

Women, Peace and Security - YES!

Learning Pack

Module 2

Participation



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women



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.

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UN Women, Timor-Leste 2014

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Module 2: Participation



Key Message: Women’s participation in decision-making at all levels is central for achieving stability and security.

Objectives & Outcomes:

The objective of Module 2 is to strengthen understanding of the need to promote women’s meaningful participation in all aspects and at all levels of peace and security processes within the specific national context of Timor-Leste and its unique development stage.

“Timorese women talk about our rights because we gave our blood to defend the right to self-determination, so we want to have equal rights with men.”

- Madelana Bi Dau Soares (Code name Kassian), *Secrecy: The Key to Independence*, Eds. Sequeira & Abrantes, 2012

The outcomes of Module 2 are:

- ◆ Raised awareness of what “meaningful” participation means and how to accomplish it
- ◆ Increased understanding of the different ways women can and do contribute to peacebuilding and statebuilding at the national and community levels
- ◆ Improved skills on ways to encourage women’s participation, especially from grassroots and marginal communities

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

WPS Learning Pack Supplemental Materials: Women in Politics 2014 (Poster); Edukasaun Sivika Post-Eleisaun (APSC-TL Booklet); Loron Votasaun (Ba Futuru Video); Feto Fantastiku (Ba Fututu Video); Dalan ba Advokasia ba Lei Eleitoral (Rede Feto Video); UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (found in the Annex)

Target Audience: Module 2 can be customized for a variety of audiences—from participants who are more familiar and involved with WPS issues in a professional role, to those first being introduced to the WPS Agenda at community levels. While technical information may be presented to audiences with more knowledge on the topic, videos and role plays can be used as case studies for participants first coming to awareness around the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.

Presentation 2.1: Women’s Political Participation (20 minutes)



Key Message: Women’s inclusion is necessary for a strong democracy

To open the session, call attention to the flip chart sheet with the following quote and read aloud to participants:

“The achievement of democracy presupposes a genuine partnership between men and women in the conduct of affairs of society in which they work in equality and complementarity, drawing mutual enrichment from their differences.”

- Universal Declaration of Democracy, 1997, Principle No. 14

Together with participants, explain the quote in everyday terms—that democracy is based on partnership and equality between men and women. Men and women may be different in many ways, but these differences are ways to support, respect and learn from each other. Differences should not be used to oppress or subordinate one group under the other—whether that be based on sex, gender, ethnicity, religion, or some other characteristic.



Ask participants: Why is women’s participation important to democracy?
In what ways do and can women participate in democracy building?

Responses should highlight the democratic principles of representation and accountability, inclusiveness and participation. As half the population, women’s participation is an important element of democracy. Some ways women can and do participate in democracy is as voters, as elected and appointed officials, as government civil servants, as journalists, and as active citizens in their communities.

Draw the attention to the **Women in Politics 2014 poster**. Orient participants to the map by pointing out Timor-Leste and the major continents (Asia, North America, South America, Africa, etc.).

The map ranks the percentage of women in parliaments around the world. A pink figure on the map means there is a woman head of parliament (i.e. prime minister); a blue figure means a woman is the elected head of state or heads the government (i.e., president). Point out an example of each, and that these are the highest roles in government. Explain the color-coded ranks on the right side of the map, noting that black and blues rank highest, reds and oranges rank mid-level with room for improvement, and yellows and greens rank lowest.



Ask participants:

- Where does Timor-Leste rank? (This can be done by color or by number). The country is listed at 18th place globally. Point out that Timor-Leste had 32% of women serving in parliament 2012, and now has closer to 38%.
- How does it compare to the rest of the Asia region? In the “blues” rather than the “oranges,” the country ranks highest in the region.
- What are some reasons for the higher ranking for women’s political participation in Timor-Leste? Point out the use of the quota and the establishment of a women’s caucus in Parliament.

When talking about women’s participation, it is important to stress that women’s inclusion must be meaningful and not simply “symbolic.” Symbolic participation means being physically present, but without decision-making power and in too few numbers to have influence. For women to move from presence to authority, women’s meaningful participation must include at least two elements:

- 1. Critical Mass:** Critical mass refers to the number of women included in the total group. Studies have shown that, in order to have influence, women should comprise at least 30 percent of the total. Otherwise, as only a slight minority, women will have little voice in decision making. More recently, policy makers have stipulated a 60-40 split, whereby no identity groups (be that men or women, or some other category) may not make up more than 60 percent of the total—and therefore dominate overwhelmingly. In many countries, quotas are used to fast-track women’s participation, allocating 30 percent seats as reserved for women in Parliament or on political party lists. Quotas are listed in CEDAW as a temporary special measure to remedy gender discrimination and to fast track efforts to get women on comparable footing with men.



Ask participants: Does Timor-Leste have a critical mass of women in parliament?

- 2. Decision-Making:** It is often not enough to simply include women, even in equal or greater numbers. They must also be given authority within the group and hold leadership positions that can influence agendas. Because decision-making and leadership roles are occupied primarily by the group that dominates in numbers, men will far outnumber women at higher levels. Without decision-making power, women may have little influence on goals, objectives and outcomes of governance efforts.



Ask participants: What is an example of women participating in greater number than men but still without the power of decision-making? A possible response is schools, where women often make up the majority of teachers, while men primarily serve as principals and higher-level administrators. Garment factories are another example of women occupying large numbers at the lower levels.

Presentation 2.2 A Review of the 4Ps of UN SCR 1325 (40 minutes)

Women’s participation in peace and security issues—in all aspects and at all levels—is one of the most important elements of the WPS Agenda and its obligations on the State. The call for women’s participation is so important it is the focus of the first three operational paragraphs in UN SCR 1325. Additionally, women’s participation is emphasized across all of the four pillars of UN SCR 1325 and is mentioned in each of its sister resolutions.




Key message: Promoting women’s participation is an obligation under international standards, including UN SCR 1325.

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

Review: Four Pillars of UN SCR 1325	
Pillar	Provisions
Participation	<input type="checkbox"/> Promote women's full participation in all aspects of peace and security processes, including as mediators and in peace negotiations, in crisis prevention and natural disaster planning <input type="checkbox"/> Put in place measures for the protection of & respect for women's human rights in the implementation of peace agreements and in constitutions/legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Increase representation of women at all levels of decision-making, including in elections and in governance

Review the operational paragraphs of UN SCR 1325, along with responsible actors. Write the underlined phrases on the white board, while explaining the different areas of women's participation the resolution calls for (elections, constitution writing, security, conflict prevention and resolution, etc.) and at what levels (from the highest to most local).

 **Ask participants** to identify relevant actors in the Timor-Leste context (note some possible responses in bold below).

