

DISTRICT PROFILE
OECUSSI ENCLAVE
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF EAST TIMOR

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. **BACKGROUND**
Introduction
Location
Geography
Climate
History/Political
Reconciliation
Economy and Trade
2. **SPECIAL ENCLAVE STATUS**
Special Status
Border Regime
Transport and Communications
Other Infrastructure
3. **GOVERNANCE**
District Administration Structure
The Sub-districts
ETPA Sectors
ETPS
FDTL
UNTAET
4. **DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND ORGANISATIONS**
Gender
NGOs
Agencies
Business Development Opportunities
5. **APPENDIX**
Street Map of Oecussi Town (key features)
Time and Distance Chart
Oecussi District Sub Districts
Oecussi District Sucos

Cover photos: 1+2 :Lee Hollingsworth, 3 : Bu Wilson

INTRODUCTION

In East Timor's approach to independence on 20 May 2002 it has become evident that an up-to-date document that outlines the key issues for, and features of, the enclave district of Oecussi, would be useful both for the new Government of the Democratic Republic of East Timor and for international agencies wishing to assist with the development needs of the district. This District Profile builds on an earlier edition, given the historic events that are currently unfolding, will need to be updated on a regular basis.

Oecussi (also called Ambeno) has a population of 48,000 and the main town of Pantemakassar (also called Oecussi) has a population of 5,000. Oecussi is distinguished by being the only district that is not contiguous with the remainder of East Timor, and by the local language Baikeno which is not spoken in other parts of East Timor but is a dialect of Meto, a language spoken in West Timor. Both of these factors present particular development challenges for the district.

There is currently no land corridor between the enclave and contiguous East Timor, though progress was made in February 2002 with an agreement signed between East Timor and Indonesia on the establishment of a future bus service. The only form of communications is via UN VSAT telecommunications, and transportation links are limited to UN flights and a weekly barge which supplies the peacekeeping force.

1. BACKGROUND

Location

Oecussi enclave, some 815 km² in area, is located 80 km west of contiguous East Timor, surrounded by Indonesian West Timor, on the north shore of the island of Timor. It comprises 15% of East Timor's territory.

Prior to the Popular Consultation in 1999, Oecussi enjoyed a beneficial location, being more or less equidistant from Timor's main centres of Dili and Kupang. It also benefited from a relatively busy traffic in coastal trade and Oecussi was a popular source of cattle for most of West Timor. However, these geographic relationships have been adversely affected by the imposition of a new border around the enclave. Unlike the other 12 contiguous districts of Timor Loro'sae on the eastern end of the island, Oecussi sits as a dislocated district surrounded by the Indonesian province of West Timor. Geographically, ethnically, and economically, the people of Oecussi are closely linked to West Timor.

Geography

The Tono River valley dominates the Oecussi Enclave, with the great bulk of rice paddy being fed by the Tono and its tributaries. The Enclave's most prosperous areas of Padiæ and Oecussi Town owe much of their wealth to the proximity of the Tono River. The vast majority of the population in the Enclave resides along the banks of the Tono. The areas to the west, east and south of the Tono are characterised by the way in which they rise sharply to mountains reaching heights of 800-900m. These areas become extremely isolated when the Tono rises during the rainy season, with Citrana in Nitibe sub-district and Passabe being the worst effected. Indeed, Passabe becomes virtually cut off during the course of the rainy season. The coastal frontier runs some 50 kilometres along the east-west track with the land border being some 300 km in length. Movement around the Enclave is limited due to a lack of transportation assets and poor roads.



Climate

The Enclave enjoys a moderate climate in comparison with Dili. The rainy season extends from November to April, with rains being more frequent and heavy in the mountains. While malaria is a major problem for residents, especially during the wet season, Oecussi has reportedly been free of dengue fever for at least a decade. The climate results in lush rice paddies in the low lands and scrubland in much of higher areas. In the west there is some tropical rain forest near the border with Indonesia. The high country, concentrated in the Bobometo area, is home to very good terrain for hardwoods such as teak. The climate and terrain are also very well suited to rearing cattle.

History/Political

Prior to European contact, people in Oecussi, as with other areas throughout the Indonesian and Sulo archipelagos, lived in small kingdoms usually based on extended kinship groups.

Chinese traders came to what is now Oecussi in search of sandalwood prior to the arrival of the Portuguese. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to arrive in Timor in 1515 at Lifau, Oecussi. Oecussi acted as capital of Portuguese Timor until a hostile local Kingdom and the prospects of a better harbour caused the Portuguese to shift their capital to Dili in the 1760s. The Portuguese connection and Oecussi's position as the birthplace of Catholicism in Timor are the source of a strong emotional attachment to the Enclave by many in contiguous East Timor. It is also a powerful source of pride for the people of the Enclave.



