Private Legal Profession and Lawyers Training (Law 11/2008, 30 July 2008), all private lawyers will have to attend a mandatory training course for 15 months at the Legal Training Center in Dili, after which they'll have to undertake other 9 months of practice, in order to obtain a license to practice law. Those who fail to do so by 2012 will lose their present licenses. However, in the last 2 years this training has covered a very limited number of lawyers and therefore, it is expected that the number of available private lawyers in 2012 will seriously decrease. This will create a considerable pressure in public defenders and highly limit people's access to justice.

29. Recommendations to Timor-Leste:

- a. Strengthen judicial institutions such as prosecutors, criminal investigation unit, and public defenders to be able to work with professionalism and accountability.
- b. Take urgent measures to reduce the number of pending cases.

- c. Support the capacity of the judiciary institutions through the provision of adequate forensic equipment to undertake medical examinations (DNA tests, ballistic examinations and forensic equipment).
- d. Create a national fund for Justice for the construction of mobile courts to reach all the districts. Support the work of the Public Ministry and the Defenders Office in each district, and develop a database system, which aggregates at the level of the Police, Public Ministry and Courts, based on the type of cases and sex.
- e. Use both Tetum and Portuguese in the legal proceedings as well as in all Justice-related documents. Example, court notifications and sentences should be in both languages.
- f. Amend the Law on the Private Legal Profession to extend the period by which private lawyers will have to have completed the training at the Legal Training Center.

e. Rule of Law and public security

30. The crisis of 2006/2007, particularly the period of the year 2007, saw conflicts between martial arts group increasing sharply. More than 2000 homes were damaged and destroyed during that period. These conflicts have continued to increase throughout the country but the Police have failed to maintain law and order, mostly because some policemen are affiliated with martial arts groups.

31. Recommendations to Timor-Leste:

- a. Create strong control, including banning the activities of violent martial arts groups by introducing the law on martial arts and discourage involvement of young people in the violent martial arts.
- b. Provide adequate support resources and professional training to the National Police, aimed at increasing responsibility for the mission of public order. Take all measures necessary to ensure that the law enforcement agencies work with neutrality.

4. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

a. Right to Food

32. Climate change and continuous rainfall has created major natural disasters throughout Timor-Leste which has impact in dramatic reduction of food production in the year 2010. The government made efforts to purchase rice from other nations to address this situation however, rural and low-income communities are unable to access the government-subsidized rice because the distribution is done within market-price manipulations.

33. The government has also created programs to increase food production through the provision of tractors, hybrid seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides and fungicides to farmers. However the lives of farmers in the districts have not yet shown any significant changes and in fact agricultural production has reduced.

34. Recommendations to Timor-Leste:

- a. Strengthen agriculture programs aimed towards food security for the entire population.
- b. Control the rice distribution system to guarantee equal access, whilst at the same time strengthening the variety of local products available to achieve sustainable local food production for all people.
- c. Create feasibility studies prior to the introduction of new technologies for farmers, and increase training in food production skills.

b. Right to Land and Adequate Housing

35. After several years of foreign occupation, cases of land disputes continue increasing in Timor-Leste. Access to land is fundamental to a number of basic rights however, the Parliament has not yet approved the Land Title Law, which needs to be taken for proper and wide consultation with the population.

36. The issue of the right to adequate shelter also continues to be of concern. Communities that lost their residences in September 1999 and in the crisis of 2006/2007 have not yet recovered. A total of 58% of communities in the country continue to live in conditions of poor housing, with the majority having no access to clean water and sanitation, and a lower number of houses available compared with an increasing number of inhabitants. Even though the government has already produced a national policy regarding habitations, it has not proceeded effectively enough with its management. The program of social housing for vulnerable groups and veterans has no quality. Many communities have rejected living in housing that is far from places where public services are being provided and that are small.

37. In January 2011, the Ministry of Justice through the National Directorate of Land and Property started to order the eviction of those occupying state property, which has resulted in the loss and destruction of residences for many. With the continuation of this policy it is expected that more than seven thousand (7,000) people will lose their homes. The government has provided limited compensation which, with the cost of building materials sky-rocketing and problems of land ownership not yet secured, has been insufficient for the evicted to be able to rebuild their homes. In addition, the forced evictions were characterized by acts of government officials and security forces that contradict internationally recognized human rights standards in that regard.

