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UN ELECTORAL OPERATIONS: CASE STUDY EAST TIMOR 1999

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EAST TIMOR: LOCATION

- South East Asia
- Island of Timor:
 - Part of huge archipelago of some 17,000 islands
 - Size of Vancouver Island
- East Timor: Half-island
- 500 km north of Australia
- Estimated population (1999): 900,000
- Area covered: 14,500 km²





HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- Portuguese colony, beginning early 1500s
 - Timor island divided by Portuguese and Dutch
- Coup in Portugal 1974
- Formation of official Timorese political parties
- Civil war: August-November 1975
- Invasion by Indonesia 7 December 1975
- 24 years of deadly oppression and genocide along with infrastructure building



FALINTIL — THE REBEL FORCE

- Armed wing of FRETLIN, the original pro-independence party
- Well disciplined guerrilla force
- Wide-spread support from the Timorese people
- Ambushes, attacks and atrocities committed





ENTER THE UN

- Negotiations between Portugal and Indonesia start in earnest February 1999
 - Discussions begun 1983 under UN auspices
- May 5 agreements
 - Autonomy Agreement
 - Modalities Agreement
 - Security Agreement
- Latter two agreements also signed by the UN Secretary-General



MODALITIES AGREEMENT

- The ballot options:
 - "Do you ACCEPT the proposed special autonomy for East Timor within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia?
 - Do you REJECT ..., leading to separation from Indonesia?"
- 200 polling centres inside East Timor; 13 cities outside
- Eligibility rules for voting (e.g., 17 years old)
- Observers permitted
- Schedule for the process, leading to ballot on August 8



SECURITY AGREEMENT

- The responsibility to ensure a "secure environment ... rests with the appropriate **Indonesian** security authorities"
- Police "solely responsible for the maintenance of law and order"
- Neutrality of the TNI and police essential
- Prior to start of registration, SG shall determine if "necessary security situation exists for full implementation" of process



SECURITY COUNCIL

- Endorses the agreements
 - May 7 (res. 1236)
 - Asks SG to prepare a plan
- Creates the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET)
 - 11 June (res. 1246)
 - "to organize and conduct a popular consultation"





SC RESOLUTION 1246

- Stresses that security is responsibility of Indonesian government
- Calls for the laying down of arms by all groups
- Up to 280 UN civilian police (CivPol) "to act as advisers to Indonesian police" and to escort ballots
- Up to 50 military liaison officers (MLO) "to maintain contact" with the Indonesian armed forces



RESOLUTION 1246 (CONT'D)

- Political component of UNAMET
 - "for monitoring the fairness of the political environment ... and for monitoring and advising the S.R. on all matters with political implications"
- Information component
 - to explain "the terms of the general agreement and autonomy framework" and voting process



- Traditionally UN is tasked with "elections monitoring"
 - Nicaragua 1989: first time for a national election in a UN Member State
- In East Timor UN was to *organize and conduct* the referendum
 - Namibia (1989) forerunner



SPECTRUM OF ELECTORAL OPS

- Election monitoring
 - selected polling sites to all sites
 - balloting and counting
 - campaigning and implementation
- Electoral Assistance
 - Provision of supplies
 - People provided
- Electoral supervision
 - Decision-making powers
 - Part of Electoral Commission
- Electoral organization
 - All aspects of conduct of election
 - Monitoring the campaign period

INCREASING INVOLVEMENT & RESPONSIBILITIES



OPERATIONAL COMPONENTS

- Electoral
 - Administration of the consultation
- Political
 - Monitor the fairness of environment
 - Ensure NGOs can carry out their tasks
- Public Information
 - Voter education



THE LEADERS



• Ian Martin (UK), Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG)



 Ambassador Jamsheed Marker (Pakistan), Special Envoy of the Secretary-General



PRE-DEPLOYMENT TRAINING

- 3-4 days in Darwin, Australia (launching point)
 - Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) Base
 - 500 km south of East Timor
- Daily seminars
 - Materials distribution
 - Registration exercise (with local Timorese)
 - Importance of neutrality
 - Avoiding press contacts
 - Security brief
- Driver's test (4WD), Radio comms
- Vaccines, VISAs, Contracts, Admin



