III. Behaviours accepted by Timorese Society

Intimate partner violence (commonly called Domestic Violence):

• A man has a right to assert power over a woman and is socially superior;
• A man has a right to “correct” or discipline a female behaviour;
• A woman’s freedom should be restricted;
• Physical violence is an acceptable way to resolve conflicts within a relationship;
• When a barlak (payment from the husband to the bridge’s family) as a part of marriage, violence can occur because it becomes synonymous of purchasing and thus owning a wife;

Sexual violence:

• Sex is a man’s right in marriage;
• Sexual violence is an acceptable way to putting women in their place or punishing them;
• Sexual activity (including rape) is a marker of masculinity;
• Sexual violence such as rape is shameful for the victim, which prevents disclosure;

Youth violence:

Violence is acceptable way of resolving conflict.

Child maltreatment:

Female children are valued less in society than males, where female children are considered to have less social and economic potential;

Children have a low status in society and within the family;

Physical punishment is an acceptable or normal part of rearing a child.

(Author, based on interview with Timorese people and WHO (2009))
IV. Posters of the Campaign “Hapara Violensia Kontra Feto” (Stop Violence against Women)

José Ramos-Horta, former President of the Republic of Timor-Leste

Kay Rala Xanana Gusmão, Prime-Minister

Atul Kare, former Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Timor-Leste

Fernando “Lasama” de Araújo, former President of the National Parliament and acting Vice Prime-Minister

Claúdio Ximenes, Chief of Justice and President of the Court of Appeal

Aniceto Guterres Lopes, Member of the Parliament for FRETILIN

Taur Matan Ruak, former Commander-General of F-FDTL and acting President of Republic Democratic of Timor-Leste

Afonso de Jesus, Deputy of the Commander-General for Polícia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL)

Francisco Xavier do Amaral, President of the political party Asosiasaun Demokrátiku Timor (ADST) (died on March 2012)

Rui Araújo, Adviser for Ministry of Health

José Luís de Oliveira, Director of NGO HAK

Olivio da Costa, Asosiasaun Mane Kontra Violênsia (AMKV)
V. Examples of communication materials used in Timor-Leste

Newsletter

Figure 17 UNMIT Newsletters (2009 and 2010) informing about the 16 Days’ Campaign on Elimination of Violence Against Women
Posters

The local NGO *Ba Futuru* has published the next posters series advocating for violence against children to be stopped, as part of its peace building and child protection work. This local NGO develop and implement peacebuilding, gender equality and child protection related programming.

![Figure 18 Posters published by the local NGO Ba Futuru advocating for ending violence against children and women](image)

Booklets

For the socialization of the Law Against Domestic Violence, SEPI, with the support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) project from Spanish Cooperation, published a booklet with entire law. The version bellow is in Portuguese, but there is also in Tetum.

![Figure 19 Booklet with the Law Against Domestic Violence, in Portuguese, published by SEPI with the support of the program of the Spanish Cooperation for the MDG’s](image)
The next booklet is an example of a compilation of address of institutions where the victims can seek for help, such medical, temporary shelter and legal support, and explains new concepts for Timorese people, especially in remote areas, as Human trafficking and sexual and gender-based violence. This example is in English but there are also in both official languages.

Figure 20 This Booklet has addresses of services providers for cases of GBV, in English. This booklet is a joint publication of SEPI, UNFPA and IOM

Manuals

In 2011, SEPI distributed manuals for advocacy and socialization for the implementation of the LADV. The manuals have two target groups: one manual for people with low level of education, as Suco Chiefs, women’s representatives, youth, especially in the districts, and another for people with high level of education, like Government and Parliament members.

“For the first ones we did a basic introduction to domestic violence. We explain what is domestic violence, what it means be a public crime, how they should proceed in any case of DV. This is done with a lot of pictures”, explains Filomena Balbo Martins. “The latter acknowledge the concept so we explain in detail article by article of the LADV”.