At end of the 19th century the Dutch and Portuguese formalised their shared border in Timor, ensuring that Oecussi remained attached sentimentally, if not geographically to Portuguese Timor. Towards the end of Portuguese rule a ferry linked the Oecussi Enclave to contiguous East Timor. The people of Oecussi Enclave share both historical and linguistic ties with much of West Timor. Family links extend across the border deep into West Timor, from Atambua to Kupang, but are centred largely on Kefamenanu, West Timor's fourth city.

With the Indonesian invasion and subsequent annexation of East Timor in 1975, Oecussi faced a major change in status, becoming an Indonesian Kabupaten or District. Although administrative power flowed from Dili, the capital of East Timor Province, trade continued with the West Timorese centres of Wini, Kefamenanu and Kupang.

Within Oecussi there are two distinct groups of people, those from the mountains and the lowlands. The mountain people have historically been the majority, but Indonesian rule witnessed a migration to the lowlands. This was both forced and by consent. There are normally good relations between the two groups but some social tension does at times surface in the community.

The lowland areas of Pante Makassar Subdistrict represent what could be described as the main power base in Oecussi. It is the main rice growing area, resulting in relative prosperity and it has the largest population and its communications remain quite good during the wet season. During the wet season, the less populous/prosperous areas of Nitibe, Oesilo and Passabe are largely cut off from Oecussi Town. This problem has been severely exacerbated since the 1999 Referendum because traditional cross border connections have been radically disrupted. The border with Indonesian West Timor is very much an artificial construct for the average resident of the Enclave.

The District of Oecussi suffered particularly badly during the aftermath of the Popular Consultation in 1999 with over 90% of buildings destroyed. The arrival of INTERFET forces to Oecussi was substantially later than to contiguous East Timor, with the result that militias, primarily the local group SAKUNAR, had free rein to carry out wide scale destruction for a significantly longer period of time. As with other border regions of East Timor, Oecussi has significant numbers of families still living as refugees in West Timor.

Political Parties in Oecussi include

1. UDT, Union Democratica Timorese. Coordinator: Inasio H. da Costa
2. Fretilin, Frente Revolucionaria do Timor Leste Independente. Coordinator: Jose Antonio Soares Martins
3. ASDT, Associacao Democratica Timorese. Coordinator: Julio Mojinho
4. PD, Partido Democratica. Coordinator: Antonio Conceicao
5. PPT, Partido Povo Timor. Coordinator: Jose Luis
6. PL, Partido Liberal. Coordinator: Jacob de Araujo

Reconciliation.

Reconciliation is a strong theme which runs through many levels of the Oecussi community. Reconciliation has a special "flavour" in Oecussi due to the strong familial, ethnic, trade, geographic and linguistic ties between Oecussi and West Timor. There is recognition that Oecussi must succeed in developing advantageous relations with West Timor for its future survival and that reconciliation is a necessary pre-condition.

The main reconciliation efforts are directed towards the pro-autonomy, militia leader and refugee camp leaders who remain in West Timor or with returnees who participated in the violence of the 1999 period. It is hoped that achieving a greater measure of reconciliation with the Oecussi leaders still in West Timor will secure the return of the approximately 6500 refugees from Oecussi who are still living in West Timor. The rate of refugees returning is low mainly due to the harshness of living conditions in Oecussi and intimidation and misinformation spread by former militia leaders who have an interest in retaining the maximum refugee support base in West Timor for as long as possible.

Despite the significant challenges involved in any attempts to reconcile "victims" and "perpetrators," "winners" and "losers" there is strong support in the Oecussi community for the return of the absent population and a desire that

they will come home to participate in the newly independent East Timor. To date, the returnee process has been very smooth and the vast majority of people have peacefully reintegrated to their communities with few hitches.

The cross border reconciliation initiatives have involved a number of confidence building and information sharing strategies including:

- a series of border meetings, between political party leaders, traditional leaders from each side of the border.
- a delegation from Oecussi traveling to West Timor to speak with refugees,
- a delegation from West Timor to ascertain security conditions for returnees in Oecussi
- the return of a religious statue from West Timor to Oecussi, a ceremony involving several hundred people from each side of the border,
- it is hoped that large community reconciliation meetings will occur on each border area in the near future, and afterwards, large numbers of refugees will return.

Those driving the reconciliation initiatives are the District Administration, the traditional Oecussi leaders, political parties leaders and UNHCR.

