

Sexual harassment prevention advocacy

1. What is sexual harassment?

◎ Other than referring this to a sexual violation, discrimination or crime against the will of another person, the following are manifestations of a sexual harassment :

- (1) The person is asking you to do things or reject things for his own advantage so that he may advance or avoid what he dislike in his work, education, training, service, plans or other activities.
- (2) To display or broadcast by means of messages, drawings, sounds, photographic images or other ways; to discriminate, use abusive words or other methods that would hurt other people' s personal dignity, or cause other people to live in fear, a feeling of hostility or insult; or an improper act to interfere other people' s work, education, training, service, plan, activity or normal livelihood performances (sex harassment prevention Article 2).

2. If you have unfortunately been sexually harassed, what should you do?

A person with a tendency to commit sexual harassment normally becomes a molester if the victim continuously ignores him or patiently deals with him without saying anything or does not pay attention (like play deaf or does not understand) or escape (by voluntarily moving to another place.) ,etc. If you encounter this kind of person, adopt the following actions to avoid being sexually harassed:

◎ If the situation permits, you may try to communicate with the person:

Face to face, through correspondence, or a third person that both parties can trust, and clearly inform the person of your uneasiness and request him/her to stop his actions immediately.

◎ If the situation does not improve; you should then adopt the control-the-situation strategy:

- (1) Tell your relatives, friends or associates you can trust about the incident and the effect it has caused you.
- (2) Record the sexual harassment incident: Record in detail the full incident, the attempts you did to try to stop the sexual harassment; and what you had done to resist or to deal with it. If you have not done anything, ask why, what is your feeling, and to what other extent it has affected you. List down eyewitnesses; describe the eyewitness response, record in detail each time the event occurs including date and location. Write down the incident as soon as it has occurred and keep them for record purposes.
- (3) Collect evidences (such as: sound recording of the person who is hurting you)
- (4) Seek legal relief: such as filing of criminal prosecution, civil compensation, or administrative case (file an appeal or apply for mediation)

3. Handling of Assault Cases: (including: sexual assault, sexual harassment and physical injury)

If you have unfortunately been physically assaulted in Taiwan, contact the following channels for protection and assistance:

◎ “113” Women and Children Protection hotline

If you are sexually assaulted and your personal safety is threatened, please dial “113 - Women and Children Protection and Counseling hotline” (24 hours toll-free service) . Services are provided in five languages - English, Thai, Vietnamese, Indonesian and Cambodian.

**Nationwide hotline - 113 Women and Children Protection
(24-hour service)**

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If you need foreign language service, please press 0

◎ **The Bureau of Employment and Vocational Center' s foreign workers' toll-free hotline (service time is 8 : 00AM until 17 : 00PM · see attached table 2); the foreign workers' representative offices of each city and municipality; and the Center for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention will assist you fully . Services would include helping you to get medical attention in a hospital for an injury; go to the police station to file a report and request for an investigation; provide translation services when you appear in court; provide shelter if necessary ; transfer you to a new employer and coordinate to settle labor disputes, etc.**

(English:0800-885885; Indonesian:0800-885958; Thai: 0800-885995; Vietnamese: 0800-017858)

◎ **Police hotline 110**