

16 Days of Activism – The Cyber Dialogues



How IT worked for gender justice

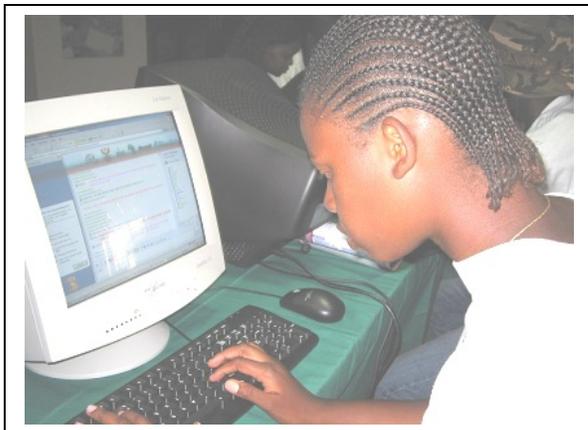
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Executive summary



The cyber dialogues that had South Africa “chatting” about gender justice for 16 days ended with a strong call to ensure that “peace begins at home.”

The dialogues, according to a statement released by partner organisations on 10 December 2004 (Human Rights Day), “opened an unprecedented space for those most directly affected to speak out.” This happened both in the face-to-face

discussions that took place at 66 centres in all nine provinces as well as in the daily lunch time chats that allowed these groups to pose questions to the 55 experts and decision-makers who took part in the cyber dialogues on different days (see list of themes and panellists at **Annex A**).

On every day of the dialogues, held under the banner of “Making IT work for gender justice” at least one person came online to say that they had been raped. ‘Lalu’ sent this message on the 8 December: *“I was brutally raped by my employer....Because I earn R900 I could not afford to get a lawyer. I am now unemployed, where and what help can I get help?”* Lalu received several messages back with the contact information for organisations that could help her.

In the live discussion in Alexandra on the same day, Nellie Baloi said that in the ten years of South Africa’s freedom, her testimony before the group had been the first time that she had experienced personal freedom. She recounted how earlier this year her partner sought her out at her mother’s house where she had taken refuge; burnt her house and doused her with petrol, ready to burn her alive. He committed suicide after neighbours came to the rescue.

Organisers of the cyber dialogues saluted “the courage of those who have taken the space provided by the Sixteen Days of Activism on Gender Violence to speak out. We must not let them down. It is now up to all of us as a nation to secure that space with concrete action.”

NGOs expressed concern that despite the government commitment to the campaign, the Sexual Offences Bill that has been on the cards since 1996, has still not been passed. In particular, they urged the government to reinstate the treatment clause that had been removed by the justice portfolio committee on grounds that it had not been sufficiently costed.

"It is inconsistent that this bill should make provisions for the rehabilitation of perpetrators, and then say nothing about the treatment and care of those affected," said GL Director Colleen Lowe Morna. "This provision is especially important because of the widespread findings that Post Exposure Prophylaxis is not available to survivors of sexual assault in many health facilities."

PEP is a course of anti retroviral drugs which, if taken within 72 hours of exposure to the possibility of HIV infection can reduce the chances of transmission. Currently this is provided for in government policy but not in law.

During the cyber dialogues Esther Maluleke of the Ministry of Health said that her ministry will be conducting an audit in 2005 on the availability of Post Exposure Prophylaxis to reduce the possibility of HIV infection for the survivors of sexual assault.

Maluleke also announced that in response to research showing that only 16 percent of the few women who have taken the treatment adhere to it, the department is looking at how to integrate this provision into home-based care, including the possibility of "treatment buddies".

Government prompted into action

Other important commitments made by the government during the cyber dialogues that will now be closely monitored by civil society partners include:

- Peter Durandt of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development said that the department would be launching a hotline to receive complaints or hear about difficulties that survivors of sexual assault are experiencing with the courts.
- Susan Pienaar of the South African Police Service (SAPS) said that the police will be launching an integrated inter-sectoral training programme on domestic violence in 2005.
- Robbie Raburabu of the Independent Complaints Directorate outlined the role of the IDC in receiving complaints about the police and their handling of domestic violence matters. He urged the public to make greater use of this facility.
- Following criticism that the government is doing little to support places of safety and care for survivors of sexual assault, Deputy Minister of Social Development Jean Benjamin announced that her department will be building nine new shelters per province each year over the next three years as well as 29 one stop centres for survivors of sexual assault.

Participants in the daily discussions stressed that at the root of gender violence is the inequality between women and men reflected in every sphere of life, and reinforced by custom, culture, tradition, the media and religion. The may long term solutions proposed centre on empowering women as well as changing the attitudes of men. As one "chatter" put it: "South African men wake up. The world is watching you!" And another: "Bring back ubuntu!"

Survivors of gender violence said that services offered to them should include vocational training and finding employment. Several recommendations related to making information technology more accessible to rural areas as part of a broader campaign to

empower women. As one participant put it: "This chat is such a wonderful medium – let us use it constructively to seriously better life in our communities."

SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS FROM THE CYBER DIALOGUES

Legislation

- The Sexual Offences Bill must be passed into law as a matter of urgency.
- The PEP treatment clause for survivors of sexual assault must be re-instated into the Sexual Offences Bill. The consenting age for sexual intercourse should be changed to 18, the same age as voting.
- There is a need to look at the legal status of some workers, for example sex workers and informal traders have difficulty accessing legal solutions because their professions are in the mainstream.

Services

- Services offered to survivors of sexual assault should include vocational training.
- Make communities aware of the presence of maintenance investigators whose job it is to trace maintenance defaulters. 82 have already been appointed and by the end of the year there will be 140.
- SAPS will be launching an inter-sectoral training programme for the police around the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act in 2005.
- PEP must be made available at all hospitals. KimKZN said: "By not offering PEP in all hospitals we are failing our people especially women."
- To monitor the Department of Health's planned audit on the provision of PEP by hospitals.
- To review Department of Health's research on the strategies of dealing with rape, research findings will be available in 2005.
- Need to establish victim empowerment centres in communities with well-trained personnel.
- To increase the support to and monitoring of child-headed households.
- The Department of Transport needs to look at the provision of public transport for people with disabilities.
- There needs to be legal aid centres set up, particularly in rural areas. The centres should cover a broad range of legal matters such as maintenance, protection orders, etc.
- Certain legal forms are available in English and should be translated in other languages.
- Monitor the government's roll out of nine shelters per province each year for three years and 29 one stop centres.
- Check whether the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development has established a hotline to receive complaints and hear about difficulties people are experiencing in cases involving domestic violence.

Public education, training and awareness building

- Education should start early, at home and in schools. The school curriculum should be reviewed, evaluated and restructured to ensure that issues of gender equality are integrated into teaching.

- Need to educate the public about the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD) so that women who have received poor treatment from the police can come forward and lay complaints.
- Need to create partnerships with men in the struggle for gender equality.
- Children need to be educated and made aware of their rights.
- The critical linkages between gender and HIV/AIDS must be kept on the agenda. "As a disease HIV/AIDS is a health issue; as a pandemic it is a gender issue."- Noeleen Heyzer, Executive Director, UNIFEM.
- People with disabilities from Ivory Park will hold education and awareness workshops with the taxi associations in the Midrand about their transport needs.
- There needs to be awareness campaigns on what sexual harassment is and what support is available to a person who is sexually harassed.

Media

- The media should assess how they portray women and men and how this contributes to gender inequality.
- The media should not sensationalise gender violence but speak to survivors and give them the opportunity to tell their stories.
- The media, especially community radio, must be part of public awareness and education campaigns on gender violence.
- The public should lodge complaints when they have concerns about media coverage.

Information technology

- Make cyber dialogues much more accessible to rural areas.
- Use IT for petitions and mass campaigns.
- Those who have access to IT should share it, pass on knowledge and resources.

CONCEPT

WHAT

The cyber dialogues were one of several initiatives to raise awareness and change behaviour as part of the Sixteen Days of Activism on Gender Violence using new information and communication technologies. The Sixteen Days is the period from 25 November, International Day of No Violence Against Women, to 10 December, Human Rights Day. This period is increasingly recognised in Southern Africa as an opportunity to conduct sustained campaigns against gender violence.

WHY

The campaign aimed to:

- Empower citizens, and especially women, in the use of new technologies.
- Encourage citizens to air their views and speak out against violence and abuse.
- Make “e governance” work for gender justice.
- Link people across provinces and across borders in a common cause.

HOW

The cyber dialogues combined facilitated, inter-active dialogues on the ground with a link to a central hub at national level where experts and decision-makers will be available at a fixed time each day to answer questions in a live “chat room”. The concept included a bulletin board to which individuals can post messages and a daily exchange of information between countries in Southern Africa, as well as a video link up between all those who participate on the last day of the campaign. Through organised debates and exchanges on agreed themes on each day of the campaign, as well as media facilities at the central hub, the strategy included an important mainstream media component.

WHO

The cyber dialogues in South Africa were coordinated by a team comprising Gender Links; the Government of South Africa through the Department of Correctional Services, Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) and the City of Johannesburg which is serving as a hub; civil society organisations including the Network on Violence Against Women, Women’s Net and the Southern African Gender and Media Network (SAGEM) led by Gender Links as well as Microsoft and TELKOM. Content, facilitation and arrangements for each day were made by a consortium of NGOs including: Gender Links, the Gender Advocacy Programme, ADAPT, NISAA Institute for Women’s Development; Tshwaranang, the Inter-Faith Committee, Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, Network on Violence Against Women, Amnesty International, Youth Development Network, Men’s Movement of South Africa

and Sexual Harassment Project. Several NGOs, the GCIS Multipurpose centres and councillors will facilitate discussions and inputs at community level. Regional links are taking place through the Gender and Media Southern Africa (GEMSA) Network.

THE STRUCTURE

As illustrated in **Annex B**, the cyber dialogues consisted of:

- A ***co-ordinating committee***, comprising representatives of the Department of Correctional Services, GL, the Network on Violence Against Women and GCIS.
- **Sub-committees:** Technical, Media and Content.
- ***Overall facilitators for each day***. NGOs that took responsibility for organising the cyber dialogues on each day according to the themes identified by the content committee.
- Identified ***satellite points*** (e.g. the multipurpose centres and others at provincial level) where there will be debates/ discussions on each day facilitated by NGOs, CBOs, councillors and other facilitators who have been identified and participated in a training course.
- A ***central hub*** from which the dialogues were managed and the public were invited to interact with decision-makers.
- A ***media centre*** at the central hub where media were briefed on the themes/ issues for the day.
- A ***bulletin board*** where any member of the public could post a message at any time.
- A ***website*** with the ***chat room***, that anyone could log into from 13.00 to 14.00 each day and join a discussion held around key questions (see Annex D). This also carried a ***poll question*** each day that participants could vote on.

BACKGROUND AND PREPARATION

CONTEXT

On the face of it, the Internet might seem like a strange ally in the campaign for women's rights. The ultimate in "free spaces" the Internet has fuelled a thriving flesh industry that often portrays women as mere sex objects and includes trafficking of women and girls from poor countries in ways reminiscent of the slave trade. It is also the home of many backlash sites against equality between women and men. There are more hone lines in New York than in the whole of Africa. Overall, content from Africa makes up a mere one percent of the information superhighway. Content generated by women constitutes an even smaller fraction of the whole. This, gender activists argue, is a good reason to fight back by appropriating ICTs for new voices and causes.

