
NABILAN PROGRAM: ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN TIMOR-LESTE

**Australian
Aid** 

Progress report
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Volume 1

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADTL	<i>Asosiasaun Deficiente Timor-Leste</i>
ALFeLa	<i>Assistência Legal ba Feto no Labarik</i> (Women and Children's Legal Aid)
CBA	Community-based approaches
CMs	Community Mobilisers
CSOs	Civil society organisations
CTRA	<i>Centro Treinamento e Recurso Aileiu</i>
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DPOs	Disabled people's organisations
EOPOs	End of Program Outcomes
FUNDEF	<i>Foin Sa'e Unidade Dezenvolve Futuru</i>
GoTL	Government of Timor-Leste
INDMO	<i>Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento de Mão-de-Obra</i>
IOs	Intermediate Outcomes
JSMP	Judicial System Monitoring Programme
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Transgender and Intersex
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MO	Municipal Officer
MSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity
NAP-GBV	National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence
OIS	Organisational and institutional strengthening
OSMM	Organisational Strengthening Milestone Matrix
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PDC	Personal Development Courses
PRADET	Psychosocial Recovery and Development in East Timor
RHTO	<i>Ra'es Hadomi Timor Oan</i>
SEM	Secretary of State for the Socio-economic Support and Promotion of Women
SJPC-L	Sub-Justice Peace Commission Liquica
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures on Case Management and Referral
TLMDC	Timor-Leste Media Development Centre
TLSA	Timor-Leste Studies Conference
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
VPU	Vulnerable Person's Unit of the National Police of Timor-Leste

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nabilan is a two-phase intervention, from April 2014 to March 2022. The goal of *Nabilan* is to reduce the proportion of women in focus areas (Manufahi, Dili, Suai, Oecusse, Maliana, Baucau) who have experienced violence in the previous 12 months, and to improve wellbeing for an increased number of women and children who have been affected by violence. *Nabilan* achieves this through three pillars of work: Prevention; Services; and Access to Justice. The financial expenditure during the reporting period of 1 January - 30 June 2017 was USD\$2,061,926.00 (AUD\$2,545,261).

This report is submitted in compliance with Grant Agreement 69943 between the Commonwealth of Australia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), and The Asia Foundation (the Foundation).

During the reporting period, *Nabilan* remained on track to achieve its expected End of Program Outcomes (EOPOs) and Intermediate Outcomes (IOs). For example, prevention work has resulted in measurable positive changes in attitudes and improved gender equity within households. Support to services provision improved management of complicated cases and created a landmark local certification program for social services. *Nabilan* also contributed to improved legal assistance and case outcomes, such as use of the medical forensic protocol as corroborating evidence and sentences with additional conditions. Key indicators of progress are summarised below:

- *Nabilan* civil society organisation (CSO) partners (ALFeLa, Casa Vida, PRADET and Uma Mahon Salele) supported 536 (96%) new female clients and 24 (4%) new male clients, a 15% increase in total new clients from the previous reporting period. Of all new clients, 175 clients (24%) were children under 18 years of age.
- Clients (new and existing) received 3,654 services, including legal services, medical treatment, temporary accommodation, shelter, counselling, life skills training, and re-integration support. This brings the number of total services supported by *Nabilan* to more than 17,000 in Phase I.
- Violence prevention initiatives implemented by prevention partners during this reporting period directly involved 1,147 people (587 women and 560 men) in Dili, Ermera, Manufahi, Manatuto, Liquica, and Baucau (not including many TLMDC radio show listeners and attendees of Ba Futuru performances). Across all prevention initiatives, participants' tolerance of child abuse and of men's use of violence against women reduced significantly (from 61% to 28%).
- The new Certificate III in Social Services developed by *Nabilan* received approval from INDMO's Community Services Sub-Commission and the Executive Commission.
- The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on Case Management and Referral received Ministerial approval. Portions, such as questions for risk assessment, were introduced to students obtaining the Certificate III.
- ALFeLa (a legal aid organisation for women and children providing free legal assistance) supported 181 new clients and 1,205 pending cases. All ALFeLa clients interviewed by *Nabilan* were satisfied with support they received.
- Judicial System Monitoring Programme (JSMP) monitored a total of 542 cases in the four district courts, monitoring 87% to completion. JSMP continued to focus on gender-based violence cases, with 46% of cases monitored involving physical assault domestic violence. JSMP also recorded 28 cases in which the prosecutor introduced PRADET's medical forensic protocol as evidence, and 21 cases in which the victim was represented by ALFeLa. JSMP produced 11 case summaries and 25 press releases based on their court monitoring.

- External audits of the five Access to Justice and Services partners showed that the partners continue to make significant improvements in their financial management practices.

Nabilan has continued to strengthen the reach of services for women and girls impacted by violence and to recognise and respond to the needs of vulnerable groups.

- A significant percentage of new female clients are vulnerable: 15% have no formal education; 2% have a disability; 21% are female head of households; and 10% do not speak Tetum.
- *Nabilan* supported research on violence against women with disabilities, improved referrals between *Nabilan* partners and disabled people's organisations (DPOs), and accessibility adaptations to two partner facilities. *Nabilan* also supported a DPO to train all prevention, service provider, and access to justice partners on better identifying clients with disabilities.

2. PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTCOMES

PREVENTION



Grants disbursed: US \$129,425.95

Partners:

Foin Sa'e Unidade Dezenvolve Futuru (FUNDEF)
 Timor-Leste Media Development Centre (TLMDC)
 Ba Futuru
 Sub-Justice Peace Commission Liquica (SJPC-L)
 Psychosocial Recovery and Development in East Timor (PRADET)

Key government stakeholders:

Secretary of State for the Socio-economic Support and Promotion of Women (SEM)

Total number of participants in prevention activities: 1,160

Progress towards Outcomes

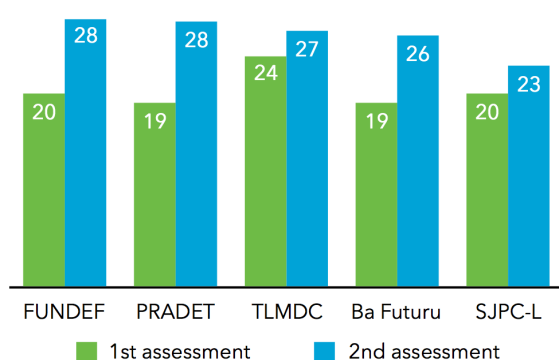
EOP0 1a: Fewer men in focus areas are using violence against women and children.	On track ●
IO 1.1: CSOs are designing and implementing coordinated and effective research and evidence-based primary prevention initiatives that target behaviour change in selected focus areas.	On track ●
IO 1.2: Community members in selected focus areas are involved in primary prevention initiatives and demonstrate reduced tolerance of violence against women and children.	On track ●
IO 1.3: Program partners and stakeholders, including The Asia Foundation, CSOs, and SEM are institutionalising gender equity and increasing their use of evidence in advocacy and messaging on violence against women and children.	On track ●

Key indicators of progress towards achieving EOPO 1a

- The effectiveness of all prevention partners improved significantly, compared to the baseline.
- Participants illustrated reduced tolerance and use of violence against women and children.
- The new NAP-GBV of the Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) draws on learnings from *Nabilan*.
- *Nabilan*-designed prevention messaging reached over 85,000 households across Timor-Leste.

IO 1.1: CSOs are designing and implementing coordinated and effective research and evidence-based primary prevention initiatives that target behaviour change in selected focus areas.

Chart 1. Prevention effectiveness assessment scores



In response to partner needs, the program delivered facilitation skills training to all prevention partners. The training covered preparation for training facilitation, participatory approaches, and improving trainings based on participant feedback.

Work on the Prevention Tool Kit continued with two consultative workshops with partners and additional tool development, which will continue in the next period. Close technical assistance improved the effectiveness of all partners' prevention interventions, based on the assessment tool applied in the last period. PRADET and FUNDEF improved the most.

IO 1.2: Community members in selected focus areas are involved in primary prevention initiatives and demonstrate reduced tolerance of violence against women and children.

