Women, Peace and Security - YES!
Learning Pack
Module 4
Peacebuilding
UN Women is the UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide.

UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to implement these standards. It stands behind women’s equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on five priority areas: increasing women’s leadership and participation; ending violence against women; engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes; enhancing women’s economic empowerment; and making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system’s work in advancing gender equality.

**Women, Peace and Security - YES! Learning Pack**

UN Women, Timor-Leste 2014

Cover Photo Credit: Martine Perret

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Module 4: Peacebuilding

Key Message: Women’s inclusion and gender equality result in sustainable peace and stronger development.

Objective & Outcomes:
The objective of Module 4 is to motivate participants to increase women’s participation in peacebuilding and recovery efforts post-conflict as a means of preventing the recurrence of conflict.

The outcomes of Module 4 are:
♦ Better understanding of gender-responsive transitional justice efforts, especially reparations, to end impunity and address gender inequality.
♦ Increased ability to identify the role of women’s economic empowerment in recovery and sustainable development and the use of gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) in governance planning and monitoring
♦ Knowledge of policies and standards, in Timor-Leste and globally, to enhance gender equality
♦ Skills to examine the National Women’s Congress and the priorities of women in Timor-Leste as they relate to women, peace and security

“It’s women who fought for independence. It’s our country. We made it. . . In [South Sudan’s] development plan, we should be able to see ourselves.”
-Priscilla Nyangyang Makuae, Deputy Minister MoGCSW of the Government of South Sudan, 2011


WPS Learning Pack Supplemental Materials: Feto Iha Otel Flamboyan (AcBit, video); Gender-Responsive Budgeting (UNW, booklet); Resistance Museum brochure; CAVR brochure

Target Audience: Module 4 can be targeted to government officials responsible for implementation of women’s equal access to State resources and services—from justice, to education, to health and economic livelihood schemes. It can be equally useful for civil society members and NGOs looking for more information on how to constructively engage with government to ensure women’s priorities are understood and accounted for in post-conflict planning and reconstruction.
Presentation 4.1: A Review of the 4Ps of UN SCR 1325 (15 minutes)

Key Message: Women’s participation in justice-seeking and development efforts after conflict and crisis are stressed as an obligation under UN SCR 1325.

By this point in the training, depending on how the agenda has been structured, participants will have an understanding of the ways women experience conflict differently from men. If not, it may be useful to include some of the materials from Module 1 as a means of setting a foundation for Module 4, especially as relates to the development of a UN SCR 1325 National Action Plan. Sections from Modules 2 and 3 may also be useful depending on your audience.

Module 4 shifts the focus away from immediate crisis and armed conflict to post-conflict recovery. It highlights how and why women may not receive peace dividends on par with men during post-war recovery. Available literature on the consequences of armed conflict suggests that the gender roles and livelihoods of women during conflict and immediately after conflict undergo significant adjustments. There are numerous accounts of women taking up new roles during and after armed conflict, including by becoming the sole economic support of the family, joining the armed forces, acting as peacemakers and providing essential economic and social support to the reconstruction of communities affected by violent conflict. Yet, women’s concerns and priorities are often overlooked in recovery planning, and their leadership potential remains largely untapped.

Remind participants of the 4Ps of the WPS Framework: Participation, Prevention, Protection, and Peacebuilding. Take a few minutes to review the provisions regarding the Peacebuilding pillar, writing on the white board as needed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peacebuilding</th>
<th>□ Increase the participation of women in all areas of post-conflict planning, including economic recovery</th>
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<td>□ Invest in women’s empowerment and gender equality through Gender Responsive Budgeting</td>
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<td>□ Include the specific violations committed against women in Transitional Justice efforts and through inclusive gender-sensitive reparations</td>
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Transitional justice refers to the range of mechanisms employed to achieve redress for past human rights violations. These mechanisms can be in the form of prosecutions (such as war crimes tribunals), truth-seeking (such as truth commissions), institutional reforms (such as the police and the justice sectors), reparations and memorialization. Transitional justice is seen as a fundamental ingredient for establishing rule of law and access to justice in post-conflict settings, as well as promoting reconciliation and healing in communities.

While progress has been made in the past two decades in establishing the legal and normative framework for justice for conflict-related sexual violence, effective prosecutions for these crimes remain too rare. Moreover, women’s experiences of conflict are not limited to sexual violence, but include wide-scale socio-economic violations as well as gender-differentiated impacts of forced disappearances, torture, forced displacement and other crimes.

Because women are subject to gender inequality and gender-based violence in their everyday lives, gender-responsive transitional justice efforts must aim to be transformative. **Transformative justice** seeks to address not just the consequences of violations committed during conflict but its root cause--the social relationships that enable violations in the first place, including unequal gendered power relations in society.

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**Ask participants:**
Which of these are most relevant to the Timor-Leste context? The conversation will most likely emphasize all of the three elements, and allow participants to debate and discuss, encouraging participants to give specific and concrete examples. This is also a good time to find out how many are familiar with the concepts of transformational justice and gender responsive budgeting (GRB) by asking general questions about the subject.

**Presentation 4.2: Gender & Transformative Justice**

**Key Message:** Transitional justice can be transformative in helping to achieve gender equality.
In serving to re-establish rule of law, transformative justice is closely linked to gender justice in the post-conflict period. UN Women in its research on and support to gender-responsive transitional justice efforts globally has identified these core principles for gender justice:

♦ Proceeding upon the recognition that development and peace require gender equality

♦ Recognizing women’s right to participate in all aspects of transition

♦ Developing laws that respect and foster gender equality

♦ Implementing a justice component that does not allow for impunity and ensures accountability for crimes committed during the conflict against women and girls.

Ask participants:

What methods of transitional justice have been used in Timor-Leste to come to terms with the Indonesian occupation and armed conflict? Below are some examples to get the conversation started.

