

Women, Peace and Security - YES!
Learning Pack
Module 3
Protection and Prevention



UN Women is the UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide.

UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to implement these standards. It stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on five priority areas: increasing women's leadership and participation; ending violence against women; engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes; enhancing women's economic empowerment; and making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality.

Women, Peace and Security - YES! Learning Pack

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Module 3: Protection & Prevention



Key Message: Implementing gender equality and responding to women's and girls'

Objectives & Outcomes:

The objectives of Module 3 are to increase understanding the specific protection needs of women and the role of prevention in eliminating violence against women, especially in conflict-affected scenarios.

The outcomes of Module 3 are:

- ◆ Increased awareness of the link between gender inequality and violence against women, in conflict and in peace
- ◆ Increased awareness of protection and prevention measures nationally and internationally
- ◆ Elevated knowledge of gender-responsive conflict analysis, early warning monitoring and police reform
- ◆ Increased ability to identify the special protection needs of women human rights defenders and best practices for documenting violations against women

“Put simply, for many women, unabated levels of sexual violence mean that their war does not end with the signing of a peace agreement.”

-Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator

Materials: Whiteboard, Flip Charts, Colored Markers, Handouts and Activity Sheets, Projector & Screen.

Note: Activity 3.2, The Culture House, requires three small cardboard boxes (for example, shoe boxes) and some blank sheets of paper.

WPS Learning Pack Supplemental Materials: Law against Domestic Violence (booklet); Hapara Violencia (booklet); Life Free of Violence training guide (JSMP); Analytical and Conceptual Framing on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (Stop Rape Now); Summary of Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Researching, Documenting and Monitoring Sexual Violence in Emergencies (Stop Rape Now)

Target Audience: Module 3 can be targeted to a variety of audience for a variety of purposes—as in introduction to the links between gender equality, intimate partner violence and armed conflict, or to increase awareness of response mechanisms for victims of violence, or to raise understanding of the necessary components of security sector reform and early warning monitoring that take into account women’s protection needs. The police, the military, judges and lawyers are all potential audiences, as well as community members and leaders dealing with domestic and sexual violence. The module, however, is an introduction only and resources are provided for information on further training on specific and technical topics at the end of the Module.

Preparation: See Presentation 3.13. Write out “10 Tips for the Protection of Women Human Rights Defenders” on index cards (These can be used again for future trainings).

Note to Facilitators: Presentations 3.2-3.6 are introductions to gender, gender inequality and gender-based violence, especially as these are related to culture. They should be covered depending on the skills of your audience, and can be used independently to supplement any of the other Modules if this review is needed for learning objectives.

For the purposes of the WPS-YES! Learning Pack, Protection and Prevention are considered as an intricate pair, like two sides of a single coin—prevention of violence is the best way to enable women to be free from violence against them, including in armed conflict and crisis. The WPS Agenda is primarily concerned with sexual violence, such as rape and other violations, which happens in the context of war, crisis and disaster. Yet, in order to fully address conflict-related violence, discrimination against women, in times of war and peace, must be eliminated, entailing both protection of rights and prevention of violations. In other words, while protection deals with the consequences of VAW, prevention engages with its root causes and institutional reform. On the one hand, provisions of support are needed for immediate assistance to victims; on the other hand, comprehensive reforms of the security sector (the police, the courts, conflict analysis and monitoring) are needed to achieve sustainable, transformative change in women’s status and protection needs over the long-term.

The scope of the protection and prevention provisions of UN SCR 1325 is quite large, as a result. For the purposes of the WPS-YES! Learning Pack, Module 3 focuses on the following:

- ◆ Violence against women as a form of gender discrimination
- ◆ Violence against women in times of armed conflict and crisis.
- ◆ Gender-Response Security Sector Reform
- ◆ Gender-Responsive Conflict Analysis and Early Warning Monitoring, including ethical considerations when documenting SGBV
- ◆ Protection Needs of Women Human Rights Defenders

Presentation 3.1 A Review of the 4Ps of UN SCR 1325 (15 minutes)



Key Message: Provisions of UN SCR 1325 call for adequate response to and prevention of the security concerns of women and girls.

One of the most significant contributions of the WPS Agenda is its recognition that women have distinct experiences of armed conflict and crisis, and that, as a result, they have distinct security and protection needs. Prevention is also a central element of the WPS Agenda, since the best way to protect women from violence committed against them is to prevent it in the first place. Prevention and Protection, therefore, go hand-in-hand and are put together for Module 3.

Remind participants of the 4Ps of the WPS Agenda: Participation, Prevention, Protection, and Peacebuilding. Take a few minutes to review the provisions regarding the Protection and Prevention pillars:

Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Recognize and address the unique impact of conflict on women and girls <input type="checkbox"/> Put in place security and justice responses to women’s protection needs, especially as IDPs and refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Include a gender perspective as part of disarmament, demobilization & reintegration efforts <input type="checkbox"/> Protect women & girls from gender based violence: physical, sexual, psychological, economic, socio-cultural in conflict and post-conflict scenarios
Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/> Ensure gender-sensitivity in police and security sector reform <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure gender-sensitivity in justice sector reform, and the promotion of women’s rights in informal community dispute resolution processes <input type="checkbox"/> Include and analyze gender-sensitive indicators in early warning conflict monitoring and other crisis monitoring tools <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction planning

Presentation 3.2: What is Gender? A Quick Review (30 minutes)



Key Message: Gender is a social construct that changes over time.

Gender is an important concept in order to understand how armed conflict impacts men and women differently. Review the definition of gender and its related terms to ensure participants understand this concept in the same way.

Sex refers to the physical characteristics of the body and is anatomically defined as “male” or “female.” Sex is biological and, unless changed by medical procedure, remains the same throughout a person’s life. Sex is also stable across cultures: “males” are identified around the world as those beings who anatomically have a penis, while “females” are those who have a vagina. Humans are male and female, and so are animals.

Gender refers to the social roles males and females are expected to play in society as men and women. Gender is decided by social and cultural norms and changes over time and from place to place. Gender roles also may be different among social classes, ethnic groups and religious communities. The way women are expected to behave, for example, is different in Timor-Leste than it is in Cambodia, is different for Buddhists than it is for Christians, and may vary for uneducated women and educated women.



Ask the participants: What are some cultures you have been exposed to that have different gender roles for men and women from Timor-Leste? Are their differences in the gender roles within the diverse population of Timor-Leste? How are rural women expected to behave as compared to urban women?

Because gender is created by culture and society, only humans have gender. In other words, only human beings are “men” and “women.” Animals do not have “gender,” although they do have sex. You can say, for example, “a male dog,” but it would sound silly to say “a man dog.” Dogs cannot be “men” because they do not have culture.

Present the following chart on the white board.

Sex	Gender
<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Biological/Anatomical◆ Physical characteristic◆ Female and male◆ Humans and animals◆ Stable across lifetime and cultures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Social/Cultural◆ Social role◆ Women and men, feminine and masculine◆ Humans only◆ Changes across time and cultures



Ask participants: What are some ways gender roles have changed in Timor-Leste in the last 100 years? Encourage participants to think of their grandparents' experiences. What are some ways gender roles will change in the next 100 years? Encourage participants to think of their great-

The following information is adapted from the Ba Futuru's training manual, *Empowering Women Key Actors* (Lesson 9). It highlights the links between gender, gender inequality and violence against women. This is only an introduction to the concepts presented here, and trainers are encouraged to contact Ba Futuru for more information on the full training (see the Resource List in Facilitator's Guide).

Presentation 3.3: Gender and Gender Equality (30 minutes)ⁱ



Key Message: Gender inequality is about power and control, usually by men over women.

Because of this patriarchal structure, it is difficult to achieve gender equality. Gender equality exists where there is no discrimination based on someone's gender and where everyone has an opportunity to participate fully in the life of the nation. In Timor-Leste, as in many parts of the world, women experience discrimination in their public and private lives.



Ask participants: How do women experience discrimination in public and private life in Timor-Leste? Listen to responses and then group them into the categories below by writing on the white board. (Alternatively, provide each table with a pad of post-it notes to brainstorm responses and then post them on flip-chart sheet posted around the room with one of the categories written at the top of the page.)

Here are some ways gender inequality is expressed in culture. Organize participant responses into these categories:

- ◆ **Subordination of women:** Father refusing to allow his daughter to study or travel abroad but allowing his son to do so; women told to be obedient to husband, even during abuse; women told they are not as good or as valuable as men; women told to serve men.
- ◆ **Marginalization of women:** Women treated as objects and property in the practices of 'barlaque' and gifting daughters, and not able to speak for themselves; women are required to eat after the men in the kitchen; women are not part of the key decision-making processes in society or allowed to participate in public life of the community.
- ◆ **Stereotypes:** Women and men must follow narrow, often restrictive, roles, for example, women are housewives and men are breadwinners; women are emotional, men are rational; men are strong, women are weak. Women must maintain chastity and purity in order to be "good" women.
- ◆ **Gender-based violence:** Gender inequality may also give rise to violence against women. Gender inequality and patriarchy are the conditions which allow violence against women to occur by giving power and control to men over women, and by making women submissive and subordinate to men.

Presentation 3.4: GBV, VAW, DV, SGBV, CRSGBV: What Are They?

(30 minutes)



Key Message: Gender-based violence is a fundamental form of discrimination and a violation of human rights. It is essentially about using power to control and dominate another person, usually men

Take a few minutes to explain to participants the different terms used to describe violence that may affect women: Gender-Based Violence (GBV); Violence Against Women (VAW); Domestic Violence (DV); and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV); and Conflict-Related Sexual and Gender-Based Violence.

Gender-based violence (GBV) is violence or any harmful act committed against a person's will based on a person's gender identity, and victims can be either men or women. Gender-based violence includes violence that occurs both in the family and in the general community.

In most cultures, GBV mainly affects women because of their lower status in society. For that reason, the phrase **violence against women** (VAW) or violence against women and girls (VAWG) is often used. The root cause of VAW is the unequal power relationship between men and women created by patriarchy and restrictive gender roles. Like GBV, VAW exerts power and control of one person over another to establish superiority and subordination. GBV can involve both men and women, while VAW is violence that happens to women *because* they are women. VAW can occur in the household or in the general community.

When GBV or VAW happens in the household, it is called **domestic violence** (DV). DV can take place between any two people in the household, including family members, intimate partners, and people who work in the household. DV is very common in Timor-Leste. At least 36% of women in Timor-Leste who have been married have reported suffering violence or psychological abuse by an intimate partner or husbandⁱⁱ.

When GBV involves sexual violence—that is, forcing or coercing another person to have sexual relations or using sex as a form of intimidation and control—it may be referred to as **sexual and gender-based violence** (SGBV). Victims can be either men or women, and violations can happen in the home or in the general community. Conflict-related **sexual and gender-based violence** (**CRSGBV**) happens in times of war and is somehow related to the armed conflict (rape as a tactic of war to demoralize and terrorize communities, for example).

Stress to participants that the reason for the high prevalence of GBV in Timor-Leste is deeply connected to the issues of gender inequality and patriarchal structure, which gives higher value to men solely based on their gender.

Remind participants that gender-based violence against women is essentially about power, control and domination of men over women. It is a fundamental form of discrimination and a violation of human rights.

When we speak of violence against women, we can identify four major types: physical, psychological, sexual and economic.



Ask participants: What are some examples from their community of the different forms of physical, psychological, sexual and economic abuse? Write the four categories with examples on a whiteboard. You can begin by organizing the responses given in the earlier question under the four categories.

The facilitator can offer the following examples:

- ◆ **Physical:** Hitting, punching, kicking, biting, burning, killing, with or without weapons.
- ◆ **Psychological:** degrading the victim or controlling decisions; verbal abuse; restricting the victim's movement or depriving them of liberty to visit others or receive visitors; forcing victims to engage in humiliating acts; isolating the victim from family and friends; threats and intimidation; damaging or threatening to damage property; harassing phone calls or visits; stalking from one place to another
- ◆ **Sexual:** Rape, forcing someone to do a sexual act, incest, forcing a victim to have sexual relations with a third party (prostitution); sex trafficking
- ◆ **Economic:** exploitation; economic neglect (not providing financial support); denying victim control over wages and earnings; limiting victim's access to household economic resources; destroying victim's property or documents that affect the victim's ability to work or be economically independent.

Activity 3.4.1: Culture as a Contributing Factor to Gender-Based Violence in Timor-Lesteⁱⁱⁱ (45 minutes)

The aim of the activity is to connect the high prevalence of GBV in Timor-Leste to cultural norms and attitudes, and how this keeps women from full participation in public life, putting them at greater risk of abuse. Discussing cultural traditions as they may be harmful to women can cause anxiety, and even anger, in some participants, and facilitators must be sensitive and open to different views. Stress that all patriarchal cultures in all parts of the world have similar challenges; these practices also exist outside of Timor-Leste, so it is important to better understand the way in which they can contribute to violence and discrimination against women.

