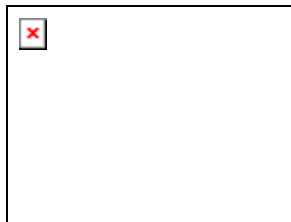




# SIXTEEN DAYS OF PEACE 2005 REPORT



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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Sixteen days 2005 campaign comprised several different components. These were made possible through the support of many partners.

AUSAID supported cyber dialogue training in the nine provinces of South Africa. Gender Links conducted the training in partnership with the NISAA Institute for Women's Development, Gender Advocacy Programme (GAP) and Women's Net.

The Netherlands Institute for Southern Africa (NiZA) and the Open Society Institute for Southern Africa (OSISA) supported the IT for Advocacy training in ten southern countries.

The Open Society Foundation South Africa (OSF) provided support for an audit of commitments made during the 2004 South African cyber dialogues as well as part of the daily running costs.

The City of Johannesburg Metro Council hosted the main hub for the cyber dialogues at their offices in Johannesburg. Microsoft provided computers to set up the main hub at the City of Joburg Metropolitan Building.

The Msunduzi Metro Council set up a mini hub in the centre of Pietermaritzburg.

The Foundation for Human Rights, Anglo American, USAID and First Rand Foundation supported the production of materials, press packs, documenting of the campaign administrative and staff costs.

The Gender and Media Southern Africa (GEMSA) Network chapters facilitated in country cyber dialogues (see ***Annex one*** for schedule of in- country cyber dialogues in local languages).

NGO partners in South Africa organised and facilitated the cyber dialogues on the different themes during the 16 days (see ***Annex two*** for facilitating NGOs schedule).

## OVERVIEW

### Quick facts

- 369 people were trained in 18 sites in all nine provinces of South Africa in use of IT for advocacy. Women constituted 71 percent of the total number trained.
- 194 people were trained in ten Southern African countries to use IT for advocacy. Women constituted 68 percent of the total number trained.
- 62 panelists participated in the face to face and online discussions in South Africa.
- 703 users participated in the cyber dialogues during the 16 days campaign.
- Cyber dialogues were conducted in eight languages. Twelve Southern African countries participated in the dialogues.
- Experts and persons with first hand experience of gender violence from across the region contributed to 31 special commentaries on various aspects of gender violence picked up by 64 media outlets across the region.
- The selection of sixteen themes for each day and fact sheets to help guide the discussion contributed to several action points to enhance the Addendum on Eradicating Violence Against Women and Children appended to the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development as its frame of reference.
- An audit of commitments made during the South African cyber dialogues in 2004 served to focus the debate in this country and led to a draft National Action Plan to end Gender Violence that will be formally adopted at a conference early in 2006.
- The audit will also be used for training in Southern African countries through GEMSA in 2006 with a view to replicating this process across the region.
- A video of the audit and follow up processes will assist in pinning down the

## BACKGROUND

GL has been actively involved in building the capacity of gender advocacy groups for running campaigns across Southern Africa since 2002.

In 2004 GL initiated an innovative partnership between government, the private sector and NGOs to run daily cyber dialogues during the Sixteen Days of Activism on Gender Violence campaign. This campaign involved daily discussions on various aspects of gender violence in community groups at 66 centres across the country (many of these run by the Government Information and Communication Services) followed by a one hour internet link up in which questions could be posed to experts and decision-makers.

The 2004 cyber dialogues concept was tested again during the Beijing Plus Ten review in New York in March 2005. Through seven online chats women across the world linked up and discussed issues that were being debated during the Review. The cyber dialogues had been used at national and global level with much success.

The 2005 Sixteen Days campaign aimed to extend the reach and depth of the cyber dialogues and 16 days campaign in the Southern African region and in South Africa. An important aspect of the 2005 campaign was to move from awareness raising only to actions with measurable impact.