Operational Paragraph	Content	Responsible Actors
1	Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women <u>at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict</u>	Governments of member states Executive, Legislative and Judicial arms of government, including MSS and SoSS.
2	Encourages the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women <u>at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes</u>	Secretary-General and UN system UN agencies in country with a mandate to support conflict resolution and peace processes

3	<p>Urges the Secretary-General to <u>appoint more women as special representatives and envoys</u> to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster</p>	<p>Secretary-General and UN system; Governments of member states to put forward candidates for high-level posts; Civil Society for advocacy and to liaise with envoys and special representatives</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and President's Office</p>
8	<p>Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia: (a) The special needs of women and girls during <u>repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction</u>; (b) Measures that <u>support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements</u>; (c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the <u>constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary</u></p>	<p>All actors involved in <i>negotiating</i> and <i>implementing</i> peace agreements and across spectrum from recovery and reconstruction to development</p> <p>(a) Governmental, NGO and UN agency involved with recovery and relief efforts, including MSS and OHCR</p> <p>(b) Grassroots civil society organizations, including Rede Feto and other groups</p> <p>(c) Constitutional review bodies, IEC, SOSS, Ministry of Justice, donors supporting reform efforts</p>

The participation of women, while its own pillar, is also fundamental for the three other pillars of UN SCR 1325—protection, prevention, and peacebuilding.



Ask participants: how is participation important to all of the pillars of UN SCR 1325?

Consolidate responses and stress the following ideas:

- ◆ When women are excluded from peace negotiations, their distinct experiences of conflict and concerns for security may be overlooked, resulting in a lesser share of benefits from peace for women—and therefore uneven and unsustainable peace overall.
- ◆ When women are under-represented from governance and statebuilding (including elections), it is less likely their needs for basic services (health, education), economic recovery (jobs, credit) and protection (through the courts and police) will be met.
- ◆ When women are under-utilized as a resource for peacebuilding, including conflict management and resolution, it is less likely that a culture of peace will take hold and that ceasefires and peace deals will stick.
- ◆ Women are the best resource for finding solutions to their own problems—including violence against women. Indeed, the best protection for women is their equal participation in all aspects and at all levels of public and private life.

Women have a great deal to offer in participating as equal partner for peace. Their participation makes peace more stable, more efficient, and more sustainable because more inclusive.

Despite the emphasis on participation in the WPS Agenda, women and their concerns and perspectives are shown to be almost universally excluded from formal decision-making in peace deals and recovery and development planning. From **Handout 1.2 Factsheet: Impact of Conflict & Post-Conflict Responses on Women (Module 1)**, we can see that globally women's perspectives are under-represented in all phases of peace and security process, from ending conflict to planning for development:

- ◆ Less than 8% of peace negotiators are women, and of 11 peace agreements signed in 2011 only 2 included particular provisions for women
- ◆ Organized sexual violence is often a tactic of war, yet just 17 of 585 post-1990 peace accords mention it.
- ◆ Only 3 of 15 judges (20%) on the International Court of Justice are women.

- ◆ In elections in 2011 in post-conflict countries with electoral gender quotas, women average 31% of Parliament. In those without quotas they represented only 7%.
- ◆ Only 6% of post-conflict spending is budgeted specifically to empower women or promote gender equality.

Activity 2.2: Case Study on Women’s Participation in Timor-Leste (40 minutes)ⁱ



Distribute: **Activity Sheet 2.2.**

Case Study:

(1) “The idea of forming the cooperative came from me... (2) Both of us were developing ideas to make better lives for our people. (3) If the political situation was not oppressive, we would organize OPMT and OPJT work on activities like buying machines to produce what was needed. (4) However, if we were not able to continue because the enemy had their eyes on us, we would just do social education through the church. (5) We would go from house to house, praying the rosary or making a pilgrimage with the statue of the sacred family. (6) In October 1983, we started a pilgrimage, taking the Holy Mary statue from house to house until 1985. . . . (7) Our intention to go to people’s houses praying was also for the political activity of mobilizing our people to overcome the suffering and struggles which we faced, in particular our resistance fighters, in order to lessen the violence they encountered and to minimize the Indonesian intelligence work which oppressed the people even more.”

- Rita Ximenes, (Code name Triste)

1. Explain the quote is taken from *Secrecy: The Key to Independence*, by Beba Sequeira and Laura S. Abrantes (APSC-TL, 2012), an oral history on women’s roles in the clandestine branch as part of the resistance movement. Each sentence is numbered for ease of reference.
2. Ask participants to work in pairs. Each pair should carefully read the quote and then make a list of specific contributions and corresponding skills mentioned or used by the speaker during her work as part of the clandestine movement. The pair should relate the skills to those needed to some aspect of participation as stressed in UN SCR 1325 (in governance, in peacebuilding, in the judiciary, etc.). Allow 20 minutes.
3. Facilitate a discussion in plenary, asking volunteers to share their answers. Ask that answers not be repeated by other participants and that all responses are 2 minutes or less. Allow 20 minutes in total.



Ask participants: What are some of the skills mentioned by the speaker used during the resistance movement? How are these skills useful to today’s context in Timor-Leste, especially when thinking about the obligations of UN SCR 1325? Try to focus on both formal and informal roles.

Below are some possible responses you can highlight:

- ◆ Forming cooperatives “to make better lives” for the community involves governance skills by identifying, understanding and providing basic service and economic development needs. The cooperatives also skills in mediation/negotiating, budgets/finances and planning.
- ◆ Organizing OPMT and OPJT work demonstrates skills in politics, by educating and mobilizing new supporters and developing and implementing objectives and goals. It also involves skills in communications, networking and logistics.
- ◆ Conducting social education through the churches when more overt work was not possible demonstrates the use of strategy skills—keeping the goal the same, but changing tactics to respond to what options are available. The social education demonstrates skills in understanding and being able to teach others about political ideology, and the work with church demonstrates the skills of forming coalitions and strengthening social cohesion.
- ◆ Overall, the case study demonstrates leadership skills in setting goals and organizing and inspiring others to help reach those goals.

The skills identified in reading the quote are fundamental for participation in governance (as elected or appointed officials, at local and higher levels), in economic development and business, in humanitarian assistance and recovery, and in peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts, among other roles. In short, they demonstrate that women are equipped and able to contribute to the implementation of UN SCR 1325 and its sister WPS resolutions by taking up leadership roles in all aspects and all levels of governance, peace and security processes.

Finish the session by reading the quoteⁱⁱ that opens the Module, repeated here:

“Timorese women talk about our rights because we gave our blood to defend the right to self-determination, so we want to have equal rights with men.”

Spend a few minutes discussing with participants if they agree or disagree with the quote. What is “the right to self-determination” for women? What obstacles do Timorese face in reaching this goal? (Some restrictive stereotypes stemming from culture and tradition, the double burden of family care and income generation, gender discrimination in the preference of men and boys to women and girls for public leadership roles, etc.)

Energizer: Who's Stronger?ⁱⁱⁱ (20 minutes)



This energizer is adapted from an activity created by Ba Futuru for a full training on conflict escalation and resolution. For the WPS-YES! Learning Pack, use the energizer to introduce participants to the idea of “win-win” negotiations and how gender may influence conflict resolution and mediation efforts.

The discussion after the activity should help to demonstrate that strength is not always about being physically strong, power not about using violence and aggression. What links can be made to gender relations between men and women and women’s participation in public life? You will need the Donkey Worksheet (a separate document named Energizer 2) to complete the exercise.

