

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP) Evaluation



July 2014

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
Terminology	7
Acknowledgements.....	7
Agency profile and program description	8
Background	8
The program.....	9
Project scale	10
Literature review.....	11
Child protection	12
Civil society - Local and international efforts for the protection of women, children and vulnerable people	12
Addressing the gaps in protection in contemporary Timor-Leste	13
Delivery of informal and formal justice processes	14
Barriers to reporting and access to justice	15
Purpose and scope of the evaluation	15
Stakeholder analysis	16
Methodology.....	17
Evaluation questions.....	17
Data collection	18
Data instrument design.....	20
Results and Findings.....	21
Summary of results	22
Findings in detail.....	24
References	38
Annexures	41

Executive Summary

An evaluation was conducted of progress of a three-year project known as the Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks project (EWP), jointly funded by the European Union and Australian AID and managed by Ba Futuru, a non-government organisation in Dili, Timor-Leste. The project focuses on advancing justice, violence prevention, empowerment of women, protection of women, children and vulnerable people at the grassroots level and strengthening service provision and response to cases of domestic violence within the nation. The intention at project's end in November 2014 is to deliver training to 900 key actors including female leaders, police, elected and informal village leaders, community-based organisation representatives and a cohort of specially trained women who also will have taken on the role of Protection Team Members (PTMs) and work within their own communities as the first point of contact for victims of violence and abuse directed towards women, children and vulnerable people.

The activities of the program work to strengthen protection mechanisms at the grassroots and national levels while empowering women as active participants in their communities' development. Ba Futuru directly provides people – especially women and children - information so that they can access assistance and also provides training to key actors - such as teachers, police, community leadership and frontline workers. Ba Futuru has incorporated information into its training regarding Timor-Leste's new penal code and genderbased violence laws.

Amongst the key target groups for the project in the community include community leaders who, as local decision-makers and mediators, have a significant impact on the well-being of women and children due to Timor-Leste's predominant use of traditional justice practices. Community leaders serve as de-facto judges who make decisions affecting those in the village.

An Australian-based consultancy Empatheia Consulting was contracted to evaluate the project during May-June 2014, providing a final report in July 2014. The evaluation reviewed progress against stated project outcomes, assessing the extent to which those outcomes had been achieved, prior to the conclusion of the project. The evaluation design was guided by a terms of reference outlining the specific project outcomes and indicators.

A mixed method approach was employed in the generation of data and comprised document review; focus group discussions and interviews with key stakeholders; and questionnaires including quantitative and qualitative questions. Translation from English-Tetum-English was provided while a total of 139 participants were interviewed with 24 percent male and 76 per cent female.

The results of the evaluation revealed that overall the outcomes of the project are being successfully delivered against the designated indicators. In summary the findings include:

1. The project has delivered a widespread understanding by key actors of protection-related topics. Of the 600 key actors who have received training so far, many were quite specific that the training had positively influenced their behavior, reporting a preference now for non-violent conflict resolution and that they practice critical protection and justice strategies. This cohort has called for additional training, particularly in the topics of human rights; conflict resolution; access to justice; gender equality; and protection of children at risk. Specifically, they have asked that the training be extended at aldeia level across Timor Leste. Such

training should take account of the resistance against formal justice that still prevails in some communities.

2. The Protection Team Members (PTMs) have achieved high recognition within their own communities, actively leading monthly meetings at which cases of domestic abuse and violence against women, children and vulnerable people can be raised. Identified as female leaders, they have received additional specialised training in each of three areas – in Dili in the *sucos* of Camea and Lahane Oriental and on Atauro Island in the *sucos* of Vila, Beloi, Maquili, Biquili and Makadade. PTMs working in protection teams (PTs) - are active in reporting documented cases concerning violent and abusive offences to district or national level authorities. They are also connecting specifically with young people, however require the support of the EWP staff to host events designed for youth. They also play an important capacity building role, promoting a sound protection system within their own communities. Further support for these women is necessary; particularly to explore the impediments they face in establishing and sustaining a close working relationship with the local leaders.
3. An active community-based network of people, including the PTMs, local informal and formal leaders, police and other civil society representatives, is working within the target areas. The meetings are generally well-attended and are seen to be a very useful mechanism to share information, support victims and refer cases to the formal authorities. However, not all key actors see themselves as part of the community advocacy network in their area. Not receiving a formal invitation is cited as a barrier to attendance, together with the distance and cost of attending. It should be noted that preparing and distributing written invitations; and the engagement of the *suco* and *aldeia* leaders prior to meetings are a considerable administrative and communication burden placed on both project facilitators and PTMs. Ways to lessen that burden are worth exploration in the final part of the project.
4. While reporting instances of abuse and violence crimes has increased in all target areas, the picture is not entirely clear as to the scale of the increase as the data was inconclusive. Linkages between key actors at the local, district and national scales have very clearly been strengthened, although there are some impediments, beyond the scope of this project, to maximising those linkages across sectors and scales, including:
 - In general, funding is reported as inadequate to support the referral process.
 - The referral process can take a considerable time to execute.
 - In some areas, fear of reprisal exists when and if a case is reported.
 - Limited cooperation between local authorities (including local leaders) and the PTMs and in some cases limited interest from those authorities to participate in the program.
 - In order to fulfill their roles PTMs incur costs for a variety of purposes including for transport and communication throughout the community, which in some cases were not covered by the stipend received, and this can result in PTMs choosing other work.

If at the end of this project, there were opportunities to scale up the project objectives, a range of changes are suggested which would potentially improve linkages between national, district and local scales, namely:

- Employ strategies to more actively involve men in the community to work alongside the PTMs.
- Apply greater attention to enhance collaborative work between PTMs with local authorities.

- Additional work is required to incorporate MSS focal points in PTM meetings, while more work with SEPI and other agencies is necessary.
 - Increase the stipend for PTMs.
 - Simplify both the formal system's procedures and the manner in which they are communicated at the local, district and national scales.
 - Advocate to increase the number of the judges and public prosecutors to work in the court.
 - Ensure that both information about what government agencies are doing and what proposals are currently being considered to strengthen the protection system are communicated at the *suco/aldeia* levels. This would provide an opportunity for communities to be better engaged in the national decision-making process.
 - Improved connections would be very useful between the local protection committee at aldeia level with VPU police, Pradet, Casa Vida and Fokupers, hospitals, MSS and the court.
5. While members of parliament and ministries recognise the policy briefs and outreach events produced as part of the project and they have clearly assisted in providing useful, targeted information and advice about the changes in grassroots protection issues, their usefulness and the impact of their message is not universal and therefore would benefit from some amendment. The principal amendments emerging from the evaluation include:
- Inclusion of the benefits government will derive if it works closely with the community and civil societies to design efficient policies that can empower women.
 - Development of a database of information, providing evidence to government of violence and abuse cases, action taken and outcomes.
 - Evidence of coordination with other civil organisations working in this area. For example, detailing the activities of all the NGOs' work.
 - Inclusion of updated data from cases of gender based violence and domestic violence collected by various organisations and institutions to support existing policies.
 - Editing and summarising of the policy briefs to improve readability, together with graphics to describe the data.
 - Inclusion of financial details: for example the allocation made at the local level for various activities.
 - Recruiting a person within each district to gather case study information which could then appear in the briefs, while promoting the protection mechanisms which are now in place.

A number of recommendations are posed for Ba Futuru and the funding partners. Some have come directly from analysis of the data, while others are of a more general nature and can be thought of as recommendations from observations by either participants or the evaluation team. They are:

1. Explore the extent to which some PTMs may require further training and support in establishing and maintaining their links with the local leaders and service providers including police, while investigating the possibility of PTMs being formally accepted as a member of the leadership group at a local level.
2. Continue to engage community leaders in their support of an extension of the training at both village (*suco*) and sub-village (*aldeias*) scale, within Dili and in regional areas. In discussion during the evaluation, these leaders called for further training in their local areas, indicating that violence and abuse of women, children and vulnerable people persists and in some cases they find the formal reporting process hard to follow and slow, thus

- contributing to prolonged distress in their communities.
3. Based on the data's single-most common response to persist with the project, consider extending the project across the country. In cooperation with Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS), the protection network strategies, including training and establishment of PTMs, should be continued at *suco* level and established in *aldeias*.
 4. Seek funding for strategies focusing on extending the program beyond the current scope and continue to invest in local community capacity building.
 5. Review and enhance the delivery of capacity building and practice-based professional development of PTMs.
 6. Explore the possibility of greater engagement with local formal religious leaders as these were an absent voice in the gathering of community views during this evaluation.
 7. Design mechanisms of measurement so that the current protection system's impact on people's behavior; and its success and failures can be measured.
 8. Investigate the possibility of using media, such as community radio, to distribute information.
 9. Actively continue to partner with other organisations working in the same space.
 10. Consider developing an "ideas incubator", which might take the form of Ba Futuru staff brainstorming possible initiatives, in advance of seeking funding. These ideas could be ground-truthed by staff in order to check for potential barriers, local conditions and expectations of success. The ideas could be developed into project plans, prior to any funding application.

Terminology

Aldeia:	hamlet or sub-village. While the aldeia and suco levels are not technically part of the government administrative structure and existed prior to and independent of the state, however the draft suco law deals with incorporating the suco and aldeia into the government structure
Barlake:	a set mutual exchange rituals between the bride and groom's families on marriage in Timor
Chefe Aldeia:	elected head of the aldeia. An elected, position under the Law on the Authority of Communities
Chefe do Suco:	elected head of the suco. An elected position under the Law on the Authority of Communities
Lisan:	the laws or rules created by the ancestors, sometimes used to refer to the local justice system although it has a wider meaning and refers to a wide range of rules from behaviour to land management. There is not just one 'lisan', but many ("our lisan", "your lisan"), while 'lisan' rules vary from one extended family structure to the next; people talk about 'our lisan' vs. 'their lisan'
Lian nain:	literally: owner of the words. A traditional leader who is responsible for remembering and passing on clan customs and law, and is also a solver of clan disputes. Also refers to the senior member of a clan
PECT:	Protection Empowerment and Conflict Transformation
PNTL:	National Police of Timor-Leste
PTM:	protection team members
Suco:	village consisting of a number of hamlets – see note above above aldeias
TAHRE:	Transformative Arts and Human Rights Education
Tetum/Tetun:	one of the two official languages of Timor-Leste
UN:	United Nations

Acknowledgements

Without the generosity of community members from *aldeias* and *sucos* in eastern Dili and across Atauro Island, this evaluation would not have been possible. Their donation of time and wise counsel has enabled an assessment of the EWP and recommendations for future work. As in the past, Ba Futuru staff have provided invaluable guidance and friendship.

Photos: by Vidal Campos Magno and Alison Moore

Translation: by Ba Futuru staff; Juliao Dos Reis and Ari Da Costa

Agency profile and program description

Background

Ba Futuru is a peace building and child protection organization established in 2004, located in Dili, Timor-Leste. Its mandate has grown from early efforts to provide arts-based activities for children impacted by intergenerational conflict and violence to an extensive network of community liaison personnel, delivering specialised peace and conflict resolution training programs and community support (World Relief Australia 2011). Ba Futuru works to build capacity in the area of non-violent conflict resolution and prevention at the grassroots level.

Ba Futuru's work seeks to reduce the existing levels of community-based violence in Timor-Leste by strategies including mutual learning; artistic self-expression and community-supported activities. Psychosocial recovery of those conflict-affected and especially children at risk of violence is supported and facilitated by workshops with rights-based content (Ba Futuru 2011).

It has produced a range of transformative arts and education materials and activities since 2004, including its self-authored Transformative Arts and Human Rights Education (TAHRE) curriculum and the Protection Empowerment and Conflict Transformation (PECT) Manual which combines material from existing manuals but additionally focuses on a range of topics including child protection issues; mapping of the current support systems and referral pathways; child rights information; skill building in how to identify children at risk; the signs of trauma and abuse; basic counselling skills; and role plays on positive discipline.

In addition, updated lessons on gender-based violence (GBV), domestic violence and legal frameworks are included such as the victim's right to legal assistance in cases of domestic violence; the Penal Code; the Law Against Domestic Violence; the Law on Community Authorities; and referral pathways (Ba Futuru 2011).

Ba Futuru's Child Protection and Positive discipline facilitators manual was updated in 2013 and provides a foundational training document for facilitators. This manual is the result of Ba Futuru's work in child protection and positive discipline in Timor Leste schools.

In the period from 2004 to 2014 more than 25,000 children, youth, teachers, police and community leaders across all of the 13 districts in the nation have received skills training while supported activities for young people continue at the organisation's peace centre in Dili, including a pre-school. Ba Futuru works with other organisations to deliver targeted training in human rights, child protection, inter-communal disputation, peace building, personal development and conflict resolution in locations across the country.

The organisation is built on principles of gender equity and mutual respect, encouraging involvement of women, who experience considerable discrimination in Timor-Leste (Kovar 2011, Ba Futuru 2009, TLAVA 2009b). With more than 60 staff, 70 percent are female and the majority are Timorese. A number of international volunteers and interns also work for specified periods on particular projects.

Ba Futuru continues a productive association with a number of national civil society agencies, international funding and non-government organisations with an interest in human rights. They

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

currently include Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Child Frontiers, the European Commission, Finnish Fund for Local Cooperation, Germany's Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations (Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen), Global Fund for Children, Global Fund for Women, Justice Facility, the Oaktree Foundation, Plan International, Roman Luan, Save the Children, UNICEF and UNWOMEN. It also collaborates with various local and national government entities in Timor-Leste including the National Police Force, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the Ministry of Social Security, the Secretary of Youth and Sport, as well as various school communities and community councils across Timor Leste.