Flyers
The flyer below, published by SEPI with the support of the Spanish Cooperation, aims to explain the concept of Domestic Violence and what are the denounce procedures. It was distributed at social mobilization activities organized in all districts for the socialization of the LADV. During the sessions, SEPI officers also used a banner with the same illustrations and simple messages in order to facilitate knowledge.

Figure 21 Flyer published by SEPI explaining the concept of domestic violence, in tétum. It uses draws and pictures illustrating the variations of domestic violence and the legal procedures.
VI. **Timor-Leste strives to overcome culture of domestic violence**

The Guardian, 24 August 2012, by Kate Hodal

*Despite the introduction of a law criminalising violence against women, the problem remains endemic in Timorese culture*

Mauricia is shaking. She is in bed at the hospital where she has come to escape her husband. Her hair is pulled back tightly into a neat bun and her nails are painted pink. Her dress is splattered with blood from the punch that broke her nose.

"I was feeding baby when he came home, drunk again," the 22-year-old says of her husband, an unemployed labourer. "He was angry and smashes me."

It is not the first time it has happened and is unlikely to be the last, but Mauricia – fearful of repercussions – does not want to involve the police. "Baby needs me, I cannot leave," she says simply.

It has been two years since Timor-Leste passed a law criminalising domestic violence, yet it remains the country's number one crime. Continued obstacles such as lack of rule of law, a feeble judicial system, economic dependence, and a culture of silence mean nearly one-third of all women have experienced some form of violence or assault since the age of 15, according to the government's 2009-10 demographic and health survey. In the capital, Dili, that figure rises to one in two.

"Despite the law against domestic violence, communities haven't changed their behaviour," says Marcelina Amaral, of Timor-Leste's victim support services (VSS), a legal aid unit that helps people who have experienced domestic violence seek help and justice.

"Our own culture makes it really hard for women to come forward in the justice system. Because of cultural reasons and economic dependency, most women have very low education levels, so they don't feel empowered to make decisions about their cases."

Still considered a private matter among families, three in four domestic violence cases go unreported to police who, under the 2010 law, are required to investigate the crime within five days of it being lodged. Police stations, however, lack scientific testing and are often located far from the crime scene, particularly in rural areas. This frequently leaves people seeking
justice through traditional courts, which prioritise community harmony over individual justice.

"Many people who live in rural areas don't have any information about the [official] legal system, so they decide to resolve [cases] in a traditional way," explains Luís de Oliveira Sampaio of Timor-Leste's Judicial System Monitoring Program (JSMP), which oversees the VSS. "In [a rape] case they would decide to get married, because they don't understand how the legal system should work."

But the official system has its flaws too. Without scientific evidence, cases frequently depend on testimony from the victim, who can be pressured to withdraw her case. According to JSMP's 2011 annual report, Timorese courts are often underequipped, lacking basics like running water, generators and judges. And the country's severely limited number of public defenders can result in both the victim and defendant sharing the same lawyer.

Lisa Mortimer, a VSS lawyer, identifies a further problem: "The trial process is so long that the victim has usually resolved the issue with her husband and community in the meantime. The victim often says: 'If you send him to jail now, I have no one to take care of me or the family'. When we do get sentences, they're usually suspended."

Violence is nothing new to Timor-Leste, which was colonised by the Portuguese for nearly 500 years before being annexed by neighbouring Indonesia in 1975. According to the UN, widespread rape and sexual assault of both women and children went grossly unpunished during the military occupation, which lasted 24 years.

Today, 71% of men say physical violence against their wife is acceptable if they've neglected the children, while 72% of women say wife-beating is justified if a woman goes out without telling her husband, according to the government's demographic survey. Domestic violence is one of many problems facing Timor-Leste, which is ranked 147 out of 187 countries in the UN 2011 human development index. Running water and electricity are considered luxuries, and 40% of the population lives on less than $1.25 a day.

