



JUDICIAL SYSTEM MONITORING PROGRAMME
PROGRAM PEMANTAUAN SISTEM YUDISIAL



Victim Support Service Mid-Year Report 1 January – 30 June 2006



*Embassy of the United States of America
Dili, Timor Leste*

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1. Introduction

The Victim Support Service (VSS) was established in April 2005 in order to address the many issues impacting upon the ability of women and children victims of gender based violence to access the formal justice system. The VSS is a unit within the Judicial System Monitoring Program (JSMP), and currently employs five full time staff members. Since its establishment the VSS has assisted 84 victims of gender based violence (domestic violence and sexual assault) by accompanying the victims to the police station, prosecution office and the court, providing practical assistance such as food and transportation, and assisting the victims to understand the legal process, the roles of the court actors and the decisions of the court. Prior to the security crisis of May – June 2006¹ the VSS worked closely with the Police Vulnerable Persons Units (VPUs) in the districts of Dili and Liquisa, and with the Office of the General Prosecutor, supporting these institutions in the investigation and prosecution of gender based violence and ensuring that the rights of victims were respected. VSS has also raised awareness of VSS services, the criminal justice system and issues relating to gender based violence through the distribution of posters and brochures, the production of radio and television programs, and by participating in trainings and workshops.

Timor Leste's security crisis of May – June 2006 required VSS to review the feasibility of all activities, and adapt programs to changes in the criminal justice system (most significantly, the fact that Timor Leste's National Police force ('PNTL') and in particular the VPUs ceased to function within Dili) and a changed security environment. VSS also adapted its programs and priorities to fit the very much changed humanitarian crisis situation – in particular the presence of tens of thousands of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in camps in Dili. VSS's activities in response to this crisis will be detailed below.

¹ Timor Leste's worst outbreak of violence since its vote for independence in 1999 was triggered in March when 597 soldiers, representing over a third of Timor Leste's military, were dismissed. The soldiers ('the petitioners') had been striking in protest over alleged regional discrimination in the military, and had refused to return to their barracks when ordered to do so. The dismissal led to clashes between the East Timorese national police and forces loyal to the petitioners. A violent army crackdown against the petitioners (and loyalist forces) in late April led to further divisions within and between the military and police and to clashes between security force factions, and this triggered weeks of gang violence in the capital. The violence killed 37 people and forced most of Dili's population of 130,000 to move from their homes to the districts or to IDP camps within Dili. In the wake of the unrest, allegations emerged that Prime Minister Mari Alkatiri armed a 'hit squad' to eliminate his opponents, and there were demands for his resignation. Mari Alkatiri finally resigned in late June, after a threat from Timor Leste's president Xanana Gusmao that he would resign if the Prime Minister refused to step down. As of the end of June the resignation of the Prime Minister had done little to reduce the instability and insecurity in Dili.

2. Beneficiaries / VSS Clients

In the first six months of 2006 VSS directly assisted 28 women and children victims of gender based violence. While the VSS program has to date primarily targeted victims in the Dili district, the program also provided support (during the six month period) to two victims in the district of Liquiça and one in the district of Maliana. VSS staff also visited the districts of Liquiça, Aileu, Ermera, Baucau, Viqueque, Manatuto and Los Palos, meeting with the VPUs in each district with a view to spreading information about the activities of the VSS and encouraging referrals from these districts. From late April through to the end of June, regular visits to the VPUs and to women's organizations in the districts have unfortunately had to be postponed due to security concerns related to traveling between Dili and the districts. Visits to these districts will, assuming the security situation begins to stabilise, commence in July.

Some statistics illustrating the clients referred to VSS in the first six months of 2006 are detailed below.