Break participants into small groups and assign each group one of the following topics:

- ◆ Patriarchy
- ◆ Barlaque (bride price)
- ◆ Polygamy
- ◆ Arranged marriage

Provide each group a blank sheet of flip-chart paper and Activity Sheet 3.1. Ask each group to think of the statements listed under their topic, then fill in the blank column with how each element prevents women from exercising their full human rights. Allow 15 minutes, then ask each group to present their findings to the full group on the flip-chart paper. Provide each group with 5 minutes for their presentation, leaving about 15 minutes at the end of the activity for open conversation. Some sample responses are listed below:

Patriarchy	How does this prevent women from exercising their human rights?
Women have to maintain the reputation of the family	Women should remain silent and hide suffering; isolation of the victim after trauma; underreporting by victims and witnesses of GBV; impunity for perpetrators; violence against women “normalized”
The husband is the head of the family and breadwinner, while women are the household caretaker	Economic dependence of wives and children; when a wife works, the husband may control and have authority over her income; husband does not need to help with household work or child-raising because of gender stereotypes related to caretaking. Women “double work load” when she does work out of the house.

<p>The idea that men have the right to dominate women and that women should be submissive and obey</p>	<p>The belief that when GBV happens, the woman is to blame; a husband has a right to “educate” his “disobedient” wife; underreporting and dispute settled outside the formal criminal justice system; limited participation of women in decision-making and politics</p>
<p>Chastity is women’s highest value while adultery by men is seen as normal</p>	<p>Women’s value is equated with her sexual purity; if a woman is believed to violate a “moral code,” she deserves abuse; women who are “unpure” are stigmatized and ostracized; blame and shame for the victim; men control reproductive planning and safe sex; women are restricted from public life.</p>
<p>Barlaque (Bride Price)</p>	<p>How does this prevent women from exercising their human rights?</p>
<p>Conventionally, Barlaque is a mutual exchange between a bride and groom’s family, to value the woman, to express gratitude, friendship and to tie relations between the two families. In the past, the items given would depend on status of the women’s family, education, job/position, care-taking skills (cooking, cleaning, etc.), if the woman is single or a widow, and other factors. At present, Barlaque is more a ceremonial gesture to formalize the relationship between the bride and groom. Barlaque has also been interpreted and presented differently, such as where the groom compensates the wife’s family for their loss of labour.</p>	<p>Women treated as objects of exchange, with no decision-making power; reinforces patriarchal stereotypes, such as women’s exclusive role is household care-tending and reproduction; tolerance for GBV and high birth rates; can exacerbate poverty</p> <p>*Note: Responses may include points of why the practice of Barlaque also has good functions as a symbol of Timor-Leste culture. See the Culture House exercise below or explain that cultural practices can be both good and harmful. How, then, can the harmful points be eliminated the good points strengthened?</p>
<p>In practice, barlaque is paid by the husband’s family, so the woman can be considered to be owned or controlled, not only by her husband but also by her husband’s family. The higher the price, the higher may be the in-laws expectations of the wife’s behaviour.</p>	<p>In case of marital conflict, the in-laws may take the husband’s side because the wife has been “bought” and the husband, as head of the family and breadwinner, must be obeyed. Family members may be the perpetrators of the violence.</p> <p>The wife’s family members are in weak position to protect the wife in the event of GBV.</p>

	Marital disputes, even when they end in serious physical violence, are commonly considered as ‘normal’ and “private,” rather than as a public crime.
Polygamy	How does this prevent women from exercising their human rights?
Research ^{iv} suggests that the practice of polygamy is still common in Timor-Leste. Polygamy is where a man is with or marries more than one wife.	First wife may not be financially supported or may face abuse; she may lose decision-making power or authority in the household and over assets; her children may be impacted negatively.
Arranged or Forced Marriage	How does this prevent women from exercising their human rights?
Although arranged marriages is not very common, in cases where parents arrange marriages for their daughter or son, this may contribute to GBV because the couple is not given an opportunity to get to know each other before they marry. Arranged marriages also take away the right of decision-making power and self-determination.	Potential marital disputes and incompatibility; abuse of spouse and children and adultery if divorce is not an option; brides may be underage and suffer physical and psychological impacts from early or forced marriage; lack of women’s decision-making

End the exercise by linking back to the presentation, pointing out how consequences of these practices may contribute to marginalize, negatively stereotype, subordinate, and inflict violence against women with impunity.

Activity 3.4.2: The Culture House (45 minutes)^v

Note to Facilitators: Activity 3.4.2 can be used as an alternate exercise to Activity 3.4.1 and may be especially appropriate for community-based trainings.

Write the word “culture” across the picture of a house.

One way of describing culture is ‘the way we do things around here’. And the way we do things around here can change from time to time. Although cultures may be strong and hard to change, no culture is permanent. Although many traditional ways are still used for many day-to-day activities, new methods and products are introduced into people’s daily lives constantly. For example, many fishermen have outboard motors on their boats. Many people use cars or vans to travel around the island. Many of our foods are now imported. For many people, even the materials used to cook food is different from the past.

Tell the participants you will tell them a story about a house, and you would like them to imagine the house belongs to them. The house is built on the most valuable land on the island. It has belonged to your family for many years, but now is in need of big repairs.

You have some choices. You can pull the house down and build a new house on the land. Or you can choose to renovate or repair the house.

Now imagine there are carvings inside the house. Your great grandfather may have made the carvings, but no one in your family has his skills. His special skills have been lost. If you pulled the house down, these family treasures of great value will be lost forever. But if you repair your house, you could protect these family treasures and give them a special place in your 'new' home.

Other parts of the house are out of date. A new bathroom is needed or some other materials.

Also imagine that some parts of your house are rotten and decaying. Some of the boards may be infested with insects. What would we do? If we paint over them, they will return and destroy our new work. They will wreck our treasures, the things we value. We must strip off the rotten boards and replace them with new timber.

Our culture is a bit like a house. There are parts that are unique and special. They are precious. They have been passed on from one generation to the next and are our treasures. We must protect our treasures. And then, there may be parts of our culture that are now 'out of date'. It is not wrong for us to update the out of date, and move with the changing times. And unfortunately, there will be some parts of our culture that are no longer useful. They may be like the rotten timber. If they are not taken away, they will slowly but surely destroy what we value.

Put three small boxes in an area everyone can see and reach. The first is the "treasure" box, the next is the "repair shop," the last is the "graveyard."

Break participants into four smaller groups, and provide each with a few sheets of blank paper. Ask groups to brainstorm the questions below. Tear the blank paper into smaller pieces and then write at least one example to put in each box. Allow 15 minutes.



Ask participants:

- Can we think of any examples of our treasures? What parts of our culture make us special?
- Can we think of any examples of parts of our culture that no longer works and needs repair? How would they be repaired?
- Are there things about our culture that are harmful and need to be sent to the graveyard?

Bring the groups back together. Begin with the treasure box, passing it around the room to have one person read one response. Note when patterns emerge and summarize or clarify as needed. Repeat with all boxes.



If not brought up during discussion, ask participants:

- Is it right for a man to beat his wife?
- Does this behaviour add value to our culture?
- Is it a type of behavior that we must value?
- Or is this something that must be changed?

Activity 3.4.3: Write a Letter to the Past/Future (45 minutes)

This activity can be used as an alternate to Activity 3.4.2, depending on your audience. The activity can also be done as a role play for audiences that are not comfortable with writing: simply have pairs create a role play of a great-grandparent and great-grandchild having a conversation about their separate experiences of gender roles, being as specific as possible by setting up a particular scene (for example, dinner hour or a classroom).

Ask participants to work in pairs. One of the pair takes on the role of great-grandparent; the other takes on the role of great-grandchild. Each writes a letter to the other: the great-grandparent writes a letter about gender roles in the past; the great-grandchild writes a letter about gender roles in the future. Each person should speak about the roles of his or her gender (that is, if the person playing the grandparent is a woman, she will write about the roles of women in the past). Allow 15 to write the letter; 10 minutes for each in a pair to read the letter to the other; and 15 minutes for general discussion about the exercise.

During discussion, note the changes that have taken place in terms of gender roles over time—what are the advantages or disadvantages?

Presentation 3.5: Political and Social Factors Contributing to GBV (20 minutes)^{vi}



Key message: *Conflict, crisis, social and economic inequality also contribute to GBV.*

As we have already discussed, gender inequality and discrimination are the root causes of gender-based violence, and cultural practices can sometimes contribute to that. Political, social and economic factors also contribute to GBV. By considering all the factors, we may be able to better understand why there is such a high prevalence of GBV in Timor-Leste.



Ask participants: what are the political, social and economic factors to VAW in the Timor-Leste context. Use the guide below to start the discussion or to add to it as needed.

✓ **Political Factors**

During Indonesian occupation violence became a part of daily life. All forms of violations of human rights took place and women were particularly victimized in the campaign to terror, which targeted the general population. The vulnerability of women was used to destroy the morality of the community. This experience of living in a violent environment can cause psychological effects, which later on manifest in gender-based and public violence.

✓ **Social & Economic Factors**

Many people suffered losses and trauma during the 1999 post-referendum destruction. Massive dislocations of the population during the conflict led to the break-up of families and the loss of jobs, livelihoods, property and economic opportunities. Today, some people might have unfulfilled high expectations of a better life after independence, and there is high unemployment and poverty and increased use of alcohol and gambling.

Presentation 3.6: Violence against Women, the Law & Support for Victims (10 minutes)^{vii}



Key Message: Violence against women is against the law and support is available for victims.

Violence against women—including GBV, SGBV and DV—is against the law and considered a “public crime” in Timor-Leste. Public crimes are those that can be prosecuted by the State without a complaint being filed by the victim. This holds true for both domestic violence and sexual violence. The Penal Code and the Law against Domestic Violence (LADV) are the two major sources of legal restrictions and penalties for crimes of violence against women. The LADV also puts in place a Referral Network under the Ministry of Social Solidarity to provide legal, health, psychosocial and other support for survivors/victims. These are all important steps in responding to violence against women as central to long-term peace and stability and best-practice security sector reform.

The Judicial System Monitoring Programme (JSMP) monitors cases of violence against women in the courts. JSMP’s training guide, “Life Free of Violence,” presents a clear introduction to the laws, including the Law against Domestic Violence (LADV), protecting women against violence in Timor-Leste, as well as the legal and social resources available to victims by governmental agencies and NGOs. The training is appropriate for a wide range of audiences. Use the training guide for more information about the topic, and contact the resources listed for more in-depth or advanced training on this important issue. Allow another 45 minutes to present the JSMP training included in the WPS-YES! Learning Pack.

Also included in the training pack is a PowerPoint presentation on LADV implementation by the Ministry of Social Solidarity, National Directorate of Relief Services, with a primary focus on the Women’s Referral Network. Allow an additional 30 minutes if you will include the MSS-DNRS PowerPoint presentation (**PowerPoint 3.1**).

The full training on LADV is not required for this module as our focus is on conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence. You will need to determine your own participants’ interests and needs on whether to include it or not. It is certainly an important topic and crucial to understanding the ongoing fragility of Timor-Leste’s progress to resiliency and peace. Additionally, some victims of conflict-related sexual violence continue to suffer consequences from their attack and can be referred to local services.

Presentation 3.7: Protection for Violence against Women in Armed Conflict (30 minutes)



Key message: Sexual and gender-based violence during conflict and crisis is defined as a crime under international treaties and standards, including UN SCR 1325.

Violence against women is covered by national law in Timor-Leste. GBV is also covered in international treaties to which the government is a signatory, such as CEDAW and its Optional Protocol, and in the UN WPS Agenda—all legally binding instruments. CEDAW General Recommendation 19 provides a definition of GBV linked to gender discrimination: “gender-based violence [is] violence that is directed against a woman **because she is a woman** or that **affects women disproportionately**.”^{viii} Note the two highlighted key points: the violation happens because she is a woman; certain violations happen to women almost exclusively, because they are women. CEDAW General 30, adopted in 2013, reinforces for State Parties that protections and entitlements for women are obligations in times of peace, in times of war and in all stages of development.

Sexual violence and exploitation is especially associated with armed conflict and crisis. Rape is a known tactic and weapon of war, and increased levels of trafficking, forced marriage and forced migration are all known consequences of armed conflict and displacement. Rapes have also been known to occur in the aftermath of natural disaster and crisis. Remind participants of the WPS resolutions specifically related to conflict-affected sexual abuse:

2008	1820	The first Security Council Resolution to recognize sexual violence as a tactic of war, either when used systematically to achieve military or political ends, or when opportunistic and arising from cultures of impunity. It identifies sexual violence as a matter of international peace and security that requires a security response. It recognizes that sexual violence can increase in situations of armed conflict, and impede the restoration of peace and security. It notes that rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, or contribute to acts with respect to genocide, and that sexual violence should not be included in amnesties.
2009	1888	Strengthens resolution 1820 by establishing leadership, deploying expertise and improving coordination among stakeholders involved in addressing conflict-related sexual violence.

