

Training on Gender Equity and Violence Prevention



Agenda

- Introduction
- Pre-test
- Prevalence of violence in Timor-Leste
- Common myths about violence against women
- Understanding the root cause of violence against women
- A model for prevention of violence
- Victim-blaming
- Evaluation

How common is violence against women in Timor-Leste?

Intimate partner violence

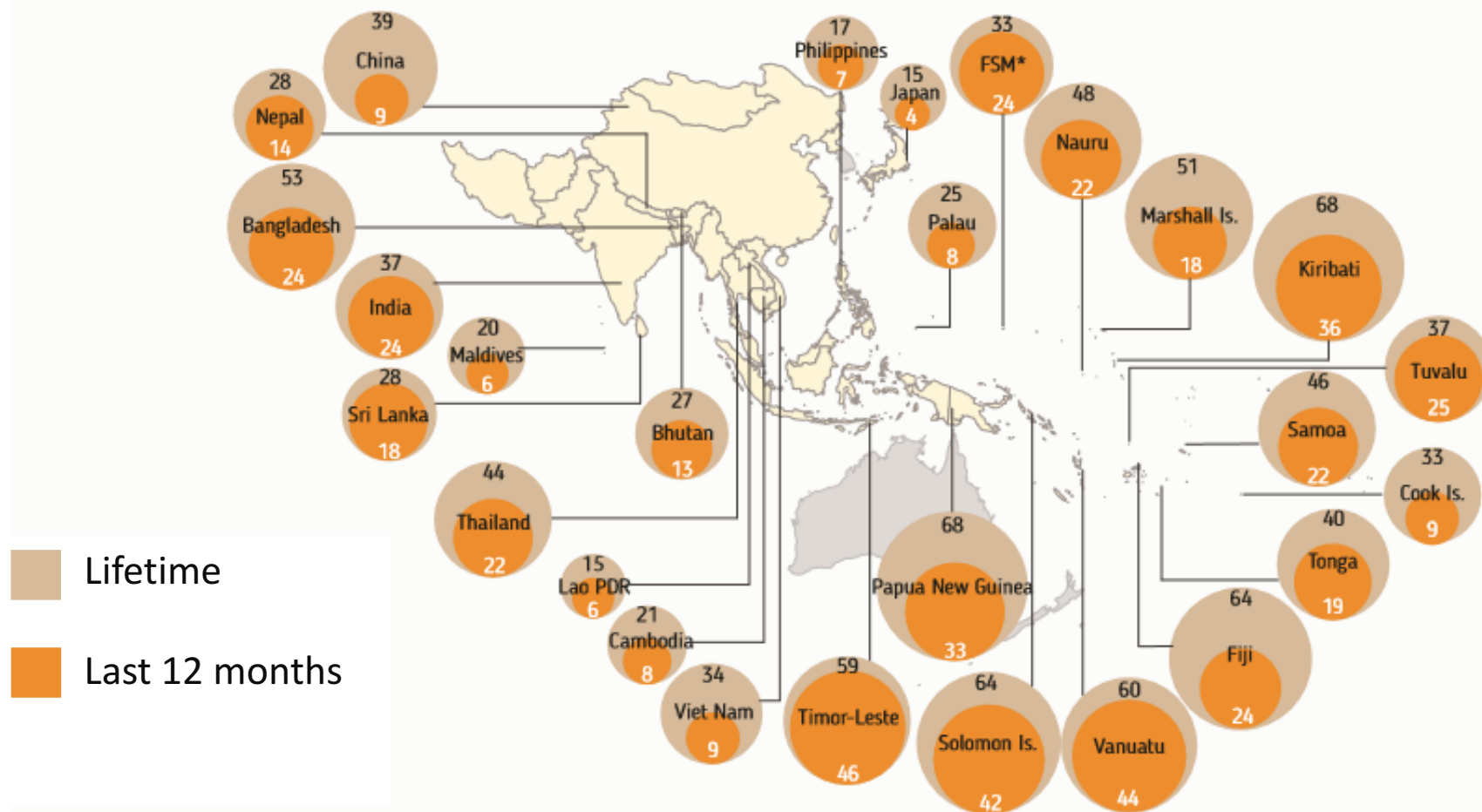
Overall, three out of five (**59%**) ever-partnered women have been physically and/or sexually abused by their male partner (husband or boyfriend) in their life.



■ Experienced violence

■ Never experienced violence

How does this compare?

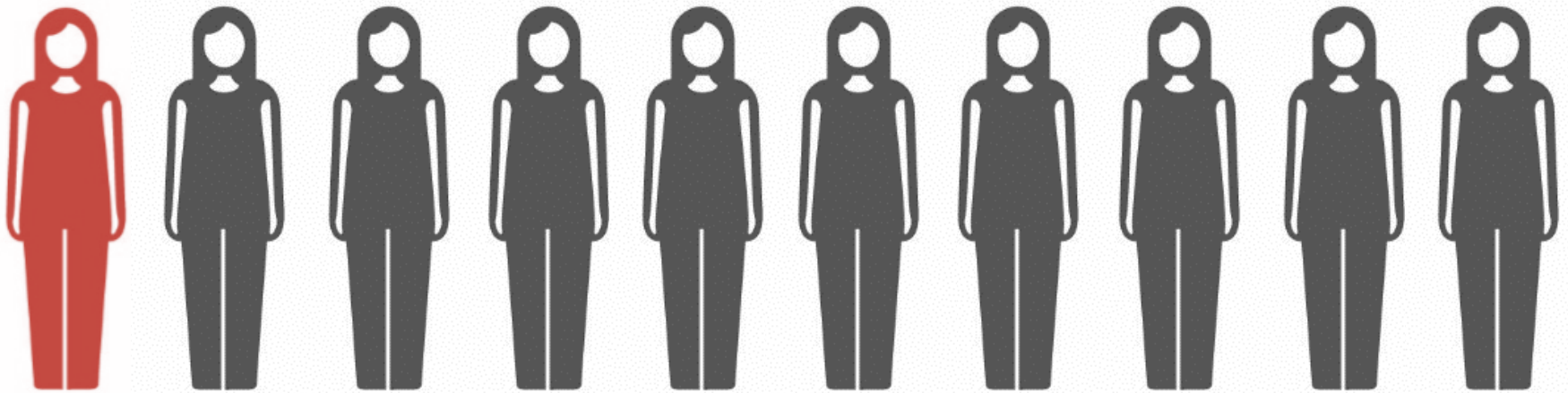


WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, 2016

UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Region

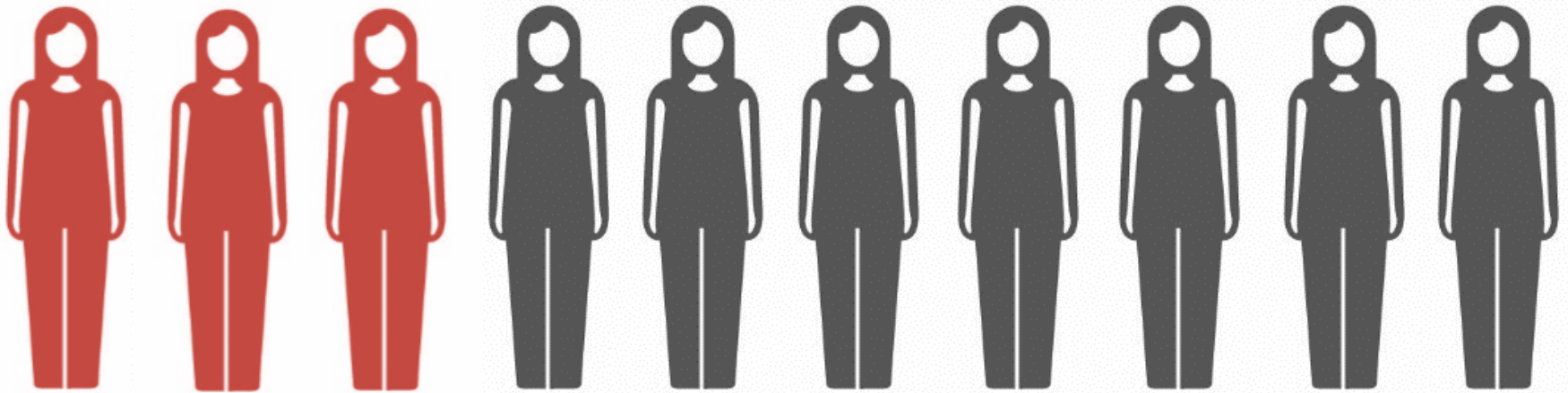
Non-partner rape

- **14%** of women were ever raped by a man who was not their partner, and **10%** in the past year.
- **3%** of women were ever gang raped



Any rape

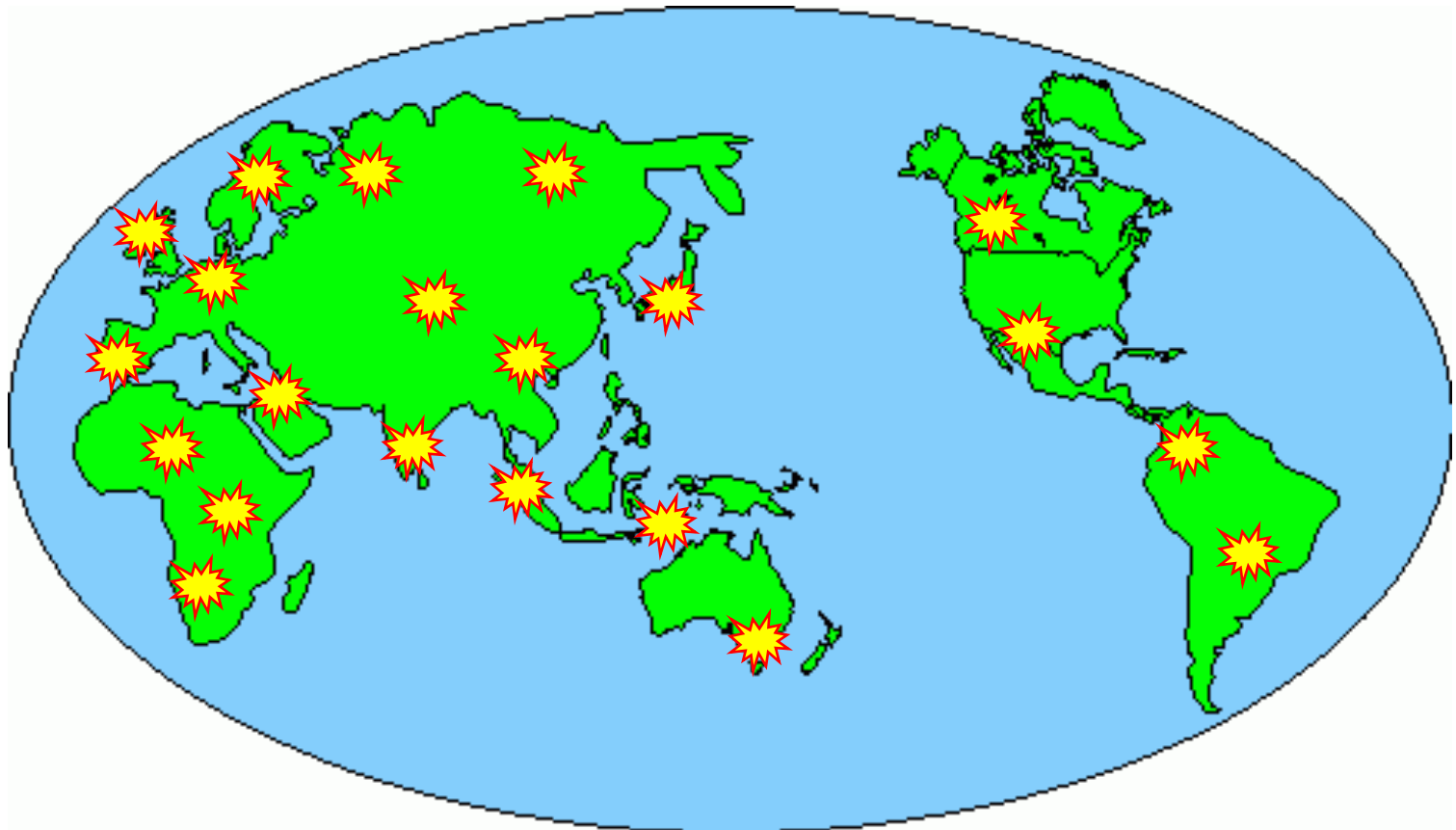
- Most rape, however, occurs within intimate relationships.



Common myths about violence against women in Timor-Leste

Where does violence occur?

- Violence against women occurs in every country in the world.



What types of violence do women experience at home?

- There are multiple forms of violence against women and usually these overlap.



