



SIXTEEN DAYS OF ACTIVISM 2009 REPORT



Women from the City of Joburg leading the *Take back the night* march in Johannesburg, South Africa.



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- Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR) for linking the Taking Stock with their symposium, "We can prevent violence: Strengthening Primary Prevention of Gender-based Violence in South Africa" Symposium.
- All the faith based organisations that participated in the planning and 16 Day programmes in country. The organisations are listed in as partners in their countries.
- Partners in all the countries listed below for their support and participation during the 2009 16 Days campaign:

Botswana: Botswana Association of Local Authorities (BALA); Botswana Christian Council (BCC); Women's Affairs Department (WAD); Nkaikela Project; MISA Botswana; Botswana Council for the Disabled (BCD); Inter Faith Action for Africa (IFAPA); FIFA; Botswana Football Association (BFA); Mothers of Young Children (MoYC); Organisation of African Instituted Churches (Oaic); Evangelical Fellowship Botswana (EFB); Botswana Media Women's Association (BOMWA); Botswana Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (BOCONGO)

DRC: Congolese Media Women's Union - GEMSA (UCOFEM-GEMSA); Women's Action Network; Youth Awareness; Radio Okapa; RTGA FM; Numerica TV

Lesotho: Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (LCN); Christian Council of Lesotho (CCL); Women and Law Southern Africa – Lesotho (WLSA); IFO Lapeng; Lesotho Planned Parenthood Association (LPPA); Phela

Madagascar: Ministry of Population; United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); Counselling Centre in Madagascar; Women's Movement in Politics for the Development of Madagascar

Malawi: NGO Gender Coordination Network; Public Affairs Committee; Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) Malawi; Blantyre Press Club; Women and Law Southern Africa (WLSA) Malawi; CAVOWC; SAW; COWAA; JOAIDS; Pakachere; Men for Gender Equality Now (MEGEN); Federation of Disability Organisations in Malawi (FEDOMA); DEWODE; HRCC; MHRC

Mauritius: Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation (MBC); Ministry of Women's Rights; University of Technology; University of Mauritius; Amnesty International; PILS; National AIDS Secretariat; Idriss Goomany Centre; Chrysallide Rehabilitation; Council of Religion; Bible Society; Ministry of Social Security; Mauritius Council of Social Service (MACOSS); the Police; Municipality of Beau Bassin; Municipality of Rose Hill; Ministry of Local Government

Mozambique: Forum Mulher; Women and Law Southern Africa Mozambique; Focus Group for the 16 Days; Ministry of Health; FNUAP; CARE; LDH; UNIAO; EUROPEIA; PNUD

Namibia: City of Windhoek; Sister Namibia; Women's Leadership Centre (WLC); Association of Local Authorities in Namibia (ALAN); Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) Namibia; NANGOF; LAC; Ministry of Health; Council of Churches; Parliamentary Women's Caucus; TRP; ICW; Ministry of Gender; National Soccer Authorities in Namibia; Men for Change; White Ribbon Group

Seychelles: Seychelles Media Association; Gender Secretariat; Anglican Church; Seventh Day Adventists; Baha'i Faith of Seychelles; Department of ICTs; Gender Management Team; National Council for Children

South Africa: Ministry of Women Children and People with Disabilities; Department of Arts and Culture; Sexual Harassment Education Project (SHEP); Sonke Gender Justice Network; NISAA; Let Us Grow; South African Council of Churches (SACC); Media Institute of South Africa (MISA); People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA); South African Police Services (SAPS); CDP; Soul City; Men as Partners; Constitution Hill; Thusong Centres; City of Joburg; Sedibeng Council; South Women's Football Association (SAWFA); Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR); Government Communication Information Services (GCIS)

Swaziland: Gender Consortium; Gender Unit; Ministry of ICTs; Ministry of Arts and Culture; University of Swaziland (UNISWA); Church Forum; SWAGAA; Acts of Faith; Swaziland Hospice; Hope House; Swaziland Council of Churches; Swaziland Conference of Churches; Bible Society; Traditional Healers Association; SWANNEPHA; SWAPOL AMICAALL; Ministry of Local Government and Urban Development

Zambia: Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) Zambia; CCZ; GIDD; NGOC; Women and Law Southern Africa (WLSA) Zambia; LGAZ; NAC; SWAAZ; Rapids; Police Victims Support Units; Tasintha; ASAZA

Zimbabwe: EKOWISA; Musasa Project; WCoZ; Women and Law Southern Africa (WLSA) Zimbabwe; Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre Network (ZWRCN); WAG; MWAGCD; FAMWZ; Southern Africa Dialogue; Ptsime Theatre Group; SAFAIDS; WASN; Ecumenical Services; International Organisation for Migration (IOM); NANGO; WUA; LEDRIZ; ZGBN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Quick facts

- There were a total of 90 events run by Gender Links, GEMSA and partners across 13 Southern African countries including Botswana; DRC; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritius; Mozambique; Namibia; Seychelles; South Africa; Swaziland; Zambia and Zimbabwe during the 16 Days 2009 campaign.
- 1896 people participated in the face to face discussions, 1241 females and 655 males.
- 4843 people participated in the cyber dialogues, 2640 were female; 1566 male and 637 unknown.
- During November and December 2009 there were 3 027 160 hits on the Gender Links website.
- Gender Links and GEMSA were covered in the print, radio, television and online media 108 times in 11 countries including Botswana; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritius; Namibia; South Africa; Swaziland; Tanzania; Zambia and Zimbabwe during the 16 Days 2009 campaign.



UCOFEM GEMSA participating in the cyber dialogues from the DRC.



Children making their voices heard at the *Take back the night* march in Johannesburg.

SYNOPSIS

The Sixteen Days of Activism 2009 campaign ran under the umbrella of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. The Protocol calls on SADC states to halve gender violence by 2015. It has been just over a year since the adoption of the Protocol in August 2008. The Sixteen Days 2009 provides an important opportunity to assess if and how SADC member states are working towards achieving the target.

GL, GEMSA and partners in country explored how the target may be achieved in different thematic areas. See GL and GEMSA's Sixteen Days calendar of events and thematic discussions below.

DATE/TIME	THEME	ACTIVITIES
Thursday, 19 November 13h00-16h00	Media debate: Is the media part of the problem or part of the solution?	Cyber dialogue and panel discussion
Wednesday, 25 November 11h00-14h00	Taking stock	Face to face discussion and cyber dialogues
Thursday, 26 November	Speaking out: Dialogue	Face to face discussion and

DATE/TIME	THEME	ACTIVITIES
8h30-16h30	between "I" story participants	cyber dialogues
Friday, 27 Nov 12h00-14h00	At the click of a mouse: GBV and the internet	Face to face discussion and cyber Dialogue
Saturday, 28 November	Reclaiming unsafe spaces	Take back the night march
Monday, 30 November 12h00-14h00	Sexual harassment	Face to face discussions and cyber dialogue
Tuesday, 1 December 12h00-14h00	Making care work count- GEMSA campaign	Face to face discussions and cyber dialogue
Wednesday, 2 December 12h00-14h00	Culture, tradition and the role of men	Face to face discussions and cyber dialogue
Thursday, 3 December 12h00-14h00	Disability and GBV	Face to face discussions and cyber dialogue
Friday, 4 December 12h00-14h00	GBV and religion	Face to face discussions and cyber dialogue
Monday, 7 December	Sex work	Face to face discussions and cyber dialogue
Tuesday, 8 December	Human trafficking	Face to face discussions and cyber dialogue
Thursday, 10 December	International Human Rights Day: Gender and Soccer 2010	Colloquium and launch of the Soccer 2010 publication

GL and GEMSA recognise that a multi faceted approach involving stakeholders from all sectors is required to address the high level of violence. In line with this philosophy GEMSA country facilitators and GL partners identified **169** strategic partners to work with in across 13 countries in the Southern African region. Partners came from government, civil society, community organisations, faith based organisations and the media. See **Annex one** for a breakdown of partners by country.

A priority for all countries after the Sixteen Days campaign will be to maintain the partnerships formed to work towards the implementation of the 365 Days of Action to End Gender Based Violence.

SIXTEEN DAYS CAMPAIGN HIGHLIGHTS

Gender Links held a meeting to plan events for the 2009 Sixteen Days of Activism Campaign. The planning meeting was held with partners from across the SADC region including partners from GEMSA, faith based organisations (FBOs) and NGOs at the Mercure Hotel in Johannesburg. There were thirty one participants from thirteen SADC countries. See **Annex two: Participants list**.

The inclusion of faith based organisations in all strategies to address GBV is critical. Religious often assist people who have gender based violence by providing shelter and counselling. In addition religious leaders can raise awareness amongst their congregations on issues of GBV. Including FBOs at the planning stage resulted in a high level of buy in at country level.

For five years since 2004, GL has been working with survivors of GBV to document their experiences. This year reflected on this "healing through writing" project by inviting past participants to a two day workshop from 21-22 November to reflect on their experiences. The

workshop was part of a broader monitoring and evaluation exercise on GBV prevention strategies.

GL extended its multi media approach to the Sixteen Days campaign to SMS technology. In past GL has used the cyber dialogues, video conferencing and the website to leverage the impact of the Sixteen days campaign. In partnership with Zimbabwean based E-Knowledge for Women in Southern Africa (EKOWISA) daily SMSs were sent out to people on the GL list serve. See **Annex three** for a list of the theme based SMSs that were sent out during the Sixteen Days.



A women's soccer team scoring a goal for gender equality.

An important theme during the Sixteen Days was Gender and Soccer 2010. The Soccer World Cup brings opportunities and threats for women in the Southern African region. Of particular concern is the potential for an increase in human trafficking and the safety of sex workers in the absence of legislation to protect them. The GL office in Botswana worked with sex workers to document their stories.

Another aspect of the Gender and Soccer 2010 campaign is the participation of women in events such as the world cup and sports administration. A Gender and Soccer 2010 Colloquium and women's soccer match was held on the 10 December to

highlight the importance women's rights in sport.

GL and GEMSA also held their traditional Sixteen Days activities:

- Twelve thematic cyber dialogues were conducted from the 19 November to the 10 December.
- The *Take Back the Night* march to reclaim public spaces they deemed unsafe basically making the point that everyone should be able to move anywhere any time of the day without fear of being attacked.
- GL produced 1000 sets of 10 thematic fact sheets
- GL produced three 16 Days special issues of the Gender Justice Barometer in the period.

See **Annex four** for a breakdown of events by country.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

The Sixteen Days report is divided into the following sections:

Executive summary

Overview

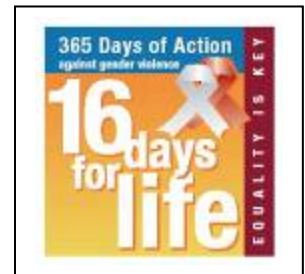
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OVERVIEW

1. WHAT IS THE 16 DAYS CAMPAIGN?

The 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence campaign is a global advocacy campaign that runs from the 25 November to the 10 December each year. The campaign is premised on the principle that gender violence is a violation of women's human rights. Since its inception in 1991 the campaign has provided an opportunity for activists across the globe to put gender violence on the agenda over the 16 days. The global theme for this year's 2009 campaign is *Commit, Act, Demand: We CAN End Violence Against Women!*



During the 16 day period key dates include:

- 25 November: International Day of No Violence Against Women
- 1 December: World Aids Day
- 3 December: International Day for the Disabled
- 6 December: Anniversary of the Montreal Massacre, when a man gunned down 14 women engineering students for allegedly being feminist
- 10 December: International Human Rights Day

2. CONTEXT

The 16 Days 2009 campaign takes place under the banner of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development adopted at the SADC Heads of States meeting in August 2008. The Protocol is a road map to achieve gender equality in the SADC region. There are 28 targets relating to different areas in the protocol. The target for GBV is to *Halve gender based violence by 2015*. This will be the overarching theme of the GL 16 Days campaign from 2009 to 2015.

The 2009 global theme: COMMIT - ACT - DEMAND: We CAN End Violence Against Women!

