

Mauritius National Action Plan to end Gender Violence Workshop

3rd - 5th October 2006

By Loga Virahsawmy



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This workshop, from 3-5 October 2006, aimed to deepen the 16 Days of Activism campaigns through developing a set of concrete actions to address gender violence throughout the year, such that the Sixteen Days becomes a time to take stock of progress and set new benchmarks, rather than to simply draw attention to the problem. A press release is attached at **Annex A**; Checklist for Change at **Annex B**; Action Plan at **Annex C**; workshop programme at **Annex D** and evaluation at **Annex E**.

The 16 Days of Activism Campaign has gained momentum in countries across Southern Africa and has served to raise awareness amongst ordinary citizens and governments about the high levels of gender violence in the region. However, critics are increasingly questioning its effectiveness.

The workshop built on the audit of progress made in ending gender violence undertaken by country chapters of the Gender and Media Southern Africa (GEMSA) Network in 2004, and the "IT for advocacy" training that Gender Links (GL) and GEMSA undertook in nine countries in the region in 2005. Participants in the 365 Days of Action to End Gender Violence workshop were empowered with skills to:

- Conduct an audit of government commitments towards ending gender violence and assess the extent to which these are being met;
- Identify a set of actions from the audit to be used as the basis for developing an action plan to end gender violence in their country;
- Use the 16 Days of Activism Campaign to leverage the idea of a national action plan to end gender violence;
- Take the action plan process forward through a national inter-sector and collaborative conference at which the plan is adopted.

The workshop took place at Media Trust, River Court, St. Denis Street, Port Louis. A full list of Representatives from the following sectors participated is attached at **Annex D**. These included:

- Non-governmental organisations working in the gender violence sector, especially those who have mounted campaigns during the 16 Days of Activism Campaign
- Government, especially departments directly responsible for the delivery of services to survivors of gender violence
- Policy-makers and researchers
- UN agencies and donors

The SADC Addendum on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children outlines five key areas in which measures must be adopted to address violence against women and children. These are:

- Legal
- Social, Economic, Cultural and Political
- Services
- Education, Training and Awareness
- Integrated Approaches and Budgetary Allocation

Outputs

The key outputs for this workshop were:

- A Draft Plan of Action to End Gender Violence.
- A Plan for using for the Sixteen Days of Activism to strengthen the Action Plan.
- A Strategy for adoption of the Action Plan.

OVERVIEW

Opening

Loga Virahsawmy, Chair of Media Watch Organisation-GEMSA welcomed participants and thanked Gender Links for taking the lead in this groundbreaking workshop. She highlighted the fact that the presence of two Senior Ministers show the interest of the Government of Mauritius to address the issue of gender justice in Mauritius and to adopt a Plan of Action for end gender violence. She also mentioned a few headlines from local newspapers so that participants could reflect on the persistence of gruesome cases of sexual assault, child abuse, incest and domestic violence. She thanked the Minister of Human Rights who has been very quick in taking action regarding sexist advertisement and the Minister of Women for all her support to address the issue of gender based violence.

In her opening remarks Indira Seebun, Minister of Women's Rights, Child Protection and Family Welfare talked about media reporting. She made an appeal to the media to be more gender sensitive and to be more careful in the way they report on gender violence. "Articles from newspapers can give ideas to perpetrators and other people to commit even more violence". She asked media practitioners to be careful and to help in combatting gender violence. "Sensationalism" will not help but will have a negative effect.

The Attorney General and Minister of Justice and Human Rights made the keynote address and confirmed that the Government is going ahead with a Family Court. He said that his Ministry is seeing to it that perpetrators must move out of the house and leave the house to the victims instead of the other way round. He also said that the Government is going forward with the Sexual Offence Bill.

"Gender based violence for most people is a delicate subject which most of us prefer not to acknowledge for various reasons." He went on to say that the proposed plan of action have to address issues on how to bridge the gap between what is being done and what must be done.

The Minister also said that he is happy that sexist advertisement is now something of the past as he will not tolerate this state of affair.

Both Ministers gave their commitment to the Action Plan that will come out of the workshop.

From a Campaign to a National Action Plan

Colleen Lowe Morna, Chief Executive of Gender Links showed the video from the Gender Justice Campaign of South Africa which was followed by a discussion. Participants agreed that it was important to encourage survivors to talk about their traumas and the importance of an Action Plan to end gender violence.

LEGAL

Soraya Gareeboo from the Attorney General's Office talked about the different Mauritian laws for the protection of women as follows:

The legislative provisions of violence against women

Definition (1)

■Section 1 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women

"the term 'violence against women' means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life"

Definition (2)

■Art 2 of the declaration

'Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;

(b) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution;

(c) Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs."

Definition (3)

■Paragraph 5 of the Addendum to 1997 Declaration on Gender and Development by SADC heads of States or Government: The prevention and eradication of violence against women and children

Similar definition

The definition of Violence against women

—Breach of Human Rights

•The Constitution

•International Instruments eg CESCR, CEDAW

—Form of Discrimination

—Gender Based Violence: Criminal Code, Child Protection Act, Sex Discrimination Act, Protection of elderly Person Act, etc

Breach of Human rights

■Constitution (Acts of the State)

—Right to life

—Not be subject to Inhuman and degrading treatment

- Other rights (Not directly enforceable)
 - the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
 - Equal family rights

A Form of Discrimination

■ General Recommendation 19 the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women:

“Gender-based violence, which impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of human rights and fundamental freedoms under general international law or under human rights conventions, is discrimination within the meaning of Article 1 of the Convention.”

Gender-Based Violence

- Definition in Art 1
- Violence targeted at a woman for the very fact that she is a woman
- Violence that affects women disproportionately
- Ascertainable from the nature of the act itself or its effects or reactions possible

The Laws:

- Protection from Domestic Violence Act
- Criminal Code
- Sex Discrimination Act
- Protection of Elderly persons Act
- Child Protection Act

Protection from Domestic Violence Act

■ “domestic violence” includes any of the following acts committed by a person against his spouse, a child of his spouse or another person living under the same roof -

- (a) wilfully causing or attempting to cause physical injury;
- (b) wilfully or knowingly placing or attempting to place the spouse or the other person in fear of physical injury to himself or to one of his children;
- (c) intimidation, harassment, ill-treatment, brutality or cruelty;

Protection from Domestic Violence Act (2)

- (d) compelling the spouse or the other person by force or threat to engage in any conduct or act, sexual or otherwise, from which the spouse or the other person has the right to abstain;
- (e) confining or detaining the spouse or the other person against his will;
- (f) harming a child of the spouse;
- (g) causing or attempting to cause damage to the spouse’s or the other person’s property;
- (h) threatening to commit any act mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (g);

Protection from Domestic Violence Act (3)

■ Protection Order

– When? Has been the victim of an act of domestic violence and who reasonably believes that his spouse is likely to commit any further act of domestic violence against her

– What for? Restraining the perpetrator from engaging in any conduct which may constitute an act of domestic violence and ordering him to be of good behaviour towards the applicant.