Nevertheless, officials point to progress on gender equality – notably the passing of a national plan of action on gender-based violence, and mandatory school education on the subject – as proof Timor-Leste is tackling the problem. "We expect in the future that our president should be female," says the country's human rights and justice ombudsman, Sebastião Dias Ximenes. "But we are just now trying to develop our human rights. We have to change our mentality.
[towards gender equality] because the previous mentality was influenced by either colonial thought or economics."

Many marriages are still arranged around traditional dowries, but the fact that one-third of all parliamentary seats are reserved for women has helped Timor-Leste understand that "women are an integrated and important part of society", says prime minister Xanana Gusmão. "It forces us politicians and society [to question] male chauvinism in our culture."

Activists worry, however, about funding for many of the programs addressing gender-based crime. Donor funding for both VSS and Pradet, a charity offering psychosexual recovery and forensic testing for those affected, is due to expire at the end of this year, with unknown consequences.

"If the donors were to put their hands up empty, our services would be finished," says Pradet's Manuel dos Santos. "Even the police depend on us for forensic testing or placing the victim in a safe house."
### I. Sample messages and Slogans for Combating Violence against Women

#### WOMEN’S HUMAN RIGHTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues / Messages</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender Inequality causes violence against women</td>
<td></td>
<td>No women’s rights, no development</td>
<td>Men of quality are not afraid of equality</td>
<td>Women, stand up for your rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s rights are human rights</td>
<td></td>
<td>No excuse for abuse</td>
<td>Violence against women: A disaster we men CAN prevent</td>
<td>A life free of violence: it’s our Right!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence against women should be recognized within a rights-based framework</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence against women affects everyone and impedes development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues / Messages</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wife battery is a crime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological violence is an hurtful as physical violence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family negligence and desertion are forms of domestic violence</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slogans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence is everyone’s concern.</td>
<td><strong>He said he’d never hit you again… but that’s what he said last time</strong></td>
<td><strong>You can hide the bruises on your body, but what about that damage to your soul?</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fathers love their daughters. Some do it almost every night</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report it.</td>
<td><strong>Real men don’t hit women</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He threatened her.</td>
<td><strong>Running away from home = running away from responsibility</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He beat her. He raped her. But first he married her.</td>
<td><strong>Raise a family not a fist</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues/Messages</td>
<td>• Rape</td>
<td>• Sexual assault</td>
<td>• Sexual harassment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slogans</td>
<td>There’s no excuse for rape</td>
<td>You’re only half man if you rape a woman</td>
<td>Break the silence. Talk about rape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rape is a crime against humanity</td>
<td>You have the right to say no to sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Work “yes”; Sex “no”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survivors</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>Health workers</td>
<td>Judiciary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak out: we are together. Fight violence against women</td>
<td>Rape is a serious crime. Enforce the law, don’t judge the victim</td>
<td>Health workers! Survivors of rape need your sympathy not your scorn!</td>
<td>Stiffer penalties for rape!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS AND GENDER</td>
<td>Woman’s control over her body</td>
<td>• Right to negotiate safe sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slogans</td>
<td>Break the silence! Stop property gabbing! We earned it. We own it. You treasure your life. I treasure mine. No to femicide.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Confront the hidden crimes! No to sexual cleansing!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VIOLENCE RELATED TO CUSTOM AND TRADITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues/Messages</th>
<th>• Widow inheritance</th>
<th>Property grabbing</th>
<th>Incest Femicide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slogans</td>
<td>Break the silence! Stop property gabbing! We earned it. We own it. You treasure your life. I treasure mine. No to femicide.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Confront the hidden crimes! No to sexual cleansing!</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

HIV/AIDS AND GENDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues/Messages</th>
<th>Woman’s control over her body</th>
<th>• Right to negotiate safe sex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slogans</td>
<td>If it’s not on, it’s off. Insist on safe sex Without a condom, without me</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>My strength is not for hurting. So when she said STOP, I stopped Don’t wait until morning to see if he respects you. Use a latex condom consistently and correctly for protection against HIV/AIDS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. Advantages and Disadvantages of Different Media