**Sexual
violence**

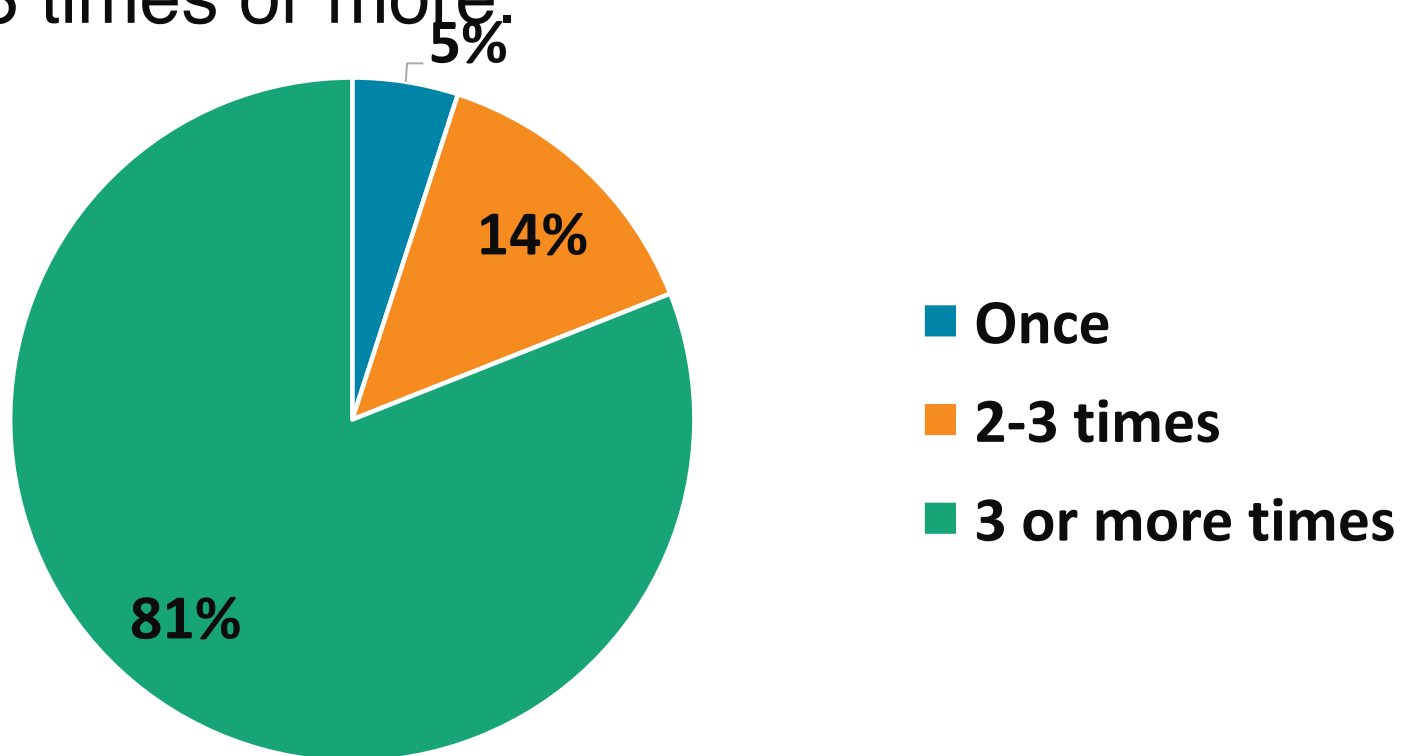
**Physical
violence**

**Emotional
violence**

**Economic
violence**

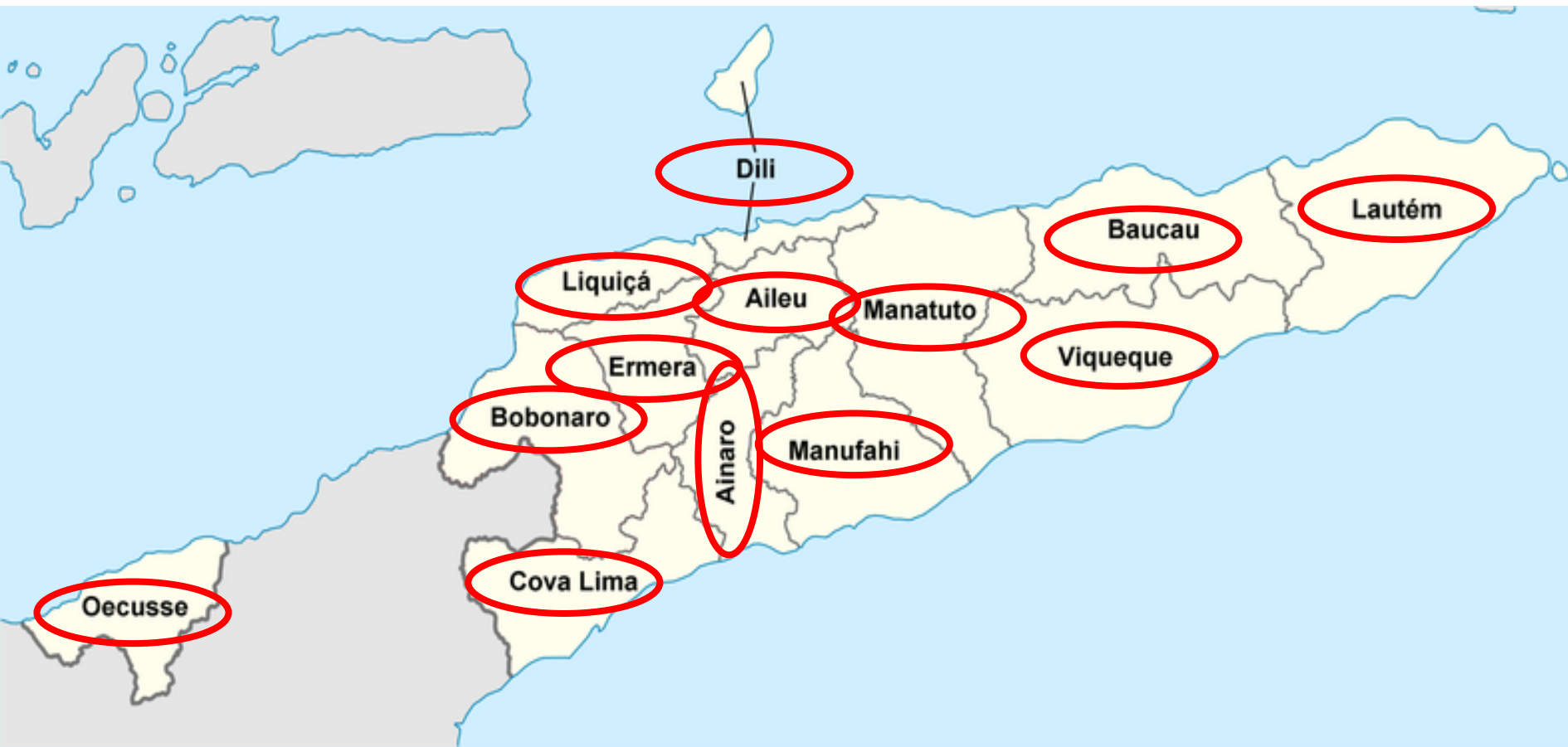
How frequent are women's experiences of violence in Timor-Leste?

In Timor-Leste, most women who have been abused by their husband or partner said that this abuse had occurred 3 times or more.



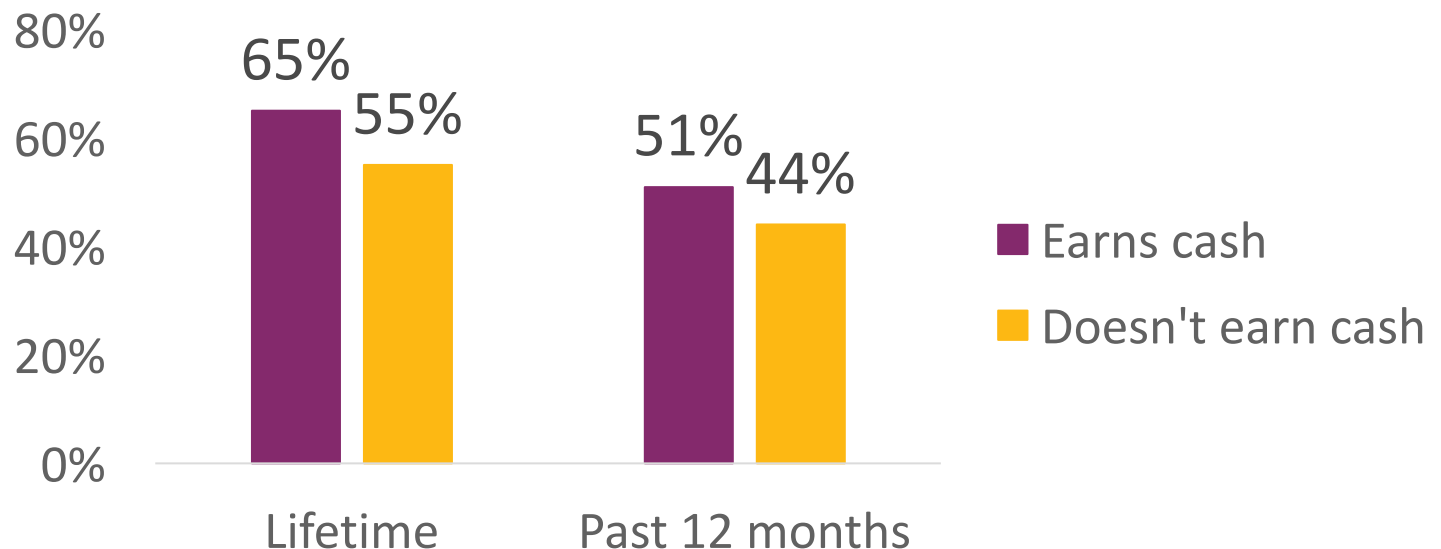
Is violence against women more common in rural or urban areas?

- Violence against women occurs in all parts of Timor-Leste but it is most common in urban areas.



Do poor women experience more violence?

- Women who earned a cash income were **significantly more** likely to experience violence, than women who didn't earn cash.
- DHS: Women in families with better economic situations have a higher probability of experiencing violence.



...but what was she wearing?

- Sexual assault and harassmen occur because some men decide to do it.
- Commenting on the victim's clothes places blame on her and removes his responsibility



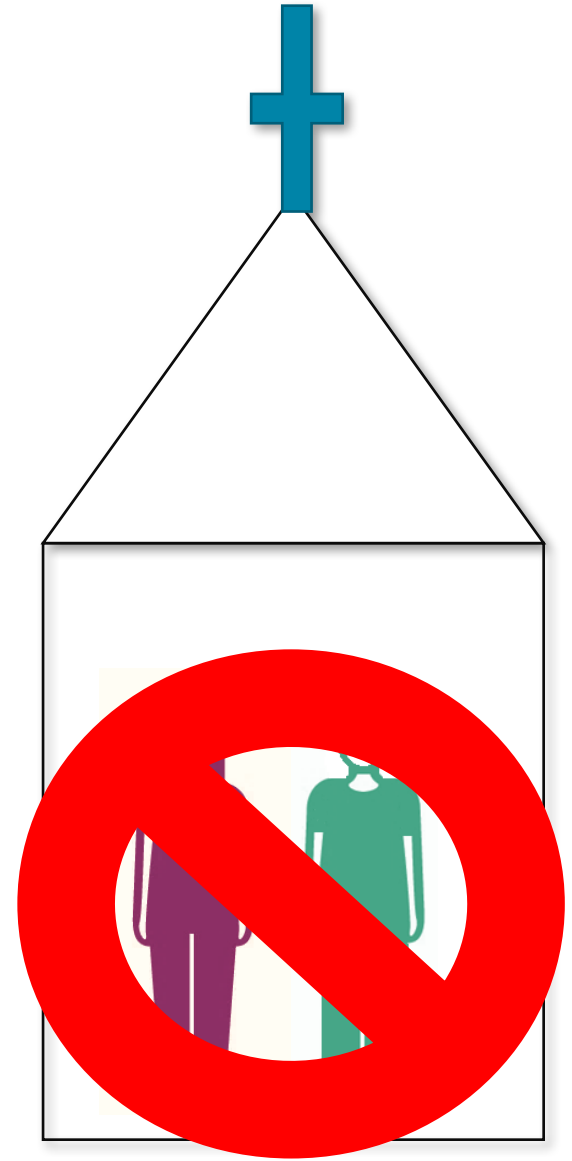
When the victim is a child

- Due to the process of children's psychological development, they can't decide whether to marry or have sex.
- All adults have a responsibility to protect child rights
- Sex between a child (below 14) and an adult is always rape.
- A girl and a boy cannot be married before they are both 17 (or before 16, with parental approval).



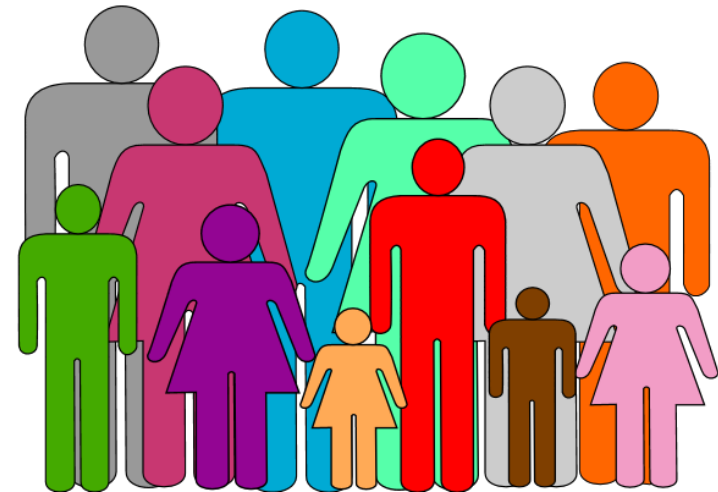
How should cases of sexual assault be resolved?

- Rape and sexual assault are public crimes and, therefore, must be reported to police.
- If the family or community encourage the victim to marry the perpetrator, this increases her risk.



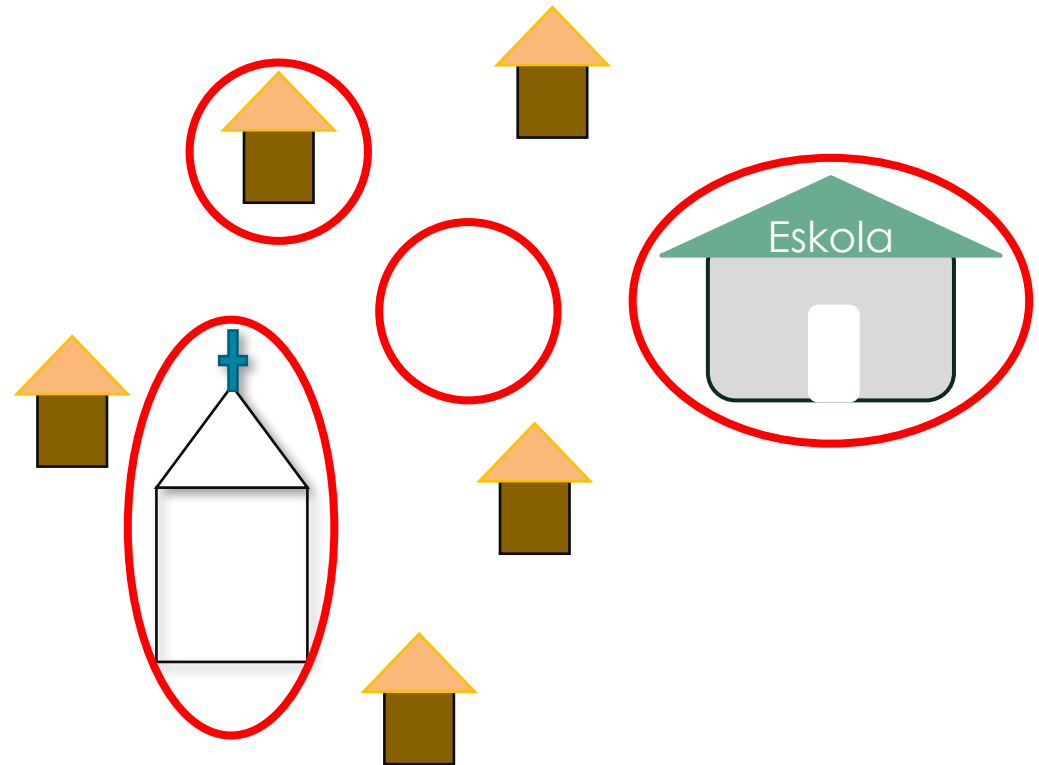
Who perpetrates rape?

- Male intimate partners (husbands or boyfriends) are the main perpetrators of rape.
- Usually women know the perpetrator (father or other family member, friend, neighbour)



What does 'public crime' mean?

- A 'public crime' is a crime that anyone can report to police.
- A 'public crime' can happen in the home, at school, at church, in public, anywhere.



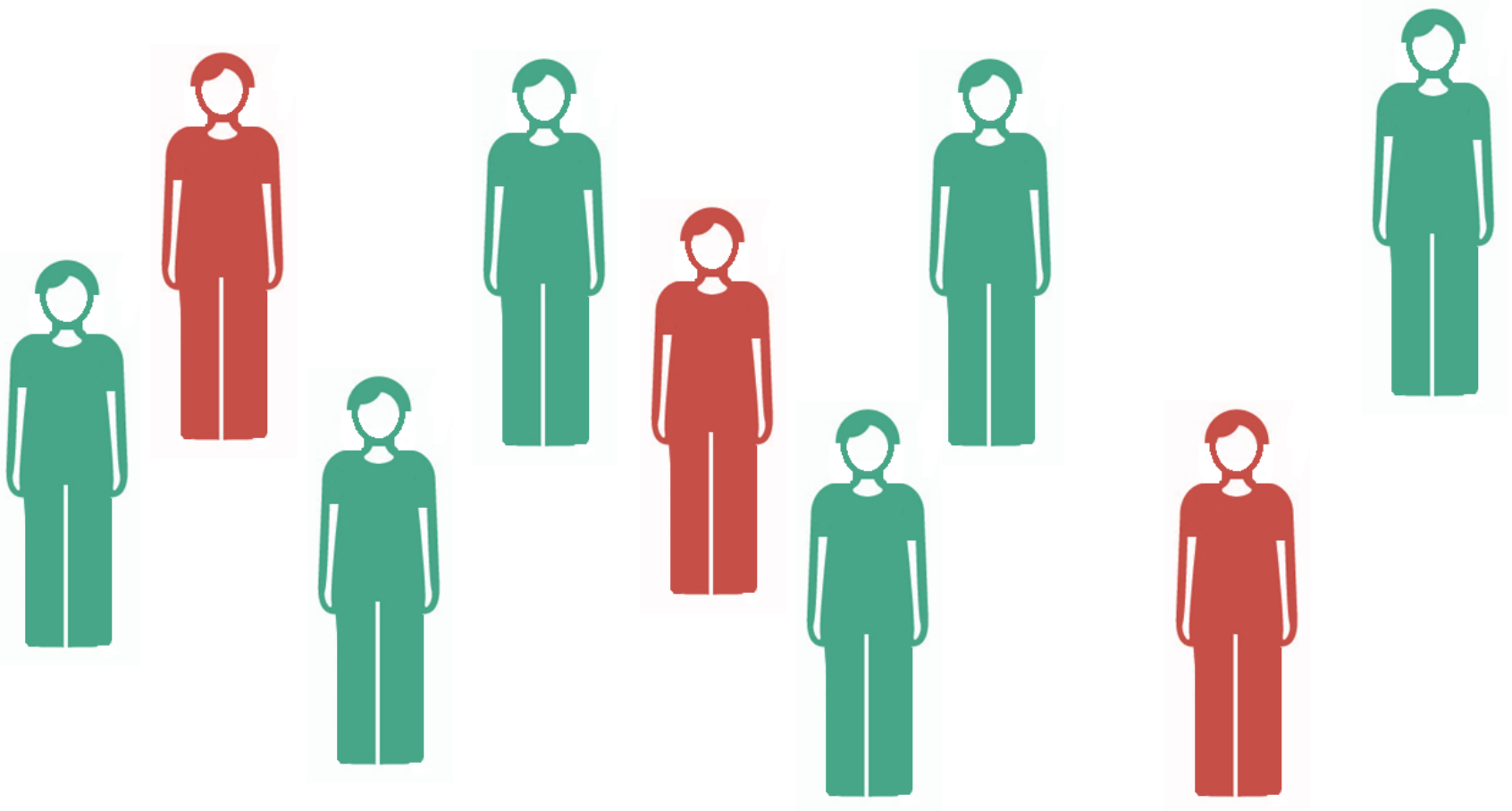
What consequences do men experience after perpetrating rape?