Up until 2004, relatively limited use had been made of the "new media" in Sixteen Day campaigns. E Mail and the Internet have been used to publicise activities. But there have also been some more interactive uses of the new technologies. For example, in 2003 Gender Links ran an opinion piece on a different aspect of gender violence each day. Visitors to the website were asked to read and respond to the opinion piece and to vote on a poll question. This served as both an educational and interactive tool, and suggested to GL that greater use could be made of ICT's in the Sixteen Day campaigns.

The cyber dialogue idea originated from consultations between the Deputy Minister of Correctional Services, who led the Sixteen Day preparations in government in South Africa and Gender Links. The SA Government Communication and Information Services (GCIS) joined the initiative. GCIS, like many similar bodies around the region, has been working on making ICTs more accessible to communities and especially to women. The Multipurpose Centres create an ideal focus for the cyber dialogues in remote and less accessible points.

The City of Johannesburg was approached to serve as the hub of the South African initiative, and councillors to serve as facilitators in the eleven wards of Johannesburg. Major communication companies were approached to provide the technical know how and support for the project, while NGOs joined hands in the content-related aspects of the proposal.

PREPARATION AND TRAINING

- **16 Days planning Meeting**

On the 7 October 2004 Gender Links held a 16 Days planning meeting with partner NGO's to explain the cyber dialogues and to brainstorm ideas around the proposed themes (see list at **Annex D**). The group came up with slogans for the 14 themes and each organisation committed to preparing fact sheets on the themes for the days that they were responsible for facilitating. Each facilitating NGO was responsible for securing key speakers and decision makers for the day which they were facilitating.



- **Cyber Dialogues Training Workshop**

This workshop, held from the 2 – 4 November, brought together 50 people from NGOs; CBOs local government councillors and government communications departments from all the provinces in South Africa (see **Annex E**). The participants were those people who would be facilitating the cyber dialogues in their particular area and they came to receive content information and IT training for the cyber dialogues.

The purpose of the workshop was to train facilitators on how to use the cyber dialogues website and to get them comfortable with “chatting” on line. They formed groups according to the specific themes and within these themes divided themselves into facilitators, community members and decision makers. Each group then got online and did a ‘simulated’ cyber dialogue to practice for the real thing. The group evaluated each of these ‘simulated’ cyber dialogues and the themes, key and poll questions were finalised thereafter.

- **Local government training workshops:** The cyber dialogue workshops had a key link with GL’s partnership project with the City of Johannesburg: (“Gender, Communications and Local Government.”) The 44 Local councillors who are part of this gender and governance project trained as community facilitators so that they could facilitate cyber dialogues in their wards. Others who undertook the cyber dialogue training included city library managers and social workers who facilitated access and discussions during the cyber dialogues.

The training resulted in the creation of 65 access points for the Cyber Dialogues in every province in the country. By working with the GCIS multi-purpose centres access in rural areas was secured. Local councillors from the Johannesburg Metro Council and other workshop participants ran events across the country (see **Annex F**).

DAILY SUMMARIES

DAY ONE: TAKING STOCK

Quote for the Day: "South African men wake up. The world is watching you! "



ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. Why is it that despite all the awareness raising levels of gender violence seem to keep rising?

- Could it be that because of all the awareness raising there has been an increase in the reporting of Gender Based Violence?

2. What have been the key successes since the 2003 campaign?

- Women who have come out to speak about their horrible experiences.
- The increasing number of partnerships. For example, Kaiser Chiefs has decided that at they will dedicate their match this Saturday to the campaign and it will pledge support to shelter for victims and survivors of violence.

3. What are the key challenges?

- The home is a good place to start. But we need a fully functioning criminal justice system.
- The strongest challenge we face is changing people's mindsets. Instead of bringing about an awareness lets try and make individuals think differently.
- Getting the message out to rural areas.
- Instead of educating women, why not educate men on the consequences of their actions?
- Sometimes it is not about education, it is about culture and values, we need to change our beliefs and then we will be able to stand on our own feet.
- Speaking out is imperative- but the response must provide the necessary support.
- The way bail is administered. Justice decisions should reflect context, and they should be carefully considered.

4. Is the media part of the problem or part of the solution?

- Media fuels gender violence in many of its programmes.
- Media is part of the problem because they portray women as sex objects.
- Media has an obligation to educate and should contribute towards breaking down stereotypes.

- Media plays a critical role in education and exposing problems. But they should do so from an informed position. How many female journalists are there? How many female sources are there?
- Media is often insensitive. Papers like the Daily Sun should stop displaying victims in their front pages to sell newspapers.

ACTION POINTS

Prevention

- Much more time and resources should be spent on prevention. Government should fund more awareness raising and prevention activities.
- Bring back ubuntu!

Awareness

- A campaign on all the buzz words around.
- An ongoing dialogue.
- Rehabilitation of offenders: "Once sentenced, we should understand that these perpetrators will eventually be released. We must encourage programmes that encourage perpetrators to take responsibility for aggressive behaviour. The programmes must address ethics, values, and human rights and must be complemented with a programme of skills building."- Deputy Minister Cheryl Gilwald.

Socialisation

- Responsibility should start at home by teaching boys that violence against women will not be tolerated.
- The vision of the constitution will remain a dream unless we internalize and live the values of human dignity, respect and caring.

Media

- Lodge complaints when we are not happy about certain types of coverage.

IT

- Make the cyber dialogues much more accessible to rural areas.
- Use IT for petitions and mass campaigns.
- Those who have access to IT should share it, pass on knowledge and resources.

DAY TWO: INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Quote for the Day: "It's time that women do things for themselves, they must be empowered"



ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. Is the moral regeneration movement contributing to women's empowerment?

- The role of the moral regeneration movement in empowerment of women is not clear.
- The movement essentially aims to regenerate a value system in society based on the family, respect, honour, love, and care.
- The first step is raising awareness around protecting the rights of women and children.

2. What can be done to involve traditional leaders in the empowerment of women?

- Traditional leaders have a role to play in exposing social ills like violence against women. The question exists whether traditional authorities should not be abolished completely as they exist to uphold tradition which in most cases promotes different gender roles that does not seek to empower women.
- Tradition is not a constant and ways should be found to work with traditional leader to look at how we can engender some of their practices.
- Traditional leaders themselves need to be empowered around women's issues. In this way, they could play a huge role in helping women particularly in rural areas. We shouldn't want to abolish them completely, rather to convince traditional authorities to alter some practices to respect women and give them an equal opportunity to participate in matters.
- Culture and tradition can change over time. Many women still lack access to land (to do their own farming) because of barriers in traditional councils and decision-making around issues such as land.
- We need to acknowledge that there are certain aspects of culture, both traditional and modern which are oppressive, and which much we must object to.

3. How can women's parliaments and children's parliaments empower women?

- There is seriously a lack of information around the annual Women's and Children's Parliaments and their role in empowering women and children.
- There needs to be much greater information dissemination around these initiatives.

4. How do government departments make women aware of the services they offer?

- Government is not doing enough to make everyone aware of the services they offer. Sometimes government departments themselves are not fully aware of what they should offer. Information from government does not often filter down to the ground, particularly in rural areas; no one monitors those who are responsible for having to disseminate this information.
- On the other hand we should not always depend on government to do things for us; NGOs and individuals should also play a role in raising awareness. Rural areas need to be priorities because they are marginalised by lack of resources and distances.
- Much of government information dissemination pertaining to women should be done through the various provincial Offices of the Status of Women. Their role is to link people to all the government resources available to women.
- Information dissemination shouldn't be confined to posters and pamphlets, and should include loudspeakers and traditional theatre.
- Government departments must partner up with civil society organisations to ensure that information filters down.
- Women in rural areas need to be educated about the Office of the Status of Women.

5. How are government policies, for the empowerment of women, being monitored?

- Local government is a crucial player in facilitating women's empowerment on the ground. Some local government authorities offer women poverty alleviation programmes and training on abuse and other fields.
- NGOs and CBOs need to identify councillors from their areas to engage seriously around women's issues.
- People should also engage with their IDP (Integrated Development Planning) around critical issues facing women and children. The IDP is tool by which we can hold local government accountable for its policies.

ACTION POINTS

- Services offered to abused women should include vocational training and finding employment;
- Greater investment should be made in skills training for women to allow them compete effectively in the job market.
- Civil society organisations and government should work with traditional leaders to explore ways of engendering some of their practices.
- Rural areas must be prioritised in information and awareness programmes.
- Government should partner up with civil society organisations to ensure effective dissemination of information pertaining to services and resources.
- Government should fund work of NGOs and CBOs as often they are more functional in outlying areas;
- NGOs and CBOs need to identify councillors from their areas to engage them around women's issues;
- Women in rural areas need to be educated about the Office of the Status of Women;

DAY THREE: SPEAKING OUT

Quote for the Day: "Human rights should not be based on our gender but on the fact that we are human"



ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. What makes rape victims not speak out? / What are the challenges of speaking out?

- They fear judgement from the police that they deserved it
- The society tells women that we ask for it when raped and therefore women don't want to be viewed in that way
- Because of a mixture of internal (fear, anxiety, trauma) and external things (no-one to talk to, no-one to help, people don't believe)
- They fear victimization
- Police officers and other law enforcement figures are not equipped to deal with rape victims

2. How do we ensure that implementation of policies take place?

- Community needs to get together and revolt for change
- We need to focus on less people committing less crimes rather than relying on the police solely
- More awareness about our rights from the constitution and other legislation needs to be created to ensure that people's rights are not violated.
- Citizens need to hold government and decision-makers accountable to ensure implementation
- Engage everyone everyday for 365 days and be vigilant and develop coordinated programmes that will make a difference

3. How do we encourage HIV positive people to seek test ARV?

- Remind people that there are HIV positive people that are leading happy lives
- Get famous media people to disclose their status
- Inform people about VCT and the advantages of testing
- Identify support groups in the area
- Show people the benefits of testing
- Motivate people to see that HIV is not the end of the world

4. Does the societal environment really allow speaking out?

- This seems to be better in the urban areas than in rural areas
- Rural women cannot speak out about abuse because of economic dependency on their men and cultural issues
- Patriarchy is a big problem in terms of the empowerment of women
- Interpretation of culture makes it impossible to speak out

ACTION POINTS

- Create a culture of speaking out. We must no longer tell our female children to speak softly and gently but to speak out when there's an injustice against them or someone they know
- Re-training of the police on Batho-pele policies
- Policies need to be simplified so that the person on the street can understand them
- Human rights education is important but this needs to be coupled with work that attempts to change people's attitudes and mindsets
- There should be privacy in the police stations
- Government social workers need to be more visible
- NGOs should be empowered financially by government to ensure that people get the necessary assistance
- Form fellowships where people can talk freely with confidentiality being restored
- Extend the cyber dialogues to reach out to the more disadvantaged people
- Put awareness campaigns in place after the cyber dialogues
- Mobilisation and involvement of rural women
- Campaigns to challenge media's portrayal of women as sex objects e.g. adverts, songs,

DAY FOUR: CHILD SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE

Quote for the Day: "Parents who fail to maintain their kids must be made to do so by law"



ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. What are the powers of maintenance investigators and how can they assist persons claiming maintenance?