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRINT MEDIA</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRINT MEDIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISPLAY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posters, calendars and wall charts</td>
<td>• Popular</td>
<td>• Contains limited space for information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Visual</td>
<td>• Language and literacy (audience must be able to read and understand the language)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Longevity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Public relations potential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINT MEDIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOR READING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsletters, pamphlets, brochures, booklets and comic books</td>
<td>• Control of message</td>
<td>• Language and literacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Can communicate a more detailed/complicated story</td>
<td>• Require a lot of effort to produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Requires effort to produce</td>
<td>• Become outdated quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• May be viewed as propaganda</td>
<td>• Might be viewed as propaganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINT MEDIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOR USE WITH GROUPS</td>
<td>• Educational</td>
<td>• Limited reach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Potential to communicate across languages and classes</td>
<td>• Labour-intensive to use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASS MEDIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MASS MEDIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers and magazines</td>
<td>• Reach large audience</td>
<td>• Language and literacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature or news stories, ads or columns</td>
<td>• Powerful</td>
<td>• Should reach only a limited number of people who have access (urban audience)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Permanent</td>
<td>• Price (should be expensive to produce)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Can explain issues in depth</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MASS MEDIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>MASS MEDIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>RADIO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spots, announcement and</td>
<td>• Reach large audience</td>
<td>• Require production skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Accessible (especially at grassroots level)</td>
<td>• Message should be transient</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from a paper prepared by Collen Lowe-Morna, Harare Strategic Communication Workshop, March 2001 (UNIFEM, 2003)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>shows</strong></td>
<td>• Can be participatory and elicit immediate</td>
<td>• Should not be sure of audience number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>response (i.e., call in programs)</td>
<td>• Can send mixed messages; i.e., station should promote different messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TELEVISION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spots, announcement and shows</td>
<td>• Potential to reach large audiences</td>
<td>• Require production skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Dramatic and emotive</td>
<td>• Message should be transient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Can be participatory and elicit immediate</td>
<td>• Should not be sure of audience number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>response (i.e., call in programs)</td>
<td>• Can send mixed messages; i.e., station should promote different messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOLK MEDIA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DRAMA AND POETRY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theatre, puppet shows, role plays and story telling</td>
<td>• Emotive (feels good)</td>
<td>• Need skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Engaging/powerful</td>
<td>• Time bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Potentially interactive</td>
<td>• Limited audience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Effort intensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOLK MEDIA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SONG AND DANCE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stories, testimonials, eyewitness accounts</td>
<td>• Entertaining</td>
<td>• Need skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Emotive</td>
<td>• Messages tend to be more abstract (messages should get most without follow-up actions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Participatory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Transmission across languages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Potential to reach across classes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Repetition in lyrics/movements can concretize messages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOLK MEDIA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ORAL TESTIMONIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theatre, puppet shows, role plays and story telling</td>
<td>• Engaging/powerful</td>
<td>• Danger of putting the woman telling the story at risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bring a human face to the issue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Can be used in many arenas including mock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tribunals, video and radio documentaries,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>theatrical productions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

211
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRINTED MESSAGES</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T-shirts, caps, etc.</td>
<td>Allows an individual to show support of the cause</td>
<td>Limited reach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Long lasting</td>
<td>Limited space</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VISUAL ELECTRONIC MEDIA</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTERNET</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Efficient</td>
<td>Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interactive</td>
<td>No rules or bottom lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outreach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cost effective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VISUAL ELECTRONIC MEDIA</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VIDEO, FILM AND SLIDE SHOWS</td>
<td>Participatory</td>
<td>Need skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Entertaining</td>
<td>Need equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Convey reality</td>
<td>Expensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(UNIFEM, 2003: 10 – 11)
III. Millennium Development Goals (MDG’s)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</td>
<td>Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Achieve universal primary education</td>
<td>Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Promote gender equality and empower women</td>
<td>Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Reduce child mortality</td>
<td>Reduce by two thirds the mortality rates for infants and children under five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Improve maternal health</td>
<td>Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</td>
<td>Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Environmental sustainability</td>
<td>Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs reverse the loss of environmental resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Develop a global partnership for development</td>
<td>Open trading system, special needs of least developed countries (LDCs), debt, employment, access to medicines, ICTs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(UNICEF, 2005: 79)
IV. The Rome Consensus

Communication for Development - A Major Pillar for Development and Change

Communication is essential to human, social, and economic development. At the heart of Communication for Development is participation and ownership by communities and individuals most affected by poverty and other development issues. There is a large and growing body of evidence demonstrating the value of Communication for Development.

