



**Report on the Mozambique Media
Training Workshop on**

Covering Gender Violence

11-15 March 2002



CONTENTS

1. DAY ONE

- 1.1 Registration
- 1.2 Introductions and Icebreaker
- 1.3 Rules & Expectations
- 1.4 Introductory Session: Background and Context to this Course
- 1.5 Testimony
- 1.6 Programme and Assignments
- 1.7 Group Work: Scan of Media Coverage of the Day
- 1.8 Editors Lunch: Media coverage of Gender Violence
- 1.9 Guest Speaker: Todos Contra Violencia
- 1.10 Report back : Anti-retrovirals Press Conference
- 11 Group Work: Gender Basics and Definitions

2 DAY TWO

- 2.1 Session Sexual Harassment
- 2.2 Guest Speaker: Advocacy Against Domestic Violence
- 2.3 Guest Speaker: Gender Violence and HIV/ Aids
- 2.4 Visit to Kulaya

3 DAY THREE

- 3.1 Field Preparation
 - 3.2 Fieldwork
 - 3.3 Group work: Quiz
- t speaker: Women and Law in Mozambique

4 DAY FOUR

- 4.1 Writing up stories
- Editing and Layout

5 DAY FIVE

- 5.1 Discussion: Taking the process further
- 5.2 Editing Feedback
- 5.3 Course Evaluation
- 5.4 Closing Lunch

1. APPENDICES

- i PARTICIPANTS
- ii RESOURCE PEOPLE
- iii EDITORS LUNCH PARTICIPANTS
- iv USEFUL CONTACTS
- v PROGRAMME
- vi PARTICIPANTS' ARTICLES

1 DAY ONE

1.1 REGISTRATION

Ruth Ansah Ayisi opened the course with thanks to all those present and introduced the facilitators and co-ordinator: Ruth Ansah Ayisi - Gender Links Facilitator Dorothy Brislin Ntone - NSJ Co-facilitator, Colleen Morna Lowe , Director of Gender Links visiting from Johannesburg. She then explained all housekeeping and logistical arrangements. Participants registered and received per diems.

1.2 INTRODUCTIONS AND ICE BREAKER

Participants introduced themselves stating which media organisation they work for. Each had to explain the meaning of their name, where it comes from and what personal significance it has.

ICEBREAKER "sociogramming"

All participants had to move into the middle of the room and group themselves according to the criteria set by the facilitator - occasionally they stop for comment where relevant.

Those over the age of 30 & under
Those over the age of 35 and under

Mozambicans and foreigners

Those born in Maputo and those not

Portuguese first language
Changane first language

Other language groups present - Gitonga, Xitswa, Ronga, English

Those that have witnessed domestic violence and not
(Nobody had not witnessed domestic violence)

Those that have reported on gender violence and not

Those that have witnessed sexual harassment in the workplace and not
(Nobody had not witnessed sexual harassment in the workplace)

Those that believe it is possible to violate a man sexually and not

Those that believe it is possible for a women to violate a man sexually and not

1.3 RULES & EXPECTATIONS

The group then set expectations and ground rules for the course.

EXPECTATIONS

- *Understand gender relations
- *Learn how to report on gender violence
- *To write with a gender sensitive perspective
- *What is gender
- *As a man , how to report sensitively
- *Family and domestic violence
- *Types of gender violence
- *Effects of violence
- *Who it affects (victims)
- *Causes of domestic violence

RULES

- *Punctuality
- *Time and programme discipline
- *Don't sleep
- *Active participation
- *Cel phones off
- *No absenteeism
- *Respect other's opinions
- *Constructive criticism
- *Read the materials
- *Talk one at a time

1.4 INTRODUCTORY SESSION: BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT TO THIS COURSE Colleen Morna Lowe, Director, Gender Links

This workshop is part of something much bigger. It started with the 1997 SADC Declaration on Gender. After this declaration, there was an addendum added specifically about the eradication of gender violence.

Inequality takes many forms; economic, social etc, but the ultimate expression of the difference of power is violence. No matter how much we talk the “nice talk” about equality, the level of gender violence in our societies is one of the most telling indicators of where we stand at the moment.

At a later conference each country had to draw up a plan to eradicate gender violence. Which was to be evaluated every 2 years. In December 2000 at the first evaluation conference in Lesotho, Gender Links and Inter Press Service conducted a parallel conference on media. Media is one of the most important institutions to combat violence.

Journalists there were not only trained on reporting on gender violence but also produced the daily newspaper for the SADC conference. There were two Mozambican participants; Delfina Mugabe of Noticias and Mouzinho Nichols of AIM. At the end of the Lesotho workshop the journalists said that it was important to do similar training in the all countries represented. They also recommended that not just practitioners, but also management should receive training. Over the past 2 years Gender Links and its partner organisations has been doing workshops in each SADC country. This current workshop is the 6th SADC country covered.

The workshops are all based on a simple philosophy in training:

I hear, I forget,
I see, I remember,
I do, I learn

We learn by doing.

Each participant here will do at least one story this week and in each country we have been in; at least one mainstream media, has carried a supplement. The whole Mozambique will see and know what we have been learning about. The real learning will be when we go back to our place of work that is why we only issue certificates after you have completed two more articles.

In the Zambia workshop participants organised themselves into a network on gender violence; they monitor and reporting on media coverage of gender violence, regularly sending out press releases. They also watch the judiciary at local and provincial levels. I would like to hear ideas from this group at the end of this week.

Let the work begin!

1.5 TESTIMONY

A participant who had grown up with domestic violence gave the following testimony:

As a child I suffered extreme aggression and abuse - physical and psychological - which still affects me as an adult. I was born in 1960 in the Central Maternity hospital (Miguel Bombara) - Lourenco Marques at the time. During that time - the colonial era, this hospital was reserved specifically for "non-assimilated" women. The colonial regime of the time had adopted a campaign intended to 'eliminate' all black male babies. To affect this campaign a nurse named Katija working at this hospital was connected to the colonial police. One of the methods she used was to inject the umbilical chord with poison. Luckily, my mother had her wits about her and ran away from the hospital at the first opportunity.

I don't know my father, although I know that he was a drinker, he never actually became physically violent but threatened my mother that he would kill me. He also never left any money at home, though always demanded food when he arrived home from work. Because of this bad treatment, my mother left my father and returned to her parents home in Marracuene. We did not stay there long; my mother's older sisters soon arranged a new husband for her. He was already married and had three children.