Who is Stronger? In pairs the participants sit at the table. Tell the participants that the objective is to get the back of a hand to touch the table as many times as possible. Be careful in how this is worded because you want the participants to assume that they should do so by forcing each other's hand while arm wrestling. Give two minutes and have them count how many times a hand touches the table. While the activity is taking place, beside each pair place the worksheet of the donkeys and their food.



Ask participants after the arm wrestle is finished: *Did you see any connection between the pictures with the donkeys who are struggling to reach the pile of hay - and arm wrestling? Did one of the people in the pair interrupt the arm wrestling?*

If someone is the winner, does that mean that someone has to be defeated? Is it possible to have a way out of the conflict so that both sides are satisfied, both are winners?

Presentation 2.3: Women Mediating Peace^{iv} (30 minutes)



Key Message: Women’s mediation skills are well known in communities, but rarely are they tapped at more formal levels

Women have been shown to make considerable contributions to conflict resolution in informal roles in families and communities. Yet this resource is largely left untapped in formal mediation and negotiation processes, especially at higher levels. The UN, for example, has never appointed a woman as a chief negotiator. Indeed, much of the informal peace work done by women in communities is overlooked in formal processes as a central ingredient for stability.

In 2011, Institute for Inclusive Security held its Annual Colloquium on the topic, “Across Conflict Lines: Women Mediating for Peace.” Twenty-one women from Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East—all of whom experienced in formal and informal peace negotiation processes—exchanged views on the importance of advancing women’s inclusion as mediators and negotiators in peace processes. Some advantages of women’s inclusion as discussed in the Colloquium include:

- ◆ Because women face discrimination, they are more likely to identify with—and bring forward for discussion—the concerns of disempowered and marginalized groups. As mediators, women may seek to balance power between parties equally.
- ◆ In many cultures, women are perceived as less threatening, and in fact may have less power than their male counterparts. Women are viewed as less likely to rigidly maintain power interests over building consensus and cooperation.
- ◆ Drawing on cultural mores and traditions that position women as peacebuilders in their families and communities, women may be more practiced than men at accommodating the needs of others, establishing relationships of trust, showing patience and perseverance, addressing the emotional and psychological trauma of conflict, working toward “win-win” solutions, and building alliances.
- ◆ Women are seen as less likely to exclusively focus on questions of territory, sovereignty, and power in negotiations and more likely to be concerned with the full security picture—how conflict specifically impacts civilian populations in terms of education, health, livelihoods, community coherence, security and justice. They are viewed as less vested in “winning the war,” and more interested in “keeping the peace” through strengthening rule of law, providing basic services, and protecting human rights.
- ◆ Women’s participation in peace processes is seen as adding legitimacy to peace processes among civil society and building confidence between warring factions. Less likely to be combatants and rarely in command of armed forces, women are perceived as more neutral and less likely to resort to violence when resolving disputes.

“Too much of the male legacy is tied to the warrior model, where power is derived from the conflict itself.”

—A West African woman peacemaker from the Colloquium

- ◆ Women have demonstrated a willingness to “cross conflict lines” and build alliances with women in “enemy factions” over shared experiences as women (death of family members, loss of livelihoods, displacement, sexual violence). Women activists in many areas of the world have organized as a “third side,” serving as intermediary between conflict parties, as well as between government and communities. In using their potential to build bridges to civil society, women can be central in advocating for a democratic transformation from “power over” to “power with,” promoting citizens to take part in statebuilding and peacebuilding.

Video 2.3.1: Feto Fantastiku (Ba Futuru, Video: 7:35 minutes, 40 minutes total with discussion)

Negotiators advocate for a specific position or interest on behalf of a party to a conflict. Mediators, in contrast, are a neutral party who helps to solve a problem between two conflicting parties. Mediators do not decide the solution but help the parties to talk to each other and negotiate, intervening when necessary to move the process forward in a constructive way. Mediators can be very important in bridging relationships and trust between parties, nurturing dialogue, and building support for finding a common solution that satisfies all sides. Mediation takes patience, good communication and listening skills, and creativity. The Women, Peace and Security Agenda recognizes that women very often play an informal mediating role in families and communities, helping to maintain social stability and preventing local conflict from escalating into larger, or violent, confrontation.

In the video, produced by Ba Futuru, Feto Fantastiku is the “amazing woman peacebuilder” dedicated to serving as a mediator to conflict in her community—including common cases such as property disputes. Show the video to participants.

1. After the video, ask participants to note the six steps of coming to a “win-win” solution and write these on the whiteboard (acknowledge the problem; agree to resolve the problem together; each gets a voice to tell his or her story; brainstorm possible solutions; chose a solution where both sides win; implement the solution. A seventh step is evaluate)
2. Without mediation, how might the conflict in the video escalate to violence?
3. As a mediator, what approaches does Feto Fantasticku use to help resolve the conflict? (For example, she listens to both sides; she invites both parties to sit and talk; she mentions the negative impact of the conflict; she suggests positive ideas; she accepts the solution agreed by both parties, etc.). Link these to the Six Steps.
4. In the **video**, “Who is stronger?”

NOTE: The video should not be considered a training on dispute and conflict resolution, a skill that takes practice and training. For more resources and contacts for further training (including referral information related to child abuse and other cases of violence), see the resource section below.

Power Point 2.3.1: Women in Politics in Timor-Leste (APSC-TL, 60 minutes with discussion)

A good system of governance is critical for building sustainable peace and for ensuring economic, social, and political advancement for women and the population generally. The Women, Peace and Security Agenda advances women's full participation in democracy-building initiatives as elected and appointed officials and as members of civil society.

Present the Power Point, "*Partisipasaun & Rezentasaun Feto iha Vida Públika no Polítika: Situasaun Aktual*" (APSC-TL). Following the presentation, debrief with participants.



Ask participants: Do you believe women bring something unique to the political process? What are the benefits of women's political participation?

Video 2.3.2 Dalan ba Advokasia ba Lei Eleitoral (Rede Feto, 29 minutes; 60 minutes total)

The video follows the advocacy efforts of women political actors, organized as Rede Feto, for an electoral amendment to have a quota of reserved seats for women. Note, as watching, the strategy and arguments used to increase women's political participation.



Ask the participants after the video:

- What are some obstacles to increasing women's political participation?
- What are some strategies used in the video to increase women's influence and be sure that their interests are considered?
- What arguments are most compelling regarding the importance of women's participation?
- Why is it important to engage men?
- How have you advocated for women's political participation, in your communities or family?

Power Point 2.3.2: Decentralization (Patria, 40 minutes with discussion)

Moving women from informal to formal arenas of participation and decision-making is an important objective in the WPS Agenda. One way that has been found successful to meet this goal is to create a “ladder” of opportunities for women’s political participation, from the local to the national. Decentralization is an important element of the ladder, providing a stepping stone for women to enter governance and political roles at local levels.

Decentralization is the process by which authority and responsibility are transferred from the central government to sub-national and local levels. Decentralization makes it easier to include the participation of groups that are frequently marginalized within formal governing structures. Women grassroots leaders can benefit from decentralization by gaining political experience locally and gaining experience and opportunity to move up the political ladder.