–How? Application before the district Court

Protection from Domestic Violence Act: Notice (4)

–notice of the application to be served on the perpetrator

–required to appear before the Court on a specified date within 14 days of the date of the application

– to show cause why the order applied for should not be made

Protection from Domestic Violence Act: Further orders (5)

■Prohibit the perpetrator from –

■(i) being on premises where victim resides, works, or frequented by the victim;

■(iii) approaching within a specified distance of the victim;

■(iv) contacting, harassing, threatening or intimidating the victim;

■(v) damaging property of the victim; or

■(vi) causing or attempting to cause another person to engage in above conduct

Protection from Domestic Violence Act (6)

■Specify the conditions on which the perpetrator may –

■(i) be on premises on which the victim, works or which she frequents; or

■(ii) approach or contact the victim or her child;

■Even if not asked for: make an interim occupation or tenancy order for a specific period, where this is essential for the effective protection of the victim.

Protection from Domestic Violence Act (7)

■Interim Protection order:

–Where there is a serious risk of harm being caused to the victim before the application may be heard

–May order the CP to provide police protection until the application is heard

■Perpetrator may apply for variation or revocation after the order has been granted

■Court may order attendance to Counseling Sessions

Protection from Domestic Violence Act (8)

■Occupation order- grant her the exclusive right to live in the residence belonging to her, the spouse or both of them

■Tenancy order- the tenancy of the residence occupied by her should vest in her

■Granted when necessary for the protection of the victim or her child and in the best interest of the family

■been to a person of the;

■Spouse: civilly or religiously married, opposite sex and is living or has lived with that person as husband and wife, whether living together or not, or this person who has the care and custody of a child

Protection from Domestic Violence Act (9)

■Proceedings in private

■Duty on police officer or officer of the ministry to investigate where suspect that a person victim of domestic violence

■Non compliance with court order: Offence carrying fine not exceeding Rs25, 000 and imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2years

■Appeal possible.

■No costs allowed

Criminal Code

Criminal Code

■Offences against the person also includes:

–Assault with corrosive substance

–Assault upon mother- severest penalty

–Amputation or destruction of any organ necessary for generation

Sexual Offences: Penalties

Criminal Code and Supplementary

- Debauching person under 18
- Procuring, enticing, exploiting or benefits from the earnings of a prostitute
- Sexual harassment –See SDA
- Sexual harassment of minor or mentally handicapped person
- Bigamy
- Dealing in obscene matter, higher penalty where involve a minor as victim
- Brothel Keeping
- Importuning for an immoral purpose

NB:

- Manslaughter of a woman by spouse finding her in the act of adultery is excusable (Note excuse for castration)
- No marital rape
- Infanticide or attempt to do so by woman carries much lesser penalty
- Abortion is illegal. No exceptional circumstances provided for.

Sex Discrimination Act

■ Definition

A person discriminates against another person if the first-mentioned person makes, on any of the grounds specified in subsection (2), any distinction, exclusion or preference, the intent or effect of which is to nullify or impair equality of opportunity or treatment or employment.

■ Grounds:

- sex, marital status, pregnancy or family responsibility; or
- a characteristic that generally appertains, or is imputed, to a person of the same sex or marital status as that other person, or to a person who is pregnant or has family responsibility

Sex Discrimination Act

- Is a criminal offence
 - In Employment reasonableness test
 - Does not apply to charities and religious bodies as described in the Act
 - Discrimination against contract workers
 - By employment agencies
 - In relation to profession, trades and occupation
 - But bona fide occupational qualifications allowed
- SDA
- In Education
 - In the provision of goods and services
 - In Accommodation
 - Regarding disposal of property
 - In companies, Partnerships or associations
 - In clubs

Sexual harassment in the Sex Discrimination Act (SDA)

- Circumstances in which a reasonable person would have foreseen that that other person would be humiliated, offended or intimidated, he-

- makes an unwelcome sexual advance, or an unwelcome request for a sexual favour to that other person; or
- engages in any other unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature towards that other person.
- "conduct" includes making an outrageous statement of a sexual nature, to a person, or in the presence of a person, whether the statement is made orally or in writing

SDA

- Creates Sex Discrimination Division (part of the NHRC)
- Receive and enquire into complaints under the Act
- Conciliation
- May refer to Director of Public Prosecutions or Industrial Relations Commission
- Advertisement in breach of SDA: an offence

SDA - Victimisation

- subjects or threatens to subject the other person to any detriment on the ground that the other person-
 - has made, or proposes to make, a complaint under this Act;
 - has brought, or proposes to bring proceedings under this Act against any person;
 - has furnished or proposes to furnish, any information, or has produced, or proposes to produce any documents to a person exercising or performing any power or function under this Act;
 - has attended or proposes to attend an inquiry under this Act or to provide evidence or testimony as a witness; or
 - has made in good faith, allegation that a person has committed an act of discrimination in contravention of this Act;

Protection of Elderly Person's Act 2005

- Elderly Persons' Protection Order
 - Abuse:
 - wilfully subjects an elderly person to ill-treatment, whether physical or verbal;
 - subjects an elderly person to prolonged mental or emotional harassment;
 - intentionally causes pecuniary loss or material prejudice to an elderly person
 - Breach and willful neglect: up to Rs 50, 000 fine and up to 2 years imprisonment
- #### Sexual Offences (Misc Prov) Act
- Amends Courts Act and the Criminal Code Act:
 - Victim may depone, through live video or live television link system as approved in writing by the Chief Justice
 - Rape to be heard before two magistrates
 - Rape by 2 or more individual may take place before judge without jury
- #### Child Protection Act
- Child trafficking for exploitation
 - Incitement or acting as intermediary to Child abandonment
 - Abducting child
 - Causing, allowing or inciting any child to be sexually abused, to have access to a brothel or to engage in prostitution
 - Acts in relation to indecent photographs or pseudo-photographs of children, such as taking, permitting to take, possession and distributing, among others
 - selling liquor, rum or compounded spirits to a child
 - causing or allowing any child under one's care to beg

Child Protection Act

- Emergency protection order
- Committal order
- Duty to report

SERVICES

D. Rungasamy made a presentation on the Services offered by the Ministry of Social Security and National Solidarity and explained that the following fall under this Ministry:

Social Security, National Solidarity, Reform Institutions and Social Welfare

Social Aid for the unemployment, hardship relief and income support, National Pensions, Welfare and Elderly Protection, Medical Unit, the Mauritius Council of Social Services which is the umbrella organisation of all NGOs also fall under this Ministry.