At the meetings and ceremonies leading up to the wedding, my step- father had agreed to bring me up in a safe and healthy environment and to ensure my education. The first problem was my date of birth. My mother was not clear about the exact day of my birth. So they came to an estimated date - 8 March 1960. The violence towards my mother and I started months after the death of my step- father's first wife (my step mother). He did not respect us and constantly sought excuses to attack us violently. He attacked my mother countless times, usually hitting her on the head with a crowbar or some other hard household object.

I remember one time, while he was beating my mother up, she lost consciousness and fell into my arms. I was not yet five years old. When my step- father saw this, he carried on

beating my mother with his belt. The big buckle caught the back of her head and blood shot out, covering me and spilling over everything around. Up until today my mother carries the scars of these attacks. The catalyst of this violence was almost always excessive consumption of alcohol. Allied to this was my stepfather's perception that we were beggars who were consuming his food.

The neighbors did not dare to help us. All they could do was to put us up when we were kicked out of the house - usually in the middle of the night. Because I was at school, my mother stayed at this house. At times when she could not take it, she would abandon me and go to her parent's home at Marracuene to recover. When she did this, I became the victim of the violence. When it was too much for me, I too left school and followed my mother - without money or transport. Countless times I traveled by foot to Marracuene - 27 kilometers away.

My mother always made me return as I could at least carry on with school there. Her idea was that I had to get an education to become a 'useful' person. So I did. Once I was kicked out of school because my step-father could not give me 1 Escudo that I needed to get an exercise book. He claimed he had no money.

Domestic violence is and thing that continues daily in many homes. It has taken a long time before I felt able to tell my story, and I had to stop many times and tear up the page as the tears start flowing down my face. However sometimes I think maybe it was a good thing to have suffered. At least I respect women, and it has made me a humble person. It made me a 'man' and professionally I own a publication and have two more in development.

Summary points of discussion

There is a common perception in Mozambique that when women suffer violence it as a sign that their husbands "love" them. There had recently been a debate in the press, about this type of perception.

In Frelimo, men who beat women were castigated, though this created another "problem"-husbands would kick their wives out of the home.

Note that it was preferable and affirmative to refer to **survivors** of domestic violence rather than **victims**.

1.6 PROGRAMME AND ASSIGNMENTS

Ruth Ayisi then talked the group through the course programme (cf appendix 6.5) and schedule for the week, clarifying where required.

Ruth asked for participants to volunteer to chair the various sessions with visiting presenters. She explained that the role of the chairperson would be to manage time and introduce speakers.

Participants were also called on to volunteer to sum up at the end of each day and the "Eyes and ears" session each morning. The purpose of this session is two fold, its purpose is to

comment on and deal with any administrative/ logistical issues as well as to evaluate content and note lessons learned the previous day.

The group then brain-stormed and identified the different possible themes for the practical assignments (ideas for stories). Each participant had to choose a theme to start thinking about and working on.

Story Themes

- *HIV/AIDS and Gender Violence
- *Police
- *Media and Gender
- *Domestic violence
- *Women and the law
- *Sexual Harassment
- *Role of Men
- *Child Abuse

1.7 GROUP WORK: SCAN OF MEDIA COVERAGE OF THE DAY

The group then scanned examples of the newspapers of the day, making comments and criticisms from a gender perspective. Each participant chose and presented an article. They had to talk about why they chose the article and comment on whether or not it is gender sensitive.

1.8 EDITORS LUNCH ADDRESS Colleen Morna Lowe, Director, Gender Links

Note: * Summary of Editor's Lunch presentation by Colleen Morna Lowe

**This presentation made extensive use of OHP materials to illustrate the points made.

There is a saying in English: "Nothing for free". This is "payback" time. It is all very well for journalists to learn, but it is important that they can carry what they have learned out in their work. Everything, I will say in this presentation is in the Whose News/Whose Views handbook (this was distributed to all Editors present): I will first talk about why Gender is important in relation to media.

We look at gender in relation to media from two perspectives:

1. The position of men and woman as media producers and practitioners.
2. The position of men and women in media coverage

Looking at the producers and practitioners using statistics we see the following:

Of news presenters in TV in the SADC region, 25 % of journalists are women though less than 5% of personnel in media management are women.

If we look at the areas of media coverage that men and women work in: - women are usually placed in " soft" areas - namely, fashion, cooking, etc while men cover politics, economics.

18% of news sources are women

Men appear in many kinds of roles, while women appear in two main roles: as victims of violence or as fashion models

In looking at the production of the media we see 2 main issues: -

1. The stories that are not there
2. The stories that are there

1. The stories that **are not there** are difficult to quantify because they are not there. Though we have some examples of issues rarely covered. When they are covered, they usually surprise us as they are not commonly treated topics such as war and destruction:

- * the role of men in parenting;
- * a recent story of little girls in Soweto who are saving their lunch money for aids orphans received an amazing response.

This tells us that there is space for different kinds of reporting.

2. With the stories that **are there**, we look at they way they are written in terms of:

BREADTH
DEPTH
ANGLE

Examples of several stories were analysed using this model.

Now I will talk about violence, gender violence: It takes place at home. We don't want to know about it. It has been brought into the public view, but has become a sensational event. We have failed to see it fundamentally as a human rights issue; i.e. the abuse of basic human rights. This point was illustrated with various examples of articles on the OHP.

However, we are not only here about problems but about also about solutions. Some examples of actions that move towards positive solutions were shown on the OHP:

- Women taking back the night, this is where we would like to see men in front.
- Discrimination against women is not compulsory in African society.
- women have started to use opinion pages.
- Media women's associations becoming more active.
- Men writing about gender violence.

This week's course is the 6th workshop of its kind in the SADC region - each workshop has had men and women participants. Each workshop produces a supplement with articles written by the participants that goes out in one of the mainstream papers of the host country. Each participant produces 2 additional articles before receiving certificates. So certification is based on performance and not just on attendance. This series of workshops is an attempt to see how we can look at gender violence with a deepened understanding of the issue. We hope that editors will open that space to for journalists. This is not about **advocacy journalism**, it is about **good journalism** and the rights of men and women.

Thanks to each of the editors for coming, we know you are very occupied.

Each of the editors commented on the type of coverage their papers do, their audiences and the women to men ratios in their staff. They noted that management could help change the situation by employing more women, but also said that women journalists themselves must show the courage to venture into other theme areas than those they traditionally tackle.