Ba Futuru's work includes a focus on early childhood development. Preschool facilities run by Ba Futuru have the dual role of providing early childhood education for children as well as providing training for teachers from around Timor-Leste in child-centered and participatory approaches to learning. The teaching approach to early childhood education focuses on play-based learning allowing children to learn through exploration.

The program

The project known as the Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (or Empowering Women Project) began in Timor-Leste in November 2011 to advance access to justice, violence prevention, empowerment of women at the grassroots level, and to strengthen service provision and response to cases of domestic violence within the nation. A three-year project, it will conclude in November 2014 and has been jointly funded by the European Union and Australian AID.

The project's overall objective is to improve grassroots protection for vulnerable populations through the empowerment of women in Timor-Leste. It seeks to increase linkages between state and non-state actors at the local level for the prevention of violence against women and children and to ensure women's meaningful participation in peace-building and post-conflict governance. The project has three specific objectives:

1. Reduce violence against and abuse of vulnerable populations
2. Empower local female leaders as key agents for protection
3. Improve the government's awareness of grassroots protection needs and introduce strategies to address these needs (Ba Futuru 2009).

The activities of the program work to strengthen the structures for the protection of women and children at the grassroots and national levels while empowering women and children as active participants in their communities' development. Ba Futuru directly provides people – especially women and children - information so that they can access assistance, and also provides training to key actors - such as teachers, police, community leadership and frontline workers. Ba Futuru has incorporated information into its trainings regarding Timor-Leste's new penal code and genderbased violence laws.

Amongst the key target groups for the project in the community include community leaders who as local decision-makers and mediators, have a significant on the well-being of women and children due to Timor- Leste's predominant use of traditional justice practices. Community leaders serve as de-facto judges who make decisions affecting those in the village.

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

Eight Ba Futuru staff work in the roles of project director, project coordinator, facilitators and support staff collectively delivering training and project planning, operational and financial reporting.

Project scale

From project beginning to March 2013, in two *sucos* in eastern Dili, Camea and Lahane Oriental; and across Atauro Island, in *sucos* Vila, Beloi, Maquili, Biquili and Makadade; a total of 600 key actors have received training in key concepts including gender equality, conflict resolution, domestic violence and child protection. Training has been generally delivered at the *suco* administration centres. Protection Team Members (PTMs) have been trained in Dili – 10 in Camea and 12 in Lahane Oriental; and 19 on Atauro Island. When trained, these women are expected to be regarded in their own *aldeia* as points of access to resources for victims and regarded by community leaders such as *chefe do sucos* and *chefe aldeias* as important reference points for dealing with victims of domestic violence. They should feel confident as female leaders and as advocates for victims.

Two sets of policy recommendations from the project have been distributed to government agency personnel and parliamentarians, one in February 2013 and a subsequent one in October 2013 together with promotional events and outreach activities. These leaders are expected to be better informed of grassroots protection issues and any policy reform that might be required to progress gender equality and protection for vulnerable people.

Youth animations have been conducted in Dili and on Atauro Island with an estimated 1000 participants. The animation events on Atauro included adults and due to the large size of groups, often it was not possible to conduct full training sessions. Instead one-day events with human rights songs, short films (particularly suitable for the low literacy populations on Atauro Island), and animations were conducted within each *suco*.

In a series of modifications to keep pace with the large groups and variable ages, Ba Futuru has also begun incorporating its “*Feto Fantastiku*” films in this training. The films, which include a female super hero delivering information on conflict resolution, child protection and domestic violence concepts, are an important tool for training with many young people responding well to the visual format and easy-to-understand presentation. In June 2013, Ba Futuru developed a visual referral pathways chart and human rights song to use in all youth animations and keep posted in community offices for reference.

Victims of abuse or conflict are regarded as secondary beneficiaries of this project, accessing resources and support for justice. The project expects to deliver benefits to the wider community who are regarded as indirect beneficiaries, an example of which would be information about the formal justice system and contemporary understanding of human rights.

There are monthly protection meetings held in each community, with the active participation from a variety of community-based advocates such as service providers & NGOs, religious /elected / traditional leaders, and police and PTMs encouraged and expected.

The project was designed with consultation with stakeholders at national, district and local scales during 2010 and amended in 2012 and in late 2013 to better align the project outcomes with the existing project delivery. For example, in 2012 it was recognised that members of the protection

teams (PTMs) work closely within and between teams to refer cases of abuse, rather than operate individually. To more accurately measure that function, the performance indicator relating to PTMs was adjusted to measure team activity rather than individual PTM actions.

Literature review

Women's rights have gained contemporary prominence in Timor Leste since independence, while especially during the last decade significant official programs of gender mainstreaming have been put in place by the national government, in part driven by strong pressure from Timorese women's movements and by international agencies focussed on achieving gender equity (Niner 2011), but also by a national government intent on accelerating democracy and sovereign-state status (Leach and Kingsbury 2013).

Most recently, The Government of Timor Leste launched the Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan (TLSDP) for 2011-2030 setting out strategies and actions to allow the transition of Timor-Leste from a "low income to upper middle income country with a healthy, well-educated and safe population by 2030. It comprises a package of strategic policies which aim to accelerate progress across the multiple sectors to improve infrastructures, education, health and other basic needs for the country while also ensuring sources of sustainable economic development," (GoTL 2011, p. 9).

As part of this intention, there are significant efforts to reduce what has been described as alarming rates of domestic violence and violence against vulnerable populations (IRIN News (2010; NDS 2010; GoTL 2011; Khan and Hyati 2012; Asia Foundation 2013). It has been estimated that, "37 per cent of women in Timor-Leste over the age of 15 have experienced physical violence, while of women who have been married, 34 per cent have experienced physical violence from their husbands and many have not been able to obtain justice and redress for their grievances (GoTL 2011, p. 47).

On the face of it, progress towards gender equality at the nation decision-making level can be said to progressing well. In 2011, women constituted 32 per cent of the parliament, a relatively high figure in the world and in the region (Costa et al 2013), while gender equality and principles of non-discrimination are guaranteed in the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (Articles 17 and 50).

Gender equality is woven into the constitution and electoral laws (Costa et al 2013, p. 345) including the national government ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 2002, acknowledging that equal rights and opportunities are crucial for the nation's development (MDG-F 2012, p. 114).

A number of other legislative and policy initiatives are in place including the creation of the Vulnerable Persons Unit (VPU) in 2001 within the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL) with jurisdiction over crimes including: rape, attempted rape, domestic violence, child abuse, child neglect, missing persons, and sexual harassment (JSMP 2004); adoption of the 2004 National Reproductive Health Strategy; the National Family Planning Policy in 2005; the establishment of the Secretary of State for Promotion of Gender Equality (SEPI) in 2008; a formal rapid response referral network locally known as the REDI Referral Network established in 2008 to collaborate between police, civil society, trauma and psycho-social healing specialists, health services, and government agencies (Burgess 2012) and which works closely with members of VPU.

The Gender Based Violence Referral Partners Network, which was established in 2001 and been run by SEPI since 2009, coordinates partners around two types of activities: advocacy and service provision (Ellsberg et al 2011). Domestic violence was entered into the penal code in 2009 as a public crime, requiring police to honour and investigate cases of violence reported while *suco* chiefs, regarded as public officials, must report violence to police if it comes to their attention (Ellsberg et al 2011).

A completely new law, the Law Against Domestic Violence (LADV) was promulgated in 2010; the Gender Focal Point resolution (2008) was upgraded in 2011 to a Gender Working Group Mechanism operating in ministries and in local administrations; while a Social Inclusion Policy was incorporated into the National Education Strategic Plan 2011-2030 (NSD 2010). The creation of an implementation mechanism for the LADV followed in 2012, known as the National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence (NAP) (Asia Foundation 2013). This action plan describes short- and long-term goals for the next three years and how state institutions, civil society and development partners in the education, social services, justice, security and health sectors should collaborate to reach these goals (Ba Futuru 2014).

Child protection

Legislation for child protection by comparison has been slow to emerge, despite early efforts with the ratifying of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 2003. While the constitution makes some provisions for child protection, draft laws, the Child Code and the Juvenile Justice Bill are yet to be voted upon by the national parliament.

Alongside traditional powers at the *suco* level are the 13 government funded Child Protection Officers (CPOs) and Social Animators in all districts. CPOs are responsible for monitoring and assisting families and children at risk, while the Social Animators role is in disseminating child protection information to local communities. However in a report by UNICEF (2011) it was found that many community leaders were not aware of the role of the CPO and Social Animator in their district. Recommendations from that review also included the need for an examination of the roles undertaken by traditional authorities, especially the *chefe do suco* and *chefe aldeia*, in an effort to ensure informal and formal justice mechanisms work together (2011, p. 143).

NGOs play a crucial role in providing emergency shelter and counselling for those children in the most extreme circumstances, but are primarily Dili-based and are set up for victims of domestic and gender-based violence. These programs almost exclusively target women and girls. There are few interventions that provide for the longer-term protection and care of children. According to the UNICEF report, this has serious implications for the eventual reintegration of children into safe families (2011, p. 115).

Civil society - Local and international efforts for the protection of women, children and vulnerable people

An array of international and local organisations continue to play their part to build a vibrant and self-sustaining nation, with some in particular focussing on addressing the protection of women, children and vulnerable people. These include a variety of locally-based organisations as well as international agencies. Some of these are described below.

AlFeLa – *Assistência Legal ba Feto no Labarik* (Legal Assistance for Women and Children) which was

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

formerly the Victim Support Services (VSS) Unit of the Judicial System Monitoring Program (JSMP) established in 2005 until it became an independent organisation in January 2013. Currently, ALFeLa works in all 13 districts from offices in Dili, Baucau, Suai and Oe-Cusse and have 25 staff. ALFeLa is the only organisation in Timor-Leste that focuses on legal aid for women and children.

PRADET (Psychosocial Recovery and Development in East Timor) was formed in 2002 and focusses on providing psychosocial services for people who have experienced trauma, mental illness, domestic violence, child abuse abandonment, trafficking, imprisonment and torture. They work closely with national government agencies including PNLT, religious and community groups, and NGOs. The expansion of PRADET's *Fatin Hakmatek* (Safe House) will eventually extend to the five referral hospitals throughout Timor-Leste (Pradet 2012).

The *Asosiasaun Mane Kontra Violensia* (Association of Men Against Violence), or AMKV, has been working for many years to sensitise young men and challenge violence against women and girls through group education sessions and collaborative work with other support groups (Ellsberg et al 2011).

FOKUPERS (The East Timorese Women's Communication Forum) was established in 1999, providing victim support, female and child rights advocacy and civic education.

Casa Vida opened in Dili in 2008 and exists as a special support home to young girls between the ages 0 and 18 years, who have come from a situation of sexual violence and have been referred by the Ministry of Social Solidarity or other similar bodies. FOKUPERS, Casa Vida and other groups are expected to work together with Gender Working groups (GWG) in every district, with SEPI recruiting 13 persons to be the GWG focal points for each of the 13 districts.

The Judicial System Monitoring Program (JSMP) was established in 2001 to monitor the Indonesian Ad Hoc Tribunals on human rights violations and the Special Panels for Serious Crimes in Timor-Leste (JSMP 2013). During the last ten years, JSMP has continued to monitor the nation's justice system.

Search for Common Ground (SFCG, a United States-based human rights and conflict reduction organisation began working in Timor Leste in 2010, with a USAID funded project focused on media, especially the use of radio, for peace building for young people. It is currently working in a number of civil society projects including one to build women's empowerment and access to justice.

The Alola Foundation (*Fundasaun Alola*) was established in 2001 as a local women's organisation dedicated to the empowerment of women. Alola provides support programs to further the rights of women and children of Timor Leste, including maternal child health, education, economic empowerment and advocacy for the rights of women, children and vulnerable people.

Addressing the gaps in protection in contemporary Timor-Leste

Despite the significant international and local effort including the programs of national gender mainstreaming (Niner 2011), there persist a number of barriers which prevent women from taking a full and equal place in the new nation's development and decision-making. According to Asia Foundation's 2013 survey examining law and justice in Timor Leste, women's, "struggle for equitable, healthy lives in a post-independent Timor-Leste continues. Discrimination, lower earning

potential, high school drop-out rates, and the perpetuation of a patriarchal system, continue to stifle women's meaningful participation in all aspects of public and private life," (2013, p. 49).

According to N-Peace Network (2012), particularly in rural and remote areas women "traditionally remain in the house and are responsible for domestic work; they lack access to information and education; if/when women were invited to participate in community events, they were often relegated to logistical support roles; women often lack political and economic power and face structural inequalities, such as challenges related to inheritance rights and ownership of land and property, a consequence of which is often poverty" (2012, p.6).

While literacy rates display gender differences - adult female illiteracy at 32%, compared to 21% for men (GoTL 2011, p. 47), Khan and Hyati (2012) also argue that particularly in rural and remote areas exists a high degree of tolerance of violence towards women within intimate relationships, to the point that some forms of physical abuse are not even defined as violence. Children are also at risk.

A key finding from a review of attitudes and perceptions of masculinity and gender (Niner et al 2013) revealed significant contradictions between the expression of gender rights at a local and national scale, where in the local context, a reasonable understanding of gender equality does not exist and acceptance of violence in families persists.

Delivery of informal and formal justice processes

While technically the legal framework under the LADV requires formal reporting and the pursuit of criminal proceedings in cases of violence committed in a family setting (Kovar 2012), there is a degree of confusion within the community itself about how the informal and formal justice systems should connect. Indeed the confusion extends to contradictory pieces of legislation which may place local authorities, especially at *suco* level, at odds with their legal obligations (Asia Foundation 2013). This is despite training and information sessions for *chefes do suco* and *chefes aldeia* mandated by the LADV (GoTL 2011, p. 48).