Present the Power Point, “Decentralization in Timor-Leste.” The Power Point was created by Patria to explain how decentralization will take place in Timor-Leste, as well as the enabling laws, policies, and development plans related to sub-national governance efforts. After the presentation, open the floor for discussion.



Ask participants:

- What opportunities does decentralization open for women’s political participation?
- What are some unique aspects women might contribute to governance as a result of decentralization?
- Have you ever engaged with government? What were the outcomes? What was most challenging?

Video 2.3.3 Loron Votasaun (Ba Futuru, 26 minutes video; 60 minutes total)

Voting and elections are a fundamental component of democracy, and the participation of all citizens is a protected civil right. “Loron Votasaun” is a play produced by Ba Futuru and used in 2012 for civic education in communities to raise awareness and promote the importance of women’s participation in elections. It discusses the cultural challenges of women’s political participation, as well as the importance of women’s right to vote. To reach communities, the video was shown in local markets and at community meetings.



Ask participants:

- Why is it important for women to exercise their right to vote?
- What are some of the cultural challenges facing women in exercising their right to vote?
- What are some useful strategies in the video used to promoting women’s participation?

Activity 2.3: Six Strategies for encouraging women’s participation at the grassroots (45 minutes)

Throughout Module 3, participants may have brought up the concern: “How do we engage women at community levels? We invite women, but they do not come.” “Parking lot” these ideas throughout the Module so they can be taken up during Activity 2.3.

Begin the activity by brainstorming some challenges to women’s participation in peace and security. Consolidate ideas into four or five categories. The points below provide some examples:

- ◆ Women have many responsibilities in their daily lives above and beyond income generation, such as cooking, cleaning, caring for children and the household. Time for other activities may be limited.
- ◆ Women may have competing priorities. Women living in poverty may prioritize securing the resources to support their families over trainings or voluntary political work.
- ◆ Women may be afraid to speak out or share their ideas due to patriarchal influence that discourages women from taking on an active public life. They may be pressured by male relatives or community leaders to not participate in activities that are beyond traditional roles.

- ◆ Women may lack experience, confidence and self-esteem, especially if they are poor and/or do not have formal education. They may doubt their perspectives and experiences are valuable contributions to democracy and peace.
- ◆ Women may be unaware of their rights—most notably their human right to participate in public and private life on an equal footing with men.



Distribute: **Activity Sheet 2.3**, adapted from *Six Strategies That Encourage Women’s Political Activism, Lessons from Interfaith Community Organizing* (Institute for Women’s Policy Research, 2006)

Read through the strategies listed as a group. Then, ask participants to work in pairs to come up with examples of how these strategies can be used in the Timor-Leste context. Allow 20 minutes. Some responses may include:

Strategy	Timor-Leste Context
1. Provide role models of women who break the mold	Oral history projects, just as that of the Oral History Commission and APSC-TL, highlighting women breaking silence around their experience and accomplishments.
2. Provide safe space for women to address their fears and embrace their value	Churches are a good example, as well as self-help groups, as arenas that can offer security and confidentiality for women to build confidence and trust. All-women groups may be more successful than mixed-gender groups, especially around topics that women may feel ashamed or stigmatized to speak about publicly.
3. Build connections and networks across lines of race, class, religion and other markers	Markets, schools and clinics are places where women (and men) come into contact with each other despite poverty, religious beliefs, even language. Encourage women to see their common problems as women despite other factors that may separate them. Emphasize that human rights are for all people, everywhere.

<p>4. Gently encourage women into leadership roles</p>	<p>A leader of a self-help group could be encouraged to run for the Suco Council. Help her to understand how her skills are needed and valuable to democracy, peace and statebuilding. Sometimes, simply inviting women to run for political office is an important first step to getting them thinking of this option—by letting them know that these opportunities are open to women as well as men.</p>
<p>5. Develop mentoring programs with advocacy components</p>	<p>Link women with more experience to those who are only just becoming involved in activism. Rede Feto, a women’s advocacy and political participation network, is one example.</p>
<p>6. Make participation easy by meeting women where they already are—at church, in schools, at home, in markets, in communities.</p>	<p>Women may be hard pressed for time and money to attend activities outside of their responsibilities, so joining the two can help to alleviate this obstacle. Think also about television and radio as an educational tool to share information and raise awareness about women’s rights and gender equality—these mediums can be listened to while women are taking care of other duties.</p>

After you have all responses, note that women’s participation usually requires two basic elements:

- ◆ **More time.** On the one hand, you will need to prepare yourself for understanding the specific and unique problems faced by women in communities. On the other hand, you will need to spend more time to build relationships and trust.
- ◆ **More resources.** Women may need financial assistance with transportation or child care to attend activities, for example. You may need to hire additional staff to reach women at local levels and to provide extra attention in terms of skill and confidence building.

Presentation 2.4: Universal Declaration of Democracy (20 minutes)

To close Module 2, return to the quote used to open the lesson:

“The achievement of democracy presupposes a genuine partnership between men and women in the conduct of affairs of society in which they work in equality and complementarity, drawing mutual enrichment from their differences.”

-Universal Declaration of Democracy, 1997, Principle No. 14

Briefly, the quote stresses that democracy will only be achieved when men and women have equal rights and that the differences between men and women can be used to learn from one another rather than for discrimination.



Ask participants the following questions, noting if their answers have changed since earlier in the training as result of new skills, knowledge or awareness:

- Why is women’s participation important to democracy?
- In what ways do and can women participate in democracy building?
- How can we encourage women’s meaningful participation as equal partners in decision-making roles?

A Note to Facilitators on Resources for Further Information and Training:

Module 2 only scratches the surface on the skills and awareness needed for conflict resolution and political participation. Many organizations provide this training, and the three listed below take a gender-sensitive approach appropriate for national- and community-level audiences.

- ✓ Alola Foundation, *Training on Transformation: Transformative Leadership, Politics and Communities*
- ✓ APSC-TL, *Gender and Conflict Transformation (Tetun)*
- ✓ Ba Futuru, *Protection, Empowerment and Conflict Transformation Training*

ⁱ *Secrecy: The Key to Independence*, by Beba Sequeira and Laura S. Abrantes (APSC-TL, 2012: p65)

ⁱⁱ Madelana Bi Dau Soares (Code name Kassian), *Secrecy: The Key to Independence*, Eds. Beba Sequeira and Laura S. Abrantes, APSC-TL, 2012, p. 51

ⁱⁱⁱ Adapted from Ba Futuru, PECT Manual Update 13 August 2013.

^{iv} For more information, see Theresa de Langis, “Across Conflict Lines: Women Mediating for Peace,” Institute for Inclusive Security, 2011.

Case Study: Women's Participation in Timor-Leste Conflict & Development

The following quote is taken from *Secrecy: The Key to Independence*, by Beba Sequeira and Laura S. Abrantes, APSC-TL, 2012, an oral history on women's roles in the Clandestine branch as part of the resistance movement.

The quote can be used as a case study to explore how the skills women used during the independence movement are equally relevant today in the transition to post-conflict and development stages.