1.9 SESSION ON TODOS CONTRA VIOLENCIA (ALL AGAINST VIOLENCE)

Guest Presenter: Paula Macave of Muleide (Women, Law and Development)

Todos Contra Violencia (TCV) is an informal network of 8 organisations who came together to fight gender violence. This structure emerged after the 1996 Beijing Conference and took their brief thereafter from the Mozambican government's commitment to the 1997 SADC declaration on gender.

The Mozambican government decided to take on action on two principal areas of work and development: poverty of women and violence against women. The Swiss Co-operation funded the project TCV over an initial project period of three years.

TCV's core objective is to eliminate all forms of violence against women and children without discrimination based on sex, age, religion or political affiliation. Its mission is to unite, promote and position women and their organisations and professional institutions in the fight to prevent and control violence; To co-ordinate the activities and participation of its members in the elaboration and execution of its programmes with the vision of developing a society free of violence, discrimination against women and which respects basic human rights; and to improve the quality of life of women and their communities.

TCV's initial programme included the following activities:

- *Civic Education
- *Information
- *Legal advice and counselling
- *Psychological advice and counselling
- *Research
- *Training

The 8 TVC members are listed below with the core activities and services that each member organisation provides in order to combat gender violence.

AMMCJ - Mozambican Association for Women in the Legal Profession.

- Legal service and counselling
- Revising, elaborating and changing laws of Mozambique in order to improve the position of women and children, and to remove discrimination.
- Conduct research and pilot studies in relation to women and children's rights.
- Promotion of human rights
- Legal training

AMME - Mozambican Association of Women in Education

- Serve and council students, teachers and girl children
- Education and information through debates and lectures
- Promote girl's health
- Train teachers to identify children at risk
- Write articles for distribution

CEA - Centre for African Studies

- Analyse evaluate and propose strategies of TCV
- Investigate the causes, characteristics, cultural and traditional practices and consequences of violence generally and domestic violence particularly.

Forum Mulher- Woman's Forum (Co-ordinates Women in Development)

- Produce, publicise and distribute information on all the activities of TCV nationally and internationally
- Awareness raising within the mass media
- Training in Gender and violence for TCV's network

MMCAS - Ministry of women and co-ordination of social action

- Ensure inter-sectoral collaboration in government institutions and national implementation TCV programmes.
- Evaluate interventions and experiences of TCV
- Run educational campaigns that address sexual abuse of minors
- Operationalise the national agenda to fight violence

Muleide - Women, Law and Development

- Legal and psychological assistance and counselling of women victims of domestic violence
- Advocate legal reform where laws discriminate against the participation of women in the county's development.
- Capacitate activists to mobilise for women's rights
- Run information sessions, debates and lectures on women's rights and family law.
- Work closely with courts and police in processing of cases.

OMM - Organisation of Mozambican Women

- Assist and council victims of violence and direct them to organisations that can assist them
- Promote and organise, debates, lectures and meetings with interest groups.
- Capacity buildings of activists and organisations
- Domestic visits

Kulaya

- Medical service and psychological counselling for individuals and families
- Social and professional reintegration
- Training and technical assistance
- Civic and sex education in schools

Questions and Answers

Q What are the causes of domestic violence? Has there been any study into the causes of violence?

Some of the member organisations of TCV have conducted studies and there have been some individual investigations. At Muleide we find various causes though common ones are: extra-marital relationships, alcoholism, economic problems, abuse of power. What I always say is, I am a women, we women are often causers of violence. Often women instigate violence towards each other - we do not act as sisters to each other.

Q Are there differences in the nature and incidence of gender violence in the different geographical regions? - for example with the matriarchal culture in the north and patriarchal culture in the south.

My experience is only in the south, and I am not able to talk of the situation in the north.

Q Have there been cases of men suffering as victims of domestic violence?

Yes, we have had one recent case, however these are an exception and are very few.

Q How does your counselling service work? Do you treat cases of psychological violence?

At Muleide we usually receive women when violence has been physical. First they get medical treatment. Treatment for psychological problems is usually most needed when there has been sexual violation; often people are afraid of talking about it. We explain that counselling, can't resolve a person's her problem "today" - but that we will not stop working on the problem with her. We usually send a social worker to accompany women back to their homes if they have nowhere else to go. If necessary we ask for police assistance as well. We also help them through the court process. I think we all suffer from some form psychological violence but we often don't recognise this.

Q Do you do follow-up ?

We have social worker that goes to the families and works with them, after the event. They try and mediate peace and return at intervals to see how things are going.

Q Are any men working with Muleide in this area?

Yes, many: - psychologists, lawyers, many male students of sociology, a number of councillors among our team of social workers are men. The men who work with us often get good results.

Q How do you work with the police?

From the outset we started working with police as we need to co-ordinate with them. We conduct training for police and we have police posted in our counselling office and in the neighbourhood offices. The role of police now is to send people to the relevant organisations when cases are brought to them.

Q Does TCV have credibility? There are some people out there who label TCV as a group of "divorced feminists". How do you construct credibility?

We have credibility, people come to us and use our services because they believe we can help them - and we do. You journalists can also help by not perpetuating destructive stereotypes and by publicising the importance of our work. When we go into communities, we always work with people who hold the respect of their communities.

Q If you serve women form mainly lower economic groups, why is your office based on Julius Nyerere Avenue?

We also questioned that when we set up. However we were given the location we have - the government and the funder determined this. In spite of this we still receive people with no money from Matola and Boane and all over the place.

1.10 REPORT BACK ON ANTI-RETROVIRALS PRESS CONFERENCE

Some participants who had been invited to a press conference on anti-retrovirals called by the

Ministry of Health returned and gave a report back of the conference.

The ministry announced their intention to import generic anti-retrovirals. They have requested private organisations to donate and administer these. The role of the ministry will be to co-ordinate and control distribution. Pharmacies will be able to sell cheap anti-retrovirals within three weeks. Within a week a new pilot treatment project for HIV positive mothers will be established in Matola.

The group agreed that one participant would write a story for the workshop supplement on this issue.

1.11 GROUP WORK: GENDER BASICS AND DEFINITIONS

Exercise 1: the group had to itemise characteristics of men and women

WOMEN		MEN
Dependent		bad
Seductresses		arrogant
Submissive		macho
Pretty		independent
Homemakers		strong
Cynical	traitors	
Mothers		intelligent
Educators		fathers
Shy/timid		breadwinners
Weak		powerful
Domesticated		violators
		violent
		Heads of families
		Workers

Exercise 2: The group had to think of professions normally associate with men and women.

