

T-WINGS: Transgender Women Initiating New Goals of Safety

Co-adapting an evidence-based intervention to reduce gender based violence and enhance access to justice for transwomen in Indonesia

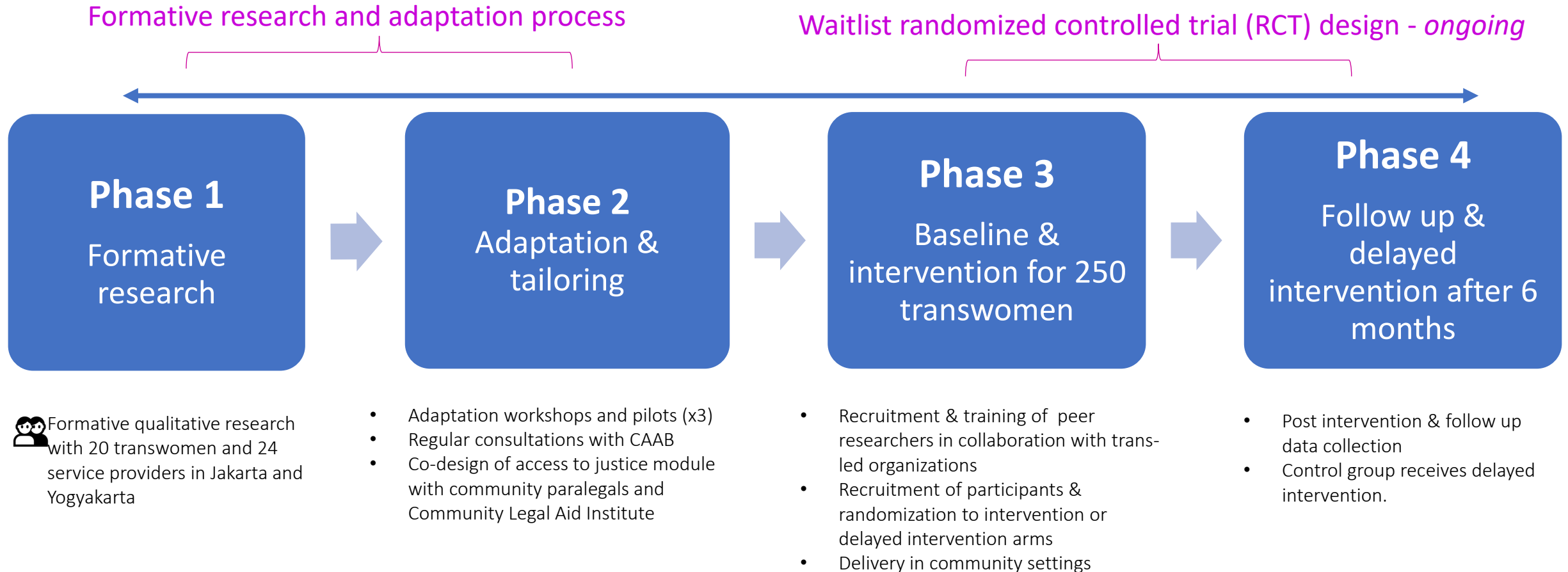
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April 28, 2025 – HR25 – Bogotá, Colombia



Laying the groundwork: Formative research and Community-led adaptation



Introduction

- Globally, compared to cisgender women, transgender women face a higher prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV) and are 2.5 times more likely to experience sexual violence¹
- GBV increases risk of HIV, physical and mental health risks, poorer HIV care outcomes, and riskier substance use and use of non-medical use of hormones and silicone^{3,4}
- No GBV & human rights interventions have been tailored specifically for transgender women in this region.⁴

GBV includes physical, sexual, economic, and emotional and/or psychological abuse perpetrated by intimate partners and non-partners, as well as discrimination and persecution that violates human rights, such as being denied healthcare, social welfare, legal aid, and other services, or being arbitrarily stopped, detained, or incarcerated⁶

