Youth, Democracy and Peacebuilding in Timor-Leste: A Joint Baseline Survey

Of the Projects:

Democracy and Development in Action through Media and Empowerment (DAME) 
Funded by the 10th European Development Fund

&

Youth Engagement to Promote Stability (YEPS) 
Funded by United States Agency for International Development

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### Abbreviations and Acronyms

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community-Based Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>CNE</td>
<td>National Election Commission</td>
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<td>CPRN</td>
<td>Conflict Prevention and Response Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSPro</td>
<td>Census and Survey Processing System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAME</td>
<td>Democracy and Development in Action through Media and Empowerment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM&amp;E</td>
<td>Design, Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GoTL</td>
<td>Government of Timor-Leste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILT</td>
<td>Institutional Learning Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KDD</td>
<td>Karau Dikur ba Dame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA</td>
<td>Local Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAG</td>
<td>Martial Arts Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSA</td>
<td>Non-State Actor</td>
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<tr>
<td>POSA</td>
<td>Public Outreach Service Announcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFCG</td>
<td>Search for Common Ground</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPSS</td>
<td>Statistical Package for Social Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNMIT</td>
<td>United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNTL</td>
<td>National University of Timor-Leste</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>YEPS</td>
<td>Youth Engagement to Promote Stability</td>
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<td>YR4PB</td>
<td>Youth Radio for Peace Building</td>
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Executive Summary

Following the successful withdrawal of the UN Integrated Mission in December 2012, Timor-Leste remains at a critical juncture in terms of its development and democratization. Security continues to be fragile, and the Timorese youth population, which makes up almost 50% of the country's population, has shown to be a key player in determining the country’s stability. Frequent violence from youth, as well as gender imbalance in the democratic process still threaten the peacebuilding process in Timor-Leste.

To help move the peace and democratization process forward, Search for Common Ground - Timor-Leste (SFCG-TL) is focusing on youth engagement and peacebuilding media, while also working to further stabilise the country by building non-state actor (NSA) capacities and improving channels of communication between citizens and decision-makers. Examples of activities within this programming include dialogue and forum sessions, locally produced and aired radio programs and civic leadership trainings for youth from all 13 districts.

As part of this multifaceted effort, SFCG-TL conducted a baseline survey for evaluation purposes, providing a glimpse into the various ways in which youth and NGOs in Timor-Leste are organizing themselves in the Peacebuilding and democratization process today. The following data also examines associated Peacebuilding roles filled by Non-State actors and the government of Timor Leste (GoTL) within the post conflict context, while providing a detailed profile on youth radio listenership throughout the country. The hope is that this information will provide a deeper understanding of youth, Peacebuilding and engagement with media today.

In August 2012 SFCG-TL began to collect indicators for the evaluations of SFCG-TL’s primary projects: i) Democracy and Development in Action, through Media and Empowerment (DAME) funded by the 10th European Development Fund; and ii) Youth Engagement to Promote Stability (YEPS) funded by the USAID, Timor-Leste. The assessment was conducted amongst four separate demographics in Timor-Leste in six selected districts - youth, government affiliates, NGO affiliates and the public. A total of 1,431 individuals were selected for interviews through a random sampling procedure. The thematic areas covered in the surveys included: youth participation in peacebuilding, radio listenership, NGO organizational capacity and civil society’s overall understanding of youth issues in Timor-Leste today.

Results from the assessment indicate that most respondents perceive the role of youth as important in moving the peace process forward, yet were split over having an understanding of the current issues faced by Timorese youth. While results from certain districts indicate that youth do receive some support from the government, results were largely mixed with respondents from Dili overwhelmingly stating they felt youth rarely receive government support. The majority of youth reported that they voted in the 2012 landmark, parliamentary elections; however, levels of youth civic and political participation dropped drastically after the event. It is here, in activities designed to enhance the engagement process, where SFCG-TL seeks to expand youth activity within important dialogues and throughout decision-making processes.

Results also show a significant gender imbalance among youth participants regarding political participation within the democratization and electoral processes, as well as in peacebuilding and conflict resolution initiatives. Overall, while people reported that they understand the positive role youth can play in the peace and democratization
process, active support of youth-led gender-balanced initiatives warrants significant attention. In response, SFCG-TL will continue to expand their outreach strategies, devising approaches to attract more young women, encouraging them to take on significant leadership roles through targeted action.

In terms of the use of media in peacebuilding, the survey found that respondents believe radio and TV programming can play a crucial role, yet most NGO respondents have not used it as a tool. The results also indicate that access to and awareness of SFCG’s radio dramas is not widespread in isolated and rural communities. While some youth surveyed lack access to working radios with little opportunity to tune into SFCG radio programming, a large number of respondents were not aware of nor had listened to SFCG’s current radio drama series Babadok Rebenta and Karau Dikur ba Dame.

Finally, looking at NGO capacity, results indicate that organizations maintain varying levels of awareness of conflict sensitive initiatives in peacebuilding and development field across districts. Those within NGOs also reported contrasting levels of engaging in formal partnership agreements with the local government, INGOs, local NGOs or donors. However, many respondents from NGOs did report that they have monitoring and evaluation plans and that they do employ various strategic planning processes. Very few of the NGOs surveyed reported that they have formal partnerships with any type of media outlet/organization.

In moving forward, SFCG-TL strives to deliver increasingly dynamic engagement tactics, with plans to expand and strengthen outreach into schools, church communities, Suco Councils and within martial arts groups, for example. At present, activities are wide reaching and include training youth in radio script writing; administering over $100,000 in small grants for youth and conflict sensitive initiatives; continued production of youth-focused, interactive talk show and ‘peace radio’ programming; and orchestrating dialogues between civil society and local and national government leaders.

While SFCG-TL is still a relatively new office in Timor-Leste, the organization continues to move toward the steady realization of established goals, to strengthen the democratisation process in Timor-Leste and to further stabilise the country by building youth capacities - encouraging its citizens to become a powerful part of the peacebuilding process. Despite the fact that there is much progress to be made in SFCG-TL’s work in the post-conflict country still struggling to overcome high levels of violence and a traumatic past, there exists confidence that the power of media tools and dynamic programming will continue to empower others, making a positive, lasting impact nationwide.
Chapter I: Background of the Study

1.1 Introduction

Having experienced centuries of colonial rule, almost a quarter of a century of foreign occupation and a war of resistance, a referendum for self-determination followed by a bloody transition, and finally gaining its rightful sovereignty as an independent nation on 20 May 2002, Timor-Leste is a country with a tragic history prior to becoming a state\(^1\). On May 20, 2012, the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste celebrated a decade of independence as a sovereign state. However, the country still stands at a critical juncture with both security and political environment remaining fragile. The history of the country and division created by the colonial rules can still be seen in the strong differences and divide among the Timorese community along a number of dividing lines. In this context, the successful holding of the both the 2012 presidential and parliamentary elections indicated a gradual maturity of the Timorese Democratic transformation towards peace. However, forthcoming departure of the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), including the UN Police, will constitute a critical test that Timor-Leste cannot afford to fail. In the social front, the staggering high birth rate\(^2\) and soaring youth unemployment\(^3\), coupled with feelings of disenfranchisement has resulted in tensions and higher likelihood of violent conflict, especially among Timorese youth. Almost half (46%) of the total population in Timor-Leste is below the age of 18, and the population that falls within the ‘youth cohort’ (15-29 age bracket) accounts for roughly 30% of the Timorese people\(^4\). Every year, approximately 15,000 – 20,000 new youth enter the job market and compete for scarce formal sector positions. Youth, in particular, feel disenfranchised and forgotten, and risks of mobilisation/manipulation and return to violent conflict are high. With risk factors such as high unemployment, alcohol abuse, involvement in gangs, and marginalization from politics and state institutions, some youth are highly prone to conflict and violence. Youth Martial Arts Groups (MAGs) are frequently co-opted by patrons and clashes between rival groups have resulted in street fights, deaths and hundreds of destroyed houses in recent years. The post-parliamentary election violence in July 2012 in the streets of Dili, the capital city, indicates that the country has not come out of the shadow of political or ethnically motivated violence. The overwhelming percentage of youth involvement in recent violence and the violence taken place before that clearly indicates that there is high youth manipulation by the political and other interest based-actors.

Therefore, it is imperative to foster the inclusion of youth in the political, economic, and social dialogue between local and national government entities and civil society groups so that they can play an essential role in peacebuilding and reconciliation processes and promoting a stable, democratic future for Timor-Leste. The largest youth cohort Timor-Leste has ever seen offers an unprecedented opportunity for innovation, development and peace-building. When young women and men are successfully integrated into decision-making and given a chance to contribute meaningfully at the political, social and economic levels, they become active agents of peaceful transition towards socially inclusive Timorese society.

Global experiences show that the public media, including television and radio, can play a major role in creating a conducive environment for the peace process to succeed, and


\(^2\) Total fertility rate = 6.95 – one of the highest fertility rates in the world (UNFPA Timor-Leste)

\(^3\) For youth aged 15-24, the unemployment rate in 2007 was 18.4% (UNESCO, Timor-Leste – Country Programming Document 2009-2013, p.6).

\(^4\) Data Source 2010 Census Timor-Leste, TLC 2010.
thereafter. However, the Timorese media and civil society is still in a fragile state and lack capacity to contribute significantly in strengthening the nascent democracy and transform the centuries old conflict prevailing in the Timorese society. Past literature particularly highlights that news media during wartime tend to report mostly on violence. Galtung (1998) argues that media and journalists chase wars and present the conflict dynamics in a zero-sum perspective without deeper analysis of root causes of conflict and its consequences to the society. Media has also been shown to trigger violent behavior and tensions within groups either because it has an agenda (such as radio Mille Collines in Rwanda), or through ignorance; the media often lacks even a basic understanding of the dynamics of conflicts and puts forward a biased and counterproductive perception of reality (Rashid et al. 2010). Media professionals in Nepal affirm that majority of media outlets belong to (or subscribe to ideologies of) one of the political parties and carry sponsored, one-sided or propaganda news or analysis which contributes in misleading people, provoking controversies, and losing the 'dignity' of the media as credible source information. Strobel (1997) explains that media influences public opinion and government decision-making processes through their stories of crisis and conflict. For media to contribute to peace and stability, it is necessary for media professionals to have the sensitivity to 'do no harm' and to consciously present news in an impartial manner. Experiences show that developing countries with high level of illiteracy, geographical inaccessibility and low affordability, radio has been the major source of information and shaping public opinion among rural population, particularly youth.

Public Media, including radio, television and the internet based social media network (recently), can play a crucial role in strengthening democratic transition and democratic participation by connecting youth, with their families, communities, and national institutions. According to a 2010 World Bank policy, paper on youth perspectives from Justice for the Poor, Timorese youth access media for news and information far more than their elders do. A Baseline Survey carried out in Nepal shows that 73 percent of youth reported using radio at least three times per week, with nearly 50 percent citing it as their primary source for news. In addition to improving access to reliable information and improving youth’s resilience to rumor and manipulation, public media is the most accessible tool to engage at-risk youth with peacebuilding processes and equip them with critical conflict resolution skills. Therefore, using media as a vehicle to deliver conflict resolution skills and tools as well as cultivating cooperative and meaningful engagement between youth, government, and civil society groups may be the most impactful means to promote peace within Timor-Leste.

Based on years of experience working with youth, SFCG has ascertained that when they are given the confidence, skills and platform needed, they can play a substantial and positive role in supporting peace and democratization in their communities. When societies do not address the ‘youth challenge’, especially during elections, it often leads this segment of the population to be a ‘liability’—a group that finds itself in the midst of conflict and disarray, thereby destabilizing socio-economic growth and stability in Timor-Leste. When young people grow up in unstable societies, lacking economic prospects, or basic material and physical security, they often turn away from authority.

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and look to mobilize in search of solutions. On the other hand, if youth feel engaged and part of the process, specifically first-time voters, they often become active participants in a positive, empowering process.

By raising awareness amongst the youth population across Timor-Leste and providing youth with both the space and platform to engage with key stakeholders, including government officials and politicians, as well as with one another, youth will feel more connected to the process and actively engage in a positive manner. Additionally, by providing a platform for common issues to be discussed across the country using media (radio), voters are able to make informed decisions around their participation. The project expressly intends to provide public information considered essential to democracy building, while also providing alternatives to violence for communities, particularly youth through both youth and media mobilization to promote positive societal change in Timor-Leste. SFCG’s experience has shown that the public awareness can change how citizens behave when it comes to settling their disputes; and it assumes the media can change public perceptions about how democracy functions.

Despite the rapid growth and increasing popularity of media as a communication tool, producers, editors, presenters working in the radio stations are often inexperienced and lack proper training. The majority of them are unaware of their impact on conflict dynamics. It is essential that radio provide accurate, credible, balanced and useful information to the populations they serve. SFCG has identified a strong need for radio professionals to be trained in conflict-transformation so that they can understand the consequences of their reporting, coverage and use of radio to find common ground rather than aggravate differences. SFCG’s experienced through world in using media as a peacebuilding tool has shown that, in order to maximize impact, radio programming should be accompanied by the community focussing programming’s, particularly engaging youth, civil society organizations and community leaders.