WOMEN	MEN
Secretary	Politician
Nurse	Soldier
Teacher	Pilot
Domestic Worker	Doctor
Receptionist	Economist
Pre-school teacher	Engineer
Sex Workers	Servant
Seller	Guard
Hostess	Miner
Midwife	Driver
Peasant	Journalist
	Sports person
	Sailor/Dockers
	Domestic Worker

Conclusion:

Noted the social and cultural construction of men and women in roles. Noted that in Mozambique some ethnic groups practice female circumcision /ritual mutilation of sex organs. Also noted that some of Mozambique's ethnic groups have a matriarchal/matrilineal cultural heritage.

Definitions - Gender Violence Terminology

Exercise 3: Groups to defined following terms:

Gender - social construction of men and women and their relations

Sex - biological characteristics of men and women

Gender violence - violence resulting from unequal gender relations: includes, domestic violence, sexual harassment, rape, psychological violence

Domestic violence - Violence that occurs in the home. Abuse of a person by another who is involved in a close or intimate relationship. It includes physical, abuse, emotional abuse, verbal and psychological, economic and intimidation.

Sexual harassment - unwanted actions, advances, comments and attitudes of a sexual nature - usually expressed by a person in a position of power towards a person in a subordinate position

Femicide - killing of a woman because she is a woman

2. DAY TWO

2.1 SEXUAL HARASSMENT: Presented by Dorothy Brislin Ntone

As an introduction the group discussed and elaborated on the definition of sexual harassment from the previous day.

Definition

Sexual harassment - unwanted actions, advances, comments and attitudes of a sexual nature - usually expressed by a person in a position of power towards a person in a subordinate position.

Group Work: Exercise 1

Given that all present had witnessed sexual harassment in some form or another, the participants paired off and each told their partner a story of sexual harassment that they had witnessed. Each had to explain how it was (or could have been) resolved.

Viewing Film: Maria Empregada

The group then viewed the film "Maria Empregada", which looks at the lives and working conditions of five domestic workers in Maputo. The film reveals that sexual harassment is very highly prevalent in Maputo in relation to domestic workers, to the extent that some of the domestic workers in the film perceive sexual favours to employers as the "norm" and even part of their duties. There is one case where the woman left her employer because of sexual harassment by the employer's son. The other case is one where, as a result of sexual harassment, a domestic worker becomes pregnant with her employer's child, and they continue a relationship.

Summary of Discussion

Domestic workers are one of the most vulnerable groups in relation to sexual harassment and other forms of exploitation. Their work is invisible as it is carried out in the private realm, it is also an undervalued form of work ("women's work") in society. Domestic workers as a sector are also minimally regulated by the law and seldom have contracts of employment.

Sexual harassment is often perceived as a norm in Mozambican society. Part of the reason for this is the Latin "macho" cultural influence from the colonial legacy in which sexual harassment is widely tolerated. It was noted that as a solution while women need to become aware of their rights and not tolerate inappropriate sexual advances, men have to change their attitudes.

The media contribute to acceptance of these attitudes particularly in stereotyping men and women into sexual roles. Though the media in Mozambique is more progressive in comparison to other SADC countries which have had commercially driven and highly American influenced popular culture to a much greater extent than in Mozambique.

With regard to the legal position and rights of women in Mozambique, all the basic human rights assertions of non-discrimination and equality exist in the constitution. However there are very few actual mechanisms to affect legal action or protect women from sexual harassment specifically. For instance, there are no specific clauses in the law that treat the

issue of sexual harassment in the workplace. Cases that have been tackled usually involve the word of a woman in a subordinate position over the word of a man in a position of power. These usually fail because they are difficult to prove.

We discussed the "grey areas" in situations where there is apparent "complicity" - when the person on the receiving end enjoys privileges that she/he maintains by accepting sexual advances of a colleague in power. We agreed to define the boundary of what is not sexual harassment as when there is complicity WITHOUT any form of pressure or coercion, noting that unequal power relations are in themselves a form of pressure.

Group Work: Exercise 2

The participants then split up into four groups discussed the following:

Why is sexual harassment a serious issue?

What can journalists and the media do to fight sexual harassment?

2.2 ADVOCACY AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Bernilde Nhalivilo, Forum Mulher

Note:* Below is a summary of Bernilde's presentation.

**This presentation was accompanied by OHP notes and statistics appended

As an introduction we looked at statistics on gender violence in the world and in Mozambique.

In the World:

- 200 000 000 women suffer from gender violence
- 20 -50% of women who have suffered from gender violence, were violated by their partners.
- Sexual violence is the principal cause of death or disability in women of between the ages of 15 and 44 years old
- 4 million women and girl children are victims of sex trafficking
- annually 2 million girls of ages 5 - 15 enter the sex market. - in other words one girl in the world is forced into prostitution every minute.

In Mozambique:

- In 1998 TCV assisted 114 minors (0 - 20years old) who suffered from some form of sexual abuse.
- 4 cases were girl children of 0-5 years old
- 15 cases were girl children of 6 - 10 years old
- 45 cases were girls of 11 - 15 years
- 50 cases were girls of 16 - 20 years

TCV dealt with the following cases of domestic violence in Mozambique

- 1997 - 128 cases
- 1998 - 110 cases
- 1999 - 139 cases

When TCV formed in 1996, at the start, they conducted a study in which Bernilde participated, on gender-violence and domestic violence specifically. They discovered various types of violence in occurring at home - physical violence, infanticide, incest, femicide and psychological violence. The study showed a marked economic link with domestic violence.

What is Domestic Violence?

Domestic violence is a learned activity, it is not natural, it is a gender phenomenon, not limited to sex, race or social class. It reflects unequal gender relations. It is considered the most frequently committed crime in the world.

Why do women endure domestic violence?

In Mozambican society, divorced women do not have the same rights as married women. Women generally have a weak economic position. Police often violate women who report domestic violence. In a number of the cases reported, the justification for violence has been "to teach a lesson" and to ensure "respect".

Within TCV Forum Mulheres has the role of producing and disseminating information. After conducting the abovementioned survey, the situation seemed to be overwhelming and they had to consider where to start? Given that the media are extremely powerful they decided start off with a campaign using the organs of social communication to educate, inform, and influence. In this was they felt they could contribute to change. They initiated an advocacy process with journalists and the media. First they hosted an informal party, the objective was to create a safe environment in which they could find out the positions and sentiments of journalists and decision makers in relation to covering and combating gender violence. They sought to find out who was resisting and who was agreeing, who was conscious and who was not. From the results they developed a training process for journalists. This had very good results. They were able to collaborate with journalists in writing their stories. They insisted on story writing that revealed varied perspectives and taught them to write with "gender spectacles".