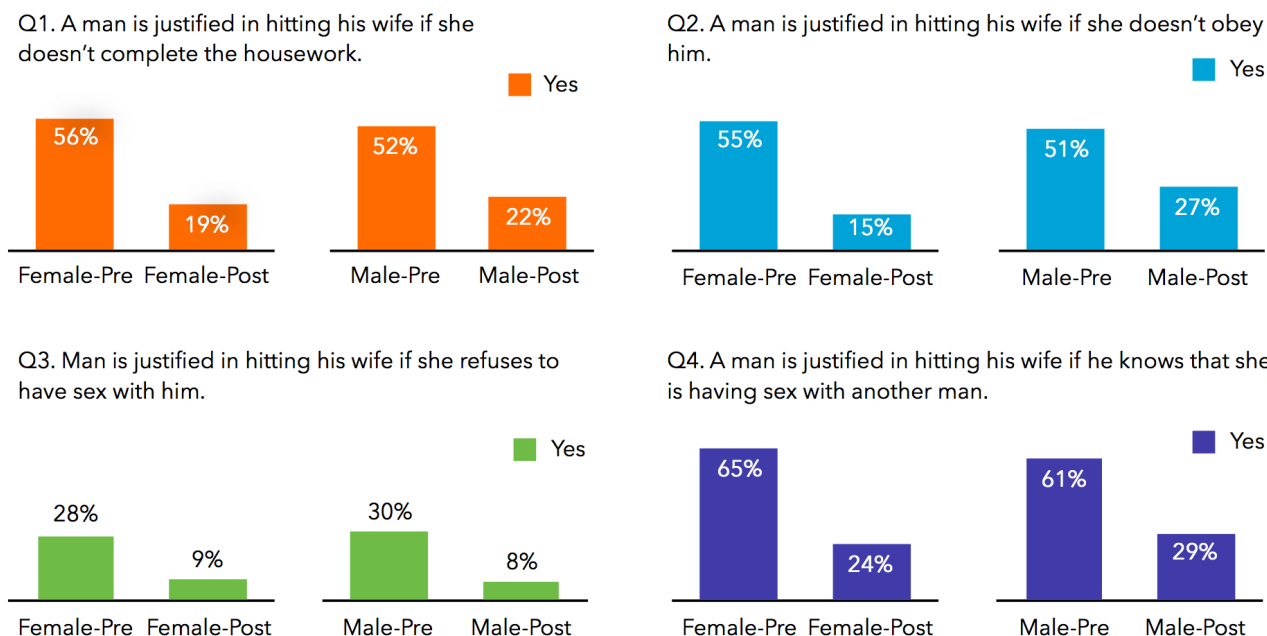
Prevention initiatives directly involved 1,160 people (593 women and 567 men) in Dili, Ermera, Manufahi, Manatuto, Liquica, and Baucau. This does not include many TLMDC radio show listeners or attendees of Ba Futuru's performance. Inclusion of people with disabilities more than doubled, from two in the last period, to five in this period.

In this reporting period, FUNDEF conducted three courses on conflict management and equality in the home, PRADET conducted three Personal Development Courses (PDC), Ba Futuru held two positive discipline trainings with teachers and two trainings with students on conflict resolution and gender-based violence prevention and an after-school music and drama club, TLMDC produced 22 episodes of the *TekiToke* interactive radio program, and SJPC-L conducted pre-marital counselling to six couples and 370 home visits on respectful relationships.

Across all prevention initiatives, participants' tolerance of child abuse reduced. For example, in the pre-tests, 61% of women and 51% of men agreed or strongly agreed that 'sometimes you need to beat a child to make them listen and change their behaviour.' Several months later, only 28% of women and 22% of men agreed.

Testing also showed that the initiatives significantly reduced participants' tolerance of men's use of violence against women (Chart 2). Between the start of the prevention initiatives and several months later, the number of both men and women agreeing with each justification for a man to beat his wife decreased. The initiatives appear to have had a greater impact on reducing women's tolerance of violence against women.

Chart 2. Prevention participants' tolerance of violence against women (Pre/Post Training)



Prevention initiative participants also illustrated increased respect for women and sharing of housework, use of non-violent communication strategies, and reduced use of violence against women and children. For example, one man participating in PRADET's PDC in Ermera explained at the start of the course, "I never cook or do women's work in the kitchen, or hold the baby. It's clear that those things are women's work and it's not difficult work." In the follow-up interview two months later he said, "Now I help my wife with the cooking, washing dishes, washing the kids' clothes, holding the baby, and other housework. I now really feel and recognise that women's daily work is very difficult."

Similarly, a participant in FUNDEF's trainings in Manatuto made a conscious decision to stop using violence for the sake of his children's future: "In the past, it was very difficult for my household to live peacefully because of my violent behaviour towards my family members. When I participated in FUNDEF's trainings...I felt so sad about my violent behaviour and attitude against my family. I also didn't really pay attention to my children's education...Through these trainings I decided to change my own violent and discriminatory behaviour towards my family. I decided to finally love my wife and kids and to finally start talking with my wife about our daughters and sons' education. Through this change, my wife and I have decided to share responsibility for looking after our kids and share our workload so that we can support our children to go to school."

The Director of the 30th August School in Dili reported reductions in teachers' use of violence: "I feel very proud with this training program because there has been a significant change in my school since NGO Ba Futuru began collaborating with us and sharing information. Through this training, many teachers have changed. They used to beat or emotionally abuse students when the students do something wrong but after receiving this information, their behaviour has totally changed."

IO 1.3: Program partners and stakeholders, including The Asia Foundation, CSOs, and SEM are institutionalising gender equity and increasing their use of evidence in advocacy and messaging on violence against women and children.

The revised NAP-GBV 2017-2021 draws on findings from the *Nabilan* Baseline Study and incorporates technical inputs from *Nabilan* on prevention, service provision, access to justice, and M&E.

The program partnered with CARE International to design two comics using positive messaging to promote gender equality in the home, positive male role models, and respectful and consensual

relationships in two issues of the *Lafaek* magazine, each of which will reach roughly 85,000 households in Timor-Leste. One issue was released in June and the second will be distributed in October. The Prevention Pillar also connected with Madre Rosalva from the *Centro Treinamento e Recurso Aileiu* (CTRA) to distribute prevention materials to 72 schools and youth centres in Aileu.

The Prevention Pillar continued to support partner organisations to develop workplace gender equity policies. All prevention partners now have a sexual harassment policy. Two partners are still developing gender equity policies.

Nabilan worked closely with local organisation *Hatutan* and UN Women on Timor-Leste's first LGBTI Pride March in June 2017. The Prevention Pillar contributed to planning and key messaging, funded the t-shirt design and printing, produced banners, and ensured participation by staff and partners. Over 500 people attended the Pride March. It received coverage from Reuters and other international media outlets in at least ten countries. Prior to the event, the Prime Minister released a public video message in support of LGBTI rights, stating that LGBTI individuals should be accepted and protected.

With the Partnership for Human Development, Marie Stopes International, Plan International, Water Aid, and MoH, the Prevention Pillar held an event for Global Menstrual Hygiene Day. *Nabilan* shared information about gender equity and violence against women and children with the public and with the Spouse of the President of Timor-Leste. The team also linked Marie Stopes and Water Aid with TLMDC to develop a follow-on radio show on menstrual hygiene, reaching an even wider audience.



To build the capacity of local stakeholders to implement gender equality, the Prevention Pillar created a scholarship for Timorese civil society actors to attend UN Women's Transformative Leadership for Gender Equality and Women's Rights course in Switzerland. During this reporting period, the *Nabilan* panel received and reviewed applications, organised an English test for short-listed candidates, and selected one woman and one man to attend the course, which will be held in July 2017.

Nabilan has institutionalised gender equity by holding regular gender power discussions within the team. *Nabilan* team members have also participated in workshops and trainings held for prevention partners, e.g. on the prevention toolkit.

Other activities

- The Prevention team provided detailed technical reviews of six manuals and a set of training materials, one presentation, and four radio show content plans, across all five partners.
- Since the start of 2017, the Prevention Pillar met with SEM three times and has maintained regular email and phone contact with key actors in SEM. SEM did not request any technical assistance from *Nabilan* during this period but the program remains open to providing this.
- The team reached 152 people via gender equity and violence prevention trainings to PRADET, the Mahon Program (CRS, SJPC-L, and SJPC Dili), the Australian Embassy, Timor-Leste Police Development Program, and Defence Cooperation Program.
- The Prevention Pillar provided technical assistance to UNFPA on research on teenage pregnancy and early marriage and to Estrela+ on research on HIV/AIDS.
- The Prevention Pillar continues to provide ongoing technical support to the Independent Movement against Gender-based Violence and has recently begun also supporting the new, youth-led, *Grupu Feminista iha Timor*, with guidance on advocacy.