## OBJECTIVES

During the 2005 Sixteen days campaign GL aimed to:

- Extend the reach and depth of the cyber dialogues in South Africa and the region.
- Ensure follow through and skills development/retention following the cyber dialogues 2004.
- Assist communities to develop action plans for the Sixteen Day campaign in 2005.
- Evaluate the progress that has been made since the 16 Days 2004 by doing an audit of commitments made by decision makers during the cyber dialogues 2004 to highlight the strengths (and how to use the provisions) and gaps in government services, policy and legislation in regard to gender violence.
- Utilise the cyber dialogues to create opportunities for survivors to speak out about their experiences.
- Empower citizens, and especially women, in the use of new technologies.
- Encourage citizens to air their views and speak out against violence and abuse.
- Link people across provinces and across borders in a common cause.

## ACTIVITIES

- **Strategies and training in ten countries:** With GEMSA now in full swing following its formation at the Gender and Media Summit in September 2004, each of the country networks became involved in planning a country campaigns. IT for Advocacy training took place in 10 countries in 2005. The training included the use of the cyber dialogues to speak on critical issues relating to gender violence and the development of comprehensive Sixteen day plans of action in each country.
- **Provincial training:** Gender Links and its partners NiSAA Institute for Women's Development, Womens'Net and the Gender Advocacy Programme (GAP) conducted IT for Advocacy training at two rural sites in each of the nine South African provinces in partnership with GCIS and the MPCC's in an effort to broaden the campaign and ensure that people living in rural areas have access to, and can participate in the campaign.
- **Audit of the commitments made by decision makers at the 2004 Cyber dialogues:** On 24<sup>th</sup> November, on the eve of the 2005 campaign, GL presented the findings of an audit of commitments made during the 2004 cyber dialogues to present the idea of a ***National Action Plan to End Gender Violence*** around which commitments would be made, targets and indicators devised for the year ahead.
- **Sixteen themes for sixteen days:** Each day of the campaign had a theme around which fact sheets have been produced highlighting pertinent information and relevant contact details. These are the themes around which the daily discussions will take place. In South Africa different NGOs have agreed to take responsibility for facilitating discussions on each day of the campaign.

- **Information and publicity materials:** GL produced fact sheets on 16 themes for the 2004 South African campaign. Fact sheets for each theme that provided a context, measured progress and outlined challenges for the year ahead. These were updated for 2005 and compiled into a media pack. The campaign was documented by video and a DVD. This will be used for advocacy and training. GEMSA representatives developed a “16 days for life” poster for the region.
- **Website:** GL and GEMSA had dedicated sections on their websites for the sixteen days. The GL website carried generic content about the campaign, information about the audit and opinion pieces. The GEMSA website carried information on the activities that were taking in each country and the daily electronic newsletter.
- **Coordinating the cyber dialogues:** GL convened the coordinating committee for the cyber dialogues in South Africa and across the region.
- **Linking with the City of Johannesburg and Msunduzi:** As part of GL’s Gender, Communications and Local Governance project, these two municipalities served as hubs for the cyber dialogues. Participants in this programme will host the daily events and play an important role in stimulating debate at local level.
- **Mobilising the media:** The media launch took place on the 21<sup>st</sup> November 2005 followed by an evening debate on the Sixteen Days Campaign discussing the media’s involvement in the campaign. A log of media interviews is attached at *Annex three*. Samples of media coverage accompany this report.
- **Special bulletin of the Gender Links Opinion and Commentary Service:** GL produced a bulletin from around Southern Africa on the different themes of the campaign that featured in the cyber dialogue discussions and be widely disseminated to opinion editors around the region for use during the Sixteen Days campaign. The package included articles written by women and men directly affected by gender violence. A list of these commentaries is attached at *Annex four*.
- **Care work campaign:** On 1 December, World Aids Day, GL and GEMSA partners launched a campaign to highlight the plight of care givers – mostly women and children – for People Living with AIDS (PLWA). This includes a special bulletin of “I” Stories by people who give care to PLWA, as well as those who receive such care.
- **Sixteen Days Online:** GL receives daily reports from partner organisations in the region and in South Africa. These were compiled and sent out in a daily E newsletter during the Sixteen Days.
- **Wall of Commitments: *Stretching the Sixteen Days to 365*.** The dialogues on each day ended with the identification of recommendations and action points to be added to the draft *National Action Plan for Ending Gender Violence*. Plans are underway in South Africa for this plan to be adopted on 8 March,

International Women's Day. This plan and the approach used will be shared with countries across the region as part of training for the 2006 campaign.