COMMIT: WE ARE ALL RESPONSIBLE

This year's themes highlights that GBV knows no boundaries of age, race, class, religion, ethnicity and background; it effects people from all walks of life and can take physical, sexual, mental and economic forms. We all have a responsibility to end gender-based violence *together* as women, girls, men, boys, and individuals of all generations, religions, occupations, sexual orientations, abilities, political persuasions, and socio-economic backgrounds. Gender Links will be working across the SADC region during the 2009 campaign, bringing people together to fight against GBV and to raise awareness.

ACT: WE CAN ALL MAKE A DIFFERENCE

2009 will mark the 10th anniversary of the United Nations' formal recognition of November 25th as International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women. During the 2009 16 Days Campaign, Gender Links encourages individuals, organizations, governments to take action on the commitments they have made to ending gender violence. Every action, no matter how big or small, and whether at local, national, regional or global level can make a difference!

DEMAND: WE ARE ALL ACCOUNTABLE

This year we must all hold our governments accountable in ending GBV, in creating and implementing legislation, demanding implementation of the SADC Gender Protocol, as well as other key documents, and demand state accountability for ending impunity, allocating adequate resources, and implementing good policies, laws and national action plans to address GBV.

The story so far:

Women's advocacy has brought about pioneering change in areas such as education, health, law, and political participation – and, in interpretations of the human rights framework itself. The global frameworks for realizing women's rights have been spelled out in the Women's Convention ([CEDAW](#)), and in documents from other UN processes, such as the [Vienna Human Rights Declaration](#), the [Cairo Programme of Action](#), the [Beijing Platform for Action](#), the [Millennium Development Goals](#), and the [World Summit](#). Women have successfully demanded state political will to create meaningful change, but the implementation and resources to fulfill these promises are still lacking.

In Southern Africa, in the past two decades activism related to and awareness about the impact and consequences of gender based violence has grown dramatically. A wide spectrum of organisations, networks and political stakeholders have collectively acknowledged that gender based violence is a critical issue and set the wheels in motion with national action plans that among other targets aim to step up prevention programmes to end all forms of gender based violence.

While there has been much progress made, challenges still persist that hinder the effectiveness of the work done by activists and organisations within SADC. The 2009 Sixteen Days Campaign is committed to overcoming those obstacles by emphasising that **We CAN End Violence Against Women!**

The annual campaign will continue to highlight important issues raised in the past years, including looking at Gender Based Violence and the internet, GBV and disability, trafficking, and sexual harassment as well as highlighting other timely issues such as religion and GBV, the relationship between GBV and culture and tradition, Soccer 2010 and Gender and sex work. The 16 days campaign will also continue to put pressure SADC governments to implement their commitments to gender based violence fully. Gender Links and partners are calling on the South African government to reinforce their commitment to halve gender based violence by 2015 by:

- Ring-fencing a clear funding budget for work against gender based violence
- Setting clear timeframes for achieving targets in the fight against gender violence
- Producing gender based violence indicators to measure the progress made

We CAN live in a world free from gender based violence and Gender Links will continue to strive to make this a reality.

3. GL AND GEMSA'S INVOLVEMENT IN PAST CAMPAIGNS

Since its inception in 2001, Gender Links with partners such as GEMSA has played an active role in the 16 Days Campaign through training the media to provide better coverage of gender

based violence and through building the capacity of NGOs and CBOs to run strategic, effective campaigns.

Under the banner “imagine a world free of violence and HIV and AIDS” these campaigns have also placed a strong emphasis on the intersection between gender violence and HIV and AIDS. The 2003 Pep Talk campaign included activist research on the availability of Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) in health facilities and a campaign to ensure that every woman has access to PEP in the event of a sexual assault.

Since 2004, GL has spearheaded training in the use of new information and communication technologies for gender justice campaigns and facilitated online chats, or cyber dialogues that link women all over Southern Africa to experts and decision-makers. Under the banner, “Making IT work for Gender Justice” GL has hosted numerous debates, run opinion polls and e-bulletin services on ending gender violence. GL has also pioneered the “I” stories - first hand accounts of gender violence that have been carried as part of the GL Opinion and Commentary Service, which also carries in-depth analytical pieces during the Sixteen Day campaigns.

In 2005, GL conducted an audit of commitments made during these dialogues in South Africa and identified actions that still needed to be taken. The audit led to growing support for a National Action Plan to End Gender Violence. In May 2006, GL, the National Prosecution Authority (NPA) and UN Agencies convened a ground breaking conference: 365 Days of Action to End Gender Violence that led to the identification of key priorities for ending gender violence and the establishment of a multi-sector task team to work towards this end. GL, in partnership with the Gender and Media Southern Africa (GEMSA) Network has since conducted similar [365 Days of Action to End Gender Violence](#) planning workshops in Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

In 2006, while the organisation carried out its traditional activities; [cyber dialogues](#) and [‘I’ stories](#) focus, it was also dedicated to raising awareness of women’s rights through the [Take Back the Night campaign](#). In this global campaign, women march down a dangerous street wearing white T shirts and carrying candles to make the point that women should be free, like any other citizen, to enjoy the night. GL worked in partnership with GEMSA and its country chapters and other partners such as One in Nine, and City of Jo’burg and who held similar marches in their respective countries and areas.

In 2007 the focus shifted to using the Sixteen Days campaign to profile the SADC Gender and Development Protocol which was still in draft form. The aim was to continue to apply pressure on governments to sign the binding instrument at the annual Heads of State Summit the following year as a guiding framework for gender equality in the region. The Protocol, once signed would supersede the SADC Addendum on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Children. Fact sheets unpacked what the SADC Gender Protocol would mean for women regarding GBV and other issues were produced. GL, GEMSA and partners from government, civil society and bilateral partners took stock of progress by Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zambia to address gender violence through a video conference. GL and other stakeholders convened a regional colloquium which brought together gender and local government officials, councilors and civil society activists from 10 countries to discuss the role of local government in ending gender violence and to share ideas. Best practices of how some local government authorities have cascaded the 365 Day National Action Plans to local

level and participated in Sixteen Days activities were shared. Other GL and GEMSA traditional activities such as regional cyber dialogues, “I” stories and *Take Back the Night* were also carried out.

In 2008 there was inclusion of new and emerging themes such as taxi violence, xenophobia and the Soccer World Cup 2010 with focus on its explicit link to an increase in human trafficking within the SADC region. The “I” stories included four country-specific booklets for Mauritius, Swaziland, Namibia and South Africa. Two new resources were produced, to help to stretch the campaign from 16 days of activism to 365 days of action; an anti taxi-violence CD that can be played daily and a 365 day calendar in which the 16th day of the each month was highlighted to remind everyone to stop and take stock of the progress in the fight against GBV.

4. OBJECTIVES

In response to the identified key issues GL and GEMSA aimed to:

- To assess progress in addressing gender based violence (GBV) over the previous year with a view to *Halve gender violence by 2015*.
- To work in partnership with different stakeholders including government, business, CSOs and communities to ensure that the 16 Days campaign makes maximum impact.
- Provide spaces for women affected by GBV to speak out.
- Hold key stakeholders accountable to the commitments they made to reduce the levels of GBV across the SADC region.
- Lobby for the implementation and adequate funding of strategies and programmes to address GBV.
- Use the heightened awareness to engage with the media on how to effectively cover GBV.
- To use relevant thematic discussions to highlight current GBV challenges.
- Share good practices and identify gaps in addressing GBV.

5. ACTIVITIES

5.1 The power of speaking out



For five years since 2004, GL has been working with survivors of GBV to document their experiences. In 2009 GL paused to reflect on this “healing through writing” project by inviting past participants to a two day workshop from 21-22 November to reflect on their experiences. The workshop was part of a broader monitoring and evaluation exercise on GBV prevention strategies.

Objectives

- To conduct a documentary analysis of the I Stories submitted over the past five years, in particular those from Gauteng, to gain an understanding of what we have learned from these I Stories regarding the extent, the effect, and the response to GBV as part of GL's GBV indicators project.
- To bring together past participants in the "I" Stories project for a reflection on the impact of this experience in their lives: both positive and negative.
- To contribute to the broader discourse on communication for social change through a critical analysis of this "healing through writing" project. In particular to gain an understanding of the extent to which "speaking out" both empowers the individual and constitutes a powerful strategy in prevention campaigns.
- As a GL monitoring and evaluation exercise, to assist in fine tuning approaches and strategies in the future; in particular how to take forward the "I" Stories project.
- To brief participants on the coming Sixteen Days of Activism and seek their active involvement in these activities, especially the

Background

Many survivors of violence feel that they are unable to speak about their experiences for negative consequences. This includes the fear of being ostracized and judged by their families and communities; the fear of retaliation through more violence; of not being believed; or of having to relive their trauma.

Despite progressive legislation and law reform, women's experience of the criminal justice system and the response by society as a result of cultural and social norms do not create the conditions in which survivors of violence feel safe enough to speak out about their experiences.

Media coverage of GBV is often sensationalist and trivialises the people's experiences of GBV, perpetuating rather than challenging society's attitudes and response to GBV. Many women themselves throughout the SADC region believe that GBV can be acceptable in certain circumstances, for example if a woman is adulterous.

Many women do not have the economic power to walk away from abusive relationships. There are also many women who make excuses for abusive partners, who feel that the abuse is their fault and who feel they cannot walk away.

The launch of the Gender Links 'I' Stories series in 2004 and subsequent edition every year since then has provided a positive outlet for first hand accounts and an alternative source of information and reporting on this issue that affects our entire community. For the writers, the 'I' stories are empowering – telling their story often forms the transition from victim into survivor.



Gender Links invites participants who want to tell their story to a workshop co-facilitated with counsellors. The women share their individual stories in small groups. Afterwards, the participants go away and make first drafts of their stories, which are typed out and edited for them. In the second session, the survivors come together to read their own edited story. Once editing is agreed upon, the women decide if they would like to use their own name in the by-

line, if they want their photo taken, and whether or not they would like to participate in other types of media, for example, personal appearances, radio or television interviews.

In celebrating the fifth year of the I Stories, GL felt it necessary to step back before stepping forward. Our contacts over this period with those who have participated in this series suggest many positive but in other cases not so positive outcomes. We need to learn from these experiences, especially as make the case through the indicators project for much greater focus on prevention; and seek prevention strategies that empower survivors as well as convey the message most forcefully.

5.2 Media: Part of the problem or solution?

Examining the role of the media regarding gender based violence has been a reoccurring theme for many of the Sixteen Days of Activism campaigns that Gender Links has participated in and 2009 was no exception as research, analysis and critique of the media throughout the SADC region continues to show that there is much need for improvement of how the media addresses GBV.



Gender Links maintains that the media should not be a passive conveyor belt that simply transfers information to society but that journalists should be encouraged to engage critically with GBV and should play a significant role in challenging perceptions and stereotypes that result in GBV.

In order to analyse the performance of the media over the last year and to launch this year's campaign, Gender Links chose to start of this year's campaign with a media debate and cyber dialogue on November 19 which saw twelve SADC countries participate.

In South Africa, the event was opened by contemporary Hip-hop outfit **Driemanskap**, who performed their most recent song **Wathint'umfazi**. The song speaks about a young man who grew up seeing how his father treated his mother and how that impacts on the young man's masculine identity.

Kubi Rama of Gender Links, Sean Newman of Teazers and Freddy Makgato of the Advertising Standards Authority served as panellists. Kubi Rama delivered a critical analysis of the South African media's performance over the last year; citing the media's treatment of the Castor Semenya case and the Jonathan Shapiro's infamous rape cartoon as particularly worrying.

Sean Newman defended the Teazer brand's decision to create the controversial 'No need for gender testing' billboard, arguing that advertising does not encourage GBV but that it was designed to sell products rather than perpetuate violence.

Freddy Makgato of the Advertising Standards Authority discussed the need for advertising companies to adhere to the same ethical code as journalists and that the media should not sell stories at the expense of a person's dignity or to their detriment.

A key note address was then given by Honourable Minister Mayende-Sibiya of Women, Children, Youth and Persons with Disabilities who talked about the importance of the Sixteen Days of Activism Campaign and of the hopes of the new women's ministry for this year's campaign and for future campaigns.