☐ The Timor-Leste Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (CAVR - the Portuguese acronym) - was set up in 2001 and functioned from 2002 until its dissolution in December 2005. It was an independent, statutory authority led by seven East Timorese Commissioners and mandated by UNTAET Regulation 2001/10 to undertake truth seeking for the period 1974-1999 (April 5, 1974 to October 5, 1999), facilitate community reconciliation for less serious crimes, and report on its work and findings and make recommendations. Its 2,800 page report entitled 'Chega!' was presented to the President, Parliament and Government of Timor-Leste following its completion in October 2005.
□ The CAVR held a public hearing on ‘Women and the Conflict.’ The hearing made clear that women’s suffering was not limited to sexual violence, but that women suffered all the violations committed during the conflict, both directly and indirectly. Women were denied self-determination, killed, disappeared, displaced, deprived of food, detained, tortured and unjustly tried. They also suffered the loss of economic and social rights in the areas of food, shelter, health and education. Women also suffered indirectly. The detention, injury or death of a husband or family member also victimized women by increasing their vulnerability and already heavy burden of care.

□ The 500-page Chega! is the official outcome report of the CAVR. CAVR also published separately seven public hearing books, including “Women and the Conflict,” and five guides, including “Women and Chega!: Making Healing a Reality” 1

□ Chega! Includes a section on sexual violence (Ch 7.9) and recommendations specific to women (4.1.1-11, in particular pp. 169-170).

For more information, including access to the full report and learning tools, visit http://www.cavr-timorleste.org/
One of the most important transitional justice measures for women is also the mechanism least implemented or funded: reparations. Reparations focus more directly on victims and their needs than any other accountability mechanism. For many, including women, who have limited access to formal justice processes due to discrimination, it may be the only form of justice victims receive for violations committed during wartime.

Reparations are often viewed as a way to help restore victims to being equal rights holders; however, women often did not hold the same rights as men before the crisis, and these inequities contribute to women’s vulnerability to gender-based violence during conflict and post-conflict. Reparations, therefore, must be inclusive and gender-responsive.

There is increased recognition of the need to deliver transformative and sustainable reparations for women in the aftermath of conflict, in order to address not just the single violation but the underlying inequalities which render women vulnerable to violence and shape its consequences.

The “Nairobi Declaration on Women’s and Girls’ Right to a Remedy and Reparations” (2007) states that:

“Reparations must go above and beyond the immediate reasons and consequences of the crises and violations; they must aim to address political and structural inequalities that negatively shape women’s and girls’ lives.”

Yet, reparations often take place in resource-limited contexts and in environments with enormous expectations of victims. Many reparations are therefore more symbolic—monuments and memorials, for example—rather than substantive interventions. Women’s groups around the world have demonstrated that coordinated advocacy can help to ensure women’s priorities are highlighted in any reparations program.
**PowerPoint 4.3: Transitional Justice and Reparations in Timor-Leste (45 minutes)**

The PowerPoint included in the WPS Yes! Learning Pack is from AcBit, a Timor-Leste NGO dedicated to raising awareness and increasing advocacy around transitional justice processes in the country, including on how these efforts impact women. The PowerPoint provides an overview of the work of the CAVR and its recommendations before focusing on the implementation of reparations as they relate to women victims of human rights violations. Take time for questions and clarifications during the presentation.

**Video 4.3: Feto Iha Otel Flamboyan (27 minutes for video; 30 minutes for discussion)**

The video follows the story of “Maria,” who was forced into sexual slavery for the Indonesian soldiers, during which period she gave birth to four children from four different fathers. Following the end the conflict, Maria was accused of being the de facto wife to the Indonesians and faced stigma, shame and blame from the Timorese community. Her story demonstrates the severe impacts of the offense of sexual violence, as well as the longevity of suffering as she struggles for peace and justice for herself and her children. The film was created by Moh. Syafari Firdaus.

Open discussion after the video. Below are some guiding questions to get you started. You may want to note these on an index card as lecture notes, which can be used again for later trainings.

♦ What happened to Maria during the conflict? While most will answer first about her sexual slavery, encourage participants to also think of other violations—including forced pregnancy, dislocation, accusations of being “an Indonesian wife,” ostracism of the community, dispute over land, etc. Her experience outlives the conflict itself, and still continues; while the perpetrators were Indonesian soldiers, the community stigma can also be considered an injustice faced by Maria and her children due to gender discrimination.

♦ What happens when Maria tries to register her children for birth certificates? How does this show that the laws in place do not accommodate the experiences of women, especially around gender-based violence? What are the implications for having no birth certificate?

Some possible answers are access to education and healthcare, and this can also point to how the impact of Maria’s rapes were passed on to the next generation.

♦ Why is Maria accused of being the wife of the soldiers when in fact she was a sex slave? How does this relate to women’s inequality and stereotypical and restrictive gender roles?
Why does Maria stay silent about her suffering, not even sharing the story with her children? What repercussions might Maria and her children face if her story was widely known in the community?

What is Maria’s life like now? Has she had justice for the violations against her? How might reparations serve to bring redress for what Maria has experienced? What kind of reparations are needed?

**Activity 4.3: Case Studies on Reparations in Timor-Leste (45 minutes)**

This activity can be used instead of Video 4.3 depending on your audience and setting. The activity sheet includes 4 case studies written by AcBit for the Learning Pack validation workshop in March 2014. Break up into small groups of four and distribute the activity sheet. Assign one case study to each group. Ask the group to read the case study and answer these questions: What kind of reparation is needed in the situation of the case study? Allow 20 minutes

Bring the group back to plenary. Ask each group to read its case study aloud and then provide the answer to the question. Stress to participants that in each case, impunity and exclusion are present, and that the trauma of war and violence lasts much longer than the conflict itself, making reparations an urgent priority for implementation.