Recognizing both the successful components of the YR4PB program as well as the current gaps that exist in youth programming in promoting stability in Timor-Leste, SFCG is implementing projects with multi-pronged approach to promote a participatory environment that stimulates active engagement, participatory processes and information flow that nurtures youth involvement in the democratic process (and more broadly civic responsibility).

While the Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) and various non-state actors (NSAs) have made substantial efforts toward improving the living standards of the Timorese people, it is generally agreed that development efforts need to be more coordinated and programming better implemented in order to take forward democracy and development together. Likewise, state and civil society capacity to deliver basic services and execute budgets is severely limited, with both segments of society beset by human resource challenges. In addition to that, the civil society group in Timor-Leste was busy fighting against the colonial rulers and had little time to think about other things. However, with the changing political, social and development dynamics, the role of civil society groups such as NGOs has drastically changed. However, it is not easy for these organizations to swiftly change their mindset and start working in social transformation, peacebuilding and development. Thus, it is extremely urgent that the institutional and operational capacity of CSOs in Timor-Leste be strengthened and mobilized for making democratic transformation a success. By strengthening NSA voices, legitimacy, organisational

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strength, and relationships with government, SFCG is seeking to prevent the rise of tensions in Timor-Leste.

SFCG projects intend to promote a participatory environment that stimulates information flows, nurtures NSA and youth involvement in peacebuilding and development, and builds relationships for future cooperation between NSAs and youth, and among NSAs, youth and Timorese decision-makers.

1.2 Study Goal and Objectives
The overall goal of the survey is to establish baseline indicators for the two projects implemented by Search for Common Ground (SFCG) Timor-Leste (called SFCG-TL hereinafter): i) Democracy and Development in action, through Media and Empowerment (DAME) funded by the 10th European Development Fund; and ii) Youth Engagement to Promote Stability (YEPS) funded by the USAID, Timor-Leste. The projects have been implemented in all 13 districts of Timor-Leste reaching youth, civil society and media. The survey will establish baseline data for the following indicators that can be compared with the data obtained from the end-line survey at the end of the project period to identify changes brought by the project activities among Timorese youth, civil society and media:

- Youth engagement in political stability
  - Youth participation in democratic and electoral process in TL;
  - Understanding and collaboration of youth and political decision makers on youth related issues;
  - Capacity development of at-risk youth on responding and addressing conflict at local level;
- Capacity building of media and civil society for democracy and development
  - Improved technical and institutional capacity of civil society (including Media) to engage constructively with decision makers and constituents;
  - Capacity building of Non-state actors (NSAs) to promote peaceful electoral and political participation;
  - Increased citizen awareness on NSA activities as well as democratization, policymaking and conflict sensitive development processes
Chapter II: Methodology

2.1 Study Design
The two projects covered by the baseline survey worked with four different types of stakeholders: Youth, Non-state actors (including media), government officials and General Timorese population. Thus, the baseline survey used four sets of questionnaires in order to set baseline indicators with these four types of stakeholders. The questionnaires-set was designed and finalised by SFCG Nepal Program Advisor in consultation with SFCG-ILT Director, SFCG Asia Regional Manager, SFCG Country Office Timor-Leste and SFCG Intern after many rounds of on-line communications. Before finalizing them, the questionnaires were shared with implementing partners and feedbacks were incorporated. The questionnaire sets were developed in English; and translated and administered in Tetun.

SFCG-TL hired independent researchers from the National University of Timor-Leste for data collection from youth and public and hired corresponding district coordinators of BELUN, local NGO, to collect data and information from Government officials and NGOs and media organizations. The survey was carried out in six districts, 12 sub-districts and 23 Sucos of Timor-Leste based on a careful selection of sample locations. The survey was conducted with the help of 16 student researchers, 6 BELUN District Coordinators and 6 SFCG supervisors deployed in each districts. The number of researchers deployed in each district is determined based on the total sample allocated per district based on the proportionate size of the population of each district. The survey was carried out during 1-15 August 2012 and 601 youth, 383 public, 294 Government officials and 153 NGO officials were interviewed. The sample selection was carried out based on scientific sampling technique for each category.

2.2 Survey Construction
Six out of 12 districts were included for the baseline survey. The proposals submitted to the donors mentioned that the baseline survey would be focussed on the districts with high intensity of conflict. The intensity of conflict is determined based on the early warning/early response mapping system developed by the SFCG partner organizations working in all 13 districts of Timor-Leste. The six districts (Baucau, Aileu, Dili, Manatuto, Ermera and Liquica) are selected based on the conflict mapping and 12 sub districts are selected based on the conflict mapping of the districts. The only exclusion was the enclave district of Oecusse, which was excluded from the survey because of its distance from Capital city Dili and travel complications associated with it. Considering the geographical spread of Timor-Leste, the six districts fall into the five regions of Timor-Leste. These districts consist of high population size including larger proportion of young people compared to other districts. The sample location selection also considered the location of districts, their conflict dynamics and strategic importance of the sub districts within the districts.

The total sample size was determined based on the scientific sample size with 95 percent confidence level and 5 percent confidence interval. The following formula is used to calculate the sample size.

\[ Z^2 \times (p) \times (1-p) \]
\[ ss = \frac{Z^2 \times p \times (1-p)}{c^2} \]

Where: \( Z \) = Z value (e.g. 1.96 for 95% confidence level)
\( p \) = percentage picking a choice, expressed as decimal
\( c \) = (.5 used for sample size needed)
The following table presents the district wise total population of Timor-Leste vis-a-vis the total estimated population and population aged 15-29 in the six districts selected for the baseline survey.

**Table 1: District wise total and youth (15-29) population in Timor-Leste, 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Total Population/ Sample Gen Public</th>
<th>Youth 15-29</th>
<th>Sub district to be covered /population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aileu</td>
<td>45,512</td>
<td>12152</td>
<td>Remexio Aileu Villa 10,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ainaro</td>
<td>59,382</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Baucau</td>
<td>111,484</td>
<td>29,766</td>
<td>BAUCAU Venilale 46,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bobonaro</td>
<td>89,787</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Covalima</td>
<td>60,063</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Díli</td>
<td>234,331</td>
<td>62,566</td>
<td>ATAURO DOM ALEIXO 8,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ermera</td>
<td>114,635</td>
<td>30,608</td>
<td>ERMERA/Gleno Railaco 105,154 33,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lautem</td>
<td>60,218</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Liquica</td>
<td>63,329</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Manatuto</td>
<td>43,246</td>
<td>11,547</td>
<td>Manatuto Kota Laleia 12,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Manufahi</td>
<td>48,894</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Liquica</td>
<td>65,524</td>
<td>17495</td>
<td>Liquidate Bazartete 20,938 23,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Viqueque</td>
<td>70,177</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,066,582</strong></td>
<td><strong>281,612</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Pop aged 15-29</strong></td>
<td><strong>(614,732)</strong></td>
<td><strong>164,133</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Note: *Total population of 6 districts selected.

**Total population aged 15-29 in six selected sample districts.

Once the sample size for the 6 districts and 12 sub-districts were determined based on the proportionate size of the population, from every sub-district, two Sucos were selected for the survey with one with highest proportion of population and one with lowest proportion of the population. The sample size for each Suco was also determined based on the proportion of the population of that particular Suco in each other category i.e. total population and population aged 15-29 years. 601 youth were interviewed for the purpose of the survey. Following Table presents the Suco wise population sample for each districts and sub-districts.
### Table 2: Suco-wise Sample Size for the Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Sub-district</th>
<th>Total Sample Size</th>
<th>Youth Gen. Sample Size</th>
<th>Sample Size (15-29)</th>
<th>Gen. Public Sample Size (Age 30-59)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Baucau</td>
<td>Baucau</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Buruma</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Youth=111</td>
<td>Vemasse</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Trilolo</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vemasse</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public=69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uaigae</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SucoLiurai</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aileu</td>
<td>Aileu Villa</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Lausi</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Youth=44</td>
<td>Remexio</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Acumau</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SakuLiurai</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public=29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Comoro</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KampungAlor</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maumeta/AtauroVilla</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dili</td>
<td>Dom Aleixo</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>Biceli</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Youth=228</td>
<td>Atauro</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Poetete</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leguimea</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public=146</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fatuquero</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Deleco</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sau</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ailili</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cairui</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ermera</td>
<td>Ermera</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Dato</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Youth=112</td>
<td>Railaco</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Lucilai</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leorema</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public=71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fahilebo</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Manatuto</td>
<td>Manatuto</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Youth=42</td>
<td>Laleia</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public=27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Liquica</td>
<td>Liquica</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Youth=64</td>
<td>Bazartete</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public=41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>601</strong></td>
<td><strong>383</strong></td>
<td><strong>601</strong></td>
<td><strong>383</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, the sample-size calculation for the NSAs (NGOs and Media organizations) and government officials were much more challenging because of the lack of official information about those entities. In order to address this challenge, the District Coordinators of Belun from the selected six districts were invited to their office in Dili and asked to prepare the list of NSA offices and Government offices in their respective districts. Based on the list developed by the District Coordinators of BELLUN, the survey team calculated sample size for each district based on the sample-size-calculation-formula used above. The sample size for the NSAs was calculated to be 123 and same for the Government offices were calculated to be 245. However, in order to bring more representative sample among the Suco council chiefs (who are integral part of the project) and sub-districts with very small number of NSAs, the sample size was increased with addition of all Suco Council Chiefs and the NSA representatives from those smaller sub-districts. Hence, the final sample size for the NSAs is calculated to be 153 and same for the Government officials is 294. Table 3 provides the details of the sample size for each of the sub-districts in each of the 6 district covered by the survey.
Table 3: Sample Size Calculated for NSAs and Government Offices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Sub-District</th>
<th>Suco</th>
<th>Aldeia</th>
<th>Gov’t Reps Sample</th>
<th>NGOs</th>
<th>NGO Reps Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Baucau</td>
<td>Baucau</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11+30 (31)</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48/21</td>
<td>Vemase</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7+10 (17)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aileu</td>
<td>Aileu Villa</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11+26 (37)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60/13</td>
<td>Remexio</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8+15 (23)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dili</td>
<td>Dom Alexio</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4+29 (33)</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47/58</td>
<td>Atauro</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5+9 (14)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ermera</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10+27 (37)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ermera</td>
<td>Railaco</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9+14 (23)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60/21</td>
<td>Manatuto</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6+11(17)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Laleia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3+6(9)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Liquica</td>
<td>Liquica</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7+17(24)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>53/22</td>
<td>Bazartete</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9+20(29)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>671</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>294</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Size</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>245</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>245</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Coordinators of Belun, 2012.

2.3 Survey Instrument Design
The baseline survey is qualitative in nature and four different sets of questionnaires were designed to collect data/information from four different sets of target groups of the projects. Indicators in the logframe developed for the two projects guided the questionnaires. The questionnaire sets are:

i) Questionnaire sets for youth aged 15-29
ii) Questionnaire for general public aged 30-65
iii) Questionnaire for members of NSA organizations including media organizations
iv) Questionnaire for government officials

2.4 Orientation of the Field Researcher and Questionnaire Pre-testing
A three-day orientation was held in each target district in which 22 researchers - 16 researchers from National University of Timor-Leste and six District Coordinators of Belun - were trained. The orientation was designed to familiarize them with the questionnaire as well as enhancing their skills and techniques in administering the survey. Before the actual administration of questionnaires, a pre-test was conducted to establish whether researchers correctly understood data collection techniques and had the correct skills and proper research ethics. After the pre-test, an extensive session for clarification of any issues, confusions and concerns on the contents of the survey was conducted with the researchers.
2.5 Field Work
There were five teams of student researchers deployed to interview youth and public in six districts, with one team covering Aileu and Manatuto districts because of smaller number of sample sin both districts. Similarly, each district was assigned one Belun Coordinator to interview the government officials and the NSA officials. The team division was determined based on the total sample population to be interviewed (youth and public). Based on this approach, four student researchers and the Belun Coordinator was assigned to carry our survey in Baucau district. Similarly, one Belun Coordinator each assigned in both the districts assigned three student researchers to Aileu and Manatuto districts accompanied. Dili district had 5 student researchers and one Belun Coordinator; Ermera with 4 Student researchers and one Belun Coordinator and Liquica had two student researchers and one Belun Coordinator to carry out the survey. The SFCG supervisor to ensure the quality of the survey operation and spot revisiting of the filled in questionnaires accompanied all district research teams.

2.6 Data processing
Data processing started in the field with the checking of each questionnaire by the research team and the field supervisor deployed by SFCG. Each field supervisor conducted on the spot editing of all questionnaires filled in by the interviewers and feedback were provided to improve the quality of interview for the next day and overcome the confusion and misunderstanding on any questions, if any. After collecting the data, the DM&E team crosschecked it for completeness, validity, consistency and accuracy. Quantitative data were then entered into a computer system Data Mask using the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) software and then exported to the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for analysis. Both descriptive and analytical statistics such as frequency distributions and cross tabulations were used to analyze key assessment variables. Qualitative data were clustered according to type of responses and then coded to interpret the findings. The survey also used Likert Scale\(^8\) to collect different level of people’s perceptions on certain issues in concern. The respondents were generally given five levels of choices ranging from 1-5 and based on the respondents’ choice the responses were interpreted.