Reconciliation is seen as an essential component in achieving peace, and stability within East Timor and the conditions for developing friendly and prosperous relations with West Timor. It is also commonly recognized that there cannot be true reconciliation without justice for the human rights abuses from 1999. The success of the UNTAET Serious Crimes Unit in prosecuting serious perpetrators from 1999 and the activities of the Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (who will be commencing a pilot project in Oecussi in April) will be key in achieving this pre-condition to true reconciliation.

Economy and Trade

The Oecussi economy is largely centred on subsistence farming for corn and rice with a range of secondary foodcrops including cassava, sweet potato, beans and a variety of cucurbits. Goats, pigs and chickens tend to be kept for home consumption.

Fishing in Oecussi is a very small-scale industry and does not have the post-catch infrastructural requirements at present to be any larger. In Oecussi town fish tends to be available in the few hours following catch from fish peddlers on foot and bicycle.

Approximately 65% of households own Bali cattle, with an estimated total number of 25,000, and this is the primary means for accumulating and storing wealth in Oecussi. Prior to 1999 cattle were a central feature of the Oecussi economy with frequent export through West Timorese traders to Surabaya and other places in Indonesia. At this time there remains a significant need to improve cattle productivity and to develop an export market.

The Tono market forms the economic centre of Oecussi with smaller markets taking place in all sub-districts. It is here that a variety of fruit and vegetables are traded together with local baked goods, tobacco, palm wine and commercial items brought from West Timor including clothing and household needs.

Limited legal movement of trade goods from West Timor occurs, though the illegal movement of goods occurs through the walking tracks (or 'jalan tikus', mouse trails) between the enclave and West Timor, by-passing the official Junction Points. This trade is subject to periodic restrictions and bans by both the Indonesian Government and local TNI battalions.

During Indonesian times Oecussi people had limited participation in the Oecussi economy. At present there are a number of small businesses including four medium size trade stores and a large number of small and micro trade stores with almost all goods obtained from West Timor, as well as approximately 25 bemos (9 seat mini-vans) and a 27 seat bus, and a very small number of commercial engine repair facilities. There are four restaurants and a small café operating in Oecussi town and two small hotels.

2. SPECIAL ENCLAVE STATUS

Special Status

Public sentiment in favour of some form of Special Status for Oecussi was initially expressed at community workshops held in each sub-district during May/June 2001 and subsequently at hearings of the Constitutional Commission in Oecussi. While people in Oecussi identify strongly with the nation of East Timor they also want to be free to exercise their traditional social and economic links with West Timor, and recognise that a future East Timorese government would be severely hampered in ensuring the sustainability of providing services to the Enclave.

The Constitution of the Democratic Republic of East Timor was adopted on 22 March 2002 and recognizes the special status of Oecussi.

Section 5.3 - Decentralisation

“Oecussi Ambeno ... shall enjoy special administrative and economic treatment.”

Section 71.2 – Administrative Organisation

“Oecussi Ambeno shall be governed by a special administrative policy and economic regime.”

The Council of Ministers has recently approved a proposal on the establishment of an Oecussi Task Force to examine the regulatory requirements to support the special status of Oecussi and what the most appropriate special administrative and economic arrangements are for the Enclave.

Public sentiment leans heavily in favour of decentralised government and the creation of a Special Economic Zone. The latter could be a vehicle for the normalization of relations with West Timor and Indonesia. In addition thereto, as an economic policy alternative to attract international investment (with an appropriate regulatory framework/economic legislation), it would lead to the creation of new economic ventures within the Enclave. The manner in which an isolated economy (Oecussi) based on a special economic regime operates in close proximity to a large economy (Indonesia), needs thorough investigation. The economic development of the Enclave will ultimately depend on its success as a trading partner of West Timor as well as its ability to attract foreign investment.

Border Issues

At present the border between Oecussi and Indonesia has not been determined although a bilateral border demarcation team commenced this work in late April 2002. The East Timorese Government team included ETPA technical staff, Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials and Portuguese surveyors. In July 2000 a Joint Border Committee was established between UNTAET and the Government of Indonesia in order to seek mutually agreeable solutions to practical problems of a cross border nature. The Joint Border Committee comprises several Technical Sub Committees such as Goods and Services and Demarcation.

Until the border with Indonesia is formally agreed, and internationally recognised, the Tactical Coordination Line (TCL) as specified in the Military Technical Arrangement for Tactical Coordination and Cooperation between the Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI) and UNTAET PKF is used to delineate the areas of responsibility of both parties particularly as they relate to security issues and incidents in the vicinity of what will become the border.

The Tactical Coordination Working Group (TCWG) is the mechanism by which matters relating to the TCL are discussed and meetings take place fortnightly in border areas, including on the primary border between East Timor and Indonesia.