(1)“The idea of forming the cooperative came from me . . . (2) Both of us were developing ideas to make better lives for our people. (3) If the political situation was not oppressive, we would organize OPMT and OPJT work on activities like buying machines to produce what was needed. (4) However, if we were not able to continue because the enemy had their eyes on us, we would just do social education through the church. (5) We would go from house to house, praying the rosary or making a pilgrimage with the statue of the sacred family. (6) In October 1983, we started a pilgrimage, taking the Holy Mary statue from house to house until 1985. . . (7) Our intention to go to people's houses praying was also for the political activity of mobilizing our people to overcome the suffering and struggles which we faced, in particular our resistance fighters, in order to lessen the violence they encountered and to minimize the Indonesian intelligence work which oppressed the people even more.”¹

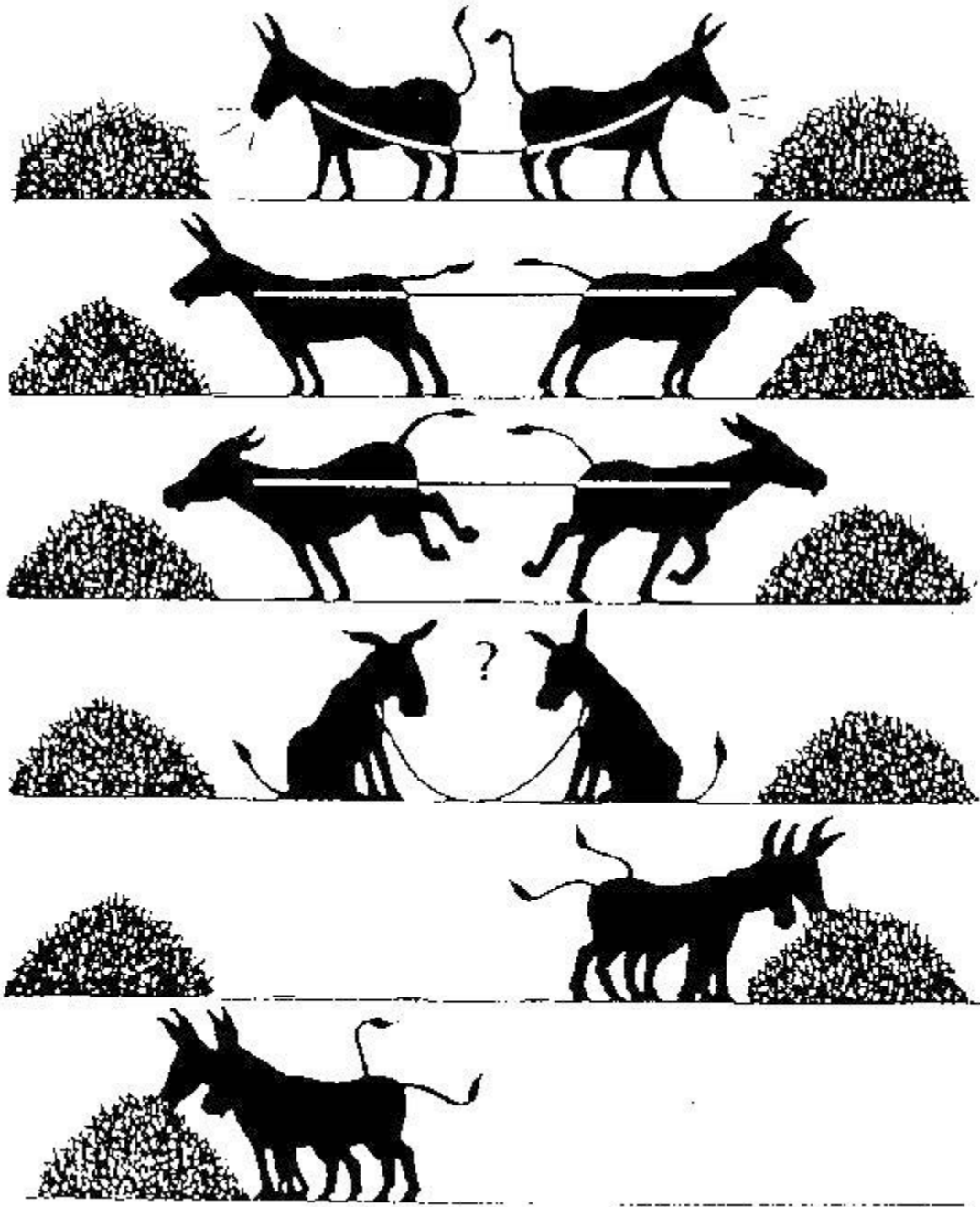
Working in pairs, carefully read the quote. Then, answer the two questions below. Be prepared to share your ideas with the full group in a 2-minute presentation. Note each sentence has been numbered to assist in your analysis and presentation. You have twenty minutes to complete the activity.

Q: What are some of the skills mentioned by the speaker used by her during the resistance movement? How are these skills useful to today's development context in Timor-Leste? For example, in governance or politics?

Q: How are these skills linked to the obligations on the State in the WPS Framework? What can and should the State do to promote women's participation in all peace and security processes?

¹ Interview of Rita Ximenes, code name Triste, page 65.

Energizer: Who Is Stronger?¹



¹ Adapted from Ba Futuru, PECT Update 13 August 2013

Partisipasaun & Representasaun Feto iha Vida Públika no Polítika: Situasaun Aktual

Asia Pacific Support Collective–
Timor-Leste (APSC-TL)



Saida maka Partisipasaun Públika?

- Iha **sociologia**, refere ba envolvimentu individua, ka grupu, ne'ebé sente afetadu hosi maneira ruma tamba proposta ka rezolusaun ruma nebé sujeita ba prosesu feto desizaun ba iha **interese hanesan**.
- importante ba **governança** - iha objetivu reuni dados, halao diskusaun hodi hadiak, informa ba ema ka grupu sira, atu hamutuk desidi saida maka persiza halo atu hot-hotu hetan benefisiu.



Tanba sá mak importante partisipasaun Feto sira nian iha prosesu demokrátiku?

- Partisipasaun polítika feto esensial tebes ba konstrusaun sosiedade demokrátika, justa no igualitária.
- Bainhira laiha partisipasaun polítika feto no laiha implementasaun políticas públicas ho perspetiva jéneru → la harii sosiedade ida efektivamente demokrátika no igualitária.



Quote husi Hilary Clinton

*“...progresu nasaun ida nian depende ba progresu feto sira nian; ...
forsa demokrasia depende ba inklusaun feto sira..
kbiit ekonómika depende ba servisu todan feton sira nian;
rikusoin sosiedade sivil depende ba partisipasaun tomak hosi feto sira;
direitus umanus mak direiuts feto nian;
direitus feto nian mak direitus umanus”*



Partisipasaun Feto iha Eleisaun Jeral 2012

Pre-Períudu Eleitoral

- Mobilizasaun no konsolidasaun nivel partidu;
- Programa kapasitasaun hosi Rede Feto;
- Partisipa iha sorumutu, konferensia, workshop, diskusaun grupu, debate média, ho objetivu: defini kadru servisu stratéjiku hodi suporta feto nia partisipasaun iha eleisaun jeral 2012.