2010	1960	Provides an accountability system for stopping conflict-related sexual violence. It requests lists of perpetrators and annual reports on parties suspected of committing or being responsible for sexual violence. It stipulates strategic, coordinated and timely collection of information for and briefings to the Security Council on conflict-related sexual violence, and calls for countries to establish specific time-bound commitments to address the issue.
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Under international law, acts of sexual violence may constitute a **war crime** if committed in the context of and associated with an armed conflict. Sexual violence may constitute a **crime against humanity** when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population. Sexual violence may also constitute an element of genocide and of torture. Some forms of conflict-related sexual violence are: rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity. The UN Secretary-General’s Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict provides the following definition^{ix}:

“Conflict-related sexual violence refers to *incidents* or (for SCR 1960 listing purposes) *patterns* of sexual violence, that is rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity, against women, men, girls or boys. Such incidents or patterns occur in conflict or post-conflict settings or other situations of concern (e.g., political strife). They also have a direct or indirect nexus with the conflict or political strife itself, i.e. a temporal, geographical and/or causal link. In addition to the international character of the suspected crimes (that can, depending on the circumstances, constitute war crimes, crimes against humanity, acts of torture or genocide), the link with conflict may be evident in the profile and motivations of the perpetrator(s), the profile of the victim(s), the climate of impunity/weakened State capacity, cross-border dimensions and/or the fact that it violates the terms of a ceasefire agreement.”

See *Analytical & Conceptual Framing Of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (Stop Rape Now)*, included in the WPS-YES! Learning Pack for reference.

Point out to participants the following characteristics of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence^x:

- ◆ Linked to past or ongoing armed conflict
- ◆ Committed on a widespread or systematic basis
- ◆ Perpetrated by military forces and non-State armed groups
- ◆ Motivated by military and political objectives

The WPS Agenda calls for specific responses to conflict-related sexual violence. These provisions can be included in the development of UN SCR 1325 National Action Plans and other mechanisms for implementation of the women, peace and security agenda. As with all Security Council resolutions, these obligations pertain to any party to the conflict, including international security forces.

The specific obligations under UN SCR 1325 related to protection and prevention include:

Protection:^{xi}

Operational Paragraphs of UN SCR 1325	Provisions
Operational paragraphs 6 , 11, and 12	Strengthening protection and promotion of human rights of women and girls, especially those at high risk of SGBV, such as refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)
	Ensuring physical safety, health and economic security of women and girls and victims of SGBV
	Developing system for reporting abuse and ensuring accountability of both international peacekeepers and national security actors (and non-State armed groups)
	Including the specific needs and issues of women and girls in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts (DDR), including the unique concerns of female combatants.

Prevention:^{xii}

Operational Paragraphs of UN SCR 1325	Provisions
Operational Paragraphs 5, 12, 14, 17	Establishing regular monitoring of the situation of women and girls
	Developing specific guidelines and protocols for justice and security sectors
	Developing system for reporting abuse and ensuring accountability of both international peacekeepers and national security actors (and non-State armed groups)

Video 3.7: Documentary on Peace and Security for Women in Timor-Leste (10 minutes for video; 20 minutes for plenary discussion)

If you have not already done so as part of Module 1, consider showing the video “Documentary on Peace and Security for Women in Timor-Leste.” *Note that the Film is in both Tetum and English, but does not include subtitles.* To introduce the video to participants, it is important to know your audience and their response to images that may provoke memories of trauma from the armed conflict. Encourage participants to exercise self-care as necessary, leaving the room or requesting the video be paused to allow time to process as a group. The video was produced by the UN Women office in Timor-Leste to raise awareness of the ways in which women experienced the conflict, as well as the many contributions women are making to recovery and reconstruction in Timor-Leste.



Ask participants, after the video, the prompt questions below:

- How did SGBV play into the armed conflict in Timor-Leste? The video depicts the mass rape of stranded women and girls as part of the massacre.
- In what ways does the video show implementation of UN SCR 1325 according to its obligations concerning protection and prevention? Some possible answers include providing livelihood and support services for victims and the existence of VPU in the police.
- What still needs to be done?

For the purposes of Timor-Leste, we will explore only some of the ways GBV, including sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict can be prevented as part of the WPS Agenda. Each of these are important prevention measures, in the immediate and longer terms, to ensure women’s specific security needs are met. We will focus on:

- ◆ Gender-Responsive Security Sector Reform
- ◆ Gender-Responsive Conflict Analysis and Early Warning Monitoring, including ethical considerations when documenting SGBV
- ◆ Protection Needs of Women Human Rights Defenders

Presentation 3.8: Gender-Responsive Security Sector Reform^{xiii}

(20 minutes)



Key message: Gender-responsive Security Sector Reform (SSR) addresses the different security needs of men and women, boys and girls.

Women's physical security is an essential prerequisite to their participating in all aspects of peacebuilding. The challenge of making public and private life safe for women falls on many public institutions, among which the courts and police services are central. Yet, like many other institutions, the courts and police often reproduce the stereotypes and prejudices of their society with respect to men and women.

Gender-responsive security sector reform means including women in security decisions as well as addressing gender-specific security concerns such as preventing and prosecuting SGBV. It is based on the premise that women's and men's socially constructed roles, status and access to power and resources create gendered insecurities. Some of these insecurities are especially common during and after armed conflict.

A first step in gender-responsive security sector reform is criminalizing sexual and gender-based violence, including intimate partner violence and violence in the home. Yet, while legislative reforms are a priority, they may do little to alter behavior and attitudes stemming from culture and tradition. Long-lasting change will come from consistent enforcement of laws, both by the police and by the courts.

From research and lessons learned on programs around the world, UN Women has identified the following key elements of gender-sensitive security sector reform, focusing on the role of police:

- ◆ Adequate response to women's security concerns in communities
 - ✓ Reforms in operating protocols and procedures in responding to and investigating GBV
 - ✓ Dedicated gender units within the police to change social attitudes and encourage reporting
- ◆ Non-discriminatory institutions that encourage women's participation, including as security officers
 - ✓ Women's increased representation in police and other security services, including at highest levels
 - ✓ Safe and supportive workplaces free of harassment and intimidation
- ◆ Enhanced accountability of security institutions to citizens
 - ✓ Civilian oversight and complaint mechanism
 - ✓ Public consultations to enable dialogue between police and individual women and communities

Presentation 3.9: Gender-Responsive Security Sector Reform in Timor-Leste^{xiv} (30 minutes)



Key Message: Gaps exist in security sector responses to the needs of women, especially in terms of all forms of violence against women.

Global studies have revealed that VAW can occur before, during and after armed conflict, and may spike immediately following the end of fighting, as combatants are demobilized into communities and small arms proliferate. Below are some facts on SGBV in Timor-Leste before, during and after the conflict.

- ◆ During the Indonesian occupation (1975-1999), acts of SGBV including systematic rape, torture and sexual slavery were used as a weapon of war.^{xv}
- ◆ In 2003, a study found that more than half of all Timorese women reported feeling unsafe in their spousal relationship, and a full quarter had experienced intimate partner violence.^{xvi}
- ◆ A 2009 study undertaken in two western border districts, Covalima and Bobonaro, conducted by the Asia Pacific Support Collective Timor-Leste (APSC-TL), included the following findings:^{xvii}
 - ✓ Power inequalities, rooted in patriarchal attitudes and social structures, are a major factor in women’s experience of insecurity and violence
 - ✓ The most common types of SGBV in these districts as identified from respondents include rape, incest, sexual harassment and “gifting,” where women or girls are presented as “gifts” for official guests visiting the community.
 - ✓ Women in border districts are vulnerable to human trafficking into town centers, including Dili, as well as across national borders.
 - ✓ The formal justice system lacks resources, equipment and qualified personnel, resulting in an extreme backlog of SGBV cases.

A 2003 study conducted by the Judicial System Monitoring Programme (JSMP), based on two months of court monitoring, found that “women-related” cases represented 55 percent of all criminal hearings scheduled for the Dili District Court.^{xviii} Of these:

- ✓ 78 percent were sexual violence cases
- ✓ Only 16 percent of the total “women-related” cases had hearings or decisions delivered by the Court.

Because of these challenges, SGBV victims may turn (or be forced to turn) to traditional justice mechanisms to enact customary law, where local leaders (almost all male) mediate conflicts through dialogue, but with little consultation with victims. Justice is enacted by means of paying fines to the survivors' family, rather than to the survivor herself, through traditional ceremonies, and levying fines reinforces women status of property and while neglecting to address fundamental rights violations. The system as it stands is male dominated, provides little decision-making power to victims in particular and women generally, and may not represent the promotion and protection of women's equal human rights.

The LADV of 2010 stipulates that VAW cases should not be mediated via customary practices; rather, these cases should be brought forward through formal criminal justice processes. The need to implement gender-responsive security sector reform in the rebuilding of Timor-Leste is central to women's security and access to justice for crimes committed against them.

Activity 3.9.1: Gender-Responsive Security Sector Reform in Timor-Leste (40 minutes)

The activity provides an opportunity for participants to apply best practices in gender-sensitive security sector reform globally to the Timor-Leste context. The activity is best suited, therefore, to those with some previous knowledge of governance mechanisms in place to address VAW.

Break participants in small groups.



Distribute **Activity Sheet 3.9.1** and review the first column, pointing out these are best practices from SSR efforts at the international level.

The goal of the activity to understand how they have been or could be applied in the Timor-Leste context. Suggestions for addressing gaps, in the last column, can serve to feed into the UN SCR 1325 NAP now under development.

Ask each group to fill out the empty template Activity Sheet. Allow 20 minutes and then bring the groups together for a plenary discussion. Provided below are suggested responses if they are not brought up during discussion, focusing on the technical aspects of the LADV. You can use this opportunity to explain to participants some of the accomplishments of efforts at SSR in Timor-Leste.

<p>Adequate response to women’s security concerns in communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Reforms in operating protocols and procedures in responding to and investigating GBV <input type="checkbox"/> Dedicated gender units within the police to change social attitudes and encourage reporting 	<p>Law against Domestic Violence passed, calling for operational protocols and procedures in responding to and investigating SGBV, as well as referral support network for victims. Stipulates that VAW women cases should not be resolved through customary practices but through the formal criminal justice processes.</p> <p>Establishment of Vulnerable Persons Unit (VPU) of the police</p>
<p>Non-discriminatory institutions that encourage women’s participation, including as security officers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Women’s increased representation in police and other security services, including at highest levels <input type="checkbox"/> Safe and supportive workplaces free of harassment and intimidation 	<p>Gender Unit within National Police. Part of the Section’s mandate is to raise awareness on safe and supportive workplaces for female officers in the National Police.</p>
<p>Enhanced accountability of security institutions to citizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Civilian oversight and complaint mechanism <input type="checkbox"/> Public consultations to enable dialogue between police and individual women and communities 	<p>In 2008, Fokupers launched a monthly SGBV discussion group with police and community members from Covalima and Bobonaro districts. This has become the model for the district referral networks. There may be other examples participants are aware of in their own communities.</p>

After populating the table together as a group, ask participants to brainstorm other initiatives that can produce positive change in implementing police reform responsive to women’s needs? Some responses may include training for police on investigations; awareness raising campaigns for victims, especially in remote areas, on laws and rights; and outreach programmes to community elders and those involved in traditional dispute resolution on the provisions of LADV.

PowerPoint 3.9.1: Women in the Security & Justice Sectors (APSC-TL) **(30 minutes)**

Women's representation in the security sector is a central component of reform. Studies have shown that women victims are more comfortable and willing to report violations to female officers. Female officers also may have access to women-only settings that are barred from male officers due to customs and norms. Show the PowerPoint Women in the Security and Justice Sector, created by APSC-TL, which shows the number of women as compared to men in the justice and police sectors in Timor-Leste.



Ask participants: What is the consequence of including women in significant numbers in the security and justice sectors? Listen to responses and make suggestions as needed, including women victims may be more likely to report violence to women officers; women judges may have better understanding of the experiences of women in adjudicating crimes; female police officers may have access to parts of the community not open to male officers.

Activity 3.9.2: Hapara Violensia Kontra Feto (Stop VAW) (20 minutes)

In 2008, Asosiasaun Mane Kontra Violensia (AMKV), devoted to engage men in ending violence against women, published the booklet, Hapara Violensia Kontra Feto to raise visibility of SGBV in the public. The booklet is in your Learning Pack. It includes both high-level male leaders and average males, all committing publically to ending violence against women. You can randomly show photos in the booklet in front of participants, asking them to identify any high-level figures they might recognize.

Display Slide for Activity 3.9 and read aloud the testimony.



Ask participants:

- What is the motivation of the male featured to eliminate violence against women?
- Why is it important to engage men in eliminating violence against women?

PowerPoint 3.9.2: Mane Hamenus Violensia Kontra Feto -Men Reducing VAW (AMKV) (60 minutes)

The PowerPoint included in the WPS-YES! Learning Pack is a Train-the-Trainers module for staff at a variety of NGOs in Timor-Leste, including AMKV, Fokupers, PRADET and Alola. The training was provided by Bernard Tonkin (No to Violence), Australia (<http://ntv.org.au/>) in Dili between April and July 2009. It discusses some of the reasons men commit violence against women, as well as positive interventions for engaging men in eliminating such violence. The complete training could easily take place over a full day, but for the purposes of the WPS-YES! Learning Pack only one-hour is devoted to strategically choosing select slides that are especially relevant to targeted audiences. For a full training based on the PowerPoint or to further explore social constructions of “maleness” as related to GBV, contact AMKV (see the Resource List in the Facilitator’s Guide) for more information.

Presentation 3.10: Prevention and Gender-Sensitive Conflict Analysis (30 minutes)



Key Message: Gender inequality is linked to violence, and UN SCR 1325 implementation can help to address this imbalance.