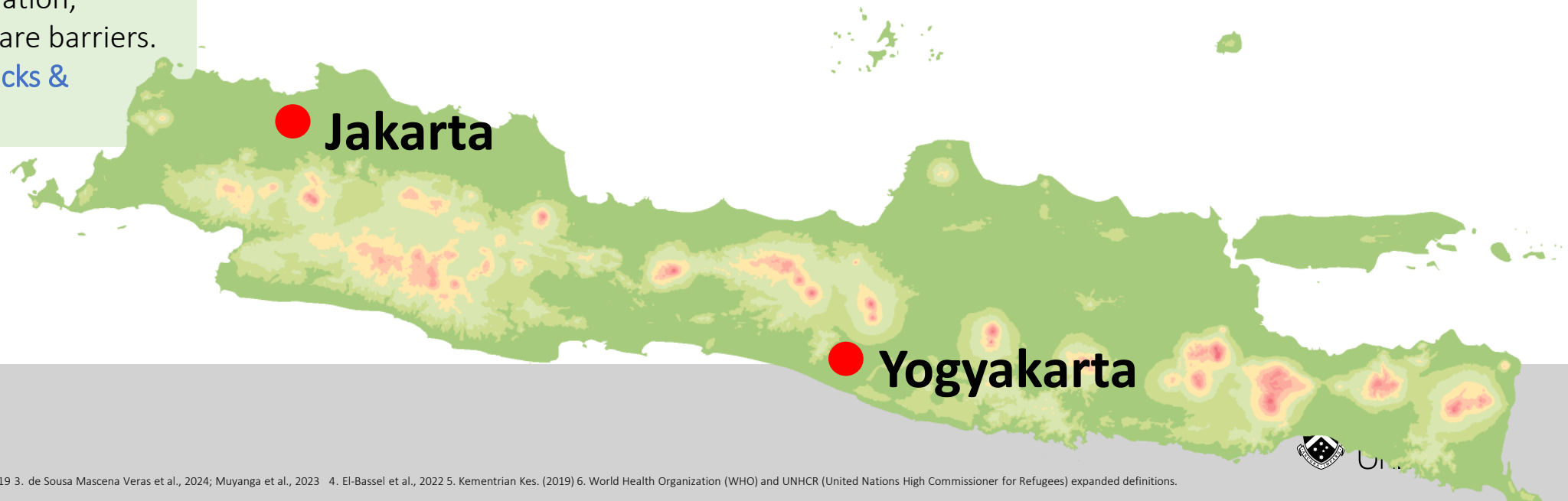


Partner organization Sanggar Swara at the T-WiNGS kick-off meeting, Jakarta, June 8 2024.

Transgender health and rights in Indonesia

- **Population impact:** 4th most populous country in the world, with 275+ million people
- **Cultural & religious context:** largest Muslim-majority nation; traditional values shape views on gender
- **Visibility vs. barriers:** Long history of gender diversity, but today transgender people face pervasive discrimination, stigma and healthcare barriers.
- **Recent policy setbacks & criminalization**

- Transwomen comprise over 70% of all documented cases of violence, discrimination and persecution against LGBTQ+ community members²
- HIV prevalence among transwomen estimated at 12%⁵
- Pervasive structural and institutional violence:
 - 'Deviant sex' policies = police raids, arrest, forced rehabilitation
 - Denial of identity cards = exclusion from basic health + social services and national health insurance scheme
 - Lack of gender affirming care = increased risk from non-medically illicit hormone and silicone injection



What is T-WINGS?

- Transgender Women Initiating New Goals of Safety (T-WINGS) is adapted from WINGS, a one or two session evidence-based SBIRT model, a motivational interviewing intervention designed to address different types of gender-based violence, initially developed for women who use drugs in the US
- Used to collect aggregate data on different types of violence against women and health outcomes to inform community level advocacy and policy initiatives
- Adapted and tested in different geographical contexts: Kyrgyzstan, India, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Kenya
- In **Indonesia**: first adaptation globally tailored to the needs of transwomen.



what is
WINGS?

WINGS is an evidence-based and highly adaptable tool to identify and address intimate partner violence (IPV) & gender based violence (GBV) among key affected populations of women.

WINGS has been implemented in a wide range of organizations and programs:

- HIV treatment
- Services for sex workers
- Harm reduction & drug treatment programs
- Justice settings
- Homeless services
- Refugee services
- Domestic violence services

WINGS is available in 8 languages and has been implemented in 6 countries

How is the program facilitated?

The WINGS program may be delivered as a computerized self-paced model or computer assisted SBIRT model that may delivered by a case manager, outreach worker or trained peer advocate

Comprises **8 core components**:

1. Psycho-education
2. Screening
3. Motivational interviewing
4. Safety planning
5. Social support network enhancement
6. Identification and prioritization of service needs
7. Goal-setting
8. Linkage to services.