Below are a few examples of that body of evidence presented at the WCCD:

- In 1959 a study of 145 rural radio fora in India found that forum members learned much more about the topics under discussion than non-forum members. In the words of the researcher, “Radio farm forum as an agent for transmission of knowledge has proved to be a success beyond expectation. Increase in knowledge in the forum villages between pre- and post-broadcasts was spectacular, whereas in the non-forum villages it was negligible. What little gain there was in nonforum villages, occurred mostly in those with radio” [Data presented by Dr. Bella Mody from Neurath, P. (1959), “Part Two: Evaluation and Results,” in J. C. Mathur and P. Neurath (Eds.), An Indian Experiment in Farm Radio Forums (pp. 59–121), Paris: UNESCO].

- The participatory communication approach adopted in Senegal led to significant reductions in the practice of female genital cutting (FGC). Since 1997, 1,748 communities in Senegal have abandoned FGC. These represent 33 percent of the 5,000 communities that practiced FGC at that time [Tostan data, presented at the WCCD, 2006—http://www.tostan.org].

- In Uganda a national and local communication process related to the corruption of centrally allocated public funds for education at the local level in schools resulted in a very significant decrease in the level of funds that did not reach that local level—from 80 percent “lost” to only 20 per cent lost [Reinikka, R., and J. Svensson, “The Power of Information,” Policy Research Working Paper # 3239, 2004].

- Communication programs are linked to significant reductions in Acute Respiratory Infection—ARI—in Cambodia. Since the communication campaign started in 2004, awareness of ARI grew from 20 percent to 80 percent and the reported incidence of ARI...

- Use of mobile phones and other communication techniques for farmers to obtain information on market prices in Tanzania resulted in farmers increasing the price they receive per ton of rice from US$100 to US$600. A $200,000 investment resulted in $1.8 million of gross income [The First Mile Project, presented at the WCCD, 2006 - http://www.ifad.org/rural/firstmile/FM_2.pdf].

**Development Challenges**

As of 2006, it is estimated that 1.3 billion people worldwide still live in absolute poverty. Even though many countries have experienced considerable economic development, far too many remain worse off in economic and social terms.

Nelson Mandela reminds us that “Poverty is not natural - it is man-made and it can be overcome and eradicated by the actions of human beings.”

People’s rights to equality and to communicate are protected and advanced in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

Related to poverty and rights there are other very considerable and related challenges. These are delineated in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which are often the benchmark for decision making in civil society, national governments, and the international development community.

Achieving improved progress on these issues requires addressing some very sensitive and difficult challenges: respect for cultural diversity, self-determination of people, economic pressures, environment, gender relations, and political dynamics—among others.

It also highlights the need to harmonize communication strategies and approaches, as indicated by the 9th UN Roundtable on Communication for Development and in other international fora.
These factors often complicate and threaten the success of overall development efforts in the local, national, and international arenas. It is the people-related issues that are the focus of Communication for Development.

**Communication for Development**

Communication for Development is a social process based on dialogue using a broad range of tools and methods. It is also about seeking change at different levels including listening, building trust, sharing knowledge and skills, building policies, debating and learning for sustained and meaningful change. It is not public relations or corporate communication.