The open-ended questions were translated into English, clustered into maximum of 10 response categories, coded, and entered into the data mask. Once the code for the open ended questions were entered, the data mask was sent to the SFCG Nepal DM&E Team for generating output tables, which were used for analyzing and report writing.

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\(^8\) The main principle behind the Likert Scale (developed in 1932) is to measure attitudes by asking people to respond to a series of statements about a topic, in terms of the extent to which they agree with them, and so taps into the cognitive and affective components of attitudes. It is a method of ascribing quantitative value to qualitative data, to make it amenable to statistical analysis for measurement of either positive or negative responses to a statement. A numerical value is assigned to each potential choice and a mean figure for all the responses is computed during data analysis. There are varieties of possible response scales (such as 0-to-4, 1-to-5, 1-to-7, 1-to-9). All of these odd-numbered scales have a middle value often labeled as ‘neutral’ or ‘undecided’. Data from Likert Scales are sometimes reduced to the nominal level by combining all ‘agree’ and ‘disagree’ responses into two categories of ‘accept’ and ‘reject’. For further details, please refer to ‘Trochim, William & Donnelly, James P. 2007. The Research Methods Knowledge Base, Cornell University Press’.
Chapter III: Detailed Analysis and Interpretation of Data

The following baseline tabulations provide a glimpse into the various ways in which youth and NGOs in Timor Leste are organizing themselves in the peacebuilding and democratization process today. The data also examines associated peacebuilding roles being filled by non-state actors (NSAs) and the government of Timor Leste (GoTL) within the post-conflict context and importantly provides a detailed profile on current radio listenership and associated interest levels throughout the country. This information will serve as both a crucial measuring point of progress made via SFCG programs while also providing a deeper understanding of relevant conditions in TL today, guiding SFCG-TL’s efforts to provide youth and civil society with enhanced spaces and platforms to engage with key stakeholders.

While looking at four different populations across the country, which includes youth, the general public, NGOs, and affiliates of the GoTL, the following chapter is organized into four main sections that examine some of SFCG-TL’s primary, programmatic issues of concern. These areas include youth participation in the peace building process; nationwide radio listenership details; the capacity of local NGOs to carry out peacebuilding and media work; and the general attitudes held by NSAs and the GoTL toward youth today.

3.1 Youth Participation in the Peacebuilding Process

While the baseline questions addressing youth collaboration in peacebuilding show they are participating in some activities related to conflict resolution, the gender imbalance remains significant, with far more males than females taking part in the activities. Notably, responses reveal that activity levels decreased significantly following the 2012 parliamentary elections. The following survey results also indicate that youth are reluctant to engage with existing political and social structures, preferring to organize with each other - warranting increased outreach efforts among the GoTL and NGOs while also working to build youths’ confidence to interface with local and national authorities.

3.1.1 In the past 12 months, have you been part of any activity(ies) that have contributed to peaceful resolution of conflict?

According to data collected, almost a quarter of all youth surveyed (22%) have been involved in activities that have contributed to peaceful resolution of conflict in the past 12 months. However, a significant majority of the youth who said they contributed to resolutions are males (16%) compared to females (6%), indicating that girls are less inclined and/or encouraged to participate in activities related to conflict resolution.

This data brings our attention to the importance of continually focusing on SFCG-TL’s work toward empowering youth to participate in appropriate action toward
preventing conflict, mitigating its effects on civil society, and assisting in conflict resolution - while at the same time ensuring that the role of girls within conflict transformation is recognised, enhanced, and certainly not undermined by the actions. Here, SFCG-TL needs to heighten efforts in bringing young women into the peace building fore, a crucial step in the development of strong leadership among youth in Timor-Leste.

Table 4: Those participating in activity(ies) that contributed in peaceful resolution of conflict

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Can't Say</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aileu</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baucau</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dili</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ermera</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquica</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manatuto</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Furthermore, we see that the levels of activity among those participating in peacbuilding activities across the six districts are comparatively consistent with an overall 22 percentage of respondents stating that they have contributed to the peaceful resolution of conflict in the past 12 months. Those districts with reportedly the least amount of activities related to peaceful resolution among youth include Manatuto; with 86 percentage reporting that they had not contributed, followed by Aileu (75%) and Dili (74%) reporting low participation. SFCG-TL may want to increase increasingly these districts (including the others), while also pursuing additional research to identify barriers to participation.

3.1.2 Can you describe the activity(ies) in which you were involved?

Echoing historical patterns of Timor-Leste’s socio-political structures, the majority of youth who have contributed to peaceful resolution of conflict in the past 12 months have been a part of youth and student groups (26%). For example, in conflict-ridden Aileu District, almost three-fourths (71%) of the youth involved in conflict resolution
over the past year did so via youth and student groups while nearly half (40%) of the youth surveyed in Manatuto contributed to peaceful resolution of conflict via youth and student groups, as well.

Furthermore, the successful resolution of conflict has also been accomplished through mediation or problem solving (26%) followed by livelihood activities (19%) and fourthly by participating in trainings (11%). Interestingly, only 3% of youth who contributed to peaceful resolution of conflict did so through the involvement of a political party, indicating that youth are more often prone to engage in peacebuilding work through less party-specific affiliation.

3.1.3 In the past 12 months, have you worked with any local or national social or political structures to implement common community project(s)?

Just under a quarter (20%) of youth surveyed worked with a local or national social or political structure to implement a common community project. Fewer females (17%) than males (22%) have implemented a community project with local or national social or political structures. This data indicates that the youth are more likely to strike out on their own, forming new, unique groups versus engaging in existing social and political structures. With this understanding, SFCG-TL may want to work with partners to examine the ways in which youth might be absorbed in these existing structures, to foster an environment of deeper national collaboration.

3.1.4 Which social or political structures/agencies/groups have you worked with?

In looking at ways that youth organize themselves, we see that the Church is the most common avenue for youth to implement common community projects, followed by political parties and student organizations. Boys are just as likely to work with political parties and the Church (19.6%) while girls are more likely to implement projects with the Church (30.6%) followed by political parties (16.1%).

From this data, we see that the church serves as a focal point for community collaboration - whereas entities such as NGOs, CBOs and the Local Governments are less galvanizing forces toward increasing youth participation and may want to reexamine their strategies in reaching out to youth to include them as crucial actors in their work. SFCG might consider working with Churches in enhancing constructive engagement of youth in building peace and democracy in Timor-Leste.
3.2 Youth Participation in Election and Post-Election Democratization Processes

3.2.1 Did you take part in the recently held presidential and parliamentary elections in any capacity, including voting?

With 89% of boys and 83% of girls taking part in activities related to the recent presidential and parliamentary elections, including voting, we are presented with a profile of youth particularly engaged in this major event.

Overall, an estimated 74% of Timorese turned out for the parliamentary elections held in 7 July 2012. In addition, while these numbers show a four-point drop in participation from the first round presidential contest in March, it still represents a clear signal that the people of Timor-Leste are committed to their young democracy.

3.2.2 How were you involved in post-election democratization processes?

While a strong majority of youth polled (83%) participated in the voting process, very few youth took action in any type of post-election democritization process outside of voting.

Despite the high level of voter turnout among youth, some political analysts and activists are quick to note a decline of youth activism over the past decade, since the country gained independence in 2002. In a recent longitudinal study conducted to measure student attitudes in nation building, data reveals that all areas of national pride for youth have suffered a decrease over the 2002-2010 survey period, with the exception of pride in East Timorese culture. In particular, the researchers point out the legacies of the 2006 political crisis – of the ‘east-west’ violence, the dislocation of over 100,000 Dili residents in IDP camps, and the resignation of Prime Minister Alkatiri – as evidence of

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9 Timorese turnout for credible elections http://shadow.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2012/07/09/timorese_turnout_for_credible_elections
the dramatic decline in respondents' pride in 'the way democracy works' (-15%), and in Timor-Leste’s 'fair and equal treatment of all groups in society' (-17.5%)11.

Thus, with the understanding that disillusionment amongst youth regarding politics can emerge quickly, SFCG-TL must continually seek new ways to keep youth engaged.

3.2.3 How do you rate your level of participation in the 2012 parliamentary and presidential elections?
Despite the low-level of involvement in post-election democratization processes beyond voting, when asked to rate their level of participation in the 2012 Presidential and Parliamentary elections, the majority of youth surveyed (75% males and 68% females) reported that they were either active or very active in the recent elections - a reflection of their commitment to voting.

The disaggregated gender data shows that slightly more boys (32%) described themselves being very active in presidential and parliamentary elections, while 29% of the females also identified as being very active. More males (43%) described themselves as being active in the elections than females (39%) who identified as being active.

3.2.4 In addition to elections, are you currently involved in political and/or leadership activities?

We are, again, shown an overall decline of political and leadership activity in the aftermath of the elections. Notably, the district with the highest percentage of youth reporting involvement in political and/or leadership activities is Baucau (26%) followed by Dili (9%) and Aileu (9%). This data further points towards the need for positive youth mobilization across the country in governance and development process. SFCG-TL can harness this opportunity to work with youth and mobilize them for strengthening democracy and peace in the country.

3.2.5 What meetings or fora do you participate in?

Youth forums present the most common meeting type or fora drawing youth participation (22%). This followed by Suco Council Meetings (18%), Public Hearings (15%), and Civil Society Forums (13%). This information provides an idea on how SFCG-TL, as a peacebuilding organization, can work to engage youth on a sustainable level, thereby strengthening channels of communication throughout different networks and governmental levels.

3.2.6 What was your role in these meetings or forum?

Table 5: Role played by the respondents in community meetings/forum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convener</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussants</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Person/ Speaker</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The majority of youth undertook the role of Participant (53%) followed by Convener (27%). Less than 1% of those surveyed assumed the role of Discussant, Speaker or forum Chair. The data shows that the youth participation in local meeting and forums across Timor-Leste may be largely symbolic. SFCG-TL has the opportunity to work with youth and build their leadership capacity so that they could play meaningful role in such meetings.
3.2.7 How committed are you to being an active citizen in Timor-Leste in relation to influencing decision-making on issues that you feel are important?

Nearly a quarter of all males (22%) reported being highly committed to influencing decision-making on issues that they feel are important, with merely 11 percent of females expressing a high level of commitment. However, a majority of respondents reported that they are generally committed to being active citizens in Timor-Leste and influencing decision-making processes on issues that they feel are important (50% of males and 39% of females, respectively). However, 29 percent of females and 14 percent of males reported that they have no commitment at all to being active citizens.

The issue of women in legitimate decision-making positions in Timor-Leste remains controversial. Despite the fact that at least one third of the parliament is comprised of women and they now make up almost 20 percent of the country's police force, there is frequent criticism that these numbers exist largely to fulfill a quota system. Progress can be seen with the 2012 elections where 671 women candidates representing 21 political parties, as opposed to the Parliamentary elections in 2007 with only 242 women candidates from 14 political parties - demonstrating a marked increase in women's interest to become more involved in political decision making.

While these numbers bode well for greater opportunities for the future of women in politics, according to recent research conducted by The Asia Foundation, many women currently active in politics are more adamant about demanding more meaningful participation versus simply increasing their numbers. In light of encouraging substantive change, SFCG-TL has the opportunity to work towards mobilizing more young females through expanding current capacity building and enhance their commitment to work as active citizens in the days to come. Thus, programs may want to consider putting more emphasis on activities that focus on young women's leadership skills.

3.2.8 Do you believe that you have the skills to communicate to and deal with Government Officials?
Less than half of both male (43%) and female (45%) respondents reported that ‘Yes, on whole’ they do believe they have the skills to communicate to and deal with Government Officials. It is an urgent need that organizations like SFCG-TL needs to generate awareness among people regarding the operation procedures of local government and link public with local government officials such as the Suco Councils though community based activities. However, SFCG activities such as the National Government Dialogues can provide youth with the opportunity to practice communicating with government officials.

3.2.9 Do you feel comfortable discussing issues related to election with others?
In terms of discussing issues related to elections, youth feel most comfortable talking to family (76%) and friends (74%), followed by teachers (29%) and then local leaders (28%). This data is important as it emphasizes the fact the peer-led discussion/educational endeavors can be most successful in facilitating lively dialogue – findings SFCG-TL will want to continue to apply to its programming.

Furthermore, because local and government dialogues with youth are already integral activities in SFCG-TL’s programming, staff may want to focus on ways to emphasize and expand these dialogues. These actions should bring a heightened level of awareness to the importance of youths’ interactions with government officials - from both the local and national levels.

