

# **Survey on assessing Timor-Leste justice actors' knowledge and sensitivity around the nature of violence against women and girls (VAWG) and how it intersects with mental health**

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## Acknowledgment

This report describes a mixed of both quantitative and qualitative survey result conducted with Timor-Leste justice actors in order to understand their knowledge and sensitivity around the nature of violence against women and girls (VAWG) and how it intersects with mental health.

The survey was designed and implemented by the Spotlight Adviser on Psychosocial Issues, Angelo A. Menezes Guterres Aparicio, hereby referred to as the consultant, with the full support and collaboration of UNDP's Spotlight team.

The consultant is grateful for the support received throughout the process and for the time and experiences shared by all relevant justice actors from General and District Prosecutor Office, Public Defense Office, Court of Appeal, as well as District Courts.

## About the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative

The EU–UN Spotlight Initiative to Eliminate Violence against Women and Girls in Timor-Leste is a joint program implemented through five UN agencies (UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, and ILO). The Spotlight Initiative began in Timor-Leste in 2020 and is a multi-year global partnership between the European Union and the United Nations to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls. It represents an unprecedented global effort to invest in gender equality and women's empowerment as a precondition and driver for achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

The overall vision of the spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste is that women and girls enjoy their right to a life free of violence, within an inclusive and gender equitable Timor-Leste. This will involve strengthening and widening partnerships and solidarity across civil society, government, media, private sector, and development partners. The initiative will empower individuals, equip institutions at national, sub-national and community levels with the policies, systems, and mechanisms to prevent and respond to EVAWG, and encourage the public to challenge harmful gender norms. Using innovative approaches, the SI will build a social movement of diverse advocates and agents of change for gender equality and social inclusion. The Spotlight Initiative will accelerate Timor-Leste's progress toward reaching its targets under the 2030 Agenda, particularly SDG 5 on Gender Equality, but also SDG 3 "Health and Well-Being, SDG 4 "Quality Education", SDG 8 "Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment, and decent work for all", SDG 10 "Reduce Inequalities", SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities", SDG 16 "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions", SDG 17 on "Partnerships".

The overall vision of the Spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste is that women and girls enjoy their right to a life free of violence, within an inclusive and gender equitable Timor-Leste. The programme is aligned to the *Timor-Leste National Action Plan on Gender based Violence (2017-2021)* and National SDG Roadmap. It will contribute to the elimination of domestic violence/intimate partner violence (DV/IPV) by responding to the needs of women and girls and addressing the underlying causes of violence against women and girls, using a multi-sectoral and intersectional approach across the ecological model.

The approach involves strengthening and widening partnerships and solidarity across civil society, Government, media, private sector and development partners. The Initiative will empower individuals, equip institutions at national, sub-national and community levels with the policies, systems and mechanisms to prevent and respond to VAWG, and encourage the public to challenge harmful gender norms.

For more information about the Spotlight Initiative, visit <https://spotlightinitiative.org>



## List of Acronyms

SGD = Sustainable Development Goals

DV/IPV = Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence

VAWG = Violence Against Women and Girls

LADV = Law against Domestic Violence

CEDAW = Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

GBV = Gender Based Violence

ADB = Asia Development Bank

DCAF = Centre For the Democratic Of Armed Forces

OSCE = Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe

ODHIR = Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

LGBTQI+ = Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Queer, Intersex

KII = Key Informant Interviews

CSO = Civil Society Organization

PNTL-VPU = Polisia Nasional Timor-Leste – Vulnerable Persons Unit

## 1. Introduction

The spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste is joined program of EU – UN Initiative to Eliminate Violence against Women and Girls. As part of its implementation of the program, the UNDP in close collaboration with Justice Institutions focus on strengthening the capacity of current and future judicial professional are better able to delivery evidence-based programme that prevent and respond to VAWG, including DV/IPV.

As part of its implementation of the program, the UNDP, in close collaboration with Justice Institutions, through this assignment, to conduct a survey to understand justice actors’ knowledge and sensitivity around nature of VAWG and how it intersects with mental health aims to guide and support and strengthening justice institutions’ work when dealing with VAWG related cases. This report highlights the initial findings of the survey and recommendations as to what to consider in order to improve justice system’s services when handling VAWG related cases. However findings from this survey are not inclusively representing current knowledge of the justice actors given limited participation from relevant justice officials from various justice institutions (details of the survey participants is described in the later section).

## 2. Literature Review

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is a global issue affecting not only people who experience violence themselves but also their family and community in general. It is a serious human right violation that transcends social and economic issue altogether. The *United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women*, defines VAWG as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”.<sup>1</sup> These acts of violence consists of both physical aggression, economic abuse (denial of resources as part of their controlling motive), sexual violence and psychological abuse namely continuous humiliation, controlling one’s partner, degrading, insulting and threatening one’s partner.<sup>2</sup> A similar definition is also reflected in Timor-Leste’s 2010 Law against Domestic Violence (LADV). The LADV, in the penal code, considers physical abuse and sexual violence as public crimes, such as that anyone could report the violence incidents to police or prosecutor office when they see it.<sup>3</sup> On the other hand, other types of violence (e.g., psychological abuse and economic

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<sup>1</sup> UN General Assembly, [Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women](#), 20 December 1993, A/RES/48/104, page 3.

<sup>2</sup> UN General Assembly, [Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women](#), 20 December 1993, A/RES/48/104.

<sup>3</sup> The Law Against Domestic Violence covers the following crimes in the Criminal Code: Article 153 - Mistreatment of a disabled person; Article 154 - Mistreatment of a spouse; Article 155 -Mistreatment of a minor; Article 156 - Aggravation due to results; Article 138 – Homicide; Article 139 - Aggravated homicide; Article 141 - Termination of pregnancy; Article 145 - Simple offences against

abuse) are considered semi-public crimes which means they do not need to be heard by the formal justice system if the person experiencing violence does not report it directly to the relevant authorities.

The Nabilan Health and Life Experiences Baseline Study (2015) claims that VAWG is a serious public health issue in the country.<sup>4</sup> The result of the study indicates that around 59% of women between 15 – 49 years old who has been in a relationship experience either or both physical and intimate partner violence. Furthermore, 55% of women with partner also reported experiencing emotional violence.<sup>5</sup> Different studies also showed that 43% of women in Timor-Leste have experienced economic violence.<sup>6,7</sup> One study conducted by UNDP Timor-Leste (2013) also found that women are often blamed even when they experience violence from their partners. The reason of such violence often takes place is because of not doing household work (26%), because of the family economic situation (21%), adultery relates issue (18%), as well as alcohol related problem by the perpetrator (10%).<sup>8</sup>

In a conservative country like Timor-Leste, unfortunately, many VAWG related cases are not reported. A study from the Asia Foundation (2015) found that around 66% of women who have experienced violence committed by their partner did not tell anyone. It is reported that only 3% of women who have experienced violent episodes reported it to the police.<sup>9</sup> Many reasons contributing to the unreported number of cases include, but is not limited to, living in remote villages, lack of family support to pursue their case in formal justice system, financial difficulties and accessibility to justice institutions (i.e., Courts, Prosecutors and Public Defender Office).<sup>10 11</sup> A study by Gerry F, Sjölin C (2018) revealed that the majority of VAWG related defendants received suspended sentences.<sup>12</sup> Some studies have also revealed that many

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physical integrity; Article 146 - Serious offences against physical integrity; Article 167 - Torture or other cruel, degrading or inhuman treatment; Article 171 - Sexual coercion; Article 172 – Rape; Article 175 - Child prostitution; Article 177 - Sexual abuse of a minor; Article 178 - Sexual acts with an adolescent; and Article 179 - Sexual abuse of a person incapable of resistance.

<sup>4</sup> Asia Foundation, Nabilan, Australian Embassy (2015). [Understanding violence against women and children in Timor-Leste: Findings from the Nabilan Baseline Study](#). Note that this study focused on intimate partner violence which is the most globally pervasive form of violence against women.

<sup>5</sup> Asia Foundation, Nabilan, Australian Embassy (2015). [Understanding violence against women and children in Timor-Leste: Findings from the Nabilan Baseline Study](#).

<sup>6</sup> *Economic violence* is when an abuser has control over the victim's money and/or other *economic* resources or activities.

<sup>7</sup> Asia Foundation, Nabilan, Australian Embassy (2015). [Understanding violence against women and children in Timor-Leste: Findings from the Nabilan Baseline Study](#).

<sup>8</sup> UNDP Timor-Leste (October 2013). Breaking the cycle of domestic violence in Timor-Leste: Access to justice options, barriers, and decision-making processes in the context of legal pluralism. Dili: UNDP Timor-Leste, Justice System Programme, p.19.

<sup>9</sup> Asia Foundation, Nabilan, Australian Embassy (2015). [Understanding violence against women and children in Timor-Leste: Findings from the Nabilan Baseline Study](#).

<sup>10</sup> Taft A, Watson L (2013). Violence against Women in Timor-Leste: Secondary Analysis of the 2009-10 Demographic Health Survey, Mother and Child Health Research. Melbourne, Australia: La Trobe University.

<sup>11</sup> Asia Foundation (2015). [Beyond Fragility & Inequity: Women's Experiences of the Economic Dimensions of Domestic Violence in Timor-Leste](#).

<sup>12</sup> Gerry F, Sjölin C (2018). [Timor-Leste and the empowerment of women: Access to justice and the future for domestic, family and sexual violence survivors: Discussion paper](#). AusAid Pacific Research Program: Department of Pacific Affairs.



women do not feel safe should they decide to report violence which they experience. Their decision to report to relevant authorities seem to put them, and their families/children, more at risk.<sup>13</sup>

Timor-Leste has enacted the *LADV* since 2010, and ratified various international conventions in order to protect women and children. Some of the international convention ratified include:

1. The International Conventions relating to Gender, Domestic Violence, and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (especially UN Security Council Resolution on 1325 on Women, Peace and Security)<sup>14</sup>
2. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
3. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
4. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
5. The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment
6. The Convention on the Rights of the Child<sup>15</sup>

Given the difficulties in accessing the formal justice system and the mental pressure people who experience violence might have to go through after reporting their case to relevant authorities, many countries have started to consider the importance of improving their justice actors' knowledge and sensitivity around VAWG related issues and how it intersects with mental health.