38. Recommendations to Timor-Leste:

- a. Create a national housing program under the control of a national institution with specific competencies on housing. This should include the creation of a national fund for the construction of new community residences with guarantees of access to all people through the “Rent To Buy” program.
- b. Prevent forced evictions. Create of a procedure for compensation, re-imburements and the adoption of relocation program that is aimed towards preventing human rights violations before, during and after eviction.
- c. The National Parliament should conduct public hearings to approve the Land Title Law.
- d. Strengthen inter-ministerial work to assure an integrated interventions for planned evictions in order to guarantee access to information regarding planning prior to, during and following eviction

c. Right to Health

39. Despite some progress made by the government, particularly in relation to the establishment of health infrastructure at district and sub-districts level, the chronic malnutrition status among children and women is moderately stunted. According to the Demographic Health Survey 2010, acute malnutrition or wasting is also reportedly high with 19% of children under five years old wasted and 7% being severely wasted. The level of food production is extremely poor due to the low agricultural productivity, limited access to clean water, sanitation services and power shortage. This is leading to the poor malnutrition status of children and women in the country and subsequently contributing to increase the rate of infant mortality.

40. Recommendations to Timor-Leste:

- a. Adopt an urgent measure to improve the provision of health services through the allocation of resources to health services that are proportionally distributed in order to provide a maximal response to health needs all around the country
- b. Guarantee inter-ministerial cooperation that is strong and integrated to respond to health problems, food productivity, access to clean water, improve basic services to sanitation and reduce shortage of power.

d. Right to Education

41. Interest in higher education is increasing however, Timor-Leste has only one national university, which each year accepts up to 1000 students. In 2011 the government has reduced the number of places, a situation that affects most strongly those with low incomes. In addition, the condition of all campuses is poor because they are old, the rooms are crowded, chairs and tables are in poor condition, and one lecturer must attend too many students. Public schools are also in a precarious condition. The infrastructure is old, libraries and laboratories are lacking and more than 100 schools don't have enough chairs and tables. By 2010 the government had only been able to renovate 36% of the total number of schools needing repairs.

42. Curricula for all levels of education continues to encounter problems of language. Timor-Leste adopted the Portuguese language as one of its official languages however, the majority of Timorese do not speak this language, including teachers.

43. Recommendations to Timor-Leste:

- a. Improve infrastructure at public schools, including libraries, laboratories, facilities for entertainment and extra-curricular activities such as for sports, arts and culture.
- b. Strengthen the quality of teaching through improving the capacity of teachers.
- c. Apply both Tetum and Portuguese in teaching and in the development of literatures.

e. Consumers' rights

44. Controls over the quality of food and drinks in Timor Leste are generally poor and there is no clear policy on it, particularly on imported items. As such, there is no national institution with the specific competency to attend to complaints about foodstuffs that may impact on health. On the other hand, the prices of goods in the market have risen sharply without any control.

45. Recommendations to Timor-Leste:

- a. Take immediate measures to create a national institution with the specific and strong mandate to monitor consumers' rights. This institution must have the highest competencies to present complaints to the court.

f. Right to Work and Protection for Workers

46. Up until 2010 the work of the Industrial Relations Division of the Confederation of Workers Syndicates has dealt with one thousand four hundred and thirty (1430) cases of labour disputes, including unfair dismissals (86% of total), contractual issues, payment issues and issues of workplace, safety, health and hygiene. Of all cases only 3% have been resolved through tri-partite mediation involving the government. Of these, 0.4% cases have been taken to the district courts and many often have been waiting more than two years without being resolved.

47. The violation of workers' rights has become a concern because of the absence of adequate protective measures. The issue of unemployment has a strong relationship with the treatment of workers in the context of labour-market competition. Year-by-year the labour force entering the

labour-market is sixteen thousand (16,000), just over 15% continue with higher education and professional training, only 4% have the possibility of finding work and the majority remain unemployed. Timorese do not have sufficient skills to compete in the labour market with migrant workers whose numbers have increased to over 2000 workers.

48. Recommendations to Timor-Leste:

- a. Approve the new Labour Code (amended) and complementary legislation regarding minimum wages, social security and protection in the workplace.
- b. Strengthen initiatives to create jobs by adopting urgent measures to develop programs oriented at providing skills for young people, as well as develop schools systems aimed at fostering life-skills.

5. Indigenous People's Rights

49. The government officially adopted the Portuguese language as one of its official languages together with Tetum. However, the government recognizes only Portuguese as the official language of the bureaucracy of the state, and also in education. This has already created obstacles in the process of learning, access to government services and information about all legislation. Whilst the government has no policy to protect original languages, these languages include indigenous languages that are under threat.

