

Nabilan 6 monthly  
progress briefing  
January – June 2018



## BROADER GOAL

# Women and children live free from violence and can enjoy their rights

## END OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES

**EOPO1** Women and children who experience violence have access to quality and inclusive services

**EOPO2** Individuals, communities and institutions take action to reduce violence against women and children.

## INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

**IO 1.1** Service providers use increased skills, knowledge and sensitivity to deliver services

**IO 1.2** Women and children who experience violence are referred to appropriate services

**IO 1.3** Relevant Ministries use evidence to allocate funding of essential services

**IO 1.4** The justice sector improves its response to violence against women and children

**IO 2.1** Quality VAWC prevention initiatives which target individuals, communities and institutions are implemented

**IO 2.2** Individuals, communities and institutions recognise violence against women and children as a problem

**IO 2.3** Communities in Suku Letefoho and other focus areas are taking independent action to prevent violence against women and children

## IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES

**ImO 1.1** Key service provider staff have improved knowledge and skills

**ImO 1.2** Non-referral network service providers have knowledge and skills to respond appropriately to women and children who experience violence

**ImO 1.3** Partners advocate for increased GoTL funding of essential VAWC services

**ImO 1.4** Partners and service providers advocate for improved justice sector response to VAWC

**ImO 2.1** The Independent women's movement is supported to promote gender equity and is empowered to advocate for social change

**ImO 2.2** Partner staff have knowledge & skills to implement effective prevention approaches

**ImO 2.3** Selected GoTL agencies have improved knowledge to implement effective prevention approaches

**ImO 2.4** Change Ambassadors have the knowledge & are supported to influence the integration of quality prevention approaches

**ImO 2.5** Learning from the Community Based Approach in Suku Letefoho is documented, analysed and used by Nabilan & other organisations

## INFLUENCE ACTIVITIES

Provide targeted training and mentoring for service providers and non-referral partners

Promote understanding of service standards and the range of services available to referral network and non-referrals service providers

Collaborate with partners to develop evidence-based advocacy

Document, analyse and report on systemic issues in justice sector responses to VAWC

Provide mentoring, technical support and resources to partners and the independent women's movement

With partners, advocate to GoTL and other agencies to promote consistent quality prevention methods and approaches

Convene networking & provide technical support to Change Ambassadors

Pilot all phases of the Community Based Approach in Suku Letefoho

## FOUNDATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Develop an engagement strategy with key GoTL agencies

Conduct research and analysis

Provide grants, technical assistance and organisational capacity development

Establish network of Change Ambassadors

Finalise Nabilan foundational training package on EVAWC

Obtain support and prepare for the Nabilan Endline Survey

## Nabilan Phase 2 Theory of Change

# CONTEXT UPDATE

- Nabilan Phase 2 commenced. MELF & MELP updated.
- New Government.
- Governments unable to pass budget – services partners received intermittent support from MSS.
- Increasing conversations/awareness about social norms change approach in violence prevention.



# OUR KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS

KEQ1 How effective was the Nabilan program in ensuring women and children who experience violence have access to adequate and responsive services?

KEQ 2 To what extent are individuals, communities and institutions taking action to reduce violence against women?

*KEQ 3 What key factors will contribute to the sustainability of the Nabilan program outcomes beyond the end of the program? (Mid-term review)*

*KEQ 4 Are there indications that the Nabilan programming model has contributed, or could contribute, to changing social norms relating to VAWC in Timor-Leste? (Mid-term review)*

**EOPO1: Women and children who experience violence have access to quality and inclusive services**

**EOPO2: Individuals, communities and institutions take action to reduce violence against women and children**

*Sustainability*

*Appropriateness*

# KEQ1, EOPO 1 (SERVICES): WHAT DID WE DO?

**How effective was the Nabilan program in ensuring women and children who experience violence have access to adequate and responsive services?**



- Provided funding (USD \$513,750) & TA to five partners: ALFeLa (legal aid), PRADET (crisis shelter, medical forensic examination, medical treatment and counselling), Casa Vida (shelter for children) and UMS (shelter for women and children); and JSMP (court monitoring and advocacy).
- Finalised 2nd round of Certificate III in Social Services. Completed evaluation of the first two rounds, and updating course materials.
- Supported case management, and links with DPOs and LGBTI groups.