As we opened this module, one of the most important ways of protecting women from gender-based violence is to prevent it in the first place. Comprehensive conflict analysis, which attends to the specific concerns and experiences of women as well as men, is an important tool for preventing conflicts by managing and mitigating them. Indeed, eliminating gender equality is a peacebuilding measure, and implementation of the WPS Agenda is key.

Timor-Leste is unique as a conflict-affected state that has institutionalized response mechanisms for conflict prevention within national level Ministries. Timor-Leste has done this in two institutions: 1) the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS) in the National Directorate of Assistance and Social Cohesion, the Department of Peace Building and Social Cohesion (MSS/DNACS/DPBSC) and in 2) the Ministry of Defense and Security (MoDS) under the Secretary of State for Security’s National Directorate for the Prevention of Community Conflict (MoDS/SOSS/NDPCC).^{xix}

MSS’ Directorate of Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion (DPBSC) uses a Do No Harm Conflict-Sensitive Approach in its work to support mediation and negotiation efforts in community dispute resolution processes. The directorate links human security with protection needs by maintaining a liaison function with the Ministry of Justice, the Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality (SEPI) and the Ombudsman’s Office for the Promotion of Human Rights. The goal is to create equal access to vital services for marginalized and protected groups.

To accomplish its mandate, DPBSC depends on an analysis of conflicts and their roots causes. In employing a Gender Equality Social Inclusion (GESI) approach, DPBSC is able to ensure that those most marginalized and excluded are integrated in the causes and consequences of actual or impending conflict. A GESI Framework asks the following questions during its conflict analysis:

- ◆ If there are human rights violations, whose rights and what rights are being violated?
- ◆ Are the institutions/ leaders/people responsible for upholding human rights doing their work effectively?
- ◆ What are the existing gender and power relations? What is the decision-making power of women and men of different social groups?
- ◆ Who has access to what kind of resources, with selected sex disaggregated data (e.g. on literacy, health, political participation), or as relevant to the context?
- ◆ What forms of violence (physical, mental, sexual) exist and who faces them? Who are more vulnerable than others to violence?^{xx}

Based on interviews conducted in June through August 2013, stakeholders of MSS and DPBSC were asked to respond to a series of questions related to conflict prevention, protection, and security for vulnerable groups in Timor-Leste. As a result of these interviews, stakeholder workshops and desk-review analysis the following potential conflict factors were found to have the potential to increase tensions in Timor-Leste over the next 3-10 years. Note how gender equality is a potential conflict factor in Timor-Leste as you present the list:

- ◆ Land and resource conflicts (specifically concerns centered around displacement due to infrastructure planning, land benefits for women);
- ◆ Tensions over public pensions and benefits (i.e. veteran payments);
- ◆ Unequal access to resources (economic opportunity, natural resources critical for livelihoods, water infrastructure, schools and health care services); and
- ◆ Social conflicts (defined as domestic violence, gender based violence, and inter-communal violence and disputes).



Ask participants: How does gender inequality contribute to conflict in the country? For example, women lack full access to basic rights, such as land ownership.

How can some of the factors driving the conflict in Timor-Leste be addressed through implementation of UN SCR 1325? Responses will help to highlight the priorities of participants in their local contexts. The facilitator can also link the WPS agenda to the specific concerns raised in the MSS study by reviewing some of the obligations of the various resolutions. For example, UN SCR 1325 calls for revised constitutions providing women full equal rights; national legislation should be reviewed to ensure that women's land rights are fully protected and that cultural customs do not hinder these rights; economic development initiatives should be analyzed to ensure women equally benefit and are not adversely affected; SSR can focus on protecting women from violence while also preventing violence through public awareness raising on gender discrimination and negative cultural practices.



Distribute: **Handout 3.10: Tip Sheet: Gender & Conflict Analysis**
(30 minutes)

Handout 3.10 is based on the Staff Technical Resource Manual for MSS DPBSC on how to promote gender equality and social inclusion in conflict mitigation and protection programs. It provides an overview of conflict analyses that integrates the security concerns of women and girls. Give participants about 20 minutes to review the handout before opening up a discussion and a chance to ask questions and for clarification.



Ask participants:

What are some examples of gender considerations in post-conflict interventions? Responses will recall the many areas in crisis prevention and conflict analysis where gender is a consideration: relief efforts, during DDR, in transitional justice initiatives, in writing new constitutions and laws; in creating new forms of government and elections; in investment and development schemes; and in national planning processes. The aim is to stress with participants the wide scope of areas where gender can be considered for sustainable results.

Many of these concerns are covered in CEDAW as well in the 4 Ps of UN SCR 1325. Brainstorm with participants how the considerations can be categorized under the 4 Ps. For example, stressing gender equality in transitional justice initiatives; in investment and development schemes; and in national planning processes all fall under the Peacebuilding pillar.

Follow the discussion with Activity 3.10, below.

Activity 3.10: Flash Gendered Conflict Analysis (45 minutes)

The aim of this activity is to give a sample of a small piece of a conflict analysis, prioritizing gender and social exclusion. While a full conflict analysis would be much more extensive, this exercise may help to participants to consider how they might anticipate outbreaks of conflict, using the experiences of women as a central category of analysis.

The box in grey is taken from the Staff Technical Resource Manual: Promoting Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Conflict Mitigation and Protection Programs of MSS/DPBSC. Use the “Types of Social Exclusion that Drive Inter and Intra Group Conflict” to fill in the matrix, applying the information to the Timor-Leste context today.

Types of Social Exclusion that Drive Inter- and Intra Group Conflict:

- Lack of representation in local governance and local development priorities
- Weak representation in dominant political parties making governance decisions
- Social discrimination in economic opportunity- equal pay for equal work
- Disadvantaged groups are marginalized because public information is dominated by mainstream languages
- Marginalization of women from educational and economic opportunities, and socio-political influence



Distribute: **Activity Sheet 3.10** and read aloud the instructions, providing clarification as needed.

Explain that “Intra-group” conflict relates to conflict within a single country, while “inter-group” conflict relates to conflict between two states. Go over each bullet point in the blue box together to ensure everyone understands each point.

Explain to participants they will do a “rapid” gendered conflict analysis. Allow 20 minutes for participants to work in small groups filling out the matrix.

While participants are working, replicate the matrix on the whiteboard adding a third column headed “Actions for 1325 NAP”. Come back to the full group and fill in the whiteboard matrix by consensus. When filling actions for the NAP, encourage participants to keep goals high and directed to duty bearers (e.g. government). An example is provided below.

As the facilitator, it will help to be familiar with the points highlighted below in the MSS/DPBSC analysis. This can help add information to fill in the matrix if response is slow in the plenary, or to assist groups while they are filling out the matrix with examples. Most notably, the MSS/DPBSC analysis established a “disparity between men and women in the way their voices are heard by the government and those making decisions within communities”.

Other important gender dynamics identified through the analysis include:

- ◆ Lack of awareness about women’s critical roles in conflict mitigation and local conflict resolution, or, if their roles are recognized, they are viewed as “informal”; women’s political and decision-making representation at the formal levels is still lacking;
- ◆ Lack of inclusion of women’s needs in the local development process;
- ◆ Women experience multiple layers of discrimination due to their social status, identity and gender, and development programming needs to consider the realities from different class and identity groups in order to ensure representation of each member’s experience;
- ◆ Disproportionate number of women and men working in leadership and decision-making positions in local level development as well as politics (women’s weak representation in Suco Council and local governance processes, for example);
- ◆ Restricted access to resources, education, job skills and employment opportunities especially for girls and women who have limited mobility;
- ◆ A one-sided focus of development programming on women’s empowerment, with inadequate training geared toward men’s roles in gender inclusive community development, conflict mitigation and local peace processes; and
- ◆ Inadequate communication that reaches both men and women, disseminating important community engagement information.^{xxi}

FOR EXAMPLE ONLY ACTIVITY 3.10

Types of Social Exclusion that Drive Inter and Intra Group Conflict in Timor-Leste, MSS

Type	Provide a specific example related to gender inequality (Ex. from MSS findings)	Action for UN SCR 1325 NAP
Marginalization of women from educational and economic opportunities, and socio-political influence	Disproportionate number of women and men working in leadership and decision-making positions in local level development as well as politics (women’s weak representation in Suco Council and local governance processes, for example);	Increase women’s representation to 30% of Suco Councils by enacting quota system at local levels.

End the activity by reminding participants this is not a full training on conflict analysis or GESI. More information can be obtained directly from MSS DPBSC, including training opportunities for communities. See the Resource List in the Facilitator’s Guide.

Presentation 3.11: Gender-Responsive Early Warning Systems (30 minutes)

Early Warning Systems are used around the world to predict conflicts before they break out into full-scale violence, and they are very useful to governments emerging from armed conflict as a means of monitoring stability.

UN Women and UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, in collaboration with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, were tasked by the Secretary-General to develop the first-ever set of early warning indicators specific to conflict-related sexual violence. The *Gender-Responsive Early Warning: Overview and How-to-Guide* is included the WPS Yes! Learning Pack.

You can review the full guide for a more in-depth understanding of the need to include gender concerns in monitoring efforts. The guide also provides a variety of sample indicators for monitoring efforts—from rates of sexual violence in communities to intimidation of women active in public and political life. The indicators are grouped according to common conflict analysis categories: Context/Demographics; Human Rights and Security (including VAW); Political and Institutional Factors (including the number of women in public office and the responsiveness of police to women’s security concerns); Economic Factors (including women’s livelihood opportunities and migration patterns); and Social Factors (including women’s access to education and health services).

Depending on the needs of your audience, you can provide a closer review of the full set of indicators for their application in the Timor-Leste context. The matrix below includes only a sample of examples under each category from the How-To Guide for on-going gender-responsive monitoring efforts. It is included in the WPS-YES! Learning Pack at [Handout 3.11](#). Distribute the handout and discuss with participants for clarification and application to the Timor-Leste context.

A Sample of Gender-Responsive Early-Warning Indicators
Context/Demographics
Unusual movement of all-male groups Changes in female-headed households Changes in HIV/AIDS, STI cases in areas with illegal armed groups
Human Rights and Security
Incidence of various forms of violence against women (rape, domestic violence, honour killings, bride-abduction, female genital mutilation, etc.) Sexual abuse by security forces Sexual abuse by law enforcement agencies Killing, abduction, and disappearance of women Cases of women/children trafficked
Political and Institutional Factors
Women as voters, candidates, election monitors Percentage of women in parliament Political leadership of women (or ratio of men to women in power) Gender awareness of the security sector and response to violence against women Threats to politically active/visible women or their children
Economic Factors
Women's involvement in decisions on water and land resource management Pressure (on men and women) to migrate for work Avoidance of markets by women due to fear Disruption of women's cross-border trade activity Changes in sex work/survival sex in areas with illegal armed groups
Social Factors
Girls' primary/secondary school attendance vs. boys Avoidance of schools by girls due to insecurity Threats to female teachers Use of propaganda emphasizing and encouraging militarized masculinity (often in defense of a violated or threatened femininity). Women's lack of participation in social gatherings due to increased insecurity Peacebuilding programmes addressing the needs of women

Stress to participants that, when documenting root causes of war, focusing on gender analyses of power and structures will provides insights into violent societies. For instance, preliminary research suggests that countries with very low percentages of women in parliament and in the formal labour sector, or cultures that restrict women, condone violence against them or treat women as property, are more likely to resort to armed conflict to settle disputes.



Ask participants: From the general knowledge of the group, how does Timor-Leste fare in terms of a country more likely to resort to armed conflict to settle disputes as indicated by:

- Percentage of women in governance at all levels
- Percentage of women in formal labour sector
- Cultural practices that restrict women, condone violence against them, or treat women as property.

Activity 3.11: Early Warning System in Timor-Leste (30 minutes)

Since 2009, the NGO Belun has coordinated a national early warning and response system. It tries to maintain gender balance among its community-based monitors, though it struggles to reach above 30 to 35 percent. They also work to ensure women’s active participation in the community-designed action plans, disaggregate by sex many of the questions in their situation and incident forms, and include indicators related to gender-based violence in its periodic monitoring reports. Belun’s Monitoring Sheet is included in the WPS-YES! Learning Pack as **Activity 3.11**.

Handout the activity sheet for Activity 3.11 and explain that the form is used to monitor for early warning signals for violent conflict in communities throughout Timor-Leste. Based on the “rapid” conflict analysis completed for Activity 3.10, ask participants to work in the same groups to match the indicators on the Belun form with the types of social exclusion that drive conflict in Timor-Leste as identified by MSS. Allow 20 minutes for small group work before opening a 10-minute general discussion. Where no indicators exist, ask participants to choose one from the list of sample global indicators on **Handout 3.11**. Below is an example of the exercise based on the matrix used for **Activity 3.10**:

FOR EXAMPLE ONLY ACTIVITY 3.11 Types of Social Exclusion that Drive Inter and Intra Group Conflict in Timor-Leste, MSS		
Type	Provide a specific example related to gender inequality (Ex. from MSS findings)	Early Warning Indicator (Ex. from Global Indicators)
Marginalization of women from educational and economic opportunities, and socio-political influence	Disproportionate number of women and men working in leadership and decision-making positions in local level development as well as politics (e.g. women's weak representation in Suco Council and local governance processes);	Ratio of men to women in power

Presentation 3.12: Documenting Women's Experiences in Conflict^{xxii} (10 minutes)



Key Message: Documenting SGBV as part of crisis and conflict requires special methods and approaches.