- The powers of maintenance investigators are outlined in section 5 and section of the Maintenance act 99 of 1998.
- Their function is to assist with the tracing of maintenance defaulters, investigating their financial status and serve or execute the process of any maintenance court and serve subpoenas or summonses in criminal proceedings.
- Most of investigators have been posted to hot spots. Their powers are debated for now as they are still called assistant maintenance investigators-meaning they are not as envisaged in the Act itself.
- Their powers also depend on resources, 82 investigators were appointed and by the end of the year we should have 140.

2. How can the Legal Aid Board assist applicants with attachment of property, considering that most of them cannot afford Sheriffs fees?

- The issue of costs pertaining to execution against immovable property is a HUGE problem - not sure whether state will fork out money to assist complainants, but the act does state that the respondent is liable for costs, interests thereon plus costs of execution (presumably including adverts for auction, deed of sale etc.
- The magistrate's response is that in terms of section 27(1) of the maintenance act the court can order that the defendant pay for the sheriff's fees and not the complainant and this includes all costs

3. How can Father of Children born out of wedlock have access to their children without having to approach the High Court?

- Fathers cannot have access to illegitimate children unless they approach the High Court. If the father has access and the mother denies him his access it is a prosecutable offence.

4. How can the legal aid board assist women where the respondent is represented and the complainant is not represented?

- You do not need legal assistance as the maintenance officer should assist.
- The legal aid board is not helping in maintenance queries due to lack of resources.

ACTION POINTS

- Indirect employment in the form of voluntary services to be introduced so that parent can give services while the government gives their children grants.
- Ways to assist /make it easier for fathers of children born out of wedlock to approach the High court for access/custody to their children.
- Introduction of vouchers instead of cash into maintenance system, especially as relates to education.

DAY FIVE: CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Quote for the Day: "Beautiful South Africans, let's get up and take responsibility for our actions"



ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. *What problems are being encountered by the SAPS and the ICD in the implementation of the DVA? And how is misconduct by legal officials being addressed?*

- Training is imperative – police officers have been trained since 1990 in all provinces. The feedback, however, is that the training is not comprehensive enough.
- An in-depth training course on domestic violence has been developed and it is accredited.
- Police officers will go through basic training; in-service training and training will be part of crime prevention.
- In 2005 an intensive training programme will be embarked on where all those who haven't received training will be trained by external trainers.
- A report entitled the Inter-sectoral Guidelines on DVA should be available on the Justice website shortly.
- Lack of funding is a problem for the ICD

2. *What is an appropriate response when someone has killed an abusive partner?*

- Evidence of previous abuse and should be admissible in court.
- The correct response to the victim both killed and the alleged killer is to be able to judge fairly the circumstances that led to the act.

3. *What alternate sentences should and may be made available to women in conflict with the law as a result of gender based violence?*

- The zero tolerance attitude from the communities on this scourge would be the best option which in terms of the laws available to the general public by the dept of land affairs to evict the criminal from the locality.

4. *What is the role of civil society in monitoring the criminal justice system in light of the difficulty in gaining access to dockets etc?*

- Monitoring should be done by independent institutions, like NGO's, and that the applications for access to records must be respected.
- The privacy of people should be respected and results must be fed back to the government so that they can take recommendations on board.

ACTION POINTS

- The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development will be launching a hotline to receive complaints and hear about the difficulties people are experiencing at the courts.
- The SAPS has highlighted an integrated, inter-sectoral training programme around domestic violence due to be implemented in 2005 – the implementation of this programme should be monitored.
- Education and awareness raising with regard to the complaints mechanisms available
 - Women who have received poor treatment from the police must be encouraged to come forward with complaints.

DAY SIX: AUDIT OF LEGISLATION AND RESOURCES

Quote for the Day: "Legislation is only effective if implemented and if its implementation is monitored"



ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. What remedies are available to women when the law is not implemented, e.g. a peace order is breached?

- A woman can report it to a higher authority with a formal letter and make sure she also has a copy of that letter for record purposes. If that still doesn't help she should threaten to report her case to the local paper and follow through with it if her threats do not work.
- She can either go to SAPS and open a criminal case against the abusive boyfriend – alternatively and in addition, she can approach nearest Magistrates Court for assistance with application for a protection order. She doesn't necessarily need a lawyer, but can approach Legal Aid if she cannot afford a private lawyer.

2. How do we address the dismissive attitudes of the police and justice system towards gender violence?

- Talk to police about justice in the community because the police are the ones that are role models about the justice but instead they do wrong by flushing out the reported documents of the community individuals after reporting the case
- If the SAPS and the Justice system do not take gender violence seriously there are legal/complaints procedures that can be followed, in cases of police misconduct – refer complaint to Station Commissioner, or to the ICD (Independent complaints Directorate). In case of Justice, complaints can be lodged with the Senior Prosecutor of the court manager, if this doesn't work then try SOCA unit or NPA
- We need to ensure that the SAP are properly trained. We also need to ensure that CBO's are able to provide services to their communities and are knowledgeable about the legislation. There are many good NGO's like SHEP, Tshwaranang and NISSA that provide training about legislation.

3. What is being done to popularise these laws, especially among rural women?

- Problem is with implementing the laws. A lot of people get away from poor implementation due to lack of poor monitoring or monitoring only occurring in certain places often in urban areas.

ACTION POINTS

Media

- Media have an important responsibility. Unfortunately many of them have too little understanding of the gendered nature of power and authority in society. Need to intervene in the education process – journalism departments and cadet courses need to include women and gender issues in the curriculum.
- The use of community radio stations must be encouraged since they are regulated by the media development and diversity agency.

DAY SEVEN: INTERNATIONAL AIDS DAY

Quote for the Day: "We need to have a bottom up approach and have people in our clinics that are knowledgeable [about violence and



ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. What is government doing to educate the public about the link between gender violence and HIV/AIDS?

- There is a belief that the government has failed in this regard and that government is doing a great deal, but the people do not want to listen.
- Denial may be just one factor.
- The central problem surrounding gender violence is power and control. Women are most often the victims when this power turns into violence. Therefore when it comes to decisions about safer sex, women frequently have no choice in the matter.
- When addressing this problem government must take into account a range of factors including denial, stereotypical attitudes, poverty, access to resources, and inequality between men and women.
- We should be asking what more can we do in assisting the government in combating gender violence and HIV/AIDS.
- Government may be doing enough in regards to each separate issue, but is not doing enough to expose the link between gender violence and HIV/AIDS. It is an overwhelming issue that takes on an array of aspects in society.
- The government is trying to help by providing ART and awareness.
- Esther Maluleke pointed out that government has put into place many initiatives. She gave the examples of a partnership between the government of South Africa, Denmark, and the United Nations. Health workers are being trained through workshops on how to administer PEP.

2. What is the status of the treatment clause in the Sexual Offences Bill?

- The treatment clause, which obligates the government to provide PEP and counselling to rape survivors, was removed from the Sexual Offences Bill for budgetary reasons.
- Many people and organizations have called for the clause to be included in the bill as this would require greater accountability and guarantee the right to PEP.

3. Are health workers being adequately trained to address cases of gender violence, including gathering forensic evidence?

- Police and health workers are often insensitive to the needs of survivors of gender violence. There are many examples of police apathy in media and research.
- Some health workers are unaware of laws pertaining to PEP.
- There should be a bottom up approach.
- Laws and resources do not get down to community level.

- Police and health workers need more training, especially when dealing with cases of rape.
- Government has started addressing the issue of training for police and health workers.
- Over the past three to four years provincial departments of health have trained over 700 health workers on sexual assault care in KZN, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Western Cape, and Limpopo.
- The biggest challenge is that of resources.
- The Interdepartmental Management Team and the Programme Steering Committee (chaired by the Minister of Health) are developing anti-rape strategies. By early 2005 government will have developed specific strategies to combat rape in the areas of prevention, support, and reaction. Materials are also being developed to address violence and HIV/AIDS.
- Materials can be requested from Ms Michaela Marques at UNICEF. Information ranges from PEP to focusing on child specific messages regarding violence and HIV/AIDS. For more information contact Ester Maluleke at the National Department of Health: (012) 312-0527.

4. How is access to PEP being monitored?

- In the Free State, PEP is provided at 80% of district hospitals.
- The Department of Health is also looking at doing a proper audit of health facilities across the country in 2005 and will plan accordingly to the findings.

General Points

- Many people still believe women are inferior and should be oppressed; and until that mentality is changed we as a nation will suffer.
- Government cannot take on all the responsibility; there is a need for greater community involvement.
- Traditional leaders should play a larger role in speaking out against violence and HIV/AIDS, but they have little knowledge about the connection between gender violence and HIV/AIDS.
- Poverty and education have proven to be an obstacle in raising awareness and access to treatment. These are two factors that contribute to the rising levels of HIV among women, but it is also a difficulty in trying to remedy the problem. Women who are poor with low education may be survivors of gender violence or be living with HIV/AIDS; and they are not being reached in awareness campaigns
- In rural areas women have difficulty attaining education, because their duty is solely to get married and have children. Many materials are available, but often in print form. Other forms of communication need to be found in order to raise greater awareness.
- Religious and cultural beliefs and the use of condoms: Myths still abound about the effectiveness of condoms but research has shown that when condoms are used correctly, they are an effective method in preventing HIV transmission

ACTION POINTS

- **Empowerment** of women and men in decision making and at large in society.

- **Mobilize.** Implement a multi-pronged approach involving government, NGOs, communities, traditional and religious leaders, and individuals within society. A chat room guest said there is lots of finger pointing, with not enough being done. More can be done with all sectors working together.
- **Acknowledgement** of AIDS and the connection to gender based violence. Chat room discussion found denial of the problem to be a major hindrance. One guest was fearful of getting an HIV test. Stigma and fear remain a problem, which hinders progress.
- **Education**
 - Talk to and train our boy children, and talk with men to treat women with respect, while simultaneously empowering women.
 - Myths still persist. The population at large must be educated about HIV/AIDS *and* why women are so susceptible to HIV/AIDS.
 - Further educate and sensitize both police and health workers through more workshops.
 - Alternative awareness materials. A suggestion was made for conducting radio talk shows or dramas to educate the public. Plays could be put on at grant collection sites as people must queue anyway.
- **PEP** made available at all hospitals. Lobby for the treatment clause to be included in the Sexual Offences Bill

DAY EIGHT: YOUNG WOMEN, VIOLENCE AND HIV/AIDS

Quote for the Day: "We should make it safer for young men and women to speak out against it [inter-generational sex] and to understand that it is about



ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. What laws and policies in place to address the problem of sugar daddies?

- There are laws that protect all women in this country - people just don't know about them, Domestic Violence, Sexual offences, etc
- Ordinary criminal law stipulates that it is a crime to have sex with anyone under the age of 16 - this is the issue when it comes to sugar daddies in terms of the law.
- There is a need to rework the laws; however, laws are not enough. Parents of young women should have these men arrested then and held responsible.
- Not only at gender but age is also as tool of power.