# KEQ1, EOPO 1 (SERVICES): WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?

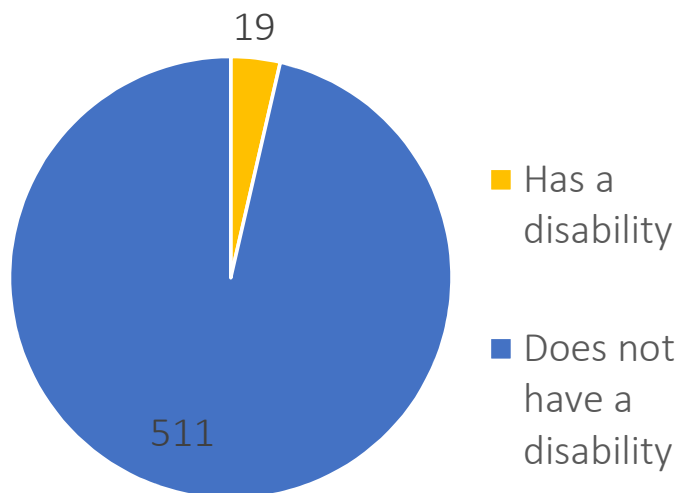
- Nabilan Services partners supported **561 new clients** (530 F, 31 M), compared with 556 new clients in previous reporting period.
- Total of **4,298 services** provided, compared with 3,945 in the previous reporting period.
- 13 students graduated with their Certificate III in Social Services on 25 May 2018. Nine students will do make-up sessions in August-Nov 2018 to graduate.
- PRADET ran 4R training: in Suai 76 participants (49 F, 27 M); in Dili 13 participants (8 F, 5 M).

**On track against indicator 1: No. of new clients steady compared with 2017 levels.**

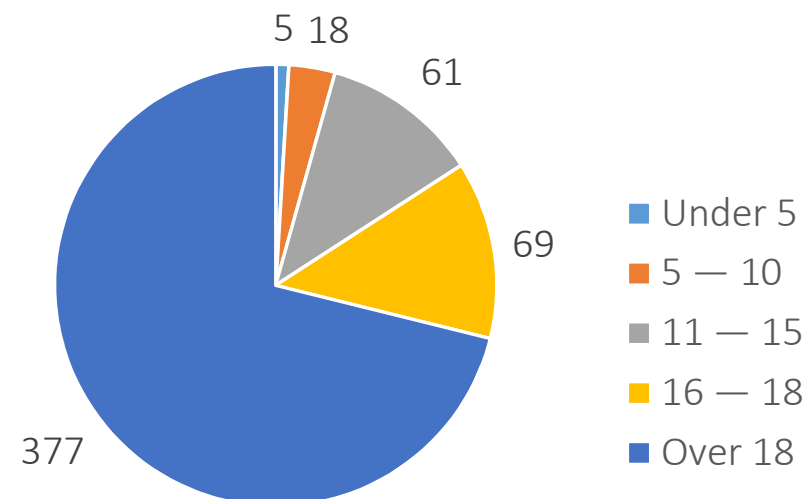
**On track against indicator 2: No. of services provided steady compared with 2017 levels.**

**On track against indicators 3 & 4: 20 participants completing Cert III by end 2018, 30 participants completing 4R training by end 2018; at least 50% of participants in each training demonstrate improved knowledge/skills at end of training.**