**Presentation 4.4: Best practices from Timor-Leste on Reparations (20 minutes)**

*Key Message: Timor-Leste has implemented gender-responsive best practices as part of its transitional justice efforts with the CAVR.*

In its Briefing Note: Limitations and Opportunities of Reparations for Women’s Empowerment, the International Center for Transitional Justice pointed to good practices and lessons learned from the CAVR process and reparations. They include:

- Timor-Leste’s Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliations (CAVR) prioritized those most vulnerable and the severity of continued suffering in light of limited resources available for reparations.

- The CAVR proposed that widows, single mothers, and survivors of sexual violence be prioritized to receive reparations, including skills training and income-generating activities. The goal of the CAVR was to ensure that victims who faced the largest obstacles to rebuilding their lives received benefits, and that those benefits contributed to their livelihood.
The impact of sexual violence is not limited to the act itself, but also includes harms that flow from it such as community ostracism. As part of its commitment to preventing violence from recurring, CAVR recommended a special education program that highlights the link between past abuses and ongoing violations against women. Creating such education campaigns is a way to address harms to women and to challenge ongoing impunity for such violations.

Stigma and shame associated with sexual violence can keep survivors from coming forward. Registering victims of different types of violations can pose challenges for confidentiality and privacy. The CAVR recommended that victims of different types of violations could be eligible for the same benefits, reducing the chances that victims of sexual violence would be identified based on the benefit they received.

Presentation 4.5: Some Peacebuilding Facts (30 minutes)

Key Message: Investing in women pays great returns in development contexts.

Reparations—and transitional justice in general—is one way to ensure women are included in the planning for post-conflict development. Yet, reparations and justice efforts can take years, sometimes decades, to implement. Peacebuilding refers to the planning and financing efforts of the State to rebuild society with strong and inclusive institutions to prevent relapse into armed conflict. This is also a prime opportunity to stress the need for changing structural inequalities and social injustices so that development is sustainable and for the benefit of all. In other words, all people should have a share in the “peace dividends” that result in the cessation of conflict and the building of stable society.

Because women’s specific needs and perspectives go unattended in many areas of peace and security processes, women also get a lesser share of peace dividends, resulting in an unstable and incomplete peace process.

Present these facts from a global perspective to participants:

Less than 6 per cent of post-conflict spending is budgeted specially to empower women or promote gender equality.

- Multi-Donor Trust Funds on average allocated 7.1 per cent of budgets in 2011 to spending designed specifically to benefit women.
- Certain sectors show a striking lack of gender analysis and budget provision for women’s needs, notably in economic recovery, infrastructure, security and the rule of law.
- Less than three per cent of budgets of Post Conflict Needs Assessments or Poverty Reduction Plans are dedicated to women’s and girls’ specific needs.
Perhaps nowhere is the lack of investment in women after conflict more evident than in economic recovery programmes, in which job-creation efforts often target young men to absorb them away from conflict-related activity. Yet, female-headed households swell after conflict, sometimes up to 40% of households.

Research has found that, in not including women in post-conflict recovery, State miss an important opportunity. Indeed, investing in women is now considered one of the most important ways to fast-track recovery not only for individuals but also for communities generally.

Consider these facts on why it is important to include women for the greatest return on development investment:

♦ Women’s labor force participation greatly increases during and after conflict—but too often in very low-wage and dangerous occupations. Post-conflict, women may be pressured to leave the workforce to make room for male laborers returning from combat.

♦ Even when women earn significantly less than men, their contribution to family wellbeing is considerably larger than men’s. Women are more likely to spend a greater proportion of their incomes than men on family wellbeing.

♦ These earning and spending patterns could have a positive impact on levels of consumption across local communities, contributing to post-conflict stability.

♦ Investing in women’s employment has a significant impact on family and community recovery, and making jobs for women may be one of the most powerful peacebuilding investments possible.

♦ In particular, research shows that one of the most valuable post-conflict capacity-building investments is to prioritize recruitment of women for front-line essential service delivery.

♦ Women police officers, teachers, health workers and other service providers, if present in sufficient numbers (at least 30 per cent of the service), have been shown around the world to be more responsive than male counterparts to women’s and girls’ needs and to get needed services and resources where they are needed most and will have greatest impact.

Ask participants:

These figures are from global research around the world.

What do they demonstrate about including women in development efforts, especially economic revitalization? Do they also hold true for Timor-Leste? How or how not?
Presentation 4.6: Gender-Responsive Budgeting for Women’s Priorities in Peacebuilding (20 minutes)

Key Message: Gender-Responsive Budgeting is a key tool for tracking development investment in women’s empowerment and gender equality.

One of the tools created to mainstream women’s concerns into planning efforts is Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB). GRB is a tool to implement national and international commitments on gender equality, including those in CEDAW; the Women, Peace and Security resolutions, and in national constitutions, laws and policies.

GRB refers to the analysis of actual government spending on women and girls as compared to men and boys. Gender budgets are not about separate budgets for women. Rather, GRB is used to analyze the full whole budget of planning and budgeting to be sure women are benefiting at the same rates as men.

GBR promotes:

- Accountability, of governments to citizens, including citizens who are most marginalized
- Transparency, by engaging civil society and women in a vital political and economic areas of decision making

It is often assumed that a national budget is gender-neutral; that in its functions, a budget will benefit women and men, girls and boys equally. In fact, by failing to take account of the different roles, capabilities and needs of women and men, budgets can reinforce existing gender inequalities.

The purpose of a gender perspective review of the budget is to ensure that budgets and economic policies address the needs of women and men, girls and boys, equitably.
Video 4.6: Gender-Responsive Budgeting in Timor-Leste (11 minutes for video; 30 minutes for discussion)

Show the video, Gender-Responsive Budgeting in Timor-Leste, produced by UN Women. After the video, engage participants in discussion, using the following questions as a guide (with some sample responses provided). You may want to prepare lecture note cards, which can be re-used in later trainings.