**Strategic Requirements**

Development organizations must assign a much higher priority to the essential elements of Communication for Development process, as shown by research and practice:

- The right and opportunity people have to participate in the decision-making processes that affect their lives
- Creating opportunities for sharing knowledge and skills
- Ensuring that people have access to communication tools so that they can themselves communicate within their communities and with the people making the decisions that affect them – for example community radio and other community media
- The process of dialogue, debate, and engagement that builds public policies that are relevant, helpful and which have committed constituencies willing to implement them - for example on responding to preserving the environment
- Recognizing and harnessing the communication trends that are taking place at local, national, and international levels for improved development action—from new media regulations and ICT trends to popular and traditional music
- Adopting an approach that is contextualized within cultures
- Related to all of the above, assigning priority to supporting the people most affected by the development issues in their communities and countries to have their say, to voice their perspectives, and to contribute and act on their ideas for improving their situation—for example indigenous peoples and people living with HIV/AIDS
In order to be more effective in fighting poverty and meeting the other MDGs, the Communication for Development processes just outlined are required in greater scale and at more depth, making sure that the value-added of such initiatives is always properly monitored and evaluated.

_Long-Term Foundation_

These processes are not just about increasing the effectiveness of overall development efforts. They are also about creating sustainable social and economic processes. In particular:

- Strengthening Citizenship and Good Governance
- Deepening the communication links and processes within communities and societies

Those are essential pillars for any development issue.

_Recommendations_

Based on the arguments above, in order to make much more significant progress on the very difficult development challenges that we all face, we recommend that policy makers and funders do the following:

1. Overall national development policies should include specific Communication for Development components.

2. Development organizations should include Communication for Development as a central element at the inception of programs.

3. Strengthen the Communication for Development capacity within countries and organizations at all levels. This includes people in their communities, Communication for Development specialists, and other staff, including through the further development of training courses and academic programs.

4. Expand the level of financial investment to ensure adequate, coordinated financing of the core elements of Communication for Development as outlined under Strategic Requirements above. This includes budget line[s] for development communication.

5. Adopt and implement policies and legislation that provide an enabling environment for Communication for Development - including free and pluralistic media and the right to information and to communicate.
6. Development communication programs should be required to identify and include appropriate monitoring and evaluation indicators and methodologies throughout the process.

7. Strengthen partnerships and networks at international, national, and local levels to advance Communication for Development and improve development outcomes.


**Conclusion**

As Nelson Mandela highlighted, it is people that make the difference. Communication is about people. Communication for Development is essential to making the difference happen.

The Participants

World Congress on Communication for Development

Rome, Italy

October 27, 2006
V. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women

Article 1
For the purposes of this Declaration, the term "violence against women" means 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.

Article 2
Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following:

Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;

Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution;

Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.

Article 3
Women are entitled to the equal enjoyment and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. These rights include, inter alia:

The right to life;

The right to equality;

The right to liberty and security of person;

The right to equal protection under the law;

The right to be free from all forms of discrimination;

The right to the highest standard attainable of physical and mental health;
The right to just and favourable conditions of work;

The right not to be subjected to torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

**Article 4**

States should condemn violence against women and should not invoke any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to its elimination. States should pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating violence against women and, to this end, should:

Consider, where they have not yet done so, ratifying or acceding to the **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women** or withdrawing reservations to that Convention;

Refrain from engaging in violence against women;

Exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and, in accordance with national legislation, punish acts of violence against women, whether those acts are perpetrated by the State or by private persons;

Develop penal, civil, labour and administrative sanctions in domestic legislation to punish and redress the wrongs caused to women who are subjected to violence; women who are subjected to violence should be provided with access to the mechanisms of justice and, as provided for by national legislation, to just and effective remedies for the harm that they have suffered; States should also inform women of their rights in seeking redress through such mechanisms;

Consider the possibility of developing national plans of action to promote the protection of women against any form of violence, or to include provisions for that purpose in plans already existing, taking into account, as appropriate, such cooperation as can be provided by non-governmental organizations, particularly those concerned with the issue of violence against women;

Develop, in a comprehensive way, preventive approaches and all those measures of a legal, political, administrative and cultural nature that promote the protection of women against any form of violence, and ensure that the re-victimization of women does not occur because of laws insensitive to gender considerations, enforcement practices or other interventions;