3.2.10 Do you feel comfortable discussing issues related to politics and decision making with others?
Surveyed youth report they feel most comfortable discussing issues related to politics and decision making with family (66%) and friends (62%), followed by teachers (24%) and local leaders (22%). Again, this data is particularly important to consider when designing programs that lend themselves to inspiring youth-related discussion. The data also indicates that youth do not feel comfortable discussing political and election issues with local leaders (and even to teachers), who are instrumental in shaping behaviors among youth and mobilizing them through both peaceful and violent means. Again, SFCG needs to continually embrace opportunities to enhancing their work with youth and local leaders toward building strong relationships among the demographics.

3.2.11 What are the three ‘Key Issues’ of importance for you and the Timorese youth?

![Graph showing key issues of importance for youth in Timor Leste]
As presented by the youth who participated in the National Youth Forum conducted by SFCG-TL in 2012, respondents said they were most concerned about issues related to job (32%) and educational (32%) opportunities - reflective of the current rate of youth unemployment, now hovering around 40 percent. The other main issues of concern for both males and females include Leadership Development (8%), Civic Engagement (5%) and levels of political participation (5%).

The serious lack of education and employment opportunities in Timor-Leste continues to create a steady level of frustration for many. This is often cited as one of the main factors contributing to an environment prone to gang violence, political tumult and one vulnerable to external pressures, including militia recruitment. Further complicating matters, today's youth share unique and diverse educational and linguistic heritages throughout the districts which has resulted in varied and sometimes conflicting attitudes toward their communities and the central government. In looking at these issues, SFCG-TL has observed that bringing youth together from diverse regions, exemplified by youth forums and civic leadership trainings, is key to addressing some of this conflict.

3.2.12 Do you know what happened as part of the democratization process in Timor-Leste over the past few years?
While less than half of all women (43%) surveyed stated that they are not aware of the developments related to democratization in Timor-Leste over the past few years, almost two-thirds males (64%) stated that they are aware of what has happened during this period of democratization. As with many other questions presented in this study regarding youth-related political activity and awareness levels, patterns of lower female involvement are consistent. Thus, SFCG-TL is presented with a unique set of challenges to both encourage listenership of its Youth Radio for Peacebuilding and talk show and radio programming and to find new ways of empowering young women to become leaders and active members in their communities.

3.2.13 If Yes, Can you give examples? Or Examples of democratization process in Timor-Leste?

3% Democratical election/Electoral campaign
25% Participatory decision making
23% Human rights protection
8% Freedom of expression and movement
3% Equal access to education
26% Peaceful life / absence of violence

The World Bank, 2010, Justice for the Poor, Youth Perspectives on Community, Trust and Justice.
Of surveyed youth, democratic elections (25%), equal access to education (26%) and freedom of expression (23%) were listed as the most commonly understood examples of the democratization process in Timor-Leste. These examples were followed by participatory decision-making, participation in the development, human rights protection and equal access to healthcare, among others. SFCG can contribute in building the democratic knowledge base among Timorese youth through its projects by building on this knowledge base.

3.2.14 Can you identify example(s) of democratic activities or events that you have participated in or observed over the past year?
Youth reported that freedom of expression (32%) and participating in elections (17%) were some of the more common democratic activities they participated in over the past year. Other commonly cited democracy-related activities include the freedom to participate in sports activities (14%), education others on the meaning of democracy/raising awareness (14%) and the development of infrastructure (6%).

3.3 Listenership
The media – radio in particular – are accessible tools to facilitate meaningful participation of Timorese youth in the promotion of democracy, good governance, community development and peacebuilding in Timor-Leste. In this section, we seek to obtain views of both the public and young people regarding their listening/viewing patterns and interests toward improving efforts to raise awareness for mass attitude change across populations. Listenership for the radio shows remain low across the board, but it is important to note that in some of the areas where individuals were surveyed maintain poor radio broadcasting capabilities, while respondents in other areas are not always equipped with working radios.

3.3.1 Have you listened to Radio Magazine “BabadokRebenta!” in the past three months?

The listenership rate of radio program BabadokRebenta is averaged around nine percent across all six districts surveyed, which is less than satisfactory. Considering such a low level of listenership rate SFCG-TL needs to launch more publicity and outreach programs to increase listenership rate of radio program among Timorese youth.
3.3.2 How often have you listened to Radio Magazine “Babadok Rebenta!” in the past three months?

![Graph showing listener distribution by gender for each category of episode frequency]

Among those youth who listened to the radio program 'Babadok Rebenta!' slightly more males (11%) compared to females (7%) reported to have listened to show in the past three months. A range of listenership exists with the radio show as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 6: Listenership of Radio Program Babadok Rebenta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almost every episode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aileu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baucau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ermera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manatuto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of the 54 youth who ever listened the radio program in the past three months, 13% have listened more than half of the episodes and 87% have either listened few episodes or rarely listened to it. The data reveals that out of the total youth respondents (601) only seven (1.2%) listened to at least half of the episodes of the radio program over the last three months. This again is largely conveying that SFCG-TL may need to strategize further in improving listenership of the radio program.

3.3.3 Based on the Radio Magazine, can you remember specific topics or issues covered or discussed in the program over the past 6 months

Based on the Radio Magazine, those surveyed said they most remembered topics that related to youth (19%), education (10%), peacebuilding (10%), political parties (10%), cultural activities (6%) and development issues (6%), among others.
3.3.4 Have you listened to Radio Drama “KarauDikurba Dame (KDD)” in the past three months?

Only 8 percent of youth surveyed across the six districts listened to the radio drama “KarauDikurba Dame (KDD)” in the past three months. The radio drama, which is expected to be popular among young people, also has a very low level of listenership rate in among Timorese youth. SFCG-TL needs to develop a campaign to raise awareness of the show and broadcasting times/dates.

3.3.5 If you have listened to the program, how often?

While listenership levels remain consistently low, there exists a wide variation in listener frequency to the “KarauDikurba Dame” radio drama. For example, 56% of listeners from Baucau tuned in to half of the shows that aired while 50% of listeners from Manatuto reportedly listened to almost every single episode. Concurrently, 45% of those from Dili and 40% from Aileu said they rarely listened to the show.
3.3.6. Can you remember specific messages highlighted by the radio drama over the past three months?

The majority of youth who listened to the radio drama recalled information that focused on peacebuilding (30%) and youth issues (20%), followed by the election (5%), the dowry system and domestic violence (5%). However, it is important to note that the number of listeners is so small that it is difficult to make sense of these data. For example, the overall listenership rate is not even 10 percent and those who listened to at least half of the episodes are not even 5 percent.

3.3.7 Have you ever listened to Public Outreach Service Announcements (POSAs) aired through radios?

A significant number of youth surveyed report that they have listened to public outreach service announcements (POSAs) aired through radios. For example, 61% in Aileu, 62% in Dili and 54% in Baucau report that they have listened to POSAs through the radio.
3.3.8 Can you identify (maximum 3) of the key messages of the POSAs?

In identifying key messages of the POSAs, respondents listed job and educational opportunities (37%), missing people or deaths (15%) and electricity announcements (20%) as the main themes. However, the messages related to peace are very low (2%). It indicates that people understand all types of announcements and advertisements as POSAs and cannot specifically remember the POSAs broadcast with the specific purpose of raising awareness on peacebuilding and democratization process in Timor-Leste.

3.3.9 Have you ever watched the nationally televised dialogues, inter-university debates or panel discussions?

While more than half (60%) of males reported that they have watched nationally televised dialogues, inter-university debates or panel discussion, only 38% of the females surveyed reported to have watched any of these events/discussions. However, these percentages likely mimic viewership of a wide range of television talk shows rather than specific inter-university dialogues supported by SFCG-TL.

3.3.10 Can you identify key issues discussed in those Television programs?

The primary issues respondents recall being discussed during the televised programs includes government and parliament activities (45%), development and services information (30%) and national election clearance from CNE (12%).
3.4 General Public Radio Listenership

3.4.1 Do you listen to the radio?

Radio listenership in Timor-Leste is moderately high, with 63 percent of men and 53 percent of women reporting that they listen to the radio. With this understanding, SFCG-TL should be able to increase their listenership with enhanced awareness of the broadcasting of their radio shows.

3.4.2 Have you listened to Radio Magazine “BabadokRebenta!”?

Among respondents who reported listening to the radio, 19 percent listened to the SFCG produced Radio Magazine “BabadokRebenta!” including 23 percent of men and 13 percent of women. The substantial gender gap reflects a pattern whereby women in Timor-Lester are not often actively engaged by material of political concern for a myriad of complex reasons. This gender disparity in listenership also presents a challenge to SFCG-TL to find ways to better engage female listeners.
3.4.3 If you have listened to the program, how often?

Table 7: Listenership rate of radio drama Babadok Rebenta

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Almost every episode</th>
<th>Most of the episodes</th>
<th>Half of the episodes</th>
<th>Few episodes</th>
<th>Rarely</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of those who reported having listened to the program, 63 percent had listened to at least a few episodes and 16 percent had listened to most of the episodes or almost all of them. Incidentally, those reporting that they had listened to almost all or most of the episodes are men. Again, this could indicate that the content failed to capture the interest of female listeners.

3.4.5 Can you remember specific topics or issues covered or discussed in the Radio Magazine over the past three months?

Youth issues and peacebuilding were the most common, specific issues that listeners remembered having been covered or discussed in the program, with 32 percent of listeners recalling youth issues and 23 percent recalling the subjects. This likely reflects the ubiquity of the issues as program topics.
3.4.6 Have you listened to Radio Drama “KarauDikurba Dame (KDD)” in the past six months?

![Chart showing gender differences in listening to Radio Drama KDD](chart.png)

Within the public, only 8 percent reported having listened to KDD in the past 6 months, including 12 percent of men and a mere 3 percent of women. Of those who reported listening to the radio at all, 18 percent of men and 5 percent of women had listened to KDD. Again, gender disparity in listenership (among the general public) of SFCG-TL produced radio programs appears to be an issue of concern.

3.4.7 Have you ever listened to Public Outreach Service Announcements (POSAs) aired through radios?

![Chart showing gender differences in listening to POSAs](chart.png)

Overall, 39 percent of respondents reported having listened Public Outreach Service Announcements, suggesting that this is an effective medium of communication with the public. However, deciphering this data becomes complicated as respondents consider advertisements such as job opportunities and information on trainings aired through radio as POSAs.
3.4.8 Can you identify three key messages delivered through the POSAs?

![Bar chart showing gender distribution of responses to questions about messages delivered through POSAs.]

Development and services (28%) and job and educational opportunities (26%) were the messages most frequently identified by POSA listeners. Interestingly, 284 respondents could identify a message delivered through POSAs, although only 148 respondents reported having ever heard a POSA. This may suggest underreporting of POSA listenership by the respondents.

3.4.9 Have you ever watched the nationally televised dialogues, inter-university debates or panel discussions?

Out of respondents polled, 34 percent reported having watched a nationally televised dialogue, inter-university debate or panel discussion. Although overall television viewership was not researched in this survey, this result suggests a relative high rate of television viewership among the public of Timor-Leste. The high level of viewership of these events compared with the seemingly modest listenership of the Radio Magazine and Radio Drama suggests that nationally distributed programming may have a significantly better reach than programs aired on community radio stations.

3.5 NGO Organizational Capacity and Conflict Sensitivity

Historically, NGOs in Timor-Leste have experienced significant challenges in forming relationships with the government - a problematic dynamic and direct result of living under repressive state for so many years. While working relationships have certainly improved, it remains challenging for NGOs and the government alike to conceptualize and create cooperative, collaborative, complementary relationships. Furthermore, crucial networks between many NGOs remain weak, only slowing down development and democratic processes. Thus, fully operational NGO’s are crucial to the on-going democratization and stabilization processes of Timor-Leste by not only helping to build up infrastructure and provide crucial health and education services, but also by serving as key channels of communication between citizens and decision-makers.
In response, one of SFCG-TL’s primary focuses is to increase the network-building capacity of NGOs so that they will be better equipped to participate and drive the national development and democratic processes. For example, SFCG-TL’s *Democracy and Development in Action, through Media and Empowerment* (DAME) program focuses on strengthening the democratisation process by building the capacities of NGOs so they can improve these imperative channels of communication. This action is driven by simultaneously increasing the organisational development capacities and conflict transformation capabilities of local NGO’s and conflict prevention networks.

The following detailed analysis and interpretation of data from the NGO questionnaires provides insight on where the organizations /networks are thriving - and where more capacity strengthening may be needed.

In this section, SFCG-TL crafted questions toward gaining a better understanding of how the organizations might encourage the growth of networks and CBOs in the field of peacebuilding. By examining community-based organizations’ awareness of conflict sensitive approaches and peacebuilding initiatives, SFCG-TL has obtained a richer understanding of where and how to begin relevant capacity strengthening work.

### 3.5.1 How would you describe your organization or network?

The majority of organizations polled described themselves as non-governmental organizations (59%) followed by international non-governmental organizations (19%), media organizations (3%), youth organizations (3%), Early Warning and Response Conflict Prevention and Resolution Networks (3%) and member-led umbrella organizations (2%).