Table 1. Source of Referral for VSS Clients

Referral Source	Number	Percentage
Police	24	86%
Prosecutor	0	0%
Fokupers	2	7%
Pradet	0	0%
Alola	0	0%
OPE	1	4%
Walk in	0	0%
Oxfam	1	4%
Other	0	0%
Total:	28	100%

Table 2. VSS Clients by District

District	Number	Percentage
Dili	25	89%
Liquiça	2	7%
Aileu	0	0%
Ermera	0	0%
Manatutu	0	0%
Baucau	0	0%
Other Districts	1	4%
Total	28	100%

Table 3. VSS Clients by Age

Age in years	Number	Percentage
< 5	2	7%
5 – 12	2	7%
13 – 17	2	7%
18 – 25	8	29%
26 – 35	7	25%
> 35	7	25%
Total	28	100%

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Table 4. VSS Clients by Education Level

Education Level	Number	Percentage
Did not go to school	14	50%
Elementary school	6	21%
Junior high school	3	11%
Senior high school	4	14%
University	0	0%
Don't know	1	4%
Total	28	100%

Table 5. VSS Clients by Marital Status

Marital Status	Number	Percentage
Married	16	57%
De facto (live together)	0	0%
Engaged	0	0%
Single	9	32%
Widow	3	11%
Separated/Divorced	0	0%
Head of family	0	0%
Total	28	100%

3. VSS Activities

3.1 *Coordination with the Vulnerable Persons Unit of the East Timorese National Police*

In order to maximise the level of support provided to women and children victims of gender based violence, during the first four months of 2006, VSS staff regularly attended and made contact with the VPUs under the jurisdiction of the Dili District Court - Liquiça, Ermera, Aileu and Dili. In the case of the Dili District VPU, VSS staff attended the office three times each week and were contacted by the VPU on the occasions that a victim arrived at the office when VSS was not there. In order to assist the under resourced VPUs to fulfill their roles and to maintain contact with VSS, the VSS provided the VPUs with mobile telephones and telephone cards. The VSS also from time to time assisted the VPU with miscellaneous matters such as transport, printing and photocopying.

While VSS has not as yet followed a regular attendance schedule at the VPUs in the districts of Liquiça, Ermera and Aileu, VSS did (prior to the May – June security crisis) maintain regular telephone contact with the VPUs in these districts, and traveled to the districts whenever notified of a new case of gender based violence.

In the first four months of 2006, the strength of VSS's relationship with the VPUs (particularly in Dili and in Liquiça) enabled VSS to work closely with the police officers with a view to sensitising them about matters relating to gender based violence. To this end VSS staff had discussions with police officers on matters such as how to respond when victims describe gender based violence, the importance of not rationalising the experience of the victim ('she must have done something to deserve it'), how best to assist victims obtain the support that they require, and how best to ensure that the rights of the victim are respected by the formal criminal justice process. Unfortunately as of the end of June, the Dili District VPU is no longer functioning, and its function has been temporarily replaced by the Australian Federal Police ('AFP'). Thus, one of VSS's challenges for the second half of 2006 will be to build relationships with the AFP, and to ensure that - despite the changed situation in Dili - victims of domestic violence and sexual assault continue to have access to the support and encouragement necessary in order for them to pursue their cases through the criminal justice system.

In cases referred to the VSS that proceeded to court during 2006 (14 cases), the VSS assisted the VPU to present to the prosecutor the best possible case with the strongest evidence (for example by taking photographs of the visible injuries of the victim), and

where necessary assisted the prosecutor in presenting the case to court and preparing for trial.

3.2 Assisting victims of gender based violence to proceed with their cases through the formal criminal justice system

In the first half of 2006, the VSS assisted 28 victims of gender based violence to pursue their cases through the formal justice system by:

- accompanying the victims to the VPU, the hospital, the prosecution office and/or the court;
- explaining the functions and the responsibilities of all the actors in the formal justice sector (the police, the defense lawyer, prosecutor and judge);
- providing explanations to the victims and their families about the rights of the victim, and about the role of the victim in the criminal justice system;
- providing personal support to the victim during hearings, interviews and the trial; and
- by ensuring that the victim has adequate information about the progress of her case and the investigation, prosecution and trial, about the criminal justice process, about the detention of the suspect (where applicable), and about any judicial decisions made.

For many victims of gender based violence, fear of the formal judicial process acts as a deterrent to a decision whether to pursue a case through the formal justice process (for 17% of victims who elect not to pursue their case in court, fear of the court process is cited as the most significant deterrent). By supporting victims throughout the criminal justice process, and by ensuring that the victims have a clear understanding of the procedure and of their rights, the VSS aims to minimise the extent to which ‘fear of the court process’ prevents victims of gender based violence from engaging with the formal criminal justice system.