ELECTORAL PROCESS

- Voter registration: 20 days + 2 day extension
- Voter Education: 1 month
- Distribution of electoral lists and challenges:
 6 days
- Polling: 1 day
- Vote counting: less than 7 days
- Results to be announced simultaneously in NY and Dili



KITS FOR UN ELECTIONS OFFICERS

- Steel containers
 - 2 locks; plastic seals
- Forms (ETR)
 - Voter registration forms/cards
 - Tamper evident bag labels
- Stamp pad

• UV lamp

also used for fingerprint signatures





UN LOCAL STAFF

- Employment applications made at Dili Headquarters or Regional Headquarters
- Approx. 1,500 for registration
- 4,000 for polling day
 3-4 days training
- typical pay (Rp 50,000/day or \$5/day)
- Pro-independence bias



East Timorese wait in Dili to apply for UNAMET positions.



IDENTITY AND ELIGIBILITY DOCUMENTS

- Concern about false registrants
 - Many Indonesians from West Timor (incl. militias) attempt to register
- Affidavit problems
 - signed by a recognized village leader or church official
 - Village leaders often were militia leaders
 - Witness of registered voter during process



VOTER EDUCATION

- Posters
- TV and Radio
- Newsprint:
 - Backpage of daily newspaper Suara Timor Timur
- Talks to groups
 - UN electoral officer visits





DEO DORN

- District electoral officer for Suai Cathedral
- Voter education session
- Held inside the Catholic Church compound in Suai, home of over 1,000 IDPs (Internally Displaced People)





MAIN TALKING POINTS

- Neutrality of UNAMET
- Secrecy of the vote
 - For individuals, villages and districts
- Integrity of the ballots
 - UN supervision at all times
- Only one result will be announced
- Other points
 - Challenges and appeals process
 - Rules and code of conduct



PUBLIC INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

- Information dissemination unit at Dili HQ
- TV: half-hour spots every night at 7 pm
- Radio UNAMET: several broadcasts per day
- Message from Secretary-General Kofi Annan (16 June)





VOTER EDUCATION

- DEO teams travel to remote villages
 - Give informal talks to small/large groups
 - Provide handouts and posters
 - Provide radios (e.g., through raffles)
- Radio and TV information broadcasts
 - 2,000 AM/FM radios and 8,000 batteries donated by Japanese government
 - Daily TV broadcast; radio news several times a day



MILITIAS ON PARADE



- Indonesia Day (August 17): "celebrating" the independence of Indonesia from the Dutch
- Shown here is one of about 20 trucks and dozens of motor cycles motoring through Suai



UNAMET INITIATIVES

- Goal: to avoid violence during campaign rallies
- Code of Conduct agreed by both parties
 For participants, For campaign, For observers
- Regional Campaign committees established
- "Notification of Intention to hold a campaign event" requirement (3 days prior to UNAMET)
- In Suai: alternate days for campaigns



OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

- "Official observers"
 - 48 Indonesians and 38 Portuguese ("equal number" in Modalities Agreement)
- Domestic Observers
 - Half dozen groups
- International Observers
 - Dozen groups
- Accreditation process by UNAMET
 - IO, IGO, governmental/parliamentary organization, NGO, etc.
 - Issued identity badge and accreditation letter
- Agree to abide by Code of Conduct for Observers



INTERNATIONAL OBSERVER ORGS (Observing the UN and the election)

- International Federation for East Timor (IFET)
 - 112 persons
- Australia International Volunteers Project
 - 27 persons
- Carter Center (based in Atlanta, Georgia)
 - 19 persons
- New Zealand government
 - 11 persons
- Catholic Institute for International Relations
 - 5 persons



PRE-BALLOT INTIMIDATION

- Militias prevent Timorese from registering
 - Checkpoints on road
- Government officials marking down registration numbers
- Registration cards taken away
 - Demanded at gunpoint
- Forced displacement
 - far from registration/voting centres
- Killing and intimidation of pro-independence leaders, CNRT offices
- Killing and threats re. before/after vote



