



**REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR-LESTE**  
**PROVEDORIA DOS DIREITOS HUMANOS E JUSTIÇA**  
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**Submission from the Office of the Provedoria for Human Rights and Justice in Timor-Leste to the Universal Periodic Review**  
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The Office of the Provedoria for Human Rights and Justice was established by the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste in May 2002 and is charged with the oversight over State entities. The main activities of the PDHJ include: cooperation for the development of the human rights framework in Timor-Leste; good governance and human rights monitoring; activities for the promotion of human rights; reporting to the United Nations treaty bodies and the UPR; activities for human rights education; conducting investigations in relation to human rights; as well as national and international cooperation.



## **Introduction**

1. The Office of the Provedoria for Human Rights and Justice (PDHJ) prepared this submission. The information contained in this report has been compiled through meetings with civil society organizations as well as relevant government institutions. Focus groups discussion, surveys, and desk research were used to collect additional data.

## **Background and Framework**

### **A. Normative and Institutional Framework**

2. Timor-Leste has ratified different human rights treaties, which is an important step for a country that has recently gained independence. However, it has not ratified yet the Convention on the Rights on the Persons with Disabilities, which has been an agreed recommendation from the last UPR, and the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances.
3. *Recommendation:* That it immediately ratify the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances.

### **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 the international laws. During the reporting period, the Government of Timor-Leste has submitted reports to the Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). 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 (ICESCR), the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Convention Against All Forms of Torture, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment (CAT).
5. *Recommendation:* That it submits the reports to the ICESCR, CERD, ICCPR and CAT.

### **C. Human Rights Infrastructure**

6. The PDHJ is a constitutionally mandated independent institution charged with oversight of state entities. Since the last UPR it has received 949 complaints<sup>1</sup> and out of these, 487 complaints were investigated by the Office. 72 cases have been finalized and then recommended to other relevant state entities for further investigation for human rights violation and good governance.<sup>2</sup> While relevant ministries have implemented some recommendations, most of the recommendations have not been implemented. The government and state actors consistently fail in their statutory duty to provide information on the progress of the implementation to the Provedoria.

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<sup>1</sup> From 2012 to 2016, the Office of Provedoria of Human Rights and Justice (PDHJ) has received a total of 949 complaints: in 2012 there were 205 complaints lodged, 246 complaints in 2013, 266 complaints in 2014, 199 complaints in 2015 and finally there are 33 complaints reported in the first quarter of 2016.

<sup>2</sup> The obstacles faced by the Office of Provedoria are limitation in the areas of human resources and State Budget allocated to the Office of Provedoria which, in turn, heavily impact its work performance.



7. In addition, the Office of Provedoria views that the allocation of the Budget to the Office in accordance with the 2011 UPR Recommendations does not reflect these UPR recommendations.<sup>3</sup>
8. *Recommendation:* That there will be increase in the staffing of the Provedoria as well as the allocation of the State budget to the Office of Provedoria
9. The mandate of the National Children's Rights Commission (NCRC) should be broadened to cover also institutional interventions against the ministries working in relevant children's rights areas and to receive complaints regarding violations of children's human rights. Currently the NCRC is under coordination of Ministry of State for Education and Social Affairs.
10. *Recommendation:*
  - 10.1 That the NCRC should enjoy itself as an independent body
  - 10.2 That it broaden the mandate of the NCRC to undertake institutional interventions against the ministries working in relevant children's rights areas and to receive complaints regarding violations of children's human rights.

#### **D. Cooperation of the Country under review with human rights mechanisms**

11. Timor-Leste cooperates with the following: NHRIs, NGOs, rights holders, human rights defenders and others.
12. Indeed there is cooperation between the Government and Civil Society Organizations through the Office of Prime Minister with the existing PM's Advisor to Civil Society from which the state funds are provided to Civil Society Organizations.
13. There are consultative processes for all relevant legislative/constitutional developments such as consultation on the draft law, national action plan, etc.
14. *Recommendation:* Further strengthen the cooperation established thus far between Government and the Office of Provedoria and Civil Society Organizations.

#### **Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints made by the country under review**

##### **A. Children's Human Rights**

##### **15. Right to health**

##### **16. Immunization;**

16.1 *Progress:* The State of Timor-Leste is implementing the national immunization programs to children from 0-9 years old across the territory of Timor-Leste<sup>4</sup>.

16.2 *Obstacle:* Lack of awareness from the local communities, as well as lack of access by community members living in very remote areas, to the services provided by health posts and health centers, which is also complicated by the lack of facility to ensure quality of vaccines.

##### *16.3 Recommendations:*

16.3.1 To raise the awareness of the community on the importance of vaccination through socialization and campaign activities.