In other SADC countries; journalists, gender activists, civil society and members of the public all came together to discuss the role of the media in addressing GBV and then participated in the regional cyber dialogue.

5.3 Taking stock

One of the annual events in the GL and GEMSA's Sixteen Day calendar is to assess what progress has been made in country in implementing the 365 Days of Action to End Gender Violence. Progress is measured against the targets set in the National Action plan. Please see **Annex five** for the South Africa taking stock programme. This was replicated in different countries.



Participants at the South African Taking stock event.

On 25th November 2008, International Day of No Violence against Women, GL convened a stock taking meeting at the Centre for Study of Violence and Reconciliation's (CSV) *"We can prevent violence: Strengthening Primary Prevention of Gender-based Violence in South Africa"*. The Taking stock was held as the last session of the symposium.

The exercise sought to reflect on progress made since the last Sixteen Days in addressing gender violence and whether both state and non-state agents acted on their commitments made in 2008.

Eight countries including Lesotho; Mauritius; Mozambique; Namibia; Seychelles; South Africa; Swaziland and Zimbabwe held taking stock events. An overall assessment of all the National Action Plans will taking place in March 2010. Three case studies are being developed for Mauritius; South Africa and Botswana. Botswana held it's taking stock event in January 2010.

The general view is that with the exception of very few countries such as Mauritius, the National Action plans are not being implemented effectively. There is need for a review and reprioritisation within the plans to ensure effective implementation.

5.4 Taking back the night: Putting GBV on the public agenda

Many women are unable to enjoy their basic right to walk down a street at night without fear of experiencing some form of violence. Freedom of movement, the right to safety and security and bodily integrity are basic democratic rights.

Inspired by women's organisations in Latin America, the campaign involves women leading marches down a street or in a locality they deem to have "lost" for fear of gender violence. Wearing T-shirts and carrying candles, women and men who support women's rights assert their basic rights to freedom of movement and safety!

The Southern Africa *Take Back the Night* campaign aims to:

- Reclaim the right of women to be safe in all places at all times of the day and night.
- Foster collaboration with local government and other stakeholders to take back dangerous streets in cities and towns across Southern Africa.
- Speak out against all forms of violence within and outside the home.
- Raise community awareness on gender violence.
- Develop innovative preventative strategies for addressing the high levels of gender violence in communities.

Five countries in the Southern African region had *Take Back the Night* marches. The countries included Botswana; Mauritius; Mozambique; South Africa and Zambia.

The campaign gives participants the opportunity to put the Sixteen Days campaign and GBV on the public agenda. People on the street often ask why the march is happening.

The *Take back the night* march keeps activism on the Sixteen Day agenda. In South Africa the *Take back the night* was held in partnership with the City of Joburg and Constitutional Hill. Survivors presented Cllr Christine Walters from the City of Joburg with 16 demands.

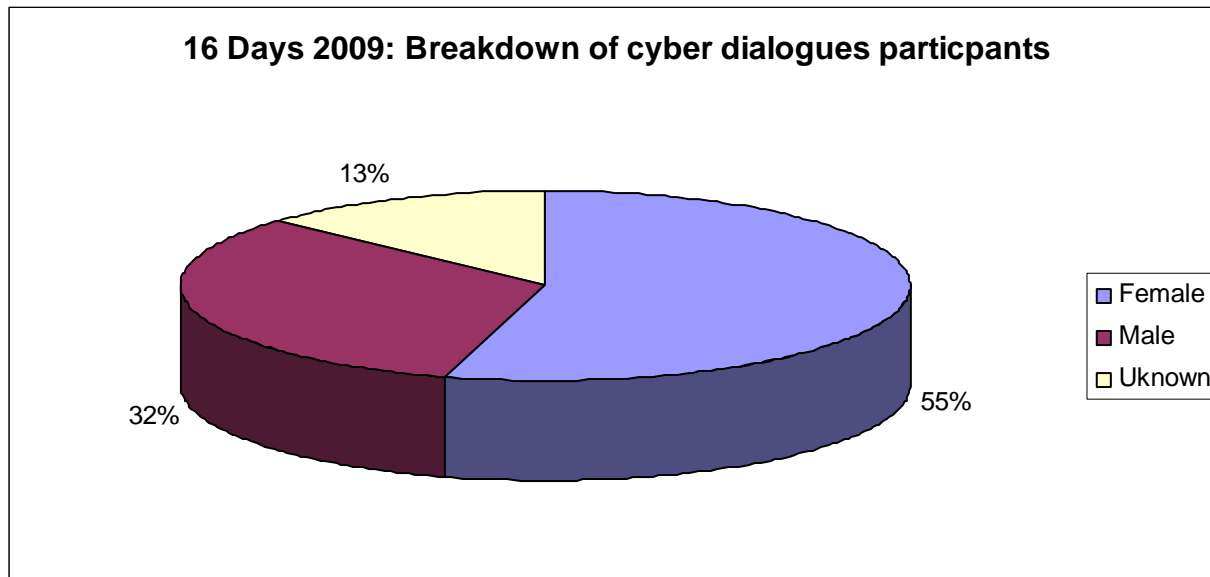


Marching through the streets of Hillbrow, Johannesburg, South Africa.

5.5 Cyber dialogues: Making IT work for gender justice

The cyber dialogues have become a central pillar of the Sixteen Days campaign. The online real time chat gives GL, GEMSA and partners from across the region the opportunity to share information, perspectives and experiences on the different thematic areas. The cyber dialogue summaries are attached at **Annex six**.

A total of 4843 people participated in the cyber dialogues. Of those 2640 were female; 1566 were male and 637 were unknown. As illustrated in the graph below 55% of participants in the cyber dialogue were female; 32% male and 13% unknown.



The table below shows the breakdown of the total number of people in the cyber dialogues and face to face discussions for the duration of the Sixteen days 2009 across 13 countries.

Table 1: Breakdown of cyber dialogues participants

	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
Online chats	2640	1566	637	4843
Face to face discussions	1241	655		1896
Total				6739

5.6 Gender and Soccer 2010

On the eve of the FIFA Soccer 2010 World Cup, Gender Links (GL) and the Gender and Media Diversity Centre (GMDC) will be spearheading awareness raising campaigns, producing publications and hosting seminars around gender and 2010. In line with the SADC Gender Protocol on Gender and Development that sets 28 targets for the achievement of gender equality by 2015 and with an event of epic proportions about to land on our shores, there is no better time than 2010 to get the ball rolling!

Under the overall theme "Score a goal for gender equality" the initiatives kicked off on Human Rights Day, December 10th, 2009 (also the last day of the Sixteen Days of Activism campaign) with a call to "Strike a ball and not a woman". See **Annex seven** for the programme. The campaign will continue long after the fans have left the continent and the stadiums have fallen silent.

The kick-off event was simultaneously hosted across the region in parallel events in Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe. These events will promote

participation and communication, and connect communities, organisations and individuals on 2010 and the problems and possibilities it presents to women.

The first half of the day will consist of a book launch of the *Gender and Media Diversity Journal, Issue 7: "Gender, Media, Sport and 2010"*, this was followed by presentations from key note speakers. There will then be a colloquium on gender with presentations in five key areas followed by a group discussion, workshop and brainstorming session. The result will be a concrete set of actions for campaigning, branding and mobilising around Soccer 2010. This will be followed by a cyber-dialogue to connect with the regional sister launches. The second half of the day will feature a soccer match by local women's soccer teams. During the day there will be music and dance performances as well as parallel events at Soccer City including a community mural painting and a craft fair. Keeping up the momentum, Gender Links and the GMDC will continue outreach, branding and advocacy for gender and 2010 with slogans such as "Join the winning team: 50/50 by 2015."

KEY DATES

- **November 25 – December 10 2009.** Sixteen Days of Activism on Gender Violence: "Strike a Ball Not a Woman"
- **December 10, 2009.** "Score a Goal for Gender Equality: Getting the Ball Rolling": Multi media launch event.
- **December 7 – 11, 2009.** Media Seminar: Business Unusual and think tank meeting on support for women leaders.
- **February, 2010.** The GMDC Advisory Group Meeting + Gender in Media Education (GIME) Conference + Librarians Meeting
- **March 8, International Women's Day 2010.** Gender and Local Government Summit.
- **March 1– 12, 2010.** Beijing + 15.
- **April, 2010.** Commonwealth Broadcasting Association Meeting on Soccer 2010, Johannesburg.
- **June 4 – July 16, 2010.** Gender Resource Centre/ News Room and daily press briefings; Messaging on SABC International

Strategies identified in thematic group discussions

Communicating gender

- Football for Hope Festival leverage this for dialogue
- Identifying female role models
- Creating female role models
- Engaging media
- Linking with corporate sponsorship (female CEO's millionaires)
- Inviting media to women's soccer matches to raise the profile of women and soccer
- Dialogues/ events for journalists where these subjects can come into focus during 2010
- We can distribute guidelines for reporting on sport and gender to accredited media organisations.
- Include positive imagery of women

Economic empowerment

- Engage with relevant govt departments and 2010 Local Organising Committee

- Innovative ideas to identify demand-servicing communities
- Partnerships among business women to guarantee each other
- Capacity building: business skills
- Credit guarantee schemes to support emerging businesses
- Public and private sector partnerships
- Policies to prioritise empowerment of disadvantaged groups
- Inclusion of business studies in education curricula
- Linking/partnering with people who have information
- Mentorship programs for business women
- As a group of business women come up with clear action plans for 2010

Human trafficking and sex work

- Political will needs to demonstrate and achieve implementation of laws, internationally and nationally
- Fast-tracking the decriminalisation of Sex Work - lobbying must be strengthened
- Education: sensitisation and dissemination of information using all possible forms of IEC by all Stakeholders including the States
- Support current efforts in lobbying for the decriminalisation of SW including the proposed Monatorium on Sex Work for WC2010
- Engagement of Business Community/Soccer clubs/federations - sensitisation and become ambassadors for Anti-Trafficking efforts
- Gender sensitive initiatives included in the sport, bring these into the stadium

Women and sport

- Approach male players to advocate as ambassadors for women in sport.
- Programmes to develop girls in sport
- Encourage media to visit other countries with strong gender sports coverage to learn how to improve coverage.
- Hold media and government accountable to agreements, declarations, and resolutions about gender and sport.
- Encourage corporate social investment in women's sports.
- Government needs to review the past strategic plans to strategise for the future.
- Create business forum for women in sports to be part of LOC
- Use 2010 to campaign for 2015 Women's World Cup (like Korea and Germany)
- Boys and girls must be included in physical education in schools equally.
- Use 2010 to promote autonomous administration of Women's Sports Federations

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

During the Sixteen days the media will often ask how do we measure the impact of the campaign? This is a fair question but one that is really difficult to answer. As we the Sixteen campaign was being planned monitoring was very present in the thinking about how the campaign will be shaped.

The monitoring evaluation happened in five ways:

- A knowledge and attitude survey was included in the Sixteen days management pack and this was administered at every event. See **Annex eight**. The survey was meant to assess participants' values and attitude on GBV and their knowledge on specific gender

questions. An analysis of the data will be done. In 2010, similar surveys will be conducted and comparative analysis will be conducted to see how attitudes, values and knowledge has shifted during the year.

- A Gender Justice Scorecard was administered at all events. The scorecard attached at **Annex nine**, assesses what citizens think about the how government is addressing GBV. The scorecards will analysed and used during the NAP meetings one means of assessing gaps in the NAPS.
- A quantitative measure that will be used is to enumerate the outputs that were produced as part of the campaign.
- An impact indicator will be measured by how many people were reached through the media and the website.
- Outcomes will be extrapolated from both the output and outreach indicators.

7. OUTPUTS

- Citizen score cards on the performance of SADC countries relative to the provisions of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development.
- Materials: 16 Days posters; Cyber dialogues t-shirts; Take back the night posters.
- Nine updated fact sheets and five new fact sheets and emerging themes. [Click here to access the fact sheets.](#)
- Media: Personal accounts; Commentaries; coverage; logs.
- Reports: Cyber dialogue summaries; Country and regional report.
- Ten "I" stories on sex work and follow up stories from the five review of the "I" stories.