Eleisaun Jeral 2012: Períudu Eleitoral

- Edukasaun eleitoral hosi CNE;
- Edukasaun votantes hosi STAE;
- Partisipa:
 - ✓ Iha ritual, sorumutu no jornada paz atu hametin dame & estabilidade;
 - ✓ Iha kampañe eleitoral;
 - ✓ nudar fiskais, brigadas, no seguransa;
 - ✓ iha loron votasaun - eleitor, observador.



Pós Períudu Eleitoral

- diseminasaun rezultadu eleisaun, kopera hamutuk ho CNE;
- diseminasaun rezultadu observasaun ba eleisaun jeral 2012;
- **Defini programa antisipada** hodi haforsa liu tan partisipasaun iha eleisaun hirak tuir mai: Eleisaun Suku 2015; Eleisaun ba Câmara Municipal 2014; Eleisaun Jeral 2017.



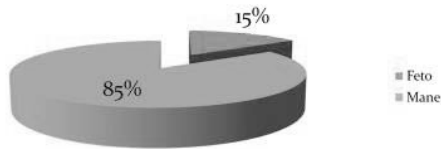
Rezultadu Eleisaun Jeral 2012

Total votus ba kandidata FETO iha eleisaun prezidensial 2012:

No.	Naran Kandidata	Votus Mak Hetan	Persentase
6	Maria do Céu Lopes da Silva	1.843,-	0.40%
7	Angelita Maria Francisca Pires	1.742,-	0.37%



% Kandidata FETO nebé konkore ba iha eleisaun prezidensial 2012

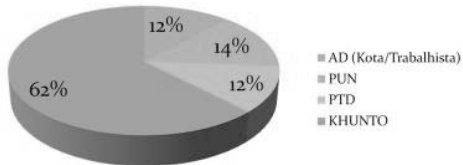


Total votus ba Partidus Politikus mak lidera hosi FETO:

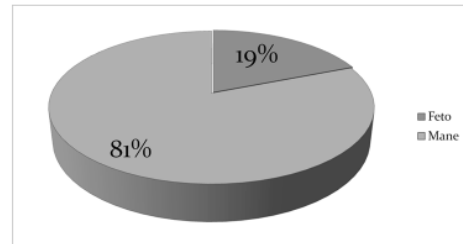
No.	Partidu / Koligasaun partidaria	Numeru votu mak hetan
4	AD-Aliança Democrática KOTA/TRABALHISTA	2.622
5	PUN-Partido Unidade Nacional	3.191
7	PTD-Partido Timorese Democrático	2.561
10	P.KHUNTO-Partidu Kmanek Haburas Unidade Nacional Timor Oan	13.822



% Votus ba PP's mak lidera hosi FETO



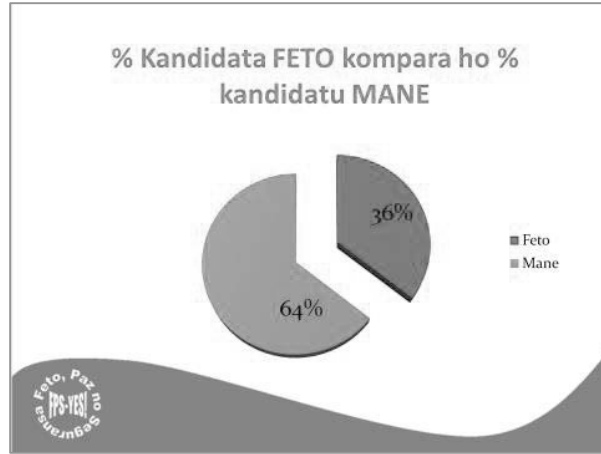
% Feto nebé lidera PP's iha TL, kompara ho % Mane



MODULE 2: Power Point 2.3.1: Women in Politics in Timor-Leste (APSC-TL)

Total Kandidatus (FETO & MANE) ba Eleisaun Parlamentar 2012 :

Númeru Total Kandidatus	Feto	%	Mane	%
1.908	679	35.59	1.229	64.41

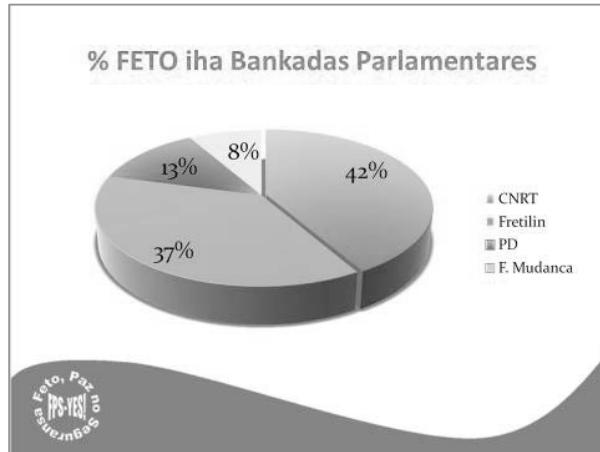
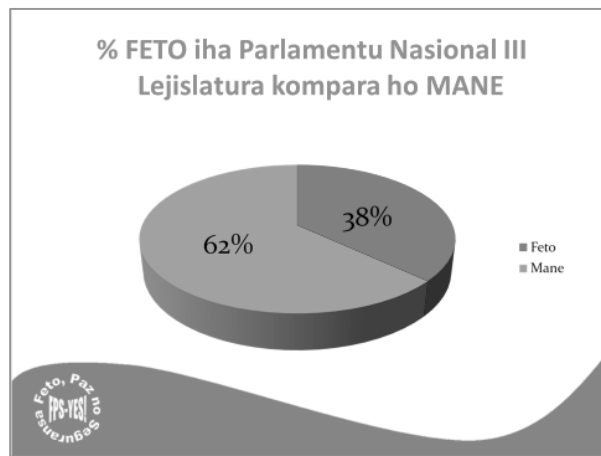


Partisipasaun & Reprerzentasaun FETO iha vida Públika & Polítika (PN & Governo)

PARLAMENTU NASIONAL (PN):

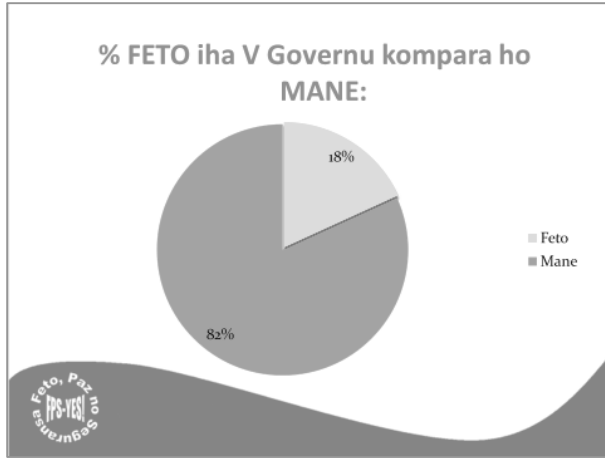
- Membru PN 65 deputadus; Feto: 25; Mane:40;
- Kompostu hosi (CNRT 10, FRETILIN 9, PD 4, Frenti Mudanca 2);
- Kompozisaun Mesa PN: Presidente + 2 Vice Presidente (mane 3), Secretaria + 2 Vice Secretaria (feto 3).