WINGS is a one-hour long, one or two-session service tool that employs a harm reduction approach to address IPV and GBV in three easy steps:

1 SCREENING

Raise awareness about different types of IPV and GBV among women in key affected communities, identify IPV/GBV women may be experiencing or perpetrating using validated screening tool, and give individualized feedback on risks.

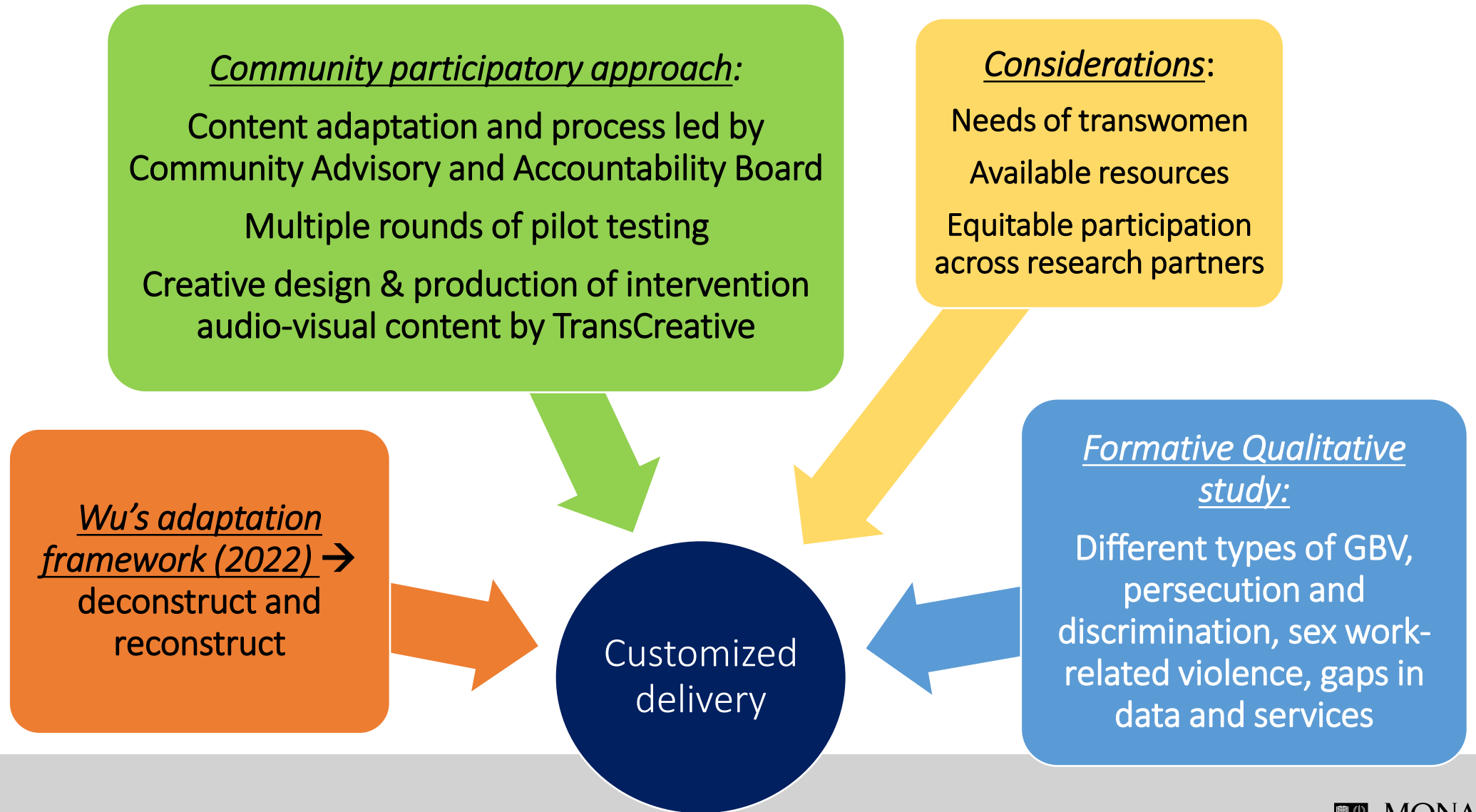
2 BRIEF INTERVENTION

Elicit motivation to address IPV/GBV and reduce risk of exposure to IPV/GBV by setting safety goals, increasing social support, and conducting safety planning.