- Most men who perpetrate rape never experience any legal consequences.



Do all men use violence?

- Many men do not use violence against women



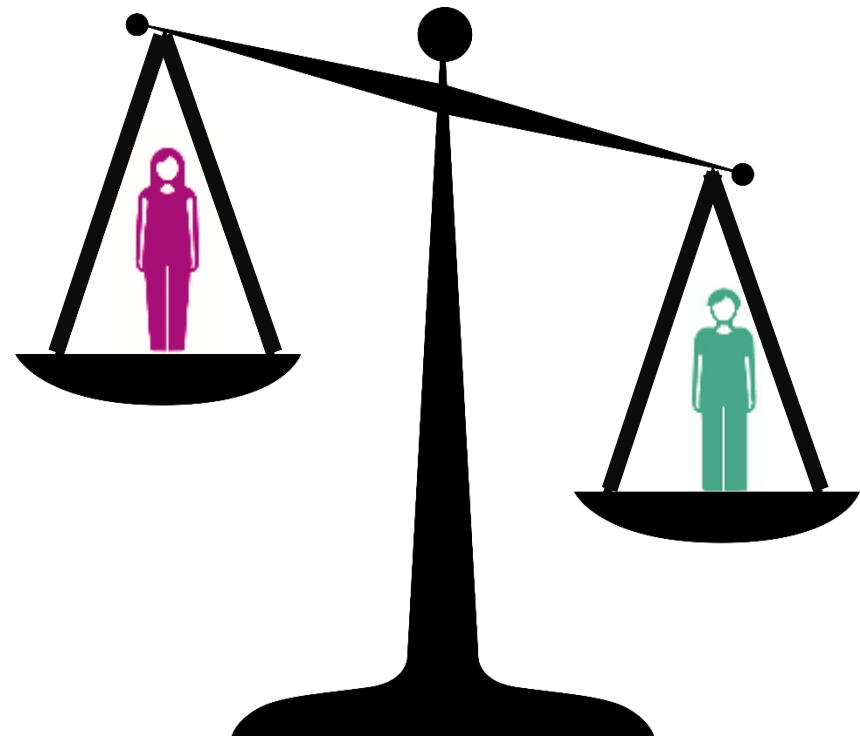
Is violence preventable?

- Violence against women is not something natural – this means that it is possible to prevent.



Cause of violence against women

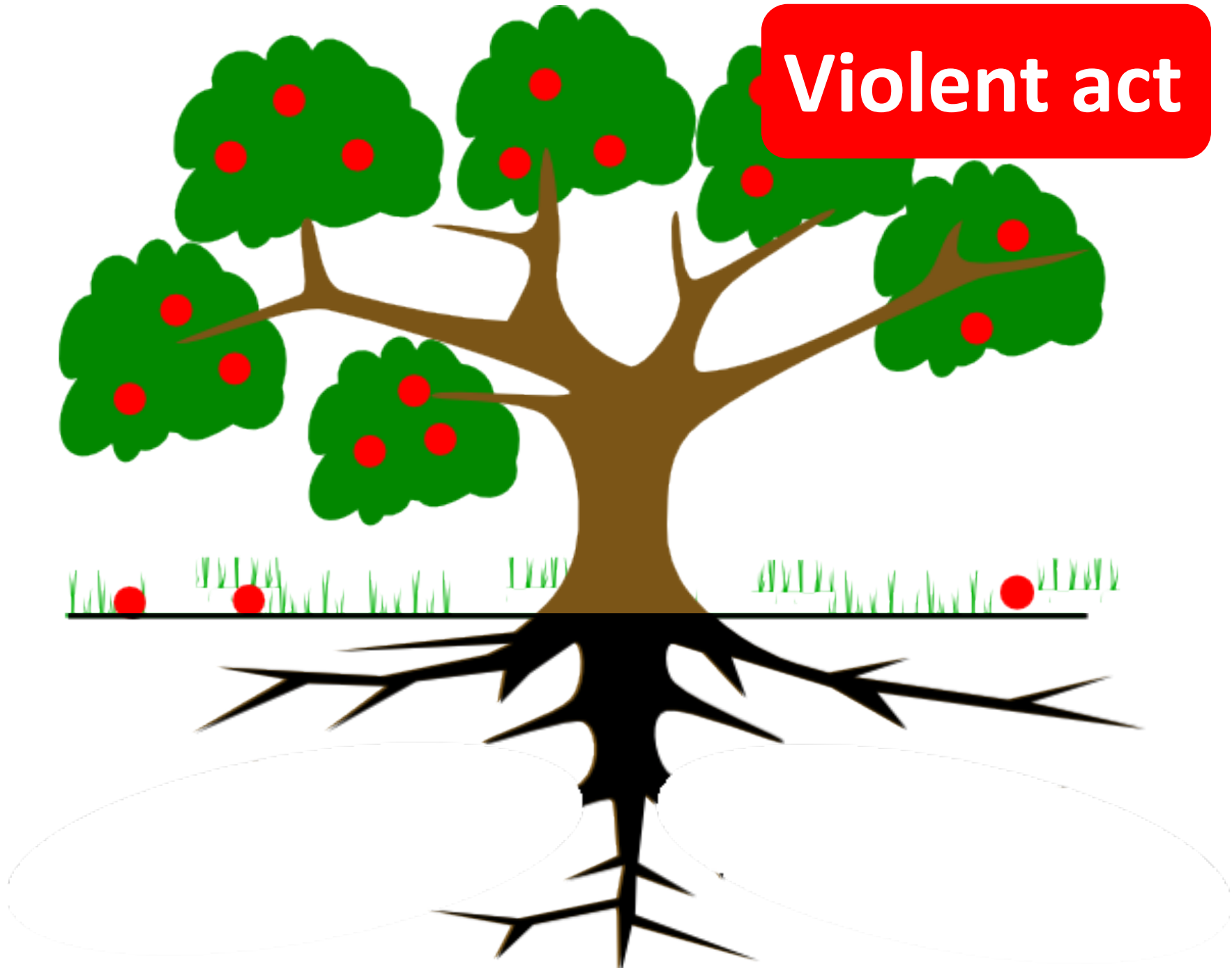
- The primary cause of violence against women is gender inequality.
- Violence against women is violence that a woman experiences **because she is a woman**.
- Women experience significantly more violence from men than men experience from women.



Power Walk

What is the cause of violence against women?

Violent act



Taking a woman's money

Preventing a woman from working

insulting

shaming

intimidating

Forcing a woman to have sex

controlling

pushing

punching

kicking

pulling hair

slapping

Unwanted sexual touching

Having sex with a woman when she is too drunk or drugged to say no

Physical violence

Emotional violence

Economic violence

Sexual violence



The diagram features a tree with a brown trunk and branches, green foliage, and a black root system. A red box is positioned in the upper right, a brown box in the middle left, and a black box at the bottom center. Red dots are scattered throughout the tree's canopy and on the ground level. The entire tree is enclosed within a faint, light-colored oval.