SERVICES



Students participating in Certificate III in Social Services

Grants disbursed: US \$732,041.09

Partners:

Casa Vida

PRADET - 5 Fatin Hakmateks

Uma Mahon Salele

Key government stakeholders:

Ministry of Social Solidarity

Ministry of Health

Total number of new clients: 355

Progress towards Outcomes

<p>EOPO 2a: More women and children are being assisted by comprehensive, quality, CSO and government support services in hub districts of Dili, Baucau, Bobonaro, Covalima and Oecusse.</p>	<p>On track ●</p>
<p>IO 2.2: Nabilan (and DFAT) are actively engaged with key government actors, particularly MSS, SEM, Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Finance to identify actions to enable access to quality, well-funded services for women and children who experience violence.</p>	<p>On track ●</p>
<p>IO 2.3: CSOs are providing increased quality and reach of services in focus areas to women and children affected by violence.</p>	<p>On track ●</p>

Key indicators of progress towards achieving EOPO 2a

- Services partners (Casa Vida, PRADET and Uma Mahon Salele) assisted 355 new clients during the reporting period. Of those, 13% were female head of households and 8% did not speak Tetum. Four clients had a disability.
- The new Certificate III in Social Services developed by *Nabilan* received approval from INDMO's Community Services Sub-Commission and the Executive Commission.
- The SOP on Case Management and Referral received Ministerial approval. Portions, such as questions for risk assessment, were introduced to students in the Certificate III training.
- 19 students (17 women and 2 men) from nine organisations completed the Certificate III training. A total of 132 hours of classroom training over 88 teaching sessions were developed and conducted during this period. Students will complete workplace-based assignments in the next period, as required to demonstrate competence and be awarded the certificate.
- MSS staff attended the Certificate III training. Three MSS staff in Manufahi received technical support from the program.
- All *Nabilan* partners were trained on the Washington Group Questions by *Nabilan* and *Asosiasaun Defisiente Timor-Leste* (ADTL). Trainees noted this was the first time they had learned how to systematically identify people with disabilities and appreciated the chance to meet people with disabilities and test the questions.
- Disability adaptations were completed by *Ra'és Hadomi Timor Oan* (RHTO) for *Fatin Hakmatek* Oecusse and Casa Vida.
- The Psycho-Social Assessment and Reintegration Tools (Services M&E Tools) were used 745 times with clients.

IO 2.2: *Nabilan* (and DFAT) is actively engaged with key government actors, particularly MSS, SEM, Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Finance to identify actions to enable access to quality, well-funded services for women and children who experience violence.

Advisors to MSS reviewed the SOP on Case Management and Referral to ensure it adhered with new legislation and changed structures within MSS. The Advisors recognised the importance of the key approaches and responsibilities given in the document. This revised SOP included new guidance on working with people with disabilities and assessing a victim's level of risk. Following approval from the Minister in April, *Nabilan* then managed procurement, layout, and printing. While MSS did not budget for any roll out activities in 2017, discussions regarding roll out of the SOP are ongoing.

Nabilan supported PRADET to provide feedback to a draft MoH policy on the role of health workers to respond to violence against women and children. This feedback emphasised the value of the services already offered through *Fatin Hakmateks*, and PRADET's promotion of internationally recognised standards. This feedback was also shared with UNFPA, a key supporter of the MoH. *Nabilan* will continue to provide input to this draft policy as requested.



IO 2.3: CSOs are providing increased quality and reach of services in focus areas to women and children affected by violence.

Nabilan supported the Director of PRADET to attend the UN Essential Services Package Regional Meeting on Multi-Sectoral Services to Respond to Gender-Based Violence against Women and Girls in Asia and the Pacific, held on 28-30 June 2017, in Bangkok, Thailand. PRADET joined SEM, MoH, Ministry of Justice, UNFPA, UN Women, ALFeLa, and FOKUPERS on the Timorese delegation. The meeting confirmed that Timor-Leste meets many of the standards of the Package. In terms of implementing Essential Services here, the delegation identified coordination and monitoring—rather than development of new areas of programming—as priorities.

Nabilan received statements of support from SEM and the OPM on the need for certified training for people who help women and children affected by violence. In these meetings, both offices acknowledged that the training would benefit victims and assist the GoTL to fulfil plans and commitments such as the NAP-GBV, Sustainable Development Goals, and staff capacity development.

INDMO approved the new Certificate III in Social Services, lauded by actors in the vocational sector as a significant achievement. The Services team and senior Foundation staff briefed key actors (e.g., OPM, SEM, MSS, UNICEF), which helped to build support and understanding amongst government actors regarding the training. Timorese and international trainers from *Nabilan* and the Curriculum Development and Training Team completed Certificate III and IV levels in Training and Assessment and delivered training to 19 students, who will also complete workplace-based assignments in order to receive the certificate. The Curriculum Development and Training Team will visit all students in their workplaces to both observe them and interview their managers on improvements in their practice. The training was an excellent opportunity for students to network and share experiences. These students work with adults and children in shelters, sexual assault centres, reproductive health clinics, mental health programs, MSS, and a DPO.

Feedback from students at the end of the Social Services Training Course:

- The course helped me to understand more about equality at work – and in my family.
- Completion of this course was a victory for me.
- It was very important to hear about empowerment.
- I now know more about how to defend my own rights – before I was silent.
- Now I know more about how to refer clients to other services.
- This course has helped me to achieve my dream of better helping clients.

Services staff continued to provide technical support to partners on complicated cases, case management, and relevant tools, monitored by annual Case Management Assessments. Before *Nabilan* started, most partners did not close cases, and did not have a clear strategy for determining how to interact with and support reintegrated clients. A significant achievement of the *Nabilan* program has been supporting partners to work out how to close cases. In this reporting period, 485 cases were closed, which is an increase of over 150% from the 193 cases closed in the last period. Case closures suggest that workers are monitoring the progress of clients more closely, to determine which clients are most in need of support. In a positive frame, the closure of a case can mean that the client has stabilised, is living well independently, and no longer requires support from the service provider.

In February, Services staff provided a half day training to 11 PRADET Coordinators and staff regarding the cycle of violence and victim blaming. Partner staff themselves often have internalised beliefs that support violence and inequality, and benefit from information, discussion, and support to address this.

Nabilan supported the RHTO Gender Officer to finalise and launch research on violence against women with disabilities, the first research report in Timor-Leste developed and carried out by people with disabilities. The findings demonstrated that many women with disabilities lack information about human rights and services in general, and especially about violence against women and children.

Partners continue to request further training on communicating with people with disabilities, particularly cognitive or mental health issues. *Nabilan* continued discussions with DFAT Disability Advisors on this need and the fact that Timor-Leste lacks resource people on this subject. Another barrier to this work was the sudden death of Elena Down, the DFAT Disability Advisor, in March.

Nabilan also worked with RHTO to install ramps and modified toilets in *Fatin Hakmatek* Oecusse and in one of Casa Vida's shelters to make them accessible to people with physical disabilities. *Nabilan* staff monitored the construction process, and ensured that *Nabilan* partners were linked with RHTO Focal Points in their municipality, to identify and refer people in need of support.



COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACHES (CBA)



Progress towards Outcomes

EOPO 2b: Women and children affected by violence in selected non-hub districts are accessing community-based support.	On track ●
IO 1.2: Community members in selected focus areas are involved in primary prevention initiatives and demonstrate reduced tolerance of violence against women and children.	On track ●
IO 2.1: Local leaders and women’s groups in focus areas are actively protecting the rights of women and children and assisting them to access and benefit from the services they need.	On track ●

Key indicators of progress towards achieving EOPO 2b

- 14 Community Mobilisers are active in seven aldeias in *Suku Letefoho*, Manufahi, and are displaying attitude and behaviour change.
- One training was provided to local groups active in the community in Manufahi.

IO 1.2: Community members in selected focus areas (Manufahi) are involved in primary prevention initiatives and demonstrate reduced tolerance of violence against women and children.

At an International Women’s Day event, the program officially launched the CBA work. At the launch, *Nabilan* presented 14 (9 female and 5 male) Community Mobilisers (CMs) to the community, and gave them t-shirts, hats, and bags to help community members to identify them. The CMs also signed their own declaration illustrating their commitment to preventing violence against women and children.

In this period, the Prevention Pillar delivered three trainings and held two group meetings with the CMs to share lessons and strategise on problem-solving. *Nabilan* organised the first of three study tours in May: three CMs and two Letefoho *Suku* Council members visited *Nabilan* partners in Dili (ALFeLa, Casa Vida, and PRADET) and the Dili District Court, to better understand the referral network.

The Prevention Pillar translated and adapted two additional community-engagement materials from SASA! and two M&E tools. In April, the CMs began using the materials with the community. To date,

they have directly engaged 56 community members in these prevention activities. Preliminary findings from the monitoring tools illustrate that most community members: have a very limited understanding of the different types of violence; are unaware that violence can have negative consequences; and agree that men should have power over women in relationships. Community members, however, appreciate the work of the CMs and requested more regular activities.

The Prevention Pillar provided a training on gender and power to other CSOs and programs based in Manufahi (Luta ba Futuru, FAS, Water Aid, Marie Stopes, Hamutuk, RHTO, and the Alola Foundation).