2. What role should schools and the Department of Education play in reducing the high levels of HIV/AIDS amongst young women?

- The department of education should start involving itself in the NGO`s activities that help in informing the people of this country and should have an open culture about dealing with these issues.
- Schools should be places where children feel safe and if there is a dedicated educator dealing with issues of violence, they will be comfortable in telling knowing that there is an adult who is compassionate and will treat them with respect when they report.
- Educators should be trained to deal with issues of HIV and AIDS so that if they are asked, they will be able to handle the issues when it is raised"
- Teachers, parents and learners should be speaking out against incidences where teachers are dating learners or even engaging in sex with learners.
- The department for Education in partnership with parents and the community at large should start education programs that will sensitise especially on HIV and AIDS and also to teach children and educators about responsible sexuality as this will raise awareness in school.
- We should also name and shame offenders on a special website or on the NEWS.
- The establishment of learner comfort rooms which create a safe space for learners to share their problems. These rooms can be run by NGO's in the community.
- Condoms should be available at the school.
- The department could also have a look at not just educating the learners but educators as well. HIV policies are sent to schools and distributed among educators

but this does not necessarily mean that the educators have familiarised themselves with the content.

3. How does the media promote gender violence?

- The media was seen as promoting negative images of women and therefore promoting violence through the 'page 3 girls' and the 'back page of the Sunday Times' where images of women as sexual objects are portrayed. This was seen as degrading - implies that women are less than men and can be used by men as sexual objects.
- The media has a responsibility to educate and inform the public, without violating the dignity of women or people living with HIV.
- Organise and mobilize to get more women into media, especially women with awareness of gender issues.
- The public should be more vigilant of when the media does coverage that is damaging to the image of women and hold them accountable to their mandate of informing and educating.
- Write and submit articles/opinions to the media which are educating and which challenge the status quo of gender violence and HIV media coverage.

General Issues

- As long as poverty exists, we cannot expect to address the issue effectively. Although poverty seems to cause paralysis in terms of action, The reality is that girls of poor households are more at risk as parents would "sell them off" to these sugar daddies and these "presents" they give and the false security is the beacon of hope for them to get out of their situation. Poverty also seems to lead to a need for sugar daddies.
- Older people should take responsibility as they are supposed to know better and should "stop taking advantage of children who sometimes come from poor backgrounds. If they want to give support, they can pay for their education instead of turning them into wives."
- Parents also need to be educated about what's happening with their children, some parents are too focused on their own lives and never question their children about mysterious material things that they suddenly own.
- There is a 'need to equip our young children with skills that will build their self esteem and ensure that when they are confronted with the issue, they will make right choices'.

ACTION POINTS

- Victim empowerment centres in communities;
- Well-trained personnel;
- Sugar Daddies should be exposed. There should be a culture that says: shame on you! "It's not their culture, it's pure abuse and paedophilism. They should be taken to court as they are not above the law."
- Economic empowerment for women so that they are not locked into compromising choices.

- The community must also discourage sugar daddies- not entertain them for their money. We must mobilise the community to expose the sugar daddies because the community knows them better than anyone else. Parents must start sharing the responsibility of victims of gender violence that are their children sugar daddies must also go to jail for their rape;
- Religious institutions must condemn sugar daddies even if they are the biggest sponsors. Some religious leaders are the sugar daddies and his followers must expose him/her
- Consenting age should be increased it should be 18 or out of school 18 being priority (18 is the official age for voting)
- This is a gender problem and a social problem and has to be solved by changing gender relations and by changing attitudes!
- Community forums to be established dealing with abuse and gender violence. Awareness programmes on Domestic Violence and Child Care Acts.
- Education for young and old, men and women around these issues. We cant make it illegal to have sex with an older man.... we need to change attitudes and make sure women have economic opportunities
- Places of safety to be established
- Capacitate crèches and schools to identify victims and /or survivors(affected children)
- We need to have mentoring programmes with our girl child; Positive role models; more strict legislation and parents taking more responsibility for their children!
- We need a campaign to focus just on the media... they have the education they need to be stopped...
- Stricter laws that are accessible and procedures to make reporting of child abuse cases safer.
- Support and monitoring of child-headed families.

DAY NINE: INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE DISABLED

Quote for the Day: "Disabled people need to see themselves at the centre stage of development"



ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. How does gender based violence affect people with disabilities?

- Women with disabilities are more vulnerable to abuse from non-disabled men.
- People with disabilities are less able to defend themselves against abusers due to their disability.
- People may exploit disabled persons impairment in order to abuse them, for instance, taking someone's disability grant, hiding away a wheelchair or breaking glasses or hearing aids.
- Attempting to get help is made extremely difficult due to the inaccessibility of much public transport.
- Few services have sign language interpreters on hand and few people are trained to deal with or assist those with intellectual disabilities.
- Often, women with intellectual or psychiatric disabilities struggle to be believed by others.

General Points

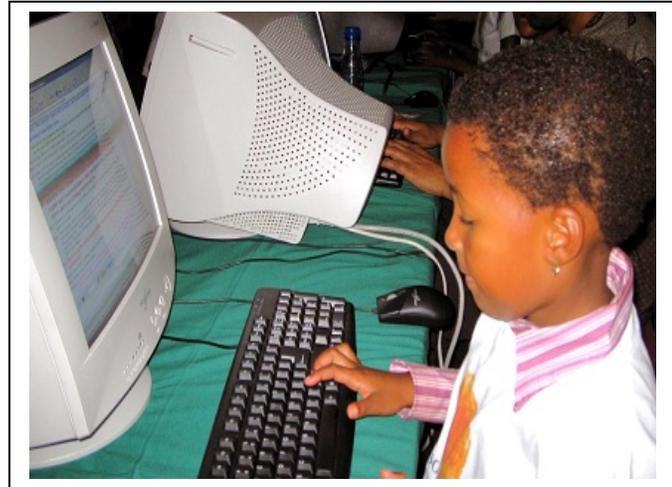
- Public transport is one of the key areas to be addressed – taxi's, busses and trains are all inaccessible to many people with disabilities.
- Housing has been identified as one of the biggest problems faced by people with disabilities.
- Health departments need to improve access that people with disabilities have to medication and equipment.
- People with disabilities should be given equal access to education.
- There needs to be more public awareness regarding programmes for people for disabilities.
- Worcester has a Disabled Forum which addresses different problems, advocate and lobby rights, network to share resources and information to ensure that services do not overlap; they also inform organisations of job and other opportunities for people with disabilities.
- People with disabilities are not treated equally and decisions makers do not treat them as part of the community.
- Community leaders should be encouraged to include people with disabilities in the community.

ACTION POINTS

- The Department of Transport needs to look at the provision of public transport for people with disabilities
- People with disabilities from Ivory Park will hold education and awareness workshops with the taxi associations in Midrand about their transport needs.
- There is a need for a strong advocacy strategy to encourage both government and business to include people with disabilities in their plans.
- An integrated national disability strategy does exist but it needs to be implemented effectively and this implementation should also be monitored.
- Government departments and companies need to start employing the right quota of people with disabilities – there needs to be more compliance with the Employment Equity Act.
- There is a need for a strong disability rights movement.
- People with disabilities need to be consulted regarding their needs.
- Educate communities regarding equality and non-discrimination.

DAY TEN: CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Quote for the Day: "We need to cross all the different generations because it is important that adults understand us and vice versa"



ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. How can we raise the levels of awareness and education around children's rights, especially amongst children?

- There should be SRC's and peer counselling bodies in schools that deal with abuse.
- There are programmes that are run to educate families, including children, for example, the National Children's Rights Committee trains both parents and children about their rights, obligations and responsibilities.
- Community leaders should be involved; there should be workshops, meetings and annual children programmes.
- Awareness campaigns, road shows, advertising and fliers

2. What support is there for child-headed families?

- Community organisations should assist such families, especially to access grants.
- Social workers should be advised of child-headed families and they should take steps to ensure that these families receive help and care.

3. What can we do to encourage communication between parents and children?

- Parents should be encouraged to talk to their children openly from a young age so that their children grow up believing that they can talk to their parents about anything at anytime.
- Parent – children forums
- Children should be empowered to speak out.

4. What are appropriate forms of discipline we should use with children?

- Problems should be sorted out through open, respectful and honest communication rather than violence.
- Trust is essential.
- Discipline should be appropriate for the age of the child.
- Families should negotiate punishment.
- Grounding, restricting privileges or depriving children of their luxuries.

5. *What should be done to keep children secure and safe?*

- Obey your parents.
- Children should be kept off the streets.
- There must be trust between children and parents so that children feel safe to approach their parents with their problems and parents should not judge their children.
- Parents should create a safe environment for their children to exist in.
- Build more shelters for children and take children from abusive homes and show them love.

ACTION POINTS

- Start educating children at school about their rights; teachers have a role to play in educating children about abuse and to give guidance regarding helping abused children.
- Begin dialogues between children and parents and publish them in the media.
- Increase the support and monitoring of child-headed households.

DAY ELEVEN: THE ROLE OF MEN AND BOYS

Quote for the Day: "We should teach our children how to respect people by starting at home"



ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. How does socialisation contribute to gender based violence? Stimulate role model with two sexes in house?

- In our ever changing society there is increasingly a reversal of roles, with more women becoming bread winners this results in men feeling displaced which may manifest itself in violence against their partners.
- Culture and tradition - men have been taught that they are the head of their families and in many instances they did not consider it wrong to assault their wives.
- Unemployment is a problem
- The double standards that parents set for their sons and daughters contributes to gender based violence as often sons are given more privileges than daughters making the sons think that they are better than women and therefore can abuse their power when amongst women.
- Men's socialisation has not encouraged them to talk about their difficulties. Society expects men to be tough and talking about their difficulties is seen as a weakness – men are victims of stereotypes.
- Men continue to dominate our society because our society empowers them.
- We need to start raising our children as equals so that they will learn to treat others as in their adult life. We need to inculcate equality in our children from a very young age.
- Men use their masculinity to perpetuate violence.

2. Is it possible to have two role models in the same household?

- Yes, as long as they work together and compliment each other rather than compete with each other, this will result in children getting a balanced view of life.
- Responsibilities must be shared.
- A child can take what they see as right from each parent.
- Both role models should be emotionally healthy and stable.
- Each parent plays a certain role in the family; therefore it is possible to have two role models in one home.

3. Is there enough funding given to address these issues and is it being appropriately spent?

- No, especially in the rural areas.

- Funding is always and issue.