He gave a map of the network of the services of the Ministry which is found all over Mauritius.

Mission

To protect, promote and enhance social welfare and national solidarity

Social security

- Protection of the vulnerable groups of society against contingencies of life has always been a major concern of Government. Alongside its pledge to promote economic growth, the Government is committed to secure a basic standard of living for the old, the destitute, the disabled and the unemployed.
- Social Security objectives are met by a series of measures, one of which is the Social Aid.

Social Aid

Under Social Act 1983

Social Aid is a means tested assistance in cash or in kind, to needy persons who cannot adequately provide for the needs of members of their household, inter alia, due to:

- (a) Physical and mental impairment
- (b) Abandonment by spouse
- (c) Imprisonment
- (d) Sudden loss of employment
- (e) old age

Include issue of spectacles, payment of funeral grant, Refund of examination fees, and rice and flour allowance (food aid)

Criteria for receiving benefits

Income Test in the following cases:

Payment of carer's Allowance and ex-gratia allowance to handicapped children under the age of 15.

Allowance to poor families having to cater for twins.

Issue of Hearing Aid.

There are no means test in the following cases:

Issue of wheelchair

Allowance to victims of fire, cyclone, flood and landslide

Gifts to centenarian and allowance for the purchase of medicines

Entitlement to Income Support Scheme

Payment to clients of the Central Electricity Board where consumption is below 75 kwh per month or Rs 225 per month

Welfare and Elderly Protection Unit

Monitoring Welfare Residential Homes

Issue of Hearing Aids

- Organising leisure activities for the elderly and inmates of Charitable Institutions

Elderly Protection

- Promoting the well being of Elderly Persons, protecting them from all types of abuses – verbal, physical, emotional, psychological, social and economical
- Safeguarding the dignity of the elders
- Integration of elderly persons in the family

Unemployment Benefits

Unemployment hardship relief scheme

- Operational as from February 1983
- Relief to unemployed persons with spouse and/or dependents
- Also payable to disable persons who are available for employment.

National pensions scheme

- Non contributory Benefit (Universal Benefits)
- Contributory Benefits (Compulsory Social Insurance)
- Industrial Injury Benefits
- Medical Unit
- National Pensions Board

Non-contributory benefits

Finance by Government on a universal basis without mean test:

- Basic Retirement (BRP)
- Basic Widow's Pension
- Basic Invalid's Pension (BIP)
- Basic Orphan's Pension (BOP)
- Guardian Allowance
- Child's Allowance
- Inmate's Allowance
- Enhance Basic Retirement Pension – payable to recipients of BRP needing constant care and attention of another person.
- Carer's Allowance to recipients of BIP

Contributory benefits

To insured persons or their dependents, if contributions have been paid to the National Pensions Fund:

- Contributory Retirement Pension (CRP)
- Contributory Widow's Pension (CWP)
- Contributory Invalid's Pension (CIP)
- Contributory Orphan's Pension (CWP)
- Contributory Voluntary Retirement Pension (VRP) payable to workers of the Sugar Industry Sector under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

Industrial injury benefits

- Compensation to Insured Workers (or their dependants) injured at work:
 - Industrial Injury Allowance
 - Disablement Benefit
 - Survivor's Pension
 - Dependant's Pension
 - Orphan's Industrial Injury Allowance

Medical unit

The Medical Unit functions under the National Pensions Act. It convenes Medical Board Sessions for claimants asking for:

1. Basic Invalidity Pension
2. Severely Handicapped Allowance for persons aged 60 or over
3. Carer's Allowance
 - Injury Boards are convened for injured persons claiming a disablement benefit in respect of a permanent disability
 - The inmates of infirmaries benefit from a weekly visit by a general practitioner
 - Domiciliary visits are effected by practitioners for those who are unable to attend Medical Board due to invalidity
 - Free domiciliary visits are provided all persons aged 90 or over and to elderly persons aged 75 or over who are severely handicapped.

The National pension's board

The National Pensions Board has been constituted under the National Pensions Act to advise the Minister on any matter relating to the National Pensions Act. The Board meet to hear and consider suggestions for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the National Pensions Scheme, so as to safeguard the interests of both the working class and employers contributing to the National Pensions Scheme.

Services offered to disabled persons

The Rehabilitation Unit of the Ministry serves as a "Focal Point" for issues relating to disability. The Unit liaises with various governmental and non-governmental organisations which provide a wide range of services to children and adults with disabilities in the Republic of Mauritius.

- Trust Fund for Disabled Persons
Provide vocational training to persons with disabilities
- Employment of Disabled Persons Board
Its main objective is to assess the aptitudes of disabled applicants and promote employment opportunities.
- National Council for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (NCRD)
Advises on policy matters, make proposals for improving the quality of life of disabled persons, plays a "brokerage role" in favour of NGO's; co-ordinates

the activities of voluntary associations and liaises with International Organisations.

Social benefits granted to disabled persons

- Basic Invalidity Pensions to persons aged 15 to 60
- Additional Invalidity Pensions (carer's Allowance) to invalids needing special care and attention.
- Severely Handicapped Allowance to elderly persons having a severe disability.
- Carer's Allowance to severely handicapped children below the age of 15, subject to an income test.
- Unemployment Hardship Relief to disabled persons who can work, but have not been to find a job.
- Provide Wheelchairs free of charge to disabled persons without any means test.

Senior citizens

The policy of the Ministry is to favour the keeping of the elderly in the family instead of sending them to Homes. Has set up the Senior Citizen's Council under the Senior Citizens Council act. There are 608 clubs affiliated to the Senior Citizens Council.

Objectives

- To promote generally the welfare of Senior Citizens
- Maintain effective communication with Senior Citizens
- Diffuse knowledge and information on gerontology
- Establish contacts with organizations engaged in similar activities in Mauritius and abroad.
- Maintain the standard of living of the elderly to age with dignity and respect.

SOCIAL, POLITICAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC

In her presentation Nita Deerpalsing, Deputy Chair of the Commission for the Democratisation of the Economy and Member of Parliament highlighted the confronting issue of gender and how women have to carry the default definition of the role of the female gender throughout their lives.

"We have to break the nexus that blocks gender advancement in this country" she said. She explained how she could not go to her mum's pyre when the latter died. "I am a girl and I am not supposed to go while my brother could go. What logic is there in that? This was heartbreaking for me. If we keep putting a veil on we will never break through."