While there have been significant advances in the formal justice sector, the majority of disputes are still handled by local level leaders using customary processes of mediation and penalty. The Tetum term for customary justice in Timor-Leste is *lisan* and is led by chiefs and community elders. The term refers to values, beliefs, ideas, concepts, customary law and protocols relating to kinship and marriage, rituals, and cosmological notions - virtually every facet of society and culture (Hicks 2012). These local or customary leaders are legitimate, carrying considerable authority and are responsible for implementing the customs and the laws which are locally understood and accepted (Wigglesworth 2013, p. 568). When surveyed (Asia Foundation 2013), people reported that they were, "generally confident and comfortable with local justice systems. Reasons cited include accessibility, familiarity, importance of maintaining ancestral practices and the idea that practices are rooted in the culture and traditions of particular communities, as well as the sacred nature of the practices," (2013, p. 7).

However the same report warns that, "these practices are typically based on a hierarchy of mechanisms originating at family level, and moving up to the popularly elected *chefes do suco*. These processes are premised on collective restorative justice to ensure community reconciliation, rather than retributive justice and individual rights," (2013, p. 7). There is a risk that customary law might

legitimise and enforce as Williams (2011) describes, “gender discriminatory rules with respect to marriage, divorce, property, and a host of other issues,” (2011, p. 65). This is particularly so when considering the gender balance at the local scale. While female representation on *suco* councils is relatively high, due to a quota introduced in 2004 requiring that at least three seats are filled by women (Cummins 2011; Ba Futuru pers com 2014), only two per cent of *chefes do suco* are women (GoTL 2011, p.47).

The quota itself was a policy strategy to promote female and youth participation in leadership at the local level. At least three females must have a place on each of Timor-Leste’s 442 *suco* councils. However, according to Cummins (2011) the execution of the largely patriarchal elements of *lisan*, led by male leaders, has excluded women from major leadership roles on the council. In some cases this is perversely seen as disinterest or lack of capacity of the women and has undermined local support for their political position (2011, p. 151), despite their talent or interest. While cultural contradictions continue to exclude women in decision-making at the local and national scales, and fails to protect the most vulnerable, Cummins (2013) argues action to bring customary and state-based institutions closer together to mutually protect and support their citizens is critical.

Barriers to reporting and access to justice

One perennial criticism of the formal justice system is that it is slow and hard to access with very few courts outside Dili. Bad roads, lack of money to pay for transport, and little information about court activities and services further reduce the likelihood of victims of violence accessing a system of justice of which many have little knowledge (Asia Foundation 2013, p. 33). At the same time, while the Vulnerable Persons Unit (VPU), which sits within PNLT, the national police force, is meant to represent a community-based, more sensitive approach to policing, specifically dealing with domestic violence cases, some argue that there are, “discriminatory cultural norms within the PNLT,” (Burgess 2012, p.16), potentially damaging the VPU’s reputation within a force trained on military standards.

National budget cuts to existing legal services places pressure on those organisations and individuals attempting to represent cases, the majority of which are outside major population centres. In its 2011 analysis, JSMP calls for action to address some of these deficiencies including, “providing money for transport, operating mobile courts, providing training to local leaders (*chefe do suco* and other youth and women leaders) and increasing the outreach scope of VPUs” (2011, p. 20). Greater awareness-raising (known as sensitisation) was recommended for all legislation relating to violence directed towards women, children and vulnerable people.

Fokupers conducted a survey during 2012 in two districts – Bobonaro and Covlima – areas in which it had been working since 1999. Results of the survey indicated a lack of understanding of the legal system and a misunderstanding that people have to pay to register a case of domestic violence (Fokupers 2013). This survey supported earlier research findings that services to justice are often inaccessible to people in rural areas and financial support is very limited.

Purpose and scope of the evaluation

The evaluation’s central focus is to review progress to date against stated project outcomes and assess the extent to which those outcomes have been achieved. It will also provide feedback on

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

improvements which might enhance delivery up to and including project completion in November 2014. As such it is formative and could be described as a process evaluation (Unrau, Gabor and Grinnell 2007).

The evaluation is guided by the terms of reference that outlines the specific project outcomes (or key result areas). The terms of reference appears in Appendix 1. The evaluation design was based on a research methodology using a program-logic approach¹. The assessment examines progress against five outcomes (or key result areas). These are:

1. Advanced local skills for non-violent conflict resolution leading to reduction in the use of violence against women and children
1. Two female leaders from each of 20 target areas will become actively involved in protection and provision of assistance to victims of violence and abuse
2. A network of community based advocates and key actors will bolster protection mechanisms at the local level
3. Strengthened linkages between key actors at the local, district and national levels
4. A government well informed of grassroots protection issues that can be used to develop an improved district-based protection system

Each key result area carries with it a description of how progress will be measured - indicators of change. In preparing the evaluation plan, the evaluation team made some adjustments to the indicators for the Key Results 3, 4 and 5 compared to those contained in the terms of reference. It was the team's view that the revisions would more adequately enable measurement of program activity, while not departing from the original intent. The original measurement descriptions can be seen in the terms of reference while the adjusted indicators appear in the methodology chapter.

The project identified key target groups in high-conflict and remote areas in Dili Central (Camea-Becora and Lahane Oriental) and on Atauro Island and at its conclusion aims to engage 30 such groups including those described as:

- Local authorities - female leaders, police, sub-district administrators, elected and informal village leaders, and religious leaders
- Community-based organisation representatives on the frontline of victim assistance
- Women, young people, children and other vulnerable persons.

Activities included to provide training and on-going support to 40 female leaders (two in each of 20 target communities), 900 people who potentially will gain direct benefit from the project intervention (30 in each of 30 target communities), and tens of thousands of tertiary beneficiaries who are expected to benefit from increased protection systems and decreased violence (Ba Futuru 2013).

Stakeholder analysis

A number of stakeholder groups have varying degrees of interest and/or involvement in this project

¹ Program logic is a map – a map of the program, its objectives and how it intends to measure its progress and impact. By understanding these elements, it becomes straightforward to design an evaluation, based on the program, deciding the purpose of the evaluation, what kind of questions should be asked, how program success might be measured and the data collection methods. Widely used in evaluation practice, it is very similar to logframe which is generally used in project management and is also popular in international aid documentation. No matter what approach, we are interested in how the program intends to achieve its objectives.

and are considered in the evaluation in relation to their involvement and/or stake in the project. Appendix 2 lists these stakeholders with an assessment of their relevance to the evaluation.

Methodology

Evaluation questions

Evaluation questions have been described based on each of the five project outcomes together with the key indicators to measure project performance. These are detailed below.

Question 1: To what extent have local key actors advanced skills for non-violent conflict resolution to reduce the use of violence against women and children in their communities, indicated through increased knowledge of protection-related topics as well as preference for non-violent conflict resolution?

Indicator: More than 70% of the 900 key actors that receive training will show an increased knowledge of protection-related topics and will report a preference for the use of non-violent strategies to resolve problems or conflicts.

Question 2: How and to what degree have female leaders² in target areas become involved in protection and provision of assistance to victims of violence and abuse?

Indicator 1: At least 70% of community leaders in the 20 target groups will recognise Protection Team Members (PTMs) as a justice access point for protection issues.

Indicator 2: At least 80% of PTs³ will be referring documented protection cases to relevant authorities and be actively leading monthly protection meeting in their communities.

Indicator 3: After training PTMs will hold one half-day workshop per month with 10 young people from their target area with 70% of these participants demonstrating an increased understanding of their rights and way to access justice and protection mechanisms.

Question 3: What is the extent to which a network of community based advocates and key actors are bolstering protection mechanisms in target areas?

Indicator 1: An active community based protection mechanism will exist in 80% of target areas.

Indicator 2: At least five community-based advocates will be active in monthly protection meetings 80% of the time in those areas.

Question 4: To what extent have linkages between key actors at the local, district and national levels been strengthened?

² Known in the project as Protection Team Members (PTM)s

³ Protection Teams (PTs)

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

Indicator 1: “An increase in the reporting of local cases concerning violent and abusive offences against women, children and vulnerable persons, to district or national level authorities from at least 80% of target areas by PTs”.

Indicator 2: Stronger links to help understand and take action against violence and abuse of women, children and vulnerable persons are reported between people/organisations at local, district and national levels.

Question 5: What role has the project played in creating a government well-informed of grassroots protection issues that can be used to develop an improved district-based protection system?

Indicator 1: A majority of relevant government leaders and those working in key protection positions recognise the annual policy recommendations (50 copies each year) published and distributed to all national leaders, those working in key protection positions and to the top representatives of each target area.

Indicator 2: The project reports and events have contributed to an increase in understanding/ awareness by a majority of relevant government leaders and those working in key protection positions, of grassroots protection issues.

Data collection

A mixed method approach was employed in the generation of data, comprising:

- A desk review of relevant documents, contextual data for interventions and programs where available
- Focus group discussions at the national, *suco*, *aldeia* and individual scales
- One on one interviews depending upon availability and access
- Bi-lingual⁴ questionnaires including quantitative and qualitative questions.

Documents were analysed to provide the context and structure of the project, including the human resources allocated to the project. Financial and infrastructure resources were noted but these details were judged not to be critical in the assessment of the project outcomes as specified in the evaluation's terms of reference. A review of literature provided by the project team was helpful to provide some context for the project. Contemporary literature was gathered by the evaluation team to gather additional detail.

Focus group discussions were guided by the provision of a questionnaire which ensured a consistent approach to data generation for each meeting, together with round-table discussions for a selection of qualitative questions. The qualitative component invited focus group participants to share their experiences, perceptions and observations.

Interviews were conducted when possible using a set of questions designed to add to or confirm existing information.

⁴ Translated from English to Tetum

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

Primary data was gathered from each of six target groups namely:

1. Key actors - religious/elected/traditional leaders; police.
2. NGOs
3. PTMs
4. Government staff and Parliamentarians
5. Ba Futuru project staff
6. General public including youth and victims.

The sampling strategy was a mix of purposive (where respondents represent all members of a target group) and convenience (chosen when attempting to find respondents from niche segments who are willing to take part and easy to access). Respondents were invited formally by Ba Futuru or by the PTMs in their own communities to attend focus group meetings and be part of the evaluation process. While they were not paid for attendance, snacks and water were provided.

At focus group meetings and interviews, the purpose and scope of the evaluation were explained to all participants at the beginning of each meeting in order to ensure realistic expectations as to who would have access to the evaluation findings and how these would be used. A discrete number was assigned to each participant to ensure confidentiality of individual responses, while participants could withdraw from the interview process at any time.

Discussion amongst participants was encouraged at these meetings and detailed individual responses on particular questions were captured via translation by the evaluator. Table 1 summarises the data collection stage, including the primary data collection conducted in Dili and Atauro Island, during the period May 26th – June 7th 2014. The exact timing was confirmed following discussions between the evaluation team and Ba Futuru. The draft schedule appears in Appendix 3.

Table 1: Data collection stage

Data method	Timing	No of participants	Stakeholder group
Document review	May - July		
Focus group discussion and interviews	May - June	37	Dili key actors
		46	Atauro key actors
		4	Dili general public
		7	Atauro general public
		18	Dili PTMs
		10	Atauro PTMs
		4	Parliamentarians / agency staff
		5	NGOs
		8	Ba Futuru staff (the former international project director and 7 of the 8 current staff provided questionnaire data)
Total		139	

Data instrument design

Questionnaires were produced collaboratively between the evaluation and project teams and were specifically designed for each of the six groups. The questionnaire formed the primary instrument, while individual interviews were conducted when possible. A mix of quantitative and qualitative questions was included. The inclusion of five-point scale variables in scaled responses reflect best practice quantitative design while attention was also paid to achieving a strong qualitative approach for the same reason as Ellsberg and Heise (2005) argue, “the strength of a qualitative approach is that (a)lthough you cannot say your results are true for everyone, you can reveal multiple layers of meaning for a particular group of people. This is particularly important when studying human behaviour and trying to discern how it interacts with people’s beliefs, attitudes, and perceptions,” (2005, p. 23).

Each questionnaire was translated to Tetum prior to data collection and paper copies and pens were taken to each location. An example appears in Appendix 4.

Demographic information comprised age; gender; community name; and role, while qualitative questions explored participant assessments on a range of topics all of which were mapped to one or other of the evaluation questions.

The evaluation design took account of low/non-existent literacy – particularly the case on Atauro Island - with the following strategies:

- Timorese staff accompanied the evaluation team leader during the two week data collection phase to provide introductions and translations.
- One-on-one literacy support for respondents was provided.
- Focus groups size was generally less than seven members, maximizing the possibilities of discussions.

Some limitations to the data collection process emerged which placed a deal of extra pressure on Ba Futuru staff providing assistance to the evaluation team, and the evaluation team itself. These included:

- In some areas, participants told the evaluation team that more people would have attended the focus meetings if their travel costs had been paid.
- A number of community leaders indicated they had not received notice or an invitation to attend the focus groups.
- At least two PTMs from the Biquili *sucu* had resigned from their role during the data collection phase. Their absence placed constraints on access to potential respondents in that area, as the PTMs play a critical role to introduce “outsiders” to community members.
- A very constrained budget placed pressure on both the project and evaluations teams. For example, significant costs of translation for questionnaire design, during data collection and of transcripts were absorbed by both teams. In addition, the complexity of the key result areas specified by the project required an enormous additional effort by the evaluation team.
- When asked to indicate if reporting of cases of abuse or violence had increased, respondents’ answers were sometimes contradictory. This may be an artifact of poor/complex questionnaire wording or expression not readily translated from English to Tetum.

Results and Findings

The sample was constructed considering the scale of the project intervention; the number of project participants who have already engaged in project training; geographical; and logistical challenges in mind, participants having been drawn from districts where training was delivered and from the national government.