4. Has democracy brought about greater conflict in the home?

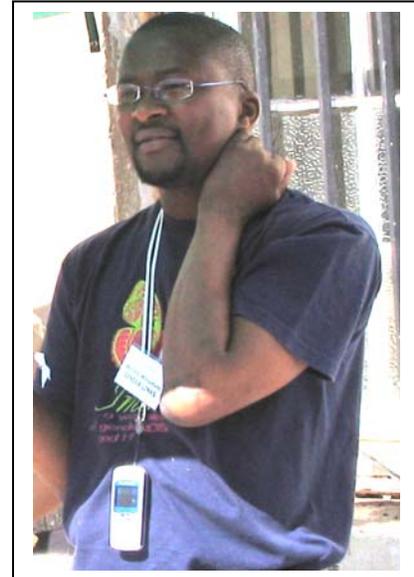
- It is about going back to “UBUNTU” culture and respecting human rights, non-democratic practices impede human and social development in many different ways.
- Democracy cannot be blamed and should be praised for providing a platform for these issues to be discussed and brought to the fore so that action can be taken.
- Democracy has not increased gender based violence rather it has posed a challenge to those who have violated other people’s rights.
- Although we say we live in a democracy it is still one of the most violent societies in the world.
- There can be no democracy if there is no democracy in the home.

ACTION POINTS

- Start work shopping family units (not only concentrating on men)
- More aggressive marketing should be done to involve men in the process of gender equality.
- Media to be encouraged to play a bigger role, especially in influencing the youth on gender equality.

DAY TWELVE: TREATMENT AND CARE

Quote for the Day: "As a disease HIV/AIDS is a health issue; as a pandemic it is a gender issue"



ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. What does a comprehensive package of treatment and care consist of and what is being done to ensure that this is available at all health centres?

- Counselling.
- Morning after pill for the possibility of pregnancy.
- Post Exposure Prophylaxis for the possibility of HIV/AIDS.
- Medication to prevent STD infections.
- Places of safety. Deputy Minister of Social Development Jean Benjamin announced that her department will be building nine new shelters each year in each province over the next three years, 27 shelters per province; as well as 29 one stop centres for survivors of sexual assault (the Thutuzela centres).

2. What is the status of the treatment clause in the sexual offences bill?

- It has been sent back to the Department of Health for redrafting.
- The bill is still pending.
- As it stands there are provisions for the rehabilitation of offenders but not for the treatment of survivors.
- The justice portfolio committee had reinstated the clause with the proviso that PEP would only be available at "designated" sites. Activists want PEP available at all health facilities. This is the point of contention that has been sent back to the department of health to resolve.

3. What is being done about awareness on PEP?

- The head of the gender unit of the department of health, Esther Maluleke was called to an emergency meeting and therefore was unable to answer this question. However, during her input into the cyber dialogues on World AIDS day Maluleke indicated that the government will be undertaking an audit of PEP availability and administration in 2005 and that it will launch a public awareness campaign. To enhance adherence, she said the government is considering integrating PEP into home based care and appointing "treatment buddies" for women undergoing this treatment.

ACTION POINTS

- Treatment clause must be reinstated in the Sexual Offences Bill, with no exceptions, and this Act should be passed as a matter of emergency.
- Partnerships with the media to ensure much greater awareness on treatment and care for survivors of sexual assault.
- Monitor government roll out of nine shelters per province each year for three years and 29 one stop centres.
- Five out of six men are not abusers; programmes to form partnerships with men must be strengthened.
- Strategies to curb inter generational sex which is leading to alarming rates of HIV/AIDS among young women.
- Government to work much more closely with CBOs like Lets Grow Together in ensuring access and adherence to treatment and care.
- Severe measures to be taken against educators who sexually abuse learners.
- Invest in technologies like microbicides that give women greater control over their reproductive health.
- Insist on treatment and care as a right! (Heyzer)

DAY THIRTEEN: GENDER VIOLENCE AND THE WORKPLACE

Quote for the Day: Sexual harassment is about power not gender "

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. *What is sexual harassment?*

- It is often very subtle and may include inappropriate jokes and disregard for the opinions of women.
- Any unwanted conduct of a sexual nature.
- It is a crime and must be reported.

2. *Can a woman sexually harass a man?*

- Yes, harassment is about power and vulnerability and if a woman has power over a man sexual harassment can be a result.
- In reality this is seldom the case and this is a reflection of gender relations in our society, attitudes and power relations.

3. *Is there enough being done in SA workplaces to stop sexual harassment?// What should SA workplaces do to stop sexual harassment?*

- Policies need to be implemented and monitored.
- Companies should promote awareness regarding sexual harassment and hold workshops.
- Trade Unions and other authorities should ensure that policies are implemented and there should be consequences for non-implementation.
- There should be a call for more government intervention.
- Educate people about their rights.
- There is a new code of practice to regulate the handling of sexual harassment cases and it will take effect early in 2005. It will apply to all workplace throughout South Africa and will be supported by various laws which apply outside of the workplace as well.
- Government should include a specific report on sexual harassment when they do their Employment Equity audits.
- COSATU together with other trade unions are in the process of putting a declaration on sexual harassment together in order to put it before the ILO - the target is March 2005.

ACTION POINTS

- The implementation of policies must be monitored.
- The Department of Labour must create a gender unit that will ensure that gender related laws and policies are implemented.
- More education must be given to employers and employees regarding sexual harassment.

DAY FOURTEEN: PLACES OF SAFETY AND CARE

Quote for the Day: " There certainly seems to be a general lack of understanding about how to access shelters"



ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. Why is the government only providing ten percent of the costs required by shelters?

- Communities should also be doing their share to raise funds for shelters.
- How can the government be expected to provide more than 10% when they are also expected to provide permanent housing – taxes only go so far.
- The government invests more in arms than it does in its people.
- Most service providers such as police stations and clinics do not know about shelters.
- The government isn't doing enough, safety has lost meaning, and there is not safety at all.
- The government especially the DOE should be investing more in programmes to educate learners about women and child abuse and to empower them to report these cases.
- Businesses should also be encouraged to give financial aid to shelters.

2. How safe do you think shelters are?

- They are usually safe especially if they involve social workers.
- They are the safest place for survivors of violence.
- Some are not entirely safe because as some don't have SAPS and social services on their side.
- The organisations that run places of safety do their best to ensure that as much as possible is done to ensure the safety of the people in their care but problems may arise when the whereabouts of the shelter is disclosed by a client.
- "Our shelter is based in the community and blends in with the rest of the places in the street. In five years we haven't had any major incidences"
- Shelters are safer than being in an abused home, but there is always the risk that the abuser will track the survivor down to the place of safety. The whereabouts of safe houses should be unpublicised in order to protect the people staying in them – i.e. the communities should not be asked permission to have a safe house inn their neighbourhood or they should be informed of the dangers of publicising it.
- Privacy and confidentiality are a high priority in shelters.

3. To what extent do shelters assist women in finding secondary housing?

- Most shelters do their best in helping women to find secondary housing depending on the available resources and the networks that they have.
- Shelters in the Western Cape have met with the National Department of Housing to propose that every new housing development should include at least 1% of minority groups such as survivors of domestic violence.
- Many shelters do not have the capacity to find secondary housing, with the result that women often go back the house of the abuser.

4. Why are there no such facilities or information in rural areas?

- Effort needs to be made to realise the rights of rural people and to educate them on these rights.

ACTION POINTS

- Lobbying should take place for the National Department of to include at least 1% of minority groups such as survivors of domestic violence in every new housing development.
- Thank sponsors during campaigns which may encourage other business to sponsor.
- Education – educate learners in school about abuse.
- Disseminate information regarding shelters and where people can go for help.
- Mobilise shelter groups to take on the relevant government departments regarding financial support for places of safety and survivors of gbv – the government needs to prioritise women and children issues.
- There needs to be training of people who work at shelters, to write proposals and access funds.
- The business sector should be approached for funding.
- Plans should be made to build/open shelters in rural arrears.

EVALUATION



QUOTE FOR THE DAY:
"This platform gave us a chance cough out our secrets without being known and we got good advice thanks to all who participated."

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. How was the Cyber Dialogues website? What improvements could be made?

- It doesn't need to be improved but it does need to reach more people who could be taught to use it, i.e. not enough exposure.
- Some users misused the chat site by logging in early and staying logged on late.
- Improvements could be made for people with disabilities – the use of Braille for blind people and speakers attached to computers for audio. Contact should be made with institutions of learning for people with disabilities for specialised equipment.
- Training should take place more than a month in advance.
- Some centres had problems logging-on on one or two of the days.
- We need to work to get funds for a newspaper that would inform people who are not able to access computers.
- More media involvement.
- The sessions were informative and the Cyber Dialogues website was user friendly.

2. How can we increase the number of access sites and reach more people?

- Community radio stations can be incorporated into such dialogues as backup for people who don't have PC's or access.
- Work with individual civil society organisations to promote more access.
- Universities and other training institutions could possibly be approached as they have many computers.
- Involve the Department of Education.
- Incorporate public libraries.
- Local municipalities could be used for local community participation, their gender desks.

3. *How did you run the Cyber Dialogues in your site? And what events did you arrange for the 16 Days?*

- The Cyber Dialogues were advertised and notices were put out. An HIV/Aids events was held and a victim empowerment programme.
- KZN – joined whatever was happening on Campus and had discussions with people. Some people did not attend because they were writing exams or had already gone on holiday. Spoke at the TAC KZN meeting and informed them about the 16 Days and collected answers to the Poll Question for 1st and 2nd December. Assisted the GAF office on their discussion on Sugar daddies and facilitated chat room use.

4. *Which session did you find most useful and why?*

- Most sessions were useful as they all informed us differently on different issues.
- The disabled session, regarding trying to get taxi's to cater for them because it is a topic that we don't often talk about.
- The sexual harassment session.

5. *Which session did you find least useful and why?*

- All of them were useful and enlightening in their own way.

6. *How can we take the actions points from the Cyber Dialogues forward?*

- Reports from the different themes, highlighting the important points from the dialogues should be handed to the relevant government departments and perhaps printed in newspapers to maintain openness.