VSS statistics also show that for 50% of victims who elect not to pursue their case through the formal criminal justice process, the most significant influencing factor is ‘economic factors.’ While it is beyond the capacity of VSS to fully address this problem, VSS aims to reduce the number of victims who are unable to pursue their cases due to economic factors by providing practical and financial assistance such as assistance with transportation, food and accommodation.

For a further 17% of women and children victims of gender based violence referred to VSS who elected not to pursue their cases in court, the most significant influencing factor in this decision was pressure from their families. Thus, VSS works with victims and their family members in order to assist the family to understand that gender based violence is a

crime and that no woman deserves to be a victim, and to assist the family members to understand the implications of a decision to pursue, or not to pursue, a case through court.

In the 14 cases referred to the VSS that did proceed to court, the VSS worked with the victim through every stage of the process to assist her understand the legal process, her rights as a victim, and to describe her case as accurately as possible before the judge. In a number of these cases the VSS also worked with the prosecution in order to maximise the chance of successful prosecution – for example by assisting the prosecution with the collection of evidence so as to enable the best possible case to be presented to the court. On occasions where the victim did not agree with the decision handed down by the judge, the VSS spoke with the prosecutor on behalf of the victim, ensured that the rights of victim were understood, and where appropriate requested that the case be appealed. The VSS also provided referrals to other service providers such as counseling, safe houses or shelter.

Finally, to those women who do elect to pursue cases of gender based violence through the formal justice system, the VSS explains the contribution that they are making to the achievement of justice for victims of gender based violence in Timor Leste.

3.3 *Outreach and education*

During the first half of 2006, the VSS designed, produced and distributed 10,000 posters displaying key messages about domestic violence and sexual assault (5,000 posters focusing on domestic violence, 5,000 on sexual assault), and 6,000 brochures containing detailed information about the VSS and gender based violence. All publications contain information about the support provided by VSS, as well as VSS contact details. The posters and brochures were distributed amongst the VPUs in the jurisdiction of Dili District Court (Liquiça, Ermera, Aileu, Dili), and amongst women’s and community organisations that come into contact with victims of gender based violence.

The VSS also worked together with JSMP’s Women’s Justice Unit to produce 9,000 brochures entitled ‘Information on the Justice Process for Victims of Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence.’ The brochure explains what to do in the event that one becomes a victim of these crimes, and provides general information about domestic violence and sexual assault and about the legal process. The brochures will, as soon as the situation allows, be distributed to the community, the police, women’s groups, local NGOs and *Chefe Sucos* (village leaders).

Also for the purpose of increasing public awareness of gender based violence and VSS services, VSS hosted a talk show that was broadcasted on radio and television by *Radio*

Televisaun Timor Leste (RTTL) – as well as being distributed amongst nine community radio stations for broadcast on community radio. The discussion focused on the impact of sexual abuse for children, and included speakers from VSS, *Lembaga Bantuan Hukum* (LBH) and the Department of Social Services (DNSS) within the Ministry of Labour and Solidarity. VSS also organized a community radio announcement for RTK radio station to raise awareness about gender based violence, the rights of women and of the services offered by VSS.

VSS has involved the community, local NGOs, the police and other stakeholders in its programs through the provision of trainings on issues relating to the justice system and to gender based violence. In the first half of 2006 VSS participated (as facilitators) in two trainings organized by Fokupers in the districts – targeting community members but attended also by the police and by women’s groups. VSS also assisted with the facilitation of two trainings organized by the Timor Leste Police Academy, targeting newly recruited police and focusing on issues relating to gender based violence. In March 2006, VSS worked with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Human Rights Unit of the UN Office in Timor Leste (UNOTIL) to host a one day workshop on Timor Leste’s new Criminal Procedure Code, with a particular focus on the impact of the Code on women victims of crime. The workshop was attended by approximately 20 participants, including members of the police from the VPUs in Liquiça and Dili. The feedback received at the end of the workshop was extremely positive, although participants noted that they would have preferred an additional day so as to be able to deal more comprehensively with all the material.