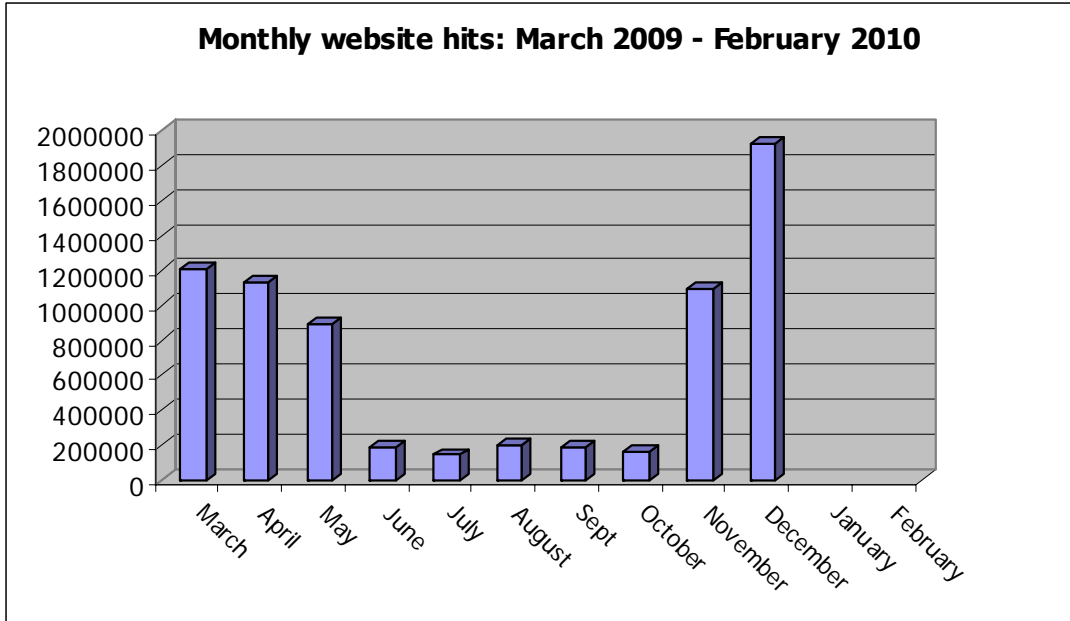
8. OUTREACH

In the cyber dialogues section the participation was broken down by sex for both the online and face discussions. Those statistics are part of the outreach. A total of 6739 people were part of the face to face and online discussions. The detailed focus in this section will be the GL website and media coverage.

8.1 Website hits

Every year GL has a dedicated Sixteen days page. The page includes information on the cyber dialogues, the fact sheets, commentaries and other useful links.

As illustrated by the following graph the GL website hits went up substantially in November and December. During the months of November and December the GL website received 3 027 160 hits. The figure for November was 1 096 108 and December 1 931 052.

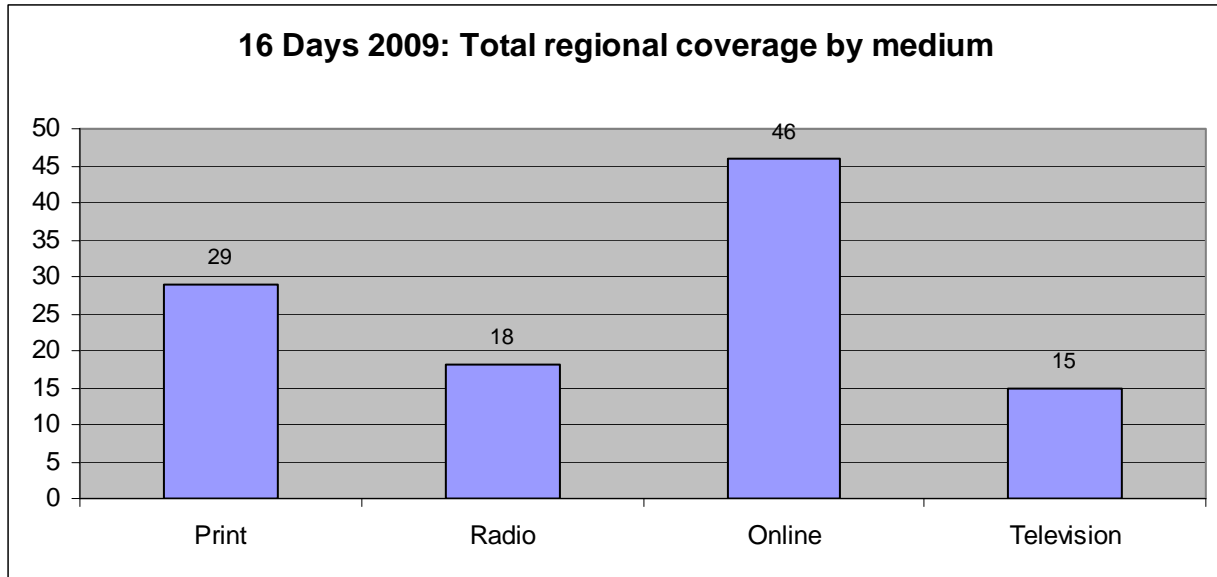


The table below shows the number of hits from the countries who participated in the cyber dialogues. A total of 239 825 hits were recorded from servers based in Southern Africa.

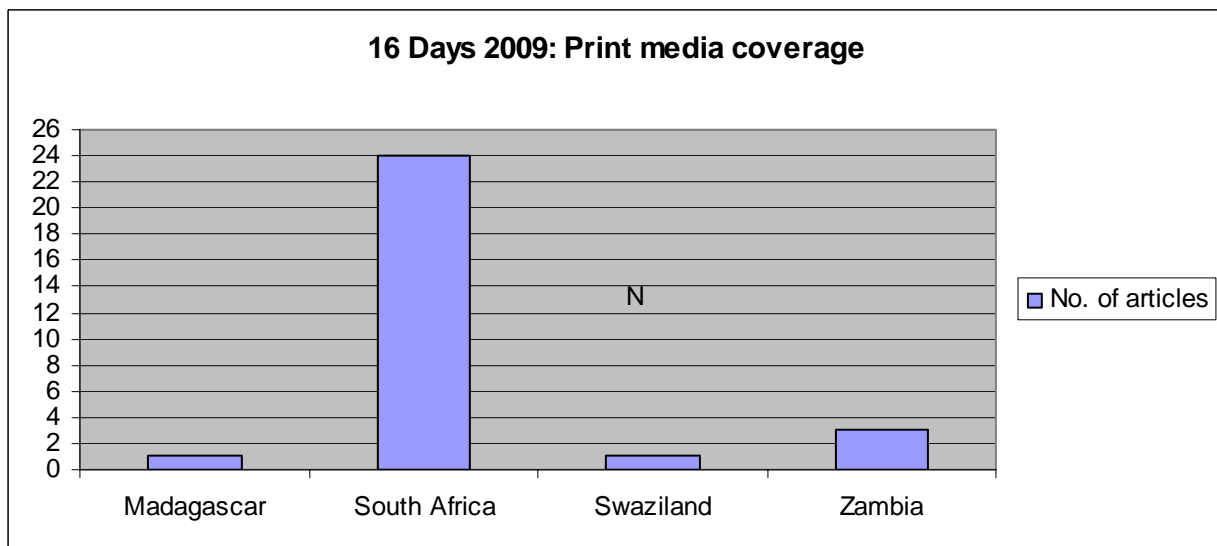
Country	November	December	Total
Botswana	937	1044	1981
DRC	122	336	458
Lesotho	660	337	997
Madagascar	946	1307	2253
Malawi	1232	1490	2722
Mauritius	1757	2741	4498
Mozambique	814	679	1493
Namibia	13923	4897	18820
Seychelles	0	254	254
South Africa	99650	88318	187968
Swaziland	490	239	729
Tanzania	739	3084	3823
Zambia	2077	3144	5221
Zimbabwe	3894	4714	8608
Total			239825

8.2 GL and GEMSA media coverage

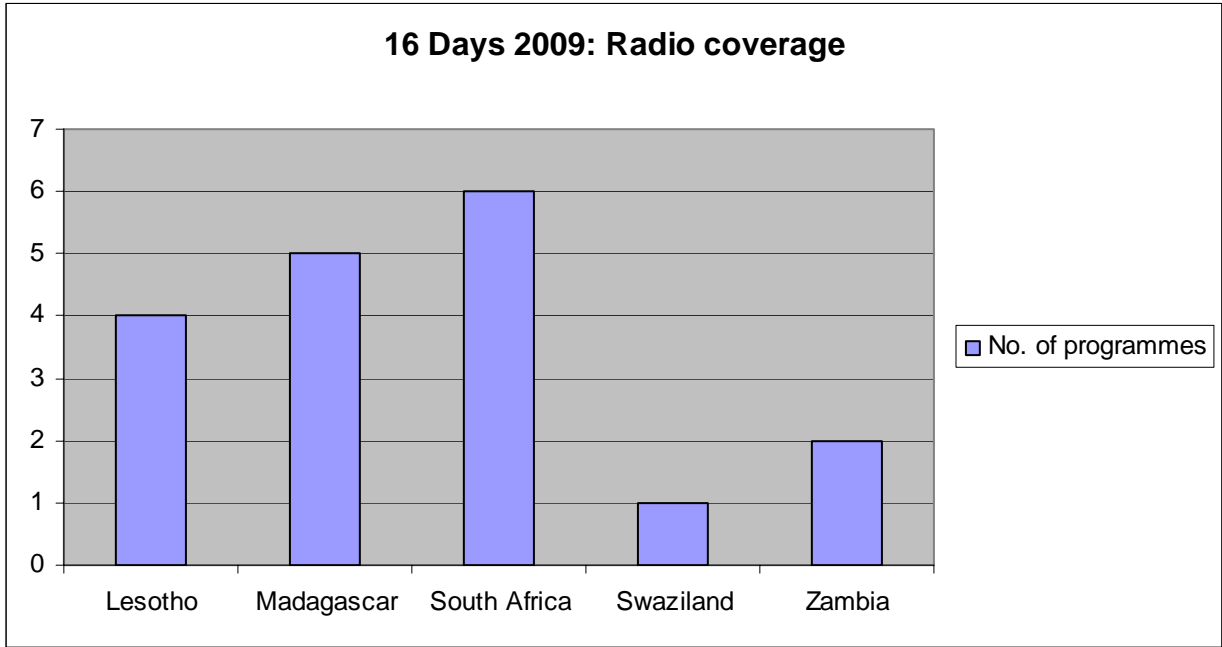
During the Sixteen days campaign GL and GEMSA received coverage in the print, radio, online and television media. GL and GEMSA were in a total of 108 media articles across 11 countries including Botswana; DRC; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritius; Nmaibia; South Africa; Tanzania; Zambia and Zimbabwe. Of the 108, 29 were print (27%); 18 radio (17%), 46 online media (42%) and 14 television (14%).