Violent act

**Factors that
contribute to
violence**

Cause

Factors that contribute to violence

alcohol

drugs

stress

arguing

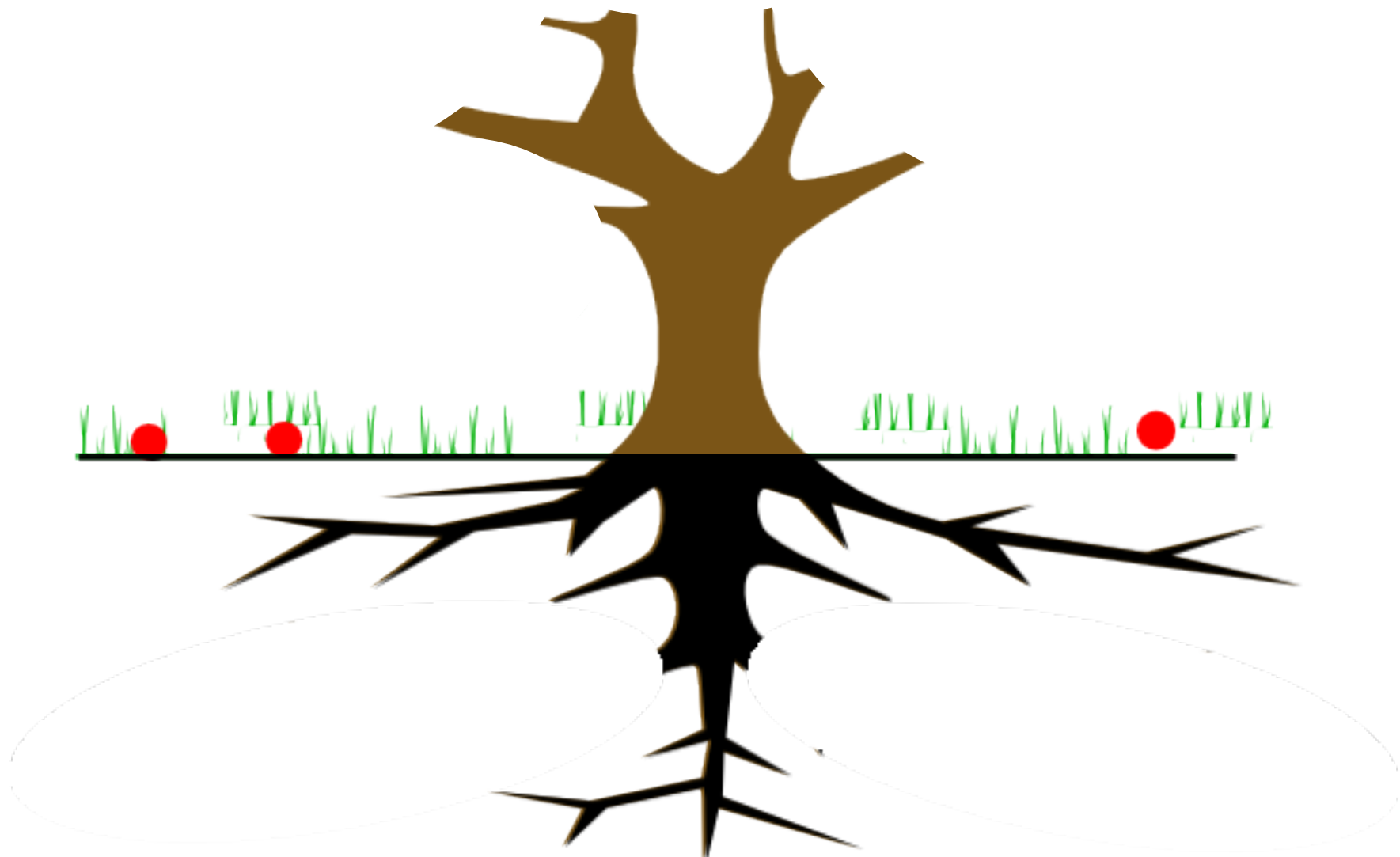
financial problems

anger

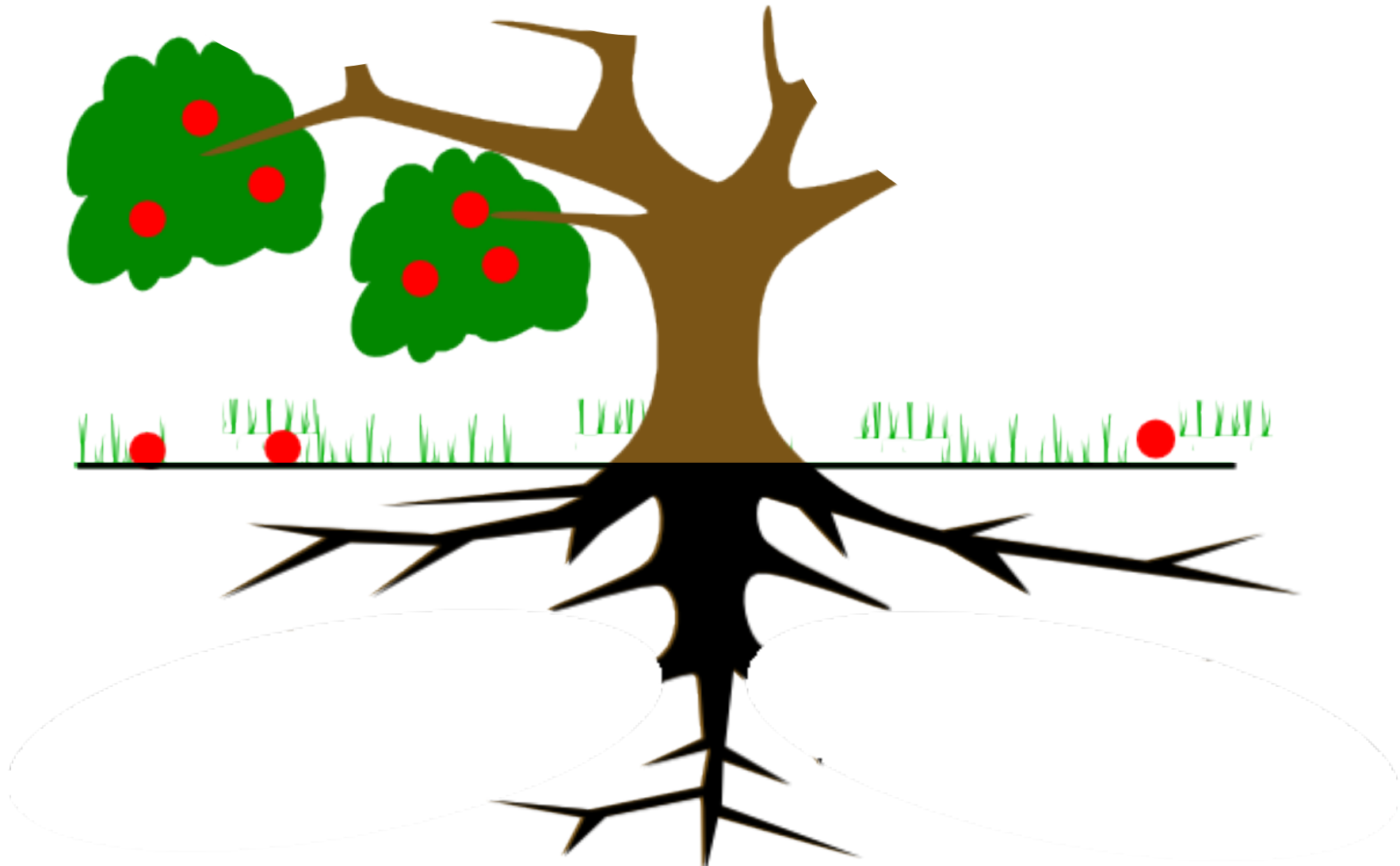
victim's behaviour



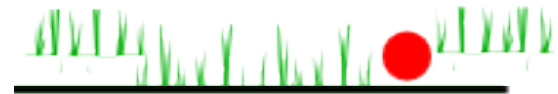
Factors that contribute to violence



Factors that contribute to violence

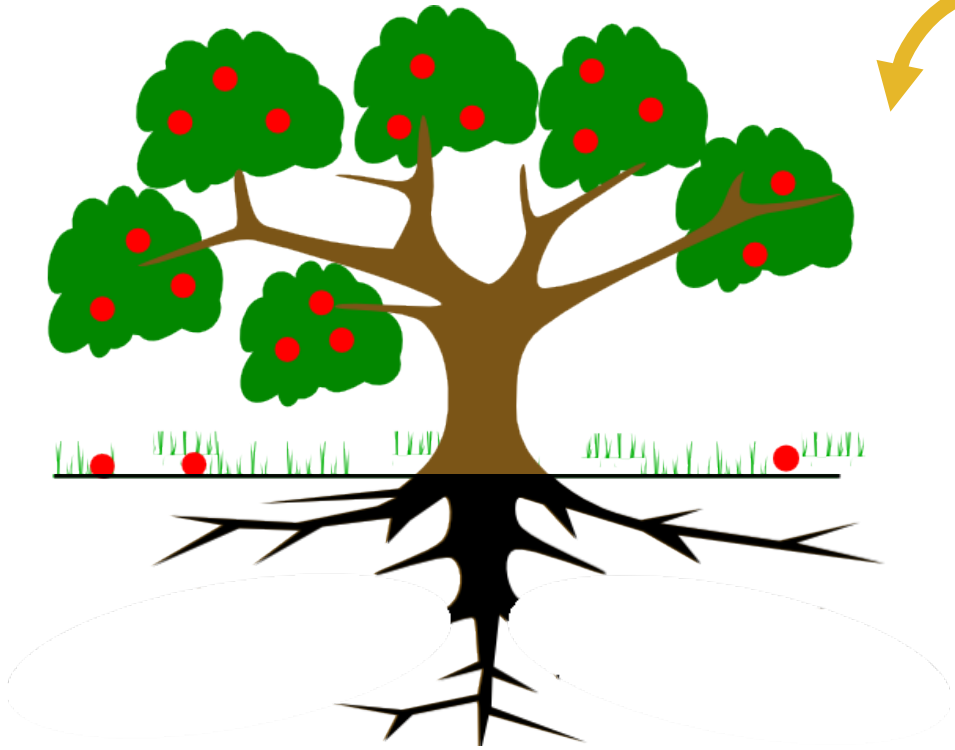


Cause

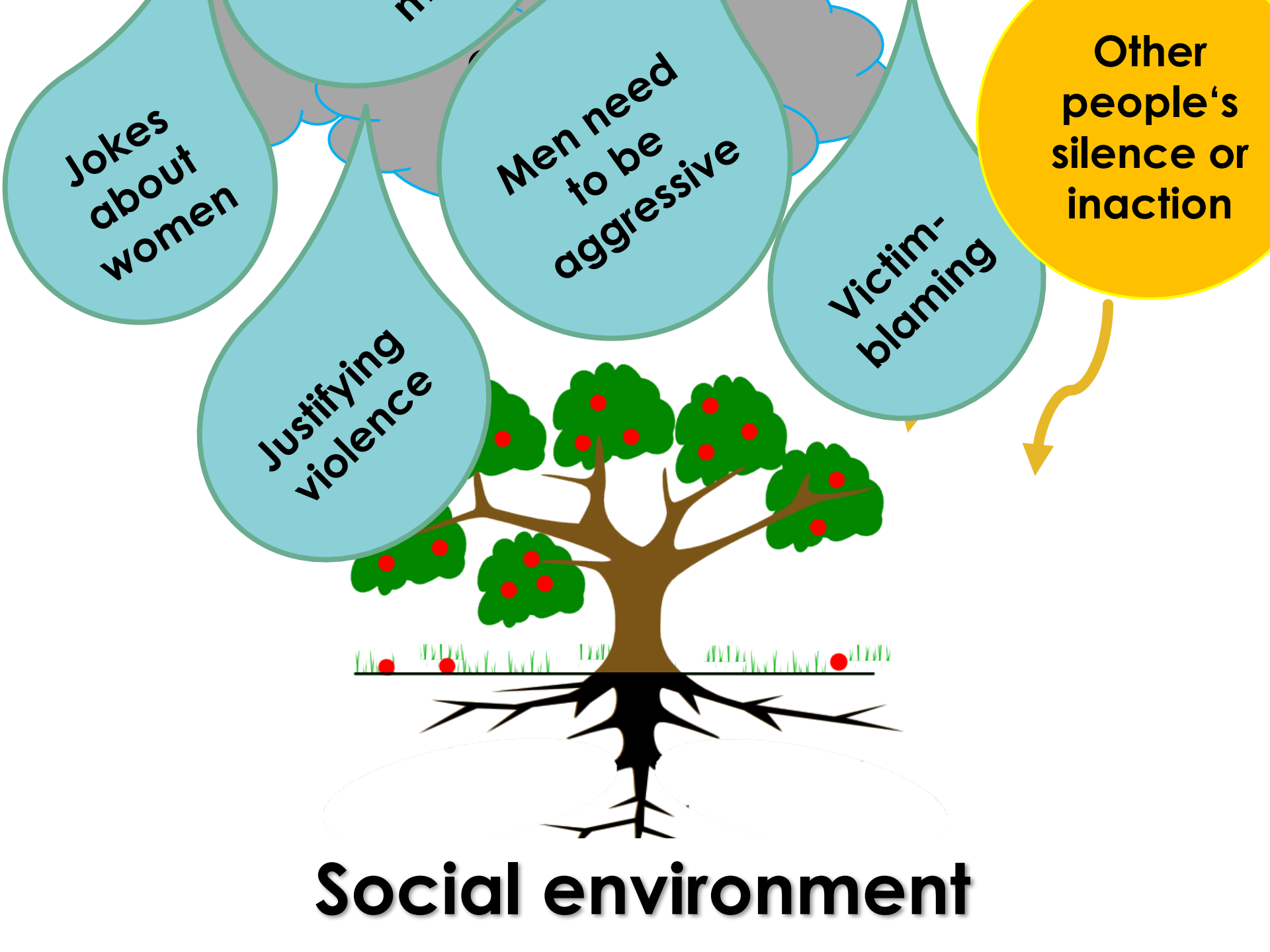


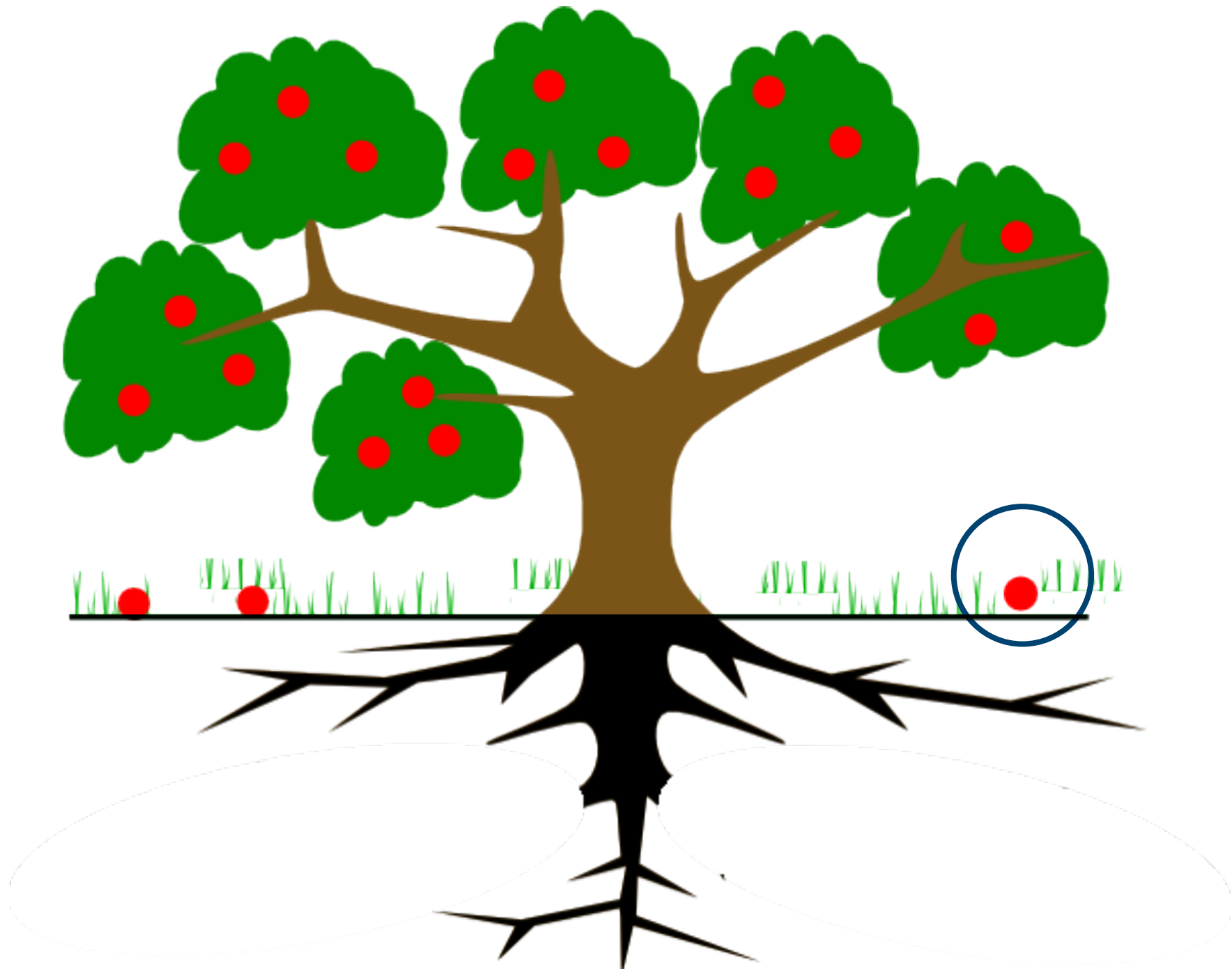
Community attitudes

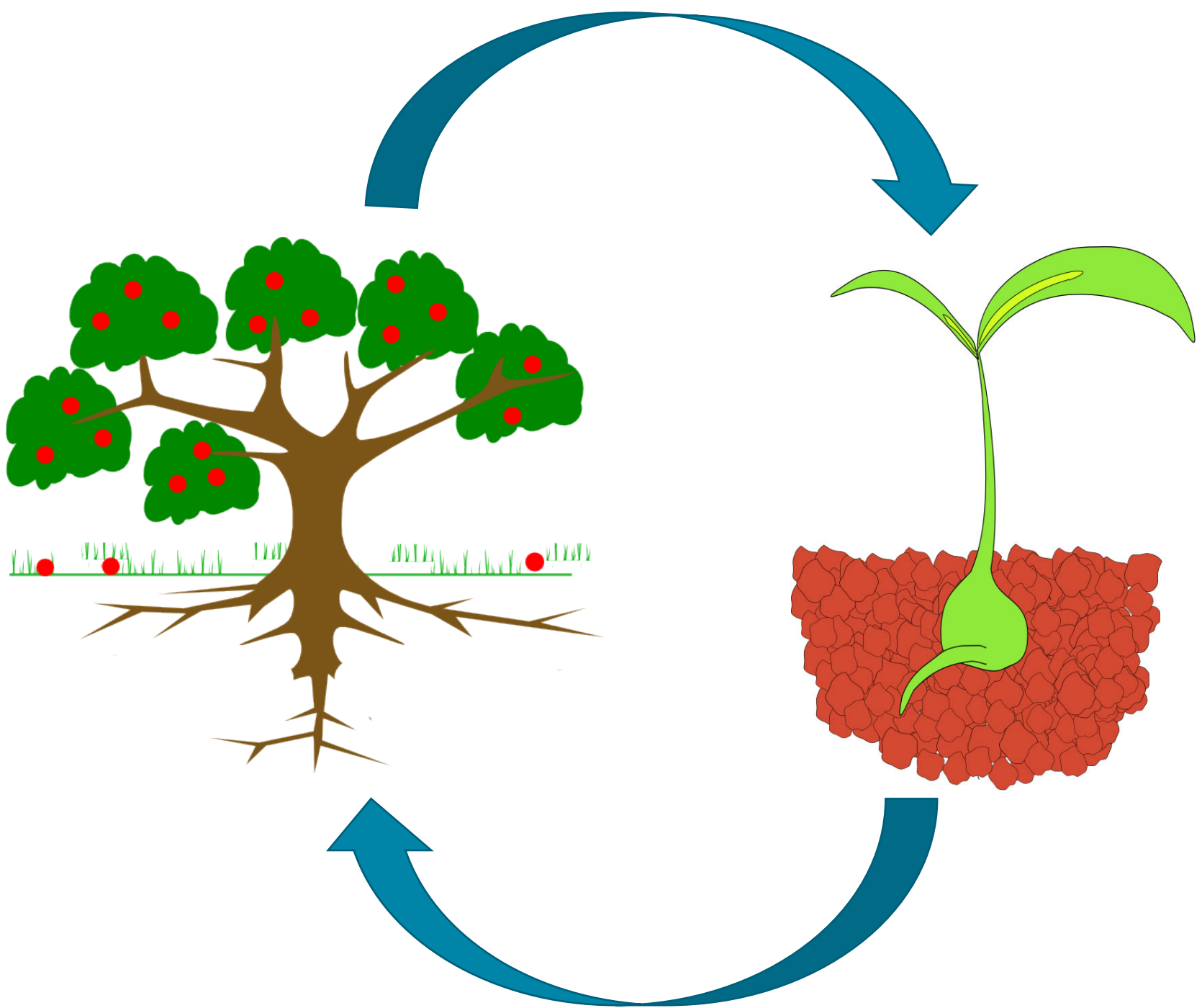
Other people's silence or inaction



Social environment









70% of
abused children
turn into abusive
adults.
Donate at
savechildren.mx.



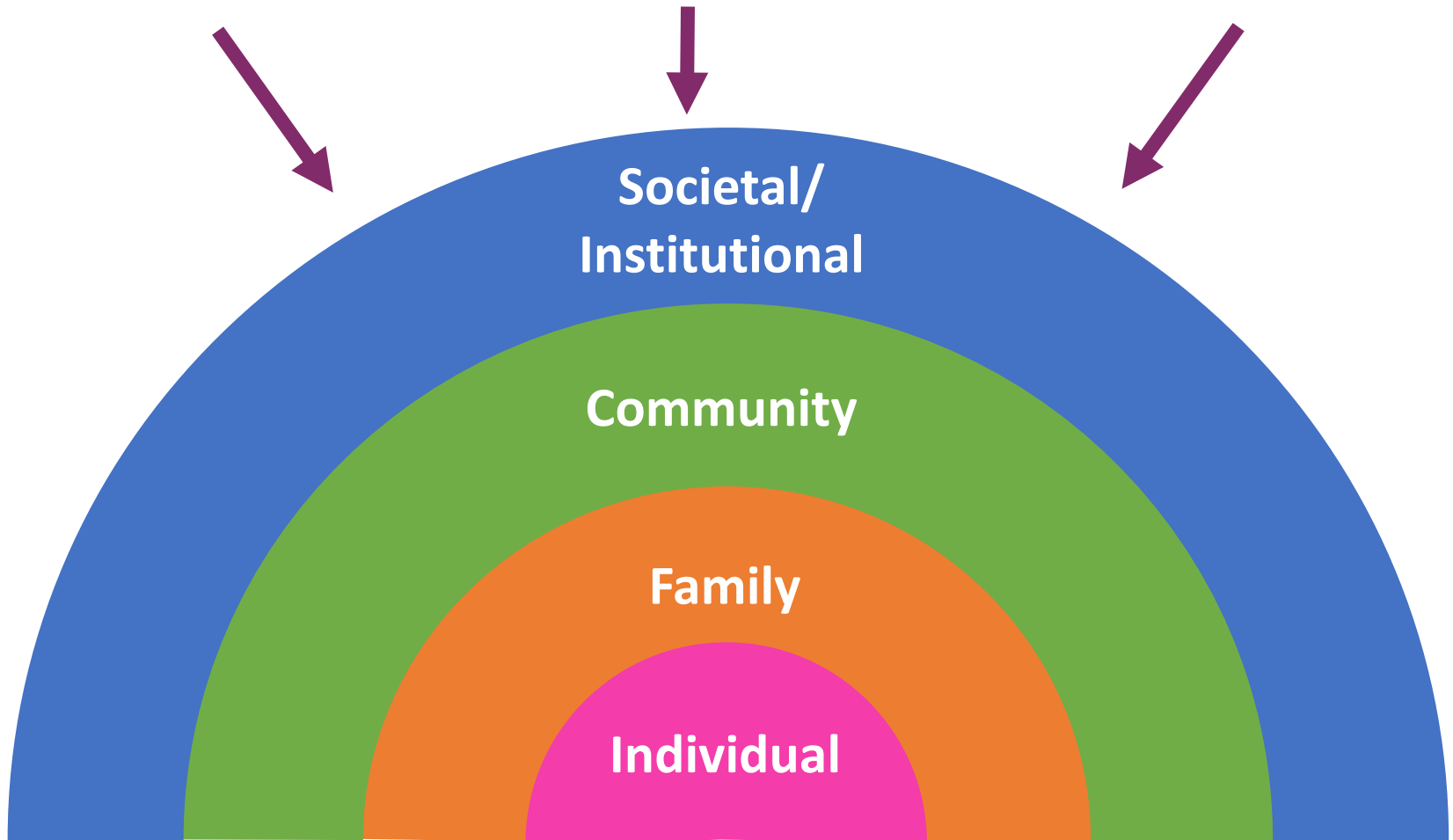
Save the
Children.

break the cycle

How can we better understand violence against women?