As a result of the changed operating environment in Timor Leste since late April 2006, VSS has not felt able to continue with radio and television outreach activities since this time. This has been due in part to the fact that many community radio stations have not been functioning, in part to security concerns regarding travel to the districts, and in part simply to a feeling that the public’s attention has been focused elsewhere. Radio and television outreach activities will re-commence as soon as the situation allows.

3.4 VSS activities post - security crisis of May – June 2006

As alluded to above, the political and security situation in Timor Leste in May – June 2006 has, inevitably, had a significant impact on VSS activities. A climate of constant uncertainty and insecurity, over a period of two months, has meant a number of days when staff have felt unable to come to work. Travel to the districts has been limited – particularly in the case of staff from the West wanting to travel to the Eastern districts, and a number of local organisations upon whom the VSS relies (such as community radio stations) have been operating at limited capacity or not at all. Most significantly, at the

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end of May the VPU in Dili district ceased to function – significant for the VSS when in the past more than 80% of referrals have come from the VPU. The function of the PNTL, and of the VPU, has been assumed by the AFP. Moreover, with much of Dili's population having moved out of their homes and now living in camps, many do not have access to transportation, and are less likely to report incidents of gender based violence even if they did know where or to whom to report it.

In June the VSS undertook a planning exercise to consider the extent to which VSS could continue to carry out planned activities in the changed operating environment, and also to consider the fact that needs and priorities had changed enormously, and suddenly, due to the presence of tens of thousands of displaced persons in Dili district. The VSS made a decision that, in addition to carrying out planned activities so far as the situation allowed, efforts would also be focused on (a) assessing and preventing the incidence of gender based violence in the IDP camps in Dili, and providing support to victims of gender based violence in the camps; and (b) establishing a working relationship with the AFP so as to ensure that victims of gender based violence are referred where appropriate.

Beginning on 12 June, over a two week period, VSS staff assisted the Ombudsman for Human Rights and Justice carry out a human rights assessment in Dili IDP Camps. Staff worked under the Human Rights Monitoring Network (and umbrella organization for human rights NGOs) to assess humanitarian aid requirements within camps. Other local NGOs were involved in the assessment such as; Forum Tau Matan, Fokupers, Lao Hamutuk, Luta Hamutuk, Peace and Democracy Foundation and Perkumpulan HAK. The assessment was carried out by means of a formal questionnaire and informal feedback sessions with IDPs. The assessment findings were presented to an inter-agency coordination meeting involving international peace keeping, Timorese government, and NGO representatives.

In the first half of June 2006, a Gender Based Violence Working Group was formed – led by UNFPA and including JSMP (the VSS as well as the Women's Justice Unit), the Office of Promotion of Equality ('OPE'), Fokupers, Pradet, Rede Feto, and others – to focus on the assessment and prevention of, and response to, the incidence of gender based violence in the IDP camps Dili. As part of a project overseen by Rede Feto and funded by UNFPA, the members of the working group formed six teams (including one VSS team) and conducted an informal assessment of the prevalence of gender based violence in all 56 camps. The assessments were conducted over a period of five days through informal discussions with camp coordinators, authority figures such as priests and nuns, and women in the camps. The assessments sought information such as:

- whether women felt they had access to information in the camp;

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- whether there had been any reported incidents of violence against women in the camp, and whether there were any problems with safety and security of women and girls in the camp;
- whether there were any groups of women who felt more vulnerable than others, or whether there were particular times when women felt most vulnerable; and
- whether there was something that women in the camp felt ought to be done to help reduce the vulnerability of women to violence.

Guided by the results of the assessment, the members of the working group will work together to develop measures to prevent and to respond to gender based violence in the camps. It is anticipated that these measures will include the establishment of women's support committees in the camps, training and education for these committees, and the distribution of material providing information about the legal process and support services available for victims of gender based violence. The working group will also monitor and collate information on the incidence of domestic violence and sexual assault in the camps. These activities will continue so long as IDPs remain in the camps – a time frame which is difficult to predict, but anticipated to be a minimum of two months. Information gathered from the assessment, and activities taken in response, will be detailed in VSS's next report.

4. Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Case Statistics

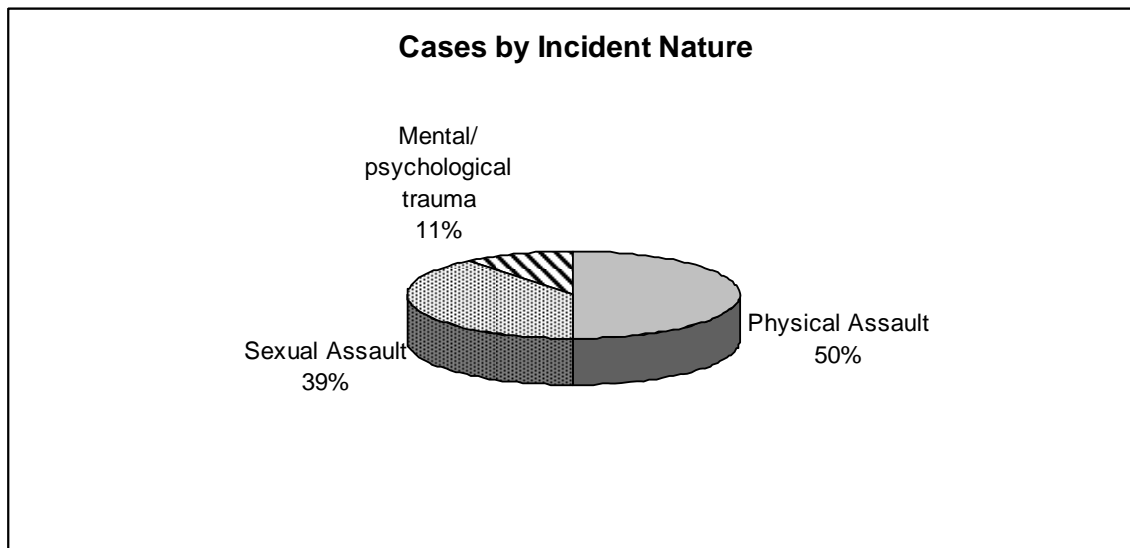
From all clients, the VSS collects information relating to the victim, the suspect (or perpetrator), the nature of the incident, and the process of the case through the criminal justice system. The information collected is in accordance with international standards for monitoring and evaluation as described in the Reproductive Health for Refugees Consortium's Gender Based Violence Tools Manual.²

Information describing the demographics of VSS clients has been described above, while information relating to the process of the case through the criminal justice system is included in section five – 'challenges encountered in supporting victims of gender based violence.' This section presents information about the nature of the incident and about the suspect/perpetrator.

4.1 Information relating to the incident

50% of the cases referred to VSS during the first half of 2006 were cases of physical assault, 39% were cases of sexual assault and 11% were cases of psychological or mental trauma. Over 50% of the cases referred were domestic violence cases involving either a partner or other family member, while 18% of cases involved the rape of an adult and 22% involved the rape or attempted rape of a minor. 82% of the incidents referred to VSS occurred in the victim's residence. The figures below present further details about the nature of cases referred to VSS during this period.

Figure 1



² See Reproductive Health for Refugees Consortium, 'Gender Based Violence Tools Manual for Assessment, Program Design, Monitoring and Evaluation,' February 2003.

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Table 6. Incident Types and Percentage of VSS Clients Affected

Incident Type	Number	Percentage
Domestic violence (Partner)	10	36%
Domestic violence (Other family member)	4	14%
Abandonment	1	3.5%
Domestic violence (Other)	1	3.5%
Rape (Adult)	5	18%
Attempted Rape (Adult)	2	7%
Sexual Assault	1	3.5%
Rape (Minor)	3	11%
Attempted Rape (Minor)	3	11%

Table 7. Incident Locations

Location	Number	Percentage
At residence	23	82%
Nearby Residence	2	7%
Bush area outside town	1	4%
In public area (market, street etc)	1	4%
Beach area	0	0%
Other area	1	4%
Total	28	100%

4.2 Information relating to the suspect / perpetrator

VSS statistics show that in the majority of cases referred to VSS, the perpetrator is between 18 - 35 years of age (with 29% between 18 – 20 years, 11% between 21 – 25 years, and 39% between 26 – 35 years), and is the partner or husband of the victim. Most cases referred to VSS have involved only one suspect / perpetrator, although there was one case involving two perpetrators, and another involving four. Half of the cases were perpetrated by the partner or husband of the victim.