Like Timor-Leste, India faces serious challenges when it comes to providing gender-sensitive justice services to survivors of violence. Similar to most female victims/survivors, women in India experience violence due to financially dependency, being suspected as unfaithful, and domestic violence is considered as family matter by some law enforcers. As a result, women are required to understand how the justice system works, to fight for their own safety, to possess negotiation capability, and to face social pressure and intimidation when bringing their case to formal justice proceedings.<sup>16</sup> These women are supported by an organization whose aim is to empower victims/survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV) to access to justice in their country. The same issue in pursuing formal justice proceedings has also been reported in the pacific region. A report from Asia Development Bank, ADB, (2020) mentions that women face harsh

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid

<sup>14</sup> Ferguson P (2011). Progress in legislating domestic violence and gender-based violence in Timor-Leste. *Geografia: Malaysia Journal of Society and Space*, 7, 1, 53-64.

<sup>15</sup> Kovar A (2012). Approaches to domestic violence against women in Timor-Leste: a review and critique. *Human Rights Education in Asia-Pacific*, 3, 207-252.

<sup>16</sup> Magar, V (2003). Empowerment Approaches to Gender Based Violence: Women's Courts in Delhi's Slum.

pressure when deciding to report their case to the police. Furthermore, the same study also reveals that women's access to justice may be denied due to a profound gender bias and stereotyping within justice institutions. Many women, as a result, experience re-traumatization, re-victimization and inability to acquire justice due to "failure to investigate, prosecute including reduced and frequent noncustodial sentences for VAWG survivors."<sup>17</sup>

Many countries have tried to improve their justice services when handling GBV related cases. South Africa, for instance, have implemented a risk assessment method since 1970s where they assess criminals' potential to engage in violent behaviour (upon release), mental illness, suicidal ideation and substance abuse. However, during the time when this desk review was done, there was no data available to confirm whether these assessment have been implemented thoroughly in South Africa.<sup>18</sup> Furthermore, there was a report produced in the Maldives in 2004 asking the Maldives' Government to establish gender sensitive criminal justice system in the country. This includes taking into account forensic evidence and expert witness when prosecuting cases related to VAWG<sup>19</sup>. However, upon this review the consultant was unable to find document from the mentioned country to show whether these recommendations have been followed through.

In order to address difficulties facing by many countries when providing justice services to women and vulnerable populations, Centre for the Democratic of Armed Forces (DCAF), Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (OSCE), Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and UN Women developed a *Gender and Security Toolkit* that provides information about the importance of integrating a gender perspective in the security and justice sector. The tool-kits discusses the issue of gender bias within the justice system, how it affects justice actor's approach when dealing with GBV related cases, how justice system best support people who have experience violence from their partners and/or caregivers including Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Queer, intersex (LGBTQI+) community. The tool-kit also reminds governments of their commitment to adopt and implement the CEDAW general recommendation – no. 33 – the impact of discrimination, inequalities, stereotypes and gender bias in the justice system as impending women's access to justice." The tool-kits calls on the importance of providing training to justice actors on gender, gender bias, and a gender sensitive approach in criminal investigation and proceedings<sup>20</sup>. The tool-kits details some of the main aspects of gender bias includes gender

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<sup>17</sup> ADB (2020). Promotion of Gender-Responsive Judicial Systems. Technical Assistance Report.

<sup>18</sup> Roffey M, Kaliski SZ (2012). Forensic Forum: 'To Predict or Not To Predict – That Is the Question' an Exploration of Risk Assessment in the Context of South African Forensic Psychiatry.

<sup>19</sup> Alder C, Polk, K (2004). Gender Issue in Criminal Justice System of the Maldives.

<sup>20</sup> Gordon, E (2019). Gender and Security Toolkit. Justice and Gender.

stereotype, perception about gender role as well as poor knowledge about socio-economic challenges women go through in their daily lives. It is reported that gender bias can influence investigation, prosecution, and conviction process which result in lenient sentences in GBV related cases. This also indicates that justice actors have a poor understanding of the nature of violence against women (and children) and how it affects people's health and mental wellbeing. A positive example in this area is Bosnia and Herzegovina who have made it their commitment to support their legal professionals to understand complexities of violence against women, how violence affect women, including to understand trauma and its impact in legal proceedings, and to present expert witness at the court when needed. This approach is needed in order to avoid victims/survivors blaming, re-victimization, and re-traumatization when accessing justice<sup>21</sup>. In Belize, the government has developed a 'Gender Equality Protocols for Judicial Officers' in 2018.<sup>22</sup> The protocols details recommendations and guidelines about gender sensitive and non-discriminatory approach for justice officials to integrate in their work. The protocols emphasizes:

- Adopting a gender responsive approach – practices that ensures both men and women's specific needs and concerns are taking into account, e.g., not relying on stereotypes, understanding victims/survivors' economic difficulties and social pressure when pursuing their case in formal justice system.
- Understanding intersectionality when dealing with GBV related cases
- Adopting and implementing the CEDAW's core principle as well as other international principles pertaining to providing gender sensitive approach to women, girls and LGBTQI+ individuals who experience violence
- The importance of using trauma sensitive approach

Countries in Caribbean are also committed to promoting social inclusion, equality, and non-bias in their justice system's work. Research conducted in Trinidad and Tobago lists nine principles for fairness in justice proceedings. The principles are:

1. Voice; promote meaningful participation from all relevant people involve in GBV related cases
2. Understanding: interact with both victims and the perpetrators in the language they can comprehend and making sure they understand how legal proceedings work.
3. Respectful treatment

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<sup>21</sup>Majda C, Watson C, Huhtanen H, Socquet-Juglard S (2017). Gender Bias and the Law: Legal Frameworks and Practice from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Beyond. ISBN: 92-9222-436-0.

<sup>22</sup> Belize Judiciary (2018). Justice through Gender Lens – Gender Equality Protocols for Judiciary Officers.

4. Neutrality
5. Trustworthy
6. Accountability
7. Availability of amenities or accessibility
8. Ability to access to information
9. Inclusivity<sup>23</sup>

Moreover, the United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime, in 2019, published a handbook for legal professionals which provides guidance to effectively respond to criminal cases involving women and children.<sup>24</sup> The book recommends justice actors to look at the nature of VAWG and the intersecting challenges and discrimination faced by women. It also further emphasizes the importance of avoiding secondary victimization by the justice system and using trauma-sensitive approach in their practices. The book details how legal professional should approach and empower victims/survivors of VAWG, understand the impact of trauma and the behaviour of perpetrator, and what methods defense attorney might use to discredit victims. The book also discusses terms and expressions to be avoided when handling VAWG related cases. Mexico, in 2013, also developed a protocol where it requires its legal officials to integrate a

#### **Intersection between mental health and justice**

What is mental health?

Good Mental health is more than just an absence of mental illness. Mental health includes a person's emotional state and overall wellbeing and how it affects the way they feel, think and act. It often refers to our ability to understand our surrounding, maintain positive relationship with others, be part of productive member a society, be able to complete our daily task, to cope with difficult life events and to feel like there is a purpose in life.

How does mental health intersect with justice?

People who experience violence often go through a range of emotions starting from fear, anger, depressed, lose sense of hope, unable to trust others, and more. Violent behavior are often result of poor coping behaviour towards and event that happens in one's life. Many people who come in contact with justice system often display serious emotional issues, including depression, anxiety and trauma. It is, therefore, imperative for justice institutions to understand nature of behaviour of people who commit crimes and it their victims. Furthermore, there is a need for justice institutions, to also understand how to approach / provide services that is trauma or gender sensitive to people might display various emotional issues as a result of the violence they experience.

<sup>23</sup> Matthews J. Z, Amoah, J. (2019). Securing Equality for all In the Administration of Justice. Proceedings of Caribbean Judicial Dialogues.

<sup>24</sup> Skinnider E (2019). Handbook for the Judiciary on Effective Criminal Justice Responses to Gender-Based Violence against Women and Girls. United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime.

gender perspective in their judicial duty. This also includes that judges are expected to dismantle their beliefs about myths and gender stereotypes which, to avoid influencing their opinion about both victims and perpetrators. The protocol further emphasizes on the importance of applying gender and trauma sensitive approach in justice services<sup>25</sup>.

## Research aims and questions

The aim of the survey is to explore justice actors' current knowledge and sensitivity around the issues pertaining to gender identity, gender equality, domestic violence, VAWG, sexual assault, etc. The main question of this survey is 'Are people within the justice system in Timor-Leste sensitive about issues around VAWG and how it affects people's mental health?' In order to answer this overall question the survey covers the following sections:

- a. Knowledge and perception about gender equality,
- b. Knowledge and perception about sexual assault
- c. Knowledge and perception about domestic violence,
- d. Knowledge and perception about violence against women and girls (VAWG) and sexual orientation and gender identity, and
- e. Perception about sexual orientation as well as current practice within justice system about providing services to VAWG survivors. This section was mainly qualitative.

## 3. Methods

A mix of quantitative and qualitative approaches were used to gain an in-depth understanding of justice actors' knowledge:

- Survey (either online or on-paper): the survey questionnaire was provided to the Court of Appeal, Public Defender's Office, General Prosecutor Office, and District Courts.
- Key informant interviews (KIIs): the interviews were conducted with representative from the Prosecutor's office, Public Defender's Office, District Courts and the Court of Appeals.

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<sup>25</sup> Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación (2013). Judicial Decision Making with Gender Perspective: A Protocol. Making Equal Rights.