GENERAL COMMENTS

- "I personally am a reformed person, from being an abuser to being a gentle man. I enjoyed reading all the chats and I have gained a lot."
- "The media helped expose issues but the Cyber Dialogues helped me understand such issues and answer things I didn't understand further"

ANNEXES

Annex A

Themes and Speakers

16 DAYS: CYBER DIALOGUES THEMES, NGO'S AND SPEAKERS

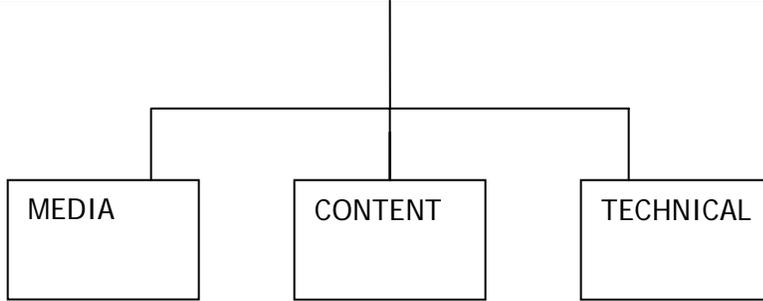
DAY/DATE	THEME/SLOGAN	NGO	CONTACT PERSON	PHONE/E-MAIL	SPEAKERS
Wednesday, 24/11/04	Taking Stock: "Balancing the scales."	Gender Links	Kubi Rama or Mothibi Mohomane	T: (011) 622 2877 Kubi - 082 378 8239 Mothibi - 072 493 0781 kubi@genderlinks.org.za Mothibi@genderlinks.org.za	1. Deputy Minister of Correctional Services: Cheryl Gillwald 2. Nandi Mayathula Khoza, Speaker of the City of Joburg 3. Colleen Lowe Morna, Executive Director Gender Links
Thursday, 25/11/04	International Day for the prevention of violence against women: Empowerment of Women and Children "Poverty is a form of violence."	Gender Advocacy Programme (GAP)	Raashied Galant	T: (021) 465 0197 Media@gender.org.za	1. Elizabeth Petersen - St Annes Home, Cape Town 2. Noella Visagie - Development Bank of Southern Africa 3. Faeza Khan – Gender and Advocacy Programme
Friday, 26/11/04	Speaking Out "Bua, Khuluma, Speak out."	Institute for Women's Development (NISAA)	Pontsho Segwai	T: (011) 854 5804 Pontsho@nisaa.org.za	1. Barbara Holtmann, CSIR (Contact: 012-841 2685) 2. Jacobeth Vena (Survivor of Violence) 3. Riana Jacobs (Survivor of Violence) 4. Thapelo Rahlogo (Rehabilitated Perpetrator)

Saturday, 27/11/04	Maintenance and Child Support "Putting children first."	Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre	Alice Mothiba or Bheki Moyo	T: (011) 403 4267 advocacy@tlac.org.za research@tlac.org.za	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Magistrate Danie Oberholzer – Chief Magistrate: Tembisa Court 2. Ms Hilda Limpson- National Directorate of Public Prosecutions 3. Ms Jeanette Uyf - Senior Member- Legal Aid Board.
Monday, 29/11/04	The criminal justice system "Judge the crime not the victim."	Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVr)	Sadiyya Haffejee	T: (011) 403 5650 shaffejee@csvr.org.za	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Susan Pienaar or Mbali Mncadi, SAPS 2. Pieter Durant, Dept of Justice 3. Robbie Raburabu of the Independent Complaints Directorate
Tuesday, 30/11/04	Audit of legislation and resources "Walk the talk."	National Network on Violence Against Women	Melanie Knight	T: (012) 321 4959 melanie@nnvaw.org.za	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adv Tsidi Kambula, NPA-SOCA 2. Sheila Meintjies, Chair, Tshwaranang Board 3. Pat Khumalo, SHEP 4. Nozuko Nkewuse, POWA 5. Danaline Franzman, CGE
Wednesday, 01/12/04	International AIDS Day: Gender based Violence and HIV & AIDS "United against gender violence and HIV/AIDS."	Amnesty International Lawyers for Human Rights	Olajobi Makinwa Teri Meyer	T: (012) 320 8155 hre@amnesty.org.za 0825507558 T: (011) 339 1960 tmeyer613@yahoo.com	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adv. Thoko Majokweni, Special Director of Public Prosecutions (Contact: Nnana Motuang, 012-8456136 or 0823320151) 2. Ms. Ngangie Diale, A nurse and an activist. 3. Armelia Chaponda, CEDPA-SA 4. Ms Esther Maluleke (Contact: Lindiwe Nzutha, 012-

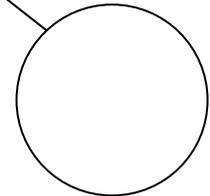
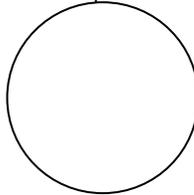
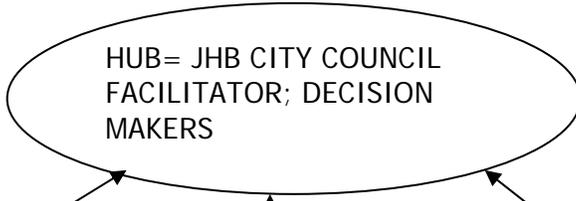
					3120990/ 0825638974, Dept of Health) 5. Thabisile Tshabalala, TAC 6. Fezeka Khuzwayo
Thursday, 02/12/04	Young Women, Violence and HIV/AIDS "Shame on sugar daddies."	AWID Gender Aids Forum	Shamillah Wilson Fezeka Khuzwayo	T: (021) 447 8821 T: (031) 307 1253 gafprojects@gaf.org.za	1. Riana Jacobs 2. Sisonke Msimang 3. Zeenat Carelse (Sexual Offence Court) 4. Mmabatho Ramakgoshi (Dept Education)
Friday, 03/12/04	International Day of the Disabled "Nothing about us, without us."				1. December Shongwe (Zenzele Self Help Groups for People with Disabilities) 2. Lisa Vetten (CSVR) 3. Lucky Chief (Itereleng Community Association)
Saturday, 04/12/04	Children's Rights "My body's nobody's but mine."	Nelson Mandela Children's Fund	Mampe Ntsedi	T: (011) 274 5600 mampe@nmcf.co.za	1. Prince Xhanti Sigcawu (Houser of Traditional Leaders) 2. Councillor Ramokgale 3. Mr Gobe (House of Traditional Leaders) 4. Joyce Siwani (National Children's Rights committee) 5. Shirley Mabusela (Trustee of Nelson Mandela Children's Fund) 6. Buyi Mbambo (UNICEF)
Monday, 06/12/04	Role of men and boys	Men As Partners	Boitshepo Lesetedi	T: (011) 523 1400 Boitshepo.l@ppasa.org.za	1. Percy Nhlapo (Solidarity Centre)

	"Where are the 5 in 6 men that are not abusive?"	Network			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Boitshepo Lesetedi (PPASA) 3. Rodney Fortuin (Engender Health)
Tuesday, 07/12/04	<p>Treatment and care: Focus on PEP</p> <p>"PEP is a right not just a talk."</p>	Gender Links	Kubi Rama	T: (011) 622 2877 kubi@genderlinks.org.za	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deputy Minister Dr Jean Benjamin, Deputy Minister of Social Development (Contact: Lovetta on 012-312 7402; Griselda - 0726747254) 2. Noelene Hayzer, Executive Director, UNIFEM 3. Rose Thamae (0721188945) 4. Dumisani Rebombo, Engender Health
Wednesday, 08/12/04	<p>Gender violence and the workplace</p> <p>"If you can't respect me, you can't respect my work".</p>	Sexual Harassment Project (SHEP)	Pat Khumalo	T : (011) 403 0541 pat@shep.org.za	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deputy Minister of Science & Technology: Derek Hannekom (Contact: Heibre Roos, 012-3174383; 0829440013) 2. Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts: Francois Beukman (Contact: 021-4030048/78) 3. Mr. Nick Symthe, Business Unity South Africa. 4. Ms. Doris Tshupe , (011) 403 – 2765, Cheadle, Thompson and Haysom law firm 5. Ms. Louisa Thipe, COSATU
Thursday, 09/12/04	<p>Places of safety and care</p> <p>"Support shelters, build homes."</p>	NISAA	Pontsho Segwai	T : (011) 854 5804 Pontsho@nisaa.org.za	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Barbara Holtmann of CSIR (Contact: 012-8412685) 2. Romilla Pillay (Nisaa shelter co-ordinator)

ANNEX B: CYBER DIALOGUES STRUCTURE



NGOS FACILITATING INPUTS ON EACH THEME EACH DAY OF THE SIXTEEN DAYS



Annex C

Key questions and daily poll question

Date	Theme	KEY QUESTIONS	POLL QUESTION
Wednesday 24 November Taking stock	Taking stock Balancing the scales	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Why is it that despite all the awareness raising levels of gender violence seem to keep rising? 6. What have been the key successes since the 2003 campaign? 7. What are the key challenges? 8. Is the media part of the problem or part of the solution? 9. Is the issue of gender violence receiving sufficient political action and clout? 	Since the 2003 Sixteen Day campaign A. There has been an improvement with regard to gender violence. B. There has been no improvement with regard to gender violence. C. Gender violence has grown worse. D. There are more cases of gender violence reported. This does not necessarily mean that there has been an increase in the levels of gender violence.
Thursday, 25 November	<i>International Day for the Prevention of Violence Against Women</i> Empowerment Poverty is a form of violence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is the moral regeneration movement contributing to women's empowerment 2. How can be done to involve traditional leaders in the empowerment of women? 3. How can women's parliaments and children's parliaments empower women? 4. How do government departments make women aware of the services they offer? 5. How are government polices for the empowerment of women being monitored? 	Should the government feeding scheme be extended to grade 12? A. Yes B. Yes because this will decrease the number of women who go to look for sugar daddies? C. No, it should be kept to primary school level?
Friday, 26 November	Speaking out Bua, khuluma, speak out.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What makes rape victims not speak out? 2. How do we ensure that implementation of policies take place? 3. How do we encourage HIV positive people to seek test ARV 	Should we encourage people to speak out ob behalf of others? A. Yes, some people do not have access to resources. B. Yes, because we have lawyers and

Date	Theme	KEY QUESTIONS	POLL QUESTION
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. How do we ensure that counsellors respect privacy? 5. How to avoid being embarrassed when speaking to a doctor or nurse? 	<p>activist. C. No it could be a form of silencing?</p>
Saturday, 27 November	Child support and maintenance. Children first	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Should grandmothers support grandchildren? 2. Is it a step fathers or step mothers duty to maintain step children? 3. Is it possible to claim maintenance and still get the child support grant? 4. How can we ensure that the child support grant actually gets to children? 5. Until what age should a child be supported? 	<p>The child support grant leads to women having more children so that they can claim this grant. A. I strongly agree with the statement. B.I strongly disagree with the statement C. I partially agree with the statement.</p>
Sunday 28 November	Religion and gender violence		
Monday, 29 November	Criminal Justice system Judge the crime - not the victim	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. What problems are being encountered by the SAPS and the ICD in the implementation of the DVA? And how is misconduct by legal officials being addressed? 6. What is an appropriate response when someone has killed an abusive partner? 7. How do you meaningfully uphold victim's rights to dignity in rape trails and in cases of DV? 8. What alternate sentences should and may be made available to women in conflict with the law as a result of GBV? 9. What is the role of civil society in monitoring the CJS in light of the difficulty in gaining access to dockets etc? 10. What mechanism is in place to collect and collate 	<p>Should battered women who have killed abusive partners be considered for early release? Yes or No</p>

Date	Theme	KEY QUESTIONS	POLL QUESTION
		<p>statistics on men who are convicted for abusing partners and the sentences that have been passed?</p> <p>11. What alternatives are there for women in abusive relationships who wish to access help from police services without necessarily pressing charges against the perpetrators?</p>	
Tuesday, 30 November	<p>Audit of legislation and resources Walk the talk</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What remedies are available to women when the law is not implemented, e.g. a peace order is breached? 2. How do we address the dismissive attitudes of the police and justice system towards gender violence? 3. How can a person be protected against false allegations? 4. How are gender violence laws monitored to ensure effective implementation? 5. What is being done to popularise these laws, especially among rural women? 	<p>If a woman is in an abusive relationship and applies for a protection order I think this will result in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. The situation becoming worse because the man will become more violent. B. The situation becoming worse because the police are ineffective. C. The situation improving for the woman. D. I don't know what a protection order is.
Wednesday, 1 December	<p>International AIDS Day Unite against gender violence and HIV/AIDS. PEP is a right; not just a talk</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. What is government doing to educate the public about the link between gender violence and HIV/AIDS? B. What is the status of the treatment clause in the Sexual Offences Bill? C. Why is PEP not being recognised as a right and not just a talk? D. How is access to PEP being monitored? E. Are health workers being adequately trained to address cases of gender violence, including 	<p>Access to Post exposure prophylaxis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Should be a legal right that is included in the Sexual Offences Bill. B. Is adequately addressed in health policy. C. I don't know what this is. D. There needs to be more public awareness on this issue.

