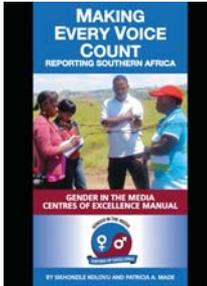


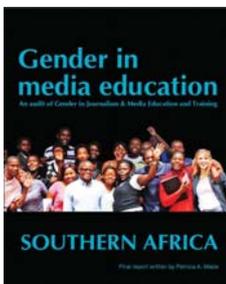
GL PUBLICATIONS REPORT



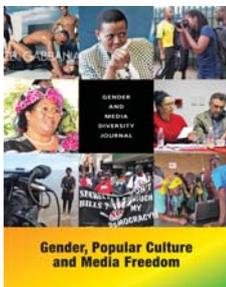
Giant Footprints: GL @ 10 presents a moment in Gender Links' life that is incredibly special. For all of us it should lead to some reminiscence and, of course, lessons and taking stock as to where we are in the fight for gender equality and a world free of gender discrimination. In ten years Gender Links has grown into an internationally recognised player in gender rights and the advancement of women. It has grown from the humble beginnings of a small office at the back of Colleen Lowe Morna's house, with one employee and one computer, to its own office space and 50 employees; regional offices in Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique, Madagascar, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Zambia. The growth alone is a big story and a lesson in how to develop an organisation.



Making Every Voice Count: Reporting Southern Africa is a compendium to Making Every Voice Count: A Handbook for Gender in the Media Centres of Excellence. The hand book maps out the process, including the management, monitoring and evaluation tools. Reporting Southern Africa is like the concertina that opens out at the critical Stage seven: backstopping. The Media Centres of Excellence (COEs) for gender in the media concept is a follow up to the gender and media research, advocacy, training and policy work that Gender Links (GL) has conducted in SADC. GL will work with 100 newsrooms in the SADC region to ensure that they have at least 30% women sources in news content by 2014 as well as equal proportions of women and men in all levels in the media.

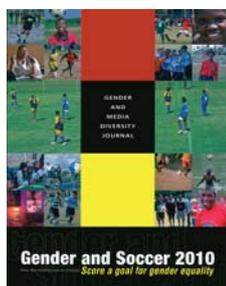


The Gender in Media Education in Southern Africa (GIME) is the most comprehensive audit yet undertaken of the gender dimensions of journalism and media education and training in tertiary institutions in Southern Africa. Covering 25 institutions in 13 countries including Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the study took place from October 2009 to April 2010. Gender Links (GL) undertook the study in collaboration with the Gender and Media Diversity (GMDC) - a partnership between media development NGOs and knowledge institutions. The GIME audit took place within the context of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Gender and Development which includes 28 targets to be achieved by 2015.



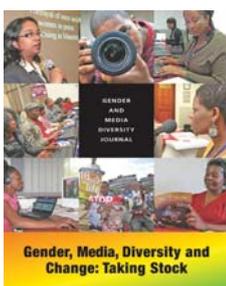
The Southern Africa Media and Diversity Journal, Issue 10

The tenth edition of the Gender and Media Diversity Journal (GMDJ) focuses on freedom of expression. The theme is mainly informed by the 2011 Windhoek +20 celebrations of the Windhoek Declaration on Promoting Independent and Pluralistic Media, the recent debates on access to information and how freedom of expression is in order to enjoy freedom of expression is also tackled in this issue. Freedom of expression comes and is enjoyed in many ways. Media freedom and access to information, are rooted in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). It guarantees to every citizen "the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."



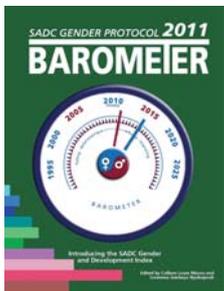
The Southern African Media & Diversity Journal: Issue 8

FIFA World Cup 2010, Soccer 2010, and even just sometimes just referred to as 2010 captured the attention of the Southern African region as a whole. Known as soccer in some countries, and football in others, "the beautiful game" is one of the world's most popular sports. World Cup 2010, the first World Cup to be held on African soil, was one of the most important sporting, economic, media and social events for the region. The event had the potential to offer women and men in the region opportunities to participate in and access a range of economic opportunities as well as to ensure a social legacy from 2010. It strives to provide a "view from the ground," on how the event is, or isn't, affecting people from different walks of life.



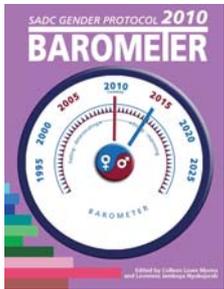
Gender, Media, Diversity and Change: Taking Stock

When results of the 2010 Gender and Media Progress Study (GMPS) were first released, many Southern African gender and media activists expressed frustration at the slow rate of progress in the region. Coming seven years after the original Gender and Media Baseline Study (GMBS), one figure that was of particular concern was the marginal increase of women's sources from 17% to 19% in the region's news. Looking back at years of advocacy, training, and campaigning, there was a seemingly collective sigh of, "Is that it?" The GEM Summit, and this edition of the journal, is produced within the context of the 2015 deadline set by the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, which calls for gender parity within the media, as well as equal voice and fair treatment of women and men in editorial content.



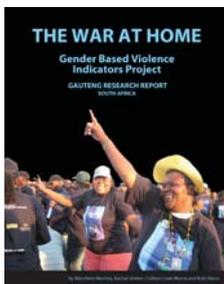
The SADC Gender Barometer 2011

The third Southern Africa Gender Protocol Barometer moves into high gear with the introduction of the SADC Gender and Development Index (SGDI) that complements the Citizen Score Card (CSC) that has been running for three years. With empirical data on 23 indicators in six sectors, the SGDI puts SADC countries at 64% of where they need to be by 2015: the target date for meeting the 28 targets of the Protocol. Seychelles, South Africa and Lesotho lead the way with Mozambique, Angola, Malawi and DRC in the bottom four. Citizens rate their governments at a mere 55% (one percent up from last year). This measure is important because although the CSC is based on perceptions, it includes rights-based measures such as Constitutional and legal rights; gender violence; peace and security missing from the SGDI.