United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) are stationed at the Junction Points and conduct tasks as liaison officers, independent observers and, where agreed, investigators. The UNMOs are to be granted unhindered passage across the TCL through the Junction Points in order to perform their liaison, observer and investigation tasks.

The present Junction points are at JP1 (Wini), JP2 (Bobometo), JP3 (Passabe), JP4 (Mahata) and JP5(Citrana).

Transport

External

Present transportation services between Oecussi and all other parts of East Timor primarily service UNTAET. There is presently no land corridor between Oecussi and all other districts of East Timor, and transport via air and sea is limited. Approximately 1200 people obtain passes from the Oecussi District Administration to travel to Indonesian West Timor each month, three times the number traveling to contiguous East Timor.

Air transport is currently provided by UNTAET but places for non-UN staff are very limited. This transport option will not continue following independence. There are currently no commercial air services.

A commercial cargo barge travels once a week between Dili and Oecussi carrying cargo supplies. It is anticipated that from June 2002 a commercial passenger ferry will travel once a week between Oecussi and Dili with a capacity of 250 people. Although unable to carry cargo, passengers will be able to carry 40kg of baggage with them. This has been funded by German and Portuguese Government assistance.

Although at present there is no land corridor between Oecussi and contiguous East Timor, in late February 2002 a protocol was signed between East Timor's Second Transitional Government and Indonesia authorizing the creation of a commercial bus service linking the enclave with the rest of East Timor. This bus service is yet to commence.

Internal

Approximately twenty-five *bemos* (also known as 'microlets', or public mini-buses) operate in the Enclave, transporting people within the town and to the sub-districts, to Bobometo to the south, Maquelab to the west, and Sakato to the east. The public *bemo* service operates well in the dry season, but is hampered by poor roads and impassable rivers in the wet season. The public can travel on about fifteen trucks (along the main arterial roads), which operate mainly on markets days (but can also be hired on other days), and these also transport materials.

Communications

In Oecussi telephone services are very limited and restricted to UNTAET installations. There are no public telephone facilities. After May 20, 2002 there

will be only six lines available to the Government and these will be leased from the UN. It is anticipated that two of these will be made available for public use.

The mobile telephone service currently provided by Telstra Mobilenet is expected to cease in the near future and is currently restricted to a 100 metres radius from the tower. Internet services are only available within the UNTAET compound and will cease in May 2002.

It is anticipated that from April 2003 there will be a national telecommunications provider to all areas of East Timor as part of a BOT arrangement and there will then be no necessity to continue to lease telephone lines from the UN.

Postal services are available on a very limited basis and stamps are available from the Postmaster.

Radio UNTAET which is currently available in Oecussi will cease from May 2002, hopefully to be replaced by a national broadcaster. Plans for a Community Radio station are well underway.

Other Infrastructure

Presently there are no banking facilities in Oecussi, although there is a critical need for these services. The official currency of the enclave, as with other parts of East Timor, is the US dollar. The Indonesian rupiah continues to be used due to the large number of trading activities across the border. The present dollarisation campaign being conducted throughout Oecussi has plans to establish a currency exchange.

Separate fuel stations service UNTAET and ETPA and diesel, petrol and kerosene are available from roadside kiosks.

3. GOVERNANCE

Oecusse District Sub Districts

See Appendix

Oecusse District Sucos

See Appendix

East Timor Public Administration (ETPA) Sectors

Education Sector

Responsibilities:

- planning/implementation of education policy from the Ministry of Education;
- maintaining the quality of teaching and curriculum for all levels of education; maintaining and monitoring the use of assets such as school

buildings, furniture and study tools;

- rehabilitation of school buildings that were destroyed by the militia in 1999;
- administering local and national examinations for all levels of school;
- administering literacy programs and language classes for adults

Challenges and problems:

- a lack of awareness of the importance of education among the community, especially in rural areas;
- the lack of teachers at senior high school level;
- the lack of classroom space due to the growing number of children going to school
- lack of transportation and accommodation for senior high students who live far away from their school

Head: Mr. Venancio Lafo,

Sector staff : 8.

Teaching Staff:

Primary (SD) – 192,

Lower Secondary (SMP)- 52

Higher Secondary (SMA) – 26

Technical – 9

Portuguese Language – 8.

Health Sector

Responsibilities:

- Provision of adequate health services to the community including remote villages;
- administering community awareness on all health issues
- Conducting treatment programs on specific health problems e.g. tuberculosis and leprosy
- pre/post natal care in all areas.