Date	Theme	KEY QUESTIONS	POLL QUESTION
		gathering forensic evidence?	
Thursday, 2 December	Young women, violence and HIV/AIDS Shame on sugar daddies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What laws or policies are there to address the problem of sugar daddies? 2. Is the media responsible for promoting gender violence? (MODIFY?) 3. What cultural practices are fuelling the high incidence of HIV/AIDS among young women? 4. What support is available for child female headed households? 5. What role are schools/ the department of education playing in reducing high levels of gender violence and HIV/AIDS among young women? 	Virginitly testing a solution to HIV/AIDS A. I agree with this statement. B. I disagree with this statement because it discriminates against women and gives the impression that women are responsible for HIV/AIDS. C. This is not adequate, but it one possible solution.
Friday, 3 December	International Day for the Disabled Nothing about us without us	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In what ways are people with disabilities vulnerable to gender based violence? 2. How sensitive are decision-makers to this issue? 3. What plans do decision makers to provide user-friendly facilities to the disabled? 4. What is being done to educate the public people, especially taxi drivers on the needs of people with disabilities? 5. Where are women in structures that address the needs of disabled people? 	People with disability are more vulnerable to gender-based violence A. I disagree, because people feel sorry for them. B. Yes, they are more susceptible to physical violence C. Yes, they are more susceptible to emotional violence. D. Disabled people should have no rights anyway.
Saturday, 4 December	Children's rights Sub themes: Gender My body is nobody's but	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can the legal processes for addressing children's rights be speed up? 2. How can the attitudes of service providers towards children's rights be made more empathetic? 3. How can awareness raising and education 	Is government is serious about the promotion and protection of children's rights? A. Yes B. No C. Certain extent

Date	Theme	KEY QUESTIONS	POLL QUESTION
		<p>around children's rights be improved?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. How can children's participation be ensured? 5. What support is there for child headed families? 6. What is being done about the trafficking of children? 	
Monday, 6 December	<p>Anniversary of the Montreal Massacre: Where are the five in six men who are not abusive?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. How does socialisation contribute to gender based violence? Stimulate role model with two sexes in house? B. Is it possible to have two role models in the same home? C. Is there a danger of too much attention being paid to, and donor money going into programmes for men as partners? D. Why is there no men's day? 	<p>Democracy has brought about greater conflict in the home.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. I disagree with this statement. B. I agree with this statement. C. This may be true, but it is a necessary confrontation if gender equality is to be achieved. D. There can be no democracy in the country if there is no democracy in the home.
Tuesday, 7 December	<p>Treatment and care For the health of women: For the health of the world: No more violence.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By going for treatment does a survivor of sexual assault risk compromising confidentiality? 2. What is being done to ensure that service providers (the police, health workers and others) provide professional services that do not lead to secondary victimization? 3. What does a comprehensive package of treatment and care for survivors of sexual assault consist of, and what is being done to ensure that this is available at all health care facilities? 4. What is the status of the treatment clause in the Sexual Offences Bill? 5. What is being done to ensure public awareness on and effective administration on Post Exposure 	<p>Anyone other than a survivor of sexual assault who has been exposed to the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS be entitled to PEP free of charge:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. No, never. B. Only if this is involuntary, for example in the case of health care workers who might be exposed to HIV through needle stick injuries. C. Yes, because it is much cheaper to prevent a person from contracting the virus than to provide treatment.

Date	Theme	KEY QUESTIONS	POLL QUESTION
		Prophylaxis?	D. Yes to everyone except the perpetrator of a sexual assault.
Wednesday, 8 December	Gender violence and the workplace If you can't respect me, you can't respect my work.	A. What qualifies as sexual harassment? B. Can women sexually harass men? C. Do women make charges of sexual harassment for their own gain? D. Can sexual harassment take place between the same sex? E. Is enough being done at work places in South Africa to stop sexual harassment? Is this issue adequately covered in the existing legislation?	If a woman dresses in a mini skirt this is A. Never an invitation to a man to make sexual advances. B. Always an invitation to a man to make sexual advances, since he can't control his urges. C. An invitation to a man to make sexual advances only if this is consensual. D. Confusing to men.
Thursday, 9 December	Places of safety and care Support shelters, build homes.	1. Why is the government only providing ten percent of the costs required by shelters? 2. How safe are shelters? 3. To what extent do shelters assist women in finding secondary housing? 4. To what extent are service providers knowledgeable about the domestic violence act? 5. Why are there no such facilities or information in rural areas?	Shelters are responsible for breaking down families. A. Yes, because they encourage women to leave their homes. B. No, it is domestic violence that is responsible. C. Only if shelters do not try to reconcile families. D. I don't know what a shelter is.
Friday, 10 December	International Human Rights Day Theme: Taking forward the SADC Addendum on violence against women and children		

ANNEX D
16 DAYS PLANNING METING: REGISTRATION
THE DON HOTEL: BRUMA
07 OCTOBER 2004

NAME	SURNAME	ORGANISATION	PHONE	FAX	E-MAIL
Sadiyya	Haffejee	CSVR	(011) 403 – 5650	(011) 339 – 6789	Shaffejee@csvr.org.za
Busi	Dlamini	Lifeline SA	(011) 715 – 2000	(011) 715 – 2001	busid@lifeline.org.za
Nivash	Asim Kumar	Childline	(011) 645 – 2000	(011) 645 – 2020	children@netactive.co.za
Pontsho	Segwai	NISAA	(011) 854 – 5804/5	(011) 854 – 5718	pontsho@nisaa.org.za
Nkululeko	Nxesi	NNVAW	(012) 312 – 4959	(012) 321 – 3119	administrator@nnvaw.org.za
Bhekinkosi	Moyo	Tshwaranang	(011) 403 -4267	(011) 403 – 4275	research@tlac.org.za
Olajobi	Makinwa	Amnesty International	(012) 320 – 8155	(012) 320 – 8158	hre@amnesty.org.za
Faeza	Khan	GAP	(021) 465 – 0197	(021) 465 – 0089	Dv1@gender.org.za
Lesego	Maluleka	Bua	083 682 5945 (011) 261 – 0661	(011) 261 –	

		Development Agency		0667	
Pule	Motaung	Bua Development Agency	072 320 8626 (011) 261 – 0661	(011) 261 – 0667	
Patricia	Kumalo	Sexual Harassment Education Project	(011) 403 – 0541	(011) 403 – 7535	pat@shep.org.za
Veli	Nsibande	ADAPT	(011) 885 – 3305	(011) 885 – 3309	adapt@worldonline.co.za
Raymond	Tshabalala	ADAPT	(011) 985 – 5924	(011) 985 – 5924	adapt@worldonline.co.za
Tizeta	Wodajo	Lawyers for Human Rights	(011) 339 – 1960	(011) 339 – 2665	tizeta@ihr.org.za
Teri	Meyer	Lawyers for Human Rights	(011) 339 – 1960	(011) 339 – 2665	Tmeyer613@yahoo.com

ANNEX E
CYBER5 DIALOGUES FACILITATORS TRAINING
S.T GEORGES HOTEL: 02 – 04 NOVEMBER 2004

NAME	SURNAME	ORGANISATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX	E-MAIL
GAUTENG						
Mothibedi	Panyane	GCIS Soweto	Ipelegeng MPCC Cnr, Khumalo & Phora Streets White City Jabavu	083 371 9841	(011) 982 – 1200	sowetompcc@intekom.co.za
Lesego	Maluleke	Bua Development Agency	4326 Lord Khanyile MPCC Ivory Park, Midrand	(011) 261 – 5448	(011) 261 - 0166	
Pule	Motaung	Bua development Agency	4326 Lord Khanyile MPCC Ivory Park, Midrand	(011) 261 – 5448	(011) 261 - 0166	
Mbuyiselo	Botha	Men's Forum	ESKOM Head Quarters Woodmead	082 518 1177		Bridget.mtshali@eskom.co.za
Verah	Mothopeng	PPASA/LOVELIFE	48 Weirda Valley West Sandton	083 352 9746 (011) 532 1400	(011) 523 - 1401	Verah.m@ppasa.org.za
Nonhlanhla	Mbonani	HAYD	3082b Temba Drive Zola 7 P.O Kwa – Xuma 1868	(011) 403 – 7382 083 728 7042	(011) 403 – 7382	nmbonani@yahoo.com
<i>Lucky</i>	<i>Chief</i>	<i>ICA</i>		<i>011 339 3394</i>		<i>ica@sn.apc.org</i>
<i>Teri</i>	<i>Meyer</i>	<i>LHR</i>		<i>011 339 1960</i>		<i>Tmeyer613@yahoo.com</i>
<i>Julia</i>	<i>Mepha</i>	<i>PPASA</i>		<i>011 403 7740</i>		<i>juliamepha@webmail.co.za</i>
<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>Monageng</i>	<i>Youth Awakening</i>		<i>073 565 1988</i>		
Mokete	Mahapa	GCIS	No 88, Moshoeshoe Street Sebokeng Welfare Complex, 1983	(016) 988 – 1960	(016) 088 – 1962	sebokeng@intekom.co.za

NAME	SURNAME	ORGANISATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX	E-MAIL
NORTH WEST						
Thekegelo	Moleme	Lebaleng Ark of Hope	1333 Mogokare Str Makwatsi 2650	(018) 597 – 4194 083 297 3341	(018) 597 – 4070	tgmoleme@webmail.co.za
<i>Ephraim</i>	<i>Mbara</i>	<i>GCIS</i>		<i>082 635 7557</i>		<i>jpmoloisane@yahoo.com</i>
MPUMALANGA						
Dudu	Mahlangu	PPASA	Emalahleni Lovelife Y- Centre P.O Box 4256 Witbank 1035	0733409127	(013) 698 – 1552	
Lolo	Moloko	GCIS	Medcen & Henshall Street Nelspruit, Ground Floor,1200	(013) 753 2397 072 324 0965	(013) 753 – 2531	
LIMPOPO						
Isaac	Modiba	PPASA	P.O Box 951 Polokwane 0700	083 733 5505	(015) 295 – 3977 (015) 355 – 3957	
Julia	Dikotla	NNVAW – Limpopo	58A Market street Mimosa Building Polokwane, 0700	(015) 295 – 9243 073 397 8779	(015) 295 – 9243	
Oupa	Mokgoebo	GCIS	66 Hansvanrensburg street. Polokwane,0669	(015) 291 – 4689 072 632 4753	(015) 295 6982	mapelampcc@telkomsa.net
Peter	Lebepe	Makwakwaila Tele centre	Box 3039 Ga – Mokwakwaila 0862	082 209 2023		peterleb@webmail.co.za
Roger	Chuene	The Chuene	Ga – Chuene Community HALL	015 295 1180		ChueneR@transport.nov.gov.za Rogermoore@webmail.co.za