### 3.5.2 Do you believe that the local development decision making and activities (in Timor-Leste) are becoming more participatory and inclusive now compared to two years ago?

Both males (72%) and females (62%) reported that they believe that the local development decision-making processes and activities are becoming increasingly participatory and inclusive compared to two years ago. This is promising, especially considering the difficult path NGOs have experienced in working out their own roles and relationships with the government and civil society as a whole. While NGOs are experiencing increased agency, they continue to struggle to identify the types of relationships they want to have with the new government.

The districts that reported the highest levels of participatory decision making included Ermera (100%) and Baucau (94%), followed by Manatuto (78%) and Dili (75%).
3.5.3 Are you aware of the basic meaning of Conflict Sensitive Approaches of development projects?

The majority of males (66%) within NGOs stated that they are aware of and using conflict sensitive approaches in their development projects, where slightly under half of females surveyed (48%) stated that they are using the approaches in their development projects.

Significantly, 31 percent of females polled stated that they are not at all aware of the basic meaning of conflict sensitive approaches, compared to 17 percent of males who also reported a total lack of awareness. One of the biggest challenges facing Timor-Leste as it moves forward with reconstruction and development remains the lack of skills within the CBO sector – particularly for women who have yet to gain substantive leadership positions. For example, a mere 2 percent of council chiefs are women and women in TL continue to face significant challenges in entering nonagricultural sectors of the labor market.  

3.5.4 How would you define a conflict sensitive approach to development?

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The majority of those survey defined a conflict sensitive approach as 'transparency' (14%), followed ones that 'ensures that design, implementation and outcomes do not undermine peace or exacerbate conflict' (13%), and 'actions that do not harm.' Other definitions of conflict sensitive approach included a 'participatory process' (10%) and 'being aware of the negative and unintended consequences of our actions' (9%). SFCG-TL will likely experience some significant programmatic challenges in working with stakeholders and partners due to the overall low-levels of awareness of 'conflict sensitivity.' Thus, it may behoove the organization to build in some trainings/awareness-raising campaigns on the subject matter.

3.5.5 Are you aware of conflict sensitive initiatives in peacebuilding and development field in your area/Timor-Leste?

There exist varying levels of awareness of conflict sensitive initiatives in peacebuilding and development field across districts. For example, the districts that stated as having no awareness in the initiatives include Aileu (75%) and Baucau (78%). Alternatively, those districts that stated they had high levels of awareness of conflict sensitivity issues include Ermera (78%), Manatuto (67%) and Liquica (55%) while Dili maintained moderate to low levels of awareness at 36%.

With a highly centralized government and weak streams of communication on multiple levels, it is expected that only few NGO respondents have little awareness of conflict sensitive initiatives within the peacebuilding and field. However, as a more decentralized government develops and more networks are developed, local NGOs and
Community-based organizations should be able to increase their effectiveness in reducing tensions by improving information exchange and dissemination, increasing coordination and participation on programming within their communities – from the ground up and vice versa.

### 3.5.6 What conflict sensitive approach(es) have you employed in your activities over the last 12 months?

When considering this data, it is crucial to recall that few respondents appear to have a substantial understanding of what is entailed in a ‘conflict sensitive approach’, as explored in prior survey questions. However, when asked which conflict sensitive approach(es) respondents employed in their activities over the last 12 months, more than half (56%) cited the mediation approach. Others cited a basic dialogue/communication approach (15%); working on conflict resolution skills with youth and local leaders (6%); engaging youth groups (6%); and developing friendly sport activities between conflicting villages (5%).

Only 2 percent of respondents stated that they have employed local law or traditional justice practices and 1 percent reported the creation of peace agreement as a conflict sensitive approach. Additionally, it is not surprising that only 2 percent of respondents have employed local law or traditional justice practices - as access to formal legal procedures in TL are scarce. At present date, there are only four courts in the country, making access difficult from remote areas. Indeed, the most readily used and accessible means for accessing justice is through traditional processes.
3.5.7 Do you have a practice of preparing annual work plans?

When asked if their NGO prepared an annual work plan, 94% of men and 86% of women replied that, yes, they do have experience in creating plans.

3.5.8 Do you always develop Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plans for your projects?

The practice of regularly developing M&E plans for projects also widely received a positive response. A significant number of respondents across the districts replied that they always prepared a plan, including those in Ermera (100%), Manatuto (100%), Baucau (94%), Liquica (95%) and Dili (85%). Just over half of the NGO respondents from Aileu (58%) replied that they always prepared an M&E plan. However, it is important to keep in mind the extent of the M&E plans formulated and levels of overall technical comprehension of conducting M&E.
A significant number of respondents across the districts replied that their organization has a set of formally approved financial guidelines and policies. For example, those that widely reported to have approved financial systems include Ermera (100%), Liquica (91%), Manatuto (89%), Baucau (78%) and Dili (77%). However, the extent to which the guidelines and policies are comprehensive is not clear.

3.5.10 Do you have formally approved organizational HR guidelines and policies?
A significant number of organizations across the districts reported to have formally approved organizational HR guidelines and policies. This includes NGOs in Ermera (100%), Liquica (91%), Baucau (83%) and Dili (80%).

3.5.11 Do you have formally approved organizational ADMINISTRATIVE guidelines and policies?
When asked if organizations had formally approved administrative guidelines and policies, the NGOs in Ermera District, again, reported that they all had formally approved policies. The majority across districts also maintained the policies, including Baucau (94%), Liquica (91%), Manatuto (89%) and Dili (79%). Aileu again lagged behind with only 50% of the NGOs surveyed stating that they had approved administrative guidelines.
3.5.12 In the past 12 months, have you produced and/or broadcast any media related programs, including Public Service Outreach Announcements (POSAs) that promote cooperation and harmony in the society?

In the past 12 months, the majority of NGOs surveyed had not produced and/or broadcast any media related programs, including Public Service Outreach Announcements (POSAs) that promote cooperation and harmony in the society. However, organizations in a few districts did produce some media related programs including Dili (56%), Manatuto (56%) and Ermera (44%). Those that produced less include Baucau (6%), Liquica (9%) and Aileu (25%).

3.5.13 If yes, Please describe types and number of programs.

The most common media programs/POSAs produced covered youth leadership/training information (24%); advertisements about jobs and credit information (15%); and environmental/clean water and community sanitation information. Other types of programs/POSAs include announcements about peacebuilding activities through sports or dialogue (9%); political party/election information (5%); and talk shows, including BabadokRebenta (5%). Again, it is important to point out that some respondents erroneously identified job and credit advertisements as POSAS.

3.5.14 Is your organization a part of a network or alliance?

The majority of organizations polled stated that they were not a part of a network or alliance; however, 44 percent of NGOs in Dili said they were a part of one. The rest responded as follows: Liquica, (16%), Ermera (13%), Baucau (13%), Aileu (8%) and Manatuto at (6%)

3.5.15 What type of network is it?

Transparency (17%); the design and implementation of conflict sensitive programming (15%); ensuring that actions do no harms (14%); and focusing on the participatory process (12%) were the main issues/activities of the networks provided by respondents.
3.5.16 Does your organization have a formal partnership agreement with any government agencies, donors, INGOs, NGOs or Private Sector companies?
95 percent of males and 85 percent of females polled reported that their organizations did have formal partnership agreements with either government agencies, donors, INGOs, NGOs or Private Sector companies. These high percentages are important to consider when working toward strengthening networks, a key aim for the DAME project. With existing partnership agreements in place, SFCG will want to examine the extent to which the partnerships are being utilized the results of prior agreements.

3.5.17 If Yes, what are those agencies or organizations

The majority of organizations polled stated that they have formal partnership agreements with the local government (19%), INGOs (18%), local NGOs or donors (15%). Respondents said that other partnership agreements exist with media organizations (5%), private sector companies (3%), or additional networks (5%).

3.5.18 Do you believe that development projects in TL should be sensitive towards the existing conflict in order for them to succeed and produce maximum possible results?

The majority of NGOs polled stated that it is very important that development projects in TL are sensitive towards the existing conflict in order for them to succeed. For example, 100 percent of respondents from both Ermera and Manatuto stated that it is very important to be sensitive towards existing conflict, while 69 percent from Dili and 45 percent from Liquica also thought it was very important to maintain sensitivity toward existing conflict.
3.5.19 Do you believe that you have the skills to communicate and deal with government officials?

Seventy-two percent of men and 69 percent of women polled within the NGO sector said that they felt they had the full range of skills needed to communicate with government officials; 13 percent of men and 12 percent of women said that they were ‘somewhat’ equipped with the skills; and 4 percent of men and 2 percent of women said that they were ‘not really’ equipped with the necessary skills to deal with government positions.

While respondents rated their skills needed to communicate with government officials as consistently high, evidence of frequent levels of NGO communication with government officials is not evident. Increasing these communication levels is, in fact, one of the primary goals of the the GoTL’s plans to move toward a more decentralized government.

3.6 Understanding Youth Issues in Timor-Leste Today

SFCG-TL strives to enhance programming that targets youth engagement in the peacebuilding process while increasing their capacity to build a strong media and civil society. The organization also recognizes that it is crucial to strengthen channels of communication between NSAs, government officials and youth throughout the country. Furthermore, efforts from the government and the general public to expand civic participation opportunities to youth can help address some of the unrest experienced by younger generations today, also giving them greater stake in their communities while providing skills for school and career success.

Therefore, SFCG-TL programming is designed to enhance linkages between political leaders and youth - while also establishing vital liaisons with civil society throughout the Suco level. To achieve this progress, the organization must also have insight in societal perceptions toward youth. Thus, the following section on Understanding Youth Issues in Timor-Leste Today examines both the GoTL and the public’s level of awareness of the situation of youth throughout the country.

The relationship between youth and the public, between divergent generations and those divided through identity, remains key in maintaining cohesion, both locally and nationally. Ultimately, it is imperative for civil society to remain actively engaged in strengthening the bonds within youth culture and beyond. The following section looks further into these connections.

3.6.1 How aware would you say you are of the issues of importance to youth?

Looking at disaggregate data, 27 percent of respondents said that they are highly aware of the issues of importance to youth, while 40 percent said they are simply ‘aware.’ Only 12 percent said that they were aware ‘to some extent’ of the issue, while 13 percent said they were ‘not at all aware.’
3.6.2 Do you think that youth have more or fewer issues than others in Timor-Leste society?
A significant number of those in the general population polled (44%) said they believe that youth have more issues than others in Timor-Leste today. Furthermore, 21 percent said they have the same amount of issues while 24 percent said they believed they had fewer issues than other people. Importantly, this data indicates that the public is not fully unaware that youth in Timor-Leste experience significant issues today.

3.6.3 What do you think are the key issues facing youth in Timor-Leste today?

According to individuals polled within the general public, some of the primary issues facing youth in Timor-Leste today include unemployment (38%), lack of access to training and education (22%), the presence of martial arts or drug-related groups (17%) and a lack of participation in decision making activities (5%).

3.6.4 How do you think local and national government officials deal with the issues that youth face?

Of the general public, 64 percent rated government officials' performance on youth issues as doing either well or very well, suggesting general satisfaction with the national government's responsiveness to youth. Twenty-eight percent of respondents felt that officials did little or nothing at all to help youth. A gender disparity was evident in the
responses, with 39 percent of women responding that government did little or nothing at all, compared to only 18 percent of men.

In an effort to move beyond fragility, the national Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) has envisioned some lofty goals for its citizens, particularly youth, with its 20-year Strategic Development Plan (SDP), entitled ‘From Conflict to Prosperity.’ With a particularly strong focus on education, the document emphasizes the importance of building the capacity of its citizens - now largely comprised of youth - so they will have the essential skills to take full control of TL’s economic development\(^\text{18}\). Despite this acknowledgement, according to the baseline data, there remains a significant lack of understanding on behalf of the government regarding the status of youth in Timor-Leste today.

3.6.5 Are you aware of the issues/challenges faced by the youth led non-State actors in Timor-Leste?

A significant percentage of government-affiliated respondents (31% male and 35% female) said that they are not all aware of the issues face by the youth-led Non-state Actors/youth in Timor-Leste whereas 29 percent stated that they are fully aware of the issues/challenges faced by the youth in the country. According to the survey, 39 percent of women and 28 percent of men polled within the GoTL responded that they are fully aware of the issues/challenges faced by youth (28%). To deepen the GoTL’s understanding of important youth issues, SFCG-TL may want to increase its programmatic to government affiliates.

Turning to levels of awareness within the districts, Baucau reported having the lowest levels of awareness with 71 percent stating that they were not at all aware of youth issue, followed by Dili, where 47 percent of respondents state that they were also not at all aware of youth issues. Conversely, 73 percent of those polled Manatuto stated that they were fully aware of with youth issues, followed by 53 percent of those polled in Ermera, also reporting full awareness. With more awareness of youth issues in the rural areas, SFCG may want to investigate further this lack of understanding in TL’s two most urban centers, Baucau and Dili.

\(^{18}\)www.oilwatch.org/doc/campana/deuda.../deuda_timor_ing.pdf
3.6.6 Please identify the three greatest challenges you think these groups (youth-led NSAs) face?