Table 8. Victim's relationship to the perpetrator / suspect

Relationship Type	Number	Percentage
Partner/Husband	14	50%
Other Family member	5	18%
Stranger	4	14%
Father/ step father/brother	2	7%
Neighbour or lives close by	3	11%
Friend or friend of family	0	0%
Total	28	100%

5. Challenges encountered in supporting victims of gender based violence

5.1 *Beneficiary reluctance to pursue cases of gender based violence in court*

The most significant factors impacting on the ability of the VSS to increase the proportion of cases that are successfully prosecuted in court are those that, traditionally, have prevented women victims of gender based violence in Timor Leste from engaging with the formal justice system.

In the case of domestic violence, only a small portion of cases proceed to court. As shown by the chart below, 75% of domestic violence clients chose to resolve their cases through mediation (police mediation, family mediation or other), with only 25% proceeding through the formal justice system. Of the rape and sexual assault cases (also shown below), 17% were resolved through mediation. The problem is partly due to the police and prosecutors referring cases to mediation that ought to be heard in court. However, overwhelmingly it is reluctance on the part of the victim to engage with the formal justice process (due to economic factors, family pressure, and others) that prevents cases going to trial.

Figure 2

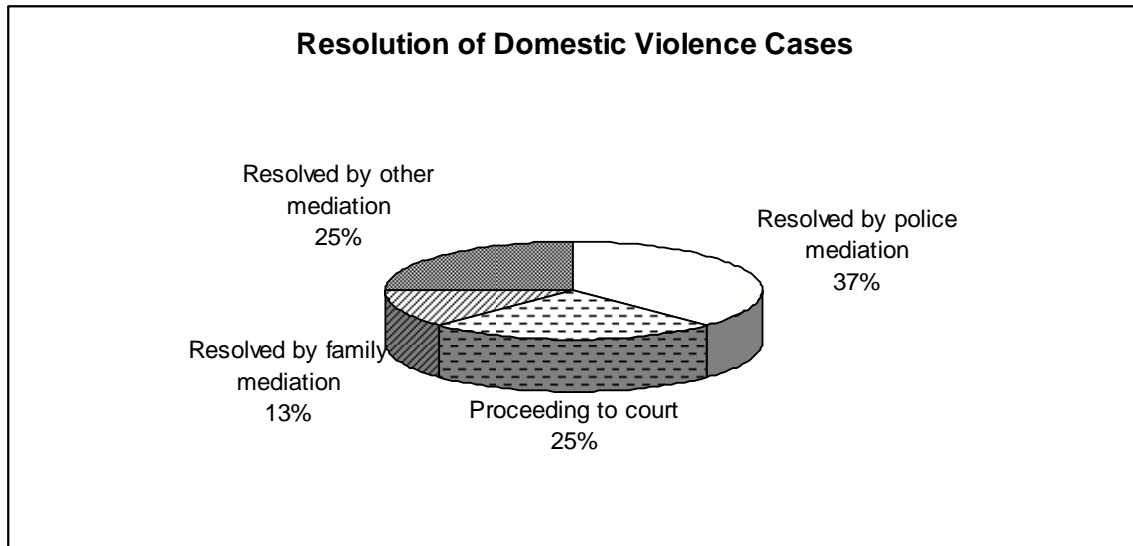
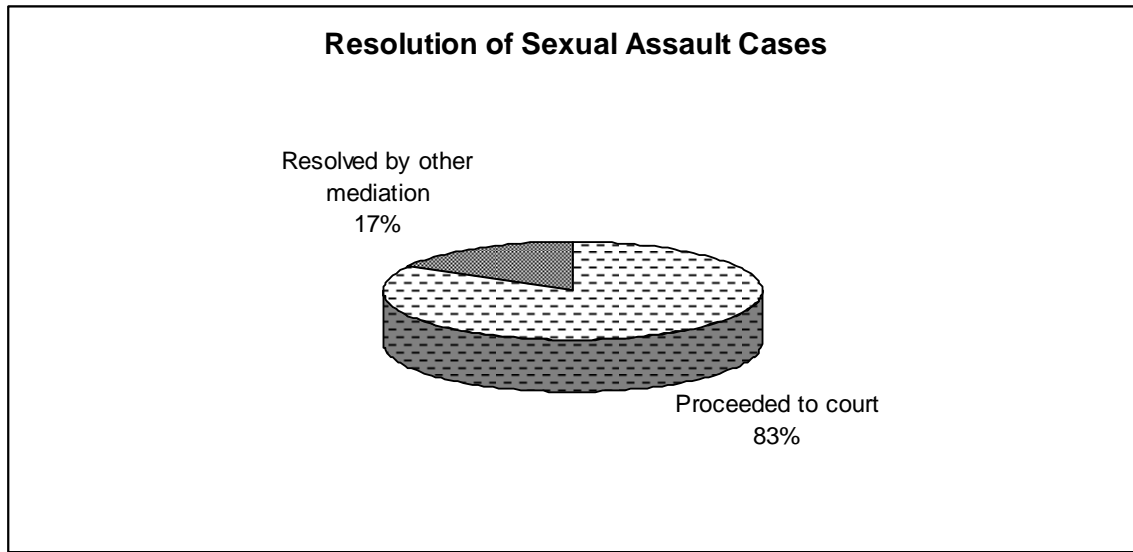