♦ What are the priorities of Timorese women for development? Education, health and employment are stressed in the video.
♦ In the video, how is the government responding to these priorities in terms of Gender-Responsive Budgeting? The video discusses mainstreaming gender needs into national priorities, as well as building capacity and awareness on the need for GRB.
♦ The video mentions the importance of participation in budget formulation by NGOs and women. Why is this important? The perspective of women about their daily lives is important for policy makers so they are budgeting to make improvements in government services that will have real impact. And, since women are close to half the population, it is fair to be sure their perspectives are included. NGOs and women can also play a role in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of GRB, to be sure it is addressing priorities of concern.

PowerPoint 4.6: SEPI and GRB Implementation (40 minutes)

The Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality (SEPI) leads the government in meeting its gender-equality commitments in Timor-Leste. Present PowerPoint 4.6 which provides the legal frameworks and specific initiatives of SEPI to ensure women’s priorities are included in the annual budgeting and work planning process across governmental agencies.

Because many people may not be familiar with GRB and view budgeting as a technical process, take time to ask for and answer questions along the way. Remind participants:

♦ You do not need to be a budget specialist to be engaged with GBR: you simply need to be able to inform policy makers of the priorities of women in their local settings and everyday lives.
♦ SEPI may lead the process of GBR in terms of building political will and awareness, but it is not responsible for implementation. Implementation must come through the efforts of line ministries and department in their planning and budgeting.

Depending on your audience, consider extending the topic on GRB and the concept of good governance by presenting sections on gender-responsive police reform in Module 3 and women’s political participation in Module 1.
Advocacy is defined as a planned, deliberate, and sustained effort to advance an agenda for change. Often, advocacy is used to ensure government ministries are responding to the priority needs and concerns of citizens, and so advocacy is an important skill for women in particular. Advocacy does not need to be adversarial. “Engaged advocacy” is best approached with the attitude that, by citizens and government working together, better and longer-lasting solutions can be achieved. In its most successful form, advocacy will build a “case,” using evidence that indeed there is a problem. After identifying the problem, the advocacy looks to find actionable solutions. It is this last type of advocacy we will focus on, “evidence-based advocacy.” Here are the steps to successful evidence-based advocacy:

1. Begin by identifying a problem or concern
2. Document, research and study the nature and extent of the problem: how many people are affected? In what ways? With what consequences? This is your evidence.
3. Define a clear position and desired outcomes.
4. Come up with solutions—action, targets, goals—to the problem. These are your recommendations.
5. Build coalitions and strategic partnerships with others who also see there is a problem and who support your proposed solution.
6. Education the public and policy makers about the problem and your proposed solution. Disseminate your research, hold a press conference, conduct public presentations, put on a play—whatever it takes to get your evidence out into the public discourse.
7. Mobilize action of supporters at strategic times. Are policy makers holding a budget meeting about your priority concern? Ask supporters to attend the meeting, and if possible to testify from personal experience how the problem directly affects the community. Be creative in mobilizing supporters in as many ways as will bring attention to the problem and its solution.
8. Follow up and stamina is key! Make sure any promises are translated into action by government. And realize that advocacy is usually a long-term activity. Even if your recommendations are not adopted, or not adopted in full, you can continue to advocate, raise awareness and pressure for later reforms.
PowerPoint 4.7: The Women’s Congress & Rede Feto (40 minutes)

In 2013, the network of women’s organizations, Rede Feto, held a National Congress to set priority actions for women’s empowerment in Timor-Leste. PowerPoint 4.7, prepared by APSC-TL, presents the process of organizing the Congress and setting the priorities. If you have not already done so, show Video 2.3.2 (Module 2) about Rede Feto’s advocacy for a women’s political quota.

Activity 4.7: 8 Steps to Successful Advocacy (30 minutes)

Use either PowerPoint 4.7 or Video 2.3.2 to complete this activity. Distribute Activity Sheet 4.1 and ask participants to work in groups to complete the table, listing by each of the 8 steps how they were (or were not) used in the advocacy efforts of Rede Feto.

Allow groups to work for 20 minutes before opening a discussion to the full group.

Ask participants:

What other advocacy lessons are learned by the efforts of the National Congress that can be added to the 8-step list? What are some next steps for advocacy to implement the 2013 Women’s Congress priorities? Where are potential links between the 2013 Women’s Congress priorities and the Women’s Peace and Security Agenda? If you completed Module 1 on National Action Plan, you may also want to discuss how the 2013 priorities can be advocated for inclusion on the UN SCR 1325 NAP now being developed for Timor-Leste.

Note: that the activity focuses on the efforts of Rede Feto but the advocacy skills gained can be applied to any section of the WPS-YES! Learning Pack as concrete action that can follow knew knowledge gained in the training. Close the module by stressing the importance of advocacy across all areas of the WPS agenda in order to ensure women fully participate and their priorities are addressed in post-conflict planning and reconstruction efforts.
Video 4.7: Rosalina Moniz, Women’s Group Leader (10 minutes video; 20 minutes discussion)

The video is produced by UN Women Timor-Leste to feature the women’s self-help groups established at the suco level in collaboration with the NGOs APSC-TL and Fokupers. The programme links women in crisis (primarily from domestic and other forms of gender-based violence) to government resources as a means of more fully integrating their concerns into development planning and basic service delivery. By establishing self-help groups, women are able to identify priorities, in a safe and supportive environment, that can be brought to the attention of government authorities, opening the door to their political engagement. Members are also provided support in micro-enterprise efforts, increasing their economic clout in the family and the community. Trained in conflict transformation techniques, members can help to mediate disputes while protecting the rights of women. The video features Rosalina Moniz, a Women’s Group Leader for a self-help group called Haburas Ekonomia Panapaz. The video can be used to review many of the concepts covered in the modules of the Learning Pack, and is therefore a good means of concluding a full WPS training. Below are some prompt questions with possible responses to open a discussion with participants after viewing the video.