For example, considerable effort was made to gather at least a 10 per cent respondent rate for the key actor target group, of which 600 had received training as at the date of the evaluation. It was considered desirable to reach all 41 PTMs and all eight project staff, while it was anticipated that data would be collected from those NGOs most closely associated with the project and as many as possible who might be available from government and parliament – considering their likely time constraints.

Placing the data results in context, 80 per cent of PTMs and 100 per cent of staff were made available for interviews, while 14 per cent of key actors were interviewed. Interviews were organized with all NGOs most closely involved with gender justice, domestic violence and child protection, although due to staff unavailability at the time of data collection, not every such NGO contributed. In a similar way, while an estimated 25 Parliamentarians and agency staff were contacted, it was possible only to organise interviews with one Parliamentarian and three agency staff.

Within the key actor group, participants represented a number of different roles, as shown in Table Two below. It is worth noting that four participants self-identified as being a customary leader or *Lia Nain*, while the category of “other” included teachers.

Table 2: Role in community

Role	Number of respondents	% of respondents
Student	11	13%
Volunteer	9	11%
Youth rep	5	6%
Chefe Aldeia	12	15%
Chefe Suco	4	5%
Lia Nain	4	5%
Parent	15	18%
Police	15	18%
Other	8	9%
Total	83	100%

Table Three describes the sample and the key demographic characteristics of age and gender. In summary:

- A total of 83 key actors were interviewed; 47 per cent male and 53 per cent female with an overall average of 33.7 years; 37 were in Dili and 46 on Atauro Island.
- A total of 11 members of the community and/or victims of violence, none of whom had received project training; 1 male and 10 female with an average age of 21.8 years; 4 were in Dili and 7 were on Atauro Island.

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

- A total of 28 female PTMs were interviewed with an average age of 34.4 years; 18 in Dili and 10 on Atauro Island.
- A total of 3 agency staff and one Parliamentarian were interviewed; 50 per cent male and 50 per cent female.
- A total of 5 NGO representatives were interviewed; 25 per cent male and 75 per cent female.
- A total of 8 Ba Futuru staff were interviewed; 13 per cent male and 87 per cent female. One other staff member participated in a focus group discussion.

Table 3: Participant sample and profile

Target Groups	Total trained /exposed to project	Interviewed	Male	No	Female	No	Average Age
Key actors	600	83	47.0%	39	53.0%	44	33.7
General public / victims	n/a	11	10.0%	1	90.0%	10	21.8
PTMs	41	28	n/a	n/a	100.0%	28	34.4
NGOs	n/a	5	25.0%	1	75.0%	4	n/a
Parliamentarian / agency staff	approx. 25	4	50.0%	2	50.0%	2	n/a
Ba Futuru staff	9	8	13.0%	1	87.0%	7	n/a
Total		139	24%	44	76%	95	30

Summary of results

The results of the evaluation revealed the outcomes of the project have been successfully delivered against the designated indicators. In summary the findings include:

1. The project has delivered a widespread understanding by key actors of protection-related topics and of the 600 key actors which have received training so far, many were quite specific that the training had positively influenced their behavior, reporting a preference now for non-violent conflict resolution and that they practice critical protection and justice strategies. This cohort has called for additional training, particularly in the topics of human rights; conflict resolution; access to justice; gender equality; and protection of children at risk and has specifically asked that the training be extended at *aldeia* level across Timor Leste. Such training should take account of the resistance against formal justice which still prevails in some communities.
2. Protection Team Members (PTMs) have achieved high recognition within their own communities, actively leading monthly meetings at which cases of domestic abuse and violence against women, children and vulnerable people can be raised. Identified as female leaders, they have received additional specialised training in each of three areas – in Dili in the *sucos* of Camea and Lahane Oriental and on Atauro Island in the *sucos* of Vila, Beloi, Maquili, Biquili and Makadade. PTMs working in protection teams (PT) - are active in reporting documented cases concerning violent and abusive offences to district or national level authorities. They are also connecting specifically with young people, hosting meetings designed for youth. They also play an important capacity building role, promoting a sound

protection system within their own communities. Further support for these women is necessary; particularly to explore the impediments they face in establishing and sustaining a close working relationship with the local leaders.

3. An active community-based network of people, including the PTMs, local informal and formal leaders, police and other civil society representatives, is working within the target areas. The meetings are generally well-attended and are seen to be a very useful mechanism to share information, support victims and refer cases to the formal authorities. However, not all key actors see themselves as part of the community advocacy network in their area. Not receiving a formal invitation is cited as a barrier to attendance, together with the distance and cost of attending. It should be noted that preparing and distributing written invitations; and the engagement of the *suco* and *aldeia* leaders prior to meetings are a considerable administrative and communication burden placed on both project facilitators and PTMs. Ways to lessen that burden are worth exploration in the final part of the project.
4. While reporting instances of abuse and violence crimes has increased, the picture is not entirely clear as to the scale of the increase as the data was inconclusive. Linkages between key actors at the local, district and national scales have very clearly been strengthened, although there are some impediments to maximizing those linkages across sectors and scales, including:
 - Limited cooperation between local authorities (including local leaders) and the PTMs and in some cases limited interest from those authorities to participate in the program.
 - Insufficient funds required by PTMs for a variety of purposes including for transport and communication throughout the community. The low stipend can result in PTMs choosing other work.
 - In some areas, fear of reprisal exists when and if a case is reported.
 - Inadequate funding is available to support the referral process.
 - The referral process can take a considerable time to execute.

A range of changes are suggested which would potentially improve linkages between national, district and local scales, namely:

- Employ strategies to more actively involve men in the community to work alongside the PTMs.
- Apply greater attention to enhance collaborative work between PTMs with local authorities.
- Additional work is required to incorporate MSS focal points in PTM meetings, while more work with SEPI and other agencies is necessary.
- Increase the stipend for PTMs.
- Simplify those formal system's procedures which are communicated at the local, district and national scales.
- Advocate increasing the number of the judges and public prosecutors to work in the court.
- Ensure that both information about what government agencies are doing and what proposals are currently being considered to strengthen the protection system are communicated at the *suco/aldeia* levels. This would provide an opportunity for communities to be better engaged in the national decision-making process.

- Improved connections would be very useful between the local protection committee at aldeia level with VPU police, Pradet, Casa Vida and Fokupers, hospitals, MSS and the court.
5. While members of parliament and ministries recognise the policy briefs and outreach events produced as part of the project and they have clearly assisted in providing useful, targeted information and advice about the changes in grassroots protection issues, their usefulness and the impact of their message is not universal and therefore would benefit from some amendment. The principal amendments emerging from the evaluation include:
- Inclusion of the benefits government will derive if it works closely with the community and civil societies to design efficient policies that can empower women.
 - Development of a database of information, providing evidence to government of violence and abuse cases, action taken and outcomes.
 - Evidence of coordination with other civil organisations working in this area. For example, detailing the activities of all the NGOs' work.
 - Inclusion of updated data from cases of gender based violence and domestic violence collected by various organisations and institutions to support existing policies.
 - Editing and summarising of the policy briefs to improve readability, together with graphics to describe the data.
 - Inclusion of financial details.
 - Recruiting a person within each district to gather cases study information which could then appear in the briefs, while promoting the protection mechanisms which are now in place.

Findings in detail

Evaluation results compared against the indicators for success of this project's desired outcomes are now described in detail.

Indicator 1: More than 70% of the 900 key actors that receive training will show an increased knowledge of protection-related topics and will report a preference for the use of non-violent strategies to resolve problems or conflicts.

At the time of evaluation, 600 key actors had received training at *sucos* centres located in Dili at Camea and Lahane Oriental and across Atauro Island at the *sucos* of Vila, Beloi, Maquili, Biquili and Makadade in key concepts including gender equality, conflict resolution, domestic violence and child protection. A total of 83 key actors were surveyed and were asked if, since receiving training from the project, they had increased their understanding of topics related to human rights; conflict resolution; access to justice; gender equality; decision-making; identification of children at risk; and protection and 92 per cent indicate they have an increased knowledge of protection-related topics since receiving the training.

When asked if, as a result of the training they received they now prefer to use non-violent strategies to resolve problems of conflicts, 80 per cent agreed. A further 19 per cent were either not sure (12

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

per cent) or disagreed (seven per cent), indicating that while the training clearly contributes to changing the manner in which people deal with conflict, further training to effect positive behavioural change is still required. In fact, those surveyed indicated that additional training, particularly in the topics of human rights; conflict resolution; access to justice; gender equality; and protection of children at risk, would be welcome.

To discover the extent to which the training might have had on the key actors' own skills and practical understanding of protection issues, they were asked their views on a number of qualitative statements and the results appear in Table 4 below. From these results it appears that 87 per cent of key actors report increasing their skills in understanding and practicing critical protection and justice strategies (56 per cent agree; 31 per cent very strongly agree).

Table 4: Please rate how strongly you agree/disagree with these statements.

	Very strongly disagree		Disagree		Uncertain		Agree		Very strongly agree		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	Overall no/%
I know how to peacefully resolve conflicts in my family and my community	0	0	0	0	6	7	55	68	20	25	81/100
I know that domestic violence is a crime under the law	1	1	4	5	4	5	40	49	33	40	82/100
I know how to refer a case of domestic violence	0	0	2	2	14	17	43	52	23	28	82/100
I know where to refer someone for free legal assistance for cases of domestic violence	1	1	3	4	12	15	41	50	25	30	82/100
I know about counselling services and safe houses for women / children who have experienced violence	0	0	0	0	10	12	51	62	21	26	82/100
I understand that women and men are equal and have the same rights	0	0	2	2	5	6	41	50	34	41	82/100
I know how to identify children at risk	0	0	1	1	8	10	53	65	20	24	82/100
Total		1		2		10		56		31	100

When asked if any changes to the training would be beneficial, one of the most common responses was for the training to be extended to the communities at large, as this respondent a member of the Dili police, describes:

"The training should be expanded to remote areas, so that if there is a big problem they [the community] will know where to refer the issue to, especially the appropriate organisation or government body," (K27).

While the results indicated a very strong call from key actors for the training to be expanded across Timor Leste communities to *aldeia* level, particularly to rural and remote centres, there were some local leaders who, when recommending the expansion of the service, reasoned that it would especially enable *chefes aldeia* and *chefes do suco* to deliver justice, as this *chefe aldeia* comments:

"We need to continue this training and build the local leader capacity to resolve problems as they arise," (K82).

While a common thread in the qualitative responses revealed that local leaders still regarded informal justice as a very plausible option for victims, an expansion of the training must be accompanied by very clear instructions about the new responsibilities of local authorities to refer cases to the formal system, rather than to seek to solve such violence and abuse within the informal structure.

Indicator 2a: At least 70% of community leaders in the 20 target groups will recognise Protection Team Members (PTMs) as a justice access point for protection issues.

Recognition of the work and acceptance of the role of PTMs within their own communities is vital for the progress of protection of women, children and vulnerable people and this component is a key part of the EWP project. If they are well-recognised and regarded, they can provide crucial support to victims, referring cases within the formal justice system and providing support and comfort to those abused. They also play a very important role as encouraging knowledge and skills transfer between the formal justice system and the local leadership structure.

When asked if they know the PTM in their community, 85 per cent of key actors representing the local formal and informal leaders within their local community, police and service organisation representatives answered yes as shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Recognition of PTMs or PTs in the local community?

Response	Number of respondents	% of respondents
Yes	69	85%
No	12	15%
Total	81	100%

The specific role they and the protection teams play is recognised by 84 per cent of key actors including community leaders (55 per cent agree; 29 per cent very strongly agree). As one *chefe aldeia* from Atauro Island observed:

“We represent the local authorities and use the PTMs to get the information on how to use the justice process in order to help victims get justice. The PTMs provide information for friends and other community members who do not currently have access to protection information,” (K64).

By contrast, 16 per cent of key actors are unclear that these protection teams operate as a point of access to justice for protection issues.

When asked if their own community leaders recognise them as a point of access to justice for protection issues, 93 per cent of the PTMs agree, while all Parliamentarians and agency staff are familiar with the PTM role (50 per cent familiar; 50 per cent very familiar). By comparison, the NGOs surveyed are less familiar with PTMs (60 per cent familiar; 40 per cent uncertain) and 80 per cent don't often use the protection teams as a point of access for information about protection issues in local communities. This may be because the relevant NGOs have their own officers with sufficient connections in local communities, or they may not be working in the communities targeted by the EWP project.

Ba Futuru staff indicated that while PTMs may sometimes not be called upon when conflict occurs, recognition is increasing in the project communities.

As one Ba Futuru staff observes:

“Not all the local authorities know about the PTMs, but the condition is changing and some of them now use the opportunity to know the PTMs better when they are confronted with cases like domestic violence, sexual abuse and other types of abuse,” (B4).

Further promotion of and networking about the PTM and her role within her local community will be important, particularly to help engage local leaders in appreciating that the local PTM is trained and can help them in their roles, collectively contributing to justice and community peace. The project has already identified circumstances in which resolving disputes swiftly and maintaining harmony within communities (spiritually and materially) is considered paramount by local authorities (Kovar 2012, p. 207) but that in some cases neither PTMs, nor police are contacted when a dispute arises. In these circumstances community leaders and elders are still regarded as primarily responsible for maintaining law and order, including domestic violence, even if the woman is seriously injured.

These results are supported by the general public and victim respondents– those who have not received training under the project. Acknowledging that it is from a very small number of respondents, of the 11 surveyed, only 18 per cent recognised the role of the PTM, while 82 per cent regarded the *chefe aldeia*, *chefe suco* and *lia nain* as responsible for delivering justice in the community. Of this respondent group, 82 per cent indicated violence was occurring in their community and had personally experienced domestic violence.