One of the reasons we are not able to protect women better is because we know so little about the violence committed against them. VAW is drastically underreported. That stems from the shame and stigma placed on victims by communities, friends, and even family members due to gender discrimination that says women must be “pure” to have value and should be silent even in the face of abuse. Important efforts are underway in Timor-Leste and other countries that seek to break a culture of silence around sexual violence that reserves blame for victims and impunity for perpetrators, especially those in positions of power. The Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (CAVR) and the Oral History Commission have collected for the public historical record women's experiences and contributions during the conflict, which contributes to a more nuanced understanding of the conflict generally and the impacts on women in particular. In other instances, documentation may be used to gather evidence of criminal or human rights violations or for on-going monitoring, such as in Early Warning Systems, with the objective to collect reliable data to better track, and therefore understand and address, prevalence and impact of gender-based violence.

Whatever the purposes, documenting sexual violence is requires a specialized approach. Those responsible for collecting, documenting and monitoring data face a unique set of challenges. A range of ethical and safety issues must be considered before commencing any inquiry, in order to protect individuals participating and their families and communities. Researchers and interviewers must make every effort to avoid opening risks to survivors of retaliation or re-victimization for participating in any research or monitoring efforts.

The WPS Yes! Learning Pack includes a tool from Stop Rape Now-UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict. It summarizes the *Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Researching, Documenting and Monitoring Sexual Violence in Emergencies* developed by the World Health Organization (WHO).

For most trainings, it is enough to simply call attention to the code of ethics included in the Learning Pack; in other trainings, consider distributing the sheet to participants and go over its 8 points with discussion for clarification. Allow another 30 minutes or more depending on the audience.

Presentation 3.13: Special Protection Needs for Women Human Rights Defenders (30 minutes)

One of the early warning indicators recommended in the *Gender-Responsive Early Warning: Overview and How-to-Guide* is “threats to politically active/visible women or their children.” Indeed, according to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders, “women defenders are more at risk of suffering certain forms of violence and other violations, prejudice, exclusion, and repudiation than their male counterparts.”

In 2012, the Association of Women in Development (AWID), in partnership with the Women Human Rights Defenders International Coalition (WHRD IC), developed the fact sheet, “Ten Insights to Strengthen Responses for Women Human Rights Defenders at Risk.” The 10 insights present considerations for strengthening responses for WHRDs at risk, by ensuring that they are strategic and properly resourced.

1. Recognize women who work to uphold the rights of people, communities and the environment as WHRDs and therefore afforded protections.
2. Protect WHRDs at risk of violence using the Human Rights Defenders framework, which establishes international standards.
3. Urgent Responses must acknowledge that WHRDs face violence from a variety of actors, including within their own families.
4. Improve documentation to reflect the different dimensions of violence against WHRDs to know how to respond.
5. A multi-layered approach to providing responses is most effective for protecting WHRDs at risk due to the many roles they play and gender discrimination they face.
6. Holistic support for WHRDs must include self-care in order to sustain individuals, organizations and movements.

7. Integrated security engages WHRDs on their own terms. It puts them in charge of their own protection needs.
8. Strong coordination among organizations and networks increases effectiveness of responses, including for advocacy both nationally and internationally.
9. Local support systems are key for helping WHRDs and their organizations deal with violence. Legal, psycho-social and other support will be needed.
10. Effective responses require long-term and flexible support. No one size fits all, and responses should be tailored to meet the real-time needs of the WHRD.

Review the list with participants and discuss for clarifications and applications in the Timor-Leste context. As this is the last presentation in Module 3, take the time to link the tips to other elements of the Module in terms of the root causes of violence against women in gender discrimination, as well as to other pillars of the WPS Agenda. As we began the module saying that prevention is the best protection for violence against women, so too is participation crucial to ensure prevention and protection meet the actual needs of women. If women human rights defenders are advocating for equal rights for women and men at all levels and in all sectors, they are indeed at the forefront of peacebuilding efforts to create a sustainable, resilient, nonviolent society.



Ask participants:

- What are some of the special protections needed for women human rights defenders? Responses may include protection from public and State violence as well as from violence in the family. Women defenders also face retaliation for breaking traditional gender roles that discourage women from taking on leadership roles.
- How can these challenges be addressed while still encouraging women's protection? Responses will be varied and the facilitator can help to keep the balance between mitigating risks and women's empowerment—in other words, point out solutions that default to traditional gender stereotypes (women should stay home to be safe, etc.) and constrict women's right to participation.

-
- ⁱ Adapted from Ba Futuru, Empowering Women Key Actors, pp. 99-112 (Lesson 9)
- ⁱⁱ Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey, 2009-2010 (National Statistics Directorate (NSD) [Timor-Leste], Ministry of Finance [Timor-Leste], and ICF Macro. 2010, p. 236.
- ⁱⁱⁱ Adapted from Ba Futuru, Empowering Women Key Actors , pp. 113-138 (Lesson 10)
- ^{iv} See Baseline Study on SGBV in Bobonaro and Covalima, APSCTL, 2009
- ^v Adapted from Ba Futuru, Empowering Women Key Actors , pp. 113-138 (Lesson 10)
- ^{vi} Adapted from Ba Futuru, Empowering Women Key Actors, pp. 113-138 (Lesson 10)
- ^{vii} Adapted from Life Free of Violence Training Guide, Judicial System Monitoring Programme (JSMP)
- ^{viii} CEDAW General Recommendation 19, Article 1.
- ^{ix} Analytical and Conceptual Framing of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (Stop Rape Now)
- ^x Conflict-Related Sexual Violence and Peace Negotiations, UN Women Sourcebook on Women, Peace and Security, page 2.
- ^{xi} Tracking Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325(2000), UN Women Sourcebook on Women, Peace and Security, p.4.
- ^{xii} Tracking Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), UN Women Sourcebook on Women, Peace and Security, p 15.
- ^{xiii} Adapted from Gender-Sensitive Police Reform, UN Women Sourcebook on Women, Peace and Security
- ^{xiv} Adapted from Gender-Sensitive Police Reform in Rwanda and Timor, UN Women Sourcebook on Women, Peace and Security
- ^{xv} Gender-Sensitive Police Reform in Rwanda and Timor, UN Women Sourcebook on Women, Peace and Security, page 13
- ^{xvi} International Rescue Committee, “Traditional Justice and Gender-Based Violence” (August 2003), page 13.
- ^{xvii} Baseline Study on SGBV in Bobonaro and Covalima, APSCTL, 2009
- ^{xviii} Women in the Formal Justice Sector: Report on the Dili District Court, JSMP, 2004
- ^{xix} Staff Technical Resource Manual (Draft 1), Ministry of Social Solidarity, Directorate of Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion, page 6.
- ^{xx} Staff Technical Resource Manual (Draft 1), Ministry of Social Solidarity, Directorate of Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion, page 45
- ^{xxi} Staff Technical Resource Manual (Draft 1), Ministry of Social Solidarity, Directorate of Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion, pp 54-55
- ^{xxii} Adapted from Gender and Early Warning, UN Women Sourcebook on Women, Peace and Security

Activity 3.4.1: Cultural factors contributing to GBV in Timor-Leste¹

Patriarchy	How does this prevent women from exercising their human rights?
Women have to maintain the reputation of the family	
The husband is the head of the family and breadwinner, while women are the household caretaker	
The idea that men have the right to dominate women and that women should be submissive and obey	
Chastity is women's highest value while adultery by men is seen as normal	
Barlaque (Bride Price)	
Barlaque is the custom where the groom compensates the wife's family for their loss of the daughter's labour. The practice is common throughout Timor-Leste. Among other things, the price depends on status of the women's family, the women's gender-based skills (cooking, cleaning, etc.), and whether the woman is single or a widow.	
In practice, barlaque is paid by the husband's family, so the woman may be considered to be owned or controlled, not only by her husband but also by her husband's family. The higher the price, the higher may be the in-laws expectations of the wife's behaviour.	
Polygamy	
Research shows that the practice of polygamy is still common in Timor-Leste. Polygamy is where a man takes or marries more than one wife.	
Arranged or Forced Marriage	
In many cases where parents arrange marriages for their daughter or son, the couple is not given an opportunity to get to know each other before they marry. Arranged marriages also take away the right of decision-making power and self-determination if one or both members of the couple do not agree or consent to be married. This last example is referred to as "forced marriage."	

¹ Adapted from *Ba Futuru, Empowering Women Key Actors*, pp. 113-138 (Lesson 10)


Ministerio da Solidariedade Social


Papel MSS
 Ba Implementasaun Lei
 Kontra Violensia Domestika (VD)
 no
 Violensia Bazeia ba Jeneru (VBJ)





Koordena no supervizona Prestasaun servisu sosial ba vitima VD no VBJ


Kapitulu 4, Artigu 15-19)

- **(Arts. 15):** MSS dezenvolve **Rede sentru apoiu ba vitima** hodi refere no fornese assistensia gratuita.
- **(Art. 16):** **Uma-mahon** fo rezidensia temporária ba vítima bainhira hasoru ameasa ba nia seguransa.




MEKANIZMU INTEGRADU ASISTENSIA VITIMA (Kapitulu 4, Artigu 20-28)


(Art. 21) : *Mekanizmu servisu Referal ba fornecedor servisu sira:*

- Assistensia medika (Art. 22)
- Assistensia sosial (Art. 23)
- Assistensia legal (Arts. 25 & 28)
- PNTL presta servisu espesializadu PNTL ba vitima VD /VBJ (Art. 24)




MEKANIZMU REDE REFERAL


Ligasaun servisu entre instituisaun Governu no ONGs - garante intervensaun integrada ba vitima:

- Assistensia medika urjente/emerjensia;
- Psiko-sosial
- Atendimentu espesializadu PNTL
- Legal
- Shelter/Uma Mahun



REDE REFERAL
Servisu hirak ne'e inklui:





REDE REFERAL

MSS
KOORDENA GRUPO TRABALHU
PRESTASAUN SERVISU

- ✓ Garantia coordenasau hodi responde ba kazu SVBJ/ SGBV
- ✓ Fornese fundus no apoiu tekniku ba service provider sira

SEPI
KOORDENA GRUPO TRABALHU
POLITIKA, ESTRATEJIA NO
ADVOKASIA

- ✓ Koordena Planu Asaun Nasional implementasaun LKVD
- ✓ Trasa Estratejia no halo Advokasia ba mudansa Politika no Lei





Rede Referal

Kompostu husi Instituisaun Governu, ONGs ne'ebe maka fornese servisu psiko-sosial, apoiu legal no shelter/Uma Mahon:

MSS fo apoiu finanseiru ba:

- **FOKUPERS** (Dili, Suai and Maliana)
- **FORUM PEDULI WANITA (OECUSSE)**
- **PRADET** (Dili, Oecussi, soon in Suai and Maliana)
- **UMA MAHON PAZ (BAUCAU)**
- **Holy Spirit Sisters** (Salele)
- **LUZEIRU** (Lospalos)
- **FCJ**

Involvimentu Governu

Ministeriu Saude

- Hospital Regional – Asistencia Medika urjente/emergjensia no teste ba STIs/HIV

Ministeriu Solidaridade Social

- Asistente Sosial (OPL) nain 2 iha kada Distritu;
- Asistente Sosial (VBJ no VD) nain 1 iha kada Distritu;
- Dezenvolve POP/SOP's ba dalan referal vitima VBJ no VD entre parseirus;
- Desenvolve Mata-Dalan Operasional Uma Mahun;
- Dezenvolve Mata-Dalan ba Jestaun Kazu

Polisia Nasional iha Timor-Leste

- Unidade apoiu vitima (VPU halo atendimentu espesializadu ba vitima)

'Fatin Hakmatek' (Safe Room)

'Fatin Hakmatek' iha distritu Oecusse, Maliana, Covalima

- **"Fatin Hakmatek"** nia servisu fornese akonshamentu ba trauma, ezaminasaun forensika no apoiu psiko-sosial
- **Utiliza rezultadu ezaminasaun forensika nudar evidensia no dokumentasaun fisiku no relatoriu ba prokurador.**

UMA MAHON

- Governu nia responsabilidade ba fornese assistensia direta, Uma Mahun no akonshamentu ba vitima (LADV Art. 15).
- Iha Timor-Leste **uma Mahun 9** ne'ebe agora dadaun existe ba tempu naruk no hetan apoiu MSS no hetan mos apoiu husi Parseirus Dezenvolvimentu sira: UNFPA, AusAid - Justice Facility.
- **Durasaun tempu ba hela iha uma mahon fulan 3-6;** Vitima foin sae/labarik dala ruma hela kleur liu; liu tinan 1 ba leten.