Ask participants:

☐ How did Rosalina first become involved in the self-help group? She first became involved due to domestic abandonment by her husband. While many women are isolated and made vulnerable by such an experience, Rosalina has been able to become a leader through the support of the group.

☐ How does Rosalina’s experience demonstrate ways to encourage women’s participation? Recalling Module 2, women’s participation is central to the WPS agenda. Her participation is based on a trusted relationship that addresses the full picture of Rosalina’s life—her need for legal help in the courts, as well as her need for economic opportunity as the family breadwinner. In participating in the self-help group, Rosalina also gains political experience and opportunity, involved in planning decisions of NGOs and government agencies. Today she is a Suco Council member, a first step perhaps on the “political ladder” to higher office.
What kinds of entities are involved in providing Rosalina the support she needs? NGOs play a large role in Rosalina’s story, and they are instrumental in linking her to governmental resources, such as the courts. The UN also plays a role in the effort, demonstrating the collaborative efforts of multiple stakeholders in implementing gender equality commitments, including those obligations in UN SCR 1325 as outlined in Module 1.

How is Rosalina engaged in peacebuilding? The most obvious answer is the conflict transformation training she has received to “bring peace to the community.” Also point out, in light of the materials covered in Module 4, the importance of Rosalina’s involvement in agricultural enterprise, which strengthens the economic resiliency of the community. She also is now a messenger to other women in the community about their rights who are experiencing domestic or other gender-based violence, as covered in Module 3.

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4 Adapted from “Briefing Note: Limitations and Opportunities of Reparations for Women’s Empowerment,” Kelly Muddell for the International Center for Transitional Justice (September 2009). 
5 This section is adapted from “Women Working for Recovery: Impact of Female Employment on Family and Community Welfare after Conflict,” UN Women Sourcebook on Women, Peace and Security.
### Reparação: Elemento Xave na Justiça Tranzitoria no Timor-Leste

*Preparação Husi ACBIT (2013)*

### Justiça Transitoria

**Medidas respondendo a violações de direitos humanos no espaço transicional**

- Timor - nasaus iha transisaun
- Objetivos: promover paz, reconciliation, formal justice, democracy, and human rights
- Incluem atividades:
  - **Comissão Buka Lia Los**
  - **Programa Reparação a vítima violações direitos humanos**
  - **Investigação criminal**
  - **Reforma instituição estado (e.g. polícia, forças armadas)**
  - **Memorialização**

### Justiça Tranzitoria no Direito Vitima

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### Buka Lia-Lós

- **Representa etapa primeiru**
- **Pasu iha dalan ba rekonsiliasaun**
- **Fo oportunidade no valoriza vitima atu koalia kona ba terus**
- **Prevene historia bosok**
- **Prosesu tenke lao nafatin**
- **CAVR no CVA**

### Justisa

- Mensagem husi komunidade katak komunidade la tolera hahalok krime ne’e
- Persiza rekursus judisiais no investigativus ne’ebe dedika lós ba julgamentu violasaun direitos humanus nian
- Aproximasaun kreativa ba justisa – lalika amnestia deit

### Garante Katak Violasaun La Akontese Fali

- Reforma instituisaun importante teb-tebes
- Asegura katak sei hadi’a ka hatan frakezas iha Instituisaun Estadu ka iha sosiedade nebé kontribui ba violensia
- Governu nia dever atu implementa mudansas hirak né’ebe mak garante katak sei la repete fila fali violasaun direitos humanus.
Reparasaun ba Vitima

- Vitima violasaun direitus humanos iha direitu atu hetan reparasaun
- Fo rekonhesimentu ba vitima nia terus
- Tenki komprehensivu (individual, kolectiva, material no simbolika) atu resolve violensia nia impaktu oi-oín
- La’os hanesan kopensasaun
- Sedauk iha programa nasional reparasaun (uluk iha esbosu maibe agora kaduka ona)

Saida mak reparasaun?

- Medidas bainhira ema hetan violasaun direitus umanus ida ne’ebe:
  - halo rehabilitasaun fisika no mental ba vitima
  - fo ‘satisfasaun’ ba vitima tanba estadu rekonhese sira nia terus no fo valor ba sira
  - garantia katak violasaun grave la akontese tan

Reparasaun : Tau matan (fokus) ba Vitima

- Reparasaun tau matan liu ba situasaun Vitima
- Objetivu :
  - Fo fila fali direitu ne’ebe ema viola
  - Hadia fali situasaun at ne’ebe uluk hetan no
  - Tratamentu ladiak ne’ebe sira hetan

Reparasaun : Tau matan (fokus) ba Vitima

- La’os fo “esmola”, lolos reparasaun atu dignifika vitima hanesan ema ne’ebe iha direitu
- Mekanismu atu rekonhese violasaun direitus umanus iha pasadu, responsabilidade ba danu (kerugian) ne’ebe akontese
- Komitmentu publiku atu responde impaktu husi violasaun ne’ebe akontese

Tanba sa reparasaun importante?

- Hametin konfiansa entre estadu no sidadaun
- Transformasaun kondisaun no estrutura mak hanehan vitima sira
- Transforma ema husi vitima ➔ sidadaun
- Kompri estadu nia dever
- tuir lei internasional ne’ebe
- Timor-Leste ratifika tiha ona

Tanba sa reparasaun importante?