According to GoTL affiliates polled with the districts, the greatest challenges youth-led NSAs face overall include a lack of organizational equipment/facilities, insufficient funding and a general lack of knowledge and skills. For example, 46 percent of those polled in Baucau, 41 percent polled in Dili and 26 percent of those in Manatuto believe that a lack of funding poses the greatest challenges to youth-led initiatives. In Dili, 38 percent of respondents brought up a lack of knowledge and skills as barriers to the success of youth-led NSAs. Other issues of concern include a lack of organizational support (15% in Manatuto) and a lack of organizational management systems (13% in both Dili and Ermera).

In an effort to address these challenges, the government continues to emphasize the need to expand civic participation opportunities for youth to give young people a stake in their communities and skills for school and career success. For example, The Program of the IV Constitutional Government aims to facilitate the human and social qualification of the youth by proposing specific alternatives in terms of training and professional qualification as a way to access employment; broaden and improve the social action system (scholarships, students house, transport facilities); promote the widespread use of the new information technologies among the youth; and to promote the implementation of practical measures for reintegrating youths at risk and prevent juvenile delinquency. SFCG-TL program activities should maintain an acute awareness of these GoTL aims toward complementing government objectives for Timorese youth.

3.6.7 Could you identity three major issues/challenges faced by youth in Timor-Leste?

Looking at the major challenges faced by youth as a whole, respondents similarly noted that a lack of knowledge and skills (19%) is a significant issue. However, the issue that
was most commonly cited as a major challenge includes high unemployment rates (41%).

Other categories that received significant attention include lack of funding to attend school (9%), the formation of martial arts groups (8%) and lack of support from the government and NGOs (5%).

As mentioned, the government has highlighted the existence of martial arts groups (or MAGs) as a serious issue among youth. In response, on December 19, 2012, a Government Resolution approving the renewal of the suspension of the practice of all activities of Martial Arts groups for one year was enacted. According to the GoTL, the renewal was made on the grounds that "some citizens may cause disturbances and commit crimes and violence in Dili, as well as in the districts," while also taking account of the occurrence of riots and violence between groups of young Timorese students outside Timor-Leste, particularly in Indonesia. In response, SFCG-TL is in the process of developing some possible, future projects, designed to bridge the gap between Timorese living in Timor-Leste and those who have been displaced into Indonesia.

3.6.8 Are you supporting any youth-based non-state actors financially or technically?

The majority government affiliates polled throughout the districts said they always supported youth-based non-state actors financially. Those districts with GoTL affiliates that said they always support youth non-state actors include Manatuto (65%), Ermera (54%) and Baucau (48%). Conversely, Dili stands out as the district where most respondents (81%) stated that they never support youth-based, non-state actors both financially and technically, followed by Ermera (32%) and Baucau (31).

3.6.9 If yes, which types of organizations are you supporting?

According to GoTL affiliates polled, who stated that they support youth-based non-state actors financially or technically, the majority in Baucau (50%) said that they support youth in NGOs; the majority in Ermera (33%) said they supported youth within church groups; and the majority in Aileu (35%) stated that they support youth-based non-state actors within CBOs. The rest of those polled said that they support youth actors directly affiliated with youth or student groups, which includes respondents in Dili (48%), Liquica (52%) and Manatuto (60%).

Footnote 20: From the Meeting of the Council of Ministers on December 19, 2012
3.6.10 In the past 12 months, how many times have you participated in meetings and interactions with NSAs?

The majority of respondents polled within the six selected districts stated that they have participated in meetings/interactions with NSAs over the past 12 months 1 to two times or not at all. In Dili, for example, 68 percent of GoTL affiliates said they never participated in meetings with NSAs where, conversely, in Manatuto 42 percent stated that they participated in meeting/interactions with NSAs more than 10 times over the past year, as the most active district in this category. Thus, it would appear that the less developed districts maintain greater interaction with the GoTL.

3.6.11 In the past 12 months, how many times have you participated in meetings and interactions with youth?

Similarly, the majority GoTL affiliates polled said they have only participated with in meetings/actions with individual youths 1 to 2 times or not at all in the past 12 months. For example, 40 percent of respondents from Dili and 52 percent of respondents from Liquica said they never met with youth over the past year. Those who met with youth the most over the past year, (more than 10 times) were from Manatuto (23%) and Baucau (17%). This clearly indicates that there is little interaction among youth and GOTL officials.
3.6.12 Do you believe that the Government agencies in Timor-Leste need to work collaboratively with NSAs and youth for development projects to succeed?

Despite the responses indicating that few GoTL affiliates meet with youth or NSAs regularly, the majority of respondents polled indicated that they believe government agencies in Timor-Leste need to work collaboratively with NSAs, including youth, in order for development projects to succeed. Those responded that they believed this very much so include individuals from Ermera (98%), Liquica (96%), Manatuto (92%) and Dili (62%). Again, percentages from Dili reflect low levels of engagement or interest in engaging with youth.

3.6.13 Do you personally see value in working with non-state actors including youth for the development and good governance of our country?

Individuals from Ermera (100%), Manatuto (100%), Liquica (96%) and Dili (47%) stated that they personally do see a lot of value in working with non-state actors, including youth for the development and good governance of Timor-Leste. Very few respondents disagreed with this statement, with only 4 percent in Ermera responding that they do not really see any value in the collaboration.

From this information, we can see that there is willingness to bridge gaps between GoTL-youth communications while developing collaborative relationships. Through national and regional dialogues, SFCG-TL hopes to build-up government and youth networks toward the development and good governance of Timor-Leste.
Chapter IV: Recommendations

4.1. Youth Participation in the Peacebuilding Process

According to gender-aggregated data, almost a quarter of all youth surveyed (22%) have been involved in activities that have contributed to peaceful resolution of conflict in the past 12 months. However, of this percentage, a significant majority of the youth who said they have contributed to peacebuilding are males (73%) – while only 27 percent of females reported to have been involved in related activities. Levels of political awareness are also skewed, where just under half of all women (43%) stated that they are *not aware* of the developments related to democratization in Timor-Leste, where more than half of the males (64%) said that they *are aware* of what has happened during this period of democratization.

Overall, study questions that examine youth engagement present a snapshot of consistently low female engagement – in line with a general acknowledgement that there are many complex, socio-cultural factors contributing to these disparate levels of participation. For example, women too often remain in the background during crucial national and local-level dialogues. Moreover, according to observation made by SFCG-TL staff, many young women still report a reluctance to step outside of familial expectations - instead keeping their civic activities outside of the home to a minimum. SFCG-TL, however, is positioned to examine and address the inclusion of women in peacebuilding activities, despite the barriers that continue to infringe upon female leadership.

Thus, SFCG-TL may want to heighten efforts to bring young women into the peacebuilding fore, a crucial step in the development of strong leadership for all youth in Timor-Leste. SFCG-TL recognizes they can increase their outreach efforts by tailoring programs that will attract greater numbers of young women, such as leading peer-led activities that specifically target females and encouraging radio show scriptwriters to further consult young women on their current concerns and interests. SFCG can also expand linkages with Suco Councils and newly established Gender Working Groups toward increasing women's participatory roles from the local to national level.

In examining what types of activities youth engage in toward the peaceful resolution of conflict, they reported working with student groups and in various mediation processes. However, a mere 3 percent of youth who contributed to peaceful resolution of conflict in past 12 months did so through activities associated with a political party.

*With this understanding, SFCG-TL may want to increasingly work with partners to examine the ways in which youth might be absorbed into these existing structures (including established political entities) to foster an environment of deeper national collaboration that advocates for youths participation. It is also vital to encourage youths’ attendance at SFCG-TL's 13 annual regional and national dialogues that have been designed to generate mechanisms to address conflicts and increase NSA-LA understanding, serving as a model for participatory development and democracy. Other activities including citizen journalism and participatory theater may help increase levels of youth engagement.*

Finally, SFCG-TL can continue to work with youth and youth groups who are selected to receive Youth Entrepreneurship Service (YES) grants administered through the DAME project. The goal here is to enrich youth activity by
strengthening the capacity of youth groups to function as viable organisations – and toward building a new generation of leaders in Timor-Leste.

In examining the social or political structures, agencies or groups youth work with, respondents conveyed that the Church is the most common avenue for implementing community projects, followed by student organizations. Males are just as likely to conduct activities with political parties and the Church (19.6%) while females are considerably more likely to implement projects with the Church (30.6%) followed by political parties (16.1%). From this data, we see that the church serves as a focal point for community collaboration - whereas entities such as NGOs, CBOs and the Local Governments are less galvanizing forces for youth.

**SFCG-TL might consider working more directly with Schools, Churches, Sucos and Political Parties toward enhancing youth participation in peace building activities at local level.** In particular, reaching out to the Church may provide an opportunity to connect with some harder to reach youth, or those less inclined to participate in other civic or political activities. Other tactics that may help expand the SFCG-TL reach include encouraging more youth participation at community radio stations and reaching out to martial arts (MAGs) and Scouts groups.

While a strong majority of youth (83%) reported participation in the voting process, very few said they took action in any type post-election democritization activity outside of voting.

Respondents stated that they were quite active during the 2012 parliamentary and presidential elections, but their overall political and leadership activity decreased rapidly in the aftermath of the elections. Notably, the district with the highest percentage of youth reporting involvement in political and/or leadership activities is Baucau (26%) followed by Dili and Aileu which display low levels of post-election involvement, both with a mere 9 percent of youth reporting activity.

**This data points toward a substantial need for continued and increased youth mobilization across the country, particularly in the more isolated regions, to encourage participation in governance and development processes. An effective tactic might include increasing the number of youth dialogues throughout the districts. Presenting dialogue sessions with a timely, compelling and clear focus may help pique interest among some of the harder-to-reach youth populations.**

When convening forums and meetings, the majority of youth undertook the role of Participant (53%) followed by Convener (27%). Less than one percent of those surveyed assumed the role of Discussant, Speaker or forum Chair. Here, the data shows that youth participation in local meetings and forums across Timor-Leste is largely passive, aside from assuming the role as convener.

**SFCG-TL will continue to encourage and nourish leadership capabilities, encouraging youth to take more active roles.** Working to build youths' confidence in public speaking and through debate activities, as planned in the DAME project with university debates, should provide valuable capacity building.

Nearly a quarter of all males (22%) reported being highly committed to influencing decision-making on issues that they feel are important, with merely 11 percent of females also expressing a high level of commitment. However, 29 percent of females and 14 percent of males reported that they have no commitment at all in being active citizens.
SFCG-TL will continue to ask what more it can do to work to mobilize young females and disinterested males, striving to enhance their commitment to work as active citizens. SFCG-TL has focused on identifying potential leaders, but may also want to put a concerted effort into reaching out to those who remain disaffected and lack direction or positive outlets. Identifying these youth and developing unique sets of activities for them - whether through sport, art or education - may strengthen interest in diverse youth populations.

Surveyed youth reported they also feel most comfortable discussing issues related to politics and decision making with family (66%) and friends (62%), followed by teachers (24%) and local leaders (22%). Again, this data is particularly important to consider when designing programs that lend themselves to youth inclusion. The data also indicates that youth do not feel comfortable discussing political and election issues with local leaders (and even to teachers).

SFCG-TL has the opportunity to work increasingly with local leaders, including teachers, as adult role models can be instrumental in shaping behaviors among youth and in mobilizing them through peaceful means. Data also shows that more effort may be needed toward connecting and strengthening trust between teachers/leaders with youth. Again, dialogues, if constructed in an encouraging, compelling manner, can be strong launching points for positive exchange.

Furthermore, while nearly half of all women (43%) surveyed stated that they are not aware of the developments related to democratization in Timor-Leste over the past few years, almost two-thirds of males (64%) stated that they are aware of what has happened during this period of democratization. As with many other questions presented in this study regarding youth political activity and awareness levels, patterns of lower female involvement are consistent.

Again, SFCG-TL is presented with a unique set of challenges to encourage participation among wider demographics. In response, the SFCG-TL media team may want to reevaluate its marketing strategies to boost listenership of its *Youth Radio for Peacebuilding* programming to attract more female listenership. Through their listenership, SFCG-TL can continually seek new ways to empower young women by increasing their awareness of emerging issues and developments related to democratization.

### 4.2 Listenership

Survey results portray youth listenership as relatively low, providing SFCG-TL with many opportunities to boost listening patterns as new episodes and series are currently under production. However, it is important to note that many respondents polled during this study reside in areas where local radio stations have poor broadcasting capabilities and residents’ access to working radios is scant.

The listenership rate of radio program *BabadokRebenta* averaged around nine percent across all six districts surveyed. Considering such a low level of listenership rate SFCG-TL may want revisit their branding strategies, enhancing their publicity and outreach programs to increase listenership levels.

Of the 54 youth who listened to SFCG’s radio program in the past three months, 13 percent have listened to more than half of the episodes and 87 percent have either listened to few episodes or rarely listened. The data reveals that out of the total youth
respondents (601) only seven (1.2%) listened to at least half of the episodes of the radio program over the last three months.