What is Advocacy?

The mobilisation of people, organisations, institutions and other individuals who work with those who have power to change and shape policy or make decisions about social programmes and procedures at local, provincial, national or international levels.

An advocacy campaign involves a series of co-ordinated actions (formal and/or informal) with previously established objectives and carried out within a specific time period, with various groups and individuals. It usually consists of:

- education of leaders, legislators and policy implementers
- reform of policies, laws and budgets
- development of new programmes
- open, democratic and transparent procedures and decision making
- change of behaviour and attitude

The steps in rolling out an advocacy campaign:

- 1 Identify and analyse the current situation which requires change.
- Definition of a theme for the campaign

- Research on the theme
- Identify obstacles and threats
- Develop a strategy
 - define long, medium and short term objectives
 - inventory of available resources
 - set indicators to verify that objectives have been met
 - decide how to monitor and evaluate the process
- Develop time frames, action plan and budget
- Select a reliable, credible messenger with the capacity to communicate and argue powerfully and effectively.
- Implement the campaign
- Evaluate the campaign

The obstacles that Forum Mulhere and TVC encountered with the first campaign with the media were:

- Domestic Violence is a taboo
- Organs of social communication are not gender sensitised
- It was a new issue

They experienced resistance in various forms such as:

- Many people think that: **gender = women**
- Gender is an insignificant issue with little interest in to the media
- We found that many editors don't think that gender is important.
- Government institutions perceive gender as separate from general policy
- Resignation; change is too difficult.

Some of the results of the campaign:

- Extension in terms of time.
- It generated interest and support of a number of organisations
- Created a strong link with the media, from which they still benefit today.
- Changes in attitudes of some media professionals
- Reformulation of the law and penal code in relation domestic violence

2.3 GUEST SPEAKER: GENDER AND HIV AIDS

Dr Francelina Romao, HIV& Gender Specialist, Ministry of Health

Dr Romao introduced herself as the person who deals with gender issues in the ministry of health. She has to ensure that gender considerations are integrated into HIV policy in the ministry policy. The ministry that co-ordinates this is the Ministry of Women.

Women need to fight for their rights - if you don't you won't get anything. Today we are going to talk about Gender and HIV, it is not written in a book; we have to define it ourselves.

The concept of Gender Violence

It is the violence of one person to another who has much less power - generally a woman or child. It generally has the following characteristics:

- 1 Unequal power relations between the victim and perpetrator
- 2 The person attacked has less power

- 3 The objective of the perpetrator is to control and dominate
- 4 It involves some form of abuse
- 5 It is recurring or chronic
- 6 It can be sexual, physical, economic or verbal
- 7 It has serious consequences for the victim

Lets analyse how the unequal relations between men and women affect decision and access to resources within the context of the HIV/AIDs epidemic.

Definition of HIV/ AIDS

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus is a virus that destroys the body's immune system to the extent that eventually an infected person acquires multiple infections that it is unable to fight generally resulting in death. The more common infections are pneumonia, diarrhoea and tuberculosis. The HIV virus is a minute type of microbe invisible to the naked eye, it is so tiny that millions of them can fit on the head of a pin.

The virus can be found in any body fluid including blood, semen, vaginal secretions, breast milk, saliva, tears and urine of an infected person. A person who is infected with HIV can remain infected for a months or years without presenting any symptoms. Only a blood test can show whether infection exists or not. We call it AIDS when the HIV infected person's immune system is so damaged that bodily signs of the illness appear such as opportunistic infections accompanied with extreme weight loss.

Transmission of the HIV virus is always directly from person to person during sexual contact or mother to child during pregnancy or suckling. AIDS is one of the 10 highest causes of death in Africa. Generally those infected with the HIV virus before the age of 25 are likely to die before the age of 35.

In Mozambique 705 new infections happen each day due to sex without protection. Part of the explanation for this is due to the existing gender inequalities. The percentage of people who seek health service is low - many do not have access to facilities while others who can go, prefer not to know and continue with unprotected sex hence transmitting the disease. Most people only seek health care facilities when the disease is in its terminal phase. A significant number of people go to traditional healers believing that they can be cured there.

It is estimated that of 1.100.000 people infected in the year 2000, 54% were women, 40 percent men and 6 percent babies. In the same year 45000 people died of AIDS; in 2001, 57000 people died of AIDS in Mozambique. The number of orphans is more than 60 000.

HIV/AIDS Gender and Poverty

Women are more vulnerable to contracting the HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases from a relationship with one man. 50 - 80% of women infected are infected by their husbands or partners; generally these women are in monogamous relationships with their partners. On the other hand, men generally get infected from casual and extramarital relationships. This is the current situation in Africa. On other continents, men make up the greater percentages of HIV infected people.

Some of the reasons are:

a) Biological Reasons

Generally infection does not occur through the skin but through mucous membranes; When comparing male and female sexual organs, women have the mucous membrane of the full surface area of the vagina wall while in the case of men, only the tip of the penis is a mucous membrane.

When semen is ejected into the vagina, it contains and provides a healthy environment for the HIV virus and semen to live in. In this way the entire surface area of the vagina can come into contact with semen that may be infected. On the other hand the tip of the penis does not hold vaginal secretions for long.

Semen contains numerous cells which are hosts to the HIV, while vaginal secretions contain relatively few cells.

Sexually transmitted infections in women do not necessarily show symptoms immediately. Whereas symptoms of sexually transmitted infections in men are almost immediately evident, and men may receive treatment immediately. Women rarely seek treatment on the other hand. A sexually transmitted infection in the vagina radically increases the probability of infection by HIV infected semen.

b) Gender Related Reasons

Women are more vulnerable because of their low status which conditions their behaviour in the following ways:

Reduced capacity to take decisions in many aspects of their lives, including in their sex life in which men tend to take all the decisions.

Women are socialised to be obedient to their partners in relation to their behaviour - including sexual behaviour.

Society applauds polygamy in men and shuns polygamy in women, thus encouraging fidelity/monogamy in women and promiscuity in men.

Women's economic dependence, associated with their low status and lack of education, encourages a situation in which sex becomes one of the only forms of exchange a woman has to negotiate with - at times for the survival of her children.

Women are rarely educated in their own sexuality and reproductive health - leaving all the initiative to partners who often dominate rather than protect them.

Girls are not educated to question their partners about their sexual experience and history, while it is acceptable for men to control the sexual lives of their partners.