## **OUTPUTS**

### **Training**

- IT training with 262 women and 107 men in nine provinces of South Africa (71 percent women and 29 percent men).
- IT training with 119 women and 75 men in 10 southern African countries (68 percent women and 32 percent men).
- 16 Days plans of action developed and implemented in 16 sites in South Africa and in five City of Johannesburg local regions.
- 16 Days plans of action developed and implemented in 10 countries in ten Southern African countries.

Below is list of sites where training was conducted in the provinces of South Africa and the breakdown of participants by sex for each site.

### **TABLE ONE: CYBER DIALOGUE TRAINING IN SA**

<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>	<b>NO. OF PARTICIPANTS BY SEX</b>	
<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
<b>Kwazulu Natal</b>		
eThekweni	15	2
Msunduzi	22	7
<b>Free State</b>		
Qalabotjha	15	5
Namahadi MPCC	12	2
<b>Gauteng</b>		
City of Joburg	35	15
Training trainers	7	2
<b>North West Province</b>		
Lebotloane MPCC	15	8
Rustenburg MPCC	15	3
<b>Mpumalanga</b>		
Nelspruit	9	3
Moeteti	13	17
<b>Limpopo</b>		
Mapela	10	21
<b>Eastern Cape</b>		
Cofimvaba EC	17	2
Sterkspruit	16	2
<b>Western Cape</b>		
Beaufort West	14	5
Atlantis	10	7
Delft	11	6
<b>Northern Cape</b>		
Upington	14	0
Kimberely	12	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>369</b>	

Below is list of countries where training was conducted in the Southern African region and the breakdown of participants by sex for country.

**TABLE TWO: CYBER DIALOGUE TRAINING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>NO. OF PARTICIPANTS BY SEX</b>	
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
Botswana	7	5
Lesotho	19	14
Malawi	16	12
Mauritius	19	4
Namibia	11	5
Seychelles	7	2
Swaziland	8	6
Tanzania	8	11
Zambia	12	14



Zimbabwe	12	2
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>194</b>	

## Information, education and awareness raising

- 12 daily regional electronic newsletters sent to 1500 people via a mailing list. (Go to [www.gemsa.org.za](http://www.gemsa.org.za) to see examples of the daily newsletter.)
- GL published 31 commentaries through its GEM Opinion and Commentary Service written by people who have experiences of gender violence and experts on different themes during the sixteen days. (See Annex four for list commentaries carried during the Sixteen days campaign.) These received pick up from 64 media outlets across Southern Africa.
- Extensive media coverage across Southern Africa (samples of coverage in South Africa accompany this report).
- Fact sheets on 16 themes relating to gender violence and media packs. See examples below.

### SPEAKING OUT "Yes, Khazama, Speak Out!"

**FACT SHEET 4**

**Definition**

Gender violence comprises any act of abuse intended or unintended, of verbal, emotional, psychological, sexual, or physical from which results in or is likely to result in physical, mental, or psychological harm or suffering to victims, including harm of such a nature as to cause a degradation of dignity.

It includes, but is not limited to:

- Physical, sexual and psychological violence in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children, female genital mutilation, rape, forced circumcision and mutilation.
- Physical, sexual and psychological violence within the family, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work and in educational institutions, which includes, but is not limited to, sexual harassment, rape, sexual abuse, sexual violence, trafficking in women and forced prostitution, pornography, cyber-bullying, and pornography, harassment.
- Any form of violence to women perpetrated or condoned by the state.

Many survivors of violence feel that they are unable to speak about their experiences for fear of negative consequences. This includes the fear of being ridiculed and judged by their families and communities, the fear of isolation through loss of friends or not being believed, and of having to return their trauma. Gender programme legislation and law reform, however, is important for the removal of barriers to reporting and the provision of a safe and secure environment in which survivors of violence feel safe enough to speak out.