Challenges and problems:

- lack of communication facilities between hospital and the services in the sub-district e.g. radio, telephones
- lack of transport to and from rural areas especially during medical emergencies (there are no ambulances)
- insufficient skilled health staff for the sub-districts.

Head: Mr. Manuel da Cunha,

Sector staff: 5

Health staff: One international Doctor, and one international District Health Adviser and 66 Nurses

Health Facilities:

1 Referral Hospital in Oecussi,

4 Community Health Centres (five staff in each): Baqui (Pante Makassar B),

Bobometo (Oesilo), Citrana (Nitibe), and Passabe (Passabe).

3 Health Posts, with two staff each: Maquelab (Pante Makassar A, Nitibe, and Pune (Oesilo).

Weekly mobile clinics operate from the facilities above to near-by rural areas, usually with the nurse on motorbike with some medicines.

Agriculture Sector

Responsibilities:

- conducting training for farmers in areas of fertiliser use, hand-held tractors, seed selection and planting techniques,
- conducting surveys for potential irrigation projects and the rehabilitation of existing irrigation infrastructure,
- reforestation programs especially in areas where acute deforestation has occurred.
- community awareness programs to educate the public on unsustainable forest clearing activities.
- Implementation of vaccination programs for livestock across the district – current programs include the ND vaccination for poultry, Hog-cholera for pigs and *Septicchaemia episotica* for cattle.
- Distribution of fisheries equipment

Challenges and Problems:

- difficulty in obtaining spare parts and technical information for the hand-held tractors
- poor transportation link from Dili to deliver fertiliser and other much needed materials
- lack of water in some parts of Oecussi due to the difficulty in finding new water sources;
- lack of fisheries expertise to further develop a fisheries industry.

Head: Mr. Jose Oki

Sector staff: 5 with respective responsibility for crop production, irrigation, forestry, livestock, and fisheries.

Land and Property (Department of Judiciary)

Responsibilities:

- administer the ownership issues of land and property in Oecussi
- administer claims made by the community for land in the district
- identify and categorise all abandoned Indonesian Government buildings and assets.
- mediator in community disputes for land and property
- community education programs on land and property policy and dispute resolution mechanisms.

Challenges and problems:

- lack of concrete policies from the central government regarding land ownership specifically land previously owned by the Indonesian Government

- community confusion regarding their property as most of the deeds or documentation was destroyed in the militia rampage of 1999.

Head : Julio Coel
Sector Staff: 2

Power Supply

Responsibilities:

- supplying electricity in stages to all residents of the district and to ensure the proper maintenance of the generators and the cable network

Current capacity:

- two working generators – one 300 KVA and one 200 KVA – which provides electricity to 370 houses around the town from 1900 hrs in the evening to midnight everyday.
- cables up to Tono market, 11 kms from the town centre sufficient only for street lights
- also three generators that are not in working order – two 300 KVA and one 360 KVA. Once operational up to 40% of the population will receive power. The sub-district would still have to depend on smaller generators providing limited power supply.

Challenges and problems:

- lack of technical expertise and spare parts to fix the three generators that are not in working order,
- lack of fuel to meet the needs of the generators to widen the current network,
- lack of a sustainable solution to supply power for the sub-districts.

Head: Armino Mendonca.
Technical staff: 6
Generator Site: Oebau

Water and Sanitation Services (WSS)

Responsibilities:

- to ensure a reliable water supply for the residents of Oecussi town
- maintenance of existing pipes,
- cleaning of the water source to avoid blockage
- laying of new pipes to widen the network of supply
- ensuring adequate sanitation services for the residents of Oecussi town.

Challenges and problems:

- mandate only covers Oecussi town and not rural areas in the sub-districts where water supply is less reliable and sanitation is much needed;
- there is an over-dependence on rainfall for water supply which results in acute water shortage during droughts and with this shortage severe

health implications;

- lack of community awareness on the need to maintain pipes.

Head: Jose Teme Suni,
Technical staff: 5

Postal Service

Responsibilities:

- administers the postal services
- sale of stamps, envelopes, post packs
- responsibility to ensure the delivery of incoming mail to the population in all sub-districts, and to receive letters and parcels to be delivered to Dili Central Post Office for national and international delivery.

Challenges and Problems:

- limited budget support from Central Postal Service for fuel for mail delivery and for the rehabilitation of an Oecussi Post Office
- need for MOU between East Timor Postal Service and their counterparts in Indonesia.

Head: Afonso Punef
Office staff: nil

Public Works (Road Services)

Responsibilities:

- maintain the accessibility of roads in Oecussi through constant maintenance and community awareness programs.

Challenges and problems:

- lack of budget for proper maintenance of roads including resurfacing, reinforcing walls and drainage,
- lack of awareness in the community of the importance of road maintenance for constant accessibility.