Female clients by disability status



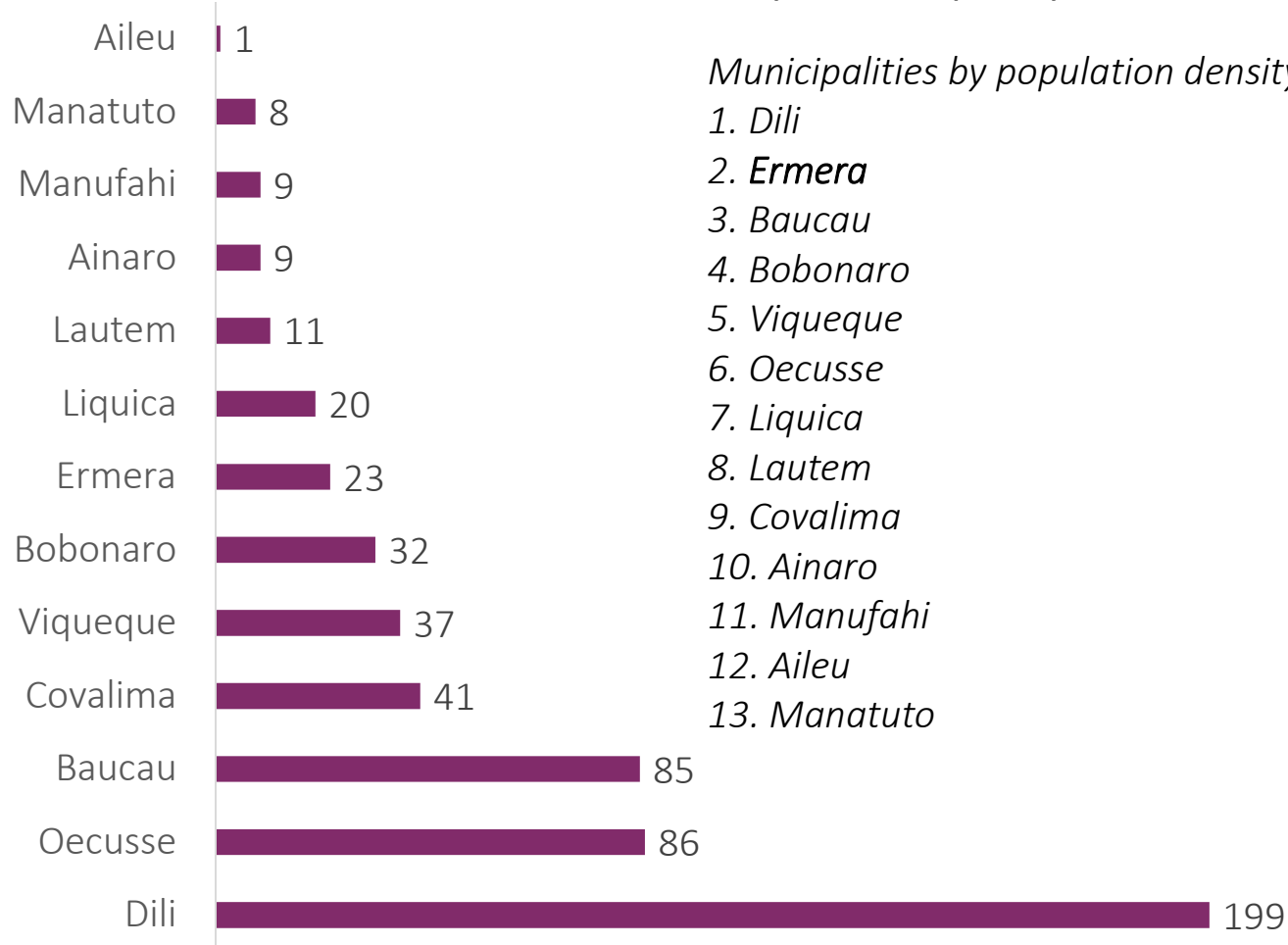
Female clients by age group



- Total 20 PWD (4%) were supported (19 F, 1 M). Compared with last reporting period where 3% of new F clients had disability.

**On track against indicator 8: Maintain or increase in proportion of clients with disabilities (and other vulnerable clients) compared with 2014 baseline of 5 new clients with a disability.**