The President of the Court of Appeal, District Court Administrator, General Prosecutor and the Head of the Public Defender's Office were informed of the survey and its objective.

The survey questionnaires and KII guides, annexed 1 and 2, were developed collaboratively. A draft of the survey questionnaire was shared with UNDP Spotlight Team and the Court of Appeal for their inputs. It was expected that all relevant justice actors within various justice institution would participate in the survey. The KII respondents were selected based on their professional responsibilities and their availability. Data collection was originally planned to take place in Baucau, Dili, Oecusse and Suai where district courts are located.

The desired sample size for the survey was 50% participation from each of the key justice institutions. The total number of justice officials, obtained from the UNDP office, is described in table 1 below. Therefore, it was expected that 137 of these justice actors would take the survey.

<b>Position</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Judges	35	19	54
Prosecutors	36	7	43
Public Defenders	36	10	46
Private Lawyers	99	33	132
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>275</b>

*Table 1: Total number of current judicial actors*

Furthermore, in each of the justice institutions (Court of Appeals, District Courts, District Prosecutor Office and Public Defender officer) it was planned to interview two of the respondents, randomly, for additional in-depth key informant interviews (KII). The KIIs were plan to take around 1 hour to obtain more detailed information about their respective approach when handling VAWG related cases.

The survey questionnaire was tested with a group of law graduates who attended UNDP's law mentoring program at Knua Juventude in June 2021. The UNDP Spotlight team sent out the invitation letter and ToR to each of the justice institutions informing them about the survey. Participants were recruited through their respective institution. The survey questionnaires was shared, both online and in-person (paper copy), to the head of each judicial institution. These institutions were also informed about the KIIs. The survey

questionnaires consisted of over 130 questions. The main part of the survey consisted of around 90 statements. Participants were asked to rate each of the statement based on their level of agreement based on Likert scale of 1 to 5 – 1 being Strongly agree to 5 being Strongly Disagree.

Data collection started in August 2021 and completed in October 2021. The data was then coded and then processed using excel programme for simple analysis. The qualitative data was analysed using a framework analysis in order to identify relevant themes identified during the survey.

## 4. Results

In total there were 58 survey respondents, including 12 legal officers from various CSOs who provide support to survivors of VAWG related cases. However, 16 questionnaires, out of 58 completed survey, were incomplete and all of these 16 were from the paper based survey. It was challenging to ensure the full completion of paper based surveys since the survey was filled by respondents in each institution then given to their respective secretary, who did not check the completion of the survey before it was collected by the survey team.

As a result the data analysis only encompasses information from 42 survey participants as shown in 2.

Institution	Number of survey Participants	Remarks
General and District Prosecutors	25	It is important to note that only one district prosecutor actually took the survey. The rest of the survey participants are <i>Oficial Justisa</i> whose work is to support prosecutors at their office.
Court of Appeals	0	
District Courts (Baucau, Dili, Oecusse and Suai)	0	
Public Defender Office (PDO)	5	
CSO (Alfela, JSMP, JU,S and Private Attorney)	12	
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	

*Table 2: summary information about survey respondents*

<b>Institution</b>	<b>KII Participants</b>
General and District Prosecutors	5: 2 from Dili and 1 from Baucau, Oecusse and Suai respectively
Court of Appeals	1
District Courts (Baucau, Dili, Oecusse and Suai)	0
Public Defender Office (PDO)	2 from Dili
CSO (Alfela, JSMP, JU,S and Private Attorney)	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

*Table 2: summary information of KIIs participants*

It is important to note that due to the limited number of participants, and background of the survey participants, the result of this study cannot be generalized. The data analysis is also not statistically significant. Although result of the quantitative data is not statistically sound, however, combining with qualitative data, this survey presents some important information which pertains to current issue within the justice system.

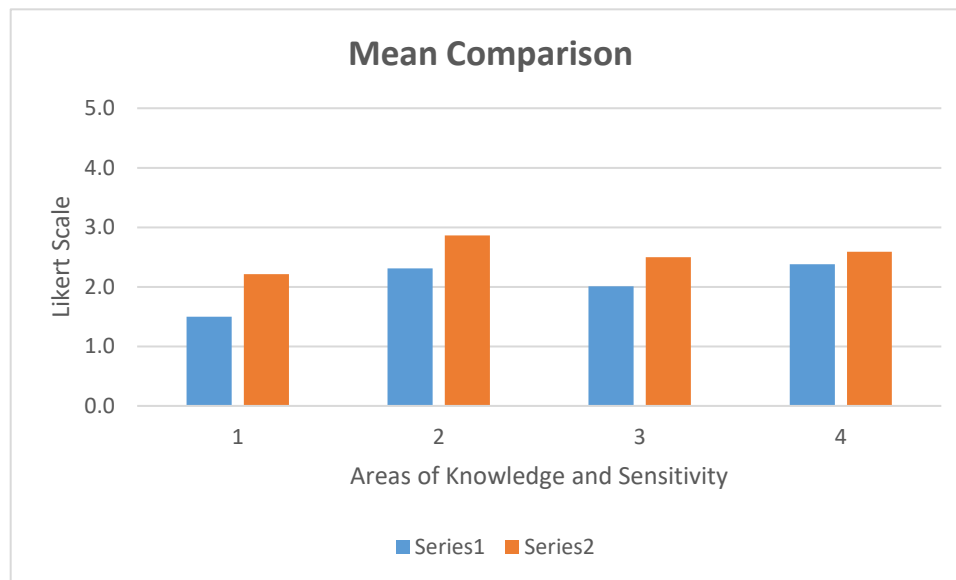
#### 4.1. Quantitative Information

In this survey, for quantitative data, the lower the score the higher the knowledge and sensitivity is about the area being assessed.

##### **a. Knowledge and sensitivity about gender equality, sexual assault, domestic violence, VAWG, and sexual orientation and gender identity**



The data result shows that in all four areas (1. Knowledge and perception about gender equality, 2. Knowledge and perception about sexual assault, 3. Knowledge and perception about domestic violence, and 4. Knowledge and perception about VAWG, sexual orientation, and gender identity) participants from Civil Society Organization, CSOs, (in blue) show a stronger understanding and sensitivity in all areas in comparison to people who work at various justice institutions. However, the difference is insignificant since they are only slightly different.



*Graph 1: Legal actors from CSOs and Government Institution mean difference about their knowledge and sensitivity various area related to VAWG*

**Note**

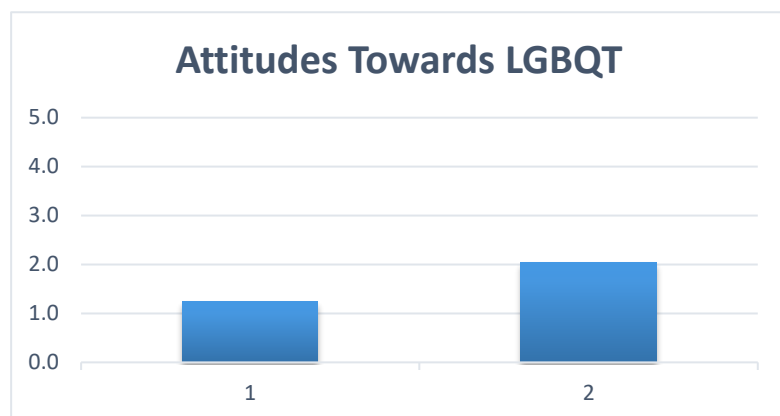
1. Knowledge and perception about gender equality
2. Knowledge and perception about sexual assault
3. Knowledge and perception about domestic violence, and
4. Knowledge and perception about VAWG, sexual orientation, and gender identity

Series 1 = CSO participants

Series 2 = participants from justice institutions

## b. Attitudes towards the LGBTQI+ community

When measuring respondents' attitudes towards LGBTQ community, it also appears that respondents working with CSOs have higher knowledge and sensitivity about this topic compared to those of government officials. However, it is important to note that the difference is not statistically significant.



*Note*

1 refers to CSO participants

2 refers to participants from justice institutions

*Graph 2: Legal actors from CSOs and Government Institution knowledge and attitudes towards LGBTQ community*

Please note that the lower the score the higher the knowledge and sensitivity towards the issue. The overall score of each group was a sum of individual score within that specific group. The final result was the average score. Almost all of the participants score high in this area.

## 4.2. Qualitative information

The qualitative data is obtained not only from the survey itself but also from KIIs. Based on the analysis there are several themes which the data is divided into.

### a. Gender bias and stereotypes

When asking about their opinion about what victims and perpetrators look like, people tend to have a pre-conceive notion of what these people should appear to be like. Below is a brief summary of what majority of the respondents' beliefs about what victim and perpetrator.

<b>Victims</b>	<i>Appear scared, uncomfortable to share their stories, embarrassed, do not show confidence, cry a lot, most likely having physical disability, do not want to say anything, try to isolate themselves from others, and look depressed.</i>
<b>Perpetrator</b>	<i>Tend to be liars, male adults, like to watch porn videos, tend to threaten others, drug users, like to get drunk, aggressive, intimidating, gambler, like to destroy their belongings at home, tend to cheat on their love ones, and like to control their partner (wife).</i>

Furthermore, the data also indicates that respondents commonly refer to ‘male’ when talking about perpetrators while referring to ‘female’ when discussing victims. During KIIs, when talking about intimate partner violence and sexual abuse happening within same sex couple, some respondents consider it a humorous question. They, however, then proceed to say that they hardly handle or have cases related to same sex couple.

