



CONCEPT PAPER

Southern Africa Gender Justice Summit and Local Government Summit and Awards ***365 DAYS OF LOCAL ACTION TO END GENDER VIOLENCE: WHAT WORKS?*** **08 - 10 March 2010**

Synopsis

Gender Links (GL) will be holding the first Gender Justice and Local government Summit from 08 - 10 March 2010 in Johannesburg, South Africa. Under the banner "*365 Days of local action to end gender violence*" the summit will include key note addresses and parallel seminars by international and local experts in the field of gender violence at local government level, and gender justice.

The first gender justice and local government summit aims to bring together local government councillors and officials, relevant government ministries and NGOs that work with local government from the region. The summit will feature awards on good practices in ending gender violence, provide an opportunity to document and disseminate these good practices as well as give incentives to local authorities to innovate new and effective strategies for combating violence against women. Parallel seminars on promoting women's representation and effective participation in local government structures will be a key feature at the summit.

Context

The SADC Gender and Development Protocol signed in August 2008 set a target for governments to halve current levels of gender based violence by 2015. It also emphasises that States should adopt an integrated approach to address gender violence. The United Nations Secretary General's 2006 report on gender violence highlights that that States should: build and sustain strong multi-sectoral strategies, coordinated nationally and locally; show political commitment as well as build on the work done by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), scale up and institutionalise it and share experiences with other countries

Many local municipalities in at least seven countries, namely South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Swaziland and Zambia have developed gender action plans where gender violence features as a key service delivery issue. Hence many initiatives to prevention gender violence have been adopted. For instance, some municipalities have localised the 365 Days of Action against Gender Violence campaign. The 365 days of Action is a concept, adopted by many countries in the region, to extend the 16 days of Activism on Gender violence Campaign to a coordinated and comprehensive year-long response through the development of a National Action Plan to end Gender Violence.

Background

As a region, we realise that the quest to end gender based violence is far from over. Yet, in the same breath we realise that we have had many prominent victories, particularly within the local government sphere, more women now hold prominent positions within the public service and local authorities actively gets involved in activities to counter gender based violence. These 'many victories' are often based on numerous good practice models that can assist many other countries with their own quests and challenges to counter gender violence, therefore it is important for us to share these good practice models in order to see clear and very positive results we aspire to in terms of addressing gender violence and improving women's representation and access.

Many of the gender violence initiatives have succeeded in raising awareness and preventing GBV but very little effort has been made to document and share these rich experiences.

To address this gap, Gender Links working with local government and other strategic partners will host a Gender Justice and Local Government Summit and Awards in March 2010 It is envisaged that this will become an annual event.

The Gender justice and local government Summit 2010 aims to engage with these issues through thematic parallel sessions that will look at strategies that are being used to engage with media local authorities, communities and identify key priorities that need to be addressed and strategies to address these.

Who

The target audience for the summit will include representation from all SADC countries across various categories, (*outlined further*) and these categories are:

- Councillors and officials from local authorised (*e.g. those who have submitted good practises models they wish to showcase, etc*);
- Ministry of gender representatives (*e.g. persons responsible for gender, etc.*);
- Ministry of Local Government representatives (*e.g. Gender focal point persons, etc*);
- Local authorities associations (*e.g. SALGA, ALAN, etc*)
- Gender based violence activists;
- International partners;
- Civil society organizations;
- Other interested individuals or groups

Why

The first Gender Justice and Local Government Summit aims to:

- Provide a platform to debate around local government approaches to preventing gender violence in local communities.
- Affirm the progress that has been made through the first LG and GBV Awards that are expected to attract entries from across the region.
- Contribute towards building a community of and share good practices on addressing gender based violence at local level.
- Provide an opportunity for local government practitioners to develop strategic partnerships and networking opportunities
- Afford all stakeholders the opportunity to interact and present content of what they understand the role of local authorities to be, in turn also affirming their good practise

models through the LG and GJ Awards thus broadening the impact and enhance efficiency with regards to addressing gender violence collectively

Outputs

- A collection of exemplary local government GBV good practises through the awards.
- A daily online conference newsletter.
- A CDROM and handbook of good practices in gender justice and gender and governance at local level.