## All new clients by municipality



*Municipalities by population density:*

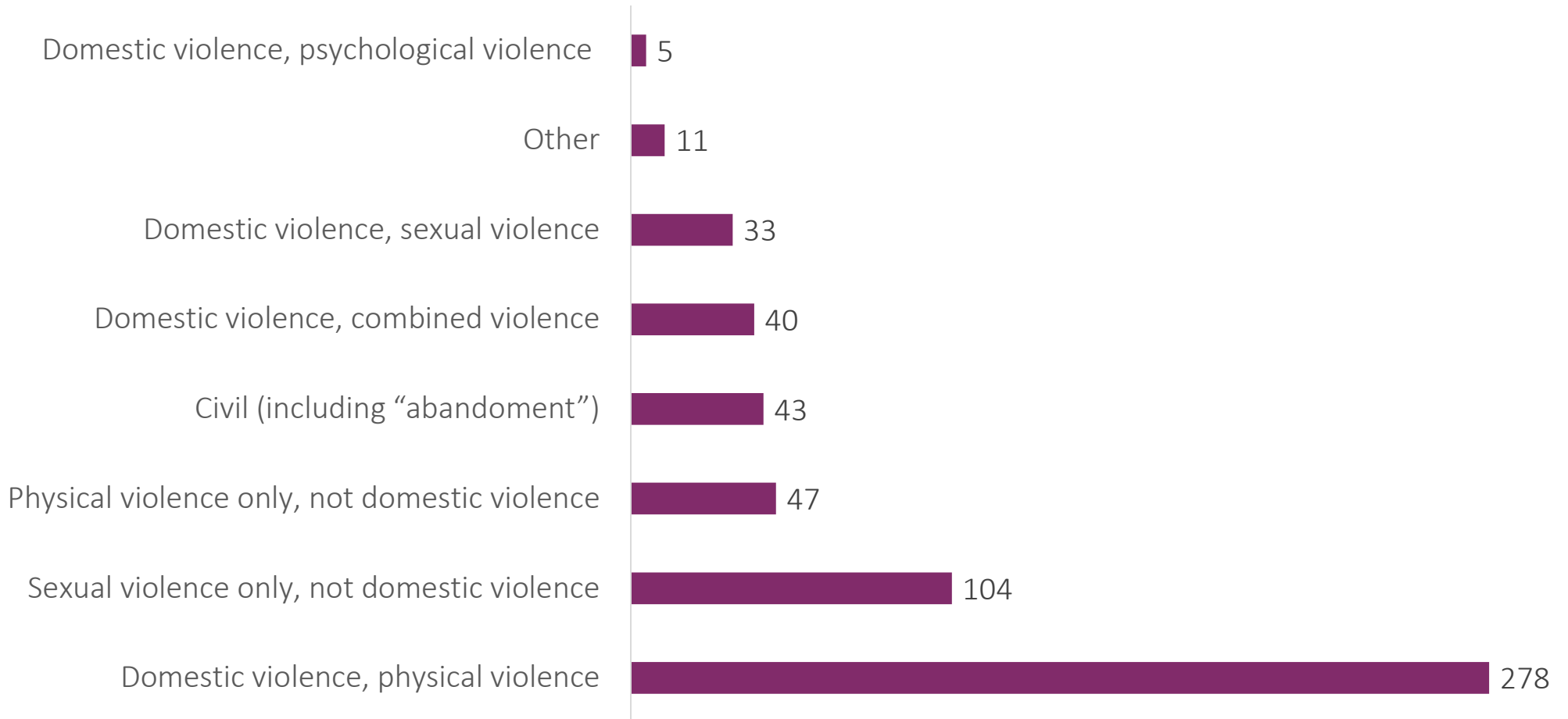
1. Dili
2. **Ermera**
3. Baucau
4. Bobonaro
5. Viqueque
6. Oecusse
7. Liquica
8. Lautem
9. Covalima
10. Ainaro
11. Manufahi
12. Aileu
13. Manatuto

## Nabilan Partners' locations

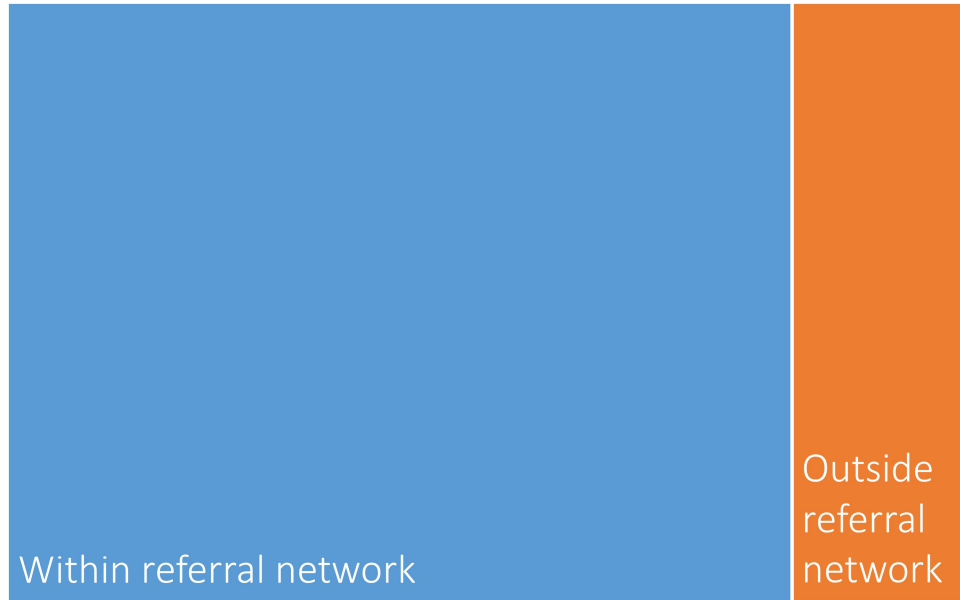
- Bobonaro-Maliana (PRADET FH)
- Covalima-Suai (ALFeLa, PRADET FH, UMS)
- Baucau (ALFeLa, PRADET FH)
- Oecusse (ALFeLa, PRADET-FH)
- Dili (ALFeLa, PRADET FH, Casa Vida)