#### **b. Dealing with victims/survivors (within investigation and court proceedings)**

During the KIIs, prosecutors responded that, many times, when they receive investigation report from Polisia Nasional Timor-Leste – vulnerable persons unit (PNTL-VPU) the report do not always have all the information they need. Furthermore, in cases where the victims/survivors report it directly to the Prosecutor’s Office, the prosecutors would assign their Oficial Justisa to handle the investigation process. In many cases, prosecutor would have to do another in-depth investigation in order to obtain detail information needed prior to filing the case at the court. It is revealed that, in many cases, VAWG victims/survivors, both adults and children, could potentially be subject to numerous interviews before their cases get to the court. As a result, this leads many victims/survivor to feel more pressured by people who seek to interview them and that they may experience the terrible feelings of being abused as they recount their stories over and over again (re-traumatization).

Data from both KIIs and Survey reveals that all respondents mention that prosecutors and public defenders have the responsibility to explain to the victims/survivors (and perpetrators) about how the justice system work. Moreover, once a victim/survivor’s statement is taken, the prosecutor would read or explain back to the victim/survivor their affidavit before prosecutors file the case at the court. All of the respondents who work on VAWG cases also mention that a victim/survivor have the rights to report to police should they feel threatened. However, this survey does not gather any data to validate this point and to show how frequent one seeks protection from law enforcement institution for feeling threatened.

In addition to that, when it come to the adjudication process and whether domestic violence perpetrator should be punished, the majority of the respondents from the justice institution reveal that the case could be acquitted if the perpetrator has shown remorse, promised that they do not repeat the same behaviour again, if the victim/survivor is financially dependent and if this is their first offense.

When talking about VAWG cases in the country, all of the justice actors who participated in the KIIs reveal that the common challenges are:

- Court proceedings often get postponed; one court hearing can be re-schedule two or three times. They often get cancelled last minute. This information was not able to be verified with courts since none of the judges from districts courts were available for the interview.
- Respondent from the Court of Appeal revealed that limited human resource within justice institution in the country contributes to delays in investigation processes and court hearings.
- Court infrastructure does not allow victims/survivors and the defendants to have separate waiting rooms when waiting for the court hearings. All of the respondents in KIIs mention that there are many times where victims/survivors might see their perpetrators directly at the court when waiting outside of the court. One of the judges from the Court of Appeal states that this situation has been taking into account and that the new court building will have separate waiting rooms for both victims/survivors and the perpetrators.
- The Law against Domestic Violence Law (LADV) 07/2010 limits legal actors' ability to only investigate and prosecute crimes related to physical violence and sexual abuse. The LADV defines sexual assault and physical violence as public crime while psychological abuse and economic crimes are considered as semi-public crime. Therefore, victims/survivors of psychological abuse, based on the law, can withdraw their case when they want and the court will not have the legal duty to stop them from withdrawing their case. In contrast, victims/survivors of VAWG will not be able to withdraw their cases when it is public crimes since legal actors are mandated by law to investigate and prosecute the case when it has come to their attention.
- Court proceedings, including VAWG related cases, are scheduled based on the judge's availability – it is not an issue to be prioritized. The schedule is based on 'first come first serve' basis – which means whichever case (be it civil or criminal) come first to judge's table, they will hold a court hearing before they can schedule a trial for other case including VAWG related cases.

### **c. General understanding of victims/survivors' psychological state**

When it comes to understanding the amount of mental pressure experiencing by VAWG victims/survivors when dealing with law enforcement institution, it is apparent that the majority of the respondents hardly think about the issue. The data reveals that there was limited to no attention given to what people go through, emotionally, when dealing with the justice system. The idea about psychological evaluation sounds foreign to many of the KIs respondents. Many of them reveal that they would only send victims/survivors for psychiatric evaluation at national hospital if they suspect the persons to have mental health issues. When asking how they know if one needs the evaluation the response was *"we can judge from their look and the way they behave."* Furthermore, the respondents reveal that there is no standard or guidelines as to when they should refer people to mental health professionals. It comes down to subjective point of view about what they consider as *"mentally unstable"*. There was no guidelines to assess victims/survivors and/or defendants' competency to collaborate with justice institution as well as to stand trial.

In additional to that, when talking about victims/survivors who might change their story when they talk to different investigators and those who chose to stay silent during court hearing, many respondents argue that this could be due to various factors including scared and being pressured by family members. Some of the respondents mention that staying silent during the court hearing could mean they have actually forgiven their perpetrator. Many further reveal that such behaviour can benefit the defendant since there is no strong testimony from the victims/survivors to pursue the case. It is also noticed that Justice Officials also have a tendency to doubt victims/survivors if they change their story and/or chose to remain silent during the hearings. There was no information provided about whether there needs to be an intervention to understand victims/survivors' mental state in this particular situation. Also, justice actors appear to not dwell in detail as to why victims/survivors might change their story from the original ones.

### **d. International conventions**

In general, all of the respondent understand that Timor-Leste has ratified various international conventions, namely the Child Rights convention, CEDAW Convention, and Human Rights Convention. They further mention that these conventions, including the LADV, guidance them in their work.

## 5. Discussion

The result indicates that justice actors have somewhat of an understanding and sensitivity about gender equality, sexual assault, domestic violence, VAWG, and sexual orientation and gender. However, it is very hard to measure whether their understanding translates into how they perform their work. In reality, many VAWG victims are subject to multiple interview sessions (be it from PNTL-VPU, Oficial Justisa, and prosecutor themselves). The court hearings also tend to get delayed. Furthermore, there is consideration of doing mental health evaluation if victims/survivors do not show serious emotional disturbances. There is also limited discussion about the difficulties, both financial and emotional, VAWG victims/survivors go through. These are obvious indications that the knowledge and sensitivity around VAWG and its impact on people's wellbeing, as indicated in the survey, might not be translated well into their daily action. This is apparent when realizing that trial schedule gets postponed regularly and that VAWG cases are not prioritized nor is there special judges appointed to handle such cases.

Moreover, respondents' perception about perpetrators and victims/survivors clearly point to rooted belief about gender bias and stereotypes among the respondents. Gender bias and stereotype, in this report, refers to preconceived notion or belief about what female and male should be like and how people, be it victim/survivors or perpetrator, are expected to look like in specific setting. This notion can greatly affect people's judgement when they provide support to people who are in contact with justice institutions. When people believe that perpetrators automatically refers to male, it will affect their performance should they encounter female perpetrator and male victims/survivors in domestic violence cases. Furthermore, respondents' belief about what victims/survivors should look like can also affect the way they perceive clients who do not fit their 'criteria'. The humorous reaction of respondents when discussing same sex couple could also reflect a strong indication of gender bias. This information implies that although theoretical knowledge about VAWG, IPV and how violence affects women and girls exists, it does not translate into action. The situation is exacerbated when justice actors have a false assumption that unable to speak up during court hearing means they forgive their perpetrators. The issues raised above, unintentionally, display inadequate understanding about the urgency of handling VAWG related cases in the country. The fact that many women and children have to go through a lengthy investigation process from different people is also a clear indication of limited understanding of psychological pressure victims/survivors have to endure prior to and after reporting their case to relevant authorities. These are clear signs as to how limited knowledge and understanding about the nature of VAWG and how it affects victims/survivors mental health can do more harm than good.

Referring to investigation process, it is apparent that the investigation approach is not standardized among prosecutors, their Oficial Justisa, as well as the one initially taken by the PNTL-VPU. Victims/survivors are subject to various investigation process from PNTL-VPU, Oficial Justisa and sometimes the prosecutor themselves (when earlier investigation do not provide detailed information). This situation confirms result of a study by Gerry and Sjölin (2018), in Timor-Leste, which indicates that domestic violence cases are often improperly handled – victims/survivors usually do not receive the support they need at that time.<sup>26</sup> Unfortunately, the lengthy process prior to court hearings means that victims/survivors need to travel back and forth, in many cases, from where they live to where the interview will be held, be it by VPU or prosecutors. This process itself can also put victims in a situation where they have to endure both financial and economic pressure. As a result, many people may feel like they are being victimized again not only because they have to recount the same story but also because they have to worry about how they can manage to be available/present during the investigation follow up process.

The feeling of being re-victimized, furthermore, is also caused by the lengthy process it takes for a case to be tried at the court, which often is postponed at last minute. In this study it was challenging to gather data about total number of cases which have been postponed because the information was not readily shared by the court clerks from District courts. Furthermore, during KIIs with CSOs and prosecutors, it was mentioned that the postponing of the court hearings cause distrust among victims/survivors whose case are already in the formal justice system. Many of the victims might have travelled hours to get to where the court is before realizing that the hearing is scheduled for another day. Often times, because of the long delays, both perpetrator and the victim/survivors might have already communicated and resolved the crime outside the formal justice system, prior to the trial. Since physical violence and sexual assault are considered as public crime, such family (informal) arrangement, unfortunately, does not affect the formal justice proceedings. In this case, the family tends to blame the victims/survivors for not being able to withdraw the case from the court. This instance indicates that justice institution do not understand the importance of prioritizing VAWG related cases. It may also indicate their limited understanding of the impact victims/survivors have to go through, psychologically, should they have to wait for uncertain amount of time before their case could be tried. Furthermore, even when VAWG related cases proceed at the courts, many times, the perpetrators tend to receive lenient and inadequate sentencing. In 2016, around 66% of the defendants only receive suspended sentences.<sup>27</sup> This finding is reinforced by the

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<sup>26</sup> Gerry F, Sjölin C (2018). [Timor-Leste and the empowerment of women: Access to justice and the future for domestic, family and sexual violence survivors: Discussion paper](#). AusAid Pacific Research Program: Department of Pacific Affairs.