Gender issues are also visible when a man and woman present with full-blown AIDS: women care for their partners who have AIDS while women with AIDS are often rejected, abandoned and thrown out of the home.

c) There are other reasons why unequal gender relations perpetuate submission by women.

Valorisation of men elderly or young men having relations only with young women.

The myth that it is a necessity for men to have many partners.

The gender stereotype that attributes "uncontrollable" sexually to men.

Acceptance of premature marriages

There are many traditional practices that reinforce these inequalities:

Purification rituals with partners in the event of death by STDs; these involve for example - in the case of a man who has died, his older brother is required to have sex with his widow. Or the belief that HIV infected men can "purify" themselves of infection by having sex with a woman who is a virgin. This particular practice which has been promoted by some traditional healers has resulted in extreme cases of cruelty and sexual abuse of girl children and minors accompanied with further spread of HIV infections.

After marriage, a woman's body is perceived as the property of her husband, removing her right to take decisions about her own health and sexuality.

The existence of myths and tabus that prohibit sexual contact of a man with a woman who is menstruating, pregnant or suckling.

Polygamy

The role of poverty in the transmission of HIV:

The most common reason for women's vulnerability is that she lives in a poor environment where she must deal with her own poverty personally.

Facts that demonstrate the poverty in which women live :

- * 3/5 of the population does not have access to basic sanitary facilities.
- * 1/5 of children do not attend primary school
- * 1/5 of the population is under nourished
- * anemia and other deficiencies of micro nutrients which are critical to health

Nutrition affects health directly. Undernourished populations have a very high probability of the occurrence of serious diseases.

We have seen how women as individuals are marginalised and discriminated against from birth and during the course of their lives in many aspects of their lives, which makes economic independence virtually impossible. This makes it particularly difficult for women to acquire education or professional training. In this way a woman grows up, fed by a man 'at his cost' putting that woman perpetually in a vulnerable position.

This vulnerability is what causes women and girls to sell their bodies for material gain and even for survival of their children. Even when this situation does not result in actual prostitution, there is still a basic exchange that goes on - women give over their bodies to their partners in exchange for food, clothes, a home or even money.

When women are displaced as a result of war or other calamities - they suffer oppression from the rest of the society, for example, by soldiers who abuse them sexually. With reference specifically to Mozambique, the greater number of women are peasants who, according to studies, do 17 hours of unpaid work a day.

The use of condoms is associated with prostitution and promiscuity. This is one major reason why many women do not choose to use condoms. Within this context of poverty, there is a general lack of information accompanied by a prohibition of the use of contraceptives and condoms, which principally affects young women who are in the greatest need of contraception and education.

2.4 VISIT TO KULAYA

At 16h00 the group left on the field trip visit to Kulaya, a domestic violence counselling centre at Maputo Central Hospital. Those who had chosen to do stories on domestic violence were to use the opportunity to set up interviews for the following day when they would return for fieldwork.

3. DAY THREE

3.1 FIELDWORK PREPARATION

Ruth worked with the entire group through each person's proposed story. Each participant had to give an idea of the focus and angle of their story. Other group members assisted with ideas and suggestions. The group then set deadlines for submission of articles.

Each had to address the following specific considerations in preparing their stories:

1. Human interest
2. Diverse sources of information - papers, conferences, experts, documents
3. Different/ unusual Focus
4. Statistics
5. Photographs
6. Anonymity

They then had a brief discussion about ethics and the difficulties of writing gender sensitive articles. Various ways in which to protect subjects in sensitive or vulnerable situations were suggested. Personal information needs to be handled with care and subjects need assured of protection through anonymity if necessary.

Participants then went out into the field to research their articles.

3.3 GROUPWORK : QUIZ

The group reconvened after the completion of their fieldwork. They did a quiz on world statistics on Gender Violence and HIV. They had to do the answers in pairs and then compare with the broader group, discussing answers where there were discrepancies and commenting on the comparative situation in Mozambique.

3.4 GUEST SPEAKER: WOMEN AND THE LAW Dr Osorio of WILSA (Women and Law in Southern Africa) and UEM

There are bad records and very little gender specific research on women, gender violence and the law has been conducted in Mozambique.

The group had a brief discussion on the various forms of gender violence and their legal definition in Mozambique. Dr Osorio showed various statistics of femicide court cases in the various provinces. The statistics show that gender inequality and structural violence towards women is so extreme in Mozambique as to inevitably culminate in the death.

Mozambique, like the rest of Africa implemented a structural adjustment programme in the 80s which had grave consequences for the position of women. It involved the reduction of the state's role in social sectors such as family planning, maternity and infant health care and access to public education. In the context of the political, economic and social crises of the 80's in Mozambique, women entered the workforce with men being largely involved in the war or disabled by it.

This however, did not result in improving the position of women. Rural women do 17 hrs of unpaid work a day and 90% of rural women have no source of income other than of their own agricultural produce; they are vulnerable to floods, droughts and plagues. Urban

women entered the public sector that increased their workload. The fact that they were under pressure from the increased workload in the home caused tension resulting in domestic violence increased radically. At work, male colleagues expose women to sexual harassment and blackmail by their male colleagues. Married women are constrained by their husbands from accepting work in sectors that are not traditionally considered "woman's work". So we are in a perverse situation; women are visible in the work market but, as a result, various forms of gender violence towards them have increased dramatically.

In the education sector, girls and boys have equal access to education according to the law. However with socialisation, girls' and boys' roles are defined at home from an early age. Girls are often denied schooling and have to do domestic work from an early age. With independence there was an intention to invert this situation. But the economic and cultural constraints on girls have been stronger. Figures in 1999 show that literacy levels in Mozambique for men are 59.3 % and for women are 23.6% (in rural areas the figure for women is 15%).

When we look at health indicators we see a serious lack of health care facilities available to women and their infants. 22% of rural communities have access to medical clinics.

The position of women in is such that they barely have access to resources sufficient to survive, let alone address injustice through the legal system, they simply do not have access to resources.

There was then discussion on some case studies and laws that are currently being drafted to address domestic violence and sexual harassment that Muleide is involved in.

4. DAY FOUR

4.1 WRITING UP STORIES

NSJ technicians set up 8 computers and participants started writing up their articles from 8h00. Ruth and Dorothy provided technical support, critiqued and edited articles. Many technical problems were encountered with faulty discs, drives and printer problems causing additional expenses and delaying delivery of all edited materials was until late in the day.

4.2 LAYOUT

Ruth and Dorothy then delivered the edited articles the to Savana and briefed them on layout which was to be done overnight.