**Key facts and figures**

- Every one hour a woman is killed by her intimate partner.
- At least one woman is raped every 10 minutes.
- One in five women is likely to be raped in their lifetime.
- More than 80 percent of pregnancies are unwanted in the top 100 countries.
- At least 100 million women are sexually abused every year.
- Approximately 75 percent of women in the top 100 countries experience domestic violence in their lifetime.

**Parliamentary policies or legislation**

- United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- Convention on the Rights of Women and the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and Violence (CERD)
- Convention on the Rights of Women and the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
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**Assessment of the extent to which these are working**

There is a need to assess the extent to which these are working. The process is undertaken through a series of steps to ensure that the necessary conditions are in place for the implementation of the convention. This includes the identification of the necessary conditions for the implementation of the convention, the identification of the necessary conditions for the implementation of the convention, and the identification of the necessary conditions for the implementation of the convention.

**How the issue is perceived by society**

It is important to assess how the issue is perceived by society. This can be done through a series of steps, including the identification of the necessary conditions for the implementation of the convention, the identification of the necessary conditions for the implementation of the convention, and the identification of the necessary conditions for the implementation of the convention.

### AUDIT OF LEGISLATION AND RESOURCES "Mark the Bill!"

**FACT SHEET 7**

**Definition**

The South African Constitution has among the best progressive provisions in the world to protect women and to address gender violence. South Africa is also a signatory to a portfolio of regional and international instruments on gender justice. Led by the Commission for Gender Equality (CGE) and the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCED), the government has made significant progress in the implementation of these instruments.

For many women, however, the reality is often different. Gender violence remains a major concern for many women, especially those who are poor, black, and from rural areas. The government has a responsibility to ensure that the rights and needs of these women are met, and that the law is enforced to protect them from violence.

**Key facts**

The right to gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution of South Africa. This includes the right to equal treatment before the law, the right to equal opportunities in employment, and the right to equal pay for equal work. The Constitution also provides for the right to a fair trial, the right to a fair hearing, and the right to a fair and equitable trial.

The government has a responsibility to ensure that the law is enforced to protect women from violence. This includes the right to a fair trial, the right to a fair hearing, and the right to a fair and equitable trial.

**Legislative and policy review**

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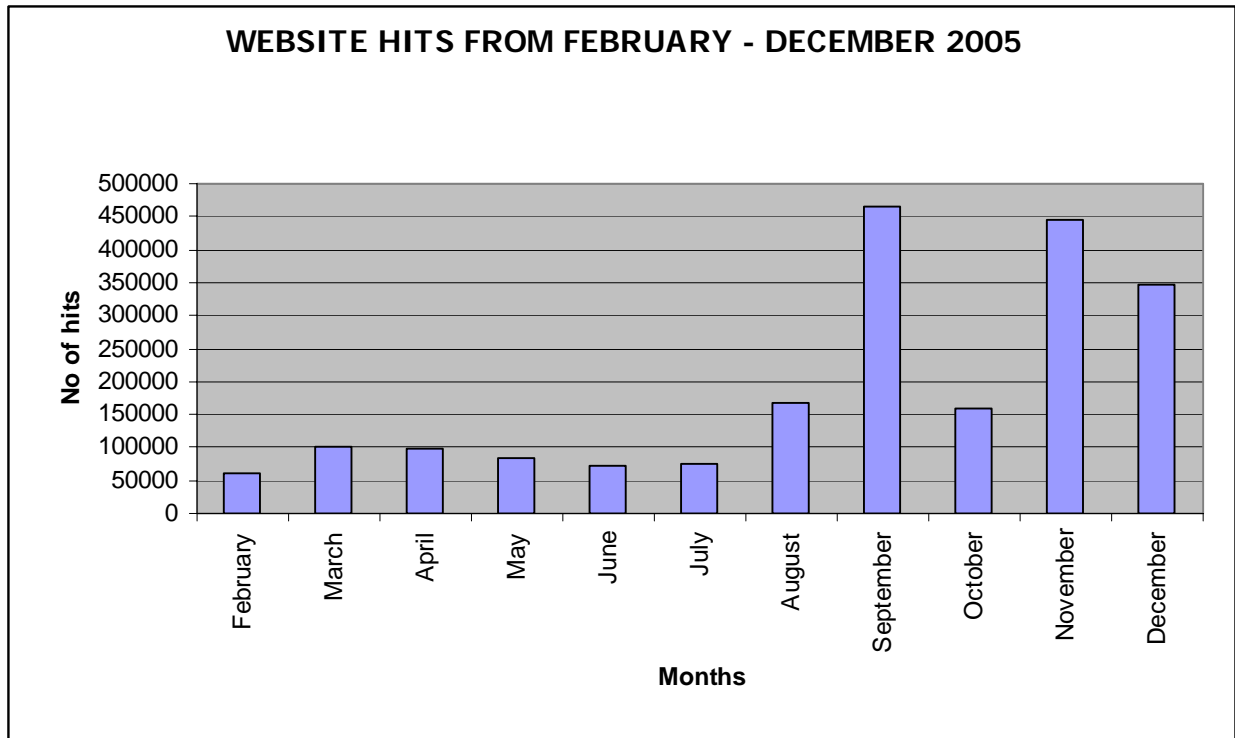
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**How the issue is perceived by society**