## All new clients by case type



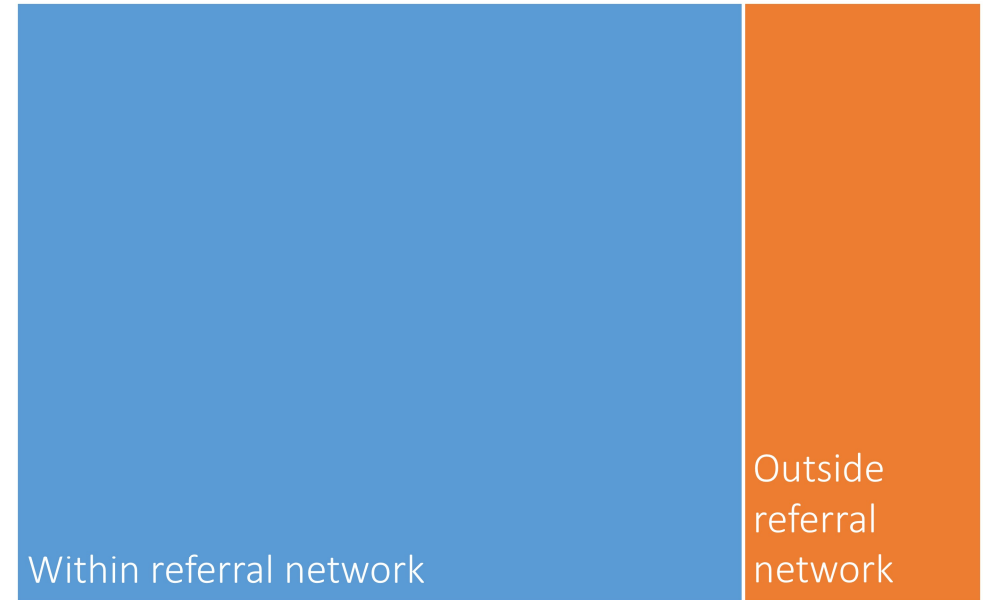
## Referrals to Partners



Partners received 561 new clients/referrals.

Baseline for Indicator 9 (5% increase in referrals from outside the referral network by 2020).