3 SERVICE AND TREATMENT REFERRALS

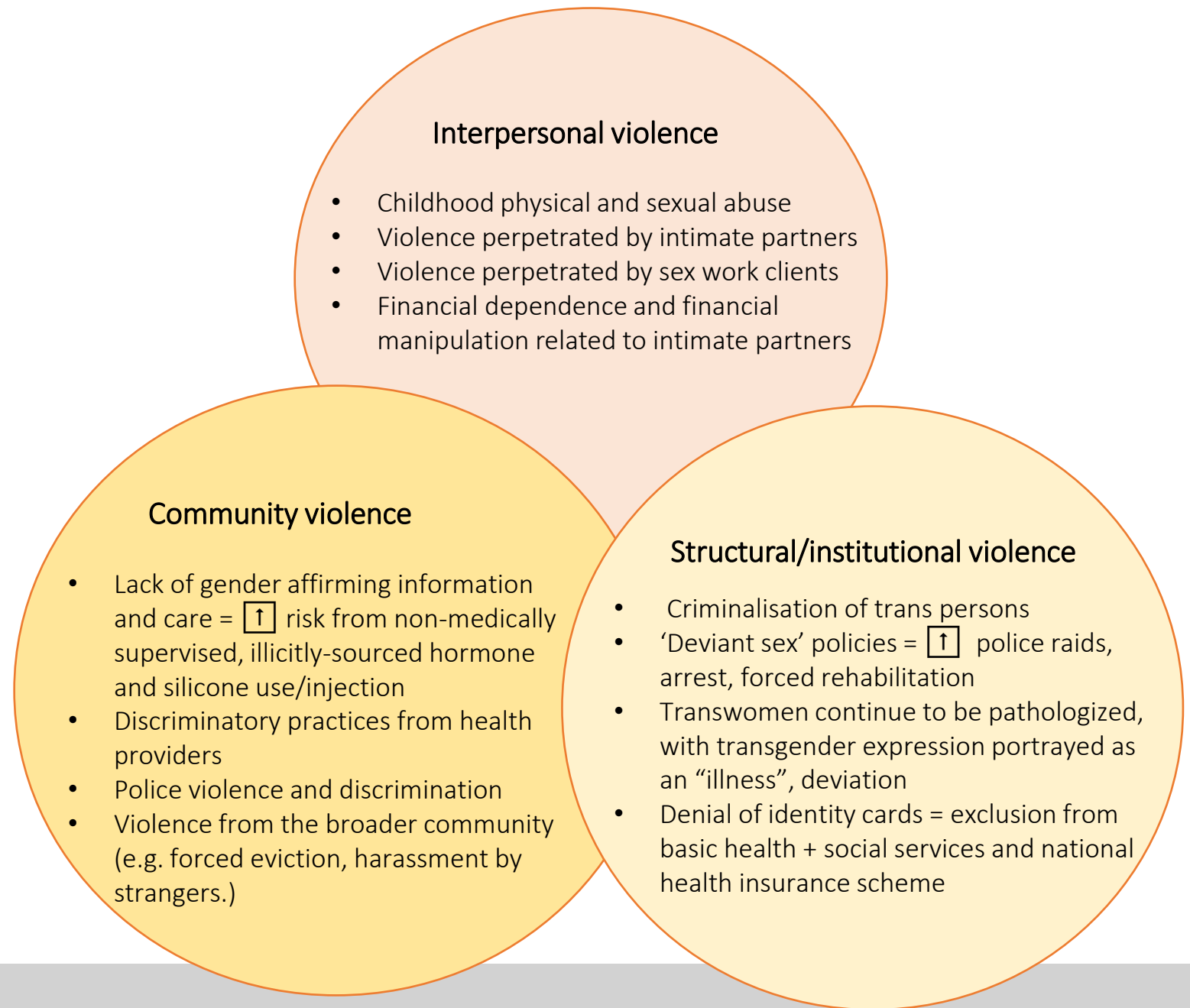
Identify and prioritize service needs and provide linkage to IPV, GBV, and other related services.

Adaptation process and approach



Key insights from formative research

- ▶ Structural and institutional forms of violence and discrimination → access to justice and legal aid
- ▶ Sex work harm reduction
- ▶ Gender-affirming information and care based on harm reduction principles
- ▶ Intersections with mental health



Academic-community research partnership

- ▶ Community-led participatory approach
- ▶ Partnership among **Monash University Indonesia, Community Legal Aid Institute**, and transgender-led organizations : **Indonesia Transgender Network, Sanggar Swara, Kebaya Foundation**
- ▶ Community Advisory & Accountability Board comprised of key community stakeholders led adaptation and implementation process



T-WINGS intervention adaptation workshop, Jakarta, Indonesia, April 2024.