Figure 3



Amongst women who elected not to pursue cases of gender based violence (including rape and sexual assault as well as domestic violence) in court, 50% were influenced primarily by economic factors, 17% by pressure from their families, 17% by fear of the court process, 8% by pressure from the suspect, and 17% by a fear of separation or divorce.

Increasing the proportion of such cases that are pursued through the formal justice system is a long term goal that requires a significant shift in attitudes within the justice system as well as within East Timorese society. The VSS monitors (on a monthly basis) the factors that discourage women from engaging with the formal justice system and strives to be continually responsive to these issues - encouraging individual victims of gender based violence to pursue their cases in court and assisting the victims to overcome the factors that are often cited as impediments to accessing the justice system. This is done by explaining the process of the court (thus reducing fear of the court system), assisting the victim to access financial and psychosocial support where appropriate, and assisting with transport.

As noted elsewhere in this report, the VSS has been taking a number of steps to educate the police, prosecutors and community members (including, importantly, members of the victim's family) about gender based violence. Efforts have included the delivery of formal trainings to police, NGOs and community members, discussions of gender based violence on television and radio, and the distribution of brochures and posters – the focus being the need to install in East Timorese society the notion that gender based violence is a crime. Nevertheless, external factors will continue to impact on the ability of the VSS to increase the proportion of women who feel willing and able to pursue cases of gender

based violence through the formal justice system, and will be taken into account in all future program planning and development.

5.2 Difficulties in pursuing gender based violence cases through the formal criminal justice system

Even when victims of gender based violence do elect to pursue their cases through the formal justice system, it is often between six months and one year before the case is finalized by the court. While 14 of the 28 cases referred to the VSS during the last six month period proceeded to court, only five of these were finalized in court.

VSS statistics from cases that were finalized in court in 2006, however (although based only on five cases), show that all of these cases were finalized by a conviction, and four out of five resulted in the suspect being sentenced. Thus, although there to continue to be many factors preventing victims from pursuing their cases in court, the results thus far this year from the cases that have been resolved in court are encouraging.

5.3 Difficulties relating to the presence of international judges and prosecutors, and the language of the legal system

The arrival of international staff (judges and prosecutors) in the judicial system has in some respects increased the efficiency of the justice process, but has also brought challenges. Many of the international prosecutors speak only Portuguese, making communication between the prosecutors and the victim, and the prosecutors and VSS, extremely difficult. Additionally, many of the international prosecutors are on short term assignments - and the high turnover of staff means (a) that there is a tendency for cases to get lost in the system, and (b) that VSS and other support services must constantly re-establish relationships with the prosecutors. Finally, the arrival of international judges (also often on relatively short term assignments) has meant that the judges do not speak the language of the victim, witnesses or VSS staff, and often have limited understanding of the applicable laws or the support services available.