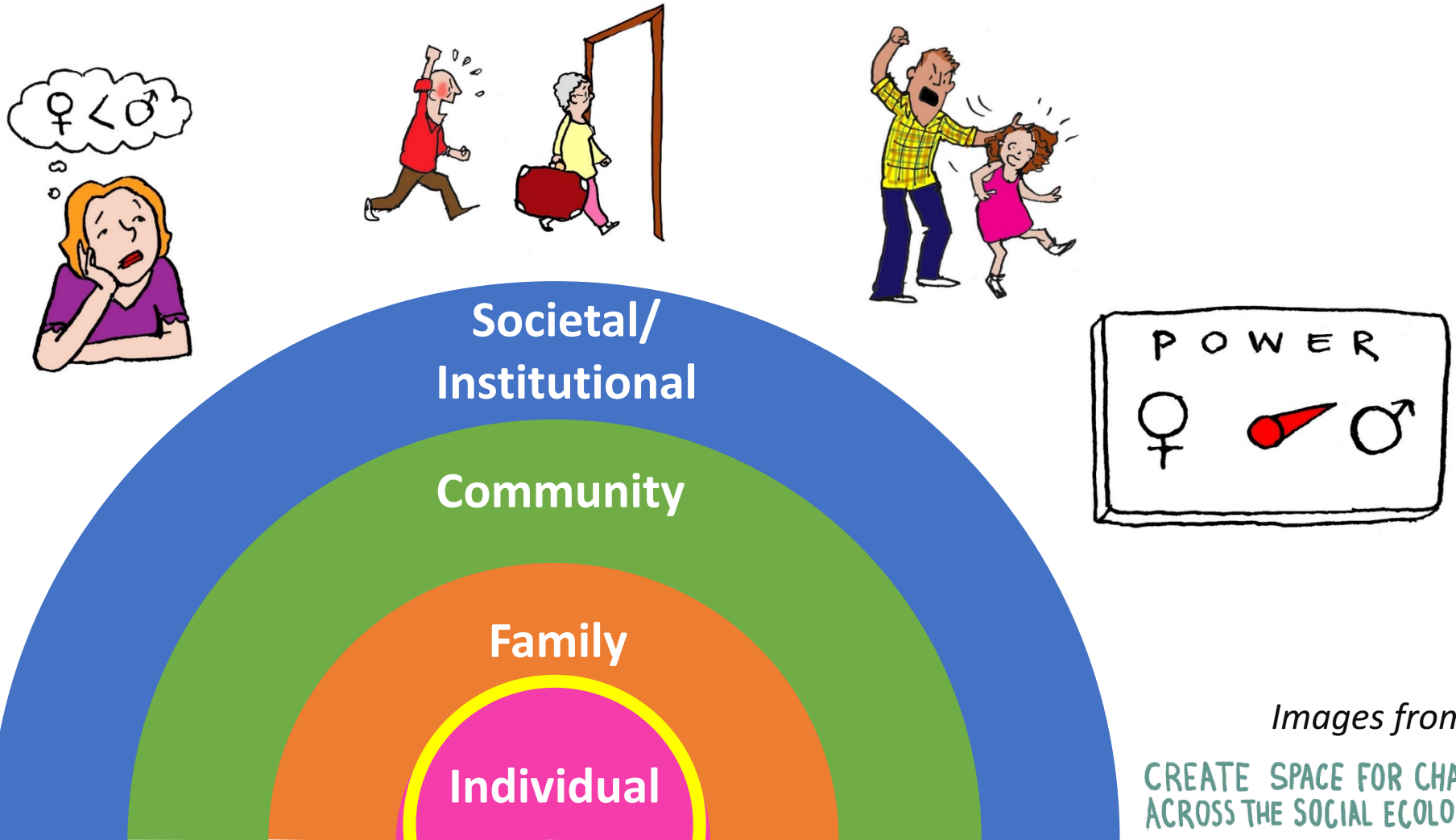
Ecological model to understand violence against women

INEQUALITY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN



Ecological model to understand violence against women

Individual: dominant masculinity and subordinate femininity

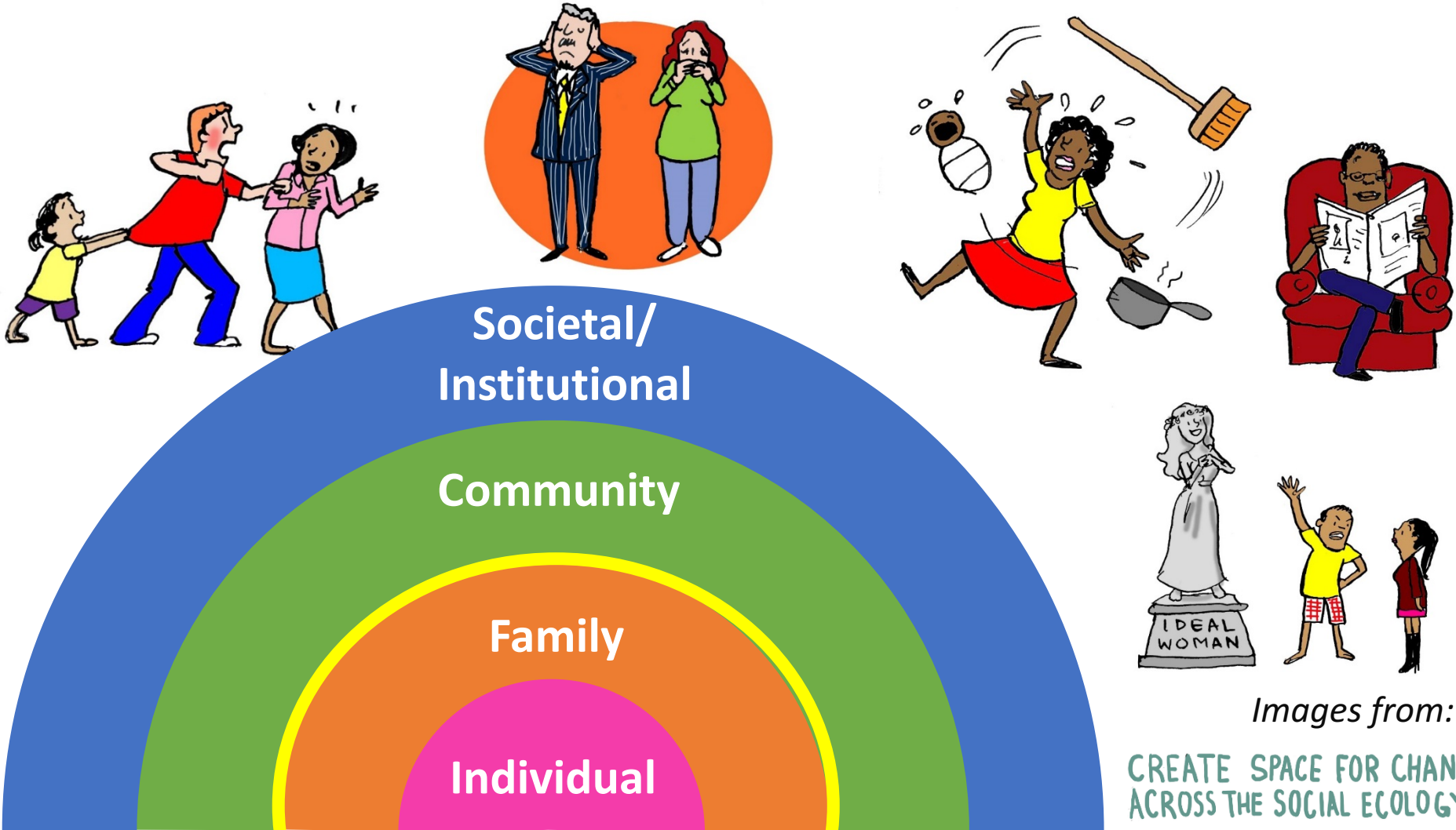


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ACROSS THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY.

Ecological model to understand violence against women

Family: lack of family support, housework, expectations, children

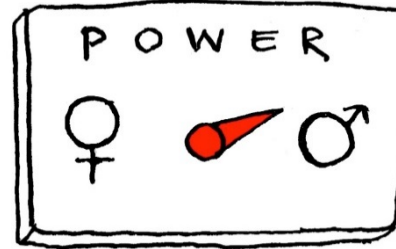
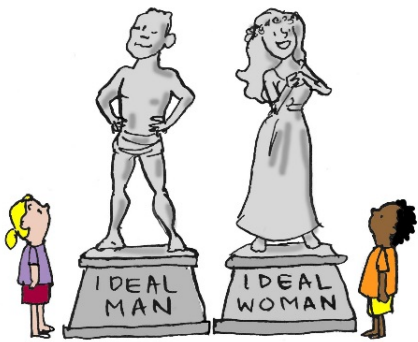


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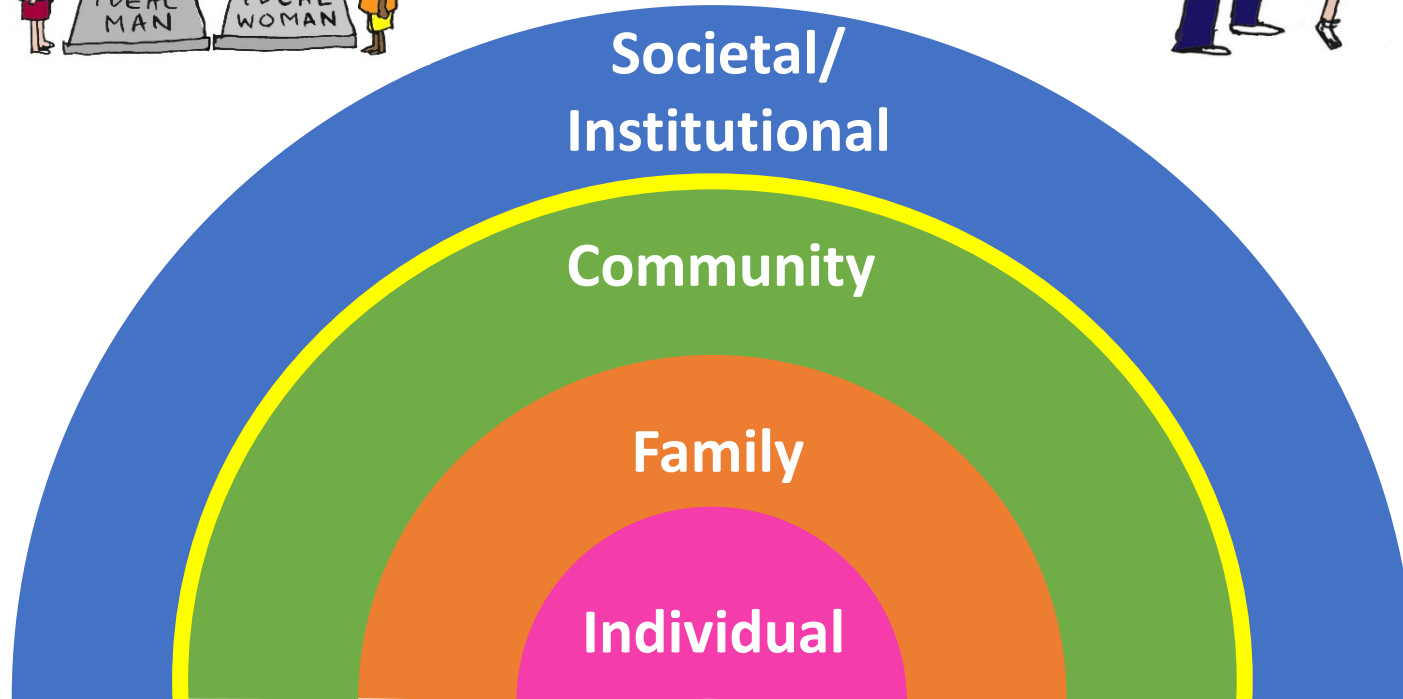
Ecological model to understand violence against women

Community: inequitable practices and norms



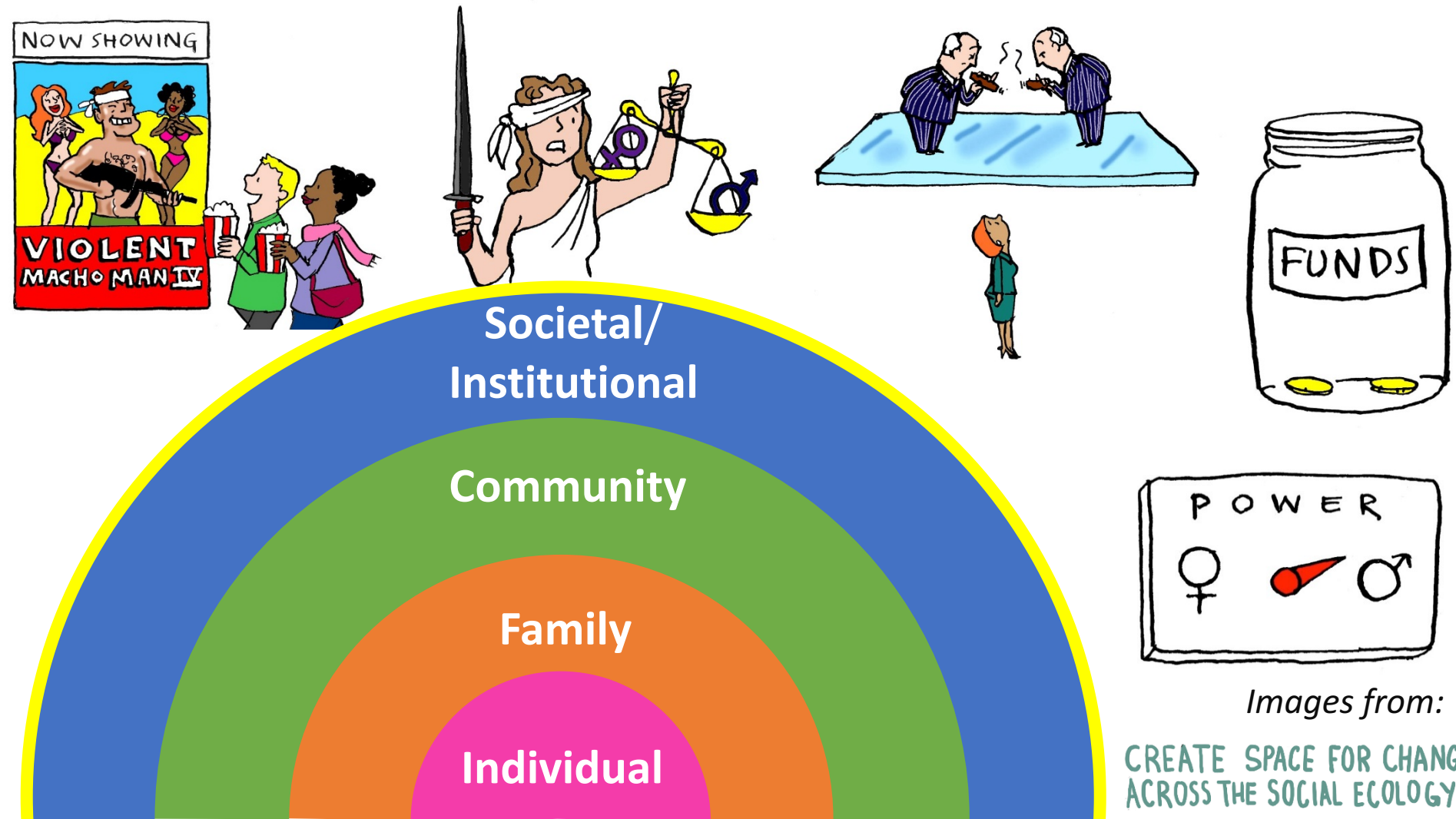
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Ecological model to understand violence against women