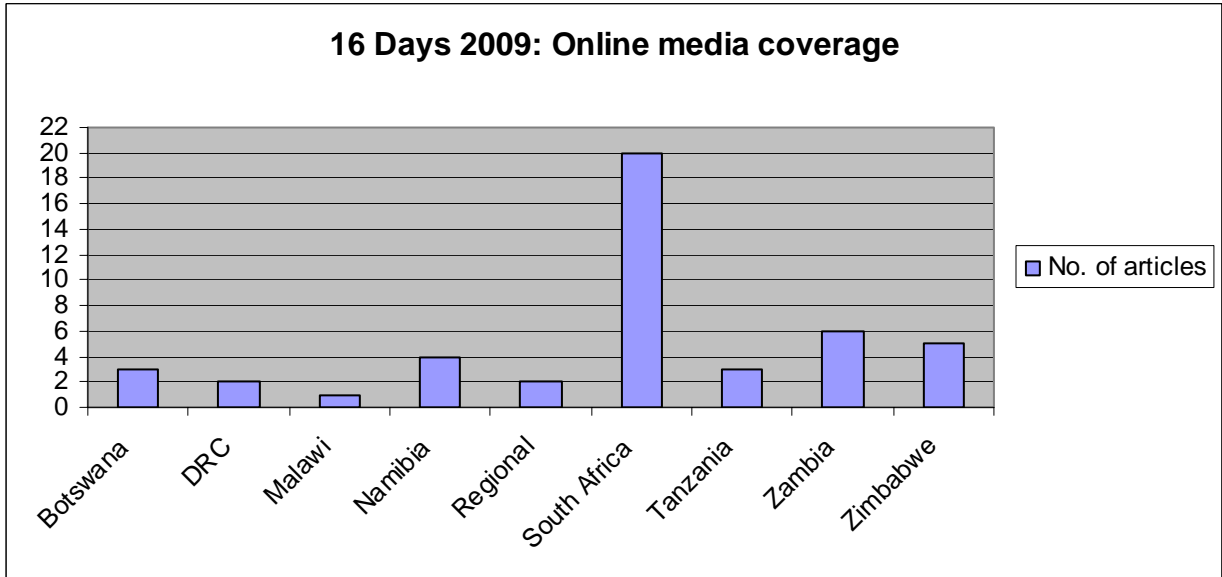
The highest amount of coverage was in the online media followed by print; radio and television. The graphs show the coverage by country for each medium.



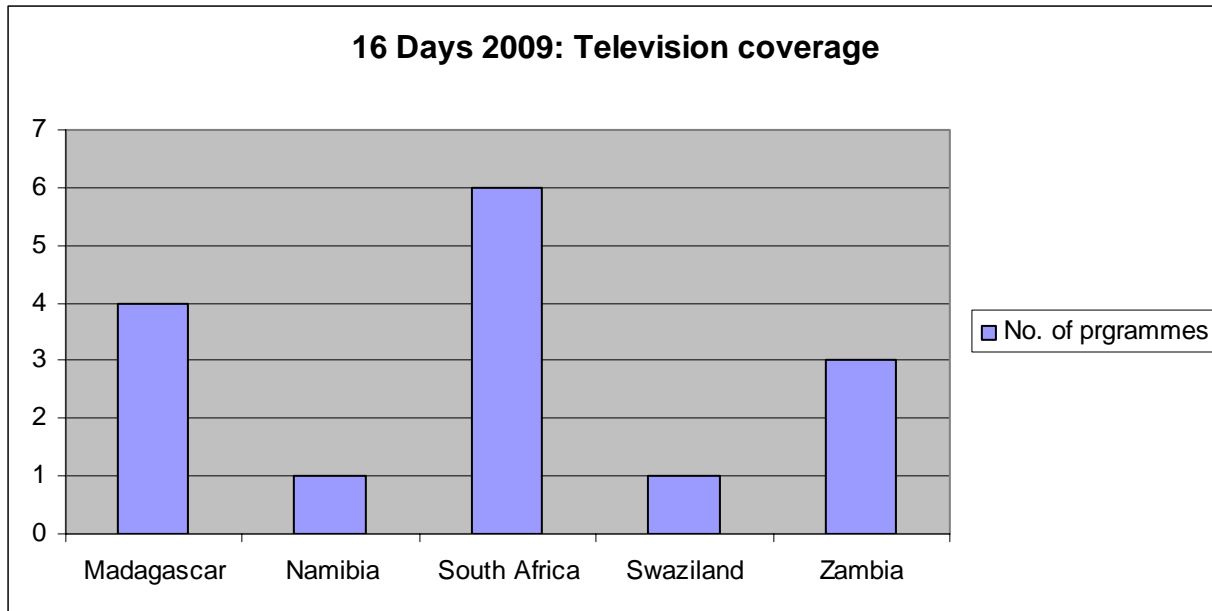
See **Annex ten** for the print media log.



See **Annex eleven** for the radio log.



See **Annex twelve** for the online media log.



See **Annex 13** for the television log.

9. OUTCOMES

Halve GBV by 2015: The Sixteen days 2009 firmly placed the campaign under the umbrella of the SADC protocol on Gender and Development. The momentum created during the campaign needs to be sustained during the year.

GBV requires a multifaceted, multi stakeholder approach: Broadening participation in the campaign through partnerships with faith based organizations, local government is crucial to ending GBV. Forging and maintaining strategic partnership throughout is a priority.

Urgent need to review of the NAPS and reprioritise: From the stock events it became clear that the NAPS are not being implemented effectively. There is a for an audit and reshaping of the NAPS to ensure that they are finded and implemented.

Time to pause: The "I" stories project is powerful and important channel for women to speak about their experiences of GBV. It is equally important to stop and evaluate how the process has impacted on the women who have participated. Lessons from the workshop should inform future strategies and influence policies and practices on GBV.

Harnessing new technologies: The use of SMS technology is very effective and is an avenue that should be explored further. The possibility of doing cyber dialogues via cell phone is something GL and GEMSA in partnership with EKOWISA will explore for the Sixteen days 2010 campaign.

Prevention is key: In almost every cyber dialogue the need to raise awareness, educate and engage with women and men on GBV was raised. Emphasis is placed on services after the fact however it is clear that focus needs to be shifted to prevention.

Need to measure GBV: Many countries still do not have effective systems to gather and analyse data on GBV. This is an area that needs urgent attention. The data is essential to assist in measuring the levels of GBV. Countries have to know the current of levels of GBV and institute interim audits during the Sixteen days which will finally be used to measure if SADC member states are going to meet the *Halve GBV by 2015* target.

10. LESSONS LEARNED

Good partnerships work: Despite limited resources, GL has managed to carry out most of its planned activities. This was made possible through the partnerships that GL has forged with civil society and a number of local and national government departments over the years. Partner organisations were able to help pull resources together and this resulted in the campaign activities having a greater impact.

Mobilising media before and during the campaign: Because of the deliberate effort GL made in engaging with the media before and throughout the campaign, and through its GEM Opinion and Commentary Service and events, GL was able to influence media content and coverage of the campaign throughout the region. There may be a need to reduce number of articles and improve on depth and diversity.

Involving survivors of gender violence: the most powerful tool to get messages across: "Always a winner" – voices of survivors were rightfully given prominence during 16 Days Campaign in print, radio, television, websites and billboards. However there is need to develop strategies to sustain relations with survivors post the campaign period.

Activism: The *Take Back the Night* march proved a successful event, vibrant and well attended, giving people an alternative to formal events. The power of effective partnerships was manifest by the high level of mobilizing that took place, for example the Johannesburg march.

Splitting the campaign for women and children: There is a need to separate the campaign for women and children and so that each group gets the attention it deserves. Women and children have distinct issues and concerns that need to be addressed in different ways and this calls for a specific time period set aside for children for example using the Child Protection week celebrated in the month of June.

12. NEXT STEPS

A clear message throughout the Sixteen days was the need to get back to National Action Plans and to move from a plan to implementation. GL will be holding a meeting of key stakeholders in March 2010. The purpose of the meeting will be to audit the NAPS, identify key priorities and plan a way forward. The plan should an ongoing engagement of all key stakeholders during the year.

ANNEX ONE: BREAKDOWN OF PARTNERS BY COUNTRY

Country	No. of partners	Names of partners
Botswana	14	Botswana Association of Local Authorities (BALA); Botswana Christian Council (BCC); Women's Affairs Department (WAD); Nkaikela Project; MISA Botswana; Botswana Council for the Disabled (BCD); Inter Faith Action for Africa (IFAPA); FIFA; Botswana Football Association (BFA); Mothers of Young Children (MoYC); Organisation of African Instituted Churches (OAIC); Evangelical Fellowship Botswana (EFB); Botswana Media Women's Association (BOMWA); Botswana Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (BOCONGO)
DRC	6	Congolese Media Women's Union - GEMSA (UCOFEM-GEMSA); Women's Action Network; Youth Awareness; Radio Okapa; RTGA FM; Numerica TV
Lesotho	6	Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (LCN); Christian Council of Lesotho (CCL); Women and Law Southern Africa – Lesotho (WLSA); IFO Lapeng; Lesotho Planned Parenthood Association (LPPA); Phela
Madagascar	7	Ministry of Population; United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); Counselling Centre in Madagascar; Women's Movement in Politics for the Development of Madagascar
Malawi	16	NGO Gender Coordination Network; Public Affairs Committee; Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) Malawi; Blantyre Press Club; Women and Law Southern Africa (WLSA) Malawi; CAVOWC; SAW; COWAA; JOAIDS; Pakachere; Men for Gender Equality Now (MEGEN); Federation of Disability Organisations in Malawi (FEDOMA); DEWODE; HRCC; MHRC
Mauritius	18	Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation (MBC); Ministry of Women's Rights; University of Technology; University of Mauritius; Amnesty International; PILS; National AIDS Secretariat; Idriss Goomany Centre; Chrysallide Rehabilitation; Council of Religion; Bible Society; Ministry of Social Security; Mauritius Council of Social Service (MACOSS); the Police; Municipality of Beau Bassin; Municipality of Rose Hill; Ministry of Local Government
Mozambique	10	Forum Mulher; Women and Law Southern Africa Mozambique; Focus Group for the 16 Days; Ministry of Health; FNUAP; CARE; LDH; UNIAO; EUROPEIA; PNUD
Namibia	16	City of Windhoek; Sister Namibia; Women's Leadership Centre (WLC); Association of Local Authorities in Namibia (ALAN); Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) Namibia; NANGOF; LAC; Ministry of Health; Council of Churches; Parliamentary Women's Caucus; TRP; ICW; Ministry of Gender; National Soccer Authorities in Namibia; Men for Change; White Ribbon Group
Seychelles	8	Seychelles Media Association; Gender Secretariat; Anglican Church; Seventh Day Adventists; Baha'i Faith of Seychelles; Department of ICTs; Gender Management Team; National Council for

Country	No. of partners	Names of partners
		Children
South Africa	20	Ministry of Women Children and People with Disabilities; Department of Arts and Culture; Sexual Harassment Education Project (SHEP); Sonke Gender Justice; Network; NISAA; Let Us Grow; South African Council of Churches (SACC); Media Institute of South Africa (MISA); People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA); South African Police Services (SAPS); CDP; Soul City; Men as Partners; Constitution Hill; Thusong Centres; City of Joburg; Sedibeng Council; South Women's Football Association (SAWFA); Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR); Government Communication Information Services (GCIS)
Swaziland	18	Gender Consortium; Gender Unit; Ministry of ICTs; Ministry of Arts and Culture; University of Swaziland (UNISWA); Church Forum; SWAGAA; Acts of Faith; Swaziland Hospice; Hope House; Swaziland Council of Churches; Swaziland Conference of Churches; Bible Society; Traditional Healers Association; SWANNEPHA; SWAPOL AMICAALL; Ministry of Local Government and Urban Development
Zambia	12	Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) Zambia; CCZ; GIDD; NGOC; Women and Law Southern Africa (WLSA) Zambia; LGAZ; NAC; SWAAZ; Rapids; Police Victims Support Units; Tasintha; ASAZA
Zimbabwe	18	EKOWISA; Musasa Project; WCoZ; Women and Law Southern Africa (WLSA) Zimbabwe; Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre Network (ZWRCN); WAG; MWAGCD; FAMWZ; Southern Africa Dialogue; Ptsime Theatre Group; SAFAIDS; WASN; Ecumenical Services; International Organisation for Migration (IOM); NANGO; WUA; LEDRIZ; ZGBN
TOTAL	169	