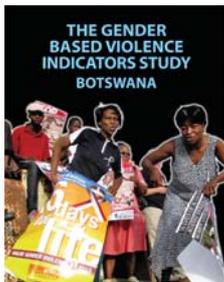
The SADC Gender Barometer 2010

It is almost two years since the adoption of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development and we find ourselves in a momentous turn of the decade: 2010 marks the 15th Anniversary of Beijing Plus Fifteen; the 10th Anniversary of the Millennium Development Goals; the 10th Anniversary of the UN Security Resolution Council 1325; the launch of the African Decade for Women (2010-2020) of the African Union and Soccer 2010 came to Africa for the first time. More significant when Heads of State meet in Windhoek in August this year they will celebrate SADC's 30th Anniversary while it is expected that the celebrations will coincide with Member States first reports to the SADC Secretariat on the progress in implementing the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development.



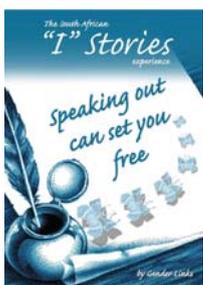
The War at Home GBV Report

Over half the women of Gauteng (51.3%) have experienced some form of violence (emotional, economic, physical or sexual) in their lifetime and 75.5% of men in the province admit to perpetrating some form of violence against women. Emotional violence - a form of violence not well defined in domestic violence legislation and thus not well reflected in police data - is the most commonly reported form of violence with 43.7% women experiencing and 65.2% men admitting to its perpetration. One in four women in the province has experienced sexual violence in their lifetime. An even greater proportion of men (37.4%) disclosed perpetrating sexual violence. Yet violence against women is still regarded as a private affair with only 3.9% of women interviewed reporting this crime to the police.



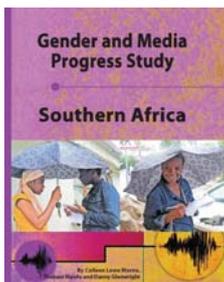
The Gender Based Violence Study Botswana

Over two thirds of women in Botswana (67%) have experienced some form of gender violence in their lifetime including partner and non-partner violence. A smaller, but still high, proportion of men (44%) admit to perpetrating violence against women. Nearly one third of women (29%) experienced Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in the 12 months to the prevalence survey that formed the flagship research tool in this study. In contrast, only 1.2% of Botswana women reported cases of GBV to the police in the same period. The prevalence of GBV reported in the survey is 24 times higher than that reported to the police. This suggests that levels of GBV are far higher than those recorded in official statistics and that women have lost faith in the very systems that should protect them.



Speaking out can set you free

What do you think of when you see a butterfly? Beautiful colours! Freedom after the struggle to break out of a cocoon! The sky is the limit! Reaching up; reaching out! These were just a few of the answers given by survivors of gender violence who have chosen to tell their stories through the GL "I" Stories project. The butterfly is the symbol of the "I" Stories brand that these women and men have created, as well as a profound metaphor for their lives. The stories are powerful narratives of the pain of abuse, and very often the triumph of surviving and moving on. What they share echo thousands of more voices across the country and the region.



Gender and Media Progress Study

There has been a marginal improvement in the proportion of women sources in the news in the region from 17% in the 2003 Gender and Media Baseline Study (GMBS) to 19% in the 2010 Gender and Media Progress Study (GMPS). This is lower than the 24% figure for women sources in the 2010 Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP), but the same as the figure for the rest of Africa in the global "spot monitoring" study that involved one day of monitoring in November 2009 at the same time as the regional study took place. The GMPS media monitoring took place in 14 countries in the SADC region (with the exception of Angola where the researcher failed to deliver on time) from 19 October to the 16 November 2009 covering 157 media houses and 33 431 news items.

VISION AND MISSION

GENDER LINKS FOR EQUALITY AND JUSTICE

VISION

Gender Links (GL) is committed to a region in which women and men are able to participate equally in all aspects of public and private life in accordance with the provisions of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Gender and Development.

MISSION

GL achieves its vision by coordinating the work of the Southern African Gender Protocol Alliance formed around the sub-regional instrument that brings together all key African and global commitments for achieving gender equality by 2015, also the target date for MDG3 (gender equality). The annual barometer measures progress made by governments against the 28 targets of the Protocol. GL has integrated these targets into its three core, closely linked programme areas: the media, governance and gender justice, and its cross cutting programmes: gender, climate change, and economic justice.

Working with partners at local, national, regional and international level, GL aims to:

- Promote gender equality in and through the media and in all areas of governance.
- Develop policies and conduct effective campaigns for ending gender violence, HIV and AIDS, as well as promoting economic and climate justice.
- Build the capacity of women and men to engage critically in democratic processes that advance equality and justice.

This mission is achieved through a strong commitment to **results** that includes:

- Evidence gathered through conducting research to identify gender gaps.
- Lobbying and advocacy using mainstream and new media.
- Developing action plans in participative ways that bring together a broad cross section of partners in learning that is applied and supported on-the-job.
- Creating synergies to sustain the work.
- Monitoring and evaluating progress using appropriate regional and international instruments.
- Learning, knowledge creation and innovation.
- Improving value for money and institutional effectiveness.
- Fund raising at country and regional level, including maintaining a diverse portfolio of funders and income generating activities through GL Services and the GL Training Institute.



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