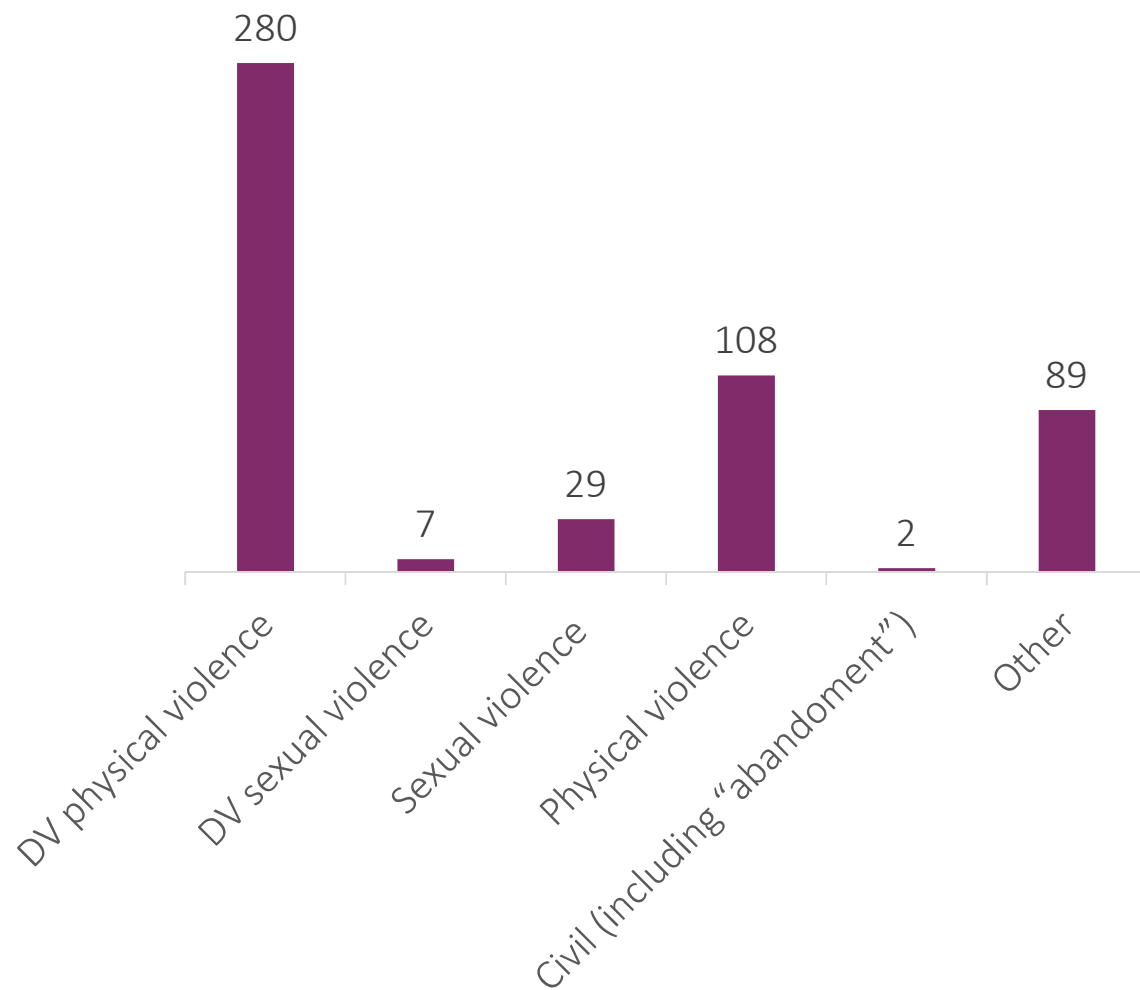
## Referrals made by Partners



Partners made total of 526 referrals.

Baseline for Indicator 9 (10% increase in number of referrals made between service providers).

## Cases monitored by type



- JSMP monitored 515 cases. On track against indicator 11 (No. of cases monitored holding steady against 2017).
- 380 DV cases were monitored: 249 were charged as simple assault DV; 23 were charged as mistreatment of a spouse (compared with 13 in the last reporting period). On track against indicator 10: increase in number of DV cases being charged as serious assault or mistreatment of a spouse.
- 271 DV decisions were monitored: 51 resulted in a fine (compared with 12 in the last reporting period). **Not on track against indicator 10: decrease in number of DV cases resulting in a fine.**

# KEQ1, EOPO 1 (SERVICES): FINDINGS

- EOPO 1 is rated green – on track.
- Nabilan has national coverage, reaching all municipalities and a large number of women and children. Service providers have increased number of new clients compared with last reporting period – but there is a sustainability & quality ceiling.
- Funding is being utilised well, and we are supporting partners to strengthen their institutional capacity.
- Nabilan’s Cert III Course is contributing to quality training in the EAW sector, with clear evidence of staff improving the way they support clients as a result (SSC). For example, partners are getting better at identifying clients with a disability.
- There is high level of satisfaction with Cert III among students and employers.

“I no longer feel alone in doing this job. I have connections with others who can help my client better for certain issues.”  
(student from round 1 of Cert III course.)



# KEQ1, EOPO 1 (SERVICES): FINDINGS

- Partners are following the correct referral pathway, however stronger links with non-referral network organisations required.
- The increase in number of suspended sentences with monitoring obligations suggests there is a slow shift towards more sensitivity in justice sector responses to VAWC. It is likely that JSMP's advocacy has contributed to this. However more work to be done to decrease use of fines in DV cases.