Adaptation domain	Construct (original from WINGS)	Considerations for reconstruction	Reconstructed for T-WINGS
<i>Theory + modality: Motivational Interviewing</i>	Psychoeducation	<i>Qualitative study results</i> : different ways IPV happens, pervasive persecution and discrimination in society, sex work-related violence, civil rights, needs and gaps in services	Psychoeducation on GBV, IPV, persecution and discrimination, sex work-related violence, civil rights and access to justice
	Enhancing motivation to improve relationship safety	Available resources (from research team and implementing partners)	Enhancing motivation to reduce GBV, IPV, sex-work related violence, access to justice, and empower self through registration to access services
	Screening and IPV risk assessment	Pilot testing results	Screening and violence risk assessment (more comprehensive to include discrimination and persecution)
	Safety planning		Safety planning
	Enhancing social support		Enhancing social support
	Goal-setting to reduce or prevent IPV		Goal-setting to reduce GBV and improve access to justice and other services
	Identification of service needs and referrals		Identification of service needs and referrals with development of directory of services
<i>Clinical processes</i>	Technical capacity and skills		Peer researcher training
	Engagement		Peer researcher training
	Safety		Ethical review, informed consent process



Video Production and Pilot Testing of the T-WINGS Intervention


Peer researcher training – September 2024




Adaptations resulting in community-friendly format for T-WINGS


- Tablet-based intervention using videos, audio, adapted language, and post-intervention referral and case management from peer researchers
- Language of intervention in Bahasa Indonesia and local trans-relevant dialects
- Use of videos and audio clips for all content to improve accessibility
- Directory of trans-friendly service providers for referrals (based on mapping of community resources in project regions)
- Addition of a "know your rights" and access to justice module developed and tested by community paralegals in Indonesia
- Need for peer researchers: guidance and support for participants to navigate the application and link them with services post intervention completion.

Sample content of the adapted T-WINGS



Halo Claudia!



Watch on 

Terima kasih telah bersedia dan meluangkan waktu untuk berpartisipasi dalam T-WINGS! Tujuan utama dari proyek ini adalah untuk memberikan informasi dan meningkatkan akses terhadap layanan bagi transpuan di Indonesia. Sesi ini akan berlangsung kurang lebih selama 60-90 menit, dan kita akan membicarakan mengenai masalah-masalah yang dihadapi oleh transpuan di Indonesia.

Ada beberapa pertanyaan yang akan dibahas mengenai pengalaman kita, dan di sesi akhir, kita akan berdiskusi mengenai strategi untuk menjaga keamanan serta dukungan yang ada di sekitar kita.

Selanjutnya >

5% Survey Completion

A narrator guides participants through the program

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Bagian 1 - Pembukaan

Kekerasan Berbasis Gender terhadap Transpuan



Teks video:
Ada berbagai macam jenis kekerasan berbasis gender terhadap transpuan. Tiap jenis kekerasan dapat berkaitan satu dengan yang lainnya. Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Masyarakat (LBHM) mengenai kasus kekerasan terhadap komunitas LGBTQIA+, transpuan di Indonesia paling sering menjadi korban kekerasan (70%). Transpuan mendapat kekerasan di berbagai tempat, waktu, dan dari berbagai pihak, mulai dari keluarga, pasangan intim, hingga masyarakat umum.

Untuk bisa menghindari dan merespons kejadian kekerasan, mari kita membahas mengenai jenis-jenis kekerasan dan diskriminasi yang sering terjadi, mulai dari lingkungan terdekat hingga masyarakat luas.

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5% Survey Completion

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Bagian 1 - Pembukaan

Tiga Cerita



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4% Survey Completion

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Bagian 1 - Pembukaan

*** Jenis-Jenis Kekerasan**



*Sumber: Sanggar Senara YouTube Series: Salon Rumah Puan - Teman Transpuan Baru

Menurut kamu ini jenis kekerasan apa?