NAME	SURNAME	ORGANISATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX	E-MAIL
KZN						
Bongane	Msane	PPASA	61199 Box No Durban 4001	073 452 5526	(031) 304 7195	Bongane.m@ppasa.org.za
Kimendhri	Pillay	TAC UKZN, Women's Desk	4 Treehaven Place Foresthaven, Phoenix, Durban, 4068	082 860 8101 (031) 505 – 1372		981204526@ukzn.ac.za
Vusi	Khoza	KZN – NNVAW	1204 SANGRO House 417 smith street Durban, 4000	0822138196	(031) 305 – 3497	vusipsu@iafrica.com
Makhosi	Ndwandwe	NICRO – KZN	84 Hospital Road 72 San Sabil House Durban, 4000	082 816 5118	(031) 304 – 0826	buyi@nicrodur.co.za
<i>Temba</i>	<i>Mlambo</i>	<i>GCIS (KZN)</i>		<i>035 571 0970 xt14</i>		mbazwana@intekom.co.za tembamlambo@webmail.co.za
WESTERN CAPE						
Gahsiena	Van Der Schaff	United Sanctuary Against Abuse/AIDS Legal network	P.O Box 925 Reygersdal, 7352 Suite 17 GB, Waverly, Business Park. Mowbrey, 7705	(021) 572 – 8662 (021) 447 – 8435	(021) 572 – 8662 (021) 447 – 9946	admin@usaa.org.za campaign@aln.org.za
Carmelita	Jephtha	NNVAW – Western Cape	P.O Box 5, Athlone, Cape Town, Adderly Street, 48 Worcester, 6580	(021) 637 – 5287 (023) 342 – 3880	(021) 637 – 0785 (023) 342 3880	network@womenscentre.co.za
Nicky	Van Der Walt	Southern African Media & Gender Institute	P.O Box 15994 Vlaeberg, 8018	(021) 424 – 0653	(021) 424 – 0659	nicky@samgi.org.za

NAME	SURNAME	ORGANISATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX	E-MAIL
Thobani	Smith	PPASA	36817 Hlala Street Makhaza Khayelitsha 7784	(021) 448 – 7312	(021) 448 – 7320	Thobani@ppawc.co.za
Jaques	Pheiffer	GCIS	7 Antonio Sieni Street Langebaan	083 713 3692 (022) 7722049	(022) 713 – 4497	vanrhyns@intekom.co.za
Linton	Martin	GCIS	Lower Berg Street Cape Town	082 502 8415 (021) 421 5070		
Raashied	Galant	Gender Advocacy Programme	7 Ruskin House 2 Roeland STREET Cape Town, 8001	(021) 465 – 0197	(021) 464-0089	media@gender.org.za
Wilfred	Flink	Vanrhynsdorp MPCC	1 Mandela Street Vanrhynsdorp, 8170	(027) 219 – 1917 073 363 8005	(027) 2191-754	masibambane@matzikamamu n.co.za
<i>Thandiwe</i>	<i>Kulu</i>	<i>Ilitha Labantu</i>		<i>021 633 2378</i>		ilitha@iafrica.com
EASTERN CAPE						
Anthony	Kambi	INTERSECT	Postnet Suite 436 P/Bag x9063 East London, 5200	072 376 7133	(043) 722 – 0102	anthonymasha@metroweb.co. za
Ntombekaya	Balintulo	GCIS	14 San Remo 28 ST. Georges Road. Southernwood East London	(043) 722 – 2602 072 426 8298	(043) 722 - 2615	
Ayanda	Luxomo	GCIS	Bellair Avenue Cofimvaba	(047) 874 – 0444	(047) 874 – 0385	cofimvaba@intekom.co.za
Dolly	Moso	Matatiele Advice Centre	P.O Box 444 Matatiele, 4730	(039) 737 – 4615	(039) 737 – 4131	Matatiele@lda.org.za
Nonzwakazi	Nyamakazi	Matatiele Advice Centre	P.O Box 444 Matatiele, 4730	(039) 737 – 4615	(039) 737 – 4131	Matatiele@lda.org.za

NAME	SURNAME	ORGANISATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX	E-MAIL
<i>Khanyisa</i>	<i>Lajila</i>	<i>PPASA</i>		<i>043 722 8874</i>		
Nikiwe	Mthiya	Herschell legal Advice Centre	Box 107 Sterkspruit 9762	072 342 2756 (051) 611 – 0131	(051) 611 0944	
Mohlomi	Moeletsi	Strekspruit MPCC	Box 47 Sterkspruit 9762	0722710963	(051) 611 0030	
FREE STATE						
Ngemi	Mahasela	NNVAW – Free State	(051) 448 – 7583	(051) 524 - 0168		
Vusi	Lebazi	PPASA	P.O Box 7886 Bloemfontein	073 471 9762	(051) 430 – 6878	
NORTHERN CAPE						
Carlo	Isaacs	PPASA	62 Curry Street Kimberly	084 666 51 09		

At the workshop but didn't sign register

Annex F

Cyber Dialogues Access Points in South Africa

AREA	ORGANISATION	CONTACT PERSON	CONTACT DETAILS
GAUTENG			
City of Joburg Metropolitan Centre Braamfontein	City of Joburg Gender Links	Kubi Rama Mothibi Mohomane	082 378 8239 072 493 0781
Newtown	Women's Net	Sally Shackleton	(011) 429 0000 082 330 4113
Newtown	ICA	Lucky Chief	(011) 339 - 3394
Inner City	SACC	Tiny Leshika	(011) 241 – 7813
Inner City	Community Librarian	Patricia Semeno	(011) 870 – 1238
Inner City	Social Services	Judith Dase	(011) 378 – 8571
Jabulani, Soweto	Peoples Centre	Zweli Ramarata	(011) 986 – 0057
Chiawelo, Soweto	Community Centre	Joe Mphahlele	083 671 6083
White City Jabavu, Soweto	Ipelegeng Community Centre	Mothibedi Panyane	083 371 9841
Jabulani, Soweto	Peoples Centre		
Protea North	Library		
Dobsonville	Peoples Centre	Michael Maxhosa	(011) 988 – 0029/17
Diepkloof, Zone 1	Library	Tsakane Shiburi	(011) 989 – 8081
Eldorado Park	Library	Elton May	(011) 935 – 1051
Ennerdale, Civic Centre	Peoples Centre	Thembi Ndlovu	(011) 213 - 0008
Ennerdale Civic Centre	Libraries	David Raloane	(011) 213 – 0093
Orange Farm	PPASA	Julia Mepha	072 481 5150
Orange Farm	IT Centre		(011) 213 - 0077
Orlando East & West	Peoples Centre	Senzo Radebe	(011) 528 – 0861
Orlando East & West	MPCC	Thami Qubeka	(011) 935 – 1207
Klipspruit West	Library	Pamela Makamo	(011) 947 – 1390
Emndeni	Library		
Midrand	Bophelong Clinic	Dalia Maanda	(011) 261 – 4653
Ivory Park & Rabie Ridge	Libraries	Bongi Nkabinde	082 461 6922
Ivory Park	Peoples Centre	Petronella Nkonyane	084 526 04 03
Auckland Park	Akrans Building	Clr. Cathy Seefort	(011) 407 – 7516/7529
Davidsonville	Library	Eunice Letlape Donna de Souza	(011) 761 – 0346 (011) 761 – 0430
Roodepoort, West Rand	Civic Centre	Elsa Page Azwi Phuravhathu	(011) 761 – 0366/7 (011) 082 467 9535
Alexandra	Peoples Centre	Alex Sepeng	(011) 531 – 5512
Rosettenville	Library	Rene van der Berg	(011) 681 – 8080
Sandton	PPASA Offices	Vera Mothopeng	(011) 352 – 9746
Sebokeng	GCIS MPCC	Mokete Mahapa	(016) 988 – 1960

Pretoria	NNVAW Offices	Melanie Knight	(012) 321 - 4047
FREE STATE			
Bloemfontein	NNVAW Offices	Ngemi Mahasela	(051) 448 – 7583
Bloemfontein	PPASA Offices	Vusi Libazi	073 471 9762
KWAZULU NATAL			
Pietermaritzburg, Durban	PPASA Offices	Bongane Msane	073 452 5526
Durban	TAC – University of Kwazulu Natal	Kimendhri Pillay	082 860 8101
Durban	NNVAW	Vusi Khoza	082 213 8196
Durban & Satellite Offices	NICRO	Makhosi Ndwandwe	082 816 5118
Mbazwana	GCIS MPCC	Temba Mlambo	(035) 571 0970 ext 14
LIMPOPO			
Polokwane	PPASA	Isaac Modiba	083 733 5505
Polokwane	NNVAW	Julia Dikotla	073 397 8779
Polokwane	GCIS	Oupa Mokgoebo	072 632 4753
Ga - Makwakwaila	Telecentre	Peter Lebepe	082 209 2023
Ga – Chuene	The Chuene	Roger Chuene	(015) 295 - 6982
EASTERN CAPE			
East London	Intersect	Anthony Masha	072 376 7133
East London	GCIS	Ntombekaya Balintulo	(043) 722 – 2602
Cofimvaba	GCIS	Ayanda Luxomo	(047) 874 – 0444
Matatiele	Matatiele Advice Centre	Dolly Moso	(039) 737 – 4131
Bizana	PPASA	Khanyisa Lajila	(043) 722 8874
Hershell/Sterkspruit	Hershell Legal Advice Centre	Nikiwe Mthiya	(051) 611 – 0131
Sterkspruit	Sterkspruit MPCC	Mohlomi Moeletsi	072 271 0963
NORTHERN CAPE			
Kimberley	PPASA Offices	Carlo Isaacs	084 666 5109
WESTERN CAPE			
Cape Town and Atlantis	AIDS Legal Network	Gahsiena van der schaff	(021) 572 – 8662
CapeTown	Gender Advocacy Network	Raashid Galant	(021) 465 – 0197
Cape Town	NNVAW	Carmelita Jephta	(021) 637 – 5287
Khayelitsha	PPASA	Thobani Smith	(021) 448 – 7312
Van Rhynsdorp	GCIS	Jaqcues Pheiffer	083 713 3692
Cape Town	GCIS	Linton Martin	082 502 8415
Van Rhynsdorp	MPCC	Wilfred Flink	073 363 8005
Khayelitsha and Gugulethu	ILITHA LABANTU	Thandiwe Khulu	(021) 633 – 2378
NORTHERN PROVINCE			
Rustenburg	Lebaleng Ark of Hope	Thekegelo Moleme	083 297 3341
Mafikeng	GCIS	Ephraim Mbara	082 635 7557
MPUMALANGA			
Witbank	PPASA	Dudu Mahlangu	073 340 9127
Kwamhlanga, Marblehall & Nelspruit	GCIS	Lolo Moloko	(013) 753 – 2531