AUGUST 30: THE BIG DAY

- Long queues, defying intimidation
 - many returned from hiding in hills to vote
- 98.6 per cent turn out
- Calm environment, "model vote" (NY Times, August 31)
- absence from the scene of the anti-independence militias
- One death reported: East Timorese who had been working for UNAMET in Ermera
- 7 of 850 polling places suspended operations briefly due to small disturbances or rumors



BALLOT COUNTING

- Ballot boxes sealed at polling sites and dispatched under guard to Dili
- Approx. 100 DEOs assist with counting in Dili (Museum)
- Party agents present
- Number of ballots in each boxes counted
 Compared with polling records
- Mixed and then sorted into two categories
- Counted in teams of at least two people



ANNOUNCING THE RESULTS

- Promised by SG within a week
- Announced after 4 days
 - Simultaneously in Dili (Sept 4) and New York
 (Sept. 3)
- 78.5 per cent reject autonomy agreement
- exuberant but cautious celebrations



CATASTROPHE STRIKES!

- Wide-spread militia violence begins within hours of announcement; reign of terror
- TNI/Militia plans made in advance
- Killings of pro-independence supporters

 Massacre in Suai Church Sept. 6
- Massive deportations
 - 200,000 refugees in West Timor
 - -400,000 take to the hills
- Scorched earth policy
 - 90% of Dili burned



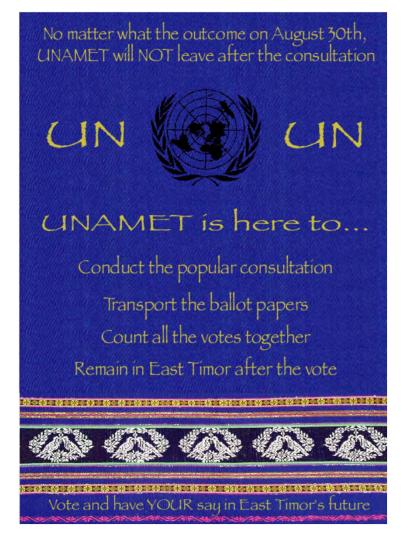
UNAMET REACTION

- UN regional centres evacuated
- UN Dili headquarters evacuated
 - Timorese seek refuge in UN compound
 - UN personnel petition to stay
 - All leave except few military personnel (transitional)
 - East Timorese in compound airlifted
- Ambassador Marker's understatement: "Indonesia has failed to maintain security"



PROMISES NOT KEPT

- Key assurance provided by UNAMET leader Ian Martin: UNAMET WILL STAY (see poster)
- SG's Aug. 28th message: "UNAMET is committed to securing the peace today, and in the future."





INTERNATIONAL ACTION

- Strong pressure applied on Indonesia to accept peacekeeping force
 - Pres. Habibie agrees after US cuts military ties and calls for suspension of IMF loans (12 Sept)
- Security Council authorizes International Force for East Timor (INTERFET)
 - Resolution 1264 of 15 September
 - Led by Australia
 - Airdrops begin (17 Sept.)
 - First troops arrive (20 Sept.)



INTERFET INTERVENES

- Redeems the international community
- Australian-led force
 - US helps with logistics and intelligence support
- Mandate to disarm militias
- Overall cooperation from Indonesian military
- Several gun battles
 - Over half-dozen militiamen killed
 - Several Australian soldiers wounded
- 600 Canadian forces personnel sent





DAWN OF A NEW NATION

- Xanana Gusmao returns to Dili (October 21, 1999)
- Last Indonesian troops leave East Timor (31 October 1999)
- UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET)
 - Established October 25, 1999 (res. 1272)
 - 2-3 year mandate to help prepare nation for independence



UNTAET Governs

(Oct 1999 – May 2002)





UNTAET (CONT'D)



Issues its own stamp

Builds infrastructure





Flag raising outside UN headquarters in New York as East Timor becomes 191st members state.

President Xanana Gusmao standing under the Timorese flag



Source: http://www.etan.org/etun.jpg



THE END

(of the Beginning)