50. Recommendations to Timor-Leste:

- a. Recognise all languages including indigenous languages, and use them in the process of learning.
- b. Develop the Tetum language and use it as the official language of the bureaucracy of the entire state.

6. Rights of the Disabled

51. Representation and participation of disabled people in public life in Timor-Leste is very low with almost no program of integrated protection, access to public life, access to education, health treatment, and social security. Discrimination against disabled people will therefore continue to occur, particular in the access to education and employment.

52. More or less 1.1% of the population in Timor-Leste suffers from disabilities, with the majority disabled from birth. More than 10 NGOs provide specific services for disabled people and work together in a coordinating Disability Working Group. Almost all children with disabilities are unable to access education services because policies of inclusive education are very general and lack orientation towards access for people with disabilities.

53. Schools are lacking basic adequate facilities, infrastructure and trained teachers in this area. Even though individual assistance has been provided for aged persons, there is no equivalent program for orphans and people with disabilities in Timor-Leste.

54. Recommendations to Timor Leste:

- a. Take urgent measure to create a specific policy to provide reasonable assistance to access employment, communications, transport, sporting activities, individual assistance, and the provision of health and education services.
- b. Take strong measures to combat discrimination against people with disabilities.
- c. Adopt provisions from the United Nations conventions regarding the protection of people with disabilities into national policies and legislation, to be reflected in all programs for the provision of social security services, education, health, transport and information technology.

Annex: List of organizations taking part in the submission:

1. PDHJ (Provedoria Direitos Humanos e Justisa)
2. FONGTIL (Forum ONG Timor Leste)
3. A-HAK (Assosiasaun ba Direitos Humanos no Justisa)
4. FTM (Forum Tau Matan ba direitos Humanos no Dezenvolvimentu)
5. JSMP (Judicial System Monitoring Program)
6. KSTL (Konfederasaun Sindikatu Timor-Leste)
7. HIR (Hametin Ita Rain) – Ermera district
8. DPO/RHTO (Raes Hadomi Timor-oan)
9. TLCE (Timor-Leste Coalition for Education)
10. FMF (Fundasaun Moris Foun – Maliana district)
11. Haburas Foundation/Rede Ita Rain
12. HT (Hadomi Timor)
13. ASSERT – Associacao Hi'it Ema Ra'es Timor
14. KATILOSA –Klibur Aleijadus Timor LoroSa'e.
15. Tolhae – Ainaro district
16. Gertak – Ainaro district
17. ECTRN (East Timor Crisis Reflection Network)
18. LABEH (Lalenok ba Ema Hotu)
19. CJP (Commisaun Justisa e Paz)
20. REDE FETO TIMOR-LESTE ICTJ (International Centre for Transitional Justice – Timor Leste)
21. KNDTL (Komisaun Nasional Direitu Labarik)
22. HADEER Institute
23. Fundasaun Moris HamutukCetru Joventude Maliana
24. CAILALO Foundation – Baucau district
25. CVTL (Crus Vermelha Timor-Leste)
26. Centro Juventude Covalima
27. FMF (Fundasaun Moris Foun Liquisa district)
28. F.HAMDO (Fundasaun Hametin Domin)
29. Rede Diretos Humanos Aileu district.
30. HDI (Hametin Demokrasi Igualidade)
31. BELUN Foundation
32. FPWO (Forum Peduli Wanita Oecusse)
33. Alola Foundation – Representante Alola Foundation from the Distirct Liquica
34. LAHO Institute (LORON ABAN HAHU OHIN INSTITUTE)
35. Commisaun Justica no Paz Paroquia Liquica
36. ONG LODA (Loke Dalan)
37. ONG Rai-Maran Liquica
38. ONG Gorette Liquica
39. ONG AHJ (Aileu Hametin Justica)
40. FOSCACA (Foin Sae Catholica Aileu)
41. ONG LUZEIRO (Fo'o Naroman ba Ema)
42. ONG FUNDAMOR (Fundasaun Amor)
43. ONG NATUREZA
44. ONG Esperanca
45. ONG ICATUTU
46. ONG IMI (Institute Mata Dalan Integrado)
47. ETICA (East-Timor Café Academica, Ermera)
48. Fundasaun Malaedoi
49. CBOS (Organizasaun Comunidade Basico)
50. Konselo Nasional Juventude Timor-Lerste, Baucau
51. PDF (Fundasaun Dame no Demokrasia)
52. HLT (Hametin Lia Tatoli)
53. Tuna Mutin Foundation
54. Asosiasaun Vitima 1975/1999
55. AHJ (Aileu Hametin Justisa)