“During this reporting period, JSMP observed that Oecusse District Court started to apply rules of conduct in domestic violence cases. This is a positive result of JSMP's advocacy ... because in previous years other District Courts applied these rules but the Oecusse District did not.”



# KEQ1, EOPO 1 (SERVICES): RECOMMENDATIONS

- Consider how to deliver counselling training to partners in municipalities.
- Refine & further develop post-training monitoring tools to better assess impact.
- Strengthen referral pathways to partners, especially referrals from DPOs.
- Strengthen Certificate III content about vulnerable groups, including the LGBTI community.



# KEQ2, EOPO 2 (SNC): WHAT DID WE DO?

**To what extent are individuals, communities and institutions taking action to reduce violence against women?**



- Continued Phase 1 of our community-based approach (CBA) to violence prevention in Suku Letefoho, Manufahi, using an adaptation of SASA!.
- Conducted rapid assessment survey (RAS) & FGDs – this forms the CBA baseline.
- Continued to support Change Ambassadors' Network (CAN): 3 meetings held; network training package developed; initial consultations & surveys done with 14 CAN member organisations – forming CAN baseline.
- Preparing new prevention partners (PRADET-PDC, FMDC, MHVF) for start of programming in January 2019.
- Shared SNC approach & CBA materials with partners.

# KEQ2, EOPO 2 (SNC): WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?

- Completed Phase 1 (Start) and moving onto Phase 2 (Awareness) of CBA/SASA!.
- Have baseline for CBA work.
- 11 community mobilisers in Suku Letefoho are taking action to prevent violence against women in their communities. 40+ activities conducted.

“Men have to make all the decisions and their wives just have to accept it.” – male participant.

**On target to complete Phase II (Awareness) between July 2018 – June 2019 – Indicator 23**

**Baseline collected for indicators 13 & 22 (CBA)/SASA!.**

**On target against indicator 24: No. of activities conducted by CMs.**





## CBA Baseline

- Nabilan conducted **Rapid Assessment Surveys & FGDs** in Suku Letefoho to understand the levels of knowledge, attitudes, skills and behavior in the community in relation to power and violence against women.
- FGDs were carried out with six different groups – young women, young men, older women, older men, healthcare workers and religious leaders, with an overall total of 24 women and 19 men.
- Rapid Assessment Surveys were carried out and included 42 women and 47 men.



- 40% of men and 50% of women consider VAW to be normal in relationships.
- Over half of all respondents believe a man has a good reason to hit his wife if she does not do the house work satisfactorily, with women (74%) rating higher than men (43%).
- Sexual violence was a common theme in the FGDs. However, there was limited knowledge, and a concerning ambiguity, around what constitutes rape. The Indonesian term for rape, 'perkosa' was used by some to describe rape, but used by others to describe infidelity.
- 55% of people have provided support to someone experiencing or using violence, and 69% have told someone violence is not OK in last 12 months. But the FGDs revealed that it is only the more serious cases of violence that get attention, and community response to violence against women sometimes results in punitive violent action towards the man.

“When you’ve been told three times [but you still don’t comply] have to be hit to be taught better, but it can’t draw blood.” – female participant.

“The woman is to blame because the man *perkosa* the woman when the woman has a family, but then why did the woman want it? – female participant

“The community surround the man and makes the woman slap the man.” – male participant

- Have baseline for CAN to measure impact on integration of better violence prevention programming across DFAT investments.
- Change ambassadors are participating in meetings. Received positive feedback from PNDS on the impact of the CAN training on their ambassadors, and example of how the ambassadors have integrated their learnings in their work.
- Prevention grants on hold until January 2018 due to funding restrictions.

“I am impressed with what [our change ambassadors] are learning through the network and how it is motivating them to lead change and dialogue with their peers.” – Team Leader