Outcomes

- Contributing to the body of knowledge on gender justice and gender and governance at local level in the region and globally.
- Showcasing and sharing innovative local gender violence prevention initiatives in the region.
- Providing the opportunity for participants to network with individuals and organisations' from across the region.
- Equipping stakeholders with a practical understanding of what the status on gender violence within the Southern African region, how involved local authorities are in the quest to address gender violence and understand the importance of learning from each others 'good practices'
- Improving access to information (particularly good practice models) on gender violence and the role local authorities have played and still play in our quest to stop gender violence and reach our SADC protocol targets
- Providing stakeholders with practical tools to improve and apply the learnings from the best practices within their respective contexts

Categories

- **Prevention** of GBV at local level – how do councils work to ensure that GBV does not occur?
- **Response** to GBV at local level – what do councils do to advance legal literacy, work with local police, etc. To ensure redress for victims?
- **Institutional good practises** – E.g. council working together on GBV; e.g. lobbying for a GBV budget in IDPs / Municipality's Annual Strategic Plans, etc
- **Support** around GBV at local level – how do we support those who have experienced GBV
- **Innovative communication strategies** - Messaging, slogans, banners and posters to end GBV that have an impact.
- **Specific GBV campaigns** – *e.g.* 16 Days campaigns, lighting campaigns, etc
- **Individual innovation** – Three prizes will be awarded to individuals who show particular innovation and dedication to ending GBV at the local level.

**Criteria across each category for good practise model
(Examples linked to GBV Action Plan)**

Category	Description	Criteria	Examples	What do you need to submit?
Response	What does the good practise do in response to GBV?	<i>Impact:</i> did the good practise have a positive / negative impact? Did the good practice meet / address the needs of the targets? <i>Effectiveness:</i> did the good practise achieve what it aimed to do (in a timely manner)?	E.g. Does the good practise ensure that the community that the municipality services have an effective and efficient community based safety forum? Does the good practise strengthen and support current VEP service providers? etc. www.genderlinks.org.za	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application forms • Supporting documentation, e.g. DVD's, articles, newspaper clippings, reports, etc • PowerPoint presentation
Support	How does the good practise assist those who have experienced GBV?	With regards to the planning process: what were the objectives at the start of the project / programme? Were the same at the end of the initiative?	Does the good support places of safety? Does the good practise seek to empower women to reduce their vulnerability, e.g. 2010 initiatives? www.genderlinks.org.za	
Prevention	How does the good practise ensure that GBV does not occur at local level?	<i>Efficiency / resources:</i> was efficient use made of all available resources? (Financial, human, etc.). How were these resources gathered?	Does the good practise engage the community around issues on women safety? Has the good practise compelled the municipality to act on particular preventative issues? www.genderlinks.org.za	
Innovative communication strategies	Has the good practise developed and designed innovative messages, slogans, banners and posters, etc that speaks to	<i>Sustainability:</i> was or is the practise sustainable? Did local authorities provide s specific resources?	Is there a long-term campaign running daily? Does the community associate the local authorities' campaign with particular slogan or song? www.genderlinks.org.za	

Category	Description	Criteria	Examples	What do you need to submit?
	addressing GBV at local level?			
Institutional good practises	Does the good practise innovate address GBV in the workplace? Has the institution re-structured or made allowance for GBV processes? Do employees voluntarily get involved in campaigns, initiatives, etc? How does the good practise get stakeholders to work together around issues related to GBV?	<p><i>Participation and Partnerships:</i> were the targets / clients consulted in the design of the good practise? What types of partnerships were formed?</p> <p><i>Non – discriminatory and equality:</i> did women, men and children from all backgrounds have equal and effective access to the practise?</p>	<p>Has a gender office been set up? Has a person been appointed on a full-time basis to work on GBV issues? Do employees get regular GBV stats updates to make them aware of the challenges faced?</p> <p>Does the good practise bring together different sectors to address GBV? Do various community stakeholders and gate keepers work together on the good practise, incl. govt depts.? www.genderlinks.org.za</p>	
Specific GBV campaigns	Does the good practise focus on certain particular issues that relates to GBV?		<p>Does the good practise work with women only? Does it focus on working with men and boys? www.genderlinks.org.za</p>	
Individual innovation	Are there individuals who show particular innovation and dedication to ending GBV in your community?			

What needs to be submitted?

- Completed application form
- Photos, newspaper articles, clippings, etc.

- Any other documentation that can strengthen your application, e.g. CD's, DVD's, etc

When

The First Gender Justice and Local Government Summit will be held from the 08 - 10 March 2010. Awards will be presented on the 10th of March 2010.

Submission: On or before 05 February 2010
Verification: 07 – 12 February 2010
Short – listing: By 15 February 2010

Costs

Cost of shortlisted candidates from Southern Africa will be covered by Gender Links. Limited funding is available for other categories of experts and participants based on need and merit. Preference will be given to participants presenting best practices. Local councils are welcome to fund additional councillors and officials to participate.

More Information

The summit is being coordinated by Gender Links based in Johannesburg, South Africa. For more information on the Summit contact:
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Website: www.genderlinks.org.za

Applications can be submitted to our country facilitators or direct to our Johannesburg head office by DHL. Any aspect of the application that is available electronically should be E Mailed to awards@genderlinks.org.za

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<p>Zambia: Faides Nsofu +260 977 324 500 zamlocalgvt@genderlinks.org.za</p> <p>Physical address: Mount Makulu Chilanga, House No. N30, Lusaka</p>		<p>Zimbabwe Field Office + 263 912 7355722 Priscilla Maphosa Email: zimlocalgvt@genderlinks.org.za</p> <p>No.7 22nd Avenue Haig Park Mabelreign Harare</p>

Due date:

Submission: *on or before 05 February 2010*
Verification: *07 – 12 February 2010*
Short – listing: *By 15 February 2010*

Closing dates for submissions for best practise awards are on or before the 5th of February 2010. Applications are encouraged to submit their applications before the 5th of February 2010.