ANNEX TWO: SIXTEEN DAYS PLANNING PARTICIPANTS LIST

Name	Sex	Country	Tel/Cell	Email	Designation	Organisation
Anna Mayimone N'gemba	F	DRC	00 243 999 958 352	m_ngemba@yahoo.fr	Country Facilitator	GEMSA
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Denisha Seedoyal	F	Mauritius	00 230 696 5940	denisha_arsenal@hotmail.com	Country Facilitator	GEMSA
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Name	Sex	Country	Tel/Cell	Email	Designation	Organisation
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Ottilia Anna Maunganidze	F	South Africa	00 2782 588 9755	omaunganidze@issafrica.org	Research Consultant	Institute of Security Studies
Pelonomi Letshwiti-Macheng	F	Botswana	00 2673188250	gemsabw@gemsanet.org	Country Facilitator	GEMSA
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Perpetual Sichikwenkwe	F	Zambia	00 260 977882121	persichi@gmail.com	Country Facilitator	GEMSA
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Sophia Nthenda	F	Malawi	00 265 888 86 278, 2651772695	sophia@pacmw.org	Programme Officer	Public Affairs Committee
Sophia Tlali	F	Lesotho	00 26658920793	sophia.tlali@yahoo.com	Country Facilitator	GEMSA
Tshidi Flett	F	Swaziland	00 268505 8516	ftshidi@yahoo.com	Gender Focal Person	Church Forum on HIV and AIDS

ANNEX THREE: LIST OF THEME BASED SMSs

Cyber dialogues and activities		SMS message
Wednesday, 25 November	Taking stock	Gender Links asks: 365 Days of No Violence against women, what action has been taken? For more information go to www.genderlinks.org.za or join the cyber dialogues from 13h00-14h00 SA time.
Thursday, 26 November	Speaking out: Dialogue between "I" story participants	Gender Links says: Bua, Kuluma, Speak out about gender violence. For more information go to www.genderlinks.org.za or join the cyber dialogues from 13h00-14h00 SA time.
Friday, 27 November	At the click of a mouse: GBV and the internet	Gender Links says: Make the Internet a safe space for women, pass effective legislation to protect women in cyber space. For more information go to www.genderlinks.org.za or join the cyber dialogues from 13h00-14h00 SA time.
Saturday, 28 November	Take back the night	Gender Links says: Take back the night, no place should be unsafe, reclaim women's right to safety. For more information go to www.genderlinks.org.za .
Monday, 30 November	Sexual harassment	Gender Links says: Every women has a right to do her job free from harassment. For more information go to www.genderlinks.org.za or join the cyber dialogues from 13h00-14h00 SA time.
Tuesday, 1 December	Making care work count- GEMSA campaign	Gender Links says: Make care work count, recognise the work being done by women caring for people affected and infected by HIV and AIDS. For more information go to www.genderlinks.org.za or join the cyber dialogues from 13h00-14h00 SA time.
Wednesday, 2 December	Culture, tradition and the role of men	Gender Links says: Men are partners in all strategies to end gender based violence. For more information go to www.genderlinks.org.za or join the cyber dialogues from 13h00-14h00 SA time.
Thursday, 3 December	Disability and GBV	Gender Links says: Men are partners in all strategies to end gender based violence. For more information go to www.genderlinks.org.za or join the cyber dialogues from 13h00-14h00 SA time.
Friday, 4 December	GBV and religion	Gender says: Use your faith not your fist, let religion be a driver of change to stop gender violence. For more information go to www.genderlinks.org.za or join the cyber dialogues from 13h00-14h00 SA time.
Tuesday, 8 December	Human trafficking	Gender Links says: Stop modern day slavery, stop human trafficking. For more information go to www.genderlinks.org.za or join the cyber dialogues from 13h00-14h00 SA time.

Cyber dialogues and activities		SMS message
Thursday, 10 December	International Human Rights Day: Gender and Soccer 2010	Gender Links says: Score a goal for gender equality during Soccer 2010. For more information go to www.genderlinks.org.za or join the cyber dialogues from 13h00-14h00 SA time.

ANNEX FOUR: REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF EVENTS

Cyber dialogues and activities		Bots	DRC	Les	Mad	Mal	Mau	Moz	Nam	Sey	S A	Swa	Zam	Zim	TOTAL
Thursday 18 November	Media debate: Is the media part of the problem or part of the solution?	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Wednesday, 25 November	Taking stock			1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Thursday, 26 November	Speaking out: Dialogue between "I" story participants	1			1	1		1	1		1	1		1	8
Friday, 27 Nov	At the click of a mouse: GBV and the internet		1		1					1	1				4
Saturday, 28 November	Take back the night	1					1	1			1		1		5
Monday, 30 November	Sexual harassment		1			1	1		1		1			1	6
Tuesday, 1 December	Making care work count- GEMSA campaign		1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	10
Wednesday, 2 December	Culture, tradition and the role of		1		1	1	1		1		1	1		1	8

Cyber dialogues and activities		Bots	DRC	Les	Mad	Mal	Mau	Moz	Nam	Sey	S A	Swa	Zam	Zim	TOTAL
	men														
Thursday, 3 December	Disability and GBV	1	1			1					1			1	5
Friday, 4 December	GBV and religion	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1		1	10
Monday, 7 December	Sex work		1		1				1		1				4
Tuesday, 8 December	Human trafficking					1		1			1			1	4
Thursday, 10 December	International Human Rights Day: Gender and Soccer 2010	1			1	1			1		1			1	6
TOTAL		6	8	4	7	9	6	4	9	4	13	6	4	10	90

ANNEX FIVE: TAKING STOCK ORDER OF BUSINESS SA

DEMANDING ACCOUNTABILITY: SADC GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT PROTOCOL AND THE 365 DAY NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO END GENDER VIOLENCE 25 NOVEMBER 2009 Venue: Sunnyside Park Hotel

TIME	SPEAKER/ PANELLIST	QUESTION/ FOCUS
MODERATOR: Colleen Lowe Morna, Executive Director, Gender Links.		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score card of performance against the provisions of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development GBV provisions
PREVENTION		
11.00-11.30	Angelica Pino, CSVN – Head of gender violence unit - Confirmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Press release and summary of the outcomes and recommendations of the Gender Based Violence Primary Prevention Symposium.
11.35-11.40	Supreme Mfalapitsa, Engender Health - Confirmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What successes have you had working with men as partners in addressing gender based violence? How is attitudes and behaviour change being measured?
11.45-11.50	William Bird, Exec Director, Media Monitoring Africa - Confirmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What have been the trends of coverage of the gender based violence in the media? Is there a variation in the way in which the different forms of media report on GBV e.g. between tabloids and mainstream newspapers, community radio stations and national public broadcasters, etc Would an increase in female media practitioners have an impact in coverage of GBV? If so how? If not, why?
11.50-12.00	Renay Weiner Soul City Monitoring and Evaluation Leader - Confirmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can the monitoring and evaluation of prevention strategies be improved?
LEGISLATION AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION		
12.00-12.15	Chris De Kock, Director of Information Management Services, SAPS - Confirmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most recent GBV statistics show dramatic increases in reported cases of sexual assault. What is the cause of this and how does this relate to the enactment of the Sexual Offences Act? How far is SAPS in creating separate categories for domestic violence/femicide? What do these statistics show? What improvements are being made in collection of administrative data overall?

TIME	SPEAKER/ PANELLIST	QUESTION/ FOCUS
		How does SAPS evaluate the GBV trends over the last year?
12.15-12.25	Wambui Gituti, IOM - Confirmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2010 World Cup poses challenges in terms of increased human trafficking. One of the targets in the SADC Gender and Development Protocol is that by 2015 all states pass enact and adopt specific legislative provisions to prevent trafficking in women and children. What steps are being taken in SA? How could South Africa deal with the challenges posed by neighbouring countries which do not have legislation and other mechanisms to deal with human trafficking even after it has passed a law on anti-human trafficking?
12.25-12.35	Childline TBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What difference has the amended Children's Act made in the prosecution of offences against children so far? There have been recent reports of increases in cases of child abuse perpetrated by women. What is your comment on this?
12.35-12.55	Discussion	
13.00-14.00	Cyber dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Taking Stock cyber dialogue
14.00-14.30	LUNCH	
SERVICES		
14.30 -14.40	Gugu Mofokeng, Survivor - Confirmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What services have been available to you as a survivor of gender based violence and a woman living with a disability? How have you managed to overcome challenges you face? What can be done to ensure more women speak out?
Places of safety		
14.40-14.50	Rowayda Halim, Acting Director, NISA Institute for Women's Development Confirmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent are places of safety coping with the current demands? What state support is available? Is it sufficient
One stop centres		
14.50-15.00	Brendan Lawrence, Gauteng Regional Manager, NPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What difference has the Thuthuzela centres made on the ground in responding to the needs of survivors of sexual violence? How has upscaling taken off? Will government meet the target of 80 Thuthuzela centres by 2010? There has been scepticism especially from civil society about the Thuthuzela Centres' effectiveness and the roll out process – how have you responded to this? Are there mechanisms to ensure harmonisation with civil society organisations that already provide similar services? Is there likelihood of pre-existing organisations

TIME	SPEAKER/ PANELLIST	QUESTION/ FOCUS
		with potential to be up-scaled to one stop centres? Any examples?
Treatment and care		
15.00-15.10	TBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa has included the provision of Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) to survivors of sexual assault. Is this service being provided through out public health institutions around the country? What is the uptake and has this made any difference? • Do you think all state and non-state actors have sufficiently addressed the link between HIV and AIDS and Gender Based Violence?
Toll free Help lines		
15.10-15.20	Kgone Masemola, Life Line Southern Africa - Confirmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What has been the public response to the Stop Gender Violence Toll Free Helpline and AIDS Helpline? Do the help lines have national reach? What are the challenges experienced in setting up and running such as service?
INTEGRATED APPROACHES: MOVING FORWARD WITH THE 365 DAY NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO END GBV		
15.20-15.35	Brendan Lawrence, Gauteng Regional Manager, NPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the status of the 365 Day National Action Plan to End GBV? • How is coordination being facilitated/resuscitated? • What is being done to ensure effective linkages and synergies between government and civil society?
15.35-15.45	GL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the GBV prevalence survey currently being piloted in Gauteng? • What are the other components of this research project? • What does this project hope to achieve and how will it be rolled out to the rest of the country? • In what way will the indicators project strengthen monitoring and evaluation?
15.45-16.00	Wrap up and closure	

ANNEX SIX: CYBER DIALOGUE SUMMARIES

Theme: Media: part of the solution or part of the problem on reducing GBV?

Date: 19 November 2009

Quote of the day: *"The first thing media should ask itself is the meaning of GBV because it is from informed decisions and gender awareness that it will be able to articulate GBV issues to its audience".*

Panellists:

- South Africa: Kubi Rama of Gender Links, Sean Newman of Teazers, Freddy Makgato of the Advertising Standards Authority, key note address given by Honourable Minister Mayende-Sibiya of Women, Children, Youth and Persons with Disabilities.
- Lesotho: T Matšasa, Molikuo Sekhonyana.
- DRC: Christine Nyembo Feza, Administrative and Technical Director of the DRC Press Agency.



1) Do you agree that the media is more part of the problem than of the solution when it comes to addressing GBV?

- Media is frequently only interested in event based issues instead of doing investigative journalism to find stories from a wider perspective.
- Media lacks a strong understanding of the definition of GBV and of the forms GBV can take and so is unable to effectively articulate about the issues; instead it frequently champions GBV as only being about women and children.
- Men are frequently described in the media as perpetrators of GBV but are rarely covered in their role as partners to reduce GBV and as part of the solution.
- Media in Zambia are more part of the problem than the solution owing to the manner GBV is reported and the way women in these cases are portrayed.
- The fact that Gender Links, GEMSA and partners from across the region have chosen to start the Sixteen Days of Activism Campaign with the role of the media highlights the critical role civil society needs and wants the media to play in reducing GBV.
- Women in GBV coverage are frequently represented as victims but rarely as survivors or successful; thus reducing women's confidence and perpetuating the view of them as second class citizens.
- Some participants in Zambia argued that media alone has no capacity to reduce GBV without the concerted efforts of other stakeholders.
- Coverage of reporting of GBV often attacks the personal characters of those affected.
- Many journalists lack understanding and the resources or will to research GBV issues thoroughly; thus resulting in poor coverage.
- Media is the mouth piece of society and often writes what society dictates and then fails to change the mindset that encourages and allows GBV. Journalists and reporters must be encouraged to believe they can be activists and have a role in shaping opinion.
- Media frequently reinforces stereotypes which perpetuate GBV such as the portrayal of women as men's sexual objects.