<sup>27</sup> Gerry F, Sjölin C (2018). [Timor-Leste and the empowerment of women: Access to justice and the future for domestic, family and sexual violence survivors: Discussion paper](#). AusAid Pacific Research Program: Department of Pacific Affairs.

information from *Judicial System Monitoring Programme* (JSMP) that courts tend not to give prison sentences to domestic violence case but substitute it with fines in cases where defendants have been proven guilty.<sup>28</sup> On the other hand, judicial actors' limited understanding of VAWG and how it affects people who experience violence can also be observed in how they handle cases related to rape characterized as incest. One of JSMP's press releases in 2021 reveals that Dili District court "acquits defendant from charge of rape characterized as incest because it was not proven that there was force and violence."<sup>29</sup>

Current investigation practices, court procedures, and the sentencing applied by judicial actors could demotivate people from reporting their case to relevant authorities. The lengthy and delayed investigation process and court hearings have all been attributed to limited human resources within legal institution in the country. Currently there are four courts in the country (Baucau, Dili, Oecusse and Suai) with 54 judges across the four district courts, including four at the Court of Appeal. The limited human resources and geographical location of these district courts also contributes to the pressure VAWG victims have to go through during investigation process as well as court hearings. Moreover, current court infrastructure also does not allow victims to have separate waiting area. As a result the amount of pressure, be it time and financial/economic because they have to travel from where they live to the court or prosecutor office, or economic because they might lose their income on that specific day, and psychological, victims/survivors have to endure when pursuing their case within legal justice system could possibly be overwhelming.

Lastly, it is apparent that the respondents know about the international conventions Timor-Leste has adopted. However, the implementation of these conventions, appear to be challenging. For instance, the CEDAW general recommendation no 33 on Women's Access to Justice highlights several important aspects, including capacity building of legal actors in order to recognize gender bias and stereotyping in the justice system, the impact of gender bias and stereotypes which hinder women's access to justice<sup>30</sup>. The question is, has this been considered in Timor-Leste? Unfortunately the data from this survey as well as many others studies conducted in this country have indicated otherwise.

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<sup>28</sup> Asia Foundation (2015). [Beyond Fragility & Inequity: Women's Experiences of the Economic Dimensions of Domestic Violence in Timor-Leste](#).

<sup>29</sup> Judicial System Monitoring Programme (2021). Press Release. September.

<sup>30</sup> General recommendation on women's access to justice (2015). Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.



## 6. Challenges and Limitation

This survey was planned with the expectation that it would have a full participation from all justice actors in the country. However, the implementation process was challenging. Among 42 survey respondents, there was only one prosecutor and five public defenders. The survey team tried to reach out to all justice institutions by sending them both online version of the survey as well as paper survey, but did not get the expected response. The survey team extended the duration of data collection from August till October with hope to increase participation. One of the reasons which may have contributed to the small number of respondents is the length of the questionnaires.

Furthermore, for KIs, the survey team manage to interview a couple of judicial actors but there was still no participation from district courts. It was challenging to have an appointment with judges from district courts. In some instance appointments got cancelled last minute due to urgent priorities.

Given the limited number of survey participants, especially less than 10 participants are current judicial actors from justice institutions, and no representation from district courts in the survey, it is important to be cautious when interpreting result since it does not represent the overall knowledge and sensitivity of current judicial actors. Furthermore, it is important to also acknowledge that findings from this survey cannot be generalized.

## 7. Recommendation

Based on the above findings, including challenges and its limitation, a few recommendation should be considered. These recommendations are crucial, when moving forward, in order to help justice institutions in the country to become more sensitive to issues around gender based violence and how it intersects with mental health:

1. To work with Justice Institutions to introduce material to both current and future justice actors about how mental health and justice intersects. The material shall include:
  - *VAWG and its impact on people's mental health* – the discussion shall cover issues about nature of violence (and how people develop antisocial behaviour, gender equality and gender based violence), depression, anxiety, trauma and how it affects one's ability to cooperate when dealing with justice institutions.

- *Mental health assessment*: prepare a standardized guidelines or simple checklist to justice actors to recognize when a mental health assessment and expert opinion are needed when handling VAWG related cases.
- 'Trauma Sensitive Approach' materials and guidelines
  - *Prosecutors and Ofisiais Justisa who work at prosecutor office (and possibly with VPU-PNTL)*: to standardize their investigation approach especially when working on VAWG related cases. Materials such as Trauma Sensitive Approach and Child Forensic Interview should be an integral part of this work.
  - *Judges*: to understand the importance of being trauma sensitive when dealing with VAWG survivors, and holding court hearing process for VAWG cases as priority.
- 2. To work with justice institutions to improve both current and future justice actors' knowledge about gender bias and stereotype and how it affects one's perception about people who come in contact with justice system.

*The proposed topics mentioned above can be introduced through:*

- *Embedding the mentioned topics into the curriculum used at LJTC to train future justice actors.*
- *Holding a seminar/discussion with all current justice actors – prosecutors (including Official Justisa), judges and public defenders – pertaining to the mentioned topics.*
  - *The seminar/discussion should be done in numerous amount of time in order to make sure the knowledge is translated into action.*
- 3. Supporting Prosecutor Office and District Courts, by employing an adviser with a strong background in the area of mental health, criminology and gender, to provide continuous support to these institutions when dealing with VAWG related cases.
  - Discussing closely with the mentioned institutions about the type of support they need and what the adviser can help with in order to improve they services when handling VAWG related cases.
- 4. Following through the convention that have been adopted by the government of Timor-Leste.
- 5. Collaborating with Ministry of Justice, Secretary of State for Equality and Inclusion (SEII) and National Parliament to discuss the possibility of amending Domestic Violence Law
  - This discussion needs to involve all relevant CSOs

6. Collaborating with Ministry of Justice, Secretary of State for Equality and Inclusion (SEI) and National Parliament to enact a new law focussing on incest
  - This discussion needs to involve all relevant CSOs

Lastly, specifically to UNDP and other relevant institution, should there will be another opportunity to do a survey involving judicial actors, it is crucial to think about how justice actors can fully participate. This potentially can be done through having a direct meeting with them and give them the survey questionnaires, paper-based survey, to complete. The future survey should also cover issues around disability, inclusion and access to justice. This important topic, unfortunately, was not covered in this survey.

It is hoped that information and recommendations from this survey can be used to inform justice institutions and its relevant partners as to how these institution can improve justice system's work specially when providing services to women and children.

## 8. Conclusion

Justice for all can only take place if everyone, especially women and children, are protected and feel safe to file reports shall they experience violence. The justice system can only provide better services when handling VAWG related cases if people who work in this area have a strong knowledge and sensitivity in the area of VAWG and how it intersects with mental health. This report highlights current justice actors' knowledge and sensitivity in the mentioned area. Due to limited participation from relevant judicial actors in this survey, the findings cannot be generalized. However, many of the findings still reflect the current situation encounter by victims/survivors of VAWG. It is apparent that many of the victims/survivors can experience re-victimization by the justice system because of lengthy investigation process and delays in court hearing procedures. Various recommendation have been provided in order to strengthen the service provided by various justice institutions. The current services will be improved when judicial actors understand the root cause of VAWG, the mental pressure people go through prior to and after reporting their case, how VAWG affects their mental health, and the importance of being trauma sensitive when handling VAWG related cases.

## Annex

### 1. Survey questionnaires

#### Kestionáriu Survey Ba Autór Justisa Sira

Inisiativu Spotlight iha objetivu atu transforma mudansa iha baze hodi bele hapara violénsia hasoru feto no labarik sira iha nasaun barak. Inisiativu Spotlight iha Timor-Leste implementa husi ajensia ONU lima (UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, no ILO) atu halo servisu relasiona ho violénsia doméstika no violénsia husi parseiru/a íntimu. Objetivu jerál husi Inisiativa Spotlight iha Timor-Leste mak feto no labarik feto sira bele goza sira nia diretu no moris iha ambiente ida ne'ebé livre husi violénsia oioin iha sosiedade ida ne'ebé inkluzivu no ho iha balansu jéneru ne'ebé hanesan iha Timor-Leste.

Atu bele komprende no mellora asesu ba justisa husi vítima violénsia hasoru feto no labarik sira, UNDP, ho ekipa Spotlight Timor-Leste nia naran, servisu besik liu ho Sentru treinamentu judisiariu, Tribunal Rekursu, Tribunál movei no mós klínika asesu ba justisa. Pasu inísiu ida husi servisu importante ida ne'e mak liu husi rekolla informasaun kona-ba autór justisa sira nia koñesementu no persepsaun relasiona ho asuntu violénsia hasoru feto no labarik sira no nia impaktu ba iha vítima sira nia kondisaun psikolojia.

Survey ida ne'e dezenvolve atu ajuda ami hodi komprende di'ak liu tan autór justisa sira nia koñesementu no sensibilidade kona-ba asuntu mensiona iha leten. Rezultadu husi survey ida ne'e sei informa tebes ami kona-ba área servisu saida mak ami presija tau atensaun maka'as ba no saida mak ita bele halo hamutuk atu fornese suporta ba feto no labarik sira ne'ebé presija atu asesu ba justisa iha ita nia rain. Estudu ida ne'e anonymous tebes (signifika katak ita nia identidade ema seluk sei la hatene) no ita nia naran, pozisaun, ka servisu fatin sei la temi iha fatin ruma iha relatóriu nia laran. Ita sei presija minutu 40 atu halo kompletu survey ida ne'e.

## Informasaun Demográfiku

1. Idade

2. Sexu

- F
- M

3. Ita nia pozisaun (Favór hili ida)

- Juis/a
- Prokuradór/a
- Advogadu/a
- Sekretáriu Judisiál
- Ofisiál Apoio Justisa
- Defensor Públiku
- Seluk – *Favór mensiona ita nia pozisaun* \_\_\_\_\_

4. Itaboot servisu iha pozisaun/kargu ida ne'ebatinan hiraona? *Hakereknúmeru tinan.*

5. Ita nia servisu fatin iha ne'ebé? Favór temi munisípiu. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Instituisaun ne'ebé ita servisu ba? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Ita-boot membruida husi asosiasaun / grupu professional jurídiku ruma? Favór temi naran husi asosiasaun / grupu professional ne'ebé ita hola parte ba.