Infelizmente feto iha deit pozisaun sekretaria.



V GOVERNU KONSTITUSIONAL

- Membru V Governu: 55 pessoas (Mane=45, Feto=10);
- Ministra: 2 pessoas;
- Vice Ministra: 4 pessoas;
- Sekretária do Estado: 4 pessoas;



Desafios Aktual : Enkuadramentu Legal Versus Realidade

REALIDADE:

- Internal feto rasik;
- Mentalidade patriarki afeta feto ho mane;
- Systema formal & tradisional;
- Money Politic;

Total Votantes feto mak participa iha Eleisaun Jeral 2012

Prezidensial		Parlamentar	
Feto hamutuk		Feto Hamutuk	
300,000	46%	522,210	48,97%

Rezultadu Eleisaun Konsellu Suku 2004-2005 & 2009

Pozisaun	Eleisaun Konsellu Suku			
	2004-		2009	
	Númeru	Persentajen	Númeru	Persentajen
Xefe Suku	7	2 %	11	2 %
Xefe Aldéia	22	1 %	37	2 %
Reprezentante Ferik	2	0,4 %	6	1 %
Reprezentante Feto	1,347	19 %	1,379	28 %
Total	1,378		1,433	


Partisipasaun Feto Iha Prosesu Desentralizasaun Administrativa ho Poder Lokal

ONG Patria




Desentralizasaun ho Poder Lokal

- Base Konstitusional RDTL:
- artigo 5, alinea 1: O Estado respeita, na sua organizacao territorial, o principio da descentralizacao da administracao publica.
- artigo 72, alinea 1: Sei hari kbit lokal ho ema nebe koleтиву iha rai-laran nebe iha orgaun reprezentativu, ho knaar atu organiza partisipasaun sidadaun idak-idak nian konaba solusaun problema rasik iha sira nia komunidade no atu promove desenvolvimentu lokal, no la afeta partisipasaun estado nian.




Conceito Descentralizacao?

Processo de devolucao de atribuicoes e poderes dos niveis mais elevados para niveis mais baixos tendo por objetivo a aproximacao do processo decisorio publico dos cidadaos




Base Konstitusional/RDTL

- Artigo 6 alinea j: Objetivo Estado;
- Artigo 16: Universalidade e Igualdade;
- Artigo 17: Igualdade entre Feto ho Mane;
- Artigo 46: Direitu ba Partisipasaun Politika;
- Artigo 63: Partisipasaun Politika Cidadaun nian;
- Artigo 115: Governu nia Kompetensia.




Lei Internacional & Esbosu Politikas Nasionais

- UDHR, CEDAW, SCR 1325, 1820, 2122.
- Esbosu politika DAPL numeru 8 konaba resultadu nebe hakarak hetan husi politika DAPL maka iha tolu (3):
 - a. Hamenus kiak iha teritoriu nasional;
 - b. Garante sustentabilidade ambiental;
 - c. PROMOVE IGUALDADE GENERO.
- Esbosu Proposta Lei Eleitoral Municipal (artigo 11): LISTAS KANDIDATUS, EFEKTIVUS NO SUPLENTES, BA DEPUTADUS MUNISIPAIS TENKI INKLUI PELUMENUS FETO IDA (1) IHA KONJUNTU DE KANDIDATU NAIN TOLU (3).

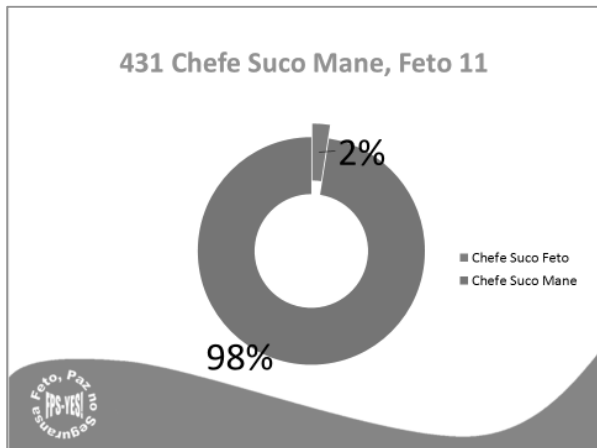
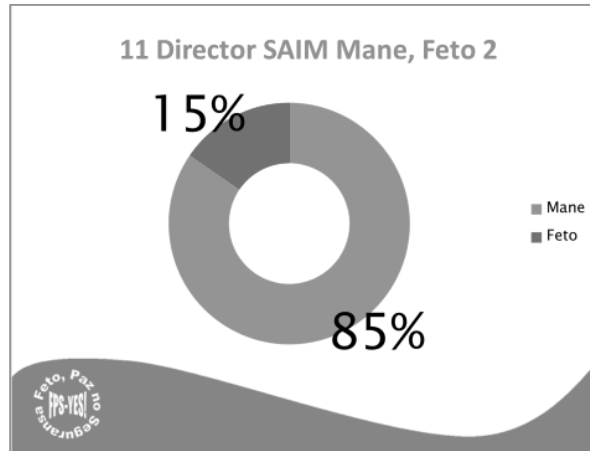
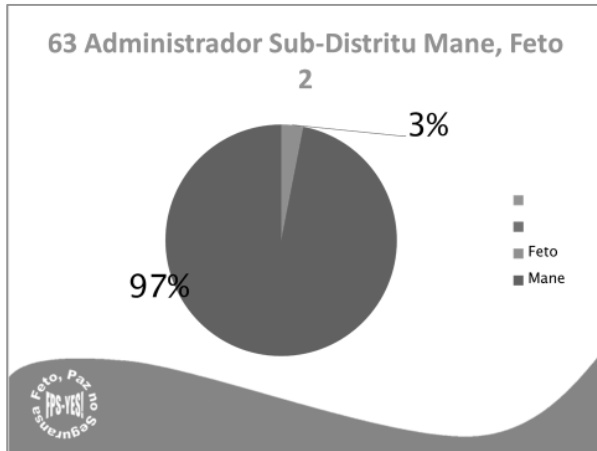
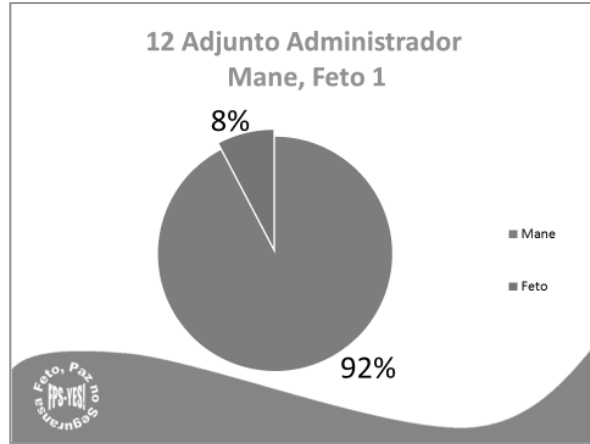
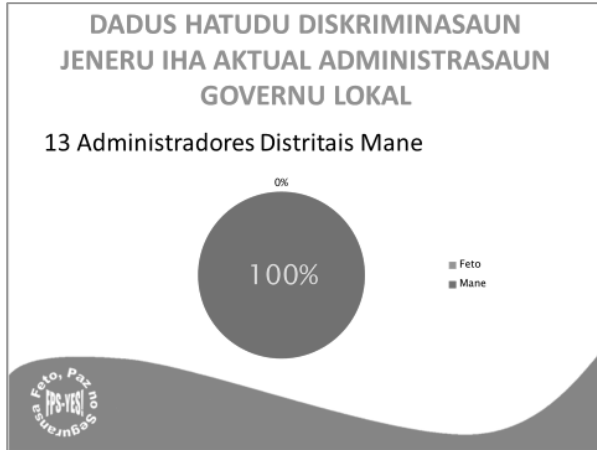


