

GL PUBLICATIONS REPORT



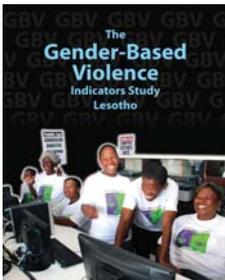
Empowering Women – Ending Violence in Southern Africa

Gender Links' Violence Against Women Baseline Studies show that one in three women in Southern Africa have experienced gender violence in their lifetime. The highest percentage of such violence is the kind least reported to police – psychological, verbal, economic and emotional abuse. For many years GL documented these harrowing firsthand accounts through its "I" stories series. In 2012, with the support of the Netherland government's Funding Leadership Opportunities for Women (FLOW) fund, GL piloted a unique model to assist 1500 survivors of gender violence to reclaim their lives through entrepreneurship training linked to the GBV and local economic development plans of Centres of Excellence for Gender in Local Government. In September 2015 GL conducted an extensive review of the project to find out what had changed and how best to move forward. Drawing on data from the Gender Empowerment Index (GEI) administered at the beginning and end of the project, as well as first-hand accounts and interviews, GL found both a marked improvement in the financial circumstances of the women, and in their personal agency.



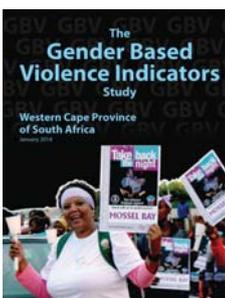
Annual Report 2014-2015

2014 witnessed GL revving up on many fronts. Programmatically GL stayed ahead of the game with cutting edge work on the post-2015 agenda. Five elections in the region kept us on our toes, as we used this opportunity to press the cause for greater voice, choice and control for women. Our complement of full time staff and interns grew. We ran our first 15 district level summits, leading to 13 national summits and a regional summit attended by over 400 women and men in Johannesburg. GL reached over 22,453 direct beneficiaries - 50% higher than the previous years. The 380 councils we work in cover a population of approximately one quarter of the people in ten SADC countries. Our media work, in 13 SADC countries, including eight public broadcasters, gives us tremendous reach.



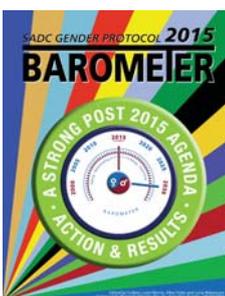
The Gender Based Violence Indicators Study - Lesotho

Lesotho has made considerable strides in an effort to attain gender equity and equality. It is signatory to, and has ratified, the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development adopted by Heads of State in August 2008. Lesotho enacted the Sexual Offences Act (SOA) in 2003. A major lack in addressing VAW in Lesotho has been the absence of domestic violence legislation.



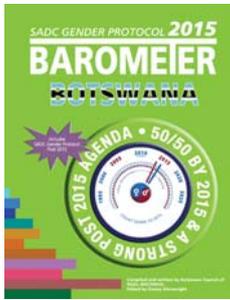
The Gender Based Violence Indicators Study - Western Cape Province of South Africa

Twenty years into our democracy the report is a shocking wake up call to politicians and the public alike. The Western Cape is the fourth province (with Gauteng, Limpopo and Kwa Zulu Natal) to have undertaken this study. The report is a reminder that South Africa needs to upscale all the provincial reports into a national GBV Indicators Study to serve as a baseline for measuring progress in eradicating the most flagrant remaining violation of human rights post-apartheid.



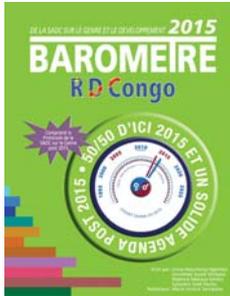
SADC Gender Protocol Barometer 2015 - Southern Africa

2015 is a landmark year for the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) as the SADC Gender Protocol, aligned to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), expires this year. At their meeting in Harare in May 2015, SADC Gender Ministers resolved to review the Protocol and align it to the upcoming Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Beijing Plus Twenty Review, and Africa's Agenda 2063. They also agreed that the Post-2015 SADC Gender Protocol must be accompanied by a Monitoring, Evaluation and Results (MER) framework.