Indicator 2b: At least 80% of PTs⁵ will be referring documented protection cases to relevant authorities and be actively leading monthly protection meeting in their communities.

One of the critical roles played by the PTMs working within a protection team in their community is to refer cases of violence and abuse to authorities within the formal justice system. A total of 96 per cent of PTMs indicated they were very active in reporting documented cases concerning violent and abusive offences to district or national level authorities and equally 96 per cent reported being confident in their ability to refer cases of abuse.

A PTM from Camea revealed that:

“This project made a change in me and made me stronger. In the past I did not know the formal system but when I became a protection team member I got to know how to refer a case” (P21).

And a PTM from Vila commented:

“In order to be able to help the other PTMs, it depends on where each one of us lives. We always help each other and contact each other in order to help women and children who have been abused. We need to [work around] the issues of distance and transportation to focus on our job as PTMs and what we need to can do” (P18).

PTMs are also responsible for actively leading monthly protection meeting in their communities and all report taking this role (61 per cent agree; 39 per cent very strongly agree).

⁵ Protection Teams (PTs)

Also a *chefe aldeia*, one PTM observed:

“Actually I am confident and it’s because I attend the monthly meeting where we discuss and help each other out to settle any problem that arises. Any matters affecting our community that occur within our sub-village, for instance concerning land issues, then I can settle them within the sub-village. However I am confident and brave enough to refer any domestic abuses to the formal authorities” (P4).

PTMS had some suggestions to improve the meetings, as this respondent describes:

“A positive change would include improving the effectiveness of how we notify the authorities, including the police, sub-district administrators and VPU. To increase the understanding of these people would strengthen our work” (P18).

A total of 80 per cent of NGOs are generally confident that PTs are actively referring documented protection cases to formal authorities (20 per cent agree; 60 per cent very strongly agree), while at a slightly higher percentage, 86 per cent of Ba Futuru staff have observed protection teams as being active in reporting cases and leading monthly meetings.

Indicator 2c: After training PTMs will hold one half-day workshop per month with 10 young people from their target area with 70% of these participants demonstrating an increased understanding of their rights and way to access justice and protection mechanisms.

All PTMs surveyed organize monthly workshops with youth from their community. These workshops are intended to help young people understand their rights and how to access justice and protection mechanisms. Information on human rights and access to justice is shared and offers to potential for these young people to be role models for others in their own community. All Ba Futuru staff surveyed confirmed that these workshops are being conducted.

When asked if these workshops do help young people know more about these issues, 93 per cent of PTMs were confident that they delivered information which helps young people understand and take control of their own rights. Table 6 below describes these results.

Table 6: Workshops help young people understand their rights

	Number of respondents	% of respondents
Very strongly disagree	1	9%
Disagree	0	0%
Uncertain	1	9%
Agree	19	68%
Very strongly agree	7	25%
Total	28	100%

As one student from Beloi commented:

“This project is good because I have learnt information that I did not know before. Now I can change my understanding [about protection], building my capacity. I can also share this information to my friends in my school and my community,” (K56).

Indicator 3a: An active community based protection mechanism will exist in 80% of target areas.

A critical component of the project is to establish, through specific training, ongoing support and mentoring, an active community-based network of people who work together at the local level to stop violence, exploitation and abuse of women and children and to assist in reporting cases, using the formal justice system. These groups comprise people who have received training in conflict resolution, conflict analysis, decision-making, protection, access to justice, human rights and gender equality in each of 30 target groups in two areas of Dili and across Atauro.

They include religious/elected/traditional and informal leaders at the *aldeia* and *suco* level; police; and community-based organisation representatives on the frontline of victim assistance. The PTMs for each target area support this network and ensure that protection issues are referred to the proper channels.

A total of 88 per cent of key actors reported being active members of a community-based protection mechanism in the three areas where this project intervention has been working, Atauro, Camea and Lahane Oriental. Of the key actors surveyed, 85 per cent regarded themselves as part of this network while a slightly higher percentage, 88 per cent, understood that their role as a community-based advocate was to work to increase effective protection measures for victims of violence and abuse in their community.

When asked if as a community advocate, they were active, 88 per cent felt they were (with 73 per cent agreeing; 15 per cent strongly agreeing). This is shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Being active as community advocates

Community-based advocates are active	Number of respondents	% of respondents
Very strongly disagree	0	0%
Disagree	0	0%
Uncertain	10	12%
Agree	60	73%
Very strongly agree	12	15%
Total	82	100%

While NGOs are regarded as critical key actors, they were asked specifically if they or their organisation took an active part in the community-based advocate network. A total 60 per cent of respondents indicated they did, while 40 per were uncertain. It is likely this result illustrates that for some NGOs, an active membership of community-based advocacy groups may be beyond their realm of operation or limited resources limit their capacity to contribute actively at a local level.

PTMs reported strong involvement by community advocates, with 97 per cent of PTMs reporting that a network of community members works with them to increase effective protection measures for victims of violence and abuse.

However, while Ba Futuru personnel are mostly confident that the network is active in increasing the assistance to victims of abuse and violence (57 per cent agreed; 14 per cent strongly agreed), 29

per cent disagree, concerned that community advocates were not always active in working with the PTs to increase the assistance to victims of violence and abuse. This result is likely to reflect the in-depth understanding project staff have of how each of the project communities work and their specific challenges.

For those members of the wider community and victims, while awareness of the network in their community is quite high at 85 per cent, it is unclear whether they regard it to be active. Of the 11 respondents, 55 per cent knew of the network, however 36 per cent were uncertain and 9 per cent were not aware of its existence.

Indicator 3b: At least five community-based advocates will be active in monthly protection meetings 80% of the time in those areas.

For more than one year monthly meetings have been held in the project communities to discuss protection issues and to provide assistance to victims of violence and abuse. They are a key meeting point for locally-based state service providers including police and NGOs, community leaders and PTMs, providing an opportunity for enhanced cooperation and service provision amongst members. At these meetings, there is an opportunity to discuss the progress of case referral via the formal justice process; impediments to the operation of the national protection system at a local scale; and to support each other within the network.

A total of 96 per cent of PTMs indicate that community advocates are active at these meetings (71 per cent agree; 25 per cent very strongly agree). They were also asked to estimate the numbers of community advocates attending the monthly meetings and from those surveyed, 73 per cent indicated that at least five or more members of the community-based network are actively participating as shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Participation at meetings

At the monthly protections meetings, how many community advocates are actively participating	Number of respondents	% of respondents
0	1	4%
1 to 2	3	12%
3 to 4	3	12%
5	4	15%
more than 5	15	58%
Total	26	100%

PTMs were positive when discussing the participation of the majority of community members who participated in the meetings and indicated that meetings generally went ahead, even if some members were absent, as one respondent commented:

“Sometimes it is because they are sick or having other commitments, having said that the meeting still goes on even with small numbers of attendees. We were so happy when we saw all of them coming to participate. There were some leaders who didn't come because they were too busy, or perhaps they were sick -- but we were able to hold the meeting with those of us who were there,” (P18).

Almost all (93 per cent) of key actors surveyed find the monthly meetings helpful to support each other to reduce violence and abuse in the local community (65 per cent agree; 30 per cent very strongly agree). However, not all see themselves as part of the community advocacy network in their area. While 85 per cent report being part of the network and 88 per cent agree that their role is to work to increase effective protection measures for victims of violence or abuse (62 per cent agree; 26 per cent very strongly agree), at least 15 per cent do not see themselves as part of the network. When asked if they know about the monthly meetings, 74 per cent said yes, but 26 per cent do not. When asked what would be the reason they do not attend if they know about the meetings, the two most common reasons stated for not attending were:

- Not receiving an invitation,
- Considerable distance to meeting place.

Clarity about when the meetings are on appears to be necessary to increase attendance while the cost of transport and the opportunity cost of attending a meeting instead of work appear to be barriers to involvement. While active participation by community advocates is an important element in achieving locally-led advocacy of protection issues, the degree of formality and hierarchical decision-making at play in Timor-Leste society can work against maximising active involvement. Preparing and distributing written invitations; and the engagement of the *suco* and *aldeia* leaders prior to meetings are just part of the considerable administrative and communication burden placed on both project facilitators and PTMs.

Indicator 4a: An increase in the reporting of local cases concerning violent and abusive offences against women, children and vulnerable persons, to district or national level authorities from at least 80% of target areas by PTs.

To build community confidence in the reporting of crimes against women, children and vulnerable people has been considered important in gaining an accurate picture of the scale of violence and abuse, when it is already acknowledged that many crimes go unreported (Fokupers 2013). Moreover, when reporting becomes accepted as a necessary process, the protection system will be better able to respond to victims who seek to gain protection and justice, and for perpetrators to be adequately punished. At the same time, the capabilities of those at every level responsible for protection are likely to be enhanced.

Respondents were asked if they thought reporting had changed since the project began in the three specific areas of activity for the project – Atauro and in the two districts of Dili, Camea and Lahane Oriental. While the focus of this project was to particularly support the Protection Teams (PTs) in the reporting process, the evaluation measured whether reporting had changed overall, as it was considered that some target groups including those from the wider community; parliamentarians /agency staff and NGOs would likely not be able to determine who might have done the reporting.

Overall, 100 per cent of participants from every group, excepting key actors and the general public, considered reporting had increased from every target area in which the project works. For example, when considered collectively, of the Parliamentarian/agency staff, NGOs and Ba Futuru staff, 33 per cent thought there had been a small increase in reporting while 66 per cent considered there had been a significant increase. Meanwhile all PTMs were in agreement that reporting had increased (59 per cent agree; 41 per cent very strongly agree) and indicated that now it was much more likely a

case of violence or abuse will be referred to the district or national level authorities, compared to the past (63 per cent agree; 37 per cent very strongly agree).

However, the level of increase of reporting across each of the three target areas was less clear when considering the results from the key actors and the general public, some of whom were victims of abuse themselves. For example, while 47 per cent of key actors thought reporting had increased, 38 per cent did not and 15 per cent were not sure. This was contrasted by the findings when key actors were asked if it was now more likely that a case would be referred to the authorities. In that case, 65 per cent agreed, while 19 per cent said no, with 16 per cent unsure.

Therefore it appears that reporting has increased, although this evaluation cannot be definite as to the scale of the increase. When the data is analysed according to individual community, it appears that reporting had increased for all communities, Camea, Lahane and on Atauro Island.

Indicator 4b: Stronger links to help understand and take action against violence and abuse of women, children and vulnerable persons are reported between people/organisations at local, district and national levels.

It has been recognised in Timor-Leste that stronger links and relationships between people and organisations are necessary elements in the effort to reduce gender-related crimes; and violence directed towards children and vulnerable people. Importantly those linkages are vital in developing community trust and understanding in the formal justice system, while connecting victims to individuals and organisations trained to provide support and advice. While informal or traditional justice may have been the only option in the past, contemporary justice mechanisms are now in place. Police, community leaders and institutions have an obligation to work together to provide victims the support required.

A significant majority of respondents from five target groups surveyed: Key actors; Parliamentarians /agency staff; PTMs; NGOs; and Ba Futuru staff all believe the project has assisted in building stronger links between those at local, district and national scales to help understand and collectively take action against violence and abuse.

All four Parliamentarians/agency staff interviewed believe linkages have been strengthened (75 per cent agree and 25 per cent strongly agree) as well as all Ba Futuru staff who either agree (25 per cent) or strongly agree (75 per cent). PTMS have also reported linkages are now stronger (59 per cent agree and 33 per cent strongly agree), while of the five NGOs interviewed, four (80%) agree.

However, it is important to note that while a majority of key actors believe linkages have gained strength with 78 per cent reporting a strengthening of links across the local, district and national scales, 15 per cent were unsure and eight per cent reported links were not strengthened. Of these 22 per cent, a respondent captured the thoughts of a number of others, commenting:

“I think the networking and linkages have not been established. This is due to the fact that local leaders are still taking a side when the problem involves people related to their family,” (PK33).

When asked what impediments existed to achieving strong linkages across sectors and scales, a number of respondents from different target groups made some observations, including:

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

- Limited cooperation between local authorities (including local leaders) and the PTMs and in some cases limited interest from those authorities to participate in the program.
- Insufficient funds to meet the needs of PTMs for a variety of purposes including for transport and communication throughout the community and the low stipend often result in PTMs choose other work.
- Fear of reprisal if a case is reported.
- Inadequate funding available to support the referral process.
- Length of time for the referral process.

As one respondent observed:

“One of the main problems we have encountered is that some local authorities have paid little attention to the information that the project is providing. Rather they are more concerned with the stipend; they fail to recognise the difference between how local contractors and NGO operate [and think that] NGOs provide money/fund to the head of village” (RBF1).

The respondents suggested a range of changes which would potentially improve linkages between national, district and local scales and they include:

- Employ strategies to more actively involve men in the community to work alongside the PTMs.
- Apply greater attention to enhance collaborative work between PTMs with local authorities
- Additional work is required to incorporate MSS focal points in PTM meetings, while more work with SEPI and other agencies is necessary.
- Increase the stipend for PTMs.
- Simplify those formal system’s procedures which are communicated at the local, district and national scales.
- Advocate for increasing the number of the judges and public prosecutors to work in the court.
- Ensure that both information about what government agencies are doing and what proposals are currently being considered to strengthen the protection system are communicated at the suco/aldeia levels. This would provide an opportunity for communities to be better engaged in the national decision-making process.
- Improved connections would be very useful between the local protection committee at aldeia level with VPU police, Pradet, Casa Vida and Fokupers, hospitals, MSS and the court.