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- 16 Day sections on the GL and GEMSA websites. The GEMSA website was launched in October 2005 and experienced 52 000 hits in November 2005. The GL website had 450 000 hits during month of November and 346 000 hits in December. See graph below for Gender Links website statistics for 2005.



#### **Moving from awareness raising to action**

- Gender Justice Barometer: An audit of commitments made during the 2004 South African cyber dialogues.
- A proposed national action plan to end gender violence in South Africa (see Checklist for Change at *Annex five*.)

#### **Cyber dialogues**

- Five regional cyber dialogues on the 25 November (International Day for the Prevention of Violence); 1 December (International AIDS Day); 3 December (International Day of the Disabled); 6 December (Anniversary of the Montreal Massacre) and 10 December (Human Rights Day). (See annex B for schedule of cyber dialogues in country and for the region.)
- In country cyber dialogues in eight different languages working in partnership with GEMSA.
- 703 participants in the cyber dialogues from across the region.
- Summaries for the regional and English language room cyber dialogues.

## OUTCOMES

- IT skill transferred to 563 people in the Southern African region.

- *"It was really good for me to get a chance to be exposed to the Internet again, to receive the latest knowledge of IT. At least now I will be able to connect with colleagues in Swaziland about the issues that affect us."*
- *"I found the chatting on the net most useful because you are able to discuss burning issues instantly and share your views with other people."*
- *"Training like this is very essential. Three days is not enough... If we really need change, we need to work in concert. That is easily attained when member countries are on the same... The IT training was a brilliant idea."*
- *"It was an eye opener for me specifically, and I have had the opportunity to learn to use computers in such a short time. I am already feeling confident."*
- *"I found the cyber dialogues and group presentations i.e. the creation of an enewsletter and power point presentation most useful."*
- *"E-dialogue, it's the best and fun way to link ourselves."*

- Harnessing the power of IT to create safe spaces to speak out and to advocate for

- *"I, Sandile, need people who can teach about HIV and AIDS in my area, Umsinga district, because we don't have such discussions about HIV and AIDS."*
- Priscilla: *"I was a sex worker. After eight years I fell into the world of drugs through a bad environment ... I knew lots of people abused me and were horrible. They violated my dignity... until I came to know that there is a centre for rehabilitation. I am now happy."*
- *"I am Bonga, what I really believe is that the Sixteen Days of Activism is really not enough. Talking from experience I have learnt that domestic violence problem requires some form of specialised skills and people who are trained in this particular field of work."*
- Benson: *"The thing is I live in a shack with my husband who is very ABUSIVE I must say, but I don't know what to do with the situation. I feel trapped."*  
Kubi: *"Benson, call 011 8545804 Or 011 6424345."*
- Feroza: *"Emotional dependency inhibits people from taking a stand. Therefore, we should empower each other and provide a support network."*

change.