- Fokus liu ba situasaun vitima sira nian
- Kontribui ba estabilidade - aumenta vitima nia fiar ba estadu, hatudu estadu nia hakarakan konkensa violensia, hametin direitus umanus
- hadia fali vitima nia kanek, fo fali dignidade
- Fasilita ema transforma - vitima ba sidadaun
Reparasaun inklui saida?
➢ Bele inklui medidas barak
➢ Laos deit fo osan
➢ Bele buat material ka simboliku
➢ Bele fo ba ema individual ka ba komunidade

Reparasaun deit la to’o
➢ Initiativu seluk (justisa ba krime uluk nian, reforma institusuaun) tenke lao hamutuk ho reparasaun
➢ La’os alternativu ida ba justisa kriminal
➢ Parte estratejia luan atu hadia impaktu negativu husi konflitu naruk ida

Se mak responsibiliza?
➢ Parte ida ne’ebé halo violasaun tenke selu reparasaun
➢ Se la bele ka lakohi kumpri sira nia obrigasaun ....Asembleia-Jerál ONU dehan:
➢ “Estadu tenke hoko’as an hodi estabelese programa nasionál sira ba reparasaun no más asisténsia sira seluk ba vitima sira.”
➢ Konstitusaun mos obriga estadu tau matan ba vitima sira

Presiza reparasaun ka lae?
➢ Konsultasaun ho vitima (13 distritu: 2008 -2009) hatudu:
➢ ema barak sei sofre tanba violasaun direitus umanos
➢ vitima sira senti hanesan governu haluha sira
➢ sira simu katak atu hetan ukun rasik aan - tenke halo sakrifisiu, maibe agora lider sira tenke fo rekonhesimentu no valor ba sira nia sofiremenatu
➢ ema senti iha diskriminasau (vitima 2006 hetan ajuda maibe vitima 1974 – 1999 seidauk)

Saida mak vitima husu?
➢ La husu buat barak.
➢ Ajuda oan nia eskola ka hadia sira nia uma.
➢ Tratamentu saude mos importante
➢ Fundus atu estabelese negosiu klik
➢ subsidius hanesan ferik-katuaus sira.
➢ Rekonesimentu ofisial husi estadu importante tebtebes ba vitima sira

Saida mak Akontese?
➢ Debate Lei Institutu de Memoria no Lei ba Reparasaun Nasional CAVR no CVA iha Parlamentu hodi tau matan ba implementasaun rekomendasaun
➢ Prokurador Geral desisaun lori kazu SCIT nian ba tribunal
➢ Establese sistema justisa iha baze
Pontu Importante balun kona ba Reparasaun

- LA-signifika hasai direitu atu hetan justisa liu husi tribunal
- Bele selu husi parte ne'ebe halo sala, ka husi governu
- Tenke konsidera vitima nia hanoin hodi kria programa reparasaun ne'ebe tuir hakarak no presiza
- La’os asistensia sosial ka pensaun veteranu

CAVR rekomendasaun inklui:

- Governu TL no Indonesia presiza dudu prosesu tribunal, hadia ‘serious crimes’ no tribunal iha Jakarta, sei la bele...harii tribunal internasional
- Halo program reparasaun, liu-liu vitima vulneravel
- Servisu sosial, ajuda financial kiik, pelatihan ba feto mak hetan violasaun seksual, feto faluk, inan mesak no sira nia labarik
- Kampanye nasional atu hapa ar violensia
- Memorialisasaun-situs direitos umanos no terus vitima nian

Programa Nasional Reparasaun

VITIMA NO VIOLASAUN

Vitima: Ema ne’be sofre dano fisiku, psikologiku, emocional, kerugian ekonomiku ne’be aas, ka ema ne’be hetan limitasaun goza ninia direitu, tanba violasaun direitus umanus ne’be akontese iha kontekstu konfliktu 74-99.

Vitima vulneravel:
1. Ema ne’be hela iha Timor
2. Tenus nafatin secara fisik, mental ka ekonomi tanba:
   a) Tortura
   b) Violasaun direitus umanus mak halo sira aleijadu
   c) Familia ema ne’be lakon ka hetan oho
   d) Labarik separdu
   e) Violasaun seksual/atan ba seks/moris tanba violasaun seksual

Komunidade ne’be sofre makaas tanba konfliktu.

Programa Nasional Reparasaun

Reparasaun Symboliku

ba vitima hotu

Reparasaun Symboliku

ba Vitima Vulneravel Liu

Maibe...

- Ema barak seidauk hatene/ lei relatorio Chega!
- Relatorio la bele inklui ema hotu nia esperiansa; 10 % husi populasaun deit
- Saida mak akontense iha ita nia komunidade?
- Oinsa konfliktu iha impaktu ba ita nia moris?

Oinsa ita bele fo kontribusaun

- Aprende husi pasadu iha ita nia komunidade rasik.
- Generasaun foun presija hatene istoria atu prevene violensia kontra direitus umanus
- Fatin “situs hati nurani” iha itan nia komunidade (Fatín tortura ne’be ita transforma sai fatín eduka povu kona ba Direitus umanus)
Oinsa ita bele fo kontribusaun

- Servisu ho instituisaun Governo atu haree ba vitima sira hodi influensia responsabilidade Governo
- Iha distritu komemorasaun loron importante - momentu aprende passadu no hasae valor solidariedade. (La privatiza, involve lideransa distritu)
- Haforte organizasaun vitima
- Haforte Rede advokasia - nacinal no internasional (ez. Indonesia – inimigu hanesan)

Timor-Leste

- Debate iha parlamentu ba Lei Institutu de Memoria no reparasaun
- Sosializasaun Livru Chega Popular

Idea ruma?