She also addressed the abortion issue. "Facts do not lie, there are here. Women are losing their lives" She found it unfortunate that there is no open debate about sensitive issues and even the media is not prepared to take up these issues. "Not even the press will engage in a real frank and open debate. This is a controversial issue world wide and here we are not even prepared to talk about it. There are very important issues that are festering."

According to Deerpalsing the Mauritian press has inherited a lot from the Francophone- Latin culture. The way women are treated coupled with these patriarchal societies have influenced the Mauritian society. Anglophone countries and Scandinavian countries are where women have made advancement and have reached the higher ladder of the corporate and politics. She argues that there is a

big difference between these countries and Asian as well as Francophone and Latin countries where women have made progress in the household, society, economy. "These facts stare you in the face." : the facts stare you in the face. There is a big difference in Europe between the way women are treated. We have to look at the interaction. How this has spilled over."

Talking about feminism, she said that society is organised with something that is the norm and all others must follow. "When we say he, we are saying the normal is a he, this has profound implications. He is normal and the she is the other reference to the he. We have to fight that the texts of this country are gender neutral." She said that it is the first time that a budget speech is gender neutral. The budget talks of her and she and this has to be insisted upon.

"Legal profession says its legalese. It is not about being finicky. In apartheid white was normal and the rest in reference to that. This is typical of any form of oppression. In Mauritius we never raise it and yet we have the Dodo club where to get admission depends on the colour of the skin and we are in 2006 and a middle income developing country. We tolerate all these things silently, as though they do not matter."

Deerpalsing also talked about the higher level of education in the house and how this is linked with unemployment figures in the house. "90% of the unemployed women do not have CPE. The gaps of what is happening with female education must be addressed."

According to her the lack of self esteem is at the heart of gender inequality and some women prefer to remain in debilitating adultery relationship because they need to be kept.

She ended her presentation by saying that "inculcating the concept of self-esteem to baby girls, the girl-child lies at the heart of the struggle for gender justice."

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Sergeant Jaunky from the Family Protection Unit of the Police talked about the services being offered by the police. "There are only women in the unit and we are trained to do this job. We have even stopped to wear uniforms so that the public especially children are more at ease."

The Police Family Protection Unit work with a wide range of partners including UNICEF when it was present in Mauritius and some of these partners are:

Ministry of Education
Ministry of Women Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare.

The Code of Ethics is in line with the Mission Statement and all staff are trained to deliver.

The aim is to provide expedient and professional response to vulnerable groups, provide assistance to victims of domestic violence, family conflicts, child abuse and the abuse of the elderly throughout Mauritius through the different Units.

The Units are conducive to active listening of people on an individual basis without making any judgement. Clients have the freedom of their decisions and confidentiality is of utmost importance.

The main duties are victim support, counselling, accompanying victims to court, collating evidence and as a referral agency as well as maintain the inter-agency coordination. The PPFU also collaborate in panel enquiry.

Staff of the unit must also court as witness, carry out sensitisation campaigns on gender based violence, conduct training on issues pertaining to domestic violence, child abuse and child protection, collect data, interview victims of sexual offences and investigate in issues of child beyond control.

A participant from the Police Training School shared how the model of the Southern Africa model has been used and readapted for the Mauritian manual.

The question of although much is being done with many good laws and the provision of services by government and NGOs, information and awareness is still lacking.

Participants said they head about all these services for the first time. " Even us as stakeholders are not aware. We need to regroup; not sixteen days but 365 days. Inauguration, how often talk about this, domestic violence. What is the baseline? Where do we want to go? We train the people who will deliver the service."

A Policeman participant said that they all have to do a foundation course with 116 subjects from victim support to care of children but it is important to know where to go with all this knowledge. He pointed out that he was representing the police training school but not the police force. "Awareness in police are all being sensitized, victim on survivor, victim support, empathy. So why should there be so many problems?"

INTEGRATED APPROACHES AND BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS

Sanju Appadoo, Senior Economist from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development talked about the budgetary process over the whole year as follows:

1.Planning Stage – Ministries are requested to submit their expenditure proposals for the year, both recurrent and capital, within the set ceilings.

2.Finalisation of Budget Policies and Estimates Stage

- Expenditure proposals of Ministries are discussed at the Estimates Committee level and recommendations are submitted to the Minister
- Minister presents his Budget proposals to Cabinet

3.Legislative Stage

- The Minister introduces the Appropriation Bill together with his Estimates into the National Assembly and delivers his Budget Speech

-Members of the National Assembly debate on the Budget Speech and the Estimates

- After the Appropriation Bill has been passed by the National Assembly, assented by the President and gazetted as the Appropriation Act, the Minister issues a General Warrant to the Accountant-General authorising him to meet the expenditure as provided for in the estimates

4.Implementation Stage

-Early in the new FY, the Minister introduces into the National Assembly a Finance Bill providing for implementation of revenue measures announced in the Budget Speech

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-The Finance Bill is debated and passed by the National Assembly. Upon its assentment by the President, it is gazetted as the Finance Act

-

-Ministries start implementation of new programmes/projects

Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation Stage

-MOFED monitors the revenue and expenditure flows of Ministries against the estimates on a monthly basis during the FY

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-The objectives, targets and performance of certain programmes/projects are evaluated by MOFED in terms of their effectiveness and corrective policy measures proposed

The Role of Respective Ministries in the Budgetary Process was explained as follows:

- Revised Estimates for Recurrent and Capital Expenditures should be forwarded to the respective Sector Support Team assigned to assist Ministries

- Revised estimates of Recurrent Expenditures may not exceed the approved budget for any item unless they are offset by equivalent reductions in other items

-

- The reason for the revised estimates and effect on outputs and results should also be provided

- Supervising Officers should draw the attention of MOFED to any unexpected expenditure/revenue developments during the year as soon as they become aware of them

The Empowerment Programme which is a new concept in Mauritius was explained

- Creation of an item in the capital budget for the Empowerment Programme with a project value of Rs 5 bn out of which Rs 750 million has been allocated for the next financial year to kick off the programme

- The Empowerment Programme is aimed at unlocking opportunities for the unemployed, for those recycled from their jobs, for women, for young people entering the labour force and for small and medium entrepreneurs

- Government has already set up a high level Steering Committee comprising of representatives from both the public and the private sector for the speedy

implementation of the 7 core activities to be financed under the Empowerment Programme

- The Programme has a life span of 5 years
- Some other core activities consist of Training and Reskilling; Infrastructure for SME's; Assistance for Outsourcing and Support for Development of New Entrepreneurs and SME's

The Core Activities of the Programme are as follows:

- Women make up some 35% of the labour force but 61% of the unemployed – unemployment rate among women is 16.5% compared to 5.8% for men – estimated earned income of women amounts to less than 40% of men's earnings – earning capacity of women is a pressing issue to address
- The significant job losses in the Textile and Clothing Sector where women accounted for more than 85% and the shedding of jobs in the sugar sector are clear examples of the vulnerability of women to the globalisation process

ANNEX A: PRESS RELEASE

Mauritians join hands to end gender violence

5 October, 2006: A broad cross section of government, civil society and religious organisations has joined hands in a ground breaking initiative to rid Mauritius of gender violence.