Head: Jose da Costa,
Staff: 4

Administrative Services

Responsibilities:

- administrative needs of the District Administration
- ensuring supplies, control and inventory of warehouse-stored items'
- ensuring the maintenance of all ETPA vehicles and equipment.

Challenges and problems:

- Evolving nature of local government and consequent constant readjustment by all staff
- lack of support by central government to assist in providing logistical assistance, such as transport to-from Dili for staff
- delays in acquiring materials and equipment.

Head: Mr. Jose Anunu,
Staff: 9

East Timor Police Service (ETPS)

- ETPS personnel Oecussi: 76,
- supported by 40 international UN Police staff,
- 5 sub-district stations, and headquartered in Oecussi town.
- The mandate of UN Police is to maintain law and order and to establish a national police organization, while the mandate of the ETPS is to practice in the field and to take over operations in accordance with UNTAET in accordance with the UNTAET handover plan.

Força de Defesa de Timor Lorosa'e (FDTL)

Recruiting for the second battalion of the FDTL was conducted between the period November 2001 and February 2002. There were 1108 applications from Oecussi to join FDTL. From these 61 were selected to go to Dili for further testing. Initially 35 were selected to join the FDTL, this was subsequently increased to 37.

UNTAET

The UNTAET Mission will finish at Independence on 20 May 2002. It will be followed by a much smaller support mission for the new Government. At present in Oecussi there are

Civilian UNTAET staff including UNVs	33
UN Police	40
UNMOs	20
PKF / ROKBATT	400
PKF/Japanese Engineers	129
(replacing 137 Bangladeshi Engineers on April 25)	

MOVCON is schedule to remain servicing the PKF and the UN in Oecussi until the end of their mandate.

3. DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND ORGANISATIONS

Gender Issues

Oecussi, like in other parts of East Timor, has a strongly patriarchal culture and clear gender based roles. Domestic violence is commonplace, girls are less likely to receive education than boys, women are drastically under represented in the workplace, women rarely participate in public debates, there are no female traditional leaders, these are but a few indicators of the disadvantaged female populace.

ETPA has 119 staff, excluding teachers. Of these, 19 are women, and of those 19, 16 are nurses or midwives. Women are very underrepresented in all sectors except for health where they make up nearly half the staff. There is no ETPA gender focal point at present.

The Gender Committee commenced in February 2001, comprising of women from a range of political and social interest groups. In November 2001, the Gender Committee became an independent women's NGO, Centro Feto Enclave Oecusse, and received start up funding from the Finnish Government. Centro Feto are in the process of establishing a victim support service for women and children who are victims of sexual or family violence. This includes a role in the management of the Oecusse Safe House, a secure facility to provide short term accommodation to women and children fleeing violence. Centro Feto have commenced a public information campaign on family violence, in coordination with the men's group who are also working on this issue. Centro Feto have been the architects of creative functions to promote women's rights including:

- A "tais" fashion parade.
- A drama depicting the complexities of family violence.
- A women's soccer match.
- A traditional foods exhibition and competition

Two new widow's groups in Maquelab (subdistrict Nitibe) and Tumin (subdistrict Oesilo) have commenced income generation activities focusing on the production and sale of tais, and the

Men Against Domestic Violence

In February 2002, a civil society organisation was formed to combat domestic violence in Oecussi. The aim of this group, consisting of men from around the district, is to reduce the occurrence of domestic violence cases through increased awareness among potential perpetrators and intervention in known cases. The group, known as *Klivan Atoni Anti Violencia (KAAV)*, is supported by the UN Human Rights office and local NGO Fundacao Fatu Sinai Oecussi (FFSO).

KAAV will implement a pilot project in two communities in the sub-districts where teams of trained facilitators will conduct awareness-increasing workshops to identify causes of domestic violence and develop local strategies to reduce the occurrence of cases. Among the goals of the workshops is to improve the likelihood of reporting instances of domestic violence, and empower all relevant parties in the community to take an active role such as relatives, neighbours and local leaders.

The local community, the Police as well as the traditional elders has been extremely receptive of the project and are playing a critical role in its success. establishment of small shops and cafes.

There are a number of youth groups with female members although they do not actively campaign on women's rights. OPMT (Fretilin women's branch) and OMT (PSD women's branch) exist in villages at a grass roots level, and are sporadically active. Centro Feto hopes to form links with all women's groups in Oecussi.