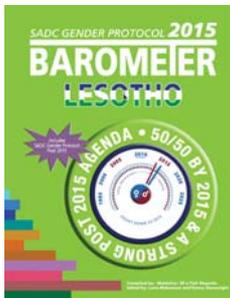
SADC Gender Protocol Barometer 2015 - Botswana

Botswana has made remarkable progress against the targets of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Gender and Development set for 2015. While Botswana has not yet signed the SADC Gender Protocol, legislators in the country remain committed to its ideals and targets. Botswana did make a commitment to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015. The SADC Gender Protocol goes a step further in setting out a detailed roadmap for the achievement of the MDGs. However, President Ian Khama of the Republic of Botswana said that Botswana would not sign the SADC Gender Protocol because the government considers some of its time frames unrealistic, "and some of the measures have serious resource implications that we cannot guarantee."



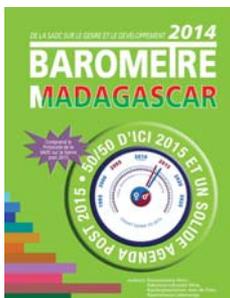
Baromètre de la SADC sur le Genre et le Développement 2015 - RDC

Le Baromètre sur le Protocole de la SADC sur le Genre et le Développement présente, à travers un tableau d'indicateurs, la situation actuelle des femmes et des hommes par rapport aux différents points sociaux, politiques et économiques. Ce baromètre est destiné à assurer le suivi et l'évaluation de l'application du PSG dans la vie des Congolais et Congolaises. Ses objectifs consistent à rassembler les données de base sur les principales dispositions du PSG, l'utilisation rationnelle et l'actualisation des données de base pour développer des outils de lobbying et de plaidoyer ciblant les gouvernements et les instances régionales pour qu'ils tiennent leurs engagements par rapport au PSG et utiliser cette recherche pour la réalisation des objectifs fixés par ce document.



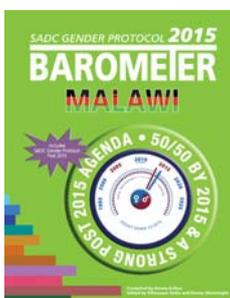
SADC Gender Protocol Barometer 2015 - Lesotho

Lesotho has signed and ratified the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Gender and Development. It has also deposited the instruments of ratification with the SADC Secretariat. The SADC Gender Protocol (SGP) came into force in September 2012, implying that it is now a legally binding document, requiring states to domesticate its provisions. The Lesotho 2014 Gender Protocol Barometer is the sixth annual tracking report of the country's performance against the 28 targets of the SGP set for 2015. Thus, this SGP barometer is the most critical ahead of the cut off year for the country's progress.



Baromètre de la SADC sur le genre et le développement 2014 – Madagascar

A un an de l'échéance de 2015, Madagascar a encore un long chemin à faire pour atteindre les objectifs fixés par le Protocole de la SADC sur le Genre et le Développement (PSG) et les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD). Cependant, dans un contexte de crise sociopolitique que le pays connaît depuis six ans, les progrès enregistrés, bien que timides, sont louables.



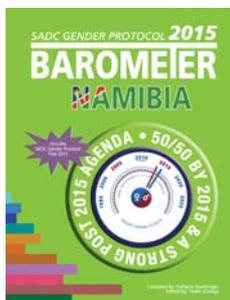
SADC Gender Protocol Barometer 2015 - Malawi

Malawi has a long way to go to meet the 28 targets of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. On most indicators, the country will fail to meet these targets by the 2015 deadline. The country ranks 174 of 187 nations and territories on the Human Development Index (HDI), according to the 2014 UN Human Development Report. The report also indicates that the proportion of Malawi's population living on less than US\$ 1.25 per person per day is at 61.6%. Thus, a number of areas need to improve in Malawi if it is to meet the SADC Protocol targets.