- Media helps to reduce GBV by exposing acts of violence and therefore encouraging people to open up and report GBV.
- The media should change the way it reports GBV by tailoring stories more towards advocacy for better laws and reform.
- The media needs more training on gender issues; a greater understanding of the difference between gender and sex and the dynamics involved therein.
- The media should inform, sensitise and raise awareness of GBV.
- In the DRC, it was commented that equal representation of women in and by the media contributes to raising awareness and reducing GBV.
- Namibia stated that the media has a duty to serve as a 'watchdog' to oversee and critique government.
- Mauritian participants stated that sensitisation campaigns and media literacy courses at national level to raise awareness around GBV and work with the media will ensure a secure information platform around GBV.

2) Does the media have a role to play in ending gender violence? What is that role?

- Media has a bigger role to play in addressing GBV because it is responsible for educating; sensitising and influencing the way society perceive GBV.
- Media should portray women in a more positive way than it does.
- Media has a role to bring about issues for debate in society for example pushing for the reformulation of laws by the way it reports on GBV and giving support to such a cause.
- In South Africa, participants stated that the media has a role and responsibility not to cause harm; examples were given from the Castor Semenya case as to how media coverage could be harmful to an innocent person.
- One participant from Mauritius said that the media can only sensitise and educate about GBV if the journalists themselves have had training regarding GBV at both an academic and professional level.
- In Zambia, participants highlighted the role the media can have in changing negative thinking about an issue such as educating men about marital rape so they begin to understand that a woman has the right to say no at home.
- The media has a role to play in ensuring fairness of reporting of GBV; in ensuring that the facts are presented and not just producing sensationalist statements.
- Media should report GBV in such a way so that everyone feels they are part of the solution to ending GBV.
- Media should have and adhere to a code of conduct in all its reporting; particularly on GBV which should include a code of ethics, accuracy of reporting, reliability of sources and giving a voice to all elements of a story.
- One participant from Mauritius said that media should be a solution in ending GBV; that as the country had one public service broadcasting service then the government has a responsibility to ensure this forum is used to educate people.
- Listeners/readers/viewers can hold the media accountable for its reporting by contacting GEMSA, or writing letters to editors or calling phone lines.
- Participants in Malawi said that gender activists also had a role in involving the media in all processes around GBV; not only for coverage but for planning activities and in implementation.
- Journalists have a role to bring passion to their work, to not just write on what sells but on issues they are passionate about.

3) How does the portrayal of men and women in the media impact upon GBV?

- Certain GBV cases that occur are a result of the way the media reports. For example, most newspapers in Zambia portray women on their entertainment pages in a negative way which may fuel GBV. For example, if photos are taken of women partying or wearing revealing clothing and then their husbands beat them it condones the violence.
- Women's characters are frequently abused in GBV reporting; thus perpetuating the idea that the abuse is justified or understandable.
- In South Africa some argued that advertisements containing sexy women do not encourage GBV; that these attitudes stem from a child's upbringing. It was also argued that sex sells and that advertisers use these images to sell products and make money but that they are not responsible to societal behaviour. Many argued against this, in particular with reference to the 'no need for gender testing' Teazers billboard, stating that these images can constitute a form of GBV and that advertisements should be governed by the same code of ethics as reporters and journalists.
- Some also argued that the way women are portrayed in broadcast media; in soaps, films and video games also impacts upon GBV.
- Men are frequently portrayed as perpetrators of GBV but rarely as solutions. If the media were to portray men in this role then they might be able to envisage this as the way they should behave.
- Participants from Namibia discussed whether the coverage of sexual orientation also has an impact upon GBV and stated the need for fair coverage; regardless of sexual orientation, class, religion or political affiliation.

4) What are some of the challenges that the media face in covering this subject?

- Educating society that gender is about women and men.
- Changing the mindset of journalists in their reporting of GBV so as to change the mindset of society.
- Capacity within media houses to address GBV.
- Male dominated media houses.
- Women in lower positions than men and less able to control the content of media programming/reporting.
- Resources available for the coverage of GBV; for example the ability to cover rural as well as urban areas.
- Lack of gender policies in newsrooms; media houses should have policies to promote GBV and use of proper language regarding GBV.
- Media struggles to engage and coordinate effectively with gender NGOs.
- Withholding of information by governments and organisations dealing with GBV to media.
- Governments fail to enforce freedom of information so journalists can always access the information they need to report effectively. Statistics on issues such as GBV are frequently misrepresented.
- Gender is not part of the media training in many training institutions.
- Some participants in Namibia stated that many women do not make themselves available for interview; particularly on GBV and so the stories are balanced in the favour of men.
- Some participants stated that it is a vicious cycle; women are reluctant to talk to the press due to negative coverage but that this reluctance to speak perpetuates the negative reporting and means that nothing changes.

- No funds specific to GBV in media houses.
- Media interest in GBV is seasonal; Sixteen Days, International Women's Day etc.
- Few journalists allocated to GBV throughout the SADC region in comparison to other beats.

5) How can these challenges be overcome?

- Greater training on gender issue for journalists.
- Greater resources allocated to GBV.
- More media interaction with civil society on GBV issues.
- Stronger links and accuracy between media and sources.
- More women to engage with the media on GBV issues.
- Media literary and investigative journalism training for journalists.
- Journalists should address GBV all year round, not just for high profile campaigns so as to improve awareness and highlight the importance of the issue; not just have it as a fad.
- Closer relations between grassroots activists and the media would mean that media would have more access to survivors of GBV and could report from a wider perspective.
- More media professionals should be trained to use cyber dialogues so as to widen their perspective on GBV issues.
- Gender activists and stakeholders should make information readily available to the media for enhanced and well informed reporting.
- Colleges, universities and training institutions to engage with GBV issues, academics to be trained on GBV issues so as to ensure the creation of gender aware reporters.
- Media consumers to be made aware that they can hold the media accountable for its coverage of GBV and other issues.

Theme: Taking Stock: How far have we come in the last year towards reducing GBV?



Date: 25 November 2009

Quote of the day: *"SADC governments should be spearheading GBV efforts, rather than leaving it in the hands of NGOs and should take ownership of GBV efforts".*

Panellists:

- South Africa: Gugu Mofokeng (survivor of GBV), Rowayda Halim (Director of NISAA), Brendan Lawrence (Gauteng Regional Manager of NPA), Kgone Masemola (Life Line Southern Africa), Colleen Lowe Morna (GL Executive Director).
- Zimbabwe: Margaret Zunguze, Vimbai Mlambo.
- Zambia: Gershom Kapalaula, Racheal Kakoshi, Darlington Mwendabai, Madube Pasi Siyauya, Faides Nsofu, Derrick Sinjela, Perpetual Sichikwenkwe.
- Lesotho: Masebueng Majara, Justice Maqelopo.

1) What is required to ensure that SADC heads of state meet the targets on GBV contained in the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development?

- Alignment of policies with parent ministries; more inter-departmental dialogue on policy at government level.
- Sensitisation campaigns in communities on GBV.
- Training key stakeholders on the legal and practical issues of intervention.
- Improved data collection on GBV.
- Improved social security available to women, so they are economically empowered to leave violent relationships.
- Amend legislation and adopt an integrated approach to end GBV; implement legislation as well as create it.
- Stronger alliance between government and civil society to end GBV.
- Countries should share experiences and strategies more; learn from regional experience and expertise.
- Strengthen justice systems to encourage and support survivors of GBV to come forward.
- Promote responsible reporting of GBV and facilitate this process.
- Gender budgeting with gender focal points in all ministries to shape this and greater lobbying for improved funding to gender issues.
- More accountability and transparency for government and NGOs on how gender funds are spent.
- GBV education in schools.
- More emphasis on prevention of GBV than simply the effects.
- Improved support services for victims of GBV.
- Fast track courts to hear cases of GBV.
- Government should be spearheading GBV efforts, rather than leaving it in the hands of NGOs and should take ownership of GBV efforts.
- 365 day campaign to end GBV.
- In Swaziland, it was felt that there is a need to challenge the cultural traditions and practices which perpetuate GBV.

- In Namibia, participants worried that the reduced number of women in government will have a direct impact upon GBV targets.
- More awareness needs to be raised about the links between GBV and the spread of HIV and AIDS.

2) What have been the key successes in addressing GBV in the SADC region over the last year?

- Zimbabwe has ratified the protocol and created legislation that will help to eliminate GBV such as the Domestic Violence Act and the Criminal Law Codification and Reform Act (prohibiting sexual and physical violence) and the Labour Act (outlawing sexual harassment). However, specific laws are still needed on trafficking and torture.
- The PADARE men's organisation in Zimbabwe is spearheading the fight against GBV by being the first to involve men in the fight against GBV and its involvement with other men's organisations is strengthening this resolve.
- Zambia ratified the protocol and has enacted anti-human trafficking legislation.
- GBV bill in Zambia has been finalised and tabled before parliament and other stakeholders for debate and there is now a victim support unit in every province.
- Namibia signing and ratifying the protocol.
- In Mauritius, PEP is now available to all citizens exposed within 24 hours at the emergency departments of all of the regional hospitals.
- The Mauritius National Action Plan to End GBV was used as an example of good practice and it was revealed that despite not signing the Protocol on Gender and Development; Mauritius is implementing most of the provisions; the one weak area being representation of women in politics. It was also stated that the Ministry of Women in Mauritius is working in close collaboration with NGOs to reduce GBV and in regards to the National Action Plan.

3) What is the value of a baseline study on GBV? What is this likely to reveal?

- It will tell us the magnitude of the problem throughout the region and therefore inform policy and next steps.
- It is likely to reveal that GBV is underreported and highlight GBV phenomena that we are not aware of or that receive less attention from the media.
- Accurate data of GBV now will enable us to measure improvements towards meeting the protocol targets.
- Data is captured in many different ways by many different bodies and so data prevalence studies where data is measured in a uniform way by a central body could allow a more accurate picture of GBV prevalence and more scope for comparison.

4) What strategies can be employed to ensure coordination?

- Faith based organisations and churches which have contact with communities can play an important role in disseminating information about GBV, influencing moral norms and challenging patriarchy.
- Establishing support centres in communities to sensitise them about GBV and provide support, advice and empowerment to survivors of GBV.
- Gender sensitisation of policing, more victim support units.
- Strengthen primary prevention methods.
- Law documents must be accessible to all citizens; simplified versions of the law that inform upon key issues and make citizens aware of their rights.

- Training for all personnel involved in the administration of justice; judicial officers, prosecutors, police, prison guards, welfare and health professionals.
- NGOs should coordinate more in the fight against GBV; one voice would be stronger than many fragmented voices.

5) How can monitoring and evaluation mechanisms be strengthened? Who are the key stakeholders who can ensure that this happens?

- The media should report on GBV more effectively, to monitor prevalence; kinds of GBV and to challenge stereotypes which make GBV seem acceptable.
- Women should be free to report GBV cases without fear of reprisal or judgement.
- Popularisation of the Protocol; hold governments accountable to the documents they have signed.
- Faith based organisations can be key stakeholders in the fight against GBV; given their proximity to both family and community life. Members of the clergy etc should therefore be sensitised to GBV issues and more women should be empowered to play high profile roles in church life and use this as a platform to speak out against GBV.
- GBV education should be integrated into education systems to monitor GBV from a young age and to challenge and shape the attitudes that perpetuate GBV.

6) How can change be achieved in the lives of women who have suffered abuse?

- Improved services for survivors of GBV; PEP, medical assistance, shelters.
- Create empowerment skills for survivors of GBV.
- Sensitisation of the media on GBV issues so that survivors of GBV are covered sensitively and that we hear more success stories to empower other women.
- GBV needs to be seen as an issue that has sociological, political and economic costs for the whole of society; not just those living it.
- Sensitisation of judiciary and police to GBV will make it easier and safer for women to report.
- They should be encouraged to share their experiences and not fear any prejudice or discrimination from their experiences.
- Use of 'I stories' as education tool in schools.

