

Annex - Statistics

A. Prevention of Torture and Maltreatment

The State has employed a variety of means to increase the knowledge of State agents to respect international principles and to improve the professionalism of PNTL and F-FDTL officers and Prison Guards to they can carry out their duties professionally. The State has taken concrete actions such as: providing training to State agents when they do not comply with, or infringe, regulations, and they are given the following disciplinary sanctions:

Table 1- Data on those institutions that violate their internal regulations and where disciplinary sanctions have been imposed

a. Summary on the statistical data from the Timor-Leste National Police (PNTL) on cases of maltreatment committed by PNTL officers that have resulted in disciplinary sanctions and judicial sanctions:

Procedural Matter	2013			2014			Observations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Disciplinary Process	82	10	92	71	4	75	
Files	38	5	43	2	0	2	
Substantiated	22	2	24	0	0	0	
Unsubstantiated	9	3	13	0	0	0	
Written warning	3	2	5	1	0	1	
Suspension	1	0	1	1	0	1	1 Case in 2014 - The Former Commander of Criminal Investigations was given a

							preventative suspension
Fine	2	0	2	0	0	0	
Dismissal	5	0	5	0	0	0	
Cancelled	4	0	4	0	0	0	
Invalid	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Appeal	2	0	2	0	0	0	
Proposal for dismissal to the Central Commander of PNTL	21	0	21	0	0	0	
Notification of decision	1	0	1	6	0	6	Six (6) people in 2014 in a single case under the categories of a, b, c, d and e were suspended for 120 days
Notification of charges	5	4	9	0	0	0	
Decision of dismissal from the Secretary of State for Security	5	0	5	0	0	0	

B. Types of cases from 2013–2014 based on violation of duties

Type of case	General Duty	2013	2014
Threat or coercion	Correctional	81	19
Physical assault against a person's	Diligence	7	39

health or life	Impartiality	11	7
Gender or sexual discrimination	Obedience	25	7
Corruption or embezzlement	Loyalty	0	0
Other crimes	Confidentiality	0	0
	Regular attendance	45	28
	Punctuality	18	4
	Appearance and behavior	87	104
Related to other crime		0	36
Corruption or embezzlement		0	6
Human rights resolutions		0	2

C. Prevention- Education Information

To increase and extend the knowledge of State agents, especially PNTL and F-FDTL officers, judicial actors and prison guards on the prevention of torture and maltreatment, policies on the use of force, how to detect signs of torture, specific programs for officers relating to staff who perform psychical and psychological examinations on victims of torture and maltreatment and respect for human rights principles, are the responsibility of all entities including UN agencies such as UNICEF, UN Women, the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) through the Human Rights and Transitional Justice Section (SDUJT) and the Ombudsman for Human Rights and Justice.

a. Judicial actors are an important pillar, and before they perform their role, the MoJ, through the Judicial Training Center, provides training to judicial actors such as magistrates and public defenders to increase their knowledge about the C-RDTL and fundamental rights, the

rights of families and minorities, children’s rights and gender rights, which is given by UN agencies such as UNICEF with UN Women.

Table 2 - Training for judicial actors such as Magistrates and Public Defenders from 2013 to 2014

Subject	Duration	Facilitated by	Total	
			Women	Men
The Constitution and Fundamental Rights	30 hours			
The rights of families and minorities	30 hours			
Children’s Rights	9 hours	UNICEF		
Gender	99 hours	UN Women		

b. To increase the knowledge of PNTL agents on the prevention of torture, policies on use of force and human rights, from 2004 to 2015 UN agencies such as UNMIT-SDUJT together with the Ombudsman for Human Rights and Justice provided training to two thousand six hundred (2,600) PNTL officers, from a total of three thousand (3,000), 40% of female officers attended training at the Police Training Center. This was aimed at enabling PNTL officers to perform their duties in accordance with the established rules and international standards in order to prevent torture and maltreatment from occurring in Timor-Leste, so that Timor-Leste can comply with its obligations as a State-Party to the CAT.

c. The Government of Timor-Leste, through the MOH provides annual training at the National Health Institute as part of a program for doctors, which includes a specific program on Medical-Forensic Examinations for medical staff, on how to conduct physical and psychological examinations on asylum seekers to obtain satisfactory results before handing them over for

processing by judicial actors. Between 2010 and 2015 only two doctors received training on Medical-Forensic Examinations. Other data is not available.

D. Right to compensation

The Government of Timor-Leste, through the MSS continues to provide assistance to institutions that deal with victims of maltreatment, such as women and at risk children. The MSS also provides support to those institutions that deal with victims such as the Casa Vida Shelter, FOKUPERS and Maria Tapo Shelter. This support is aimed at providing assistance to victims so that they can be safe and can quickly recover from the suffering they have endured so they can avoid further trauma.