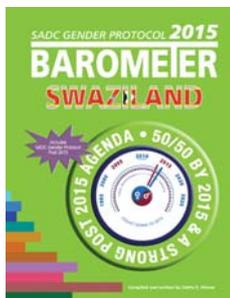
Protocolo de Género da SADC 2015 Barómetro - Moçambique

Moçambique tem feito progressos significativos no sentido de responder aos compromissos assumidos no âmbito do Protocolo da SADC sobre Género e Desenvolvimento, cujo o prazo é o ano de 2015, bem como outros compromissos visando alcançar a Igualdade do Género.



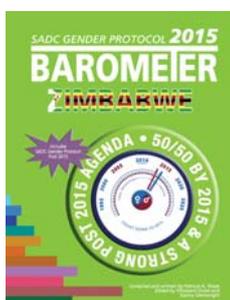
Protocol Barometer on Gender and Development 2015 - Namibia

Namibia has signed and ratified the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Gender and Development. This major step demonstrates commitment by Namibia in accelerating efforts towards achieving gender equality. The SADC Gender Protocol (SGP) came into force in September 2012.



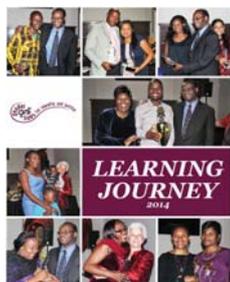
Protocol Barometer on Gender and Development 2015 - Swaziland

This is the sixth annual tracking report of Swaziland's performance against the 28 targets of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Gender and Development set for 2015. Swaziland signed the protocol in 2008 and ratified it in September 2012, becoming the eighth SADC country to deposit its instruments of ratification with the SADC secretariat.



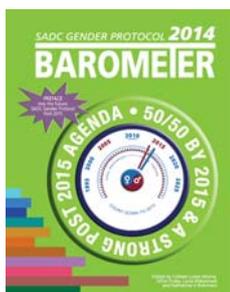
Protocol Barometer on Gender and Development 2015 - Zimbabwe

The 2015 Zimbabwe SADC Gender Barometer country report reflects on the country's progress towards advancing gender equality, women's rights and women's empowerment.



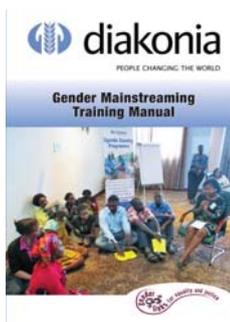
GL Learning Journey 2014

2014: Countdown to 2015, the deadline for the 28 targets of the SADC Gender Protocol, and the Millennium Development Goals; an eventful year for Gender Links, referred to by at least two staff as a university like no other. Each year, staff share their learning for the previous year as part of ongoing individual and organisational growth. Change is a strong theme that runs through these pages. We live in a world of breathlessly fast technological innovation that demands we move with it. GL's philosophy among many others is "Making IT work for gender justice".



SADC Gender Protocol Barometer 2014 - Southern Africa

In August 2008, Heads of State of the Southern African Development Community adopted the ground-breaking SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. This followed a concerted campaign by NGOs under the umbrella of the Southern Africa Gender Protocol Alliance. By the 2013 Heads of State summit, 13 countries had signed and 12 countries had ratified the SADC Gender Protocol. The Protocol is now in force. With one year to go, time is ticking to 2015, when governments need to have achieved 28 targets for the attainment of gender equality. In keeping with the Alliance slogan: Yes we must! this 2014 Barometer provides a wealth of updated data against which progress will be measured by all those who cherish democracy in the region. The SADC Gender and Development Index (SGDI), introduced in 2011, complements the Citizen Score Card (CSC) that has been running for five years to benchmark progress. The world, and SADC is also looking to the future with the post 2015 agenda. Now is the time to strengthen resolve, reconsider, reposition, and re-strategise for 2030.



Diakonia - Gender Mainstreaming Training Manual

Established in 1966 as the Swedish Free Church Aid, the organisation became Diakonia (a Greek word meaning care and service) in 1984. Diakonia's vision is "a world where all people live in dignified circumstances in a just and sustainable world, free from poverty." As a Christian development Organisation, Diakonia believes that all people are "part of God's sacred image" - this includes "all people irrespective of religion, gender, ethnicity, colour, sexual orientation, language, ideological or political beliefs, national or social origin, property, birth age, or any other status."