Furthermore, between 3 and 11 percent of youth surveyed across the six districts listened to the radio drama “KarauDikurba Dame (KDD)” in the past three months. The radio drama, which is expected to be popular among young people, has a relatively low level of listenership rate in among Timorese youth.

Again, increased marketing and general awareness raising strategies may be needed.

A significant number of youth surveyed report that they have listened to public outreach service announcements (POSAs) aired through radios. For example, 61 percent in Aileu, 62 percent in Dili and 54 percent in Baucau report that they have listened to POSAs through the radio.

POSAs may serve as one of the stronger points to raise awareness and may serve as a strong entry point toward enhancing youth participation.

In terms of identifying key messages of the POSAs, respondents listed job and educational opportunities (37%) and missing people or deaths (15%) as the most commonly recalled on-air segments. However, messages related to peace received very low identification with 2 percent remembering POSAs in the issue.

While a significant portion of those polled noted that they have listened to POSAs, responses indicate that they may not have be aware of what a POSA is – instead, many responded by stating they recalled broadcasts about events that include missing people or deaths, electricity announcements and extreme weather. SFCG-TL may want work with on-air branding and to distinguish their POSAs from other, general announcements.

Within the public, only 8 percent reported having listened to KDD in the past 6 months, including 12 percent of men and a mere 3 percent of women. Of those who reported listening to the radio show at all, 18 percent of men and 5 percent of women had listened to KDD.

Again, disparities in listenership of SFCG-TL produced radio programs appears to be an issue of concern, thus the programs and marketing strategies may need to be tailored to address these differences.

4.3 NGO Organizational Capacity
There exist varying levels of awareness of conflict sensitive initiatives in peacebuilding and development field across districts. For example, districts that say they have no awareness include Aileu (75%) and Baucau (78%). Alternatively, those districts that stated they had high levels of awareness of conflict sensitivity issues include Ermera (78%), Manatuto (67%) and Liquica (55%) while Dili maintained moderate to low levels of awareness at 36 percent.

With a highly centralized government and weak streams of communication on multiple levels, it is not surprising that few NGO respondents have awareness of conflict sensitive initiatives within the peacebuilding and field. It is also relevant to note that some respondents have little to no idea of what a conflict sensitive initiative is as respondents had difficulty in accurately defining the concept.
However, as a more decentralized government develops and more networks are developed, local NGOs and community based organizations should be able to increase their effectiveness in reducing tensions by improving information exchange and dissemination, increasing coordination and participation on programming within their communities – from the ground up and vice versa. SFCG-TL, through its small grants conflict sensitive development initiative and strengthening of National Conflict Prevention Networks (CPRNs), may want to develop a strategic plan that continues to build upon the DAME project.

The practice of regularly developing M&E plans for projects also widely received a positive response. A significant number of respondents across the districts replied that they always prepared a plan, including those in Ermera (100%), Manatuto (100%), Baucau (94%), Liquica (95%) and Dili (85%). Just over half of the NGO respondents from Aileu (58%) replied that they always prepared an M&E plan.

**While these numbers indicate a level of significant understanding of M&E within organizations, it may be necessary to take a closer look into their actual M&E operations to confirm the findings and obtain a deeper understanding of the types of M&E work NGOs are pursuing.**

In the past 12 months, the majority of NGOs surveyed had *not* produced and/or broadcast any media related programs, including Public Service Outreach Announcements (POSAs). However, a handful of organizations in a few districts did produce some media related programs including Dili (56%), Manatuto (56%) and Ermera (44%). Those that produced less include Baucau (6%), Liquica (9%) and Aileu (25%).

**This data indicates that local NGO’s may benefit from some media-related capacity building support to gain a deeper understanding of how media can be used to affect the changes they are striving to achieve.**

The majority of organizations polled stated that they have formal partnership agreements with the local government (19%), INGOs (18%), local NGOs or donors (15%). Respondents said that other partnership agreements exist with media organizations (5%), private sector companies (3%), or additional networks (5%).

**Because only 5 percent of organizations polled stated that they have partnership agreements with media organizations, SFCG-TL may want to increasingly encourage the work of building media-centered partnerships, emphasizing the value of these partnerships.**

**4.4 Understanding Youth Issues in Timor-Leste Today**

A significant percentage of government-based actors (31% male and 35% female) said that they are *not all aware* of the issues face by the youth- whereas 29 percent stated that they are fully aware of the issues/challenges faced by the youth.

The high number of government-based actors not at all aware of youth issues further supports our development of Government Dialogues and training of local government officials, emphasizing the need for youth to attend. Building additional, innovative techniques to build relationships and increase awareness beyond the district and national dialogues could be formulated.

The majority government affiliates polled throughout the districts said they *always supported* youth-based non-state actors financially. Those districts with GoTL affiliates
who said they always support youth non-state actors include Manatuto (65%), Ermera (54%) and Baucau (48%). Conversely, Dili stands out as the district where most respondents (81%) stated that they never support youth-based, non-state actors, both financially and technically, followed by Ermera (32%) and Baucau (31%).

Looking at Dili, which stands out as the district where GoTL respondents stated that they never support youth-based, non-state actors, indicates a serious disconnect in communication that needs attention. Because as urban youth are often quite vulnerable to involvement with gangs and other forms of violence, new activities and increased opportunities to build youth-focused support from the government is imperative.

Similarly, the majority of GoTL affiliates polled said they have only participated in meetings/actions with individual youths 1 to 2 times or not at all in the past 12 months. For example, 40 percent of respondents from Dili and 52 percent of respondents from Liquica said they never met with youth over the past year. Those who met with youth the most over the past year, (more than 10 times) were from Manatuto (23%) and Baucau (17%).

Again, this data clearly indicates that there is little interaction among youth and GoTL officials; thereby creating a need SFCG-TL may able to respond to through increased dialogues, meetings and creating other means of bridging communication.

GoTL affiliates from Ermera (100%), Manatuto (100%) and Liquica (96%) stated that they personally see a lot of value in working with non-state actors, including youth for the development and good governance of our country. However, in Dili, only 47 percent said they see the value. Very few respondents disagreed with this statement, with only 4 percent in Ermera responding that do not really see any value in the collaboration.

One of the more resounding baseline survey results is the lack of GoTL affiliates in Dili interacting with or who see value in interacting with youth and NSAs. While decentralization is a particular topic of concern for many in the outer districts, it appears that SFCG-TL may want to facilitate some more activities to address these gaps in the capital where the government-youth communication appears to be minimal. While two National Dialogues are scheduled to occur in Dili providing a space for meaningful communication, additional tactics may need to be formulated.
### Questionnaire for Youth

#### 1. General Information

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<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Name of the Interviewer</td>
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<td>1.2</td>
<td>Date of Interview</td>
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#### 2. Demographic Information of the respondents

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<td>2.1</td>
<td>Name of the respondent (Optional and Confidential)</td>
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<td>2.2</td>
<td>Gender</td>
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<td>2.3</td>
<td>Age (years completed)</td>
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<td>2.4</td>
<td>District</td>
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<td>2.5</td>
<td>Sub-district</td>
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<td>2.6</td>
<td>Suco</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Ethnic Background</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2.12 | Are you associated with any group/organization or club/network? (can be more than one) | 0. Not involved at all (Go to Q 3.1) | 1. Youth council/network. | 2. Women’s group | 3. Martial Arts Group | 4. Youth club | 5. Church Group | 6. Community-based organization | 7. School Management Committee | 8. Suco Council Member | 9. Others ________________ |

| 2.13 | If yes, then what is your status in that particular forum? | 1. General member | 2. Member of Executive Committee | 3. Key Position in the Committee (Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary, Treasurer) | 4. Attending interaction/meetings (invitee & No voting right) | 5. Others ________________ |

### 3. Youth Collaboration with Social and Political Structures

| 3.1 | In the past 12 months, have you been part of any activity (ies) that contributed in peaceful resolution of conflict? | 0. Can’t Say (Go to Q 3.3) | 1. Yes | 2. No (Go to Q 3.3) |

| 3.2 | Can you tell what was/were the activities that you were involved in? |

| 3.3 | In the past 12 months, have you worked with any local or national social or political structures to implement common community project(s)? | 0. Can’t Say (Go to Q 4.1) | 1. Yes | 2. No (Go to Q 4.1) |

| 3.4 | Which are the social or political structures/agencies/groups you worked with? (Multiple answers) | 1. SUCO Council | 2. NGOs | 3. Community Based Organizations (CBOs) | 4. Local Government | 5. Political Parties | 6. Church | 7. Student Organizations | 8. Women’s Organizations | 9. Networks | 10. Others (……………………………………….) |

### 4. Youth Participation in Election and Post-Election Democratization Processes
| 4.1 | Did you take part in the recently held presidential and parliamentary elections in any capacity, including voting? | 1. Yes  
2. No (Go to Q 4.4) |
| 4.2 | How were you involved? (Multiple answers) | 1. As a Voter  
2. As a Candidate  
3. As a Campaigner of Certain Candidate/Political Party  
4. As an Election Observer/Election Watchdog  
5. As Voter Education Campaigner  
6. As an Election Officer  
7. As Security Personnel  
8. Other (……………………………………) |
| 4.3 | How do you rate your level of participation in the currently held elections? | 1. Very Active  
2. Active  
3. Passive  
4. Very Passive  
5. Can't Say |
| 4.4 | Besides elections, are you currently involved in political and/or leadership activities? | 0. Can't Say (Go to Q 5.1)  
1. Yes  
2. No (Go to Q 5.1) |
| 4.5 | What meetings or fora do you participate in? (Multiple answers) | 1. Civil Society Forums  
2. Youth Forums  
3. Suco Council Meetings  
4. Public Hearing/Public Audits  
5. Dialogues  
6. Networks  
7. Other (………………) |
| 4.6 | What was your role in these meetings or fora? (Multiple answers Possible if participated in more than one activity) | 1. Convener  
2. Participants  
3. Discussants  
4. Resource Person/Speaker  
5. Chair  
6. Other (………………………) |
| 4.7 | How committed are you in being an active citizen in Timor-Leste in related to influencing decision-making on issues that you feel are important? | 1. Highly committed  
2. Committed  
3. Occasionally/partially committed  
4. Very little committed  
5. Not Committed At all |
| 4.8 | Do you believe that you have the skills to communicate and deal with Government Officials? | 1. Yes, full range of skills;  
2. Yes, on the whole;  
3. Somewhat;  
4. Not really  
5. Not at all |
| 4.9 | Do you feel comfortable discussing (talking) issues related to election with others? | Can't say (O) | Yes (1) | Not Always(2) | No (3) |
|     | Family |  |  |  |
|     | Friends |  |  |  | 60 |
### 4.10 Do you feel comfortable discussing (talking) issues related to politics and decision making with others?

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Can’t say (O)</th>
<th>Yes (1)</th>
<th>Not Always (2)</th>
<th>No (3)</th>
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<td>Friends</td>
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<td>Teachers</td>
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<td>Local Leaders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
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### 4.12 What are the three ‘Key Issues’ of importance for you and the Timorese youth?

(Multiple answers)

1. Leadership Development
2. Civic Engagement
3. Political Participation
4. Electoral Participation
5. Cooperation and Collaboration Across Different Youth Groups
6. Participation in Decision Making Process
7. Collaboration with Adult Decision Makers/Social and Political Structures
8. Education Opportunities for Youth
9. Health Care of Youth
10. Job Opportunity for youth
11. Other (…………………………………………)

### 4.13 Do you know what is happening as part of the democratization process in Timor-Leste in the past few years?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1. Yes</th>
<th>2. No (Go to Q 5.1)</th>
<th>3. Can’t say (Go to Q 5.1)</th>
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### 4.14 If Yes, Can you give examples?