**On hold against indicators 14, 15, 16, 22.**

**On track to achieving target against indicators 19, 20 & 21 on CAN.**



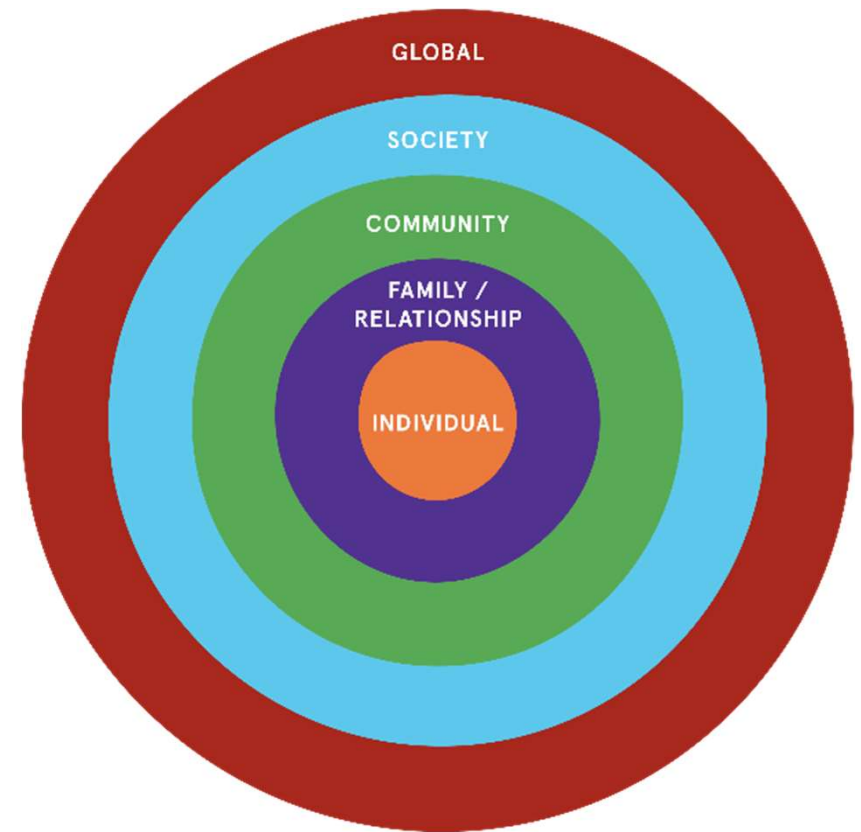
# KEQ2, EOPO 2 (SNC): FINDINGS

- EOPO 2 is rated orange – there are some delays and challenges but we expect to be on track in the next reporting period.
- Work with prevention partners has been delayed. Partners still need intensive support to do good primary prevention work.
- There has been positive feedback on the CAN – the challenge is to keep the momentum going.
- CBA surveys found high tolerance & acceptance of violence, and low knowledge & helping skills in the community. This is not unexpected.
- There has been significant delay in CBA but now back on track with support of new Nabilan staff in Letefoho.
- Media monitoring shows pervasive victim-blaming and promotion of gender inequity in the media.



# KEQ2, EOPO 2 (SNC): RECOMMENDATIONS

- Work with the media to get accurate stories out on gender, HIV & domestic violence.
- Look for opportunities to link independent feminist movement with established human rights defenders, such as FOKUPERS.
- Develop a Whole of Government engagement strategy (applies also to EOPO 1).
- Finish adaptations of the SASA! toolkit, and revise activities and tools based on findings related to sexual violence.
- Remember – social norms change is a process. There is evidence of some positive changes, and we need to continue efforts at all levels of the ecological model.



# KEQ3: SUSTAINABILITY

## KEQ4: APPROPRIATENESS

**KEQ 3 What key factors will contribute to the sustainability of the Nabilan program outcomes beyond the end of the program? (Mid-term review)**

**KEQ 4 Are there indications that the Nabilan programming model has contributed, or could contribute, to changing social norms relating to VAWC in Timor-Leste? (Mid-term review)**

- New government on 'hold' and has not resourced prevention, and essential services have reduced funding. Funding submissions made by all partners to MSS, but not yet confirmed. Shelters are running out of food & borrowing money to feed clients.
- Too soon to tell about evidence of change in community attitudes and practices – will be tracked through CBA and midterm review of Nabilan.



# LOOKING FORWARD

- Develop strategy for PRADET FH Dili – continuing.
- Drafting guidelines on Penal Code (Sep onwards).
- Cert III make-up sessions (Sep).
- CAN make-up sessions and baseline report (Sep).
- Meetings with MSS, SEII, MoH, MoJ, CoA (Sep).
- Media training with JSMP, SEII & SECOM (Oct).
- Case management review of services partners (Nov).
- Training for new medical forensic examiners (Sep – Nov).
- 16 Days (Nov): Positive reporting media kit; SASA! radio shows; voice-prompt referral service).
- Counselling training, DV & suicide risk assessment tools (Nov – Dec).