5. DAY FIVE

5.1 DISCUSSION: WAY FORWARD

Palmira presented her proposal for an association/ network of journalists against gender violence linked to Forum Mulhere. She outlined some of the activities that she foresaw the association doing. The main objective being to promote (through incentives) quality, gender sensitive reporting. Forum Mulhere already has a newsletter that Palmira edits, she explained that this could be the focal point from which the association could evolve and generate activities. She invited all participants to make contributions to this newsletter regularly. She proposed that the group use the opportunity of this course to make the association a reality immediately. Fundraising for such an association has already started.

Some of the men in the group initially questioned whether there was space for male participants in the structure of Forum Mulhere. Palmira assured them that they would be welcomed. Other questions that came up were that the project would need to address specific target group and have clear objectives so as not to duplicate work of other organisations. They agreed that those interested should arrange a brainstorming meeting to define these issues. The group agreed to maintain contact and act as a loose support network with the co-ordination of Palmira and Joana.

Each participant then spoke of how they see their role in the future, how they would individually like to apply what they learned.

It was noted that there was clear space for programming that addresses gender violence on radio and that proposals for programming were welcome from all present. This gave rise to a discussion about access; Abel, the radio journalist present said that he could facilitate access through airtime in which he is responsible for producing programmes.

Forum Mulhere has a library of information, publication and statistics for gender issues in Mozambique. All present are welcome to use it.

5.2 EDITING FEEDBACK

Ruth gave feedback on the layout and editing process with Savana. She congratulated all the participants on their work that was of a very high standard. She explained that due to a lack of space, they were unable to publish all articles in the supplement and that the sub-editor had made the selection. He had based his selection on content, i.e. he selected the widest variety of topics. She emphasised that selection was not a reflection of merit or non-merit of the articles. She reminded all participants with published articles to go to Savana on Monday to check layout and do a final proof reading of their articles and to check that their photographs are properly treated and captioned.

She told all participants that the end of April is the final deadline for submission of their additional two articles for certification. Articles are to be submitted to Denise Namburete of NSJ. Joana would also assist with co-ordination of this process.

5.3 COURSE EVALUATION

5.3.1 Group Evaluation

The group went through all the expectations and checked that they had all been sufficiently

covered. They then scanned the programme and summed up what the group had gained from the various sessions.

Participants discussed the difficulties they had encountered in their own experiences in the field. Mostly difficulties related to ethics - anonymity, sensitivity, language and the application of gender analysis. In some cases they talked of the difficulty in finding sources to talk about the more sensitive issues. Noted that it is sometimes necessary to form a relationship with a subject to build their confidence before conducting an interview.

5.3.2 RATING						
		EXCELLENT	GOOD	AVERAGE	FAIR	BAD
1	Programme	6	3	2		
2	Content	2	9			
3	Facilitation	7	2	2		
4	Group Work	3	4	4		
5	Reference material	4	2	4	1	
6	Learning opportunities	4	5	2		
7	Work opportunity	3	6	1	1	
8	Administration	3	1	2	5	

5.3.3 Individual Evaluations: Responses

i. Which sessions were most useful for your work? Why?

- The whole course
- Sexual harassment - the way in which one gender dominates the other was clear and my understanding of sexual harassment was clarified.
- The first session as I had the opportunity to tell my story and it seems that it was well received.
- Colleen Morna Lowe's session - gave a good understanding of how and why this training is happening and that there are visible results and follow-up as is evident in all the reports.
- 4 respondents: Gender Violence and HIV /AIDS - the presentation was clear, simple, well prepared. It assisted me to write better on the issue.
- The visit to Kindlimuka which helped me understand HIV/ Aids and Gender violence which was the theme that I chose to write about.
- 2 respondents: The WILSA session - I learned a number of new (and newsworthy) things in relation to women and the law. It shed light on police treatment of domestic violence cases.

ii. Which sessions were less useful for your work ? Why?

- Advocacy against domestic violence; the time for the session was too short.
- 2 respondents: Todos Contra a Violencia.
- 7 respondents: None - all sessions were interesting and important.

iii. Give some suggestions for the online training.

- Give your email addresses.
- None - will have to see how it goes first.

- I think it will help for training on gender and HIV/Aids.
- I appreciate the introduction of this type of training; - suggest that you open it up to other interested journalists, also send them the theme.
- Don't have a fixed opinion yet as it will depend on our individual participation and access to Internet facilities. Internet is still a taboo for some of us.
- It could be an effective way for the group to keep up contact after the course. We can use it to create a lobby/network against gender violence.
- I do not have access, so it will be difficult for me.
- Put it onto a website.

iv. What do you suggest to improve on the effectiveness of these workshops in future.

- Conduct them out of town to maximise participation and minimise distractions.
- 2 respondents: Editors and decision makers of our media institutions should also go through this training.
- They should be run in the provinces as well.
- Improve the logistics and maintain an ongoing relationship with participants.
- As we are all journalists, these seminars should not continue in the afternoons - people have assignments and attendance drops after lunch.
- Should include more practical work.
- All the material and delivery should be in Portuguese.
- Screen participants to ensure their interest in and maximum participation in the course.
- We should continue the training for others in the workplace - become advocates.
- Open up the debates more during the course to improve on participant's understanding of gender issues.
- Continue with the system of supplements after the course.
- Get gender specialists with a good **command of** Portuguese to write materials.

V. Any further comment?

- Thank you.
- It was great.
- Generally it went very well, in future you should allow more opportunity for field visits.
- As a journalist I appreciate this opportunity to learn.
- We as journalists still have much to learn on this issue - especially those in television.
- The written materials should include the inputs of the visiting presenters.

5.4 CLOSING BY GUEST SPEAKER: JOHN MUKELA, DIRECTOR NSJ

Jonh Mukela, director of NSJ spoke of the importance of gender awareness among journalists at this historical moment in Southern Africa. This is the reason the that NSJ partnered Gender Links in the implementation of the course here in Mozambique. He spoke of the role of the press in fighting injustice, inequality and particularly gender violence that is very present in our society but not given sufficient or appropriate visibility as a problem. He noted that each participant had a role to play in taking what they had learned in this workshop and applying it in their work and lives. He challenged all the men in the group to look at their own behaviour critically: " How many of us men here," he asked, "have committed and act of gender violence in the last five years?" He ended with a vote of thanks to all present or involved, including resource people, Pension Maritins, and the participants.