<sup>3</sup>From 2012 to 2016 the State Budget allocation to the Office of Provedoria continues to decrease. Data shows that in 2012 the allocation reached the amount of US\$ 1,322,436; in 2013 the amount was US\$ 2,180,000; for 2014 the amount allocated was US\$ 1,512,000; in 2015 the budget allocated was US\$ 1,411,000; and finally for 2016 the allocation was US\$ 1,469,000.

<sup>4</sup>Since 2012 Timor-Leste's Government launched immunization programs against rubella, measles, and polio. In 2016, the Ministry of Health reported that the program has covered 81.9% for rubella, 67.8% for measles and 60% for polio. The target to be covered for each of this immunization as stated in the Ministry of Health's National Action is 85%.



- 16.3.2 Provide adequate health facilities.
- 16.3.3 Establish health posts and health centers that are accessible by the community.

## **17 Right to education**

### 18. Corporal Punishment

- 18.1 Progress:* The Ministry of Education has established a policy by issuing a ministerial order on zero tolerance to violence in school premises.
- 18.2 Obstacle:* There is no seriousness from the Ministry of Education in implementing zero violence against students in schools in order to ensure respect to children's rights<sup>5</sup>.
- 18.3 Recommendation:* That the Government, particularly the Ministry of Education, issues a ministerial order to prevent physical violence by teachers against students as well as violence from students against teachers during teaching and learning process in schools.

### 19. School feeding programe

*19.1 Progress:*The Ministry of Education has implemented School Feeding Program to students attending public schools within the territory of Timor-Leste to increase nutrition quality of students during their learning process.

*19.2 Obstacle:* The repeated delay in allocation of budget affects the implementation of the Program of the Ministry.

*19.3 Recommendations:*

- 19.3.1* That a good management and control of School Feeding Program is required for the success of the program as it does not have significant impacts yet on students' nutrition and health because foods provided are of low quality and often time quantity is also an issue, as well as ineffectiveness in its implementation.
- 19.3.2* That the Government, particularly Ministry of Education of Timor-Leste, identifies and allocate adequate budget for improvement of school infrastructures supporting the program to ensure its sustainability.
- 19.3.3* That Ministry of Education strengthens and maintains its cooperation with other ministries such as Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment to address the issues of nutrition, quality, quantity and material supplies associated with the School Feeding Program.

## **20. Right to special protection**

### 21. Juvenile Justice

*21.1 Progress:* The State of Timor-Leste, particularly the Ministry of Justice, had submitted two draft laws on education to minors and special penal regime to youth from 16-21 years old to the Council of Ministers to get its approvals.

*21.2 Obstacle:* The approval of the draft has been on hold for a while and therefore it further gives impacts on the prosecution of cases involving children.

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<sup>5</sup>Findings of a recent survey by the Office of Provedoria involving around 150 male and female students from third cycle of basic school and secondary schools indicate that school teachers are still applying corporal punishment against students. They reported that for most of the teachers, applying corporal punishment in the form of beating students with sticks is a unique method of teaching students.



21.3 *Recommendation*: That the State of Timor-Leste has its commitment to accelerate the adoption of these two draft laws, as they are significant in the development of juvenile justice in Timor-Leste.

## **B. Women's Human Rights**

### **22. Right to non-discrimination and equality (Non-Discrimination/Gender Equality/ Participation of women/ Minimum Age for marriage).**

#### **23. Re-entry policy**

23.1 *Progress*: To date there is no legal document or specific decree law by the Ministry of Education to be used as base for leaders in Timor-Leste Timor to apply when a female student gets pregnant during her study. The question of “drop-out” is also a major concern, particularly female students in their final years who have to leave their study because of getting pregnant and therefore have to become mothers.

23.2 *Obstacle*: Cultural and religious practices remain a major challenge for the Ministry of Education in the development of specific law on re-entry policy for female students after giving birth.

23.3 *Recommendation*: That the Government, through the Ministry of Education, issues a ministerial order to regulate the re-entry policy.

23.4 Right to freedom from violence (Violence against women/ Domestic Violence)

#### **24. Domestic Violence**

24.1 *Progress*: The Law Against Domestic Violence has been adopted and that relevant government's institutions involved in socialization of the Law Against Domestic Violence while others are implementing the law in Timor-Leste.

#### **24.2 *Obstacle*:**

24.2.1 Cases of domestic violence remain high in Timor-Leste. There is also long delay in the prosecution which results in allowing those involved in the conflict to adopt mediation measures to find solutions to the case, even though the Law does not allow mediation for cases of domestic violence. Some community members continue to bring domestic violence cases to traditional justice mechanism<sup>6</sup>.

24.2.2 Lack of judicial actors also impact the due process of the domestic violence cases brought to the Court.<sup>7</sup>

#### **24.3 *Recommendations*:**

24.3.1 That the State of Timor-Leste recruit more judicial actors in addressing the backlog of due process as well as the quality of their judgment due to lack of sufficient human resources at the Courts.