- Commitments from decision makers to make changes in policy, legislation and services that will decrease gender violence in communities.

- Ester Maluleke (National Department of Health): *"There is a national strategy called BATHO PELE. Government officials are trained on this strategy and we acknowledge that it might take time before we see the benefit of the strategy."*
- Joyce Piliso Seroke (Commission on Gender Equality): *"CGE will be educating communities that virginity testing is a violation of young women's dignity and privacy."*
- Dr Zodidi Tshotsho (Department of Social Development): *"The National resources directory was launched in 2003 and is available in all provincial departments; the dept has plans to translate it into 5 key languages."*
- Deputy Minister Nozizwe Madlala Routledge: *"The DOH has plans to improve their IT systems including record keeping systems to enable monitoring of adherence to treatment."*

- Ongoing awareness around the problem of gender violence in communities.
- Building a culture of zero tolerance for gender violence.
- A high level of local and regional sharing of information and networking.
- Shifting the 16 Days campaign from awareness raising to implementation of policies and practices to address the high levels of gender violence.

## **SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS FROM CYBER DIALOGUES**

Detailed summaries from the daily cyber dialogues follow this overview. Below is a summary of key action points that emerged during the cyber dialogues.

The action points are organised according to criteria laid out in the SADC Addendum on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against women and Children.

### **Legislation and policy**

- Critical need to address the inconsistencies in sentencing.
- Need to pass comprehensive legislation in line with the UN protocol Against Trafficking to address the high level of trafficking.
- Need to implement stringent controls to monitor the entry and departure of people to and from a country.
- Need to review bail conditions for perpetrators of gender violence, perpetrators sometimes intimidate survivors.
- HBC givers should be accredited by formal health structures.
- Laws need to change to include the possibility men being raped.
- Many workplaces still do not have sexual harassment policies, policies need to be put in place as a matter of urgency.
- It is very difficult to prove sexual harassment in a criminal court because laws of evidence do not address the protracted nature of harassment and the difficulty in collecting physical evidence, need to define what kind of evidence is appropriate in cases of sexual harassment.

### **Services**

- The campaign needs to shift to lobby for more effective delivery of services.
- Need to ensure that all people know where they can access services, how they can access services and who to approach when services delivery is inadequate.
- Must ensure that primary health care facilities have the capacity to extend services to women.
- The police and Justice System need to work in collaboration when dealing with cases of gender violence to address current lack of co-ordination.
- There needs to be greater involvement in home based care by health professions - community nursing, community mental health program, paramedics, doctors etc.
- Need to address the shortage of shelters, counselling services, health services and other support services to survivors of gender violence in rural areas.
- Communities should establish support groups for people experiencing gender violence.
- Need to increase human resources in courts to help people who need to apply for protection orders, maintenance claims, etc.

- Need to address the long period of time it takes to resolve cases in court.
- The police need to be trained in how to effectively gather evidence in cases relating to gender violence to ensure higher conviction rates.
- All health care workers need to be trained in managing survivors of violence including explanation the effects of PEP, possibility of pregnancy and counselling.
- There needs to be proper debriefing sessions for health care workers dealing with gender violence.
- A package of care for survivors of gender violence needs to include access to PEP, emergency contraception, medication to deal with the possibility of sexually transmitted diseases and counselling.
- Women who have experienced sexual harassment need counselling and financial support if they lose their jobs.