Societal/Institutional: discriminative laws and policies

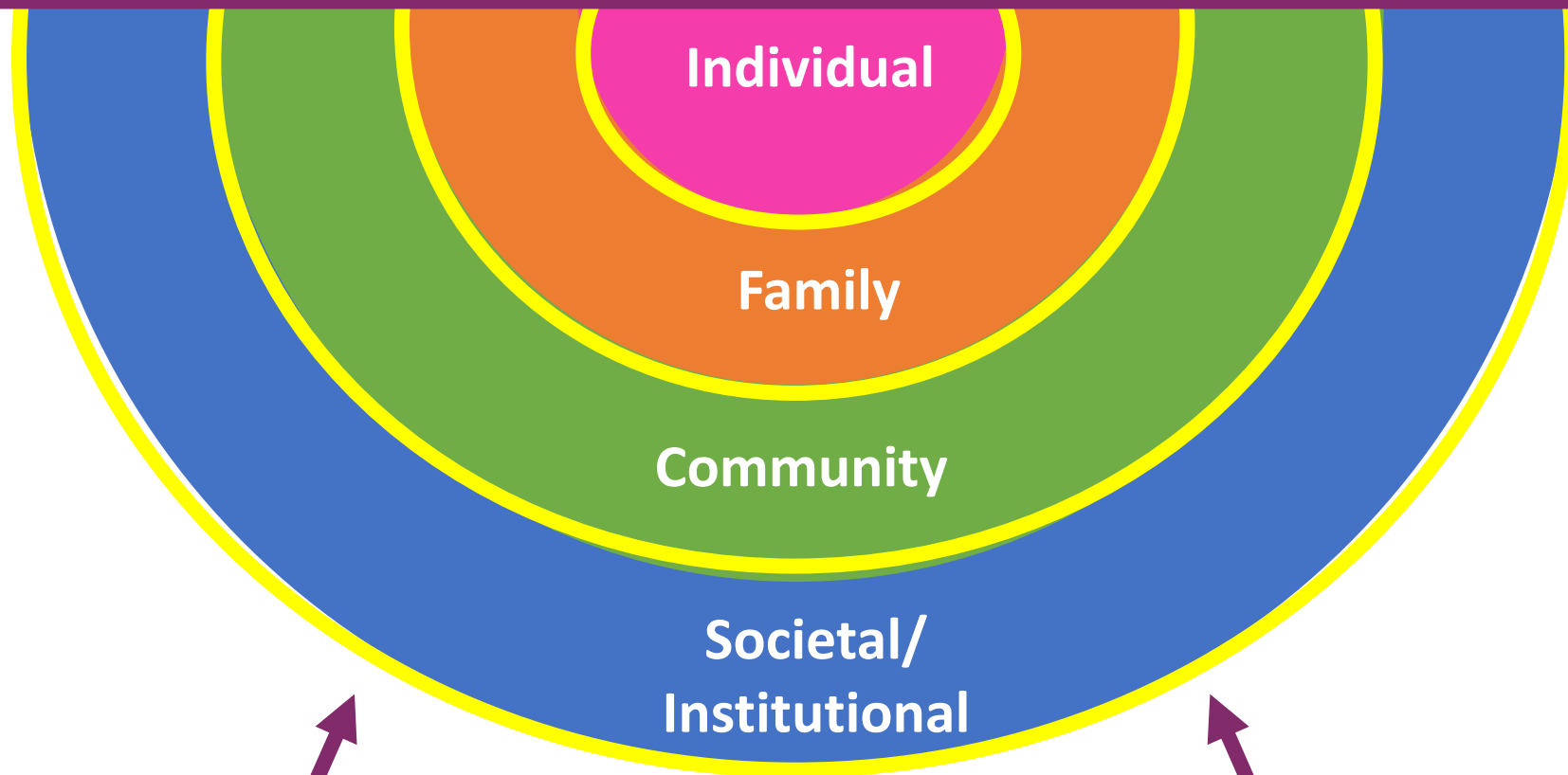


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**How can we better
understand how to prevent
violence against women?**

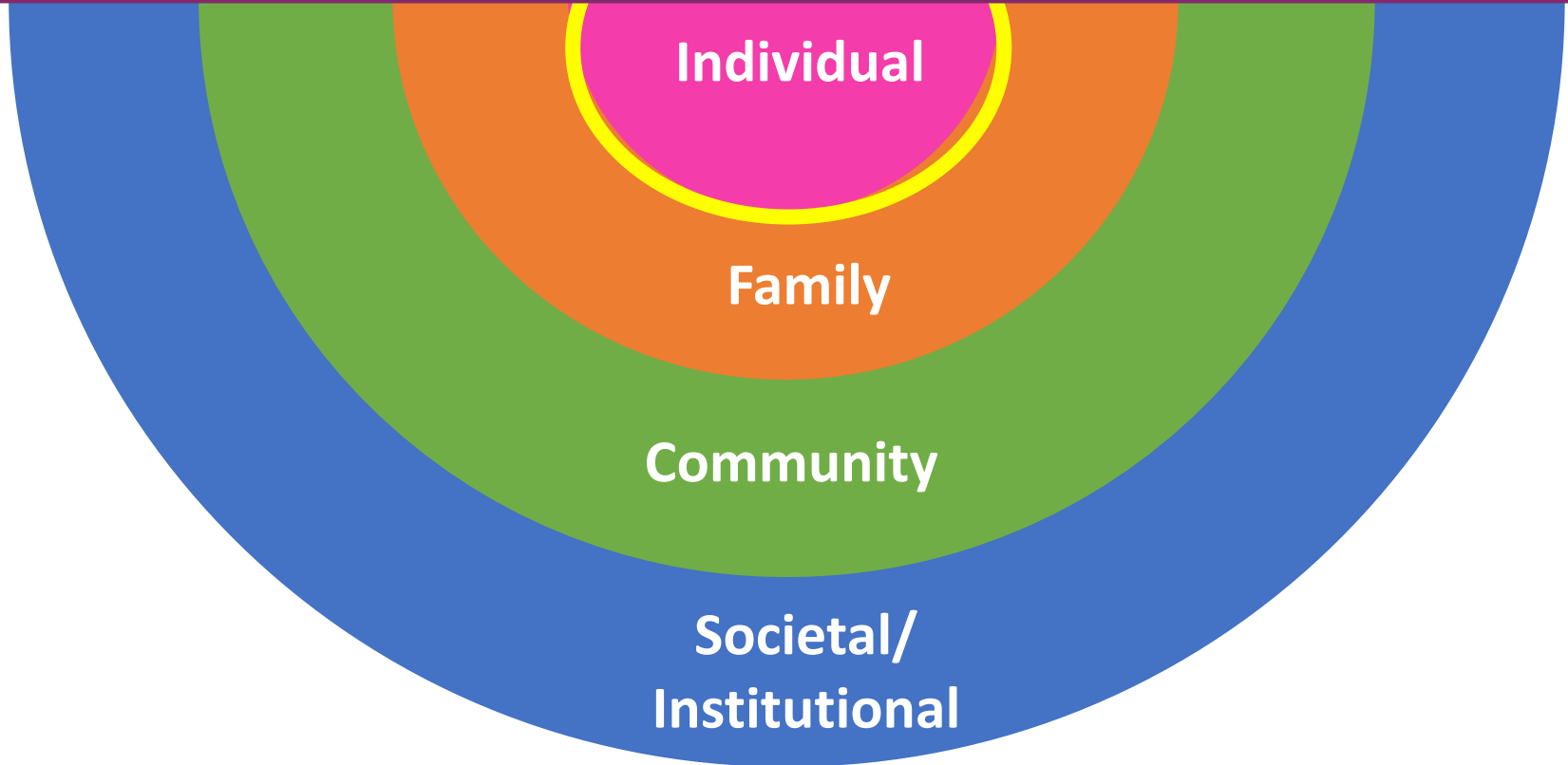
Using the Ecological Model to understand prevention



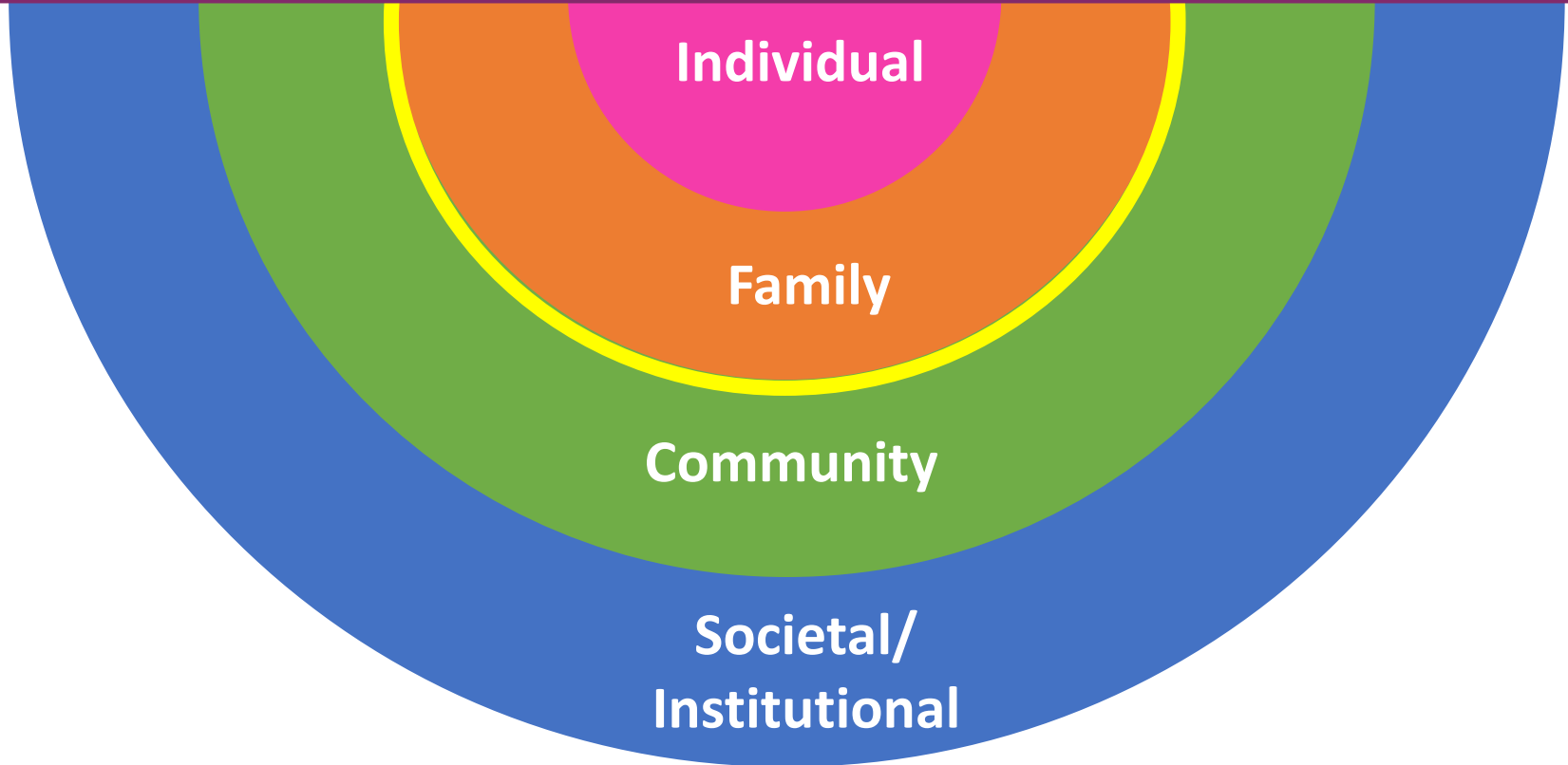
EQUALITY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN

Three purple arrows point upwards from the text 'EQUALITY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN' to the bottom edge of the Societal/Institutional layer, indicating its influence on the model.

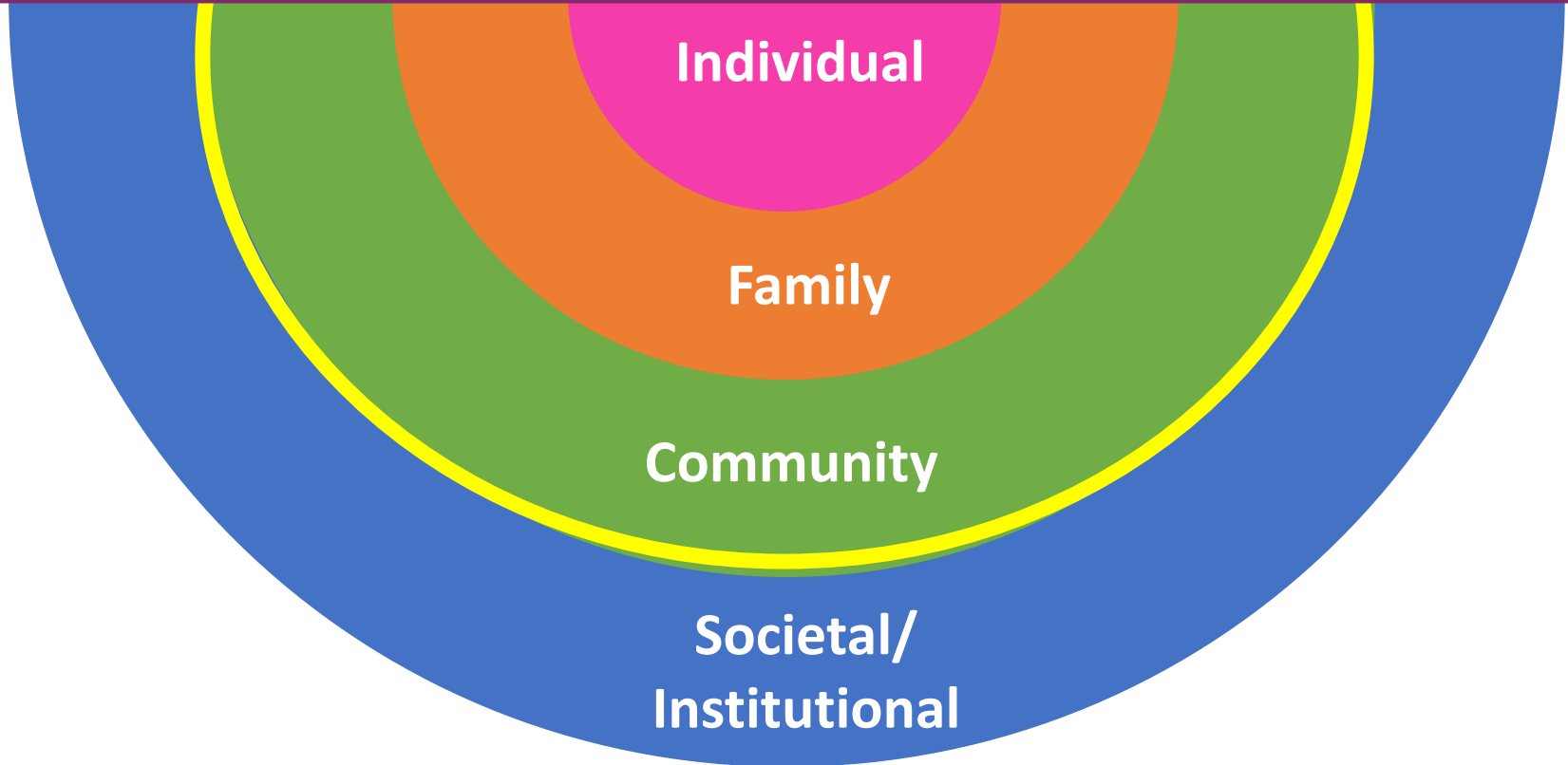
What can you, as an individual, do to prevent violence against women?