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### 5. Radio Programs

#### 5.1 Have you listened to Radio Magazine “Babadok Rebental!” in the past three months?

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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No (Go to Q 5.4)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 5.2 | If you have listened to the program, how often? | 1. Almost every episode  
2. Most of the episodes  
3. Half of the episodes  
4. Few episodes  
5. Rarely |
|------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 5.3 | Based on the Radio Magazine, can you remember specific topics or issues covered or discussed in the program over the past 6 months? | 1.  
2.  
3. |
| 5.4 | Have you listened to Radio Drama “Karau Dikurba Dame (KDD)” in the past three months? | 1. Yes  
2. No (Go to Q 5.7) |
| 5.5 | If you have listened to the program, how often? | 1. Almost every episode  
2. Most of the episodes  
3. Half of the episodes  
4. Few episodes  
5. Rarely |
| 5.6 | Based on the Radio Drama, can you remember specific messages highlighted by the drama over the past three months? | 1.  
2.  
3.  
6. |
| 5.7 | Have you ever Listened to Public Outreach Service Announcements (POSAs) aired through radios? | 1. Yes  
2. No (Go to Q 5.9) |
| 5.8 | Can you identify (maximum 3) of the key messages of the POSAs? | 1.  
2.  
3. |
| 5.9 | Have you ever watched the nationally televised dialogues, inter-university debates or panel discussions? | 1. Yes  
2. No (Go to Q 6) |
| 5.10 | Can you identify key issues discussed in those Television programs? | 1.  
2.  
3. |
| 6.0 | Do you have any suggestions for the research team for promoting the Role of Youth in Peacebuilding and Development in Timor-Leste? | |

Thank you so much for your time and Cooperation!!
Search for Common Ground, Timor-Leste

Joint BASELINE SURVEY

of the Projects

Democracy and Development in Action through Media and Empowerment (DAME)

Funded by 10th European Development Fund &

Youth Engagement to Promote Stability
United States Agency for International Development

Respondent Identifier: [Type here]

Questionnaires for NGOs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. General information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Name of the Interviewer</td>
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<td>1.2 Date of Interview</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>2. Demographic information of respondents</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Name of the respondent (Optional and Confidential)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2 Name of the NSA</td>
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<td>2.3 Position in the NSA</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.4 Gender</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.5 Age (years completed)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.6 In which District is the NGO that you work for located?</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.7 In which Sub-district is the NGO that you work for located?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8 In which Suco is the NGO that you work for located?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.10 Education level completed (Write only one)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Conflict Sensitivity
| 3.1 | How would you describe your organization or network? | 1. Local non-governmental organization  
2. International non-governmental organization  
3. Member-led umbrella organization  
4. National Government  
5. Local Government  
6. Media organization  
7. Youth organization  
8. Early Warning Early Response Conflict Prevention and Resolution Network  
9. Others  
……………………………………………………………… |
| 3.2 | Do you believe that the local development decision making and activities (in Timor-Leste) are becoming more participatory and inclusive now compared to two years ago? | 0. Can't say  
1. Yes  
2. No |
| 3.3 | Are you aware of basic meaning of Conflict Sensitive Approaches of development projects? | 1. Yes, using it in our projects  
2. Yes, but have not applied it to date.  
3. Yes, heard about it but do not fully understand it  
4. Do not know at all (Go to Q 4.1) |
| 3.4 | How would you define a conflict sensitive approach to development? Please give examples  
(Multiple answers, could be all 11)  
(DO NOT Read the options) | 1. Conflict sensitivity ensures that design, implementation and outcomes do not undermine peace or exacerbate conflict, and contribute to peace where possible  
2. Actions do no harm  
3. Awareness of the impact of our work on the conflict dynamic (favouring one group over the other with grants or with airtime, or favorable policies)  
4. Being aware of the negative and unintended consequences of our actions  
5. Being sensitive to which groups/organisations/individuals are included in any processes related to conflict transformation ensuring broad inclusion across the range (not privileging any one perspective)  
6. Participatory process  
7. Inclusiveness of actors, issues and perceptions  
8. Impartiality in relation to actors and issues  
9. Transparency  
10. Respect for people’s ownership of the conflict and their suffering  
11. Accountability for one’s own actions |
3.5 Are you aware of conflict sensitive initiatives in peacebuilding and development field in your area/Timor-Leste?
   1. Yes (If Yes, please give examples)
   2. No (Go to Q 4.1)
   Examples:

3.6 What conflict sensitive approach (es) have you employed in your activities over the last 12 months?
   1.
   2.
   3.

### 4.0 Organizational Capacity

| 4.1 | Do you have a practice of preparing annual work plans? | 3. Yes | 4. No |
| 4.2 | Do you always develop Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plans for your projects? | 9. Yes | 10. No |
| 4.3 | Do you have formally approved organizational FINANCIAL guidelines and policies? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 4.4 | Do you have formally approved organizational HR guidelines and policies? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 4.5 | Do you have formally approved organizational ADMINISTRATIVE guidelines and policies? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 4.7 | In the past 12 months, have you produced and/or broadcast any media related programs, including Public Service Outreach Announcements (POSAs) that promote cooperation and harmony in the society? (By yourself or in partnership with others) | 6. Yes | 7. No |

4.8 If yes, Please describe types and number of programs.

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<tr>
<th>Program Types</th>
<th>No</th>
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<td>3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
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</table>
4.9  Is your organization a part of a network or alliance?  
1. Yes  
2. No (Go to Q 4.11)

4.10 What type of network is it? 
(Multiple answers possible)  
1. Network of Peacebuilding organizations  
2. Network of Media organizations  
3. Network of Youth organizations  
4. Network of Women’s organization  
5. Network of Religious organizations  
6. Network of Child rights organization  
7. Network of NGOs  
8. Network of local state and civil society actors engaged in peacebuilding  
9. Other (……………………………)

4.11 Does your organization have a formal partnership agreement with any government agencies, donors, INGOs, NGOs or Private Sector companies?  
0. Yes  
1. No (Go to Q 4.13)

4.12 If Yes, what are those agencies or organizations (Multiple answers)  
1. Government Agencies/departments  
2. Local Government (elected bodies)  
3. INGOs  
4. Donors  
5. Local NGOs  
6. Media Organizations  
7. Private Sector Companies  
8. Networks  
9. Others (…………………………………)

4.13 Do you believe that development projects in TL should be sensitive towards the existing conflict in order for them to succeed and produce maximum possible results?  
1. Very Important; 2. Important; 3. Reasonably Important; 4. Not so important; 5. Not important at all

4.14 Do you believe that you have the skills to communicate and deal with government officials?  
1. Yes, full range of skills; 2. Yes, on the whole; 3. Somewhat; 4. Not really; 5. Not at all

4.15 Do you have any suggestions for SFCG to build the capacity of Non-State Actors (NSAs) in peacebuilding and governance?  

Thank you so much for your time and cooperation!
# Search for Common Ground, Timor-Leste

## Joint BASELINE SURVEY of the Projects

**Democracy and Development in Action through Media and Empowerment (DAME)**
Funded by 10th European Development Fund &

**Youth Engagement to Promote Stability**
United States Agency for International Development

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**Questionnaire for General Public**

### 1. General information

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### 2. Demographic information of the respondents

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<td>Age (years completed)</td>
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<td>District</td>
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<td>Sub-district</td>
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<td>Suco</td>
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<td>2.7</td>
<td>Marital status</td>
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<td>2.8</td>
<td>Language/Dialect spoken in everyday life.</td>
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<td>2.9</td>
<td>Education level completed? (Choose only one)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>Primary Occupation (only one main occupation)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Gender:**
- 1) Male
- 2) Female
- 3) Other (………………)

**Age (years completed):**
- 1) 15-19
- 2) 20-24
- 3) 25-29
- 4) 30-34
- 5) 35-39
- 6) 40-44
- 7) 45-49
- 8) 50 and above

**Education level completed:**
- 1. Masters Degree and beyond
- 2. Undergraduate
- 3. Secondary
- 4. Pre-secondary
- 5. Primary
- 6. Informal/non-formal education
- 7. Illiterate

**Primary Occupation:**
- 1. Civil Servant
- 2. House keeper
- 3. Fisherman
- 4. Farmer
- 5. Military
- 6. Nurse
- 7. Police
- 8. Security Guard
- 9. Trader
- 10. Unemployed
- 11. Other (Please specify)………………
2.11 Are you aware of the issues or challenges faced by youth in Timor-Leste?
1. High level of awareness
2. Good awareness
3. Moderate awareness
4. Very little awareness
5. No awareness at all

2.12 What are the three ‘Key Issues’ of importance for youth in Timor-Leste? (Multiple answers)
1. Leadership Development
2. Civic Engagement
3. Political Participation
4. Electoral Participation
5. Cooperation and Collaboration Across Different Youth Groups
6. Participation in Decision Making Process
7. Collaboration with Adult Decision Makers/Social and Political Structures
8. Education Opportunities for Youth
9. Health Care of Youth
10. Job opportunity
11. Other (…………………………………………………)

3. Radio Programs Listenership

3.1 Do you listen to the radio?
1. Yes
2. No (Go to Q 4.0)

3.2 Have you listened to Radio Magazine “Babadok Rebenta!”?
1. Yes
2. No (Go to Q 3.5)

3.3 If you have listened to the program, how often?
1. Almost every episode
2. Most of the episodes
3. Half of the episodes
4. Few episodes
5. Rarely

3.4 Can you remember specific topics or issues covered or discussed in the Radio Magazine over the past three months?
1.
2.
3.

3.5 Have you listened to Radio Drama “Karau Dikurba Dame (KDD)” in the past six months?
1. Yes
2. No (Go to Q 3.8)

3.6 If you have listened to the program, how often?
1. Almost every episode
2. Most of the episodes
3. Half of the episodes
4. Few episodes
5. Rarely
| 3.7 | Can you remember specific messages highlighted by the radio drama over the past six months? | 1.  
2.  
3.  |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 3.8 | Have you ever listened to Public Outreach Service Announcements (POSAs) aired through radios? | 3. Yes 
4. No (Go to Q 3.10) |
| 3.9 | Can you identify three key messages delivered through the POSAs? | 1.  
2.  
3.  |
| 3.10 | Have you ever watched the nationally televised dialogues, inter-university debates or panel discussions? | 3. Yes 
4. No (Go to Q 4.1) |
| 3.11 | Can you identify key issues discussed in those Nationally Televised programs? | 1.  
2.  
3.  |

**4.0 Awareness on Youth Issues**

| 4.1 | How aware would you say you are of the issues of importance to youth? (specify a range in the answer) | 1. Highly aware 
2. Aware 
3. To some extent 
4. Little aware 
5. Not aware at all |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 4.2 | Do you think that youth have more or fewer issues than others in Timor-Leste society? | 0. Can't say 
1. More issues than others 
2. Same as others 
3. Less issues than others |
| 4.3 | What do you think are the key issues facing youth in Timor-Leste today? | 1.  
2.  
3.  |
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<th></th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Are there specific issues for youth that are relevant to this part of Timor-Leste?</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 4.5 | How do you think local and national government officials deal with the issues that youth face? | 1. Very well  
2. Well  
3. Moderately  
4. Little  
5. Not at all |
| 4.6 | Would you say that you are more aware of youth issues now than you were a year or two ago? | 0. Can't say  
1. Yes  
2. No |
| 5.0 | Do you have any suggestions for SFCG promoting addressing youth issues in Timor-Leste? |                                              |

Thank you so much for your time and cooperation!
Questionnaires for Government Officials (State Actors)

1. General Information

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2. Demographic Information of Respondents

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<td>Name of the SA</td>
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<td>Position/Title</td>
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<td>2.4</td>
<td>Gender</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1) Male 2) Female 3) Other (…………..)</td>
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<td>2.5</td>
<td>Age (years completed)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1) 0-4 2) 5-9 3) 10-14 4) 15-19 5) 20-24 6) 25-29 7) 30-34 8) 35-39 9) 40-44 10) 45-49 11) 50 and above</td>
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<td>2.6</td>
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<td>2.7</td>
<td>Sub-district</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Education level completed (Write only one)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### 3.0 Knowledge about Youth NSAs

| 3.1 | Are you aware of the issues/challenges faced by the youth led non-State actors (such as NGOs, CBOs, networks, media organizations, women’s groups, and youth-based organizations, Marital Arts Groups, religious organizations, youth councils, among others in Timor-Leste?) | 1. Fully aware 2. Aware of most of the issues/challenges 3. To some extent 4. Very little awareness 5. Not aware at all (Go to Q 3.3) |
| 3.2 | Please identify the three greatest challenges you think these groups face? | 1………………………………… 2………………………………… 3………………………………… |
| 3.3 | Could you identify three major issues/challenges faced by youth in Timor-Leste? | 1. 2. 3. |
| 3.4 | Are you supporting any youth-based non-state actors (such as NGOs, CBOs, networks, media organizations, women’s groups, and youth organizations, Marital Arts Groups, religious organizations, youth councils, among others) financially or technically? | 0. Never (Go to Q 3.6) 1. Yes, always 2. Some times 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely |
| 3.5 | If yes, which types of organizations are you supporting? | 1. 2. 3. 4. |
| 3.6 | In the past 12 months, how many times have you participated in meetings and interactions with NSAs? | 0. Never  
1. 1-2 times  
2. 3-5 times  
3. 5-7 Times  
4. 7-10 Times  
5. More than 10 Times |
| 3.7 | In the past 12 months, how many times have you participated in meetings and interactions with youth? | 0. Never  
1. 1-2 times  
2. 3-5 times  
3. 5-7 Times  
4. 7-10 Times  
5. More than 10 Times |
| 3.8 | Do you believe that the Government agencies in Timor-Leste need to work collaboratively with NSAs, including youth, for development projects to succeed? | 1. Yes, very much so;  
2. Yes, most of the time;  
3. Yes, sometimes;  
4. No, not really |
| 3.9 | Do you personally see value in working with non-state actors including youth for the development and good governance of our country? | 1. Yes, very much so;  
2. Yes, most of the time;  
3. Yes, sometimes;  
4. No, not really |
| 4.0 | Do you have any suggestions for SFCG to contribute in peacebuilding and governance in Timor-Leste? |  
Thank you so much for your time and cooperation! |