Positive changes in CMs' own attitudes and behaviours are a promising sign of the effectiveness of this approach, particularly as they become role models in their own community. One CM has shared information on power and gender with her partner, which has improved their relationship. Another said that the trainings she attended helped her recognise that she should not beat her child to discipline him. Instead, she now talks to her child and explains why his behaviour is wrong.

IO 2.1 Local leaders and women's groups in focus areas are actively protecting the rights of women and children and assisting them to access and benefit from the services they need.

The Services Team worked with the Prevention Team to develop the capacity of the CMs to support people who are experiencing violence. Tracking Forms developed and introduced in the previous reporting period were reviewed again with the CMs. People in the community are beginning to request CMs to discuss their problems with them, indicating trust building and change.

The Municipal Officer (MO) continues to engage one-on-one with the CMs and the *Xefe Suku* weekly, and with the *Suku* Council, SEM, and MSS regularly, to ensure smooth coordination. The MO meets bimonthly with other CSOs and programs in the area, and participates in Hamutuk's trainings and planning meetings.

In March, Hamutuk requested *Nabilan* conduct a training for their partners on the referral network and basic ways to help people experiencing violence. This was an important opportunity to share information with people who are active at the community and household levels on a daily basis and to expand access to support. Present at the meeting were 23 people (men and women) from organisations focused on health, maternal health, and youth. Participants responded well to this training and requested further training.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE



ALFeLa client

Grants disbursed: US \$287,068

Partners:

Assistência Legal ba Feto no Labarik (ALFeLa)
 Judicial System Monitoring Programme (JSMP)
 PRADET (medical forensic protocol)




Key government stakeholders:

Court of Appeal
 District Courts (Dili, Baucau, Suai and Oecusse)
 Timorese Judge’s Association

Total number of new clients: 181

Total number of cases monitored: 542

Progress towards Outcomes

<p>EOPO 3: More women and children affected by violence have satisfactory outcomes and processes of resolving their cases, including support received, legal decisions, and an increased feeling of safety.</p>	<p>On track </p>
<p>IO 3.1: Specialist legal assistance services and other institutions in focus areas are providing quality legal assistance to an increased number of women and children affected by violence.</p>	<p>On track </p>
<p>IO 3.2: Monitoring programs and specialist legal assistance services in focus areas are effectively advocating for improved outcomes in cases of women and children affected by violence.</p>	<p>On track </p>

Key indicators of progress towards achieving EOPO 3

- Courts are imposing additional monitoring obligations on domestic violence offenders, which better secures the safety of the victim and prevents recidivism. During this period, JSMP monitored 15 domestic violence cases which resulted in an obligation to periodically report to the court or police. This is an increase from 12 such decisions monitored in the previous reporting period.

- Oecusse District Court revoked a suspended sentence where the offender continued to abuse his wife, and sentenced him to two years in prison. This is the first domestic violence case monitored by JSMP where a suspended sentence had been revoked, and sends a clear signal that repeat offenders will be treated seriously by the courts.
- JSMP continued to advocate for appropriate charging in domestic violence cases. In this period, 25 monitored cases were appropriately charged with the more serious offence of mistreatment of a spouse rather than simple assault. This is compared with 15 such cases in the last reporting period. ALFeLa supported 181 new clients, and worked on 1,205 pending cases. All ALFeLa clients interviewed by Nabilan expressed satisfaction with support provided during their case. For example: *"I went to the police but they didn't want to help me. A friend told me about getting help from ALFeLa....I am very happy because they accompanied me and always waited with me."* (Client interview, 27 January 2017.)
- Medical evidence is continuing to be used in sexual assault and domestic violence cases. JSMP monitored 28 cases where medical forensic evidence from PRADET was introduced, and 80 more cases where other medical evidence was introduced to the court. Medical evidence is critical to corroborating claims of abuse where no other witnesses were present.
- Courts took witness protection measures in four cases monitored by JSMP. In all four cases, the court removed the defendant from the room so that the witness (two child victims and two female victims) could testify without intimidation. This shows improved sensitivity to the needs of women and children appearing in the courts.

IO 3.1: Specialist legal assistance services and other institutions in focus areas are providing quality legal assistance to an increased number of women and children affected by violence.

ALFeLa provided legal assistance to 181 new women and children clients, an increase from the 118 new clients received in the previous reporting period. ALFeLa also continued to work 1,205 open cases. Most new cases involved domestic violence (35%) and sexual violence (24%). Almost one third of ALFeLa's clients were children under the age of 18 (36%).

ALFeLa assisted six new female clients with disabilities, including successfully advocating for a child with a speech impediment who had been sexually abused. According to ALFeLa reports, ALFeLa was contacted by the Vulnerable Person's Unit (VPU) in Ainaro regarding the 13-year old female victim. ALFeLa recorded the testimony of a witness and communicated with the client through the help of her family. ALFeLa also notified the Public Prosecution Service. As a result, the alleged perpetrator was put into preventative detention to await trial.

Nabilan conducted interviews with 12 ALFeLa clients; all expressed high levels of satisfaction with ALFeLa assistance. One client in a domestic violence case said: *"ALFeLa provided maximum support in my case, went with me to the prosecutor and to the court, until I received a decision from the court."* (30 May 2017.)

Medical evidence corroborates women and children's stories of abuse, and the extent of their injuries. Nabilan's investment in this area ensures women and children can have just outcomes from the courts. During this reporting period, PRADET and Dr Margaret Gibbons supported improved quality of medical forensic evidence by training medical examiners in all *Fatin Hakmateks*. They also trained hospital and clinic staff on recognising non-accidental injuries (in Dili, Maliana, Oecusse, Suai, Baucau and Atauro). Dr Gibbons audited 116 medical forensic reports, which will inform her refresher training for examiners in July-September 2017. The audit continues to identify incorrect recording of consent as a key issue. Nabilan also updated the medical forensic protocol and funded printing of 2,000 copies for distribution to all *Fatin Hakmateks*.

Chart 3. ALFeLa new clients

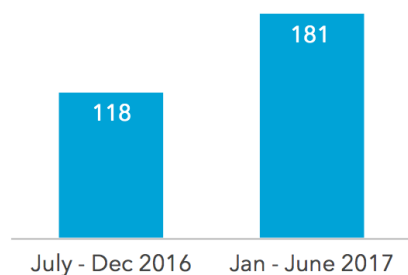


Table 1. ALFeLa new clients by age group

Under 5	3
5 – 10	6
11 – 15	23
16 – 18	34
Over 18	115

Chart 4. ALFeLa new clients by case type

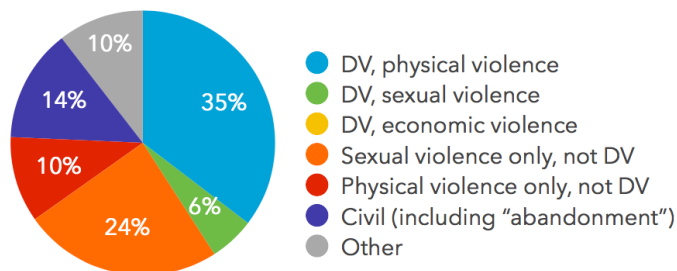


Chart 5. ALFeLa - all clients



IO 3.2: Monitoring programs and specialist legal assistance services in focus areas are effectively advocating for improved outcomes in cases of women and children affected by violence.

ALFeLa actively advocated for just outcomes and processes in 11 priority cases, including one involving serious domestic violence committed by a PNTL officer. ALFeLa’s advocacy resulted in suspension of the perpetrator from the PNTL and his disarmament. ALFeLa also wrote to the Prosecutor-General regarding a case of sexual abuse of a minor, which had been incorrectly charged with the lesser charge of sexual acts with an adolescent. The prosecutor responsible had also failed to obtain medical evidence and prevented ALFeLa from representing the client during interrogation. As a result of ALFeLa’s advocacy, the case was assigned to another prosecutor and the case was correctly charged as sexual abuse of a minor.

Nabilan supports improvement in ALFeLa’s advocacy through training on writing letters of legal analysis and requests to the prosecutor. *Nabilan* also provided joint training for ALFeLa and JSMP on charging and the use of alternative measures to protect victims of domestic violence (such as no-contact orders, and removal of the perpetrator from the family home during trial).

JSMP continues to advocates strongly for improved justice outcomes for women and children. On 10 February 2017, JSMP published the report ‘Battered Women and Self-defence in Timor-Leste’, which recommended training for judicial actors on the impact of long-term domestic violence on victims. JSMP also continued to publish case summaries and press releases on cases involving women and children. *Nabilan’s* input and technical assistance has improved the quality of JSMP’s legal analysis and publications.

