

Fatin Hakmatek / Safe House (PRADET)



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Psychosocial Recovery and Development East Timor (PRADET)

PRADET was established in 2000 and now has 4 programs.

1. Program Assistance for Mental Health

- Collaboration with Ministry of Health providing medication, follow-up and trauma support
- Rehabilitation for clients who are recovering from mental problems.

2. Peace and Democracy for Juvenile Justice (PDAJJ)

- Started in 2003 for young people in Prison, support counselling and develop skills.
- Providing training to the community for prevention of drug and alcohol use.

FATIN HAKMATEK – SAFE HOUSE

3. Safe House (Fatin Hakmatek)

- Began in 2002, supported by UNFPA then Justice Facility from 2010 until now.
- This program supports women and children who have problems with domestic violence, child abuse and sexual assault.
- Located in the ground of Dili National Hospital for easier access to medical treatment, X-Rays and laboratories.

4. Human trafficking

- A small program that started in 2011.

Services offered at Fatin Hakmatek

- Medical examination and treatment
- Counselling
- Forensic documentation of injuries and collection of evidence for a possible court case
- Practical assistance
- Emergency accommodation 72 hours
- Follow-up
- Refer to other relevant organisations
- Open five days (Monday-Friday) with an after hours service for emergencies 24 hours mobile phone.

Development of Fatin Hakmatek

Now expanding to the four District Referral Hospitals with support from AusAID. There will eventually be 6 facilities in the country.

Statistics

- Since opening in 2002 until November 2013 FH has provided services to a total of **1,748** new referrals.
 - In 2012 FH received 293 new referrals and in 2013 received 204.
- The rate of referrals increased with the introduction of the Domestic Violence Law in 2010
- Most cases are referred to FH from the Police (Vulnerable Persons Unit)

Staff Fatin Hakmatek / Safe House



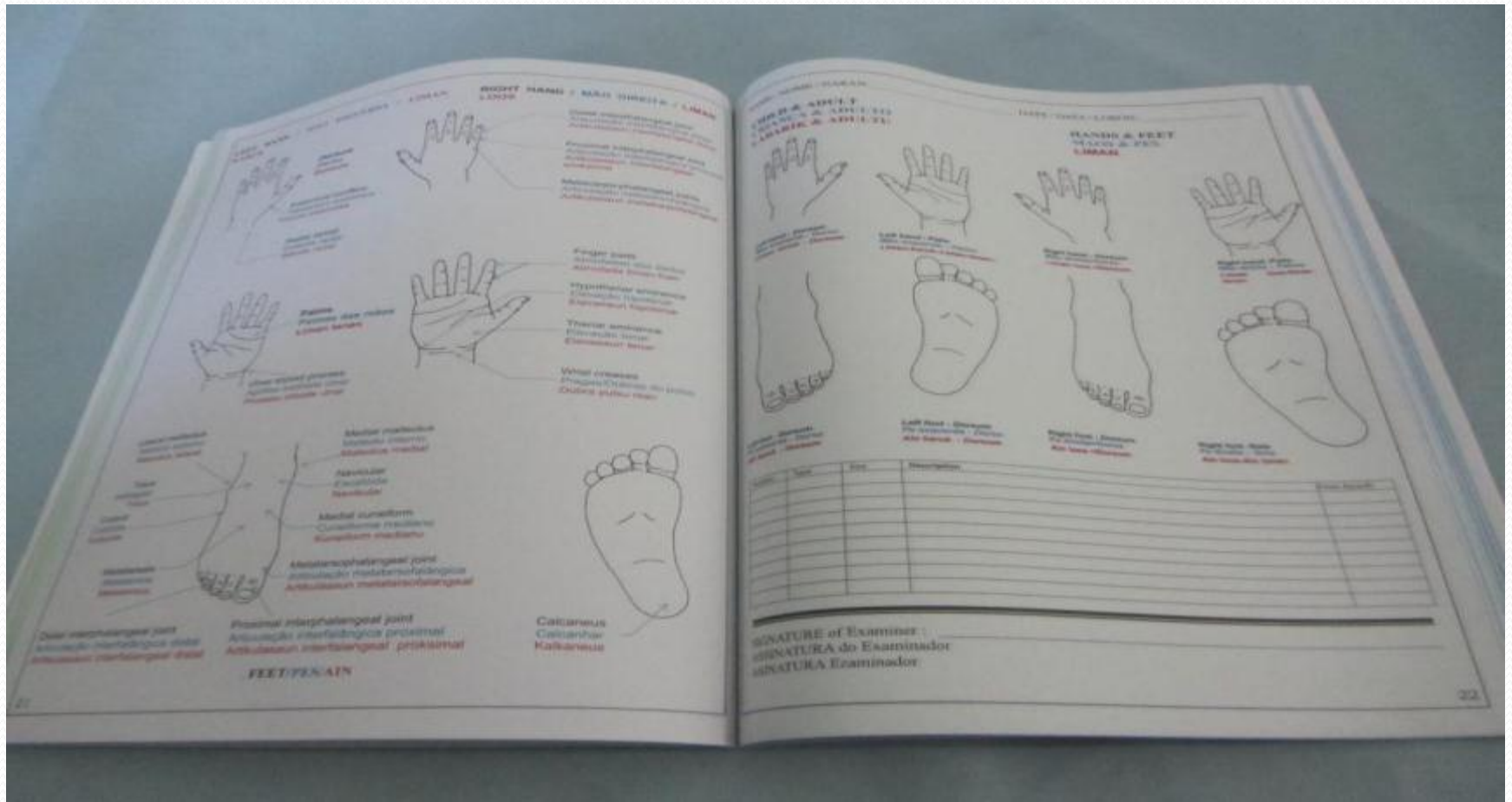
Relationships with other sectors

- Referral networks – coordination of cases with other Service Providers.
- Police – Vulnerable Persons' Units in every district
- Legal assistance – specialized service for women and children
- Health care – coordination and training
- Ministry of Social Solidarity – child protection and emergency needs for women who are abandoned by or leave their husbands
- Ministry of Justice
- Local leaders

Innovation - Medical Forensic Protocol

- 2004 supported by UNFPA, PRADET developed a Medical Forensic Protocol for documentation of injuries and other evidence
- The protocol is used to support victims' evidence in court
- Three languages (English, Portuguese and Tetum)
- In 2011, training began for medical professionals (nurses, midwives, doctors) on how to use the protocol
 - Training accredited by Min. of Health, Min. of Justice and Secretary of State Promotion of Equality.

Medical Forensic Protocol



Challenges

Not all cases of domestic violence are reported to the Police or go to court:

- Many people do not know or understand the new Legislation that domestic violence is a public crime.
- Victims' families will usually only report domestic violence to the police if it happens many times or if there are serious injuries
- Victims may not want to report because:
 - Fear: may increase violence, economic issues
 - Social stigma, shame and guilt.

Challenges

When doing community education:

- Socialization of the legislation is very important.
- Men say that it is not true that men are violent – they say that men can be victims too.
- Harder to change the ideas of older people
- In far away districts the transport and communication is not very good and there are not many services:
 - It takes a long time for victims to get to the PRADET office and then it may be too late to collect evidence
 - Traditional law is more common for solving cases of DV
- Limited staff.