- Los
- Lae

8. Se ita responde Los iha númeru 7, Favór temi naran husi asosiasaun / grupu professional ne'ebé ita hola parte ba. \_\_\_\_\_

## Parte I. A. Koñesementu no persepsaun kona-ba igualdade jéneru

*Favór indika ita nia nível aseita (ho marka X) ba estetmentu hirak tuir mai. 1. Aseita Tebes, 2. Aseita, 3. Neutrál, 4. La-aseita, 5. La-aseita Tebes.*

1. Diak hela se feto ida mak husu uluk mane ida atu sai nia doben.  
*1. Aseita Tebes      2. Aseita      3. Neutrál      4. La-aseita      5. La-aseita Tebes.*
2. Naturalmente mane sira mak líder ne'ebé di'ak liu duké feto.  
*1. Aseita Tebes      2. Aseita      3. Neutrál      4. La-aseita      5. La-aseita Tebes.*
3. Di'ak hela se labarik mane sira hakarak halimar ho boneka ne'ebé labarik feto sira gosta halimar ho.  
*1. Aseita Tebes      2. Aseita      3. Neutrál      4. La-aseita      5. La-aseita Tebes.*
4. Família sira presija enkoraja liu oan mane sira atu kontinua eskola iha universidade duké oan feto sira.  
*1. Aseita Tebes      2. Aseita      3. Neutrál      4. La-aseita      5. La-aseita Tebes.*
5. Labarik mane la-bele tanis se nia maluk sira foti tiha nia sasan halimar ka goza halimar nia.  
*1. Aseita Tebes      2. Aseita      3. Neutrál      4. La-aseita      5. La-aseita Tebes.*
6. Diak hela se labarik mane sira baku malu bainhira halimar ho sira nia kolega.  
*1. Aseita Tebes      2. Aseita      3. Neutrál      4. La-aseita      5. La-aseita Tebes.*
7. Maneloloos tenkehatene dominafeto, isinforsa, no independente.  
*1. Aseita Tebes      2. Aseita      3. Neutrál      4. La-aseita      5. La-aseita Tebes.*
8. Feto sira naturalmente tenke ko'alia mamar, kalma, no hatudu laran diak.  
*1. Aseita Tebes      2. Aseita      3. Neutrál      4. La-aseita      5. La-aseita Tebes.*
9. Inan-fetosiranaturalmentehatenekuidadulabarik, notanbane'etak sira di'ak tebes bainhira haree no kuidadu sira nia oan.  
*1. Aseita Tebes      2. Aseita      3. Neutrál      4. La-aseita      5. La-aseita Tebes.*
10. Maneklosansiranaturalmenteviolentunoagresivutebeskomparaho katuas sira.  
*1. Aseita Tebes      2. Aseita      3. Neutrál      4. La-aseita      5. La-aseita Tebes.*

11. Aman no inan sira presiza fahe responsabilidade ne'ebé hanesan bainhira hein no kuidadu labarik.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

12. Ema ida úniku ne'ebé bele foti desizaun iha uma laran kona-ba oinsá atu gasta osan mak mane sira.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

13. Mane iha autoridade atu kontrola feto sira liuliu bainhira sira moris hamutuk (hola-malu) ona.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

14. Mane loloos la-bele hatudu hahalok no hatais ropa hanesan feto sira nian.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

15. Feto sira bele hatudu hahalok no hatais ropa hanesan mane sira nian.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

16. Feto sira iha diretu tomak atu desidi se sira hakarak isin rua ka lae.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

17. Uja kondom ne'e hanesan responsabilidade feto no mane nian hotu.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

18. Feto no labarik feto sira dala barak esperiensi beibeik violénsia inklui hahalok hirak ne'ebé hatudu dezigualdade jéneru.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

19. Laimportante atu autórjustisa sira aprende kona-ba igualdade jéneru no violénsia hasoru feto no labarik no nia impaktu.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

20. Dezigualdade jéneru iha ita nia sosiedade kria kbi'it ne'ebé la-hanesan entre feto no mane iha uma laran. Ida ne'e kontribui tebes ba aktu violénsia hasoru feto no labarik sira iha uma-laran.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

## Parte I. B. Koñesementu no persepsaun kona-ba asaltu seksuál no nia impaktu

*Favór indika ita nia nível aseita (ho marka X) ba estetmentu hirak tuir mai. 1. Aseita Tebes, 2. Aseita, 3. Neutrál, 4. La-aseita, 5. La-aseita Tebes.*

1. Asedu seksuál iha dalan ninin no fatin públiku halo feto sira sente la- seguru.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

2. Normál tebes se mane maluk (joven) sira book feto iha dalan ninin tanba ida ne'e hatudu katak sira mane duni.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

3. Bainhira feto sira ne'ebé uja kalsa badak (no hatudu kelen) iha públiku mak depois hetan asedu seksuál, ida ne'e feto hirak ne'e mak sala.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

4. Se ema ida hakarak ona atu rein nia parseiru/a (ihaibun), entaun di'ak hela se nia parseiru/a ne'e obrigado nia oituan atu halo relasaun seksuál.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

5. Mane sira sei nunka esperiensi asaltu seksuál.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

6. Feto sira mós bele halo asaltu seksuál (perkosa) hasoru mane.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

7. La-posível atu mane ida halo asaltu seksuál (perkosa) hasoru mane maluk seluk.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*



8. La-posível tebes atu feto ida halo asaltu seksuál (perkosa) hasoru mane ida.  
 1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.
9. Ha'ula-fiar katak mane sira ne'ebé servisunu'udar funsionáriu iha agensia internasionál balun bele halo asaltu seksuál (perkosa) hasoru ema seluk.  
 1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.
10. Iha kazu relasiona ho abuzu seksuál, dala-barak imposível tebes atu prova, tanba ne'e susar tebes atu ita fiar vítima sira.  
 1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.
11. Iha kazu relasiona ho abuzu seksuál, tenke iha testumuña ida ne'ebé bele prova katak abuzu seksuál ne'e akontese duni.  
 1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.
12. Asaltu seksuál (perkosa) nungka akontese entre fen no la'en.  
 1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.
13. Se ema ida nonook deit no la-halo buat ida bainhira asaltu seksuál (perkosa) akontese ba nia, ida ne'e ita la-bele konsidera hanesan asaltu seksuál (perkosa).  
 1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.
14. Asaltu seksuál (perkosa) akontese bainhira mane ida la-bele ona kontrola nia nafsu (ka hakarak atu halo relasaun seksuál).  
 1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.
15. Se ema ida hetan asaltu seksuál (perkosa) bainhira nia lanu hela, ema (vítima) ne'e mós responsabliza ba saida mak akontese ba nia.  
 1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.
16. Feto ida ne'ebé la-hatudu kanek ka fitar ruma iha ninia isin lolon tanba hetan asaltu seksuál (perkosa), signifika nia la-esperiensia asaltu seksuál (perkosa).  
 1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.
17. Ema ida ne'ebé hetan asaltu seksuál (perkosa) duni, sira sempre koko atu kontra ka tuku hasoru (rezisti físicamente) ema ne'ebé halo asaltu ba nia.  
 1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.

18. Dala barak tebes vítima abuzu seksuál sira iha difikuldade boot atu lembra (kahanoin hetan)detalluhusiinsidenteabuzuseksuál ne'ebé akonteseona ba sira.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.

19. Se feto ida la'o mesak iha kalan mak hetan asaltu seksuál (perkosa), ida ne'e mós ninia sala hotu.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.

20. Ha'u fiar katak asaltu seksuál (perkosa) sei-la kauza vítima sira esperiensi estres, depresaun, fó-sala sira nia an rasik, no halo sira la-fiar an.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.

21. Vítima violénsia doméstika no abuzu seksuál ne'ebé la-kopera ho instituisaun justisa, ita la-bele fiar tan ona sira.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.

22. Sekarikvítimaabuzuseksuálidaihamorasmentalruma,itapresija kestiona kredibilidade informasaun ne'ebé nia fahe.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.

23. Ema ne'ebé komete abuzu seksuál hasoru labarik sira dala barak hanesan figura ida ne'ebé hetanrespeitutebes iha comunidade nia let, tanba ne'e parese susar tebes atu ema seluk hatene ka fiar violénsia ne'ebé sira komete.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.

## Parte I. C. Koñesementu no persepsaun kona-ba violénsia doméstika, violénsia hasoru feto nolabarik sira no nia impaktu.

*Favór indika ita nia nível aseita (ho marka X) ba estetmentu hirak tuir mai.* 1. *Aseita Tebes*,  
2. *Aseita*, 3. *Neutrál*, 4. *La-aseita*, 5. *La-aseita Tebes*.

1. Ekola-husik niaferik-oan atu sai husiومانoniakontrola nakabennia movimentu hotu. Nia sei hakilar, tolok no dun katak nia kabenihia ona maneseluk bainhira niakabenkoko atula'o sai husiumasihinhetanlisensahusinia. Idane'eLA konsidera hanesan violénsia doméstika.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.