Work to ensure, to the maximum extent feasible in the light of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international cooperation, that women subjected to
violence and, where appropriate, their children have specialized assistance, such as rehabilitation, assistance in child care and maintenance, treatment, counselling, and health and social services, facilities and programs, as well as support structures, and should take all other appropriate measures to promote their safety and physical and psychological rehabilitation;

Include in government budgets adequate resources for their activities related to the elimination of violence against women;

Take measures to ensure that law enforcement officers and public officials responsible for implementing policies to prevent, investigate and punish violence against women receive training to sensitize them to the needs of women;

Adopt all appropriate measures, especially in the field of education, to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women and to eliminate prejudices, customary practices and all other practices based on the idea of the inferiority or superiority of either of the sexes and on stereotyped roles for men and women;

Promote research, collect data and compile statistics, especially concerning domestic violence, relating to the prevalence of different forms of violence against women and encourage research on the causes, nature, seriousness and consequences of violence against women and on the effectiveness of measures implemented to prevent and redress violence against women; those statistics and findings of the research will be made public;

Adopt measures directed towards the elimination of violence against women who are especially vulnerable to violence;

Include, in submitting reports as required under relevant human rights instruments of the United Nations, information pertaining to violence against women and measures taken to implement the present Declaration;

Encourage the development of appropriate guidelines to assist in the implementation of the principles set forth in the present Declaration;

Recognize the important role of the women's movement and non-governmental organizations worldwide in raising awareness and alleviating the problem of violence against women;

Facilitate and enhance the work of the women's movement and non-governmental organizations and cooperate with them at local, national and regional levels;

Encourage intergovernmental regional organizations of which they are members to include the elimination of violence against women in their programs, as appropriate.
Article 5

The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system should, within their respective fields of competence, contribute to the recognition and realization of the rights and the principles set forth in the present Declaration and, to this end, should, inter alia:

Foster international and regional cooperation with a view to defining regional strategies for combating violence, exchanging experiences and financing programs relating to the elimination of violence against women;

Promote meetings and seminars with the aim of creating and raising awareness among all persons of the issue of the elimination of violence against women;

Foster coordination and exchange within the United Nations system between human rights treaty bodies to address the issue of violence against women effectively;

Include in analyses prepared by organizations and bodies of the United Nations system of social trends and problems, such as the periodic reports on the world social situation, examination of trends in violence against women;

Encourage coordination between organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to incorporate the issue of violence against women into ongoing programs, especially with reference to groups of women particularly vulnerable to violence;

Promote the formulation of guidelines or manuals relating to violence against women, taking into account the measures referred to in the present Declaration;

Consider the issue of the elimination of violence against women, as appropriate, in fulfilling their mandates with respect to the implementation of human rights instruments;

Cooperate with non-governmental organizations in addressing the issue of violence against women.

Article 6

Nothing in the present Declaration shall affect any provision that is more conducive to the elimination of violence against women that should be contained in the legislation of a State or in any international convention, treaty or other instrument in force in a State.
### VI. Timeline of the progress against Gender Violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>INTERNATIONAL &amp; REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Signature of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The foundation for the universality of human rights that legally bind Member States to respect and uphold the inalienable rights of all peoples and all nations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>The First UN World Conference on Women in Mexico City</td>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>The Second UN World Conference on Women in Copenhagen</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>The Third UN World Conference on Women in Nairobi</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>The Commission of Women (CIM) publishes the &quot;Conclusion and Recommendations of the Inter-American Consultation on Women and Violence&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>The UN Committee to End Discrimination Against Women (<em>CEDAW</em>) adopts “Recommendation No. 19 on Violence Against Women.” This Recommendation declares that violence against women is a form of discrimination against women, reflecting and perpetuating their subordination, and requires that States eliminate violence in every sphere. All Countries that have ratified the <em>CEDAW</em> are required to prepare reports to the UN Committee every four years and to include information about the law and incidence of gender violence as well as the measures undertaken to redress and eliminate it. Latin America and the Caribbean is the first and only region in the world in which all countries have ratified (<em>CEDAW</em>). However, many countries have not yet translated <em>CEDAW</em> and the General Recommendations into legislation nor have they implemented policies, adopted positive actions to eliminate de facto discrimination or met their obligation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>The World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna) historically recognizes that violence against women and girls constitutes a severe violation of rights; that women’s rights are human rights, whether perpetrated in the public or private sphere, calls for gender integration as well as the development of gender-focused mechanisms on international, regional and national levels to eliminate violence and discrimination against women.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1993 The UN General Assembly approves the "Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women".