As one respondent observed, the project’s work in building linkages across sectors should continue and be extended:

“Ba Futuru has been delivering a good program and additional work could include: To circulate such recommendations to other relevant institutions; To maintain, coordinate and establish good communication with other relevant institutions that are also responsible for these matters; To reassess the cases which have been processed; To monitor the progress of pending cases; To keep working collaboratively with the network referral and other stakeholders; To expand their work into places around Dili and other districts,” (P4)

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

A consistent theme across target groups was for the project to expand its reach so that linkages could be established in other districts, particularly those which are rural and remote, as this respondent commented:

“The only suggestion [to improve linkages] would be for the project to expand and cater to those people living in the rural community [who have experienced violence so that] they understand about [and access to] the referral and reporting mechanism” (PT4).

Indicator 5a: A majority of relevant government leaders and those working in key protection positions recognise the annual policy recommendations (50 copies each year) published and distributed to all national leaders, those working in key protection positions and to the top representatives of each target area.

As part of the project Ba Futuru produces policy briefs and reports which are circulated within Parliament, Ministerial offices and government departments as well as scheduling high level briefings and information events for the government sector. It has so far produced two sets of policy briefs, with additional updates planned for the remainder of the project. These are written specifically for government agency staff with legislative responsibilities for protection and parliamentarians advocating the reduction of violence and abuse towards women, children and vulnerable people. They provide examples of the kind of violence and abuse cases and describe how they are being dealt with at the local, district and national levels. Recommendations for policy adjustment and the identification of deficiencies in the protection system form key components of these briefs.

Respondents in the parliament and ministries were asked about the materials and their recognition and the results which appear in Table 9 below demonstrate that while the materials have been recognised by half the respondents, their usefulness and the impact of their message is not universal.

Table 9: Recognition of policy briefs and outreach activities

Question	yes	uncertain	no
Have you received a copy of Ba Futuru’s recommendations?	50%		50%
Have you read the recommendations?	50%		50%
Have you met with Ba Futuru to discuss the recommendations?	50%		50%
Have the recommendations revealed any new information about local protection issues?	50%	25%	25%
Have you attended any of Ba Futuru’s events?	75%		25%
Have the events revealed anything new to you about protection issues?	75%		25%
Total	57%	7%	36%

It is therefore likely that the briefs and reports could benefit from some amendments which better direct the content to the key audience.

When representatives from NGOs and Ba Futuru staff were asked if there might be changes to the materials and outreach activities which may improve their usefulness, the following suggestions were made:

- Inclusion of the benefits government will derive if it works closely with the community and civil societies to design efficient policies that can empower women.
- Development of a database of information, providing evidence to government of violence and abuse cases, action taken and outcomes.

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

- Evidence of coordination with other civil organisations working in this area. For example, detailing the activities of all the NGOs' work.
- Inclusion of updated data from cases of gender based violences and domestic violences collected by various organisations and institutions to support existing policies.
- Editing and summarising of the policy briefs to improve readability, together with graphics to describe the data.
- Inclusion of financial details.
- Recruiting a person within each district to gather cases study information which could then appear in the briefs, while promoting the protection mechanisms which are now in place.

Indicator 5b: The project reports and events have contributed to an increase in understanding/ awareness by a majority of relevant government leaders and those working in key protection positions, of grassroots protection issues.

Respondents from the target groups Parliamentarians and agency personnel; NGOs; and Ba Futuru staff were asked their views on the usefulness of the briefs and reports produced as part of the project as well the project outreach activities such as policy briefs launches and special briefings. When Parliamentarians and agency staff were asked to what degree they agreed with the statement 'As a result of the EWP project I have a greater awareness of grassroots protection issues', all respondents either strongly agreed (75%) or agreed (25%). Indeed, all respondents indicated that the project information had influenced them to the extent that they or their agency had made changes in policies towards women, children and vulnerable people. Table 10 describes these results.

Table 10: Impact of project information on the government sector

As a result of this project I have a greater awareness of grassroots protection issues	Number of respondents	% of respondents
Very strongly disagree	0	0%
Disagree	0	0%
Uncertain	0	0%
Agree	3	75%
Very strongly agree	1	25%
Total	4	100%
As a result of this project information we have made policy changes	Number of respondents	% of respondents
Very strongly disagree	0	0%
Disagree	0	0%
Uncertain	0	0%
Agree	3	75%
Very strongly agree	1	25%
Total	4	100%

A review of the existing project documentation and information from project staff has indicated that MSS has already incorporated some policy reform in their 2014 action plan, based on the first set of policy recommendations produced by the project. These changes included more staff at district level for gender-based support and specifically an additional child protection officer for each district and a new position known as Gender-based violence focal point. The government has also increased

its capacity building program for key actors and has involved Ba Futuru to deliver that training.

When reflecting on the importance of the project in helping to provide information on grassroots protection issues, one respondent working within a key agency observed:

“Yes, I’ve felt so good when some of our women friends have brought cases to us, and it’s even better when they can make the presentation themselves, because sometimes the local authorities don’t really give information very well about these cases of violence. Police, VPU and NGOs including Ba Futuru bring us information that is really helpful; getting information from as many [members of the network] as possible is best” (RG1).

All NGO staff interviewed agreed (60 per cent) or strongly agreed (40 per cent) that the materials produced by the project were effective in informing parliamentarians, Ministers and government agency staff of the issues associated with violence and abuse of women, children and vulnerable persons in local communities. Ba Futuru staff similarly felt the materials have been useful with 25 per cent agreeing and 75 per cent strongly agreeing.

One survey participant summarised improvements in the understanding of grassroots issues by government and in agencies responsible for protection this way:

“Parliamentarians show significantly better understanding not only of the actual provisions of the legal framework, but also more clearly understand impediments to its implementation. MSS officials seem to grasp the needs and impediments for victims at the local level, through its implementation of additional focal points and increased work on economic assistance. Police are showing some understanding of their role and the impediments victims face. More police now respond positively to calls and help actually report cases rather than referring them back to the local *chefs*,” (RBF2)

Recommendations

In addition to assessing the degree to which the project is currently meeting its key result areas, the evaluation was interested in exploring what might be some of the changes to the project during its final term, to improve the protection and provision of assistance to victims of abuse. Indeed, the evaluation team was also interested in any changes Ba Futuru might make in its overall operation, which might provide enhanced project delivery in the future.

In order to place in context recommendations for potential changes, some respondents have reflected on the critical challenges currently faced by the project. One respondent describes:

“This project has provided some reference point/benchmark that needs to be considered by government institutions. These include: an awareness that there is a great number of community leaders who lack an understanding about laws against domestic violence; there are many pending cases; traditional justice system is still widely used in the community level as people still value their cultural practices; and a proper set of rules needs to be established to ensure harmony between traditional justice system with the formal one” (PA4).

Another reflects that:

“There continues to be difficulties working with *chefe sucos* who do not want change, while there are problems encouraging reporting, when the justice system has so many pitfalls. In addition there is the difficulty meeting donor expectations when shifts in social thinking and

deeply-rooted traditions are so slow to change. As well, some miscommunications from high level to staff to participants add to the complexities,” (PA5).

Recommendations based on the evaluation findings for this project are described below. Some are specific to the project, while others are of a more general nature, focusing on how Ba Futuru, a successful human rights NGO, might add value to its operations.

The recommendations are:

1. Explore the extent to which some PTMs may require further training and support in establishing and maintaining their links with the local leaders and service providers including police, while investigate the possibility of PTMs being formally accepted as a member of the leadership group at a local level.
2. Continue to engage community leaders in their support of an extension of the training at both village (*suco*) and sub-village (*aldeias*) scale, within Dili and in regional areas. In discussion during the evaluation, these leaders called for further training in their local areas, indicating that violence and abuse of women, children and vulnerable people persists and in some cases they find the formal reporting process hard to follow and slow, thus contributing to prolonged distress in their communities.
3. Based on the data’s single-most common response to persist with the project, consider extending the project across the country. In cooperation with Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS), the protection network strategies, including training and establishment of PTMs, should be continued at *suco* level and established in *aldeias*.
4. Seek funding for strategies focussing on extending the program beyond the current scope and continue to invest in local community capacity building.
5. Review and enhance the delivery of capacity building and practice-based professional development of PTMs.
6. Explore the possibility of greater engagement with local formal religious leaders as these were an absent voice in the gathering of community views during this evaluation.
7. Design mechanisms of measurement so that the current protection system’s impact on people’s behavior; and its success and failures can be measured.
8. Investigate the possibility of using media, such as community radio, to distribute information.
9. Actively continue to partner with other organisations working in the same space.
10. Consider developing an “ideas incubator”, which might take the form of Ba Futuru staff brainstorming possible initiatives, in advance of seeking funding. These ideas could be ground-truthed by staff in order to check for potential barriers, local conditions and expectations of success. The ideas could be developed into project plans, prior to any funding application.

References

Asia Foundation (2013) Law and Justice in Timor-Leste: a survey of citizen awareness and attitudes regarding law and justice. The Asia Foundation

Ba Futuru (2014) Terms of Reference for Mid-term evaluation of the Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project.

Ba Futuru (2014) pers comm.

Ba Futuru (2013) Improving grassroots protection of women and children Policy Recommendations Vol 1, Ba Futuru, Timor Leste

Ba Futuru (2011) Ba Futuru overview. Available at <http://www.bafuturu.org>. Accessed January 9 2012.

Ba Futuru (2009) Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project Plan, Ba Futuru, Timor Leste

Burgess, P. (2012) Vulnerable Groups and Security in Timor-Leste: An Overview. North-South Institute.

Costa, M., Sawyer, M. and Sharp, R. (2013) Women Acting for Women, International Feminist Journal of Politics, 15:3, 333-352. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14616742.2012.714119>

Cummins, D. (2013) A State of Hybridity: Lessons in Institutionalism from a Local Perspective, The Fletcher Forum of World Affairs, vol. 37, no. 1, pp. 143-160.

--- (2011) The problem of gender quotas: women's representatives on Timor-Leste's suku councils, Development in Practice 21 (1) (2011), 85-95.

Ellsberg, B. Heilman, S. Namy, M. Contreras and R. Hayes (2011) Violence against Women in Melanesia and Timor-Leste: Progress made since the 2008 Office of Development Effectiveness report. International Center for Research on Women.

Ellsberg, B. and Heise, L. (2005) Researching Violence Against Women. World Health Organization, PATH, Washington DC, United States.

Fokupers (2013) Specific recommendations for overcoming the barriers to reporting in cases of domestic violence: results of a survey. Fokupers and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

Government of Timor Leste (GoTL), (2011) Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan, 2011-2030. Accessed June 3 2014. Available at <http://timor-leste.gov.tl/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/Timor-Leste-Strategic-Plan-2011-20301.pdf>

Hicks, D. (2012) Barlake: Compatibility, resilience and adaptation: The Barlake of Timor-Leste.

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

Local-Global: Identity, Security, Community, 11, 124.

IRIN News (2010) “Timor-Leste: The slow death of domestic violence” 21 September 2010. Accessed July 2 2014. Available at www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/IRIN/556432dc5ab4076846bfc8beec5af0c9.htm

Judicial System Monitoring Programme (2013) Overview of the Justice Sector. JSMP, Dili, Timor Leste. Accessed June 26 2014. Available at <http://jsmp.tl/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/Final-draft-of-OJS-2013-28-April-2014.pdf>

Judicial System Monitoring Programme (2011) 2004 Legal Protection for Victims of Gender Based Violence: Laws Do Not Yet Deliver Justice. Timor Leste

Khan, N. and Hayati, S., (2012) Bride-Price and Domestic Violence in Timor Leste: A comparative study of married-in and married-out cultures in four districts. Fokupers with UNFPA and New Zealand Aid. UNFPA Timor-Leste.

Kovar, A. (2012) Approaches to Domestic Violence Against Women in Timor Leste: A Review and Critique, Chapter 3 in Human Rights Education in Asia-Pacific—Volume Three (2012) Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center. Osaka Japan.

Kovar A (2011) Customary Law and Domestic Violence in Timor-Leste: Approaches to Domestic Violence against Women in Timor-Leste. A review and critique. Justice System Programme, UNDP Timor-Leste. Available at http://74.119.210.141/justice/sites/default/files/pdf_archive/Lit%20Review%20DV%20_%20CL%20FINAL%5B02.09.2011%5D.pdf. Accessed July 1 2014.

Leach, M., and Kingsbury, D. (2013) The politics of Timor-Leste: Democratic consolidation after intervention. Ithaca (N.Y.): Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University.

Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (MDG - F) (2012) Timor - Leste MDG - F Case Study Evaluation. Final evaluation report. Development Goals Achievement Fund.

National Statistics Directorate (NSD) [Timor-Leste], Ministry of Finance [Timor-Leste], and ICF Macro (2010) Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey 2009-10. Dili, Timor-Leste: NSD [Timor- Leste] and ICF Macro.

Niner, S., Wigglesworth, A., Boavida dos Santos, A., Tilman, A. and Arunachalam, A. (2013) Baseline Study on Attitudes and perceptions of gender and masculinities of youth in Timor Leste, Paz y

Desarrollo (PyD), Dili. Accessed July 13. Available at <http://3746ko3j52qt1kvy6d2d1reca88.wpengine.netdna-cdn.com/sara-niner/files/2012/03/2013-Paz-y-Desarrollo-Draft-Report-.pdf>

Niner, S. (2011) Hakat klot, Narrow steps: negotiating gender in post-conflict Timor Leste, International Feminist Journal of Politics, York University, Canada, 13(3): 413—435

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

N-Peace Network (2012) Women, Peace and Security: Advocacy and Socialization of UNSCR 1325 in Timor-Leste. Summary Training Report. Accessed June 15 2014. Available at <http://n-peace.net/uploads/pdf/N-Peace%20Network%20Timor-Leste%20Training%20Summary.pdf>

Pedro, S. (2013) Communication Strategies for Preventing Violence against Women: a Case Study of Timor-Leste. Communication Studies, No 14. Universidade da Beira Interior, Portugal. Accessed July 16. Available at <http://www.ec.ubi.pt/ec/14/pdf/EC14-2013Dez.pdf#page=7>

Psychosocial Recovery and Development in East Timor (PRADET) (2012) Annual Report 2012: Celebrating 10 years. PRADET, Dili, Timor Leste.