- Karik...
- Governu lokal
- Organizasaun iha comunidade
- Organizasaun peskiza ho universidade
- Rede no ONG

Konkuzaun:

- Aproximasaun husi justisa tranzitori importante hotu-tenke lao hamutuk.
- Reparasaun hanesan elementu xave - atu ajuda vitima sira vida naruk – esforsu umanu ne’ebe rekonhese no ajuda hanenus vitima sira nia terus atu luta naafatin ba justisa
- Prinsipiu reparasaun : Urgente. Labele “tunda” hodi involve vitima sira iha prosesu sira ne’e hotu. Luta justisa ba sira, la’os ba interes politiku, ba ema elite balun deit
- Presiza ita hotu nia kontribuisaun no solidariedade
Apresentasaun kona-ba Politika Orsamentu Sensível ba Jeneru

Sekretaria Estado ba Promosaun Igualdade (SEPI)

(Ubalda Alves, Asesora Nasional ba Abordajen Integradu Jeneru)

Asegura Legislasaun no Politika sensível ba jeneru

- Instituisaun Gov - asegura implementasaun politika abordagen integrada jeneru no orsamentusensível ba jeneru
- halao kna’ar importante - halao revisaun husi perspektiva jeneru ba Plano Anual husi Ministeriu/Sekretaria Estadu ida-idak
- 2009, 2010 Deklarasaun Jeneru - Livru Orsamentu 1
- 2009 Template Perspektiva jeneru iha Plano Anual
- 2009 Memo - Abordajen Integradu Jeneru iha husi Primeiru Ministru

Kontinua....

- Parlementu Nasional aprova Rezolusaun ba formulausaun Orsamentu Sensível ba Jeneru (14 Julhu 2009)
- 2010 Diskusaun iha Konsellu Ministru - Orsamentu Sensível ba Jeneru

Instituisaun no struktura sira - sensível ba jeneru

- Grupu Traballu Jeneru establese iha Ministeriu no Sekretaria Estadu (nasional no distrital)
Grupu Traballu Jeneru

- kompostu husi funsionariu publiku nain 4 nebe iha pozisaun xave (Direktor-Jeral + membrus -nivel direkтор)
- sei halao promosaun igualdade jeneru no integra jeneru iha politika, programa, legislasaun no orsamentu governu nian.
- SEPI kolobra ho Grupu das Mulheres Parlamentar de Timor-Leste (GMPTL) atu analiza Orsamentu Jeral Estadu (OJE)

Hasae Konesementu jeneru ba entidade sira

- Formasaun Grupu Traballu Jeneru - abordajen integradu jeneru no orsamentu sensivel ba jeneru
- Revisaun ba Plano Anual (PA) - iha 2010 SEPI fo komentariu ba ministeriu/Sek Estadu 10 (MAP, MS, ME, MJ, MSS, SEPOPE, SES, SED, MNE no MF)
- 2012 SEPI fo komentariu ba PA 32 husi organu Estadu hot-hotu, inklui PDHU, UNTL, KAK, RTTL
- 2013, SEPI fo komentariu fali ba PA 32 husi organu Estadu hot-hotu, inklui PDHU, UNTL, KAK, RTTL

Ezemplu diak husi Orsamentu Sensivel Jeneru iha PA Ministeriu 2012-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instituisaun</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gabinete Primeiru Ministru</td>
<td>iha area kapasitasaun institusional target ba feto 50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministeriu Saude</td>
<td>Alokausaun fundus signifikativu atu suporta prog nutrisaun ba labarik fetu sin rau</td>
<td>Implementasaun estrategia saude materna, atu reduz mortalidade inan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAP</td>
<td>Alokausaun fundus aumtenta ba feto nia produsaun agrikultura, asegura grupu 50%mane no feto 50% ba freinamentu kana ba hakah karau, fahi no manu</td>
<td>Iha aktividade ekonomika ba produsaun agrikultura, atu suporta feto agrikultor ho alvu 30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Desafiu...........

- Falta Rekursus humanus - analiza jeneru iha politika, programa no orsamentu nasional
- GTJ Nasional seidauk aktivo - atu asegura planu, programa no orsamentu sensivel ba jeneru
- Direktores ladun tau importantia ba formasau iha abordajen jeneru → ladun iha konesementu atu asegura ministeriu/SE nia plano programa no orsamentu sensivel ba jeneru
- Maske iha matadalan ba OSJ - dependencia ba SEPI husi Ministeriu/SE atu halao hotu atividade

Konkluzaun....

- Persiza komitmentu husi direktoris atu halao politika abordajen integradu jeneru iha ministeriu no SE
- Formasaun ba GTJ persiza tuir nia alvu lolos (membrus nebe involve iha grupu).
- Formasaun ba analiza jenero no abordajen integradu jeneru (orsamentu sensivel ba jeneru) persiza halao nafatin no bei-beik → mudanca iha ministerio no SE laran.
**Tema**

**HAFORA PARTISIPASAUN FETO IHA ASAIUN NO PROGRESU BA DEZENVOLVIMENTU NASIONAL**

**OBJETIVU:**
1. Apresenta no haré hamutuk suxesu rezultadu plataforma asau Kongresu Feto ba datolu tinan 2008-2012
2. Akomoda ideas no hanoi hosi representante rejoinal nian hodi haforsa strategia advokasia ba asuntu feto nian ba oin
3. Defini issue prioridade ba plataforma asauin tinan 2013-2017

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**Kongresu Timor-Leste ba dahat 2013**

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**Kongresu Rejional**

Halao iha Rejiaun 4:

- **Liquiça** inkli Bobonaro no Ermera, iha loron 23-24 Maio 2013
- **Oecusse**, iha loron 27-28 Maio 2013
- **Baucau** inkli Lautem, Viqueque, Manatutu, iha loron 8-9 Juliu 2013
- **Ainaro (Maubisse)** inkli Covalima, Ainaro, Aliel, halao iha loron 22-23 Juliu 2013

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**Kongresu Rejional**


- Delegada sita hamutuk ema nain 41 kompostu hosi distritu Ermera: ema nain 14, Bobonaro: ema nain 9 no Liquiça ema nain 17
- Atividade Kongresu Rejional ne’e hetan mos prezensa hosi : Sra. Idelta Maria Rodrigues (Sekretaria de Estadu ba Promosaun Igualdade), Administrador distritu Liquiça, Komandante PNTL distritu Liquiça ne’e hosi konvidadu sira seluk hamutuk 37, inklui média no observadores.