A three day workshop convened by Media Watch Organisation-GEMSA and the South African-based Gender Links ended today with the drafting of a National Action Plan to End Gender Violence and the establishment of an interim task team comprising representatives from over twenty stakeholder organizations (see below).

Minister of Women, Child Protection and Family Welfare Indira Seebun and Minister of Justice and Human Rights Rama Valayden opened the conference by expressing their support for the first effort in Mauritius to develop a comprehensive and coordinated approach to ending this human rights scourge.

Headlines from local newspapers read at the beginning of the conference reflecting the persistence in gruesome cases of sexual assault, child abuse, incest and domestic violence. These show that the rights that women and children are guaranteed on paper are still not a reality in the daily lives of many.

Mauritius is the fourth country in Southern Africa (after South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia) to extend the Sixteen Days of Activism campaign that takes place each year from 25 November (International Day of No Violence Against Women) to 10 December (Human Rights Day) to a year-long campaign.

Held under the banner "365 days of action to end gender violence" the conference identified a range of priority actions, including the passing of a Sexual Offences Bill; simplification of procedures for implementing the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act and an audit of services available to survivors of sexual assault with a view to ensuring that survivors of gender violence have ready access to redress as well as comprehensive treatment and care under one roof.

An interim task team comprising representatives of three theme groups (legislation and the justice system, services, public education and awareness) will present the draft action plan to key ministers and seek their guidance in ensuring its formal adoption by 8 March (International Women's Day) next year. The plan includes a number of targets and indicators that will be monitored by the multi sector task team that will issue quarterly and annual reports on progress made.

The draft plan will also be widely canvassed during the upcoming Sixteen Day campaign that is expected to include a march by men against gender violence for the first time; daily radio talk shows on legislation and services; as well as testimonies by survivors of violence. Mauritians will be able to link up with countries in the region during cyber dialogues held on five days of the campaign as well as participate in a video conference with countries that have adopted the 365 day approach.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT LOGA VIRAHSAWMY ON (230) 4542327.

(Conference participants included representatives of the: Ministries of Finance; Social Security, Women, Health, Sports; Local government; the Attorney General's Office, Ombudsperson for Children, the police, Religious organisations, Media Watch Organisation-Gender and Media Southern Africa Network (GEMSA); CEDEM, PILS, Noubaz/CDS, Comité Quartier Camp Levieux, Mouvement Action et Progress, ELAN, Mouvement Civique-Baie du Tombeau.)

ANNEX B: Checklist for change

MAURITIUS NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO END GENDER VIOLENCE **Checklist for Change**

LEGISLATION AND JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Sexual Offences Bill

- ✓ Lobby for enactment of sexual offences bill by 2008.
- ✓ Better protection from Sexual Offences
- ✓ Rehabilitation of survivors and perpetrators
- ✓ Gender neutral legislation
- ✓ Wider definition of rape to include marital rape
- ✓ Abortion permitted in cases of rape and specified cases.
- ✓ More severe penalties
- ✓ Education, counseling, empowerment and availability of therapeutic programme
- ✓ Protection against trafficking
- ✓ Video recording of complaints to reduce distress of victims

Domestic Violence Act

- ✓ Speedier and simpler procedures for proceedings
- ✓ Better protection against domestic violence to prevent recurrence
- ✓ Rehabilitation of perpetrator
- ✓ Support and empowerment of victims
- ✓ Service of notice need to improve
- ✓ Proper training of Court Staff and Magistrates
- ✓ Sanction for breach of undertaking to undergo counseling

Sexual harassment

- ✓ Education
- ✓ Workplace Code of Practice
- ✓ Gender policies in all work places
- ✓ Speedier resolution of complaints
- ✓ Reduce victimisation and effective action e.g referral to DPP

Legal Aid

- ✓ Review criteria for eligibility to ensure that legal aid is readily available to those who need it.

Family courts

- ✓ Ensure conceptual clarity on, and establishment of the long mooted family courts.

Sexual offenses courts

- ✓ Conduct research on special courts for addressing sexual offences.

Training

- ✓ Conduct an audit of existing training programmes; increase quantity and quality of training for all those involved in combating gender violence.

SERVICES

One Stop Services

- ✓ Audit of existing facilities; to develop a model and standards for one stop services; replicate these and disseminate information.
- ✓ Promote a multidisciplinary and inter sector approach
- ✓ Establish more harmonised and decentralised services to victims

Treatment and care

- ✓ Treatment (including PEP, morning after pill, possible STI) to be specified in the Sexual Offences Bill.
- ✓ Deploy additional socio-psycho support in the ministry and FSB.
- ✓ Provide detoxification centre for women (currently only for men).
- ✓ Strengthen collaboration between institutions (police, health, social security, women's affairs, NGOs).
- ✓ Develop a comprehensive and sustainable training programmes
- ✓ Creation of a pool of well trained resource persons

Places of Safety

- ✓ Creation additional infrastructure with rehabilitative support
- ✓ Secondary housing and skills development
- ✓ Better supportive environment for social reinsertion of survivors

Victim empowerment policy

- ✓ Advocacy for and development of a victim empowerment policy.

Secondary Housing and Skills Development

- ✓ Identify and allocate appropriate housing units
- ✓ Empowerment of survivors Appropriate training

Safety in public spaces

- ✓ Increase community policing eg bus stops, parks, recreation centres

Rehabilitation of offenders

- ✓ Require that as in the case of drugs all perpetrators undergo rehabilitation.

EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Information on services

- ✓ Audit of existing information
- ✓ Dissemination of information on Protocol of Assistance to victims of sexual assault
- ✓ Creation of Information, Education and Communication materials
- ✓ Creation of information counters in institution concerned
- ✓ Creation of a networking system for exchange and dissemination of information
- ✓ Information in three language
- ✓ Creation of website

Legal literacy

- ✓ Dissemination of information on laws pertaining to gender violence and the Protocol of Assistance to Victims of Sexual assault.

In the home

- ✓ Awareness programmes for parents

In schools

- ✓ Training of pre-primary teachers.
- ✓ Awareness through dramas, video films and interactions in pre-primary, primary and secondary.