“Revoking the suspended sentence to impose an effective prison sentence is a positive step in the application of the criminal law in Timor-Leste. This shows change in the judicial sector....[we] hope that this decision will be a reference to other courts....to guarantee justice for victims and prevent such crimes in the future.” (JSMP press release, ‘Court condemns domestic violence offender to 2 years in prison,’ 9 June 2017.)

During this period, JSMP monitored 543 cases in the four district courts, an increase from 347 cases in the last reporting period. Of the cases monitored, 87% were monitored to completion. This is a significant improvement from 2015, where more than one third of cases were not monitored to final decision.

Chart 6. JSMP cases monitored by jurisdiction

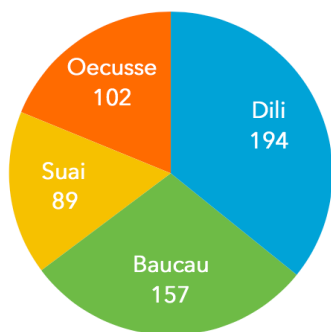
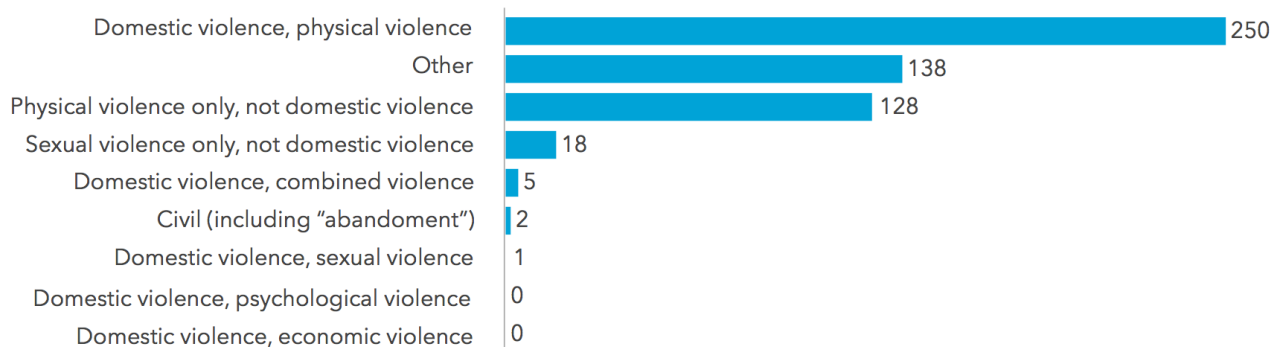


Chart 7. JSMP monitoring and publications



Chart 8. JSMP cases monitored by case type



Other activities

- Supported the Timorese Judges' Association by organising a visit from Justice Margaret Beazley (President of the New South Wales Court of Appeal) regarding the Timorese judges' application to be a member of the International Association of Judges.
- Funded Judge Edite Palmira dos Reis from the Dili District Court to attend the Asia Pacific Regional Conference of the International Association of Women Judges. The conference focused on family violence and gender.
- Provided training to Community Policing Support Program, ALFeLa, and JSMP on community-based approaches to conflict resolution.
- Provided training to MSS, community police, and Marie Stopes on child protection, mandatory reporting, and common offences against children. Work continuing on child protection guidelines, sentencing guidelines, and prosecution guidelines. Preparing continuing legal education program for Timorese judges (to be conducted in the next reporting period).
- Presented on child abuse & child protection system at the Timor-Leste Studies Association conference.

3. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING

The M&E system continues to produce rich data, which informs program learning, implementation, and decision-making. Given *Nabilan's* iterative nature, the M&E Specialist, in consultation with the Pillar teams, continues to adjust and refine the M&E Framework in light of new learning and priorities. In April 2017, M&E House conducted a stock-take of *Nabilan* and noted that the M&E Plan was practical, robust, and one of the most comprehensive and rigorous that they had reviewed in Timor-Leste, according to DFAT's M&E Standards and international standards of utility, feasibility, and ethics. The updated M&E Framework, including progress against indicators to date, is provided as Annex 2.3.

Based on needs observed in the previous period, the Prevention Pillar increased visits to partner activities, providing closer monitoring and technical assistance, from 13 visits in the last period to 22 visits in this period. They continued to use the standardised monitoring form and to hold face-to-face meetings with partners after each visit to discuss findings, given partner preference for this approach.

Nabilan delivered three presentations of the *Nabilan* Baseline Study findings, including at the Timor-Leste Studies Association (TLSA) Conference in June and the Education Development Partners meeting (attended by UN, civil society, DFAT, and the Ministry of Education) in April, upon request from DFAT. The program also developed a data sharing and data use mechanism and has shared the *Nabilan* Baseline dataset with researchers from the Institute of Development Studies in the U.K., who will use the data in research on conflict and domestic violence. The Prevention Pillar has also coordinated discussions and shared additional analysis from the *Nabilan* Baseline Study with TOMAK and Hamutuk on food insecurity. Learnings from developing the Social Services training program were also shared with an international and Timorese audience at TLSA.

In this reporting period, learnings from the CBA work were documented in three ways:

- *A Reflection on Practice, Ethics and Research* documents learnings to date from the CBA programming. This research paper was submitted during this reporting period and will be finalised in the next period.
- The *Community Based Approaches Toolkit* is a step-by-step guide that describes and reflects on CBA implementation, to assist others working on social change at the community level. It covers building relationships and mobilisation with the community, asset mapping, activities, and research.
- The *Discussion Series* papers are intended to be used by the Manufahi community, partners, and funders, as well as the broader public in Timor-Leste and beyond. The series provides updates and reflections on the CBA process. Two papers were finalised, translated, and disseminated in this period.

The development of these documents engaged intensively with people involved in the programming and was carried out by *Nabilan* staff and people from Manufahi. Such documentation is one way to remain accountable for the CBA work, while also contributing to global discussions about preventing and responding to violence against women and children in low resource settings, an area which is under-researched currently. Some key findings from the research to date include:

- Violence against women was mostly seen by men as physical violence, despite the fact that emotional violence is included in the national legal definition of domestic violence. Some participants did not see sexual violence by an intimate partner as constituting domestic violence.
- Perspectives on violence against women are highly gendered. Male participants identified the women who spoke out about partner violence, rather than the violence itself, as the problem.

- Both women and men may be reluctant to admit that violence occurs in their community or family, while they recognise that violence against women and children is a problem in general.
- When women experience violence, their coping strategies often involve seeking to create behaviour change in men, for example, by disclosing violence outside of the immediate family.

Each of the 2017 Access to Justice and Services partner letters of grant contained an Organisational Strengthening Milestone Matrix (OSMM). The OSMM measures and tracks organisational capacity of each of the grantees and the challenges that they face. The Organisational and Institutional Strengthening (OIS) Deputy Coordinator and OIS/Access to Justice Program Officer conducted visits to each of the Access to Justice and Services partners to complete the OSMM for the first half of the year. These involved a participatory discussion with the relevant staff of each CSO to agree on where they thought they had improved since the last OSMM in 2016, and where they thought they still needed improvement. The results of the OSMM were shared with each of the partners. Using the results of the OSMM, as well as recommendations in the 2016 external financial audits, the OIS team continued to work with each partner to decide on the most useful training areas. Trainings on Human Resource management, IT, administration and logistics, gender, disability, and children's rights will be conducted by Foundation staff in the second half of 2017.

Merit Partners (based in Darwin) conducted external financial audits of the five Access to Justice and Services partners during the reporting period. Merit Partners provided management letters outlining findings and recommendations to each organisation's board. All the audit reports showed that the partners continue to make significant improvements in their financial management. *Nabilan* reviews partners' expenditures every month and meets with partners' finance officers to discuss any issues.

Annex 1.1: Consolidated Beneficiary Data - PRADET, Casa Vida, Uma Mahon Salele & ALFeLa

During this reporting period, 512 (96%) new female clients and 24 (4%) new clients were supported by *Nabilan* partners. This was overall a 15% decrease in total new clients from the previous reporting period. Of all new clients, 175 clients (24%) were children under 18 years of age.