- Orador ba panel diskusaun iha atividade Kongresu Rejional ne’e mai hosi:
  a. Sr. Deometrio (hosi HABURAS) koalia konaba Mudansa Klimátika
  b. Sr. Alfredo (Departamentu Imigrasaun) koalia konaba Problema Tráfiku Umanu liga ho Lei Imigrasaun

**Kongresu Rejional**


- Atividade ne’e hetan partisipasaun hosi : Adjunto Administrador Distritu, Vice Komandante PNTL , no konvidadu seluk hosi NGO internasional, NGO local, média local, observadores hamutuk ema nain 45.

- Orador ba panel diskusaun iha atividade Kongresu Rejional ne’e mai hosi:
  a. Sr. Mario Muni (Diretor SEPFOPE Oecusse) koalia konaba Trabalhadoras Feto
  b. Sr. Cancio Coa (Presidente Grupo de Trabalho Gênero) koalia konaba Stratejia Preparasaun Feto iha Municipilidade

**Kongresu Rejional**

**Distritu Baucau**, halao durante loruin na, hosi loruin 8-9 de Juliu 2013 iha Uma Dame Uatulete, Kotoparu-Baucau.

- Kongresu ne’e hetan partisipasaun hosi delegadas hamutuk 54 hosi distritu 4 kompostu hosi distritu Baucau: ema 19, distritu Lautem: ema 12 distritu Viqueque: ema 10 no distritu Manatutu: ema 13
- Kongresu Rejional atende mos konvidadu hanesan: Representante hosi Sekretaria Estadu Promosaun ba Igualdade (SEPI), Representante hosi Grupo Mulher Parlamentar Timor-Leste (GAMPIL), Administrador distritu Baucau, Komandante PNTL distritu Baucau, Amo Pároku Baucau, no konvidadu hirak seluk, inklui média distrital no observadores hamutuk ema 28.

- Orador ba panel diskusaun iha atividade Kongresu Rejional ne’e mai hosi:
  a. Sra. Regina de Sousa (Administrador Sub distritu Baucau) koalia konaba Strategia Preparasaun Feto iha Municipilidade
Kongresu Rejional


- Atividade Kongresu rejional Feto Timor-Leste iha Rejaun Maubisse, heten partisipasaun maksiru hosì delegadas hoa distritu 4 hamaan delegada Ainaro, Alihe, Ministro iha Guterres, no total delegadas 60 pessas nehe kompostu hosì delegadas distritu Ainaro: 24 pessas, Alihe: 12 pessas, Manufahi: 10 pessas no Guterres: 14 pessas.


- Orador ba panel diskusau iha atividade Kongresu Rejional ne’i mai hosì:
  a. Sr. Virgílio da Silva Guterres (HABURAS), koali konaba Mudansa Klimátki
  b. Sr. Manuel Gomes (Official Eguarame Alimentaré), koali konaba: Hivine no aguaga ekonomia familiar lu hosì profissan agrícola
  c. Sr. Luís Cavemiro Lopes (Administrador Sub-Distritu Maubisse), Strategia Preparaun Feto iha Munisipalidade

Kongresu Nasional

Distritu: Dili, halau iha Salao Delta Nova iha loren 12-14 Agusto 2013

- Delegada iña hamutuk ema nova 300 nebé kompostu hosì delegadas distritu: 105 no delegadas hoa rasional hamutuk 195.

- Atividade Kongresu Nasional ne’i hetan mos prezensa huii: Sr. Taur Matan Ruak (Presidente da República RDT/L), Sra. Idelita Maria Rodrigues (Sekretaria Estada ha Promosuan Iguardade, Membru: Parliamentu, Membru Governo, Corps Diplomáticos, agencia internacional, NGO nasional, no mos konvidadu iña seluk hamutuk 110, inklui média no observadores.

- Orador ba panel diskusau iha atividade Kongresu Nasional ne’i mai hosì:
  a. Sr. Deonísio Babu, Ministro Justice koali konaba Lei Ba Rai
  b. Sr. Jose Guterres, Ministru Negociu Estranguru koali konaba Tatufl Umanu
  c. Sra. Isabel Guterres, Ministra Soial koali konaba koali iha Hametin Valores Familiar
  d. Sra. Isabel Ferreira, Primeira Dama koali iha Hametin Valores Familiar
  e. Dr. Bunu, Sekretaria Estada Meio Ambiente koali konaba Mudansa Klimátki

- Aleinde ne’i iha mos intervensau hosì Ministeriu relevante ba rezultadu Plataforma Asaun Kongresu Feto tinan 2008-2012 hatá ho hosì:
  a. Ministro Saúde
  b. Ministro Educação
  c. Ministro Justice
  d. Ministro Agricultura

Rezultadu hirak hosì Kongresu Rejional lor i mai diskuti iha Kongresu Nasional Feto Timor-Leste.

Rezultadu Kongresu Nasional:

Deklarasaun Konjunta /Politi
Plataforma Asaun
ATIVIDADE BA OIN

- Kontinua implementa plano atividade advokasia ba POA Kongresu Feto
- Timor Leste ba dala IV tinan 2013:
  - Printing POA
  - Talkshow iha TVTL
  - Workshop ho Ministériu Relevante
  - Workshop ho Parseirus Dezenvolvimentu
- Monitorizasaun no halo Advokasia

Obrigada Barak
Activity 4.1: 8 Steps to Successful Advocacy

Examine the advocacy campaign of ____________ (select: Rede Feto for the quota or AcBit for Reparations) and fill in the table below to show how or how not the 8 Steps to Successful Advocacy were used:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Identify the problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Build evidence through research and documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Define a clear position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Propose solutions in the form of recommendations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Build coalitions and strategic partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Raise awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mobilize supporters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Follow up and keep trying!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>