Dezafius

- Hakbesik servisu atendimentu vitima besik ba komunidade;
- Hametin sistema koordinasaun
- Hasa'e kualidade servisu
- Kapasidade teknika



ASAUN



- HADIA KUALIDADE SERVISU
- KAPASITASAUN TEKNIKA:
 1. ASISTENTE SOSIAL SIRA IHA DISTRITU (34);
 2. ANIMADOR SOSIAL 65 IHA SUB-DISTRITUS
 3. ASISTENTES TEKNIKUS IHA NIVEL NASIONAL;
 4. DISEMINASAUN SOPS/POPS BA PARSEIRUS;
 5. DEZENVOLVE DEKRETU LEI BA UMA MAHON;
 6. DEZENVOLVE DIPLOMA MINISTERIAL REINTEGRASAUN SOSIAL VITIMA



Activity 3.9.1: Gender-Sensitive Security Sector Reform in Timor-Leste

International Best Practice	Timor-Leste Accomplishments	Timor-Leste Challenges	Timor-Leste Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate response to women’s security concerns in communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reforms in operating protocols and procedures in responding to and investigating GBV ○ Dedicated gender units within the police to change social attitudes and encourage reporting 	<p>Ex: Establishment of VPU</p>	<p>Ex: Lack of facilities and cars to reach remote areas</p>	<p>Ex: Increase budget for VPU to adequately reach remote areas</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-discriminatory institutions that encourage women’s participation, including as security officers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Women’s increased representation in police and other security services, including at highest levels ○ Safe and supportive workplaces free of harassment and intimidation 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced accountability of security institutions to citizens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Civilian oversight and complaint mechanism ○ Public consultations to enable dialogue between police and individual women and communities 			

The goal of the activity is to apply best practices in gender-sensitive security sector reform to the Timor-Leste context. Working in small groups, fill out the empty template below, providing specific examples of accomplishments, challenges and opportunities in Timor-Leste in responding to women’s security needs. In the last column, identify actions that can fill these caps and for possible inclusion in the UN SCR 1325 NAP. The text in bold are examples only; feel free to change or add more. Devote 20 minutes to the exercise, and please be prepared to present your findings to the full plenary.

Partisipasaun & Reprzentasaun Feto iha Sektor Seguransa no Justisa

APSC-TL



I. Partisipasaun Feto iha Setor Seguransa



Progresu iha área Feto no Seguransa

Dadus komparativu F-FDTL

Tinan 2011

Total	%	Total	%
Feto	Mane	Feto	Mane
104	1.149	8%	92%

Dadus komparativu F-FDTL

Tinan 2012

Total	%	Total	%
Feto	Mane	Feto	Mane
174	1.657	9,5%	90,5%



Kontinua

Dadus komparativu PNTL

Tinan 2011

Total	%	Total	%
Feto	Mane	Feto	Mane
577	2.620	18%	81,95%

Dadus komparativu PNTL

Tinan 2012

Total	%	Total	%
Feto	Mane	Feto	Mane
575	2574	18%	82%



Advokasia ba Governu

- Hadia fasilidade ba VPU; ekipamentu radiu, kareta, sst;
- Habelar no haforsa disseminasaun ba koñesimentu koanaba Lei Nasional no Konvensaun Internasional (CEDAW, LKDV)
- Aloka pessoal ho edukasaun Lei/ koñesimentu Lei iha investigasaun;
- Fornese programa sensibilizasaun jéneru iha Polisia;
- Aumenta número feto iha seguransa (PNTL & F-FDTL)
- Rekrutamentu labele haré status sivil (kabenain ka laos kabenain);



Kontinua...

- Fó formasaun no garante **oportunidade ba igualdade** hetan formasaun hotu-hotu;
- Oportunidade igual (feto no mane) iha PNTL/ F-FDTL ba treinu no promosaun;
- Mekanizmu política - kontra assédio seksual no hato'o keixa no investigasaun



Rekomendasaun ba Parlamentu Nasional

- ✓ Halo revizaun ba lei hirak nebé impede feto ka diskrimina feto nia partisipasaun iha area seguransa no harii dame.



Progresu iha setor jéneru no Justisa Autór Judisiál fetu iha tinan 2011

Tribunál	Juíz		Prokuradór Públiku		Defensória Públiku	
	Feto	Mane	Feto	Mane	feto	Mane
Rekursu	1	5	-	-	-	-
Dili	4	6	3	10	3	7
Baucau	1	3	1	2	0	3
Suai	2	1	1	2	0	2
Oe-Cusse	0	1	0	2	0	2
Totál:	8	16	5	16	3	14

DEZAFIUS

Violénsia bazeia ba jéneru (VBJ) iha Timór-Léste

- Problema nebé sériu;
- Rezulta hosi dezigualdade jéneru;
- Norma jéneru, estrutura no papél sosiál nebé afeta fetu sira-nia vulnerabilidade iha sosiedade hosi impaktu VBJ.
- VBJ bele aplika ba fetu no mane, oan-feto no fetu-mane, maibé tipikamente vítima fetu no oan-feto.

kontinua...

- Tipu VBJ: violénsia fiziku; explorasaun sexual no tráfiu; obriga atu kabén, no sst.
- Konsekuénsia grave ba fetu-nia saúde fiziku, reprodutivu, psikolójiku no sira-nia situasaun/bem estar sosiál.
- Impedimentu ba dezvoltamentu ekonómiku no sosiál

Hapara Violensia Kontra Feto

Taur Matan Ruak

Komandante F-FDTL

Ohin timor leste sai duni nasaun ukun an ida. Maibe ita iha dezafiu barak. Problema boot ida mak timor oan sira hetan dadaun ne'e, mak violensia domestika, violensia kontra feto. Feto timor, ita nia feton, ita nia inan, ita nia domin, ita nia doben, mai ita ajuda sira halakon violensia domestika kontra sira. Hodi fila timor sai nasaun ida nebe demokratiku, nasaun ida nebe prosperidade, moris diak ba ema hotu. No nasaun ida nebe ita hotu-hotu respeito direitos humanus, valor sira nebe ita rasik defende, no ita rasik hakarak kaer metin iha ita nia rai.

Hapara Violensia Kontra Feto

18



19



Seguransa Feto, Paz no
FPS-YES!

UN WOMEN

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women

ASSIASAUN MANE KONTRA VIOLENSIA
AMKV

Hapara Violensia Kontra Feto

Asosiasaun Mane Kontra Violensia
(adapta husi *No To Violence*)
<http://ntv.org.au>



Formas Violensia Domestika: Oinsa mane uza sira nia kbi'it hodi domina/kontrolu feto?

Objetivu

- Refleta maneiras diferente oinsa mane uza poder no kontrolu
- Refleta kona ba oinsa mane bele uza non – violensia



Violensia saida mak mane halo hasoru feto?

- Esplikasaun kona ba Power Over: *uza kbiit/forsa hodi kontrolu/domina ema seluk*
- Formas Violensia:
 - ✓ Violensia Emosional no kontrola hahalok
 - ✓ Violensia Fiziku no kontrola hahalok
 - ✓ Violensia Seksual no kontrola hahalok
 - ✓ Violensia Sosial no kontrola hahalok
 - ✓ Violensia ekonomiku no kontrola hahalok



Violensia saida mak mane halo hasoru feto?

- Karakteristiku Violensia Fiziku no Non Fiziku
 - ✓ Forsa ka intimidasaun fiziku no non- fiziku atu ema halo tuir
 - ✓ Sente'an hatene liu ema hotu hotu
 - ✓ Hateten/ konta ema nia sala
 - ✓ Haruka / manda ema sa mak atu halo no oinsa
 - ✓ Du'un ema, klasifika ema no diskrimina
 - ✓ Esklui ema wainhira deside no limite ema nia partisipasaun
 - ✓ Fo conselho ba ema nebe'e la husu
 - ✓ Izola ema no marjinaliza ema Blokade ema nia pilihan / determinasaun Hapara ka troka ema nia hakarak



Violensia



Forsa/ Kbi'it ho (Power With)

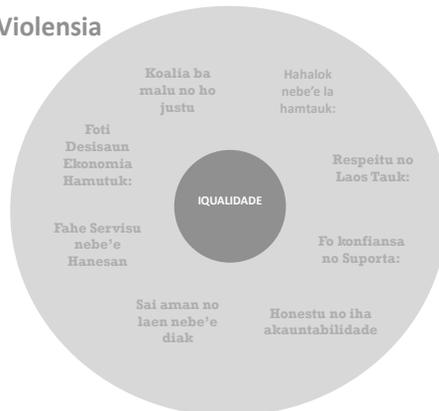
- Aksaun atu hadia poder nebe'e la iha balansu
- Respeita ema seluk nia direitu no dignidade
- Respeita ba ema seluk nia direitu atu deside
- Fo valor ba ema seluk nia direitu
- Kriasaun interdependensia no komunidade
- Respeita hanoin nebe'e la hanesan
- Koalia ho respetu
- Konsulta, kolabora no apriende hamutuk ho diak
- Informa ba malu no iha transparensia
- Papel, responsabilidade no akordu nebe'e klaru



Tanba sa mak fo naran formas 'La Ho Violensia'

- Se ita hakarak hamenus violensia nebe'e mane halo ita tenke defini hahalok oi-oin nebe'e mak mane tenke hatudu ba sira nia fein/doben hodi troka forsa ne'ebe uza hodi kontrolu nia (power over)
- Saida mak hahalok nebe'e mak mane tenke hatudu ba nia ferik oan? ("power with")?
- Hahalok saida mak feto sira iha Timor hakarak husi sira nia laen/mane atu feto sira bele senti seguru?

La Ho Violensia



Mane nebe'e iha Responsabilidade: Ezemplu...

"Favor ida lista nee bele aumenta se iha hanoin foun ruma!"

- Nia (mane) fo prioridade ukuk ba nia familia, laran diak, no bele koalia ba malu
- Nia komunika ho (terbuka) nakloke no ho lolos
- Respeitu ema seluk
- Hatudu kondisaun pasivu/ kalma no la kontra
- Iha tempu ba nia oan sira
- Hatudu laran kmanek no maus nudar mane
- Hatudu kompriensan
- Hatudu domin no tau matan
- Hanesan mos kompriende, simu, lolos, taumatan, ho laran, hatene ema nia hakarak no suporta nia parseiru iha moris.
- Oinsa lao ses wainhira atu besik konflitu/ baku malu?
- Nia (mane) hadomi, taumatan, rona no la prejudika

Kauzas ba Violensia nebe'e mane halo ba feto

- Mal-konseptu kona-ba Saida mak halo mane hodi uza violensia hasoru feto
- Wainhira ita husu komunidade kona-ba tanba sa mane sira uza violensia ba sira nia fen? Dala barak, sira sei responde ho mal-konseptu nee:
 - ✓ Tanba alkohol
 - ✓ Tanba feto mak halo mane hirus
 - ✓ Tanba nia aman mak violentu nsst
 - ✓ Tanba Stress
 - ✓ Tanba osan la iha / kiak nsst

Razaun sira ne'e tenke hetan kritika ka perguntas tanba...

Sira iha kontradisaun barak:

- Ema barak hemu alkohol mais la halo violensia
- Feto mos senti hirus tanba mane mais feto sira la uza violensia barak hanesan mane
- Ema barak iha aman violentu maibe sira la uza violensia
- Mane barak mak hetan stress maibe nunka uza violensia hasoru nia fen
- Mane riku mos uza violensia kontra sira nia fen

Nomos mal-konseptu nee :

- husu deskulpa ba mane
- la fokus atu hapara violensia
- halo feto sira responsabiliza ba violensia
- la'dun interese realidade jeneru – violensia hasoru feto hanesan parte ida sistema diskriminasaun bazeia ba jeneru

Buka kauzas nebe'e hapara mane fo respeitu ba feto

- Saida mak tradisaun, habitu, fiar no valor nebe'e hapara/prevene mane atu fo respeitu ba feto?
- Lembra - tradisaun, habitu, fiar no valor nee akontese iha kontektu individual, familia no sosiedade

(Ba informasaun tan, No To Violence -www.ntv.org.au no AMKV)

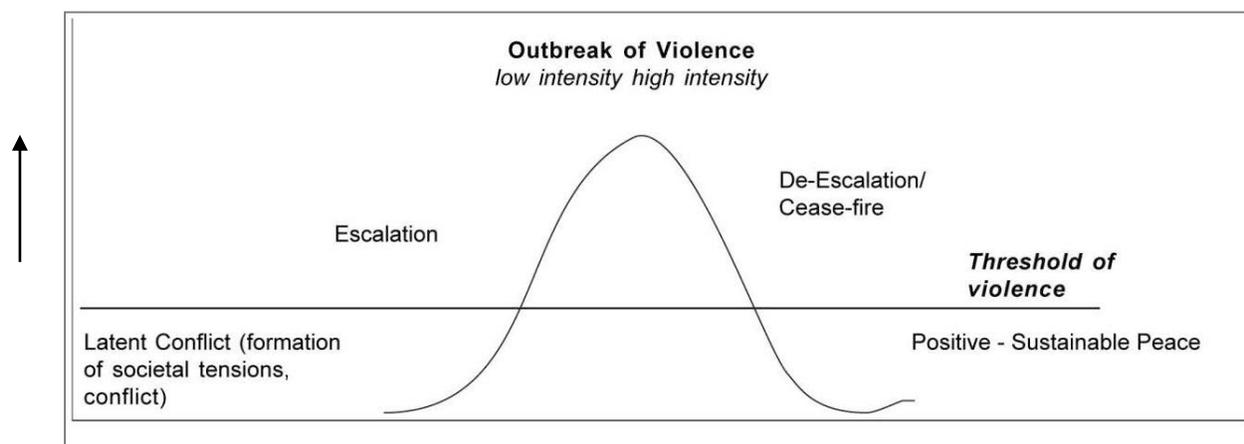
Handout 3.10 Tip Sheet: Gender and Conflict Analysis

The following information is adapted from the *Staff Technical Resource Manual: Promoting Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Conflict Mitigation and Protection Programs* of the Ministry of Social Solidarity, Department of Peace Building and Social Cohesion¹

Many of the conflict analysis and resolution tools and models tend to treat women, youth and excluded social groups as invisible. This is because they tend to focus on formal actors such as States, governments, political leaders, militant groups or combatants. Women and socially excluded groups are usually not represented in these groups.