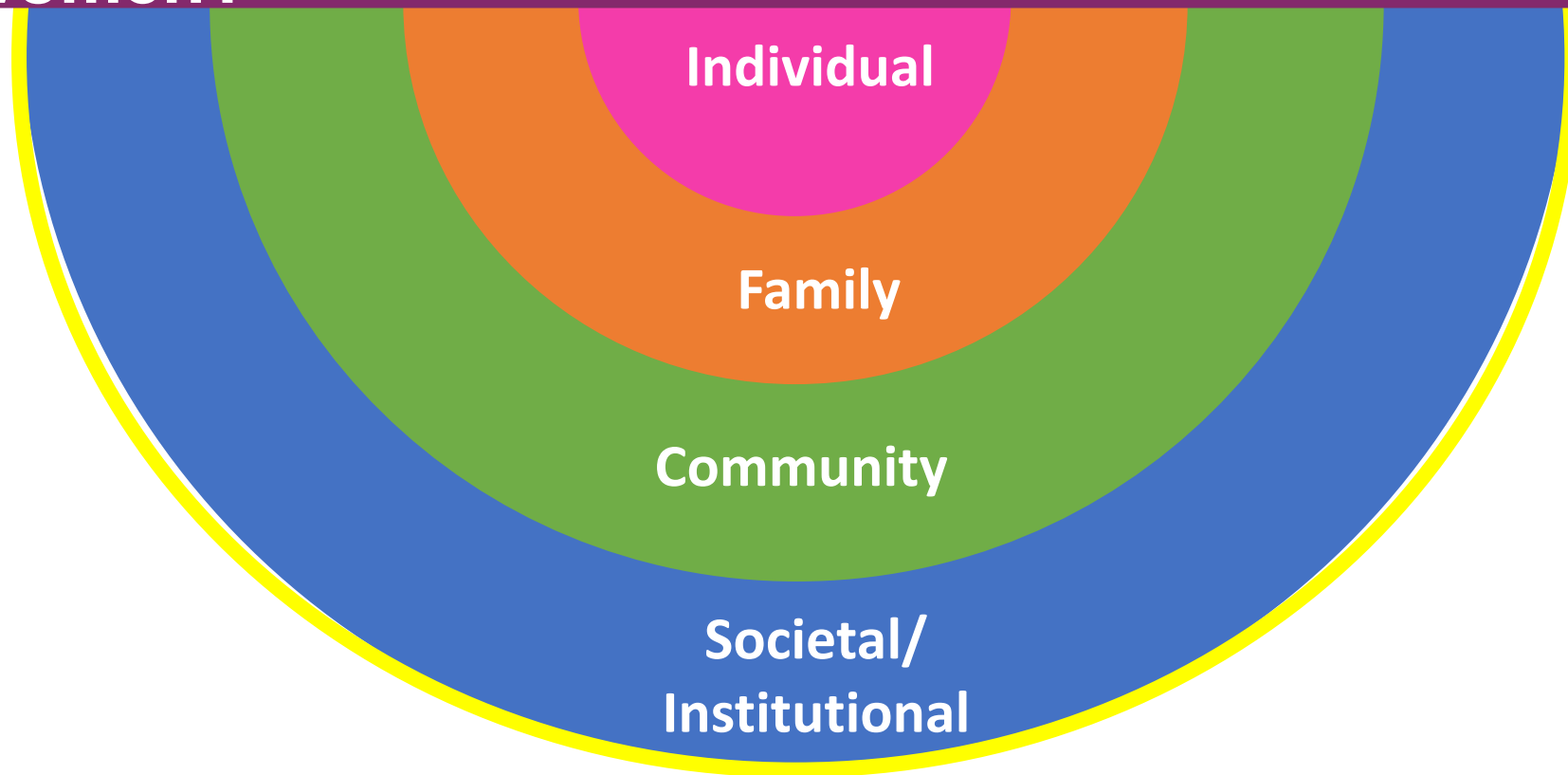
What can you, as a member of a family, do to prevent violence against women?



What can you, as a community member, do to prevent violence against women?

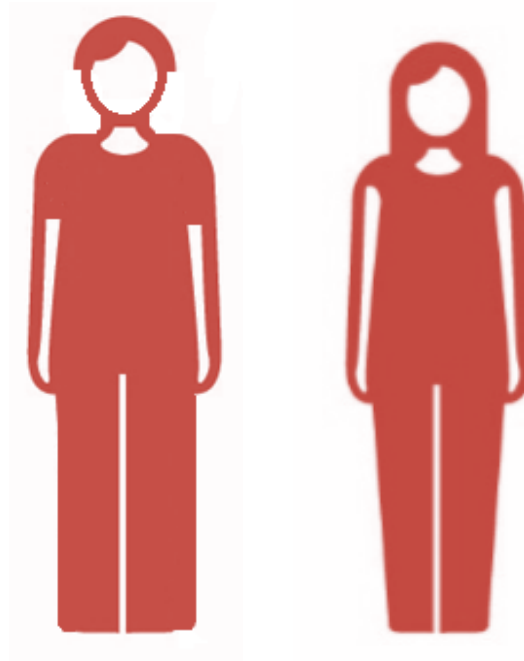


What can you, as a member of a society or a citizen of a country, do to prevent violence against women?



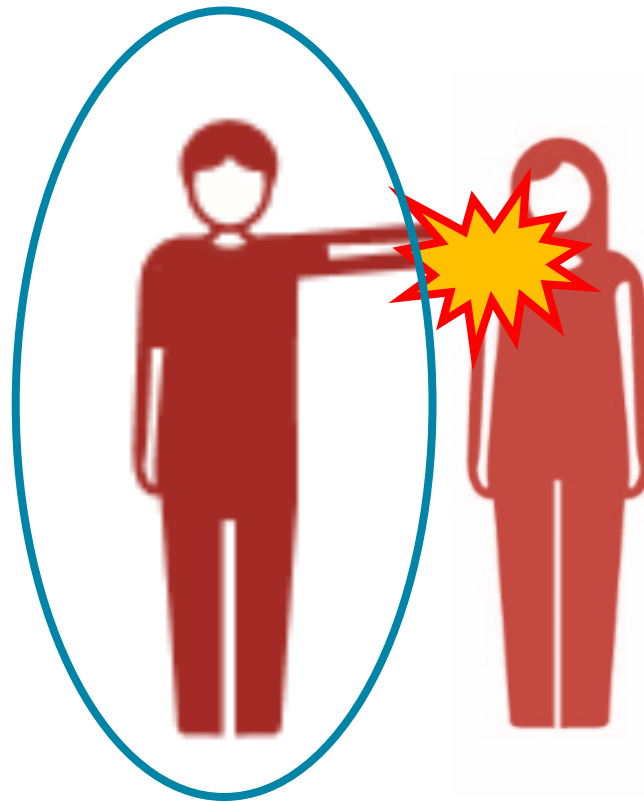
**How are the words we use
important?**

Example: Sika and Paulino



Example: Sika and Paulino

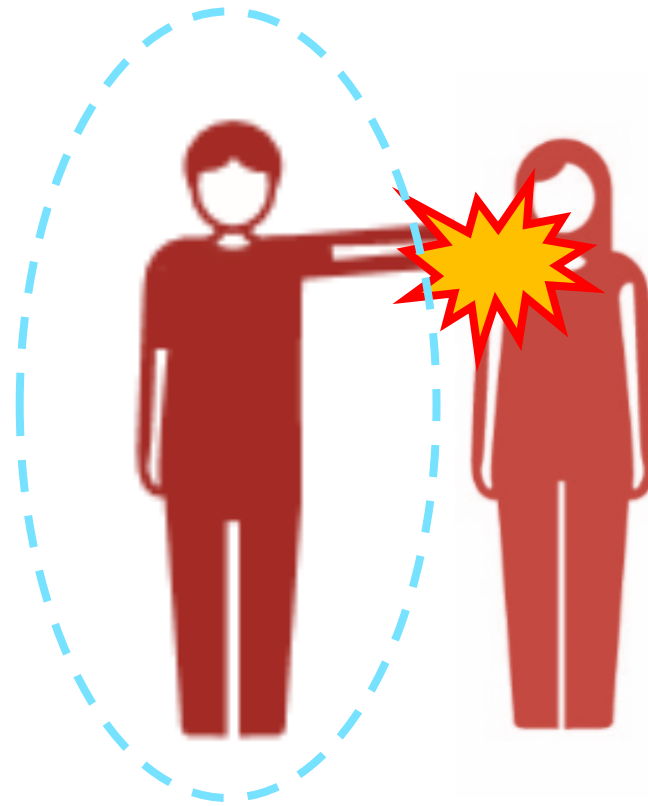
- “Paulino beat Sika.”



- *Who is at fault?*

Example: Sika and Paulino

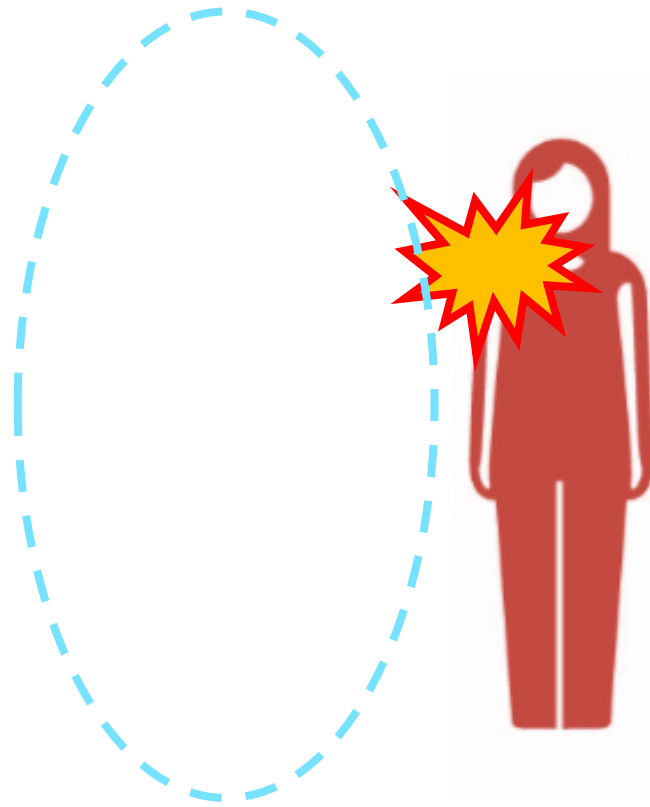
- “Sika was beaten by Paulino.”



- *Who is at fault?*

Example: Sika and Paulino

- “Sika was beaten.”



- *Who is at fault?*

Example: Sika and Paulino

- “Sika is a battered woman.”



- *Who is at fault?*

Example: Sika and Paulino

Sika must have provoked Paulino to beat her

Mana Sika deserved to be beaten

Sika has brought so many problems to our community

Next time she should just be quiet

~~BIANNA
WALANIE~~



Sé mak sala?

Sika must have provoked Paulino to beat her.

Yeah. Actually, my wife always provokes me to use violence too.

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT
in which victims are responsible for violence, not perpetrators

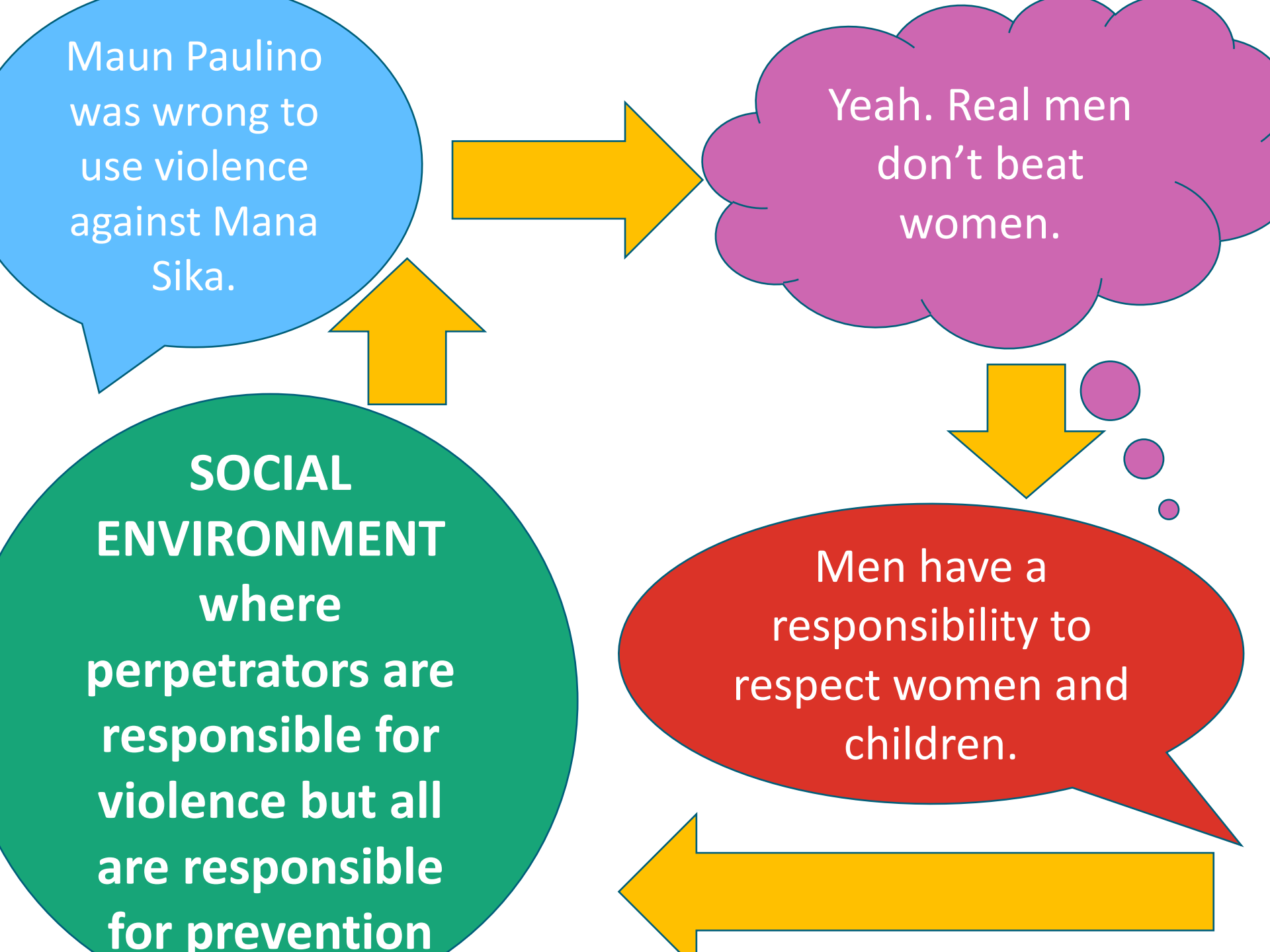
Women need to control their emotions to avoid being beaten.

Maun Paulino
was wrong to
use violence
against Mana
Sika.

Yeah. Real men
don't beat
women.

**SOCIAL
ENVIRONMENT**
where
perpetrators are
responsible for
violence but all
are responsible
for prevention

Men have a
responsibility to
respect women and
children.



Example from Timor-Leste

“Jose beat his wife, Maria, because Maria repeatedly asked Jose to wash the dishes and cook.”