Right Now (2014) Protecting the young in a new nation: Youth in Timor Leste. Human rights Australia. Accessed July 5. Available at <http://rightnow.org.au/topics/children-and-youth/protecting-the-young-in-a-new-nation-youth-in-timor-leste>

Rui Graça Feijó (2013) Timor-Leste in 2013: Marching on Its Own Feet. Asian Survey, Vol. 54, No. 1. University of California Press. Accessed: 29/04/2014 20:45

Timor-Leste Armed Violence Assessment (TLAVA) (2009) Groups, gangs, and armed violence in Timor-Leste. Issue Brief No. 2. Available at <http://www.timor-leste-violence.org> Accessed March 2014.

UNICEF (2011) Mapping and assessment of the child protection system in Timor-Leste. Child Frontiers, Hong Kong.

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). “Timor-Leste.” (2012). Accessed July 12. Available at http://www.unwomen-eseasia.org/docs/factsheets/05%20TIMOR_LESTE%20factsheet.pdf

Unrau, Y., Gabor, P. and Grinnell, R. (2007) Evaluation in social work: the art and science of practice. 4th Edition. Oxford.

Wigglesworth, A. (2013) Community Leadership and Gender Equality: Experiences of Representation in Local Governance in Timor Leste. Asian Politics and Policy, Vol 5(4):pp567-584.

Williams, S.H. (2011) Democracy, gender equality and customary law: Constitutionalizing internal cultural disruption. Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies, 18(1), 65–85.

Wassel T. (2014) Institutionalising community policing in Timor-Leste: Police development in Asia's youngest country.

World Relief Australia (2011) Ba Futuru development project proposal. Internal distribution.

Annexures

Appendix 1: Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Mechanisms (EWP) Terms of Reference

EXTERNAL EVALUATION, EMPOWERING WOMEN AND ESTABLISHING GRASSROOTS PROTECTION MECHANISMS (EWP), Closing 20 Sept 2013

Posted: 25 Aug 2013 07:11 PM PDT

EMPOWERING WOMEN AND ESTABLISHING GRASSROOTS PROTECTION MECHANISMS (EWP)

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Call for Applicants

BACKGROUND

Ba Futuru, a prominent local peace building and human rights organization working in Timor-Leste, is currently seeking a consultant to conduct an external evaluation of its Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Mechanisms Project (EWP) jointly funded by the European Union and Australian AID. Over the three years of the project, started in November 2011, the EWP seeks to reduce domestic violence and violence against vulnerable populations through a multifacitated approach. The project works to train key actors across target areas on crucial skills and knowledge to be able to identify, refer and reduce cases of violence in their communities. The EWP also works to train and support teams of female leaders (PTMs) across target areas to act as focal points in identifying and referring cases in their communities. Through this prong, women are also empowered in their communities, thereby reducing incidents of violence against women and reversing gender stereotypes in target communities. Finally, the project works to increase national awareness of grassroots protection issues, and increase access to formal mechanisms of protection, by producing and advocating for annual policy recommendations that highlight gaps and issues identified through the project and provide recommendations for improvement.

ASSIGNMENT OBJECTIVES

Ba Futuru is seeking an independent evaluator to assess the efficacy of the project in achieving its desired outcomes thus far. While the project ends in November 2014, Ba Futuru seeks an evaluation which will track and analyse progress to date and will provide feedback on areas that may be improved in the last leg of implementation.

The evaluator is to review progress against the following outcomes:

1. Result 1: Advanced local skills for non-violent conflict resolution leading to reduction in the use of violence against women and children
2. Result 2: Two female leaders from each of the target areas will become actively involved in protection and provision of assistance to victims of violence and abuse
3. Result 3: A network of community based advocates and key actors will bolster protection mechanisms at the local level
4. Result 4: Strengthened linkages between key actors at the local, district and national levels
5. Result 5: A government well informed of grassroots protection issues that can be used to develop an improved district-based protection system.

ACTIVITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

1. Review EWP documentation, including project reports and results from internal evaluations;
2. Develop methodological guidelines and tools for an external evaluation of the EWP project;
3. Conduct interviews with Ba Futuru staff, Protection Team members, victims, youth participants, government officials, local leaders, and training participants;
4. Conduct interviews, research and analysis to determine the cultural nuances related to domestic violence, child rights and violence against women in Timor-Leste. Particular focus should be paid to issues that prevent reporting and systems that perpetuate the view that this type of violence is a private matter or one to be dealt with through traditional justice;
5. Prepare a draft evaluation report for discussion with the management team of Ba Futuru;
6. Include in the evaluation report achievable suggestions for ways to address gaps in the final part of implementation, with specific focus on addressing cultural nuances related to domestic violence; and
7. Submit Final Evaluation Report (5 to 10 pages; longer if necessary) to Ba Futuru.

REPORTING AND WORKING RELATIONSHIPS

The consultant will report to and be jointly accountable to the Director of Ba Futuru, Program Manager for EWP, and International Program Director for EWP. The consultant will work closely with Ba Futuru in the design of the evaluation, and Ba Futuru will assist as much as possible the consultant in gaining access to relevant stakeholders in the evaluation, including Ba Futuru project staff, PTMs and training participants. The consultant will, however, be responsible for finding and contacting additional actors in order to fully understand external issues relevant to the evaluation.

LENGTH OF ASSIGNMENT AND COSTS

The assignment is envisioned to take place anytime between October 2013 and March of 2014 (specific dates are flexible based on the availability of the consultant), the final written report will be done no later than March 31, 2014. The suggested timeframe can be discussed and adjusted but should not exceed 30 working days and not be less than 10 working days.

Please provide a work plan with your application. Below is an example:

Preliminary Time frame and Work plan (indicative only)
Commencing X October

- Desk study and background Research: 5 days
- Research and interviews in Dili including Atauro: 10 days
- Analysis and Reporting: 3 days
- Pre-Final Report presented to Ba Futuru and feedback assessed: 3 days
- Preparation of Final Report: 2 days
- Completion by 20 November 2013

Total Budget: \$3,250 USD

Total budget: not to exceed USD 3,500

The budget shall cover all costs including consultancy fees, translation and/or translator if necessary, international and national travel, per diems, insurances, local transportation to the extent not provided by Ba Futuru and communication.

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

PERSONAL SPECIFICATIONS

Qualifications, Skills and Experience

- Advanced university degree in Social Sciences, Anthropology, International Relations, Statistics, or related fields;
- Practical experience in developing and implementing Monitoring and Evaluation activities for Community Development projects at the international (as well as the grassroots) level, including field work;
- Specific experience developing and implementing Monitoring and Evaluation activities which consider and incorporate analysis of cultural and social norms;
- Previous experience evaluating work on domestic violence, women's rights, access to justice, or other such activities;
- Strong background in gender-sensitive development practices
- Fluency in English is essential
- Fluency in either Tetun or Bahasa Indonesia is desired
- Previous experience working in Timor-Leste, preferably in an NGO context

Preferred Attributes

- Willingness to travel to remote areas of Timor-Leste, especially in and around Atauro Island
- Ability to communicate in Tetun
- Applicants currently living or working within Timor-Leste

TO APPLY

Please submit a work plan, cover letter and a resume or CV, with contact information for three references to: Ba Futuru, Attn: Lindsey Greising, International Project Director. Materials should be submitted via email to tolindseygreising.bafuturu@gmail.com. CV should be no longer than three pages with no additional attachments. At your option, you may submit a reporting sample in addition to the above-mentioned documents; however, the sample should be redacted to a size that can be emailed.

This position will remain open until filled, though preference will be given to applicants who submit their materials by 20 September 2013.

Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply.

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

Appendix 2: Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholder	Description	Summary of interest	Relevance	Relationship with project
European Commission	Project donor	Under 10th European Development Fund for Timor-Leste (TL), has interests including the promotion of human rights, the child and indigenous people; gender equality; support of non-state actors; and institutional capacity building	Low	While providing funds to the project, this is not a critical stakeholder for assessing success of the project implementation
Un Women	International	Coordinating agency of the TL Protection Cluster -a forum focussing on protection-related issues with membership of international, local and government agencies	Medium	
TL Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS)	TL national ministry with legislated responsibility for the protection of women and children ⁶	Has responsibility for medical and support services, victim shelters and reception centres; the CPU ⁷ and its CPOs ⁸ providing the practical arm	High	Supports project with a commitment to sustain the community level protection networks at the end of Ba Futuru's involvement
Secretary of State for Promotion of Equality (SEPI)	Unit of national government responsible for formulation and formalisation of gender based and child protection legislation	Reporting to the Prime Minister's Office it ensures coordination of the Referral Pathways Network, a cross-sectoral member network relating to protection issues	High	
Referral Pathways Network (RPN)	Coordinated by MSS	Responsible for coordination of welfare and protection of women and children as directed by SEPI	Medium	Ba Futuru coordinates with RPN and its national sub-committees including CPWG ⁹ when relevant cases and issues arise
Child Protection	Unit of the Ministry of	Manages existing district and national level child	High	Collaborates with Ba Futuru to

⁶ Legislation passed in May 2010 provides women and children legal protection from physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence

⁷ Child protection Unit (CPU), part of MSS

⁸ Community Police Officers (CPOs), part of MSS

⁹ Child Protection Working Group (CPWG), a multi-sectoral group focussed on child protection

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

Stakeholder	Description	Summary of interest	Relevance	Relationship with project
Unit (CPU)	Social Solidarity (MSS)	protection networks and CPWG. Also works with VPU ¹⁰ (where they exist) to assist victims of abuse		advance community level protection mechanisms for vulnerable persons. This partnership connects the state protection networks to the grassroots protection cases
Vulnerable Persons Unit (VPU) of the PNTL	Unit within the police force	First point of formal reporting for cases of violence and legally obliged to investigate any reported incident	High	Have demonstrated a willingness to be cooperative and provide full support to project and Ba Futuru
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations working in protection	Operate shelters and safe houses and/or provide counselling and rehabilitation services	Medium	Support project and Ba Futuru and recognise the need to build closer ties with the CPU and VPU to reduce number of unreported cases, some of which Ba Futuru currently reports to service providers in coordination with CPOs
Community leaders (elected, non-elected, religious)	Chefe de sucos and Chefe de aldeias can assist victims in reporting crimes – including domestic violence – to police	Highly influential at the community scale, enabling them to positively mobilise cooperation for, or negatively resist, interventions	High	Ba Futuru recognises the need to work closely, and in cooperation, with these leaders
Non-elected and informal leaders	Include religious leaders, teachers, gang leaders, health officers and youth representatives	Highly regarded in local communities and can influence community behaviour	High	Ba Futuru has strong ties to informal leaders in all of the target areas, who are supportive of this project. Youth leaders are included in this stakeholder group
Protection Team Members (PTM)	Female leaders in local communities	Responsible for organising and facilitating community level protection advocacy meetings; training youth; linking local cases to community based police, CPOs and other service providers; disseminating and informing annual policy	High	Critical stakeholder in project and receive training by Ba Futuru as part of the project outputs

¹⁰ Vulnerable Persons Unit (VPU) of the PNTL police force

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

Stakeholder	Description	Summary of interest	Relevance	Relationship with project
		recommendations and identifying local needs and protection gaps		
Youth	Young people in local communities	May be regularly exposed to violence in their daily lives, children and youth exhibit and use violence as a means of dispute resolution	Medium	Receive training by Ba Futuru as part of the project outputs mainly in the form of animation and theatre activities
Unintended beneficiaries including victims	Wider community		Medium	Secondary beneficiaries but will gain benefit from long term social change

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

Appendix 3: Proposed Data collection schedule

Date	Time	Group	Location	Proposed respondent number	Contact
25 May SUNDAY	16:45	Arrive in Dili (Alison)	Nicolau Lobato Airport	Airnorth	
26 May MONDAY	9:30-12:30	PTMs	Sede suco Lahane	2 groups of 5-6 (12)	Jose Lobo, Lindsey and Alison
	12:30- 14:00	Lunch	TBD	-	
	14:00- 17:00	Key Actors	Sede suco Camea- Becora	1 group of 5 key actors	Jose Lobo, Lindsey, Iza, and Alison
27 May TUESDAY	9:00-10:00	EU – Ruth Jorge	Lecidere (Casa Europa)		Lindsey and Alison
	10:30- 12:30	PTMs / Victims	Camea-Becora	7 PTMs 2 victims	Lulu, Andreza and Alison
	12:30- 14:00	Lunch	TBD	-	
	14:00- 17:00	Key Actors	Sede suco Camea- Becora	1 group of 6 key actors	Jose Lobo, Lindsey and Alison
28 May WEDNESDAY	7:30-9:00	Travel to Atauro	Hired boat	Tiger Fuel boat - wharf	Alison, Vidal, Jose Lobo
	9:30-12:00	Key Actors (Community Leaders)	Beloi (Atauro)	1 group of 6	Rodita, Alison, Vidal, Jose Lobo
	12:00- 14:00	Lunch	Barry's place	-	
	14:00- 17:00	Key Actors (Community Members)	Beloi (Atauro)	Flexible	Rodita, Alison, Vidal, Jose Lobo
29 May THURSDAY	8:30-12:30	Key Actors/Victims	Vila (Atauro)	3 police, 2 victims, collect surveys	Alison, Vidal, Jose Lobo
	12:30- 14:00	Lunch	TBD	-	
	14:00- 17:00	Key Actors (Community Leaders)	Vila (Atauro)	6 key actors	Rodita, Alison, Vidal, Jose Lobo
30 May FRIDAY	9:00-12:30	PTMs	Beloi (Atauro)	All 19 PTMs	Rodita, Alison, Vidal, Jose Lobo
	12:30-	Lunch	TBD	-	