To ensure excluded groups are a visible part in the use of conflict analysis tools, it is important to constantly ask at each step how are they involved? How are they affected? What kind of roles do they play? Unless that is done, we can very easily miss them as their presence in the public domain of States, governments, as political leaders, militant groups or combatants is less compared to that of men and of other more advantaged groups.

The illustration below demonstrates the dynamics of conflict, from latent content escalating into outbreaks of conflict, then de-escalating and cessation of violence, to durable positive peace.



Gender Considerations in Post-Conflict Interventions

In many cases, societies embark upon their post-conflict reconstruction process with a clean slate – a recognition that old systems no longer work, and a willingness to reconstruct a society on more equitable terms. The post conflict reconstruction period is therefore an opportune moment to advance gender equality and social inclusion. In this section we highlight where and when opportunities to advance gender and social inclusion occur and offer some suggestions of how to take advantage of them.

Relief

Relief is the process of providing emergency resources and services to those directly affected by the conflict. It may entail providing emergency housing for those displaced by the violence, food to areas cut off by the fighting, or providing health care services to internally displaced people living in refugee camps. In every situation it is important to know: who has been affected; how they have been affected and what the needs are of the affected population. Obviously different people are affected differently depending on their social group, geographic location, age, gender, and economic status. It is therefore important to “unpack” groupings of affected populations to determine their needs and how best to meet them. Some gender considerations to keep in mind are:

- ✓ **Women have different security needs than men.** Women and girls, and particularly displaced girls living in camps or in villages without male family members are subject to increased risk of rape and sexual violence. Women and girls also may be at increased risk of being trafficked as trafficking recruiters tend to prey on refugee camps.
- ✓ **Women's reproductive health care needs continue during conflict.** In times of conflict there is a tendency to de-prioritize women's (and men's) reproductive health care as emphasis is placed on providing emergency medical assistance. It is nonetheless important to ensure women (and men) have access to reproductive health care as part of emergency medical care.
- ✓ **Resources need to be distributed to women directly.** While it is true women are part of families, this does not mean they have decision making power or control over resources within them. Relief resources such as ration cards, food staples and housing supplies distributed to "households" often tend to be controlled by men, leaving women with very little access to or decision making authority over them. In Bosnia for example, much of the post conflict housing stock was registered only in men's names, leaving married women extremely vulnerable in the case of divorce or desertion. Instead of distributing resources to households, resources need to be given to individuals within the households. Ideally, there would also be some training to camp workers and recipients of relief explaining why resources are distributed to individuals, and sanctions on those who try to pressure women or the elderly to "hand over" the resources distributed to them.

Demobilization and Reintegration

Demobilization and reintegration programs are designed to provide ex-combatants with the resources and skills necessary to function in daily life. In many situations, ex-combatants are offered access to land, homes, and credit to start-up businesses. Ex-combatants may be given skills training or free education. Support programs often include health care, psychiatric treatment, drug and alcohol addiction treatment.

- ✓ **Female ex-combatants should benefit from reintegration programs.** In many situations women are combatants so it is important to make sure they have the same access to resources and services as do men. It is also important to remember that women may have particular needs based on their roles as mothers and caregivers such that provisions may need to be adjusted to meet these needs.
- ✓ **Women are often non-official combatants.** Even when they are not part of the "official" fighting forces, women often are present in fighting forces as wives, girlfriends or held as sex slaves. Many women provide support or informal services to the combatants (working as cooks, etc.). The needs of these women will also need to be considered in reintegration programming.
- ✓ **GBV programs should be considered part of decommissioning packages.** Ex-combatants are often highly militarized and are often exposed to extreme levels of violence in their daily life. Because of the tendency for war-time violence to spill over into public or private peace-time violence women may be subject to heightened domestic violence as combatants return to their homes. It is therefore important that there be gender based violence awareness support and services for both men and women in reintegration packages.
- ✓ **Reintegration offers an important opportunity for both men and women to challenge traditional gender norms with negative social and health outcomes.** Often, traditional gender norms are suspended during times of conflict. Both men and women may find it impossible to fulfill the roles that would otherwise be expected from them before the conflict. This provides an opportunity for men and women to reflect upon and challenge traditional gender norms that lead to negative social and health outcomes (such a men's need to control women through violence). Combatants in camps awaiting reintegration, or those experiencing reintegration could benefit from some of the interesting new programming around men and masculinities that help men (and women) reflect upon and challenge traditional gender norms that had negative social and health outcomes.

Transitional Justice Mechanisms

The term transitional justice refers to a number of mechanisms designed to expose the crimes and human rights violations that occurred during the conflict and publicly acknowledge them in such a way that it will promote collective healing. Transitional justice mechanisms can include truth and reconciliation commissions, investigative commissions, the use of national courts, or informal justice mechanisms such as the informal *gacaca courts* used in Rwanda.

Whatever the mechanisms available, there are important gender considerations such as:

- ✓ **Making sure the mechanisms can accommodate crimes and violations from which women suffer.** In war-time women suffer from different types of crimes and violations than do men and it is important that women feel these crimes are recognized and brought to light so justice can be done and healing can transpire. Crimes such as rape and sexual violence, sexual slavery, forced pregnancy, should all be within the purview of the justice mechanisms. Similarly, these mechanisms should be flexible enough to accommodate and provide restitution for some of the other crimes from which women suffer, such as loss of status due to widowhood or forced poverty.
- ✓ **The procedures used in these mechanisms and institutions must be sensitive to gender considerations so that women use them.** A truth and reconciliation commission (TRC) that attempts to bring those who ordered mass rape to trial will do no good if women themselves do not provide testimony. Courts and truth and reconciliation commissions must be made gender friendly so women feel comfortable using them to seek justice and are willing to provide testimony. For example, women who have experienced rape may not feel comfortable sharing their name or providing testimony in person. In such cases, the TRC or court should enact procedures that allow women to provide testimony from behind a screen, or withhold their names from the public if they choose. Similarly, judges, and commissioners should have training on gender-based crimes and how to accommodate gender considerations in justice settings.
- ✓ **Women should have input into deciding what justice mechanisms are available.** Because national courts and TRCs deal very differently with war-time crimes and violations, women should have input into the kinds of justice mechanisms that are available for them to use.

Constitutions

In many post conflict situations, the conflict is actively “resolved” or transformed through the crafting of a new constitution. In many ways post-conflict constitutions are like peace treaties, in that, if designed well, they give different social groups new power, redistribute resources within society, and protect the rights of new groups of people. As such, the drafting of new a constitution provides women with a very important opportunity to protect and promote their human rights.

- ✓ **New constitutions should protect and promote women’s human rights.** In many countries, the fundamental rights of women are not recognized in the laws of their constitutions. For example, many countries have laws that prevent women from owning land, accessing credit without their husbands permission, or transferring their nationally to their children. The drafting of a new constitution provides an opportunity for women to correct discriminatory laws and set out new priorities in the post-conflict era.

New Government Institutions

Often times in post conflict settings, new government institutions will be created. These may include new ministries, new commissions, new committees, or new regional or district councils. In post conflict environments, women have an opportunity to weigh in and advocate for new institutions that meet their own needs. In many countries women have been successful in advocating for ministries for gender equality (Rwanda, Uganda, Trinidad) or gender desks within ministries, or a specific ministry tasked with advancing women (see South Africa for example). Similarly, the

creation of these new posts provides an opportunity for women to be better represented within their government structures. Women can advocate for a greater proportion of female representation within these new institutions.

New Forms of Government and Elections

- ✓ **Consideration should be given to what types of electoral and quota systems increase women's political participation.** While most post-conflict countries have advanced some sort of democracy as a means to transform power relations, it should be kept in mind that different types of electoral systems (proportional representation, first-past-the-post) and quota systems (nomination or results-based) affect women's political participation differently. For example, researchers have found that the size of the electoral district has a direct impact on the chances of women being elected and that the number of candidates from one party in one electoral district also has a bearing on women's chances of being elected.
- ✓ **Quotas should be considered to increase women's political participation.** Recent evidence has shown that gender electoral quotas are an important means through which to improve women's political participation in post conflict countries. Today, post conflict countries are among the top 30 countries with the highest ranking of female national parliamentarians. Consider the case of Rwanda. In 1988, the percentage of women in parliament was 17.1 percent. After the war that number increased to 48.8 percent (Beyond Numbers, UNIFEM, January, 2006). As mentioned above, there are different types of quota systems and quotas that can be applied to different levels of representation. For example, there may be a quota of 33 percent women, or a quota may be stated in a way to achieve gender parity (equal numbers of men and women) in different bodies. Consideration of the percent needed (or the quota) on the local level to ensure that women are adequately/proportionally represented on the national level might also be needed.

Investment and Development

Promoting economic and social development is often a key concern for post conflict countries. Post conflict countries often identify new areas of their economy which they would like to promote to attract direct foreign investment. Quite often the selection of these economic sectors pays little attention to gender and social considerations. Women should have a greater say in what areas of their economy will be promoted, and selection should also be based on what sectors can benefit both men and women. Women could be represented on investment promotion agencies, have input into export promotion policies, and play an active role in determining the type of investments their countries are trying to attract.

Post conflict programming often entails large scale infrastructure programs, such as the building of roads, and construction which have traditionally relied upon male labor. Such programming should not only benefit women, but also make use of female labor.

Link National Processes to Local Level

If a tree falls in the forest and no one hears it does it really fall? You might ask a similar question of post conflict reconstruction interventions if women do not participate. It is vital that grass roots individuals and institutions be aware of and participate in national level post conflict interventions if these interventions are going to achieve their desired result. If women and excluded groups do not know about a new constitution that grants them new rights, how will they be able to exercise and benefit from these rights? Similarly, if women do not know about the crimes brought to justice in the TRC, they may feel that the perpetrators of rape and other crimes remain unpunished and their ability to heal may be hindered. The following table (Table 5) details some of the planning options that may influence the way programs and activities are planned at a central and national level that will impact vulnerable groups. It is essential that government staff and stakeholders of MSS/DPBSC take into consideration these factors when planning national level programs and approaches.

Activity 3.10: “Flash” Gendered Conflict Analysis: 20 minutes

The aim of this activity is to give a sample of a small piece of a conflict analysis, prioritizing gender and social exclusion. While a full conflict analysis would be much more extensive, this exercise helps to see how conflicts can be analyzed using women’s experiences as a central focus.

The box in blue is taken from the Staff Technical Resource Manual: Promoting Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Conflict Mitigation and Protection Programs of MSS/DPBSC. Use the “Types of Social Exclusion that Drive Inter and Intra Group Conflict”¹ to fill in the matrix, applying the information to the Timor-Leste context today. Note that “Intra-group” conflict relates to conflict within a single country, while “inter-group” conflict relates to conflict between two states.

A comprehensive conflict analysis can take weeks, if not months, to complete, encompassing numerous consultations with a wide range of stakeholders and sound desk review of available literature. For this exercise, you have 20 minutes!

Types of Social Exclusion that Drive Inter and Intra Group Conflict:

- Lack of representation in local governance and local development priorities
- Weak representation in dominant political parties making governance decisions
- Social discrimination in economic opportunity- equal pay for equal work
- Disadvantaged groups are marginalized because public information is dominated by mainstream languages
- Marginalization of women from educational and economic opportunities, and socio-political influence

Types of Social Exclusion that Drive Inter and Intra Group Conflict in Timor-Leste, MSS	
Type	Provide a specific example related to gender inequality
Lack of representation in local governance and local development priorities.	
Weak representation in dominant political parties making governance decisions	
Social discrimination in economic opportunity—equal pay for equal work	
Disadvantaged groups are marginalized because public information is dominated by mainstream languages	
Marginalization of women from educational and economic opportunities, and socio-political influence	

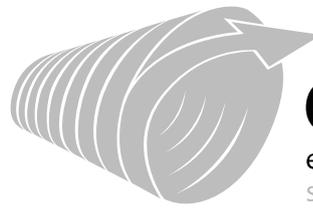
¹ From Staff Technical Resource Manual (Draft 1-2013), Ministry of Social Solidarity, Directorate of Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion, pp 54-55.