Dekretu Lei Pre-Deskonsentrasaun

- Estatutu Organiku Estrutura Pre - Deskonsentrasaun Administrativa, haktuir iha :
- Artigo 13: Processo de Nomeacao, alinea 3 katak: A LISTA DE PERSONALIDADES PROPOSTAS *DEVERA INKLUIR PELO MENOS UMA (1) MULHER POR CADA CONJUNTO DE TRES (3) CANDIDATOS A NOMEACAO PARA GESTOR DISTRITAL.*



MODULE 2: Power Point 2.3.2: Decentralization (Patria)



Saida maka ita precisa halo, atu feto ho mane iha 13 distritus bele iha PODER hanesan nudar AUTHOR ba prosesu hotu desenvolvimentu lokal ??

MODULE 2: Power Point 2.3.2: Decentralization (Patria)

Halao Advocacia

- Aproxima 13 governu lokal;
- Aproxima no buka info husi 13 SAIM (Secretariado de Apoio ao Instalacao de Municipio);
- Mobiliza rekursus - hatama lista kandidatu feto potencial ba gestor distrital - 65 sub-distritus;
- Up-date informasaun regular ba feto iha 13 distritus
- Identifika no empodera feto kompete ba strutura pre – deskonsentrasaun iha 65 sub-distritus. Tempu limitadu strutura sei hahu vigora iha: **1/1/2014**.



REALIDADE

1. Depende mobilizasaun husi nasional;
2. Menus interese ba buka info iha SAIM / administrasaun distrital/lokal;
3. Menus esforsu - partisipa iha forum diskusaun konaba desentralizasaun (distritu & nasional) (depende total ba konvite oficial);
4. Feto rasik nia interese/ prioridade / preferensia;
5. Menus atensaun husi **GTG+SEPI FP+GTD!!!**



Esforsu balun halao iha 2013, hodi empodera feto nia partisipasaun iha desentralizasaun

- Diskusaun grupu feto iha konsultasaun publika 10 distritus (Patria 10); (SEPI, Caucus, APSTL, UNWOMEN 5).



ONG Patria halao programa...

- 'Haforsa Partisipasaun Feto iha Prosesu Desentralizasaun nomos iha Desenvolventu Agenda Lokal -13 distritus (Set- Out 2013)
- Patria ho UN WOMEN halao workshop nasional 1, advocacia ba PN



Working group halao analiza jeneru ba esbosu politika



PRECISA ALIADOS ATU HAMUTUK HALAO PROGRAMA EMPODERAMENTU BA FETO IHA 13 DISTRITUS HODI HAFORSA FETO NIA ABILIDADE ATU BELE PARTISIPA IHA PROSESU DESENVOLVIMENTU LOKAL



MODULE 2: Power Point 2.3.2: Decentralization (Patria)

Hanoin Ruma

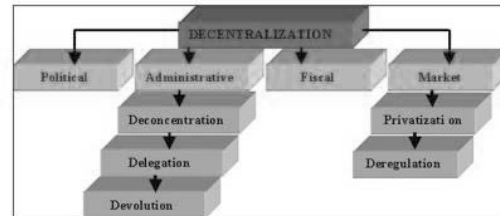
Observasaun :	Lia Menon :	Rekomenda Ba :
Feto rasik seidak esforsa'an k hakbi'it'an hodi iha korajen duni partisipa aktiv iha prosesu politiku hotu konaba desentralizasaun iha nivel 13 distritu ho nasional.	Buka hakbesik uluk ba membru familia uma kain rasik, liu husi esplikasaun/dial go atu sira bele komprende didiak importansia desentralizasaun hodi haforsa partisipasaun feto.	Grupu trabalho genero atu tau atensaun special haforsa partisipasaun feto iha prosesu hotu ba desentralizasaun nivel 13 distritus & nasional. SEPI fokal point atu pro-aktif.



Observasaun :	Lia Menon :	Rekomenda Ba :
Feto rasik menus vontade atu buka informasaun, ladun apresia atu hakbi'it'an tuir treinamentu, hodi sente fiar'an bele kontribui hanoin no enerjia durante faze preparasaun to'o implementasaun desentralizasaun iha futuro.	Feto tenki iha motivasaun makaas hodi envolve direktamente iha prosesu politiku refere, atu nune'e feto rasik maka sei hetan benefisiu husi resultadu sira iha desenvolvimentu lokal nian.	Governu tenki implementa didiak politika gender mainstreaming, liu-liu SEPI precisa kria programa formasaun regular ba feto sira iha 13 distritus; ONG Feto (Caucus, hamutuk ho familia bo'ot membru Rede Feto), ONG Patria precisa halao programa formasaun hodi empodera feto hetan abilidadade makaas hodi kontribui iha desenvolvimentu lokal.



Observasaun :	Lia Menon :	Rekomenda Ba :
Autoridade governu lokal ladun fo'o atensaun special hodi envolve partisipasaun feto iha prosesu sira....	Autoridade governu lokal tenki tau iha pratika politika gender mainstreaming, rekomendasaun komite CEDAW, MDG's, SCR 1325, PoA SEPI konaba kontra violensia baseia ba jeneru, PoA Rede Feto, deklarasaun feto durante konsulta publika konaba desentralizasaun nomos planu stratejia governu 2011-2013 nudar biblia ba governu AMP, atu nune'e feto TL bele hetan duni igualdade substantivu tuir mandatu konstituisaun RDTL!!!!!!	Conselho Ministros, SEDA, SEPI, M.Estatal, Presidente Grupo Trabalho Genero Iha 13 Distritus.



Six Strategies for Encouraging Women’s Participation at the Grassrootsⁱ

Strategy	Timor-Leste Context
1. Provide role models of women who break the mold	
2. Provide safe space for women to address their fears and embrace their value	
3. Build connections and networks across lines of race, class, religion and other identities	
4. Gently encourage women to take on leadership roles	
5. Develop mentoring programs with advocacy components	
6. Make participation easy by meeting women where they already are—at church, in schools, at home, in markets and in communities.	

ⁱ Adapted from *Six Strategies That Encourage Women’s Political Activism, Lessons from Interfaith Community Organizing* (Institute for Women’s Policy Research, 2006). Ideas also come from the session, Reaching Grassroots Women, led by Search for Common Ground, at the October 2013 Train-the-Trainers Workshop, hosted by UNW Timor-Leste Country Office in Dili for the contributors of the Learning Pack.