The media

- ✓ Engaging with media on attitudes towards gender violence
- ✓ Training of media practitioners
- ✓ Introduction of code of ethics in media houses
- ✓ Reduce secondary victimization
- ✓ Monitor and evaluate media coverage on an ongoing basis.

SOCIAL ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND POLITICAL**Challenging of traditional norms, religious practices, that contribute to gender violence**

- ✓ More involvement of religious and community leaders

Gender violence in political discussions, debates

- ✓ Code of ethics of politicians at all levels
- ✓ Training of politicians
- ✓ Inclusion of gender sensitive issues in respective constitution and political manifestos
- ✓ Ensuring the gender based violence is high on the political agenda and is mentioned at all key functions.

Public Awareness initiatives on gender violence

- ✓ Establishing baseline data on attitudes towards gender violence through Opinion Surveys
- ✓ Monitoring and evaluation of awareness campaign to assess impact

COORDINATION, RESOURCES, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**Structure**

- ✓ Coordinating structure/ task force to include Ministries of Health, Social Security, Women's right Family Welfare Child Protection and Consumer Protection, Police, Prisons and NGOs

Consultation

- ✓ Workshops on the National Action Plan
- ✓ Circulate among all stakeholders

Monitoring and Evaluation

- ✓ Identify indicators
- ✓ Set up database
- ✓ Statistics
- ✓ Quarterly and annual reports

Resources

- ✓ Audit of resources to implement National Action Plan; identify gaps.
- ✓ Fund raising and budget reprioritization/allocations.

ANNEX C: ACTION PLAN

**Draft
Mauritius
National Action Plan on Gender Violence
*Join the 365 days of action!***

Objective	Action	Who	Output	Outcome	Timeframe			
					16 Days	06/07	07/08	08/09
LEGISLATION AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM								
Legislation								
<p><i>Sexual Offences Bill</i> To lobby for, enact and conduct awareness campaigns on legislation for addressing sexual offences more effectively</p>	Draft Bill prepared and circulate D and enactment	MWRCDFW and CP (MJHR and SGO)	Progressive, gender neutral legislation for addressing gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wider definition of rape including marital rape. ▪ Video recording of complaints to reduce distress of victims ▪ Provisions for comprehensive treatment and empowerment of victims. ▪ Provisions for rehabilitation of perpetrators. ▪ Abortion permitted in cases of sexual assault and specified cases. ▪ Severe penalties 	Advocate for the Sexual Offences Bill	Bill to be approved by Cabinet	Before Parliament Enactment	Awareness raising

Objective	Action	Who	Output	Outcome	Timeframe			
					16 Days	06/07	07/08	08/09
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection against trafficking 				
<p>Domestic Violence Act To strengthen the provisions in, and implementation of the Protection from Domestic Violence Act.</p>	Amendments where appropriate; regulations; streamlined procedures	WMRFWCD SGO, Ministry of Social Welfare	Better protection against domestic violence; discouraging and preventing recurrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of mechanisms for dealing with perpetrators who fail to appear in court. Speedier and simpler procedures. Proper training of court staff and Magistrates to deal with PDVA Sanction for breach of undertaking to undergo Counseling Arms licences of perpetrators with fire arms to be revoked. 	Awareness of problems and available solutions under the PDVA	Amendments	M&E	M&E
<p>Sexual harassment: To supplement the provisions made in the Labour Act and the Sex Discrimination Act through proactive workplace education and</p>	Education Workplace Code of Practice Gender Policy	Ministries of Labour, Mauritius Employers Federation SDD of HRC Federations	Speedier resolution of complaints; reduce victimisation and effective action taken	Raise awareness of and increase reporting and addressing of cases of sexual harassment.	Heighten awareness	Codes of practice, gender policies	Codes of practice, gender policies	Codes of practice, gender policies

Objective	Action	Who	Output	Outcome	Timeframe			
					16 Days	06/07	07/08	08/09
practices for enhancing respect for women.		of trade unions	e.g. referral to DPP					
Legal Aid: To ensure that legal aid is available to those who most need it	Review criteria for eligibility, eg fixed salary, address	WMRFWCD SGO	Revised criteria	Legal aid accessible to those who most need it	Raise awareness	Review criteria	M&E	M&E
Family courts: To ensure that the long mooted family courts are established.	Conceptual clarity-divisions of supreme court or separate court; establishment	SGO	No of courts established	Victim friendly courts Higher rates of conviction	Raise awareness	Clarity Courts in place	M&E	M&E
Sexual offences courts (SOC): To conduct research on and advocate the establishment of SOC division	Research, including best practices elsewhere.	SGO	Report	Sexual offences dealt with expeditiously and higher conviction rates secured.	Raise awareness	Research and plan	Debate	Courts established.
Sentencing and bail conditions	Review bail conditions for alleged sexual offenders, especially in the case of young children	SGO	Recommendations					
Training of those involved in the provision of gender justice: To increase and improve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out an audit of all existing training programmes/ courses. 	University of Mauritius Comm of Police; Comm of	The report of the audit on Training. Officers at all le	Quality service and support to victims of gender violence. Reduction in the number cases of gender violence	Raise awareness	Audit	Training	Training

Objective	Action	Who	Output	Outcome	Timeframe			
					16 Days	06/07	07/08	08/09
gender sensitisation training programmes to service providers engaged in the provision of justice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of training sessions for probationers from 2 to 10 hours • Introduce training sessions on gender violence to senior officers of these institutions at least once yearly • Training courses /Refresher courses to all other officers at least once yearly 	Prisons; Solicitor General; PS: Min.of Health Min. Social Security Women's Rights Youth & Sports etc Specialised NGO's	vels trained.	Services provided to victims standardized				
SERVICES								
One stop services: To strengthen the existing framework to promote a multidisciplinary and inter-sector approach for the elimination of GBV.	Conduct an audit of existing facilities (eg at hospitals, the Family Support Bureau and the police Family Protection Units) to develop models and standards for one stop services; decentralize and	Committee chaired by of MWR, SGO, Police, Health	Audit report	Establishing a more harmonized and further decentralized services to victims	Awareness	Audit	Additional bureau	M&E

Objective	Action	Who	Output	Outcome	Timeframe			
					16 Days	06/07	07/08	08/09
	replicate these; disseminate information							
Treatment and care: To ensure that a comprehensive package of treatment and care is provided to survivors of gender violence.	Treatment (including PEP, morning after pill, possible STD infection, counseling) specified in SOB	SGO	Treatment clause in the SOB	State obliged to provide a comprehensive package of treatment and care to survivors of sexual assault.	Advocate for the treatment clause as part of SOB	Bill to be approved by Cabinet	Before Parliament Enactment	Awareness raising
	Deploy additional socio-psycho support in the ministry and FSB	MWR	No of additional councilors deployed	Recognition of socio psychological needs of survivors of gender violence; sensitive treatment	Advocate	Roll out	M&E	M&E
	Provide detoxification centre for women (currently only for men) and ensure that all such centres function effectively.	MOH/NATR ESA	Creation of a detox centre for women	Services for women and men	Raise awareness	Create centre		