2. Ha'ubelekompredebainhira mane idatolok, trata no bakunia parseiranu'udarrea saun idania hatudu bainhira niaparseira hakarakatu hakotu sira nia relasaun domin.  
  1. *Aseita Tebes*
  2. *Aseita*
  3. *Neutrál*
  4. *La-aseita*
  5. *La-aseita Tebes.*
3. Dadus estatika hatudu katak mane mak komete krime barak liu duké feto sira. Ida ne'e hatudu katak mane sira naturalmente violentu duni.  
  1. *Aseita Tebes*
  2. *Aseita*
  3. *Neutrál*
  4. *La-aseita*
  5. *La-aseita Tebes.*
4. Mane sira iha direitu atu uja violénsia hodi kontrola sira nia ferik-oan iha situasaun balun.  
  1. *Aseita Tebes*
  2. *Aseita*
  3. *Neutrál*
  4. *La-aseita*
  5. *La-aseita Tebes.*
5. Iha violénsia hasoru feto, maioria husi suspeitu sira ne'e mak vítima nia kaben, doben, membru família balun ka ema ne'ebé vítima ne'e koñese ho diak.  
  1. *Aseita Tebes*
  2. *Aseita*
  3. *Neutrál*
  4. *La-aseita*
  5. *La-aseita Tebes.*
6. Ita belekonsiderakazuidanu'udarkazuviolénsiadoméstikaseitabeleharee katak vítima iha isin kanek ka ruin ruma tohar.  
  1. *Aseita Tebes*
  2. *Aseita*
  3. *Neutrál*
  4. *La-aseita*
  5. *La-aseita Tebes.*
7. La-importante ida atu ha'uhusuopiniaunhusipsikólogo/professionál ruma saúdementa bainhiraha'u atende kazusirarelasianahoviolénsia hasoru fetono labarik sira.  
  1. *Aseita Tebes*
  2. *Aseita*
  3. *Neutrál*
  4. *La-aseita*
  5. *La-aseita Tebes.*
8. Violénsiadoméstikafóimpaktune'ebésériubalabarik sira nia dezvoltamentu.  
  1. *Aseita Tebes*
  2. *Aseita*
  3. *Neutrál*
  4. *La-aseita*
  5. *La-aseita Tebes.*
9. Mane ida sei nungka sai vítima ba violénsia doméstika.  
  1. *Aseita Tebes*
  2. *Aseita*
  3. *Neutrál*
  4. *La-aseita*
  5. *La-aseita Tebes.*
10. Mane ne'ebé hetan baku husi nia ferik-oan signifika nia mane fraku.  
  1. *Aseita Tebes*
  2. *Aseita*
  3. *Neutrál*
  4. *La-aseita*
  5. *La-aseita Tebes.*
11. Se mane ida mak baku nia ferik-oan, dala barak ida ne'e tanba feto refere mak sala.  
  1. *Aseita Tebes*
  2. *Aseita*
  3. *Neutrál*
  4. *La-aseita*
  5. *La-aseita Tebes.*
12. Feto no labarik sira mak sempre sai vítima prinsipál iha violénsia doméstika no mane sira mak sempre sai autór prinsipál ba violénsia hirak ne'e.  
  1. *Aseita Tebes*
  2. *Aseita*
  3. *Neutrál*
  4. *La-aseita*
  5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

13. Bainhira vítima ida hato'o keisa ba polisia katak nia hetan baku husi nia kaben, ida ne'e bele hanesan indikasaun ida katak nia kaben baku nia dala barak ona.  
 1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.
14. Maneidaseinunkaatu manipulaniniaferik-oan,tanbane'ebainhira maneidapromete kataknia arepende hohahalok violénsia ne'ebéniahalo ona, ita presiza tebes atu fiar nia.  
 1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.
15. Ba suspeitu violénsia doméstika sira, hahalok ne'ebé sira hatudu iha públiku ne'e hanesan tebes ho hahalok ne'ebé sira hatudu iha sira nia uma.  
 1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.
16. Vítima violénsia doméstika barak bele dada-fila sira nia kazu hafoin hato'o keisa ba polisia tanba sira hetan presaun maka'as husi sira nia família nosira nia kaben.  
 1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.
17. Vítima violénsia doméstika desidi atu hela hamutuk nafatin ho sira nia kaben tanba, dala ruma, sira nia kaben mak ameasa sira.  
 1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.
18. Labarik sira ne'ebé moris no boot iha família ne'ebé sempre iha violénsia la-sofre konsekuensia ruma husi violénsia ne'ebé akontese ba sira nia inan.  
 1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.
19. Vítima violénsia hasoru feto no labarik barak mak la-hato'o keisa ba polisia tanba tauk amesa ka baku husi suspeitu.  
 1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.
20. Se inan ka aman baku oan ida to'o kanek, ida ne'e la'os konsidera hanesan violénsia doméstika.  
 1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.
21. Labarik hirak ne'ebé haree violénsia doméstika akontese beibeik iha sira nia uma bele esperiensi estress no trauma.  
 1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.

22. Importante tebes atu hadook labarik sira husi família ne'ebé sempre komete violénsia doméstika.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.

23. Labarik hirak ne'ebé hetan ona abuzu ka asaltu seksuál sei bele esperiensi estress no trauma.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.

24. Importante tebes atu autór justisa sira hotu iha koñesementu kona-ba oinsá entrevista vítima labarik sira relasiona ho kazu violénsia doméstika no abuzu seksuál hasoru labarik sira.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.

25. Iha kazu violénsia doméstika no abuzu seksuál ne'ebé involve labarik sira, ami iha atendentu espesial ba sira hodi asegura katak ami la-halo labarik hirak ne'e sente tauk ka trauma liu tan.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.

## Parte I. D. [Prátika Judisiariu relasiona ho kazu violénsia doméstika, violénsia hasoru feto no labarik sira.](#)

*Favór indika ita nia nível aseita (ho marka X) ba estetmentu hirak tuir mai. 1. Aseita Tebes, 2. Aseita, 3. Neutrál, 4. La-aseita, 5. La-aseita Tebes.*

1. Iha kazu violénsia doméstika hasoru feto no labarik sira, vítima sira bele fó sira nia nia sasin liu husi vídeo (online).

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.

2. Ihakazu violénsia doméstika hasoru feto no labarik tribunál presiza fornese protesaun ba vítima no testumuña sira hotu ho imediata.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes*.

3. Fornesementu asisténsia psikolojia presiza disponível ba vítima violénsia violénsia hasoru feto no labarik sira hotu.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

4. Iha kazu violénsia hasoru feto no labarik, presiza tebes evita atu fó pena prizaun ba arguidu se karik nia foin komete krime ida ne'e ba dala uluk.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

5. Diakhelaatuhusikarguidune'ebékometeonaviolénsiadoméstikahodi ba hela fali iha nia uma ho nia kaben (vítima) bainhira sira hein hela prosesu julgamentu iha tribunál.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

6. Ihakazuviolénsiadoméstika,sekariksuspeitune'emakemaida iha família ne'ebé servisu no hetan osan, diak liu la-bele fó pena prizaun ida.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

7. Bainhira halo julgamentu ba kazu asaltu seksuál (perkosa), no vítima ne'e feto adultu ida, importante tebes atu ita husu tuir informasaun kona-ba ema ne'e niahahalok seksuál, niahahalok nu'udarinanida,servisusaida makniahalo, ninia maneira hadi'a an no nia maneira hatais ropa.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

8. Importante tebes atu ofisiais justisa sira fó prioridade ba kazu violénsia doméstika no abuzu/asaltu seksuál no presiza fó atensaun imediatu ba prosesu ne'e.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

9. Kazu julgamentu iha tribunal ne'ebé sempre adia beibeik antes to'o desizaunfinal bele halovítimaviolénsia hasoru feto no labariksiraseluklakohi atu hato'o keisa kona-ba sira nia kazu ba iha polísia.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

10. Vítimaviolénsiadoméstikanoasaltuseksuálbarakmaksentemoe tebes nosente kataksira la iha kbi'it atu halo buat ida kompara ho vítima husi violénsia sira seluk.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

11. Durante prosesu julgamentu, sekarik vítima husi kazu violénsia ruma mak labarik idade 18 mai kraik, importante tebes atu aseguira katak sira sente kalma no komfortavel durante prosesu tomak nia laran.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

12. Violénsia husi parseiru/a íntimu la akontese iha relasaun domin homoseksuál ka entre ema ho sexu hanesan.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

13. Fetonolabariksirane'ebémorishodefisiensiafizikuihariskuboot tebes atu esperiensia violénsia.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

14. Ihakazu violénsiadoméstika, importa tebes atu tribunal preparafatin hein ne'ebé diferente ba suspeitu no vítima hodi nune'e suspeitu la-bele intimida ka ha-tauk vítima.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

15. Juis/juiza ida bele hapara akariaun ne'ebé repete beibeik, la-relevante ho kazu no koko atu hamoe vítima asaltu seksuál ida.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

16. Ema ho problema saúde mental sira la-ihia kapasidade diak no la- kredibel atu fó sasin. Tanba ne'e la-presiza husu sira atu fó sasin iha tribunal.

1. *Aseita Tebes*      2. *Aseita*      3. *Neutrál*      4. *La-aseita*      5. *La-aseita Tebes.*

## Parte II. A. Prátika Judisiariu no sensibilidade ba jéneru

*Favór hili ka marka ita nia responde (ho marka X) bazeia ba instrusaun iha kada pergunta.*

1. Se karik testumuña ida mai iha tribunal ho nia oan sira (tanba ema hein iha uma la iha), bele ka lae nia ho nia-oan tama hotu ba iha tribunal laran bainhira nia fó sasin? *Favór hili opsaun ida.*

- Los
- Lae
- La-hatene

2. Bele ka lae vítima violénsia doméstika fó sira nia sasin liu husi vídeo? *Favór hili opsaun ida.*

- Los
- Lae
- La-hatene

3. Ita boot haree ka rona ona, iha tempu balun, membru judisiariu balun halo krítika hasoru vítima, suspeitu ka sasin sira iha tribunál tanba sira la-halo sira nia obrigasaun ho diak iha uma-laran (e.z., nu'udar inan ka aman ne'ebé sempre baku oan sira, nu'udar fen ka la'en ne'ebé ladiak ka servisu barak demais to'o la fó atensaun ba oan sira)? *Favór hili opsaun ida.*

- Los
- Lae
- La-hatene

4. Iha nesesidade boot atu hetansuporta husi psikologu rumaatusuporta vítimasirabainhira ha'u atende kazu relasionahoviolénsiahasoru feto no labarik sira. *Favór hili opsaun ida.*

- Los
- Lae
- La-hatene



5. Tuir ita nia hanoin, grupu hirak iha kraik ne'e, ida ne'ebé mak iha dezvantajen liu tanba dezegualdade jéneru iha ita nia ita nia rain, se karik iha grupu ruma? *Favór marka responde sira hotu ne'ebé ita hili.*