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

Date	Time	Group	Location	Proposed respondent number	Contact
	14:00				
	14:00-17:00	TBD (with PTMs, could go to Maquili with boat)	Beloi (Atauro)		Rodita, Alison, Vidal, Jose Lobo
31 May SATURDAY	8:00-12:00	Key Actors (from remote areas: Bikeli, Maquili)	Beloi (Atauro)	2 groups (one group of 5, one group of 6), total 11	Rodita, Alison, Vidal, Jose Lobo
	15:00-18:00	Return to Dili	Ferry (Nakroma)	Ticket purchase arranged	Alison, Vidal & Jose Lobo
1 June SUNDAY	TBD	Unintended / Victims / Religious leaders	Dili	TBC	
	16:30-17:30	NGO Patria (Laura Pina)	Motael Church		Andreza and Alison
2 June MONDAY	8:30-11:00	Police (VPU)	PNTL barracks		Sabieno, Lulu, Andreza and Alison
	11:00-12:30	NGO Casa Vida (safe house)	Bidau-Lecidere		Sabieno, Lulu, Andreza and Alison
	12:30-14:00	Lunch	-	-	
	14:00-15:00	TBD			Sabieno, Lulu, Andreza and Alison
	15:00-16:30	NGO AlFeLa or Search for Common Ground	Vila Verde		Sabieno, Lulu, Andreza and Alison
3 June TUESDAY	9:30-11:00	NGO Pradet	Bidau - Lahane	Could also be on 2 nd	Sabieno, Lulu, Andreza and Alison
	11:00-12:30	TBD	Lahane Oriental		Sabieno, Lulu, Andreza, Emily and Alison
	12:30-14:00	Lunch	-	-	
	14:00-15:30	NGO Fokupers	Farol		Sabieno, Lulu, Andreza and Alison
	15:30-16:30	NGO Search for Common Ground	Farol		Sabieno, Lulu, Andreza and Alison
4 June WEDNESDAY	9:00-10:30	Key actors	Lahane	1 focus group	Sabieno, Lulu, Andreza, Emily and Alison
	10:30-	TBD - SEPI			Sabieno, Lulu, Andreza and

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

Date	Time	Group	Location	Proposed respondent number	Contact
	12:30				Alison
	12:30-2:00	Lunch			
	2:00-3:30	TBD			
	4:30-5:00	TBD			
5 June THURSDAY	9:00-12:00	Parliament	Dili	1 focus group or 1-2 meetings	Sabieno, Andreza and Alison
	12:00-14:00	TBC			Andreza and Alison
	14:00-17:00	Government	Dili	Several meetings	
6 June FRIDAY	9:00-17:00	Key actors	Lahane	Flexible for any missed	Sabieno, Andreza and Alison
7 June SATURDAY	9:00-17:00	MSS	Dili		Sabieno, Lulu, Andreza and Alison
8 June SUNDAY	Free				
9 June MONDAY	8:00-9:00	Ba Futuru Staff	Ba Futuru office		Helio, Iza, Emily, Andreza, Schinta
	11:00 – 20:00	Return to Australia (Alison)	Travel	Ba Futuru can drop off	

Appendix 4: Sample questionnaire – key actors

Peskizador Alison Moore Empatheia Consulting, Husi Brisbane hakarak atu komprende oinsa projetu Reforsa Feto (EWP) ne'ebe lao tiha ona desde hahu iha 2011.

Ita nia resposta ba perguntas sira ne'e sei fornese informasaun importante konaba projetu EWP no ninia atividade sira; no persepsaun importante relasiona ho resolve konfliktu, diretus umanus no protesaun iha comunidade local.

Informasaun sira hotu sei sai hanesan segredu ba peskizador no relata deit ninia rezultadu sira ne'ebe tau hamutuk ona. Ema ida sei la hatene ema ne'ebe fo resposta ba perguntas sira ne'e.

Partisipasaun iha peskiza ida ne'e maka completamente voluntaria. Ita iha direitu atu hasai an iha tempu saida deit.

Generu ☐ Mane ☐ Feto

(Gender)

Ita nia tinan Hira? _____

(What is your current age)

Ita nia comunidade naran saida? _____

(What is the name of your community)

Ita nia papel saida iha comunidade? (What is your role in your community)

Ita nia papel: (role) ☐ Estudante (student) ☐ Voluntario (volunteer) ☐ Reprezentante Juventude (youth representative) ☐ Xefi/Vise Aldeia (chefe aldeia/chefe aldeia assistant) ☐ Xefi/Vise Suco (chefe suco/assistant of suco) ☐ Lider Arte Marsiais (leader of martial arts gang) ☐ Inan aman (parents) ☐ Polisia (police) ☐

Seluk tan (other) _____

Part #1

Projetu Reforsa Feto (EWP) fornese treinamentu ba ema ho topiku ne'ebe relasiona ho protesaun inklui rezolusaun konfliktu, asesu ba justica, igualdade jeneru; halo desizaun identifikasaun labarik iha risku no protesaun. Treinamentu ida ne'e ho nia objetivu atu hari'l ema nia kapasidade atu bele ajuda redus uza violensia hasoru feto no labarik iha comunidade.

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

1. Desde ita simu treinamentu ida ne'e, ita hasae tiha ona ita nia komprensaun konaba topiku sira relasiona ho direitus humanus, konlitu no protesaun? Ba topiku ida-idak ne'ebe alista iha kraik ne'e, favour tau vistu ba Sim ka lae.

Direitus Umanus ☐ Sin ☐ Lae

(Human rights)

Resolusaun Konflitu ☐ Sin ☐ Lae

(Conflict resolution)

Asesu ba Justisa ☐ Sin ☐ Lae

(Access to justice)

Egualidade Jeneru ☐ Sin ☐ Lae

(Gender equality)

Halo Desizaun ☐ Sin ☐ Lae

(Decision making)

Identifika Labarik iha Risku ☐ Sin ☐ Lae

(Identify children at risk)

Protesaun ☐ Sin ☐ Lae

(Protection)

2. Se ita hatan Lae ba topiku sira ne'e ida, favor hateten tambasa?

3. Topiku relasiona ho protesaun ida ne'ebe maka ita gosta atu hatene liu tan?

4. Agora ami interese aatu hatene, diak oinsa treinamentu ida ne'e fo ona impaktu ba ita nia abilidade no komprensaun. Favor fo valor maka'as oinsa ita konkorda/la konkorda ho deklarasaun tuir mai ne'e?

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

	La konkorda liu (very strongly disagree)	La konkorda (disagree)	La klaru (uncertain)	Konkorda (agree)	Konkorda maka'as tebes (very strongly agree)
Hau hatene oinsa rezolve konflitu ho dame iha hau nia familia no comunidade.					
Hau hatene katak violensia domestika maka krime ida iha lei nia okos.					
Hau hatene oisa refere kazu violensia domestika.					
Hau hatene fatin iha ne'ebe atu refere ema ruma ba assistensia legal ho gratuita ba kazu violensia domestika.					
Hau hatene konaba serbisu konsolamentu no uma mahon sira ba feto ka labarik ne'ebe hetan esperiensia violensia.					
Hau komprende katak feto no mane maka igual/hanean no iha direitu hanesan.					
Hau hatene aoina atu identifika labarik iha risku.					

5. Tuir tiha treinamentu agora ita prefere atu uza estratejia non-violensia atu rezolve problema ka konflitu?

☐ Sin ☐ Lae ☐ La dun hatene (Not sure)

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

6. Se karik dadauk ne'e ita uza ona estratejia non-violensia atu rezolve problema ka konfliktu ida iha ita nia comunidade hanesan rezultadu husi treinamentu ne'ebe ita simu, favour deskreve situasaun no estratejia ne'ebe ita uza.

7. Mudansa saida, se karik iha, ne'ebe bele halo atu treinu ita atu azuda rezolve problema no konfliktu iha ita nia comunidade?

Part #2

Hanesan parte ida husi projetu ne'e, treinamentu espesial iha kestaun relasiona ho protesaun fornese tiha ona ba lider feto sira iha comunidade local ne'ebe serbisu iha ekipa protesaun (PT). Membru ekipa protesaun ida ne'e. (PTM) maka involve iha relatoriu konaba asiste vitima husi violensia no abuzu

8. Ita hatene se maka PTM ka Ekipa protesaun iha ita nia comunidade?

☐ Sin ☐ Lae

Se Ita hatene PTM ka Ekipa protesaun ne'ebe iha ita nia comunidade, favour fo valor ba maka's oinsa ita konkorda ho deklarasaun tuir mai ne'e.

9. Ekipa protesaun iha hau nia comunidade maka hili atu asesu ba justisa issue protesaun nian.

La klaru (uncertain)	Konkorda (agree)	Konkorda maka'as tebes (very strongly agree)
-------------------------	---------------------	---

Liu tinan ida nia laran, halao tiha ona enkontru mensal iha comunidade Camea, Atauro, no Lahane Oriental atu diskute konaba kestaun protesaun nian no forneseimentu assistensia ba vitima violensia no abuzu.

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

10. Ita hatene konaba enkontru sira ne'e?

☐ Sin ☐ Lae

Se karik ita la hatene konaba enkontru sira ne'e, ba iha perguntas 12.

11. Se ita hatene enkontru sira ne'e, ita mos atende enkontru ne'e?

☐ Sin ☐ Lae ☐ Dala ruma (Sometimes)

12. Se ita la marka presensa iha inkontru, Tamba sa?

Nudar parte ida husi projetu ne'e, rede serbisu ida husi ema ne'ebe simu ona treinamentu husi Ba Futuru hetan korajem atu sai ativu, serbisu ho PT no membru comunidade local atu suporta vitima no relata kazu violensia no abuzu.

13. Favor fo valor ba maka'as oinsa ita konkorda /la konkorda ho deklarasaun konaba rede serbisu ne'e iha ita nia comunidade/suku.

	La konkorda liu (very strongly disagree)	La konkorda (disagree)	La klaru (uncertain)	Konkorda (agree)	Konkorda maka'as tebes (very strongly agree)
Hau rona tiha ona katak iha rede serbisu konaba advokasia comunidade serbisu atu hasa'e sasukat protesauun efektivu ba vitima violensia no abuzu iha hau nia suku.					
Membrus balun iha hau nia comunidade maka ativu iha hasa'e assistensia ba vitima violensia no abuzu.					

14. Ita konsidera ita nia an maka parte ida husi rede serbisu advokasia iha ita nia comunidade?

☐ Sin ☐ Lae

15. Se karik ita konsidera ita nia an maka parte ida husi rede serbisu ne'e, favour fo valor ba maka'as oinsa ita konkorda /la konkorda ho deklarasaun konaba rede serbisu iha ita nia comunidade/siku,

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

	La konkorda liu (very strongly disagree)	La konkorda (disagree)	La klaru (uncertain)	Konkorda (agree)	Konkorda maka'as tebes (very strongly agree)
Hau nia papel hanesan advokasia komunidadade maka serbisu atu hasa'e sasukat protesaun efektivu ba vitima violensia no abuzu iha hau nia komunidadade.					
Bainhira hau atende enkontru mensal iha hau nia komunidadade iha ema barak maka hili atu koalio konaba redus violensia noa abuzu.					
Advokasia iha komunidadade maka dala barak ativu iha enkontru ida ne'e.					
Hau hare enkontru sira ne'e ajuda tebes atu suporta malu atu redus violensia no abuzu iha ami nia komunidadade.					

Part #4

Ami mos interese iha karik projetu ida ne'e ajusa atu hari'l ligasaun forte entre ema iha nivel local, distritu no nasional. Atu ajuda komprende no foti asaun hasoru kazu sira konaba violensia no abuzu hasoru feto, labarik no ema vulneravel sira.

16. Iha ita nia komunidadade hasa'e ona relatoriu konaba kazu violensia no abuzu hasoru feto, labarik no ema vulneravel sira?

☐ Sin ☐ Lae ☐ La hatene (Don't know)

17. Se ita hanoin katak relatoriu ida ne'e la hasa'e, tambasa ita hanoin katak iha kazu?

18. Compara ho tinan ida liu ba, ita hanoin katak agora kazu violensia ka abuzu ida sei refere liu tan ba autoridade nivel distritu ka nasional.

☐ Sin ☐ Lae ☐ La hatene (Don't know)

19. Se lae, Tamba sa?

Agora ami interesse iha koneksaun iha sosiedade ne'ebe sei ajuda atu redus violensia no abuzu.

20. Hanesan rezultadu husi projetu ne'e, ita hanoin katak iha ona ligasaun forte entre ema iha nivel local, distritu no nasional atu ajuda komprende no foti asaun hasoru kazu sira konaba violensia no abuzu hasoru feto, labarik no ema vulneravel sira iha comunidade local?

☐ Sin ☐ Lae ☐ La hatene (Don't know)

21. Se lae, Tamba sa?

22. Mudansa saida ba iha projetu EWP maka ita hanoin bele ajuda hametin liu tan ligasaun sira ne'e?

Agora ami interesse ba ita nia opiniaun konaba projetu ne'e rasik no karik iha mudansa ruma ne'ebe ita hanoin katak bele hadiak projetu ne'e durante iha ninia etapa final.

23. Se karik projetu ne'e tulun ona ita, ita bele fo exemplu ida?

Empowering Women and Establishing Grassroots Protection Networks Project (EWP)

24. Mudansa saida maka ita hanoin bele halo iha projetu ne'e atu hadiak assistensia
protesaun no provizaun ba vitima violensia no abuzu?

Obrigada (Thank you)

ENDS