International NGOs	Location and type of operation	Contact details - Oecussi	Contact details - elsewhere
Australian Volunteers International (AVI)	Volunteer sending organisation	Lyn Sunder Das, working with Atoni Enclave	CHRISTINE PERKINS (Country Prog. Manager) Australian Volunteers International Po Box 350, Fitzroy Vic 3065 MELBOURNE (ph)
Caritas - Australia	Agriculture, shelter, integrated community development	MARK BROWNBIDGE- Program Coordinator ATILIO DA COSTA (Oecussi Office manager) Phone: 0419 800 473	SIENEKE MARTIN (Country Director) PO Box 186 Dili TIMOR LOROSAE Phone: 0407 916 157 Email: sieneke@caritas.org.au
German Agro Action (GAA)	Making school furniture, road repairs, erosion control, cement works, carpentry training and admin.skills training	JONAS WIAHL (Coordinator) Tel: 0407 773 870 Email: gaadili@east-timor.org	JOHAN VAN D. KAMP Tel: 0407 773 870 Delta Comoro, Dili, East Timor
International Rescue Committee	Shelter, Youth programme, Sexual and Gender based Violence programme	OSORIO CORREIA (Shelter Program Manager) Tel: 0419 803 491 Email osorio172@hotmail.com	COUNTRY DIRECTOR: Kurt TJOSSEM, Dili

Oxfam Hong Kong (OHK)	Support for Oxfam Australias Env. Health program. Commencing work on sustainable livelihoods, integrated with disaster preparedness	Through Oxfam Australia in Oecussi	FRANK ELVEY (Oxfam International East Timor) PO BOX 152 Dili. Phone: 0409 637 980 (Email)franke@oxfam.org.tp. (fax) (670 390) 321 792.
Oxfam Australia	Environmental Health Program + NGO Development and Advocacy Program (possibility of expanding activities into the livelihoods sector)	RANMAL SAMARAWICKRAMA (District Team Leader)	KERYN CLARK (mob) 0409 945 045 Jl. Kaikoli Dili. Tel : 312 605 Fax : 321 792 Email dili.admin@oxfam.org.tp.
OZ Green	Environmental training course, Capacity building for FFSO and village Enviromental action planning Location : Oecusse	JUDITH CHARNAUD (Prog. Manag.) OZ Green house, Oecusse (mob) 0407 207 787 Email :ozgreen@ozgreen.org.au	COLIN LENNOX (Direc.Inter.Prog.) P.O. Box 1378 Dee Why, NSW 2099 AUSTRALIA (ph) 001 612 9984 8917 (fax) 001 612 9981 4956 Email : clennox@ozgreen.org.au

International Agencies	Location and type of operation	Contact details - Oecussi	Contact details - elsewhere
IOM	Water and sanitation, rehabilitation, infrastructure, income generation, agriculture, health, culture, all sub districts	Annieke Timmonen	
		Munyaneza Alphonse	
UNHCR	UNHCR mandate- refugees and returns		
Local NGOs	Location and type of operation	Contact details - Oecussi	Contact details - elsewhere
Atoni Enclave	Agriculture and Youth training , Nitibe Sub district	Cornelio Sombai, Oecussi	
Atoni (Oecusse)	Youth, women's and childrens activities including Centre and outreach program	Vincent Nono, Oecussi	
Bifel Bitimo	Sewing cooperative, asisting women in developing small household business Pantemakkasar Sub District	Jacinta Ote, Oecussi	
Centro Feto Enclave	Supporting women in the areas of education and	Lilliana Hei, Oecussi	

	traing, domestic violence campaign		
Coy Hanaf (Pemuda Oesilo)	Youth organisation focussing on agriculture, sport, culture and computer training, Oesilo Sub District	Aderito Punef	
Enclave Talent Centre	Computer training and language skills	Maximiano Neno	
Fundacao Fatu Sinai Oecusse (FFSO)	Human rights, raising awareness of the role of culture and sport in reconciliation	Raimundo de Fatima Efi	
Haburas	Environment including waste management and reafforestation	Florencio Sanchez	
Nilda (Pemuda Baqui)	Civic education, building rehabilitation, music	Joao Anuno, Naimeco	
Toba in lasi (Tolas)	Media, newspaper publication	Carlito do Carmo	
Local Associations	Location and type of operation	Contact details - Oecussi	Contact details - elsewhere
Asociacao comersiante, construcao e transportacao (ACCTE) Lifau Eno	Business, construction and transport	Martinho da Cunha	