Speak calmly to Maria

Breathe deeply

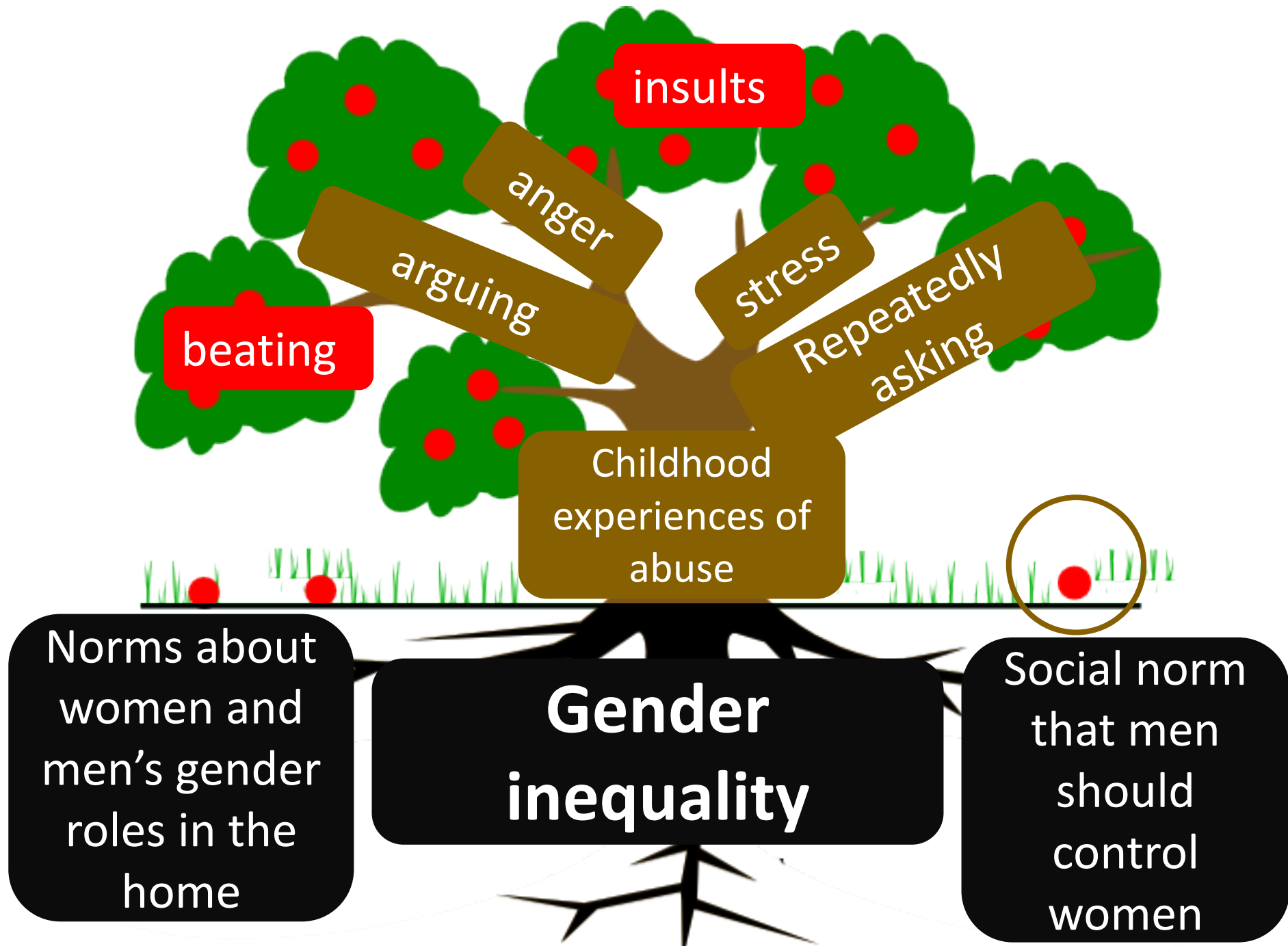
Try to understand Maria's perspective

Go outside to calm down



Use violence

Help Maria cook and wash dishes



insults

anger

arguing

stress

Repeatedly asking

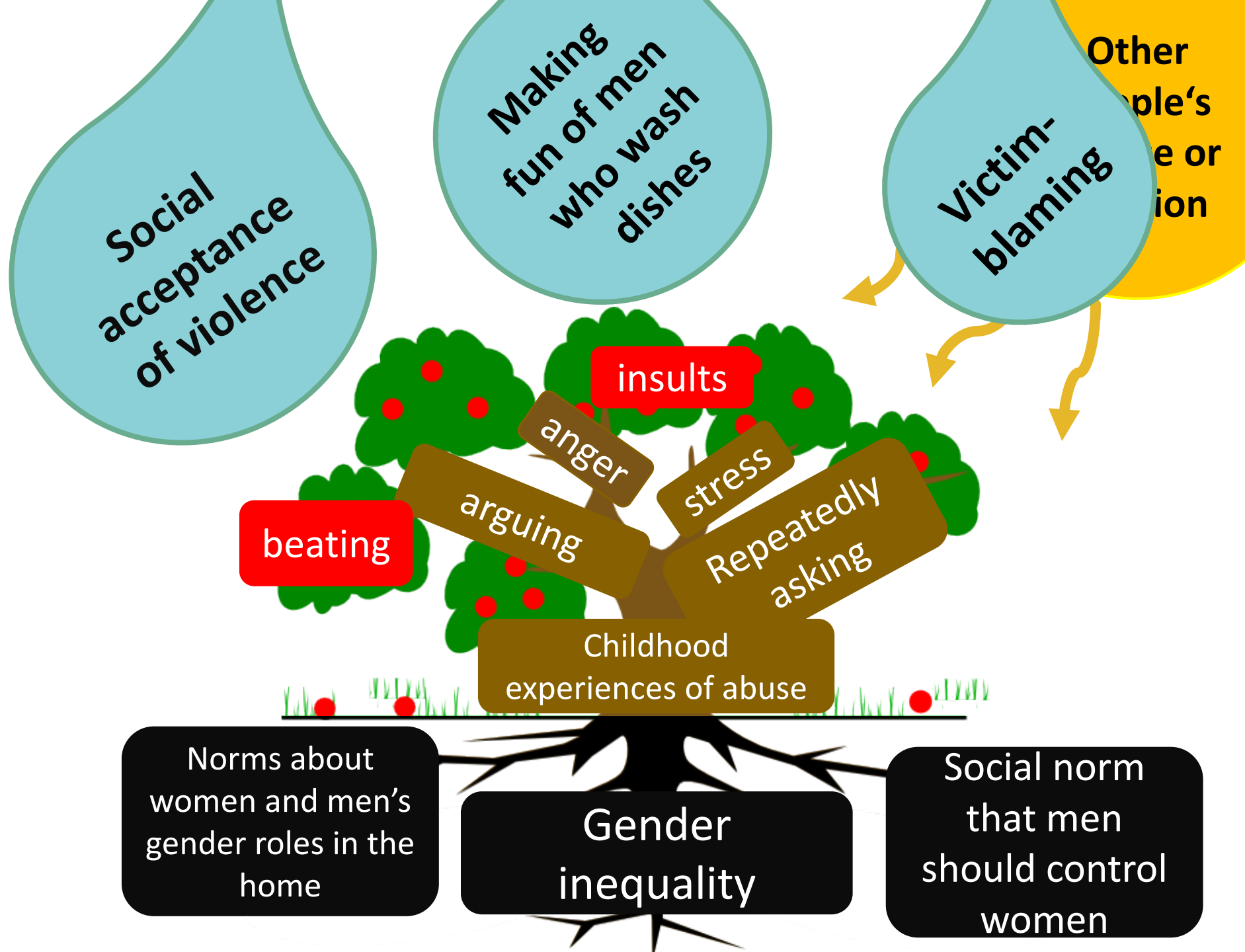
beating

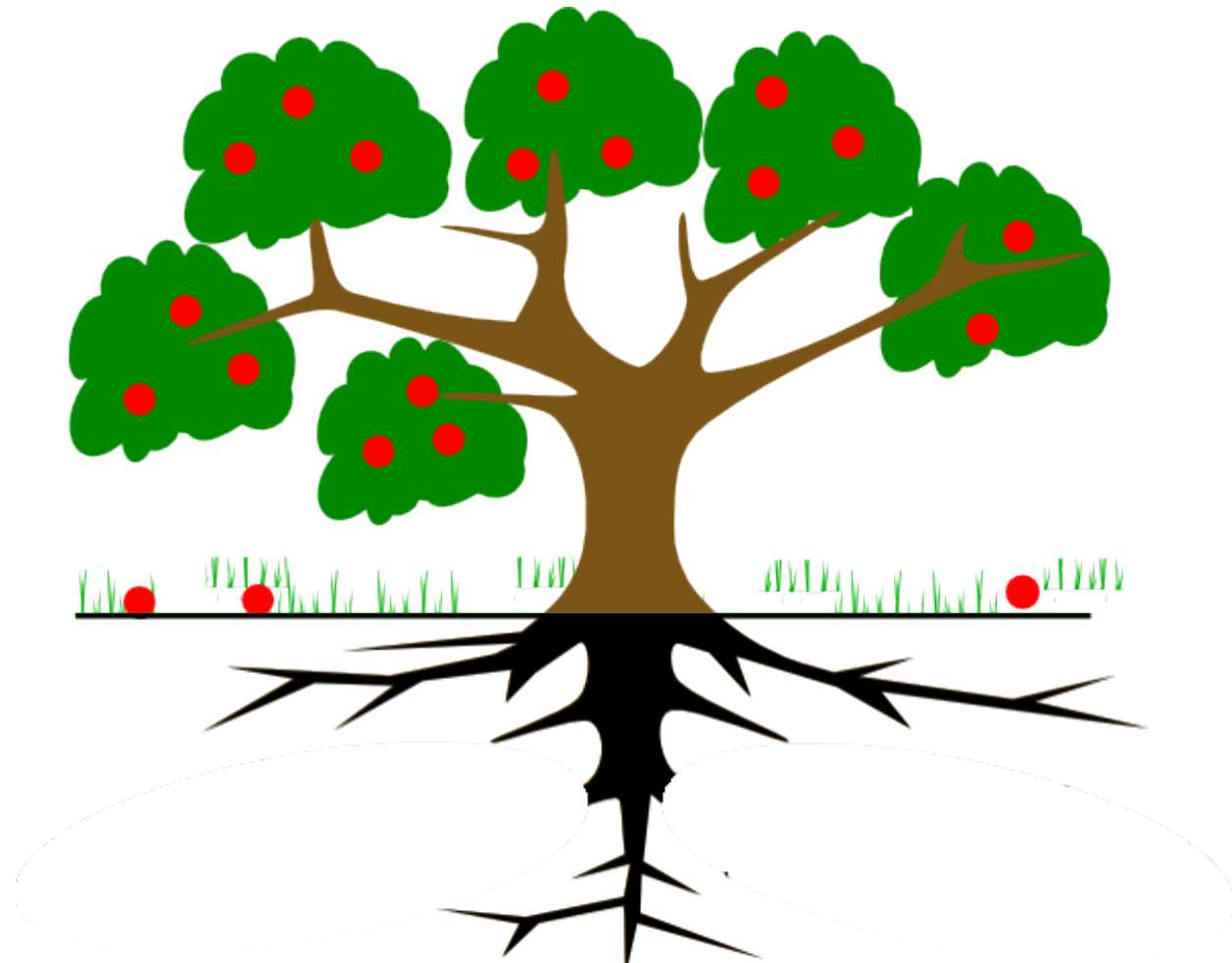
Childhood experiences of abuse

Gender inequality

Norms about women and men's gender roles in the home

Social norm that men should control women





Example from Timor-Leste

*“Jose beat his wife, Maria, **because** Maria repeatedly asked Jose to wash the dishes and cook.”*

- Who is the perpetrator?
- If using this phrase, who is responsible for the violence?
- What type of social environment does this phrase support?
- If Maria asks Jose to cook and wash dishes, is that justification for him to beat her?
- Is there another way to write this phrase?

Other options

“Maria repeatedly asked Jose to cook and wash the dishes but Jose didn’t want to help her. This time when she asked, Jose beat her.”

“Maria asked Jose to wash the dishes and cook but Jose didn’t want to and he beat Maria.”

“Jose beat Maria.”

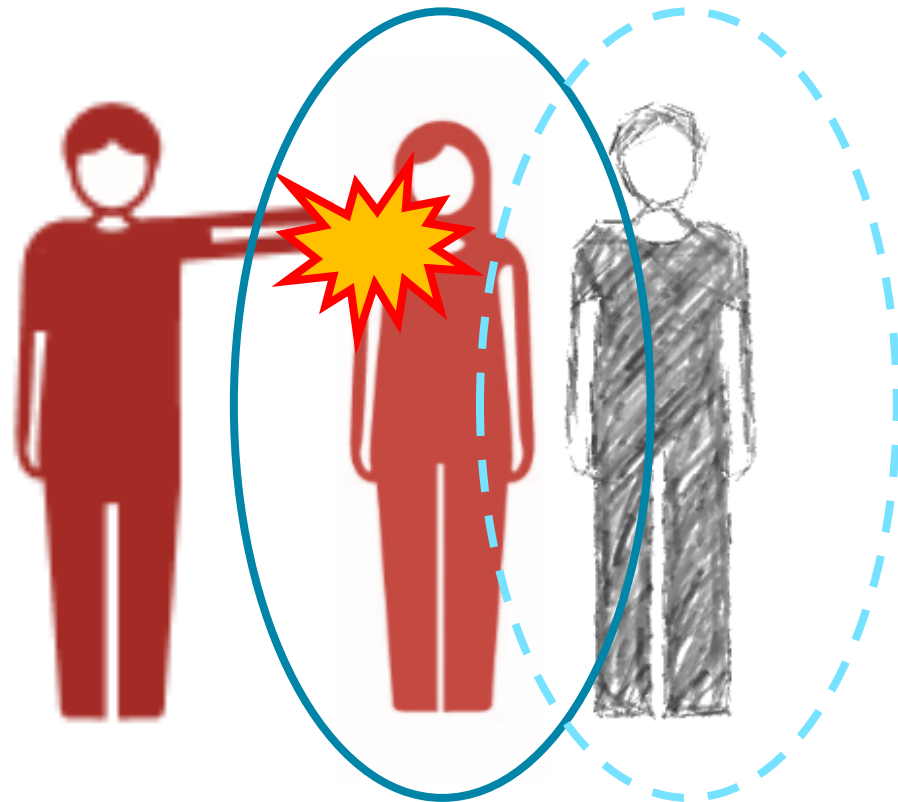
- Who is the perpetrator?
- If using this phrase, who is responsible for the violence?

Example from report

“This physical violence occurred because the husband was suspicious that his wife was having an affair with another man.”

Example from report

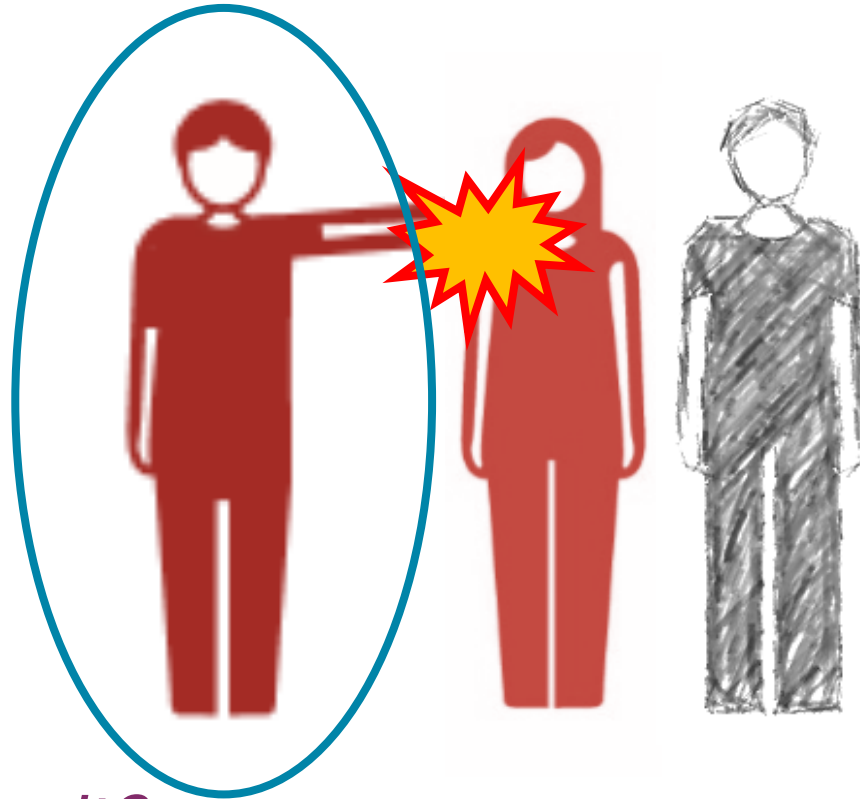
*“This physical violence occurred **because** the husband was suspicious that his wife was having an affair with another man.”*



- *Who is at fault?*

Example from report

“The husband used physical violence against his wife.”



- *Who is at fault?*

What else can you do?

- If you hear or see someone you know blaming a victim of violence, for example by asking, ‘What was she wearing?’ or by saying ‘Well, she shouldn’t have burnt the food,’ tell them that those kinds of attitudes contribute to a society that excuses violence against women.
- Remind them that the person responsible for violent actions is the perpetrator, not the victim. We, as members of a community, also have the responsibility to stand up against violence.

Small group discussion

Small group discussion

Group 1: “Violence against women happens because of the Internet and social media, like Facebook.”

- *Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not?*
- *According to this statement, what causes violence? Do you think that this is really the cause of violence, or is it a contributing factor, or neither?*
- *If you hear a colleague, friend, or workshop participant make this statement, what can you do?*

Group 2: “Women need to be patient so as not to provoke men into beating them.”

- *Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not?*
- *According to this statement, who is at fault/who is responsible for the violence?*
- *If you hear a colleague, friend, or workshop participant make this statement, what can you do?*

Group 3: “Sexual violence occurs because young women go out to drink and hang out at discos.”

- *Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not?*
- *According to this statement, who is at fault/who is responsible for the violence?*
- *If you hear a colleague, friend, or workshop participant make this statement, what can you do?*

Small group discussion

Group 4: “Men can’t control their behavior. To prevent sexual assault or harassment, women need to wear clothes that cover their bodies more.”

- *Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not?*
- *According to this statement, who is at fault/who is responsible for the violence?*
- *If you hear a colleague, friend, or workshop participant make this statement, what can you do?*

Group 5: “If a man beats his wife but there is no blood, then this isn’t a public crime and there is no need to report it to the police.”

- *Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not?*
- *What is the potential impact of this statement?*
- *If you hear a colleague, friend, or workshop participant make this statement, what can you do?*

Group 6: “The 14 year-old girl said that she wanted to have sex with the 20 year-old man because she loves him and has agreed to marry him, so that’s not violence.”

- *Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not?*
- *According to this statement, who is at fault/who is responsible for the violence?*
- *If you hear a colleague, friend, or workshop participant make this statement, what can you do?*

Key points

- There is a difference between the cause of violence and contributing factors
- The root cause of violence against women is always gender inequality
- Using violence against a woman is a decision that some men make
- The words that we use are important and impactful

Key points

- Through the way that we communicate we can contribute to gender inequality and subordination of women: factors that cause violence against women.
- But we can also change the way we communicate in order to promote equality and respect: factors that can prevent violence against women.



Obrigadu barak