1. All new clients

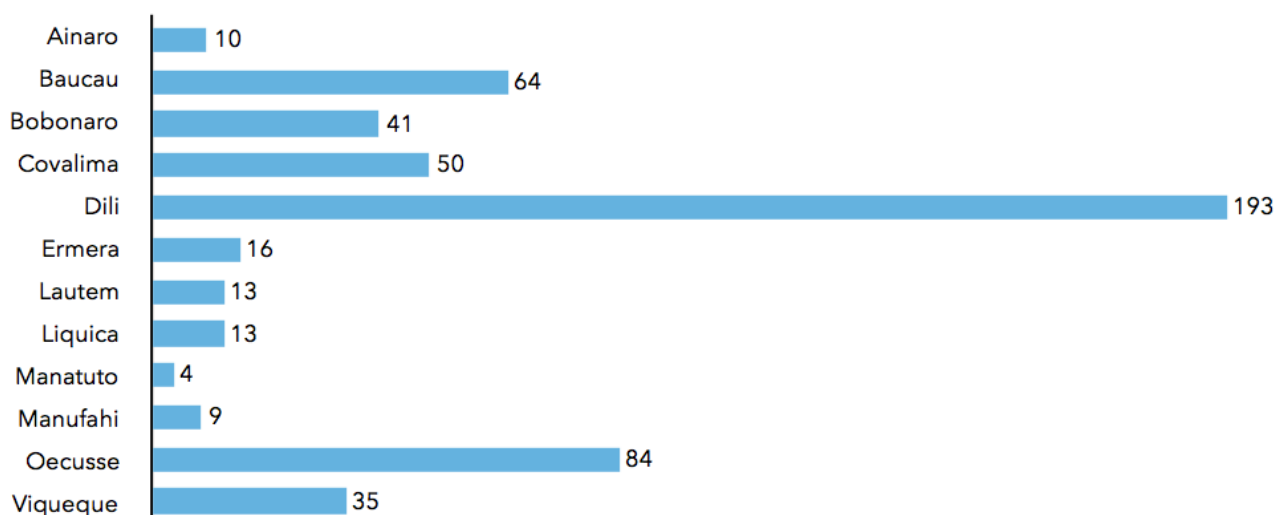
	Jan-June 15	July-Dec 15	Jan-June 16	July-Dec 16	Jan-June 17	% difference
Female	548	538	583	445	512	15%
Male	31	20	35	27	24	-11%
Total	579	558	618	472	536	14%

2. All new clients by age group

	Jan-June 2015		July-Dec 2015		Jan-June 2016		July-Dec 2016		Jan-June 2017	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Under 5	11	7	7	3	3	3	3	0	6	1
5 – 10	21	6	19	7	22	7	17	10	13	3
11 – 15	44	8	86	1	69	7	62	5	48	10
16 – 18	47	1	56	1	64	0	18	0	65	1
Over 18	424	8	370	8	425	18	345	12	380	9
Unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	548	31	538	20	583	35	445	27	512	24

The highest coverage was in Dili (36%), followed by Oecusse (16%) and Baucau (12%).

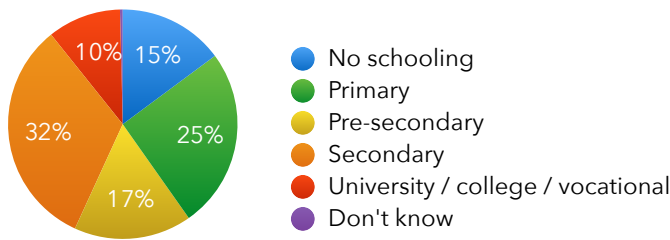
3. All new clients by municipality



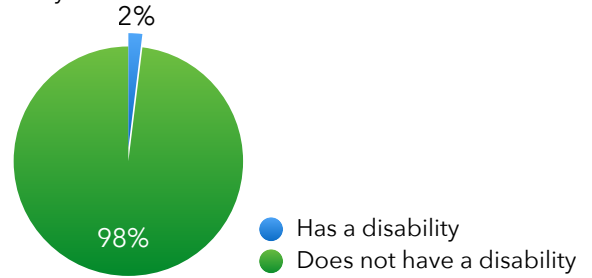
As in the last reporting period, a significant percentage of new female clients had one or more vulnerability characteristics - 15% had received no formal education (decrease from 20% in the last reporting period); 2% had a disability (4% in the last reporting period); 21% were female head of households (12% in the last reporting period); and 10% did not speak Tetum (14% in the last reporting period).

4. New female clients by vulnerability characteristics

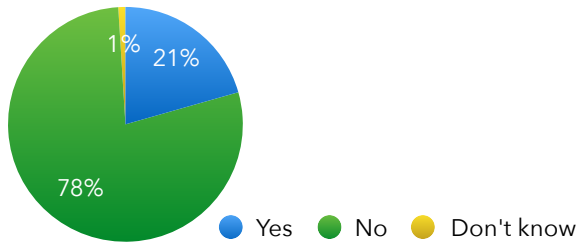
4.1 Education level



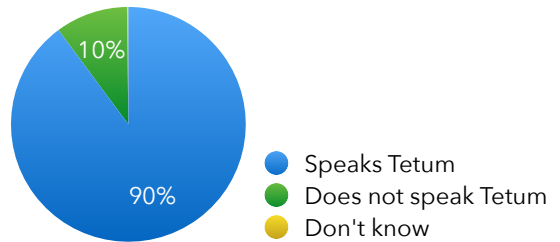
4.2 Disability status



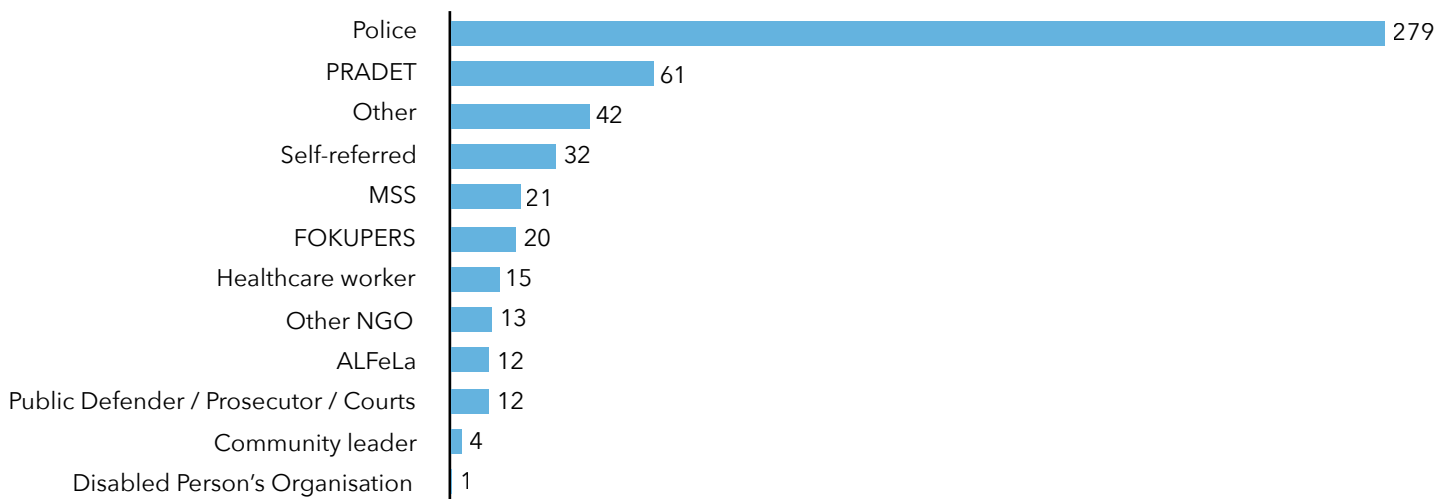
4.3 Adult FHH



4.4 Language spoken

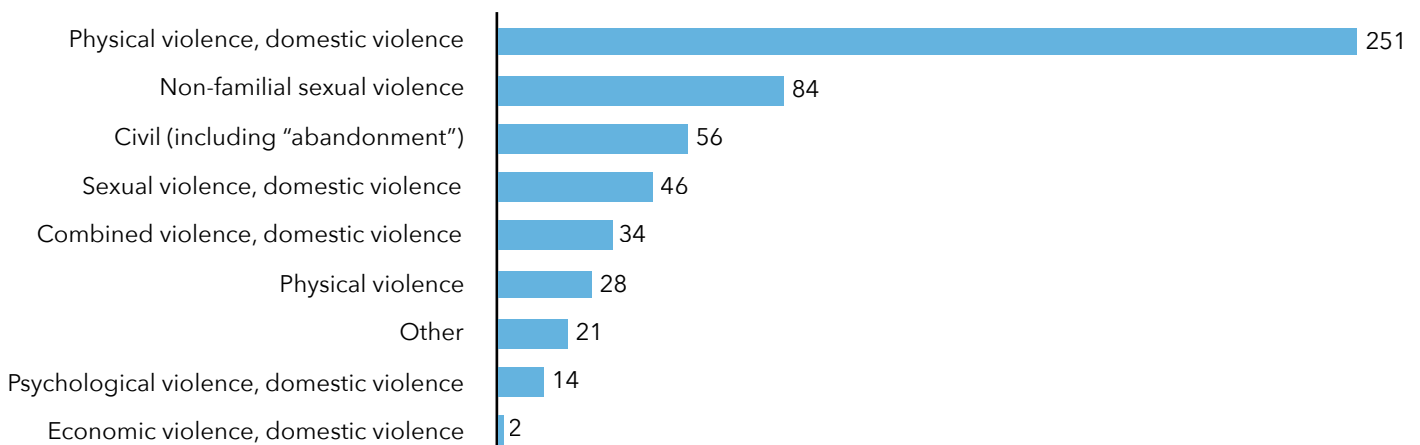


5. New clients by referral source



The majority of new clients were victims of physical violence DV (47%), followed by non-familial sexual violence (16%). There continued to be a large number cases involving sexual violence perpetrated by a family member (9%). Civil cases comprised a large percentage of the new cases (10%).