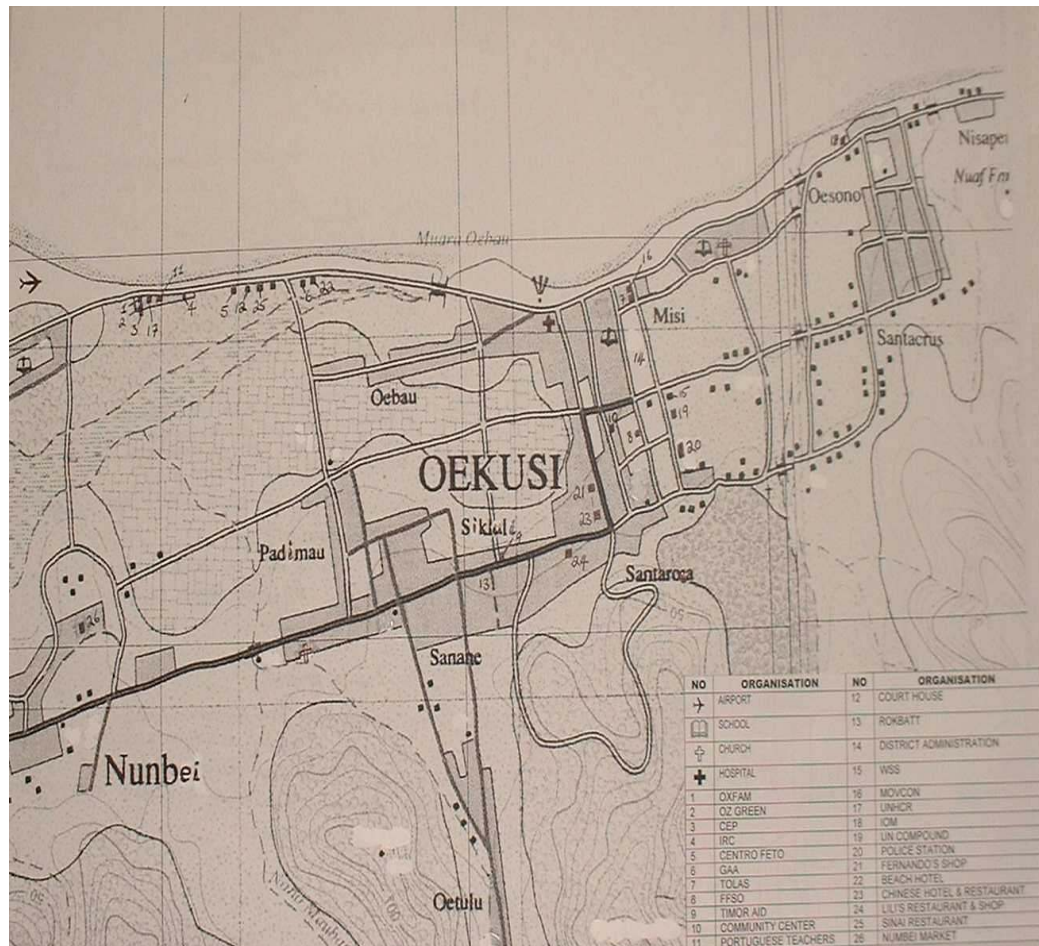
Naek			
Forum Pengkaji Enclave	Study and research analysis on Enclave issues	Joao Tabes	
Forum Advokasi Enclave Oecusse	Promotion of community rights in the future of the enclave district		
Consultan Teknik Enclave	People able to provide technical advice, including in the development of the enclave	Jose da Costa	
Pemuda Gereja (FKPO)	Church activities	Marcus Nino	
Organizacao Juventude Timor Lorosae (OJTL)	Rural development and environmental protection	Martinho Abani Eli	

Business Development Opportunities

There are a range of business opportunities that could be developed in Oecussi. The constraints that have been identified include the inadequacy of transportation (including roads) and communications infrastructure and the need for access to credit, financial services, business advice and training.

Business ideas that have been mooted for the district include development of the fishing industry, development of the cattle industry, tropical fruit production for export, motor repair shops, building contractors, handicrafts including market development for tais, extraction of eucalyptus oil and sandalwood products including soap. The district lends itself well to the creation of a small tourist industry based around the history of the area, as well as its fishing, diving, bushwalking and snorkeling opportunities. This would provide opportunities for the hotels and restaurants when UNTAET staff depart, as well as providing job opportunities for tourguides, music and cultural groups and fishing operators.

4. APPENDIX



Time and Distance Table

From	To	Distance	Approximate Travel Time	Remarks
Oecussi	Wini		30 min	
Oecussi	Bobometo		45 min	
Oecussi	Passabe		1 hr 45 min	Road frequently impassable during the wet season
Oecussi	Mahata		2 hr 15 min	Road frequently impassable during the wet season
Oecussi	Citrana		2 hr	Road frequently impassable during the wet season