1994 The UN Commission on Human Rights adopts a resolution calling for gender integration at all levels of human rights and programmatic activity on the international, regional and national levels.

1994 The UN Commission on Human Rights appoints the first UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women to a three-year term with a mandate that permits her to receive complaints and initiate investigations on violence against women in all countries, which are members of the UN. Her first report provides an overview of gender violence, while her second focuses on domestic violence and sexual slavery.

1994 At the regional level, on 9 June 1994, the Organization of American States (OAS) adopted the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women (also called Convention of Belem do Para), a new international instrument that recognizes all gender-based violence as an abuse of human rights. This constitutes the central piece of legislation on gender violence in Latin America and the Caribbean. This Convention provides an individual right of petition and a right for non-governmental organizations to lodge complaints with the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights. The Convention has been ratified by 29 countries (ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, ARGENTINA, BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, BELIZE, BOLIVIA, BRASIL, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CHILE, DOMINICA, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, GUYANA, HAITI, HONDURAS, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA, ST. KITTS AND NEVIS, ST LUCIA, ST.VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA). Furthermore, the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women adopted by all States represented in the UN General Assembly stipulates in Article 4 that "States should exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and, in accordance with national legislation, punish acts of violence against women, whether those acts are perpetrated by the State or by private persons." Under the Convention, CIM has the responsibility to take positive measures to advance implementation of Belem do Para while the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights (IACHR) has the power to hear complaints against States who ratify it.

1994 The International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo recognized that reproductive rights are human rights and that gender violence is an obstacle to women’s reproductive and sexual health and rights, education and participation in development and calls upon States to implement the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women.

1994 Approval of the Regional Program of Action for Latin America and Caribbean Women, 1995-2001 during the Preparatory Conference (Mar del Plata, September 25-29, 1994). In Area V, Human Rights, Peace and Violence, three objectives are determined: 1) To consolidate the full respect of human rights for all women of the region, giving priority to the elimination of violence and discrimination based on sex, and to the rights of women who are the poorest and to women refugees, taking racial and ethnic
considerations into account; 2) To promote actions that reveal all types and forms of violence against women, as well as actions that lead to the elimination of violence; 3) To educate the media about the impact of broadcasting a culture of violence, in order to change prevalent negative images of women.

1995  The IV World Conference on Women in Beijing devotes an entire section in the Beijing Platform for Action. Chapter IV. Strategic Objectives and Actions, D. Para 112 states that "violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace. Violence against women both violates and nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms. The long-standing failure to protect and promote those rights and freedoms in the case of violence against women is a matter of concern to all States and should be addressed." The emergence of State responsibility for violence in society delineated in the Beijing Platform for Action obligates States to condemn and adopt policies that eliminate violence against women. However, the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action has not been adequately addressed in terms of violence against women in many countries in the Latin American and the Caribbean region.

1996  The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) considers the proposal to create an optional protocol (OP) to the Women's Convention. The OP –an amendment to the Convention requiring ratification by States – is needed to create an individual complaints procedure allowing women to challenge discriminatory state policies and practices.

1998  UN Commission on the Status of Women (March) will review four key human rights sections of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action: Human Rights of Women; Violence against Women; Women and Armed Conflict; and the Girl Child.

1998  UN Commission on Human Rights (June) will review the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action. Also, marking the five-year anniversary of the World Conference on Human Rights.