Handout 3.11: A Sample of Gender-Responsive Early Warning Indicators

Context/Demographics
<i>Unusual movement of all-male groups</i>
<i>Changes in female-headed households</i>
<i>Changes in HIV/AIDS, STI cases in areas with illegal armed groups</i>
<i>Incidence of various forms of violence against women (rape, domestic violence, honour killings, bride-abduction, female genital mutilation, etc.)</i>
Human Rights and Security
<i>Sexual abuse by security forces</i>
<i>Sexual abuse by law enforcement agencies</i>
<i>Killing, abduction, and disappearance of women</i>
<i>Cases of women/children trafficked</i>
Political and Institutional Factors
<i>Women as voters, candidates, election monitors</i>
<i>Percentage of women in parliament</i>
<i>Political leadership of women (or ratio of men to women in power)</i>
<i>Gender awareness of the security sector and response to violence against women</i>
<i>Threats to politically active/visible women or their children</i>
Economic Factors
<i>Women's involvement in decisions on water and land resource management</i>
<i>Pressure (on men and women) to migrate for work</i>
<i>Avoidance of markets by women due to fear</i>
<i>Disruption of women's cross-border trade activity</i>
<i>Changes in sex work/survival sex in areas with illegal armed groups</i>
Social Factors
<i>Girls' primary/secondary school attendance vs. boys</i>
<i>Avoidance of schools by girls due to insecurity</i>
<i>Threats to female teachers</i>
<i>Use of propaganda emphasizing and encouraging militarized masculinity (often in defense of a violated or threatened femininity).</i>
<i>Women's lack of participation in social gatherings due to increased insecurity</i>
<i>Peacebuilding programmes addressing the needs of women</i>

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01. Today's date: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <i>Day Month Year</i>	02. Date of incident: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <i>Day Month Year</i>
03. Suco: _____	04. Aldeia: _____
05. Place: <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Market <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Street <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Private home or land/property <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other: _____	06. Source: <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Direct observation <input type="checkbox"/> 2. State/police official <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Community group/member <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Still searching <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other: _____
07. Type of violence: <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Murder <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Physical assault <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Fight between 2 persons <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Group fight <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Physical threat <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Verbal threat <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Property damage/theft	08. Weapon: <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Gun <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Traditional gun <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Hands/feet <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Machete <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Stones <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Other: _____
09. Incident Description: <i>WHO did WHAT, to WHOM, WHEN, WHERE, HOW and WHY?</i>	

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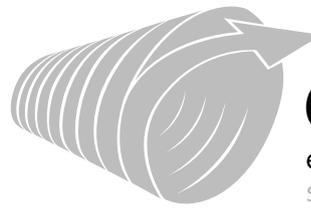
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10. Who started/perpetrated the violence?

Select all that are relevant.

- 1. Civil society
- 2. Martial arts
- 3. IDPs
- 4. Farmer/Animal owner
- 5. Family Member
- 6. Student
- 7. Government official
- 8. PNTL
- 9. Political party
- 10. Media
- 11. Community leader
- 12. F-FDTL
- 13. Neighbor
- 14. Unknown
- 15. Other: _____

11. Who suffered/were victims of the violence?

Select all that are relevant.

- 1. Civil society
- 2. Martial arts
- 3. IDPs
- 4. Farmer/Animal owner
- 5. Family Member
- 6. Student
- 7. Government official
- 8. PNTL
- 9. Political party
- 10. Media
- 11. Community leader
- 12. F-FDTL
- 13. Neighbor
- 14. Unknown
- 15. Other: _____

12. What gender were those who started/perpetrated the violence?

- Male Male and female
- Female Unknown

13. What gender were those who suffered/were victims of the violence?

- Male Male and female
- Female Unknown

14. Was this incident related to a previous incident?

- Yes No If yes, when was previous incident? _____

15. Impact:

Select all that are relevant.

- 1. Deaths:
Number or females ____ | males ____
- 2. Injuries:
Number or females ____ | males ____
- 3. Animals killed ____
- 4. People fled:
Number or females ____ | males ____
- 5. Unknown
- 6. Other: _____

16. Who responded:

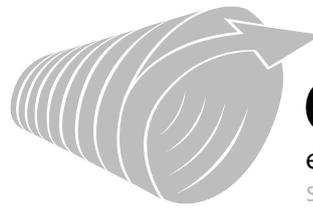
Select all that are relevant.

- 1. No response
- 2. Unknown
- 3. Civil society: _____
- 4. Community leader
- 5. Government official: _____
- 6. PNTL
- 7. F-FDTL
- 8. Other: _____



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Today's date:
Day Month Year

Month of monitoring: _____

01. ECONOMIC FACTORS

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Are more young people seeking jobs in offices? | <i>More Same Less Unknown</i> |
| 2. Is the amount of food available to families declining? | <i>More Same Less Unknown</i> |
| 3. Has the price of local products decreased? | <i>More Same Less Unknown</i> |
| 4. Are there fewer consumers in the markets? | <i>More Same Less Unknown</i> |
| 5. Are more young women leaving the sub-district to look for work? | <i>More Same Less Unknown</i> |
| 6. Are more young men leaving the sub-district to look for work? | <i>More Same Less Unknown</i> |
| 7. Are there more unemployed men sitting in the streets or at home? | <i>More Same Less Unknown</i> |
| 8. Are there more opportunities for gambling (cards, cock fights, etc) in the sub-district? | <i>More Same Less Unknown</i> |
| 9. Are there more people who have access to resources (work, water, information) in the community, due to family, party, or other connections? | <i>More Same Less Unknown</i> |
| 10. Is there more tree-cutting and burning of land taking place? | <i>More Same Less Unknown</i> |
| 11. Are people's contributions to customary interfamilial exchanges (fetosaan/umane) increasing? | <i>More Same Less Unknown</i> |
| 12. Are there any conflicts over water, land or wood? | <i>Yes No Unknown</i> |
| 13. Have there been any natural disasters such as flooding, drought, insects, winds or landslides? | <i>Yes No Unknown</i> |
| 14. Are there any new training or development programs involving young women? | <i>Yes No Unknown</i> |
| 15. Are there any new training or development programs involving young men? | <i>Yes No Unknown</i> |
| 16.1. Has there been any new infrastructure built, such as water systems, roads, electricity? | <i>Yes No Unknown</i> |
| 17. Have there been any new plans developed or activities addressing insects, floods, natural disasters? | <i>Yes No Unknown</i> |
| 18. Is there any prostitution currently occurring in the community? | <i>Yes No Unknown</i> |
| 19. Are there any new opportunities (credit or other) for women to increase their household income? | <i>Yes No Unknown</i> |
| 20. Are there any new opportunities (credit or other) for men to increase their household income? | <i>Yes No Unknown</i> |

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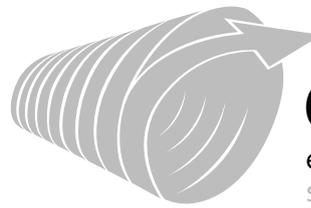


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02. POLITICAL/INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 21. Are political party activities increasing divisions between people in the community? | <i>More Same Less Unknown</i> |
| 22. Are there more political activities involving people from other communities? | <i>More Same Less Unknown</i> |
| 23. Are more people paying bribes to get services (certificates, letters, etc) from the local government? | <i>More Same Less Unknown</i> |
| 24. Have people's access to acquiring weapons increased? | <i>More Same Less Unknown</i> |
| 25. Are rumors that divide the community (based on family, politics, language, religion, etc) increasing? | <i>More Same Less Unknown</i> |
| 26. Are there more activities for people to meet government officials/ local leaders regularly? | <i>More Same Less Unknown</i> |
| 27. Are there more tensions regarding political or leadership changes (elections) in the community? | <i>More Same Less Unknown</i> |
| 28. Do more people go out freely when PNTL provides security for the community? | <i>More Same Less Unknown</i> |
| 29. Do more people go out freely when F-FDTL provides security for the community? | <i>Yes No Unknown</i> |
| 30. Have there been any incidents of violence that involve the PNTL? | <i>Yes No Unknown</i> |
| 31. Have there been any incidents of violence that involve the F-FDTL? | <i>Yes No Unknown</i> |
| 32. Are people not leaving their homes/conducting regular activities because of insecurity? | <i>Yes No Unknown</i> |
| 33. Have there been any <i>tara bandu</i> or <i>adat</i> activities that have resolved conflicts? | <i>Yes No Unknown</i> |
| 34. Have there been any cases of conflicts using <i>adat</i> processes that have gone unresolved? | <i>Yes No Unknown</i> |
| 35. Are there any new information sources available in the community (radio programs, TV, newspapers, campaigns)? | <i>Yes No Unknown</i> |
| 36. Are political leaders and government institutions delivering on their commitments? | <i>Yes No Unknown</i> |
| 37. Have there been any joint activities involving multiple political parties? | <i>Yes No Unknown</i> |

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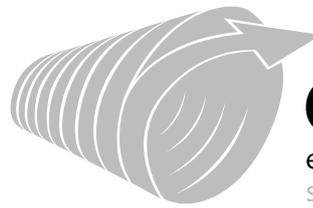
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03. SOCIAL FACTORS

38. Are the beneficiaries of development programs increasing? *More | Same | Less | Unknown*
39. Are there more cases of young women pregnant without their male partner's taking responsibility? *More | Same | Less | Unknown*
40. Is the number of human rights violations increasing? *More | Same | Less | Unknown*
41. Have there been more conflicts related to adat, (related to *fetosaan/umane, kore metan, barlake*, etc)? *More | Same | Less | Unknown*
42. Are the health services provided in the community increasing, (mobile clinics, etc)? *More | Same | Less | Unknown*
43. Are there more education programs (literacy/civic education) *More | Same | Less | Unknown*
44. Has there been more drug- or alcohol-related violence?
If more, who was involved? Number of females ____ | males ____ *More | Same | Less | Unknown*
45. Are there more programs involving groups from different groups, (different language, religion, *uma lulik*)? *More | Same | Less | Unknown*
46. Is the media reporting news from only one/some group's perspective? *Yes | No | Unknown*
47. Has there been any violence between groups, (martial arts, political party, language, religious, other)? *Yes | No | Unknown*
48. Have there been any property disputes? (over borders or land ownership, trespassing animals, disputes over inheritance)? *Yes | No | Unknown*
49. Are there new activities providing services to vulnerable people in the community? *Yes | No | Unknown*
50. Have there been any dialogues or activities between martial arts groups? *Yes | No | Unknown*
51. Have there been any agreements on use of land or controlling animal roaming (cows, goats, chickens, etc)? *Yes | No | Unknown*
52. Have there been any dialogues, workshops, or trainings on conflict resolution and peace? *Yes | No | Unknown*
53. Have you heard of any case of a husband beating his wife? *Yes | No | Unknown*
54. Have you heard of any case of a wife beating her husband? *Yes | No | Unknown*
55. Have you heard of any case of parents beating their children? *Yes | No | Unknown*
56. Have you heard of any case of human trafficking? *Yes | No | Unknown*
57. Have you heard of any case of sexual violence?
If yes, what was the response?
Taken to *adat* ____ | Taken to police ____ | Unknown ____ | Other ____ *Yes | No | Unknown*

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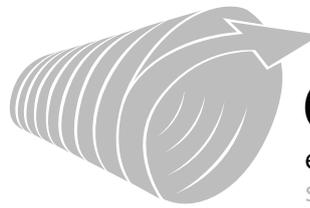


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04. EXTERNAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 58. Are there more conflicts with the neighboring community? *More | Same | Less | Unknown*
- 59. Are there more conflicts over land markets or natural resources with other sub-districts? *More | Same | Less | Unknown*
- 60. Have there been more IDPs coming to the community? *More | Same | Less | Unknown*
- 61. Have IDP returns increased tension in the community *Yes | No | Unknown*
- 62. Are there any new programs/ activities involving neighboring sub-districts? (development, sporting activities, workshops, market activities) *Yes | No | Unknown*

As a monitor, do you feel more secure this month, compared to last month? Why?

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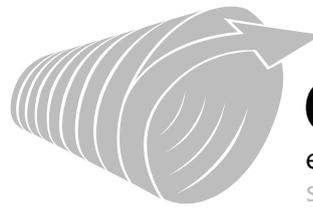
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What were the most important peace events or development activities that took place this month?

1. EVENT TITLE/ACTIVITY: _____ Date: _____

Village: _____ Organizing group: _____

Participants: Select all that are relevant.

Boys up to 25 years ___ Men 25 years+ ___ Girls up to 25 years ___ Women 25 years+ ___

Other notes: _____

1. EVENT TITLE/ACTIVITY: _____ Date: _____

Village: _____ Organizing group: _____

Participants: Select all that are relevant.

Boys up to 25 years ___ Men 25 years+ ___ Girls up to 25 years ___ Women 25 years+ ___

Other notes: _____

2. EVENT TITLE/ACTIVITY: _____ Date: _____

Village: _____ Organizing group: _____

Participants: Select all that are relevant.

Boys up to 25 years ___ Men 25 years+ ___ Girls up to 25 years ___ Women 25 years+ ___

Other notes: _____

3. EVENT TITLE/ACTIVITY: _____ Date: _____

Village: _____ Organizing group: _____

Participants: Select all that are relevant.

Boys up to 25 years ___ Men 25 years+ ___ Girls up to 25 years ___ Women 25 years+ ___

Other notes: _____

4. EVENT TITLE/ACTIVITY: _____ Date: _____

Village: _____ Organizing group: _____

Participants: Select all that are relevant.

Boys up to 25 years ___ Men 25 years+ ___ Girls up to 25 years ___ Women 25 years+ ___

Other notes: _____

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