- ☐ Kekerasan seksual
- ☐ Kekerasan emosional atau verbal
- ☐ Kekerasan ekonomi
- ☐ Kekerasan fisik

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7% Survey Completion

Powered by Qualtrics

Vignettes featuring real examples of violence, persecution and discrimination guide participants to understanding, recognizing, and building motivation of change these dynamics in their own lives

Dua Langkah untuk Mengurangi Risiko Kekerasan



Teks video:

Jika kamu merasa tidak aman atau terancam dengan tamu atau bahkan pasanganmu sendiri, ada beberapa hal yang dapat kamu lakukan untuk mengurangi konflik atau mencegah kekerasan terjadi. Mari kita lihat dua langkah yang dapat mengurangi risiko kekerasan yaitu:

1. Mengembangkan rencana keselamatan pribadi.
2. Mengidentifikasi teman atau orang lain yang dapat memberikan dukungan.

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52% Survey Completion

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Diskriminasi dan Persekusi



Teks video:

Banyak kasus kekerasan berasal dari diskriminasi berdasarkan identitas tertentu seperti, transpan. Jika hal ini terus dibiarkan, maka akan menimbulkan rasa benci yang sangat besar hingga melakukan persekusi, yaitu tindakan penindasan terhadap orang atau kelompok tertentu, baik dengan menyakiti, menyulitkan, atau bahkan melukai mereka. Faktor yang mempengaruhi adalah norma sosial, agama, dan peraturan yang berlaku.

Sebagai contoh:

Diskriminasi - Petugas layanan berkali-kali dengan sengaja memanggil seorang transpan dengan panggilan keliru seperti Pak, Mas, Bang, dst. meskipun dia datang ke layanan tersebut dengan dandan.

Persekusi - Satpol PP dan kepolisian membubarkan acara fashion show dan kontes transpan yang diadakan di sebuah hotel.

Dari bagian penjelasan sebelumnya bisa dilihat kekerasan banyak menimbulkan dampak negatif. Sehingga, ada baiknya kita mengetahui hak-hak yang kita miliki dan hukum yang berlaku, sehingga kita bisa menyikapi tindak kekerasan dengan cara yang tidak merugikan diri kita sendiri.

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Aku Bangga dengan Diriku



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49% Survey Completion


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The program introduces a novel module on human rights

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Rencana Keamanan untuk Kerja Seks (lanjutan)

Selektif Memilih Tamu atau Pelanggan.



Teks video:
Untuk mengurangi risiko kekerasan, penting untuk lebih selektif ketika memilih tamu atau pelanggan.

- Memastikan profil tamu memang asli, bukan palsu/fake
- Memilih tamu yang tidak di bawah pengaruh obat-obatan, alkohol, atau obat kuat
- Berhati-hati dengan tamu yang datang beramai-ramai dalam satu mobil Ikuti intuisi jika tidak nyaman
- Menggali informasi tentang tamu ketika negosiasi Meminta DP sebelum bertemu
- Peka terhadap tanda-tanda penyakit kelamin, seperti bau aneh, ruam, jamur, kutil, jerawat, dan seterusnya

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70% Survey Completion


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Bagian 4 - Rencana Keamanan

Rencana Keamanan Berkaitan dengan Razia (lanjutan)

Menghadapi dengan tenang dan hindari



Ketika kamu mengetahui akan ada razia, sebisa mungkin, hindari. Jika tidak bisa, hadapi razia dengan sikap yang tenang. Panik atau gelisah justru bisa memperburuk situasi. Cari tahu terlebih dahulu razia apa yang sedang kamu hadapi.

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78% Survey Completion

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Bagian 4 - Rencana Keamanan

Rencana Keamanan Seksual



Teks video:
Untuk melindungi diri dari HIV atau IMS, saya dapat melakukan tindakan pencegahan dengan hal-hal berikut:

1. Meminta pasangan/tamu untuk selalu menggunakan kondom dan pelicin
2. Ikut program PrEP (pre-exposure prophylaxis) dengan mengakses secara gratis di puskesmas menggunakan BPJS atau membayar sebesar 15 ribu rupiah
3. Berkonsultasi dan melakukan tes HIV dan IMS secara rutin setiap 3 atau 6 bulan

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67% Survey Completion

Powered by Qualtrics

New modules on sex work harm reduction strategies and HIV and sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention guide participants through safety planning and service needs identification

Next steps

- Ongoing T-WINGS waitlist pilot randomized controlled trial with 250 transwomen (concludes Sep 2026)
- Key outcomes: incidence of GBV, discrimination and persecution in previous 6 months, linkage to services
- Development of an implementation manual for peer workers and community organizations
- Process evaluation to assess fidelity to core components and satisfaction with the intervention.



Thank you to our funders and partners :



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