### **Social, cultural, awareness, education**

- Need to make the 16 Days campaign resonate with all Southern Africans to promote the idea that ending gender violence is the responsibility of all.
- Need to highlight and transform the gender inequalities in the home.
- Need for basic information and education on HIV/AIDS, treatment and care and gender violence in local languages.
- Very few men are testing for HIV/AIDS; need to encourage men to test.
- Need to address the tendency in communities and the media to blame the survivor for rape.
- The police need training to ensure that they treat survivors of gender violence sensitively.
- Need for education and information at community level about the laws, what rights people have in terms of the law and what the procedures are, must be done in local languages.
- Critical to continue programmes and create new awareness programmes that promote gender equality.
- Must create safe spaces in communities for women to speak out about gender violence.
- Men must be included in strategies to address gender violence.
- Decision makers and government officials should disclose their HIV status to promote positive living.
- Need to address the way we socialise girls and boys and start raising them as equals.
- Need to engage men in discussions about ending gender violence in their contexts, the converted come to meetings etc., so we need to go to shebeens, burial societies, golf clubs, etc.
- Need to raise awareness around the levels of violence in same sex relationships and on men being abused by women.
- SHEP's research in South Africa illustrates that many people do not know that the behaviours that they are experiencing is sexual harassment, illegal and can be dealt with through the labour, criminal and civil laws, need for awareness around what sexual harassment is and what can be done about it.
- Sexual harassment in schools is rife and there needs to awareness raising and education campaigns to ensure that learners know what steps they can take if they are experiencing sexual harassment.

- The media's focus on gender violence must continue during the year not just the 16 Days.

### **Integrated approaches and resource allocations**

- NGOs fill in gaps in services through volunteers and free services, government needs to allocate resources to these NGOs.
- Budgets for all government departments should be disaggregated by sex.
- Government departments need to present annual reports and must be done in a way that incorporates public accountability and public interrogation.
- The model of Home Based Care needs to be holistic and include care of affected individual, families, food security, psychological and emotional support.
- HBC needs to be integrated into Public Health System, into the training curriculum, mentoring, support, career path and remuneration.
- A true and full costing of HBC currently including the costs are borne by carers themselves.
- Cost–Benefit Analysis of HBC to the Health Sector needs to be conducted.
- Critical to address the economic security so that they feel they can leave abusive relationships.
- Need to integrate budgets for addressing gender violence into the Integrated Development Programmes at local government level.
- Need to address the phenomenon of children, mostly young girls, leaving school to care for people living with HIV and AIDS.
- Need to conduct a cost to the economy of gender violence in each country.

### **LESSONS LEARNED**

- **Power of partnerships:** The 16 Days regional campaign was facilitated through a partnership between GL, GEMSA and in country networks. At local GEMSA country networks worked with many organisations. The campaign also draws together business, government, NGOs and communities in a common cause. The multiplier effect of these is far greater than working in isolation. Addressing gender violence requires such an integrated approach and these partnerships can be built on in future initiatives.
- **Training in context:** Training people in their context provided the best possible learning environment for the facilitators and the participants. The technology can then be tailored to suit the conditions in that local setting.
- **Technology with a purpose:** IT skills are necessary and indeed important particularly for women. Teaching people about IT and its uses in the context of a campaign and using it as a tool to advocate for change made the process knowledge transfer much easier. The focus was not on the IT skill per se but how these can be used as an advocacy tool.
- **Communicating in local languages:** The technology provided the mechanisms to run concurrent discussions in different languages. This resulted in people in country taking ownership of the process and the content of the

discussions. This a strategy that will be taken forward perhaps with the inclusion of voice to expand the application of the cyber dialogues further.

- **Measurable indicators:** The 16 Days campaign provides a space for everyone to focus on the impact of gender violence in societies. The campaign needs to evolve to include two important aspects. One, the need to sustain the campaign throughout the year and two, which provides the mechanism to implement one, to identify measurable interventions which should monitored throughout the year.

## NEXT STEPS

- **From a campaign to an action plan:** Using the South African audit as a pilot, GL through GEMSA plans to initiate an audit of gender violence laws, policies, services, approaches and the social, cultural, education and awareness raising strategies being used to address gender violence in countries in the region. Once the audits are complete these could generate national action plans to end violence for each country.
- **Scorecard:** The scorecard as part of National Action Plan to End Gender Violence will be piloted in South Africa in 2006. A conference for all stake holders is scheduled to take place in March 2006 to identify the key result areas and indicators that will be measured in November 2006.
- **Extending the use of IT for Advocacy in other campaigns during 2006:** During 2006 the GEMSA Network will use the cyber dialogues in different regional campaigns to enhance people's skills and mobilise people through online petitions and alerts.