APPLICATION FORM:

Demographic Information (<i>Tick relevant options</i>)		
Name of local authority		
Location: Town / Country		
Contact person:	Name:	Surname:
Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Male
Designation		
E-mail		
Telephone (work)		
Cell phone		
Fax		
Physical address		
Website		

Application for Award (<i>Tick relevant option</i>)				
Title / description of the Project:				
GOOD PRACTICE CATEGORY	<input type="checkbox"/> Response	<input type="checkbox"/> Support	<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional good practises	<input type="checkbox"/> Prevention
	<input type="checkbox"/> Innovative communication strategies		<input type="checkbox"/> Specific GBV Campaigns	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual innovation

1. Description of good practice (*max 500 words*)
(*Clearly describe your good practise and the context that it takes place in*)

2. Context

3. Objectives (*max 500 words*)
(*What does the intervention hope to achieve, what are some of the desired outcomes that the intervention hopes to achieve?*)

4. Problem/s addressed

(What problems does the good practise hope to address?)

5. Partnerships

(What types of partnerships were formed? With whom did you collaborate on this initiative?)

6. Targets

(Who is the target audience of the intervention? Who are the beneficiaries of such an intervention?)

7. Process (max 500 words)

(Clearly outline the steps that you took to implement this intervention – explain the process)

8. **Duration** (*max 250 words*)
(*Time management, time-frames, etc.*)

9. **Budget**
(*What did you spend on this intervention? How did you allocate resources, i.e. human resources (people), financial resources (money), etc?*)

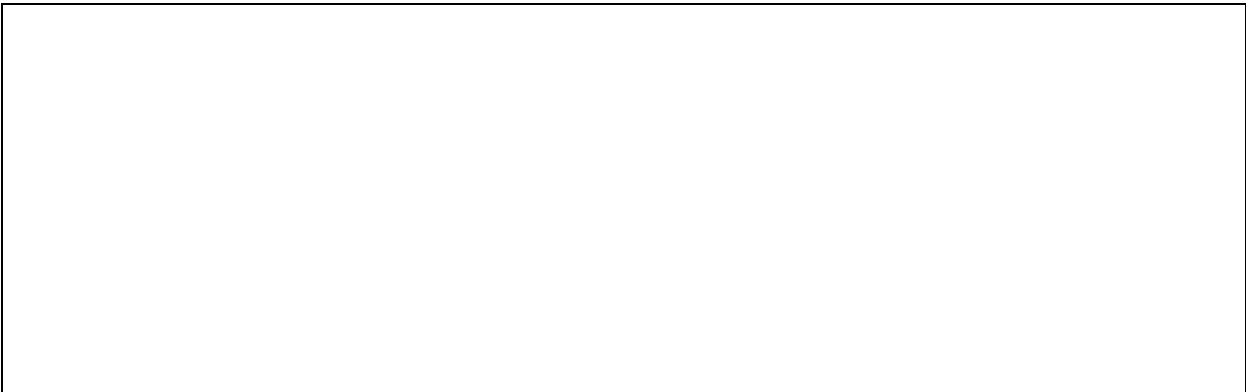
10. **Monitoring and evaluation** (*max 250 words*)
(*What types of indicators have you compiled for monitoring? What type of evaluation tools do you use? etc*)

11. **Feedback from targets** (*max 500 words*)
(*Do you get regular feedback from beneficiaries? Do you use follow up forms, etc*)



12.Challenges *(max 250 words)*

(What are some of the challenges that you have encountered? Mention some of the critical issues that should be countered, etc?)



13. Lessons learnt *(max 250 words)*

(What are the key lessons that you have learnt that contributes the success of this intervention?)

14. Possibilities for replication (max 250 words)

(What are the possibilities of replication? How can we take this intervention forward and apply it in other contexts?)

I verify that the information contained in this application is true and correct.

Signed

PLEASE PROVIDE AT LEAST TWO LETTERS FROM BENEFICIARIES IN SUPPORT OF THIS APPLICATION

Additional Info (please provide us with the following):

- Newspaper cuttings
- Posters
- Pamphlets
- DVDs
- Photos
- Publications
- Any other materials that you may deem relevant

Checklist

Item	Yes / No
Application form	
Letters from beneficiaries	
Additional materials	
• Newspaper cuttings	
• Posters	
• Pamphlets	
• DVDs	
• Photos	
• Publications	
• Any other materials that you may deem relevant	