6. All new clients by case type



Nabilan partners provided a wide range of support services to over 3,600 new and existing clients. Clients continued to access services important to their well-being, such as counselling (11%), life-skills training (3%) and follow-up visits (11%).

7. Type of services provided to all clients *

	Jan-June 15	July-Dec 15	Jan-June 16	July-Dec 16	Jan-June 17
Referrals made	299	401	453	462	400
Legal assistance	1081	1064	1296	1225	1342
Medical treatment	142	237	277	204	216
MFP	186	267	225	307	296
Temporary accommodation (FH)	93	112	114	93	75
Shelter	92	94	101	89	71
Counselling	236	406	466	426	406
Life-skills training	115	102	91	179	115
Access to formal education	60	38	58	54	49
Family visits	21	50	48	27	30
Reintegration support	164	264	60	7	12
Financial / material support	297	297	345	293	229
Follow-up visits	292	237	400	273	413
Total	3078	3569	3934	3639	3654

* One client may be provided more than one type of service.

PRADET Dili, Baucau, Oecusse, Bobonaro, Covalima

PRADET received a total of 348 new clients during this reporting period, the same as in the last reporting period. Of these new clients, PRADET provided medical forensic examination to 342 clients; medical treatment to 216 clients; and temporary accommodation to 75 clients. Most clients sought help from PRADET in relation to physical domestic violence (53%), and a further 11% of new clients had been victims of non-familial sexual violence. The majority of new clients were referred to PRADET by the police (76%). PRADET closed 502 cases during this reporting period.

1. All new clients

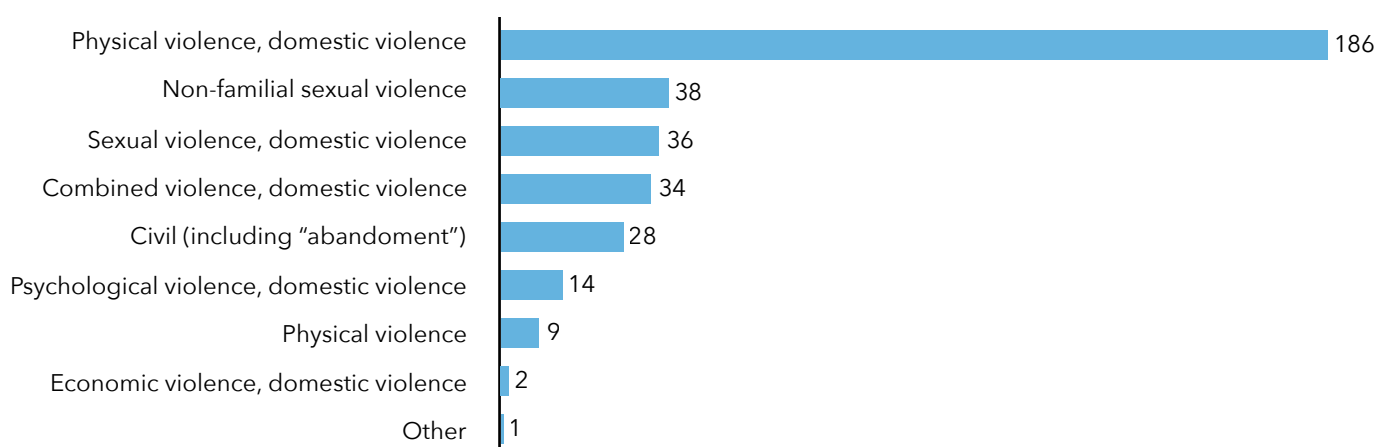
	Jan-June 15	July-Dec 15	Jan-June 16	July-Dec 16	Jan-June 17	% difference
Female	290	319	351	325	329	1%
Male	20	16	28	23	19	-21%
Total	310	335	379	348	348	0%

2. Type of services provided to all clients *

	Jan-June 15	July-Dec 15	Jan-June 16	July-Dec 16	Jan-June 17
Referral to another service	254	336	389	438	342
Medical treatment	142	237	277	204	216
MFP	186	267	225	307	296
Temporary accommodation (FH)	93	112	114	93	75
Counselling	174	331	379	349	347
Reintegration support	146	255	47	0	0
Financial / material support	297	297	345	293	229
Follow-up visits	282	215	385	254	406
Total	1574	2050	2161	1938	1911

* One client may be provided more than one type of service.

3. All new clients by case type



Casa Vida

Casa Vida received 4 new clients (2 female and 2 male), and continued to shelter 60 clients from previous reporting periods. Casa Vida also provided access to formal education for 36 clients, and 92 clients received life-skills training. This is an important aspect of Casa Vida's strategy to support clients' reintegration and independence. Eight clients were provided reintegration support, and 21 family visits were made during this reporting period.

1. All new clients

	Jan-June 15	July-Dec 15	Jan-June 16	July-Dec 16	Jan-June 17	% difference
Female	13	8	10	3	3	0%
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	13	8	10	3	3	0%

2. All existing clients

	Jan-June 15	July-Dec 15	Jan-June 16	July-Dec 16	Jan-June 17	% difference
Female	58	52	57	55	50	-9%
Male	7	4	9	8	10	25%
Total	65	56	66	63	60	-5%

3. Type of services provided to all clients *

	Jan-June 15	July-Dec 15	Jan-June 16	July-Dec 16	Jan-June 17
Referral to another service	0	0	1	0	0
Shelter	70	70	73	66	60
Life-skills training	84	77	63	156	92
Access to formal education	46	26	45	41	36
Reintegration support	9	4	10	4	8
Family visits	21	45	44	27	21
Counselling	44	50	59	54	36
Follow-up visits	5	3	12	0	0
Total	279	275	307	348	253

* One client may be provided more than one type of service.

Uma Mahon Salele

Uma Mahon Salele received 3 new female clients during this reporting period and continued to shelter 23 existing clients and dependent children. In addition, they supported 13 students to attend school, and provided life-skills training to 13 clients.

1. All new clients

	Jan-June 15	July-Dec 15	Jan-June 16	July-Dec 16	Jan-June 17	% difference
Female	4	12	6	3	2	-33%
Male	1	2	0	0	2	200%
Total	5	14	6	3	4	33%

2. All existing clients

	Jan-June 15	July-Dec 15	Jan-June 16	July-Dec 16	Jan-June 17	% difference
Female	9	16	18	20	23	15%
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	9	16	18	20	23	15%

* One client may be provided more than one type of service.

Table 3. Type of services provided to all clients

	Jan-June 15	July-Dec 15	Jan-June 16	July-Dec 16	Jan-June 17
Referral to another service	1	3	1	0	1
Shelter	22	24	28	23	11
Life-skills training	31	25	28	23	23
Access to formal education	14	12	13	13	13
Reintegration support	9	5	3	3	4
Family visits	0	5	4	0	9
Counselling	18	25	28	23	23
Follow-up visits	5	19	3	19	7
Total	100	118	108	104	91

ALFeLa

ALFeLa provided legal assistance to 178 new clients (56% increase compared with last reporting period) and closed 138 cases during this reporting period. Domestic violence involving physical assault remained the most common case-type handled by ALFeLa (35%), followed by sexual violence cases (24%). Civil cases comprised 10% of all new cases. ALFeLa also continued to follow-up on 1161 existing cases.