24.3.2 That the State of Timor-Leste to increase its socialization programs on the Law Against Domestic Violence to local communities.

24.3.3 That the State of Timor-Leste shows its seriousness and commitment to ratify the conventions on the rights of people with disability.

## **C. Rights of People with Disabilities**

25. *Progress*: The Office of Provedoria appreciates the reports made by Government of Timor-Leste towards the ratification of the CRPD.

<sup>6</sup>Based on the 2012-2015 JSPM monitoring reports (p. 13), percentage of domestic violence in 2012 was 37%, 46.2% in 2013, increased to 48.9% in 2014; whereas the percentage for 2015 is slightly decreased to 37.6%.

<sup>7</sup>Total number of judicial actors in Timor-Leste is 94 people, consisting of 34 judges, 30 prosecutors and 30 public defenders.



26. *Recommendation:* That the State should be have a commitment and willingness to ratify the Convention on People with Disabilities.

#### **D. Safety, Justice and Security**

##### 27. Administration of justice

##### **28. Access to the Court**

28.1 *Progress:* The State of Timor-Leste has implemented Mobile Court to increase access of the people to the court.

28.2 *Obstacle:*

28.2.1 Distance and money is the inhibiting factor for the community to have access to the court, as the court does not exist in every district in Timor-Leste. The Díli District Court has to cover also Aileu and Liquiça Districts.

28.2.2 There is no specific law considering people with disability (vision and hearing) at the Court<sup>8</sup>.

28.2.3 Judicial actors lack knowledge on how to deal with those with specific type of disabilities such as those with vision and hearing.

##### 29. *Recommendations:*

29.1 That the State of Timor-Leste continues to carry out its mobile courts in the districts that do not have district courts.

29.2 That the State of Timor-Leste adopts a specific law considering people with disabilities (particularly those with vision and hearing disabilities) to give their statements as witness before the court.

29.3 That the State to provide capacity building in order to increase the knowledge of the judicial actors on issues related to people with disabilities.

29.4 A full assistance is needed through the creation of sign language interpreter and equipment.

##### **30. Equality in the Justice System (Accountability of Military)**

##### 31. Accountability of Military

30.1 *Progress:* The State of Timor-Leste has Justice Department within the FALINTIL-Defense Force of Timor-Leste (F-FDTL) with the task of conducting investigation and making recommendations on disciplinary and administrative sanctions to members of the Defense Force.

30.2 *Obstacle:* There is no military court to judge members of the F-FDTL that committed crimes. To date, crimes committed by the members of the Defense Force are brought to civil courts. Civil judges are not qualified to make decisions.

30.3 *Recommendations:*

30.3.1 That the State of Timor-Leste establishes military courts as mandated by the Constitution of the Republic.

30.3.2 That the State, particularly the Ministry of Defense and the F-FDTL, sends some of the members to take part in courses provided by the Ministry of Justice's Judiciary Training Center.

#### **E. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

##### **31. Right to Health**

##### 32. Human Resource

32.1 *Progress:* The State of Timor-Leste, particularly through the Ministry of Health have

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<sup>8</sup>For instance, how to bring a witness with vision disability to the court to testify. In Timor-Leste there is no specific law regulating people with disabilities to make their statements before the court.



attempted to provide training and education to its staff with various scholarships to increase professional capacity of its staff and to deploy them in specific areas such as hospitals, health centers, health posts and other facilities.

**32.2 Obstacle:**

32.2.1 Medical staff continues to raise the issue of lack of adequate facilities and equipment allowing them to provide required health services.

32.2.2 Number of midwives is still very minimum and therefore there is no posting to specific areas to provide basic medical assistance to women giving births.

**32.3 Recommendations:**

32.3.1 That the State of Timor-Leste provides further capacity building measures to its staff to deliver quality health service to the general public.

32.3.2 That the State needs to recruit more qualified staff in the areas of midwives, nurses, and specialists.

32.3.3 That the State needs to increase the number of midwives in health facilities to better provide basic medical service to women during their deliveries.

32.3.4 That the State needs to provide adequate resources and equipment to allow the staff carries out their functions in a timely manner.

**33. Facilities;**

33.1 *Progress:* The State of Timor-Leste has programs to address the needs of the local community in the health sector however such efforts need to be supported with adequate facilities and equipment to allow health professional to perform better.

33.2 *Obstacle:* There is no proper room, including beds, for mothers needing either pre-natal or post-natal cares to feel secure and comfortable during their deliveries as well as during their private consultation sessions.

33.3 *Recommendation:* That the State of Timor-Leste provides proper space/room for those needing either pre-natal or post-natal cares.