ANNEX i. PARTICIPANTS

PHOTO 16	Abel F Filipe Radio Mocambique / Radio Cidade 082 426860 <abelfilipe@hotmail.com>
PHOTO 27	Bento Vendiao Domingo 431026 <domingo@teledata.mz>
PHOTO 22	Bernildo Nlelo Savana 430106-8
PHOTO 19	Brigida Henrique Gambito 490049 fax 490209 cel 082 425868
PHOTO 21	Carla Lopes Savana 430106/8
none	Carlos Humbeino Imparcial 082 881725
PHOTO 23	Isobel Horsica Miramar Television 4966 86 <belinha@hotmail.com>
PHOTO 28	Joana Macie AIM 313225
none	Lacrecia Cumbana Noticias 420119/20

PHOTO
17

Manuel Matola
Freelancer
082 895830
<manumatola@yahoo.com>

PHOTO
24

Manuel Mucari
AIM
313225 fax 313196
<manuelmucari@hotmail.com>

PHOTO
20

Noe Dimande
Savana
430106

PHOTO
15

Palmira Velosco
Demos
401420
<veloscopalmira@hotmail.com>

PHOTO
22

Paula Matusse
Savana
430106-8

PHOTO
25

Raul Senda
Correio da Manha
305322/3 fax 305321/8
<ref@vircon.com>

PHOTO
18

Salvador Raimundo
Expresso Tarde
705544
<expresso@teledata.mz>

ii. RESOURCE PEOPLE

RESOURCE PEOPLE CONTACT LIST				
NAME	MEDIA ORGANISATION	POSITION	PHONE /FAX	EMAIL
Ruth Ansah Ayisi	Gender Links	Consultant	082 314521	<rayisi@sortmoz.com>
Denise Namburete	NSJ - Training & Consultancy Unit	Projects Coordinator	493400 Fax: 490880	<nsjl@zebra.uem.mz>
Dorothy Brislin Ntone	NSJ/ Artsocial	Consultant	082 32 35 60	<dorothy@mail.tropical.co.mz>
Colleen Morna Lowe	Gender Links	Director	+ 27 11 487 2097	<clmorna@mweb.co.za>
Paula Macave	Muliede	Director	422580	
Brenilde Nhalivilo	Forum Mulhere	Journalist	493437	
Francelina Romao	Ministry of Health	Gender & HIV Specialist	082 31 27 24	
Ferhat Momade	AIM	Photographer	313225	<ferhat@aimmpto.uem.mz>
Dr Osorio	WILSA (Women & Law in Southern Africa)	Lawyer, Activist, Lecturer	422580	
John Mukela	NSJ	Director	493400 Fax 490880	<nsjd@zebra.uem.mz>

iii. EDITORS LUNCH

EDITORS LUNCH CONTACT LIST

NAME	MEDIA ORGANISATION	PHONE/FAX	EMAIL
Paulo Machave	Savana	430106 cel 082 88759	
Jordir S Muvale	Gazete de Infraer	492674	
Leandro Paul	Fim de Semana	417012	<fimdesemana@teledata.mz>
Palmira Velosco	Demos	401420	<veloscopalmira@hotmail.com>
Salvador Raimundo	Expresso Tarde	705544	<expresso@teledata.mz>
Francesco Carmona	Correio da Manha	305322/3/5	

iv. TCV CONTACTS

TODOS CONTRA VIOLENCIA (ALL AGAINST VIOLENCIA) CONTACT LIST

ABBREVIATION	MEDIA ORGANISATION	ADDRESS	PHONE/ FAX
AMME	Associacao das Mulheres e Educao	Av. Eduardo Mondlane 1928, Praceta Herois Mocuba	423375
OMM	Organizacao da Mulher Mocambicana	Chamanculo junto ao Silex	400700
MULEIDE	Mulher Lei e Desenvolvimento	Av. Paulo Samuel Kankomba 2150	422580
AMMCJ	Mulheres de Carreira Juridica	Av. Patrice Lumumba n. 850 1. andar	304507
	Forum Mulher	R. Pereira do Lago n. 147, sobre-loja, ou 6. andar	493437
	Kulaya	Av. Eduardo Mondlane - H C M - Edificio das mangueiras	422579 - 310239

v. PROGRAMME
REPORTING ON GENDER VIOLENCE COURSE
MAPUTO 11 - 15 March 2001; Pension Martins

DAY ONE - Monday 11 March

8h30	Registration
9h00	Opening Session - introductions and icebreaker
10h30	Tea
11h00	Opening Presentation: Colleen Morna Lowe, Director Gender Links; History and introduction to this course.
12h30	Editors Lunch: Address by Colleen Morna Lowe, Director Gender Links, "Media coverage of gender Violence in Southern Africa"
14h00	Guest Speaker Paula Macave, Muleide - Todos contra violencia
15h30	Tea
16h00	Group Work: Gender Violence Definitions
17h00	Evaluation of the day
17h30	Closing

DAY TWO - Tuesday 12 March

8h30	Eyes and Ears, Lessons learned
9h00	Session on Sexual Harassment
10h30	Tea
11h00	Guest Speaker Bernilde Nhalivilo - Forum Mulhere Advocacy Against Domestic Violence
12h30	Lunch
14h00	Guest Speaker: Dr Francelina Roma, Ministry of Health Ministry of Health: Gender Violence and HIV/ Aids Group Work: Stories - define and elaborate themes
15h30	Tea
16h00	Visit to Kulayo - domestic violence counselling centre at Central Hospital
17h00	Evaluation of the day
17h30	Closing

DAY THREE - Wednesday 13 March

8h30	Eyes and Ears, Lessons learned
9h00	Field work - discussion final definition Fieldwork - logistics
10h30	Tea
11h00	Field work
12h30	Lunch
14h00	Discussion on Ethics & Quiz Polishing of angle/ focus of stories, scheduling for writing
15h30	Tea
16h00	Guest speaker: Women and Law in Southern Africa/ UEM Gender Violence and the Law
17h00	Evaluation of the day
17h30	Closing

DAY FOUR - Thursday 14 March

8h30	Writing up stories - first sitting
10h30	Tea
11h00	Writing up stories second sitting
	Editing
12h30	Lunch
14h00	Editing - rewrites
15h30	Tea
16h00	Editing and layout
17h00	Editing and layout
17h30	Editing and layout

DAY FIVE - Friday 15 March

8h30	Eyes and Ears, Lessons learned
9h00	Editing continues.
	Discussion on taking the process further
10h30	Tea
11h00	Editing Feedback
	Course evaluation
12h30	Lunch. Closing Address; Guest Speaker: John Mukela, Director NSJ