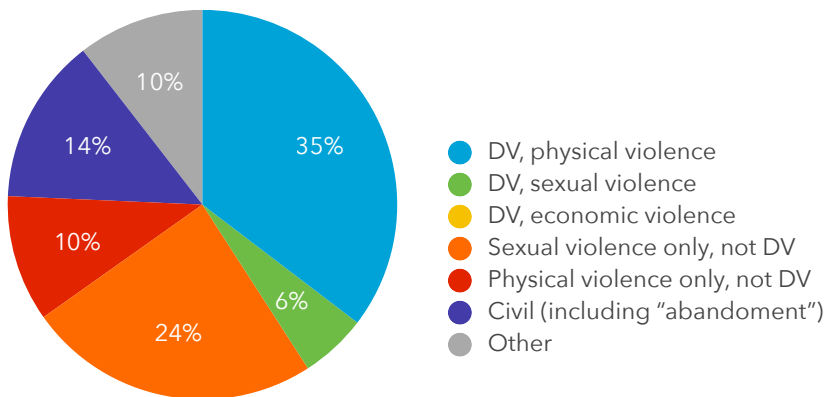
1. All new clients ALFeLa

	Jan-June 15	July-Dec 15	Jan-June 16	July-Dec 16	Jan-June 17	% difference
Female	241	199	216	114	178	56%
Male	10	2	7	4	3	-25%
Total	251	201	223	118	181	53%

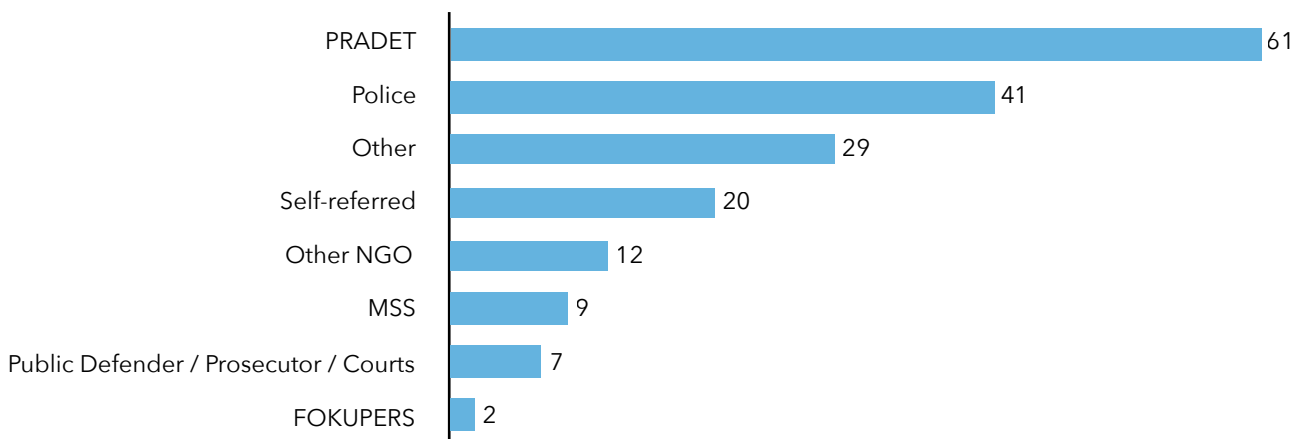
2. All existing clients ALFeLa

	Jan-June 15	July-Dec 15	Jan-June 16	July-Dec 16	Jan-June 17	% difference
Female	821	1038	1161	1090	1144	5%
Male	12	18	18	17	17	0%
Total	833	1056	1179	1107	1161	5%

3. All new clients by case type



4. All new clients by referral source



JSMP

JSMP monitored a total of 542 cases in the four district courts, of which 87% were monitored to completion. JSMP continued to focus on gender-based violence cases, with 46% of cases monitored involving physical assault DV. JSMP also recorded 28 cases in which the prosecutor introduced PRADET's medical forensic protocol as evidence, and 21 cases in which the victim was represented by ALFeLa. JSMP produced 11 cases summaries and 25 press releases based on their court monitoring.

1. All cases monitored by jurisdiction

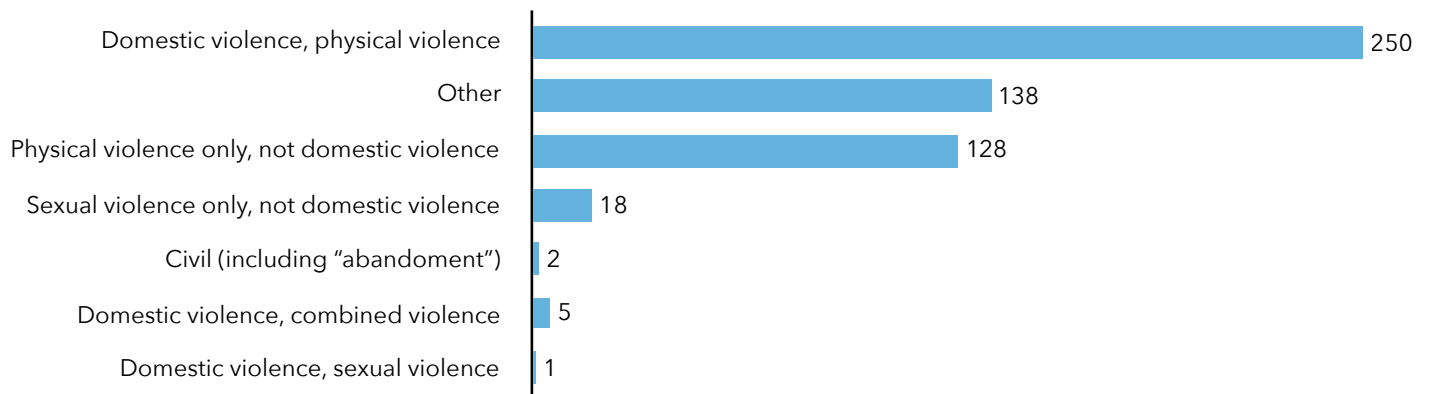
	Jan-June 15	July-Dec 15	Jan-June 16	July-Dec 16	Jan-June 17	% difference
Dili	363	82	308	104	194	87%
Baucau	180	133	128	83	157	89%
Suai	123	72	101	92	89	-3%
Oecusse	98	39	102	68	102	50%
Court of Appeal	0	0	1	0	0	0%
Total	764	326	640	347	542	56%

2. New cases monitored by special feature

	Jan-June 15	July-Dec 15	Jan-June 16	July-Dec 16	Jan-June 17	% difference
Victim has a disability	5	3	6	2	4	100%
Defendant has a disability	1	4	5	2	0	25%
Any other witness has a disability	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Victim does not speak Tetum	14	52	99	55	85	90%
Prosecutor introduced PRADET MFP	15	22	45	34	28	105%
Prosecutor introduced other medical evidence	36	67	80	29	80	19%
Expert witness testimony was introduced	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Victim was represented by ALFeLa	7	49	75	58	21	53%
Prosecutor applied for restrictive measures	0	5	5	29	33	0%
Judge took measures to protect the victim or witnesses*	-	-	20	7	4	-65%
Total	78	202	335	216		-36%

* (e.g. removed the defendant from the room, removed his/her robe, used a screen to hide the witness)

3. All cases monitored by case type



Annex 1.2: Prevention activity participant data - FUNDEF, Ba Futuru, TLMDC, PRADET, JPC

The following tables provide an overview of participant data from prevention activities run by partners FUNDEF, Ba Futuru, TLMDC, PRADET and JPC. Detailed information from pre/post training tests are available on request.

1. Participants by sex

	FUNDEF	Ba Futuru	TLMDC	PRADET	JPC	Total
Female	31	38	78	29	417	593
Male	19	24	85	20	419	567
Total	50	62	163	49	836	1160

2. Participants by age

	FUNDEF	Ba Futuru	TLMDC	PRADET	JPC	Total
10 and under	0	1	0	0	0	1
11 – 17	0	24	22	0	4	50
18 – 24	17	0	38	15	184	254
25 – 49	29	33	9	32	460	563
50 and over	0	4	0	2	188	194
Don't know	4	0	94	0	0	98
Total	50	62	163	49	836	1160

Annex 2: Grant Summary Table (all calendar years)

PARTNER	2015 AMOUNT (USD)	2016 AMOUNT (USD)	2017 AMOUNT (USD)
JSMP	\$245,394.80	\$259,030.48	\$208,916.70
ALFeLa	\$247,166.34	\$210,499.94	\$221,496.39
PRADET (Fatin Hakmatek x 5)	\$531,546.67	\$452,784.16	\$441,542.36
Uma Mahon Salele	\$108,980.21	\$97,637.21	\$97,580.75
Casa Vida	\$227,555.00	\$192,886.40	\$192,917.98
RHTO	-	\$24,437.52	
PRADET (Personal Development Course)	\$14,955.00	\$55,691.50	\$55,364.75
Ba Futuru	\$15,000.00	\$59,174.21	\$56,409.89
FUNDEF	\$12,241.00	\$28,261.25	\$30,000.00
TLMDC	\$15,000.00	\$29,050.00	\$28,891.67
SJPC-L		\$15,000.00	\$14,305.00*
Total	\$1,417,839.02	\$1,424,452.67	\$1,333,120.49

* SJPC-L was only given a six month grant in 2017 (January - June). They have secured other donor funding to continue their activities beyond June.