Many of the problems relating to the presence of international judges and prosecutors are beyond the control of VSS. However, VSS has taken steps to reduce the communication gap between international actors and VSS national staff by providing VSS staff with Portuguese language training – thus enhancing VSS’s ability to act as a liaison between victims and prosecutors. This training was stopped during June after the teacher returned to Portugal. More language training is required to improve VSS staff Portuguese language skills. VSS also attempts to ensure, through ongoing contact and follow up with the police, the prosecutors and the court staff, that no cases referred to VSS get ‘lost in the system.’

The language of the East Timorese legal system is also an ongoing challenge for judicial actors and organisations working in the justice sector. While the new Criminal Procedure Code came into existence in January 2006, it was not until March that a draft translation in Tetum was produced, and even then, many East Timorese lawyers (all of whom have studied law in Bahasa Indonesian) found that the Tetum translation was difficult to understand. In May the VSS funded the translation of the Criminal Procedure Code into Indonesian, and it is hoped that this will go some way towards increasing the accessibility of the document amongst the East Timorese legal community.

5.4 May – June Political and Security ‘Crisis’ in Timor Leste

The impact of the security crisis in Timor Leste in May – June 2006 on VSS programs, and VSS activities taken in response to the crisis, has been described above. This issue has been the most significant challenge impacting on VSS programs – and its ability to undertake activities as planned - this year. One of the focuses of the VSS program this year was to be on broadening the reach of the VSS program so that services provided by VSS would be available to victims of gender based violence in Manatutu, Baucau, Lautem and Viqueque. Due to security concerns of staff, VSS has not as yet been able to commence regular visits to these districts. It remains difficult to predict when the situation will have stabilised to a point at which staff again feel comfortable traveling to the districts.

In Dili district, the most significant changes impacting on VSS programs has been the movement of much of Dili’s population into camps, and the complete cessation of the institution of the VPU. The VSS has in the past relied very heavily on the functioning of the VPU, because in normal circumstances, the large majority of VSS referrals (86%) come from the VPU. In the past, once a victim is referred to the VSS from the VPU, The VSS has then supported the victim to pursue her case through the formal criminal justice system. If the VPU is not functioning, VSS must look at ways of adapting its approach so as to be able to ensure that victims of gender based violence continue to have access to legal support.

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6. Funding Sources & Expenditure

In 2006 the Victim Support Service received generous support from the Canada Fund Local Initiatives Fund, the Finnish Foundation for Human Rights (KIOS), the United States Embassy in East Timor, UNFPA and The Asia Foundation. Other donors that provided indirect support to the Victim Support Service (by supporting other units within JSMP) were the New Zealand Agency for International Development, the United States Agency for International Development, the Australian Agency for International Development, the Norwegian Female Lawyers Association (FOKUS) and the Embassy of Finland in Jakarta. VSS budget and expenditure in the first six months of 2006 is detailed below.

Victim Support Service Expenditure 1 January – 30 June 2006

Item	CFLI	KIOS	US Embassy	TAF	UNFPA	Total Expenditure
Personnel	\$2,769	\$2,023	\$14,532	\$646	\$826	\$20,797
Travel	\$236	\$30	\$169	-	-	\$435
Equipment	\$265	\$2,319	\$1,581	\$340	\$248	\$3,344
Office Supplies	\$150	\$304	\$69	-	\$41	\$564
Transport, Accommodation & Meals (Victim Support)	\$663	-	\$22	-	-	\$684
Advocacy & Outreach	\$10,965	\$3,135	\$3,055	-	-	\$17,155
Trainings & Workshops	-	\$13	-	-	-	\$13
Other (Operating Costs)	\$736	\$830	\$200	\$160	-	\$1,926
Total Expenditure 1 January - 30 June 2006	\$15,535	\$8,655	\$19,628	\$1,146	\$1,115	\$44,918