Objective	Action	Who	Output	Outcome	Timeframe			
					16 Days	06/07	07/08	08/09
	Training of responsible officers Strengthen the collaboration.	Ministry of Health, S. Security, Police Officers, MWR, NDU, NGOs concerned.	Development of comprehensive and sustainable training programs	Creation of a pool of well trained resource persons		Identify needs; start	Training	Training
Places of safety: To ensure that all survivors of gender violence who require places of refuge have access to such services.	Create additional infrastructure with rehabilitative support services (currently three shelters - one government; two NGO)	Ministry of Finance, Empowerment Programme, Land & Housing & Private sector, Int'l donor orgs.	Additional shelters strategically distributed across the island	Create a better supportive environment for the social reinsertion of survivors	Create awareness ; ensure budgetary allocations	New shelters	New Shelters	M&E
The Victim empowerment policy (VEP): To ensure that victims of violence are empowered to become survivors and are able to reclaim their lives.	Advocacy for the formulation of a Victim Empowerment policy	MWR, family welfare NGOs working on women's empowerment, private sector	1 Lobbying through opinion surveys 2.Sensitisation of political & socio-cultural, religious organizations	Formulation of a national VEP	Raise awareness	Develop policy	M&E	M&E

Objective	Action	Who	Output	Outcome	Timeframe			
					16 Days	06/07	07/08	08/09
Secondary housing and skills development: To assist victims to reclaim their lives and be able to work/live independently.	Identification of appropriate housing units	Mins of housing and lands	Feasibility study	Allocation of housing units			*	*
	Creation of appropriate training opportunities	IVTB, NHPA, Women centers and youth centers	Provision of training	Empowerment of survivors			*	
	Assisting survivors in getting jobs.	MWR Empowerment Fund	No of women who get jobs.	Empowerment of survivors				
Safety in public spaces: To ensure that all public spaces eg bus stops, parks, recreation centres, are safe	Increase community policing	Community leaders, police officers and social workers	Increase patrols to prevent anti social behaviors	Increase security	*	*	*	*
Rehabilitation of offenders: To ensure that all offenders undergo rehabilitation	Require, as part of the Sexual Offenses Bill, and similar to drug laws, that offenders undergo rehabilitation	SGO; Ministry of Social Security, probation office.	Rehabilitation of all offenders	Reduction in the number of repeat offenders	Raise awareness	Bill to be approved by Cabinet	Before Parliament Enactment	Awareness raising
EDUCATION AND AWARENESS								
Information on services: To ensure that the	Audit of existing information available Creation of	Concerned ministries, NGOs.	Audit and exchange with other	Proper dissemination of information	*	*		

Objective	Action	Who	Output	Outcome	Timeframe			
					16 Days	06/07	07/08	08/09
public, and especially survivors, are aware of existing support, laws and facilities	information counters in the main institution concerned (NGOS and Government) Creation of a networking system to exchange and disseminate information to the general public in different languages Creation of websites		stakeholders for dissemination					
Legal literacy: To ensure that citizens, especially women, are aware of their rights.	Dissemination of information on gender violence laws and the Protocol of Assistance to Victims of Sexual Assault	SGO, MOH and QL, police dept and MWRCDFW and CP Mins, MCA, MBC	Creation of appropriate IEC materials.	Awareness of the population on the issue	*	*	*	
In the home: To raise awareness about the way that boys and girls are socialised and how this contributes to gender violence.	Awareness programs for parents (if possible after office hours/week-end).	Min.of Women's Rights/ NGO's, CBO's.	Sensitisation of parents.	To inculcate human values in the family.		Preparation of training module	Pilot project in local authorities	Parent Teacher's Assn.

Objective	Action	Who	Output	Outcome	Timeframe			
					16 Days	06/07	07/08	08/09
In schools: To ensure safety in schools and work through schools in raising awareness.	Strict censure of educators who perpetrate gender violence	MOE	Gender violence integrated into Code of Conduct for Teachers	Zero tolerance for gender violence in schools	Awareness	Code of conduct	M&E	M&E
	Training of pre-primary teachers on gender violence. Awareness through dramas, video films and interactions in pre-primary. Primary and secondary	Min. of education; Min. of Arts/ Culture	Sensitisation of children as from pre-primary level	Children will be equipped with values at a very early age	Awarenes	Running courses by MIE to pre-primary teachers Pilot project pre-primary & primary schools identified by MOE	Ongoing	Ongoing
Media								
To engage with the media on its attitude towards and coverage of gender violence	Guidelines on coverage of GBV Visit media houses Monitoring	Association of journalists and editors-in-chief, Media Watch	Protection and respect of victims and family members	Evolution of a responsible press.	Guidelines launched Intensive engagements	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring

Objective	Action	Who	Output	Outcome	Timeframe			
					16 Days	06/07	07/08	08/09
To involve the media as a partner in legal literacy and awareness campaigns on where to get help	Prepare fact sheets List of contacts Ideas for radio talk shows	Media Watch Key media eg MBC	Series of programmes	High level of awareness on rights and where to go for help	Daily radio talk shows	Series of programmes	Series of programmes	Series of programmes
Training for the Media on covering gender violence	On-going training for new recruits and refreshers for others.	Director/ Editor-in-Chief Media Trust Association of Journalists Association of Editors-in-Chief Media Watch	Press reports and articles less sensational and interests of victims and family members safeguarded	Secondary victimization avoided	Awareness	Training	Training	Training
To evaluate progress through routine monitoring		MWO						
SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND POLITICAL								
Challenging of traditional norms, religious practices etc that condone or encourage gender violence	Involvement of religious leaders	Inter-religious organisation	Sensitisation of a large number people in religious groups	Increased awareness of the problem. Reduce violence perpetrated against women and children	Awareness	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
Gender violence in	Code of ethics for	Politicians	Inclusion of	Responsible and more	Key	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing

Objective	Action	Who	Output	Outcome	Timeframe			
					16 Days	06/07	07/08	08/09
political discussions, debates, campaigns.	politicians at all levels. Training for politicians on gender violence Gender violence mentioned in all manifestos, key political speeches and occasions.	from all parties International gender experts Academicians of the University, GIS	gender sensitive issues including gender violence all constitution and political manifestos	gender sensitive politicians Gender violence given a high political profile	politicians in campaign			
To engage men as partners	Strengthen the Men as Partners programme	MWR	Bottom up approach	Men actively involved	High profile men			
To test and monitor public attitude towards gender violence.	Public opinion survey to be carried out	Min. of Women's Rights, Media Watch /Research Council Gender Links	Baseline data	Work out strategies for future actions. Monitor changes in attitude every five years	Announce survey	Conduct survey	Use data to design effective campaigns	Continue
COORDINATION AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION								
Situation analysis: To provide key data and rationale for the plan	Situation analysis	Task team	Situation analysis	Clear rationale.				
Coordinating	Task team and sub	Annex of all	Mechanism for	• Holistic approach	Announce	Impleme	Implemen	

Objective	Action	Who	Output	Outcome	Timeframe			
					16 Days	06/07	07/08	08/09
structure: To establish a multi sector structure for implementing the action plan	committees on legislation, services, prevention, education awareness; agree TOR on functioning of the coordination structure.	organisations	ensuring strong links in the chain; reducing and monitoring of DV cases and facilitating referral	for better management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professionalism • Training • Database • Leadership • Education • Continuity of programs 	structure	ntation	tation	
Conference on the National Action Plan: To ensure wide canvassing and buy-in for the action plan.	Circulate among all stakeholders; obtain feedback; organize conference	As Above	Comments on NAP	Improved plan/buy-in	Sensitisation	Launch of plan on 8 March	Implementation	Implementation
Monitoring and evaluation: To ensure an effective tracking, monitoring and evaluation of the plan	Identify indicators Setup database Keep statistics Guidelines Issue quarterly and annual reports	As above	Reduce GBV Improve existing programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage stakeholders • Needs assessment • Activities and resources • Engagement of users • Sources of information • Quality and quantity • Efficiency • Replication of good practice • Dissemination of results 	Ongoing	Ongoing		
Costing of the NAP: To cost the action plan and	Conduct an audit of resources available	Task team	Identify gaps Ensure better	Good governance More effective application	Awareness	Audit	Implementation	Implementation

Objective	Action	Who	Output	Outcome	Timeframe			
					16 Days	06/07	07/08	08/09
identify funding gaps/more efficient use of resources	for ending gender violence/gaps		use of resources	of resources.				
Resource allocations: To ensure more effective use of resources/ raise funds.	Analysis of audit Fund raising	Ministry of finance MWR, SGO	Well costed programme	Resources and commitment to implementing programme	Awareness	Costing Fund raising	Fund raising/ implementation	Implementation

Framework and checklist		
16.00-17.00	Working groups: SADC Addendum	All
Wednesday 4th October		
Stock taking exercise		
8.30-11.00	Working groups: Identifying progress and gaps in the five areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. legal 2. Social, Economic, Cultural and Political 3. Services 4. Education, Training and Awareness 5. Integrated Approaches and Budgetary Allocations 	All As well as representatives from State Law Office, Ministry of Women, Police, Ministry of Social Security, Ministry of Finance and Media Watch Organisation
10.30-11.00	TEA	
11.00-13.00	Report back	From five groups
13.00-14.00	LUNCH	All
Developing a draft action plan		
14.00-17.00	Action planning framework	
Thursday 5th October		
8.30-10.00	Review of draft action plan	Facilitator
10.00-10.30	TEA	
Strategy and process for getting the plan adopted		
10.30-11.00	Audit to fill information gaps; fact sheets; cyber dialogues	GL presentation
11.00-12.00	How to use the Sixteen Days to enhance the draft action plan	Working groups
12.00-13.00	Allocation of responsibilities	Facilitator
13.00-14.00	Lunch	
The human face of gender violence		
14.00-15.30	I Stories concept and planning	Small team of media practitioners, counsellors, survivors of violence
15.30-16.00	TEA	
16.00-17.00	Allocation of responsibilities and closure	Facilitator

ANNEX D
Gender Justice Campaign – 3rd to 5th October 2006
Media Trust, Port Louis

Name	Organisation	Designation	Telephone	Fax	E-Mail
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- *Resource persons and participants

ANNEX E: Evaluation

SUMMARY OF EVALUATION FORMS

Mauritius National Action Workshop- 3 – 5 October 2006

	<u>EXCELLEN</u> <u>T</u>	<u>GOOD</u>	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR
1.PROGRAMME DESIGN	10	10			
2.PROGRAMME CONTENT	8	12			
3.FACILITATION	11	8	1		
4.GROUP WORK	11	8	1		
5.OUTPUTS VS EXPECTATIONS	7	10			
6.LEARNING OPPORTUNITY	10	10			
7.NETWORKING OPPORTUNITY	5	15			
8.ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS	12	6	2		

COMMENTS

1. Which session did you find most useful?
 - All sessions were very useful
 - Group discussions
 - All sessions were equally useful
 - All sessions were of utmost importance
 - Developing the National Action Plan
 - Legislation
 - All programmes
 - Group work because I got learn from the experience of others
 - All was useful for me
 - Education, training and awareness
 - Group work because of the outcome will be applied
 - The presentation because I learnt many things
 - Group work - Learning more about services available
 - Presentation of the different services and group work which was very enriching
 - The group work enables exchange of information which is very helpful and constructive for all participants. More institutions could have been invited for the workshop
 - Planning/very rich experience.
 - Group work more knowledge about services offered
 - Group work because I learnt about more services offered
 - All
 - The Legal and services sessions. Because I was not aware of the legal and services offered. As a social worker it will b useful for me and for all the clients I am working with.
2. Which session did you find least useful
 - All sessions were useful

- They were all very informative
 - All was interesting
 - None x 10
 - The whole session has been important for the setting of the action plan
 - Budget
 - The budget session
3. Any other comments:
- Big bravo to NGOs
 - Very positive
 - Happy to hear from others especially the different presentations and share experiences. Congratulations to Colleen and Loga
 - Hard work but very fruitful
 - Congratulations to the organizers. Keep it up
 - It has been a good working group. Thanks to Media Watch
 - Good initiation
 - Very useful
 - Hope it won't stop
 - I found those three days of the workshop very stimulating. Thanks
 - Strengthen networking and hoping that this action plan materialises
 - After this workshop it will have been good if the committee continues to work with dedication and assume the monitoring and evaluation of this action plan. There should be an ongoing committee
 - Excellent facilitation x 2
 - Hope that the action plan is successful and that it brings good results
 - It was very good and important seminar. Thanks to Media Watch.
 - As a social worker I am happy for having contributed to this workshop. Hope it will be a success and that gender violence in our country will be reduced.
Thanks to Loga.