Table 3 – Data on each program provided by the MSS

a. Data on services for victims of domestic violence based on gender

Municipality	DV	INC	SV	Prostitution	AB	T	H	Other	Sex		Total	Network from	Age	Observations
									F	M				
Dili	17		3	1	1				2	2	22	VPU National	37-46	
Aileu	2	1			1				4		4	VPU Municipality		
Ainaro	1								1		1	Suai Court	18-20	
Baucau	4		2						6		6	VPU Municipality	27-38	
Bobonaro	4								4		4	VPU Municipality	16-40	
Covalima	5		2						7			Suai Court	15-40	

Ermera	8		7		2			1	17	VPU Municipality	19-38	
Liquica	7							7		VPU Municipality	14-27	
Lautem	4	2	2					8		VPU Municipality	35-50	
Manatuto	3							3	3	VPU Municipality	22-24	
Manufahi	3							3	3	Suai Court	24	
Oecusse	1							1	1	VPU Municipality	20-53	
Viqueque	27		1					2	28	VPU Municipality	04-35	
Foreigners							3	1		Immigration		One Family

Table 4 – Data on former prisoners who have been reintegrated

Municipality	Beneficiary		Total	Prison	Observations
	F	M			
Aileu	-	3	3	Becora	
Baucau	-	3	3	Becora	
Bobonaro	-	3	3	Becora	
Covalima	-	3	3	Becora	

Dili	1	-	1	Gleno	
Total	1	12	13		

a. Data on prisoners who have been visited by their families

Municipality	Beneficiary		Justification		Observations
	F	M	Becora Prison	Gleno Prison	
Aileu		4	30	7	Most families who came to visit vulnerable prisoners were close relatives.
Ainaro		3			
Bobonaro		5			
Baucau		2			
Covalima		5			
Dili		1			
Ermera		12			
Manatuto		2			
Liquica		3			
Oecusse		3			

b. Data on prisoners in 2012 who continued to use follow-up services in 2013 because of specific problems

Municipality	Beneficiary		Justification		Observations
	F	M	Becora Prison	Gleno Prison	
Aileu	-	1	18	4	

Bobonaro	-	4			
Baucau	-	3			
Covalima	-	4			
Dili	3	-			
Ermera	1	3			
Liquica	-	1			
Viqueque	-	2			

Table 5- Data on follow-up services for victims since 2013

No	Municipality	Group	Total number of beneficiaries	Gender		Observations
				Women	Men	
1	Ainaro	1	65	65		
	Hatudo	1	9	5	4	
	Mausiga	2	56	46	10	Disabled Group 1 – 2012 Group
2	Aileu	4	47	38	9	2011 Group
3	Liquica	1	12	12		2011 Group
4	Oecusse	2	55	49	6	
5	Bobonaro	2	45			
	Marobo			8	6	

6	Baucau	2	18	18		
7	Dili	1	1	1		
8	Ermera	1	12	10	2	
9	Liquica	1	6	6		

Table -6 cases of at risk and abused children 2007-2013

No	Age	Type of Case							Sub-total
		Sex	Neglect	Physical	Domestic	Human Trafficking	Exploitation	Emotional	
1	2007	12	10	8	3	-	-	-	33
2	2008	13	5	9	5	-	5	-	37
3	2009	1	53	33	7	-	1	7	102
4	2010	136	55	58	57	7	6	5	324
5	2011	75	74	29	35	10	3	-	226
6	2012	57	62	26	16	2	7	-	170
7	2013	80	143	31	5	-	2	6	267
Total									1159

D. Mistreatment

The Government established Resolution No. 5/2014 to provide competence to the PNTL and FFDTL to deal with circumstances that occur in the field. These resolutions were issued pursuant to a decision from the National Parliament to completely halt the activities of the KRM group and the Popular Council for the Defense of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (CPD-

RDTL) group who were considered illegal because of a statement made by the KRM group to dissolve the National Parliament and to reorganize the State, as this declaration "threatened the

State as a sovereign nation or a violation against the rule of law"⁷⁴ as set out in Article 202 of the PC.

The State Of Timor-Leste recognizes that although these actions were in accordance with law, some of the actions carried out by State agents sometimes do not comply with law and order and these are categorized as human rights violations, because the agents committed maltreatment against community members who were the targets of the joint operation carried out in Lalulai Village, Laga Administrative Post, Baucau Municipality, because as noted by the Ombudsman for Human Rights, during the joint operation 11 cases of maltreatment were committed by PNTL and F-FDTL officers against community members in the aforementioned area. Other data is not available because to date there have been no complaints registered by the Police or the Public Prosecution Service.

⁷⁴PC, Article 202