- Feto
- Mane
- Membru Komunidade Lesbian, Gay Bisexual no transgender (LGBT) sira
- Ema ho defisiensia fíziku sira
- La iha grupu dezvantajen ruma tanba dezigualdade jéneru
- La-hatene
- Seluk\_\_\_\_\_

6. Ita karik haree ona suspeitu ka lezada balun relasiona ho violénsia hasoru feto no labarik balun ne'ebé hetan atensaun espesiál husi autór justisa ruma tanba fatores hirak tuir mai. *Favór marka responde sira hotu ne'ebé ita hili.*

- Belun diak ka kamarada
- Husi munisípiu hanesan
- Ema estranjeiru (malae)
- Ema-boot (membru governu ida)
- Familia hela
- Mane
- Feto
- Ha'u nunka haree
- Seluk\_\_\_\_\_

7. Bainhira atufósentensa/ kastigu basuspeituidaihakazuviolénsia doméstika, fatores sira iha kraik ne'e ida ne'ebé mak importante tebes atu konsidera? *Favór marka responde sira hotu ne'ebé ita hili.*

- Se vítima ne'e feto
- Se vítima (suspeitu nia kaben) ne'e iha relasaun domin (selingkuh) ho ema seluk.
- Se vítima no suspeitu iha oan hamutuk
- Se vítima gosta istori malu hela deit ho nia kaben
- Se vítima ne'e servisu no manan osan kada fulan
- Se suspeitu ne'e servisu no manan osan kada fulan
- Haree husi kanek ne'ebé vítima ne'e iha
- Se karik suspeitu uja katana, tudik ka kilat ruma bainhira komete violénsia hasoru nia kaben
- Se karik ida ne'e krime dahuluk ne'ebé komete husi suspeitu
- Se karik suspeitu ne'e husu deskulpa no sente katak nia halo sala ona
- Fatores seluk, Favór esplika\_\_\_\_\_

8. Bainhira atu desidiasin/testumuña idaitabelefiar ka lae, fatores sira iha kraik ne'eida ne'ebé makimportante tebes atu konsideraliu? *Favór marka responde sira hotu ne'ebé ita hili.*

- Se sasin/testumuña ne'e feto
- Se sasin/testumuña ne'e mane
- Se sasin/testumuña (vítima) la-hataan ba pergunta ruma durante prosesu julgamentu
- Se sasin/testumuña membru família husi vítima nian
- Se sasin/testumuña ne'e ema ne'ebé remata ona estudu nivel S1 ka liu
- Se sasin/testumuña (vítima) hatudu kanek ruma ka ruin tohar iha isin lolon tanba violénsia ne'ebé nia fó sasin ba
- Se sasin/testumuña (vítima) hatudu triste ka tanis durante prosesu julgamentu
- Fatores seluk, Favór esplika\_\_\_\_\_

## Parte II. B. Fiar no sensibilidade kona-ba asuntu relasiona ho identidade jéneru

*Favór indika ita nia responde (ho marka X) bazeia ba instrusaun iha kada pergunta.*

1. Heteroseksuál mak ema ne'ebé iha interesse seksuál no romántiku ba ema ho seksu ne'ebé diferente ho nia (e.z., Mane heteroseksuál iha interesse seksuál no romántiku ho feto deit). *Ita sente komfortável ka lae ho ema heteroseksuál sira iha situasaun sira tuirmai?*

1.a. Nu'udar ita nia membru família (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

1.b. Nu'udar ita nia Belun (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

1.c. Nu'udar ita nia maluk servisu (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

1.d. Haree sira sai inan-aman (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

1.e. Sai ita nia oan nia manorin (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

2. Homoseksuál signifika ema ne'ebé iha interesse seksuál no romántiku ba maluk hirak ho seksu hanesan ho sira. Ezemplu Mane Gay ida iha interesse seksuál no romántiku ho mane seluk). Feto lesbian ida iha interesse seksuál no romántiku ho feto seluk). *Ita sente komfortável ka lae ho ema lesbian no gay sira iha situasaun sira tuir mai?*

2.a. Nu'udar ita nia membru família (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

2.b. Nu'udar ita nia Belun (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

2.c. Nu'udar ita nia maluk servisu (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

2.d. Haree sira sai inan-aman (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

2.e. Sai ita nia oan nia manorin (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

3. Biseksuál katak ema ida ne'ebé iha interese seksuál no romántiku ba ema ba ema mane no feto hotu. (e.z., Feto ka Mane Biseksuál ida iha interese seksuál no romántiku ho mane no mós ho feto). *Ita sente komfortável ka lae ho ema Biseksuál sira iha situasaun sira tuir mai?*

3.a. Nu'udar ita nia membru família (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

3.b. Nu'udar ita nia Belun (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

3.c. Nu'udar ita nia maluk servisu (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

3.d. Haree sira sai inan-aman (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

3.e. Sai ita nia oan nia manorin (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

4. Transgender mak ema ne'ebé identifika an diferente ho seksu ne'ebé sira moris ho. Ezemplu, feto ida identifika an nu'udar mane maske nia moris mai ho seksu feto nian no mane ida identifika an nu'udar feto maske nia moris mai ho seksu mane nian. *Ita sente komfortável ka lae ho ema Transgender sira iha situasaun sira tuir mai?*

4.a. Nu'udar ita nia membru família (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

4.b. Nu'udar ita nia Belun (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

4.c. Nu'udar ita nia maluk servisu (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

4.d. Haree sira sai inan-aman (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

4.e. Sai ita nia oan nia manorin (*Favór hili opsaun ida*).

- Los, ha'u komfortável tebes
- Ha'u sente komfortável
- Ha'u la-komfortável
- Ha'u la-hatene

Parte III. Pergunta kualitativu kona-ba atendementu kazu violénsia hasoru feto nolabarik sira

*Koko fó resposta badak deit tuir ita nia koñesementu*

1. Bainhira foti deklarasaun ruma husi vítima sira, sira iha oportunidade atu lee fali (ka atu rona ema ruma lee fali sira nia deklarasaun ba sira) no sertifika katak deklarasaun ne'e loos no tuir duni saida mak sira ko'alia?

2. Saida mak akontese se karik, iha kazu balun, vítima ka sasin hetan amesa husi suspeitu (ka suspeitu niafamília)?

3. Iha kazu violénsia doméstika no violénsia husi parseiru/a intimu, situaun saida mak halo ita konsidera atu la-presiza fo kastigu suspeitu ba iha prizaun?

4. Tuiritaniahanoin karakteristik (ciri-ciri) husi vítima abuzuseksuál sira mak hanesan ne'ebé? Favór deskreve.

5. Tuir ita nia hanoin karakteristik (ciri-ciri) husi suspeitu abuzu seksuál sira mak hanesan ne'ebé? Favór deskreve.



6. Tuiritaniahanoin karakteristiku (ciri-ciri) husi suspeitu violénsia doméstika sira mak hanesan ne'ebé? Favór deskreve.

7. Tuiritaniahanoin karakteristiku (ciri-ciri) husi vítima violénsia doméstika sira mak hanesan ne'ebé? Favór deskreve.

8. Oinsá mak ita assegura katak suspeitu novítima sirai hakapasidade atu komprende prosesu julgamentu iha tribunal?

9. Seiha prosesu julgamentu nialaran makvítima dan onook deit bain hira juis/a ka advogadu/a husupergunta ba nia, tuiritania hanoin, idane'esignifikasaida?

10. Ita uja konvensaunkalei internasionál balun liu-liu hira ne'ebé relasiona ho violénsia hasoru fetu no labarik sira atu aplikai haitania servisu? Favór esplika badak oituan kona-ba konvensaun kalei ne'ebé itauja iha ne'e.

## Parte V: Komentáriu Ikus

*Favór hekerek komentáriu ikus ne'ebé ita hakarak atu fahe iha ne'e. Ami agradese tebes batempu ne'ebe ita fo ona hodi partisipa iha survey ida ne'e. Obrigado Wain Ba Imi Nia Suporta No Kolaborasaun. 😊*

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## 2. KII guides

### **COURTS**

1. What types of cases do women file before the court?
2. What is the percentage of cases decided in favour of the victim?
3. Are there facilities available that allow victims to wait separately from the accused to prevent intimidation (especially in cases of violence)?
4. Are there guidelines or procedures that allow older children to attend court hearings or receive an explanation about what is happening to a parent?
5. Does the judiciary have access to resources for victims/ survivors of gender-based violence (psychological, medical)?
6. Can the court issue protective orders in cases of gender based violence? What forms of protection are available?
7. What are sentencing policies, procedures and goals? Are they implemented, in practice?
8. Can judges enhance penalties due to aggravating factors such as repeated violent acts, abuse of a position of trust or authority, etc.?
9. Are claims of self-defense by women who have been victims of violence taken into account in investigations, prosecutions and sentences against them?
10. In asexual offense cases, will the judge allow introduction of the complainant's sexual history in criminal proceedings? If so, in what circumstances?

### **PROSECUTORS**

1. How does the prosecution service seek to meet the needs of vulnerable victims (sexual abuse, domestic violence or human trafficking)?
2. Does prosecutor service staff provide victims/survivors and witness with information about services that are available? How?
3. Do prosecutors handling sex and GBV offences receive training in working with such victims/survivors?
4. Have they been trained in how to conduct interview on trauma sensitive approach and non-leading questions?
5. What is the structure of relationship, if any, with police?

### **Legal aid/public defender service**

1. Is public defender service easily accessible by vulnerable parties, including women, in cities and rural areas?
2. Are public defenders trained to work with survivors of sexual and domestic violence? Is there a manual?
3. Are there public defenders who are capable of assessing clients' treatment and social service needs, especially those of women?

4. Are there legal assistants/ paralegals that help prepare filings, gather information when handling GBV related cases?

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