Theme: Speaking out**Where:** South Africa, Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland.**Date:** 26 November.**Quote of the day:** "The personal is political; being in solidarity brings solutions".**Panellists:**

- Botswana: Minister Lesego Motsumi
- South Africa: Nwabisa Jama Shai (Gender Links), Romila Pillay (NISAA).

Questions:

- What factors prevent women from speaking out about their experiences?
 - What are the benefits of speaking out?
 - How can women be encouraged to speak out?
 - Are there any community level structures set up to address GBV?
- 1) What factors prevent women from speaking out about their experiences?
- Fear prevents many women speaking out.
 - The common perception that women are somehow complicit and to blame for the abuse stops them speaking out.
 - Economic dependency upon men.
 - Many women are not supported by their families when they speak out about abuse.
 - Fear of breaking up a family, leaving children without a father.
 - The idea that what happens in a home is 'private' and not 'public'.
 - Cultural and religious norms which perpetuate the violence.
 - Paying lobola can make women seem like property and objectifies them.
 - Sometimes women do not realise that what they are experiencing is actually abuse; they normalise it.
 - Women afraid of stigma; particularly for rape cases.
 - Women sometimes feel that men are abusive because they love them so much; in cases of jealousy etc.
 - Women are made to feel worthless during abuse and can be convinced that they deserved it or that they cannot do any better.
 - For women who have left their abusive partner; speaking out may remind them of an experience they want to forget.
 - GBV in homosexual relations is even less talked about as these relationships are not culturally accepted.
 - Women are taught by cultural standards to keep quiet.
 - Socialisation.
 - Women are not always aware of what constitutes abuse.
 - Men can be abused too and it is harder for them to speak out as they are seen as weak.
- 2) What are the benefits of speaking out?
- Speaking out can help women reclaim their confidence.
 - Speaking out breaks the stereotype that GBV is a private matter; it's everyone's business.
 - Speaking out can be the start of healing.

- Speaking out allows women to regain their confidence.
- Speaking out can encourage others to also tell their story.
- Speaking out can encourage children and younger generations to see that GBV is not acceptable.
- Speaking out can educate policymakers and NGOs to better deal with and understand GBV.
- Speaking out reduces the stigma and empowers victims.
- Speaking out educated communities about abuse.
- Speaking out shows that GBV has no barriers of class, age, religion etc.

3) How can women be encouraged to speak out?

- Community radio programmes.
- Victim support units.
- Effective and responsive judicial services for GBV victims and fair sentencing.
- The church and faith based groups can use their influence to encourage women to speak out.
- Less bias in media reporting of GBV.
- More female journalists.
- Female celebrities who have experiences GBV should use their popularity to speak out about GBV.
- Education; at community and school level.
- Men should also be encouraged to speak out in abusive relationships; not to feel that it threatens their masculinity.
- Encourage projects like 'I story' project.
- More men should be encouraged to speak about GBV and its effects; male celebrities and sports stars that are perceived as 'masculine' would be effective.
- Gender policies should be established in schools to start GBV education at a young age so the next generation will have no fear of speaking out.
- The use of ICTs as a forum for speaking out such as blogging, cyber dialogues, forums.
- Target the police forces to receive gender training so as to better address GBV cases.
- Stronger legislation surrounding GBV.
- Encourage children to speak out abuse from a young age so they grow up knowing to speak out.
- Women should be financially empowered so that their decision to stay in a relationship is not financial.
- Educate older members of communities so that they do not advise women to stay in abusive relationships.
- Women should encourage their friends and women in their communities to speak out without fear of recrimination.
- Women in rural areas need particular encouragement to speak out.

4) Are there any community level structures set up to address GBV?

- Support groups.
- Church groups.
- Gender representatives in police units.
- More victim support units needed.
- In Swaziland these efforts should start to chiefdoms; for effective community education.

- Use of traditional leaders in fight against GBV; use them to popularise non-harmful elements of culture and ask them to speak out about GBV.
- People should be encouraged to help neighbours, friends and relatives if they are being abused rather than letting them suffer in silence.
- Community intervention programmes in cases of GBV.
- Toll free phone lines to report abuse.
- More access to these structures for women in rural areas where most of the abuse occurs.

Theme: GBV and the internet

Where: South Africa, DRC, Madagascar, Zimbabwe.

Date: 27 November.

Quote of the day: "Freedom of speech and expression should not be maintained to the physical and psychological detriment of others".

Panellists:

- Zimbabwe: Rumbidzai Vushangwe, Margaret Zunguze, Priscilla Maposa
- South Africa: Goodness Zulu of the South African Film and Publications Board, Doreen Gaura of the GMDC.
- DRC: Gratien Kitambala (Journal Editor), Christine Nyembo Feza, Administrative and Technical Director of the DRC Press Agency.

Questions:

- What are the benefits of ICTs in forwarding the gender equality agenda?
 - To what extent does the internet and ICTs put women at risk?
 - Should the internet be regulated? Does this impact upon freedom of speech and expression?
 - Should children be restricted or monitored when using the internet?
- 1) What are the benefits of ICTs in forwarding the gender equality agenda?
 - Technology can be used to enhance individual freedom through anonymity and privacy.
 - ICTs create an opportunity for marginalised groups such as disabled and women in rural areas to become empowered.
 - The internet can serve as a way of women making friends, becoming empowered, and learning.
 - Women who do not have support of friends and family can find support groups/forums on GBV through ICTs that they might not access otherwise.
 - The internet can offer education and employment opportunities to women.
 - The internet can serve as a great networking tool for individuals and organisations to advance gender equality.
 - However, there are issues surrounding women's access to ICTs due to education as well as economic reasons and whether they live in an urban area or not.
 - 2) To what extent does the internet and ICTs put women at risk?
 - Technology can be used to violate the privacy and anonymity of individuals. For example, the use of cell phones to take photos and videos of women in compromising positions.
 - Many governments are not up to speed with the internet and its use amongst youth; in particular young women and so are not creating appropriate legislation and policy to protect them.
 - Social networking tools can also be dangerous to women if not used with caution such as Face book and MixIt where predators can pretend to be someone else without revealing their true identity and purpose. There have been many cases of paedophiles preying on young people on the internet by pretending they are the same age.
 - In Zimbabwe, married women participants recalled how social networking tools could be stressful as they did not want to become friends with a man and be accused of being

unfaithful and that men were able to use the internet much more freely without considering this.

- In the DRC, participants argued that there needs to be much more sensitisation and awareness about the internet; in public spaces, for parents and for communities.
- The internet can be a playground for sexual predators such as paedophiles and con artists.
- Women and men are vulnerable to identity theft through the internet; lots of personal information that is given out can be dangerous in the wrong hands.
- The internet facilitates the sex industry by creating new spaces for the advertisement and recruitment of sex workers and can put women's safety at risk.
- The rise in online dating further increases women's vulnerability to sexual predators.
- The internet provides opportunities for paedophiles to publish and produce material; often unchecked.
- It is difficult to see what information is appropriate and what is too personal on the internet.
- People on the internet can be persuasive and seem like your friend; convincing you to give information you should not.
- 2010 runs the risk of the internet being used by tourists to trawl for sex workers and human trafficking to increase.
- Human trafficking is not just the physical movement of people but can also be the mass release and production of digital images.

3) Should the internet be regulated? Does this impact upon freedom of speech and expression?

- Some participants argued that the internet should not necessarily be regulated but that more research needs to be conducted to examine how the internet relates to GBV and how this risk can be reduced. There also needs to be more guidelines available for safe internet usage; particularly for parents.
- There needs to be more reporting mechanisms available for people to report harmful content as most people do not currently know what or where these are.
- Freedom of speech and expression should not be maintained to the physical and psychological detriment of others.
- There needs to be more accountability for those caught using the internet for these purposes.
- During 2010, governments should monitor the internet for increases in sexual tourism so as to protect their citizens.

4) Should children be restricted or monitored when using the internet?

- In the DRC there are IT lessons but no formal curriculum and so children are not being taught how to use the net safely.
- One of the biggest issues is that many parents are not as 'tech-savvy' as their children and so when it comes to monitoring them they are unable to keep up.
- Some participants related stories of teenagers using Face Book etc and saying they were older than they were and some had seen explicit material in this way.
- Many young people argue that their parents should trust them to use the internet safely and that it is an outlet for them to express themselves and they do not want it to be compromised.

- The Film and Publications Board in South Africa stated that they have an internet hotline to contact to report paedophilic material.
- Parents should receive ICT training so that they better understand the risks posed to their children and so that they can monitor their child's access and activities to ensure their safety.
- It needs to be more difficult for children to register onto over 18 only sites such as having to use a credit card.
- Some participants said that there are internet packages available where parents can choose the things children are allowed to access and do this using filter words.

Theme: Sexual Harassment

Where: South Africa, Malawi, DRC, Mauritius, Namibia.

Date: 30 November.

Quote of the day: "Break the silence, fight the stigma and keep on breaking the silence".

Panellists:

- South Africa: Phutus Tsheki (COSATU), Nonhlanhla Tshabalala (SHEP).
- DRC: Béatrice Makaya Samba (University lecturer)

Questions:

- What defines sexual harassment?
 - Why is sexual harassment frequently unreported?
 - What needs to be done to address sexual harassment?
 - What responsibility do employers have in preventing sexual harassment?
 - Can men be victims of sexual harassment?
- 1) What defines sexual harassment?
 - Sexual harassment can be someone touching you inappropriately or speaking to you in a tone that makes you feel violated.
 - It can include verbal harassment.
 - It can take the form of how men look you, indecent signs; even the way someone shakes hands with you.
 - Sexual harassment is frequently associated with the work place but there are many more kinds such as in schools.
 - There are perceptions that women need to use their sexuality to get ahead in the workplace; to wear attractive clothing to be considered for interview.
 - 2) Why is sexual harassment frequently unreported?
 - Women are scared to lose their jobs and so do not report cases of harassment against them.
 - Many managers are unsympathetic to women's experiences of sexual harassment and women do not report as they feel the matter is trivialised or ignored.
 - It is difficult to get evidence in sexual harassment cases. If there are no witnesses then it is your word against that of the perpetrator and many things can seem innocent in one context but threatening and upsetting in another.
 - Women do not always have access to the legal tools to pursue cases of sexual harassment.
 - Women are afraid that no one will believe them.
 - They are worried it will affect their reputation.
 - They are afraid of the repercussions from their family/ unsupportive partners.
 - They blame themselves for having encouraged the behaviour in some way.
 - Fear of intimidation or of the situation becoming worse.
 - Because it is made to seem like a joke.
 - Women are blamed because of how they dress.
 - Sexual harassment can be very subtle.

3) What needs to be done to address sexual harassment?

- More studies such as Gender Links' Glass Ceiling research to examine the prevalence and forms of sexual harassment in SADC work places.
- Adherence to the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development.
- More sensitisation on sexual harassment.
- A more solid definition of sexual harassment.
- Gender balances in work places.
- Educational about sexual harassment from school age.
- Support and counselling to be available to those who have experienced sexual harassment.
- I stories edition on sexual harassment to encourage survivors to speak out about their experiences.
- Countries need to create strong and effective legislation to counter sexual harassment and this needs to be made available to employees in all workplaces; in vernacular languages.
- Perpetrators of sexual harassment need to be aware that it is a crime with legal repercussions as well as a human rights abuse.
- Staff in workplaces must be aware of their rights as well as the channels for redress if they experience sexual harassment.
- Research should be done as to the cost implications of sexual harassment in the work place so as to persuade employers that it is in their interest to address this issue.
- Many times the policies exist but no one is informed about them; this must change.
- There is a perception that some women make up sexual harassment allegations so as to get head, receive money or after a failed relationship with a colleague.
- People need to be aware of appropriate language in the workplace and how what seems like friendly teasing could be misconstrued as something else by the recipient.
- Television shows could depict cases of sexual harassment and how it should be dealt with.
- Sexual harassment in schools needs to be urgently addressed as it is here that this behaviour starts; girls are sometimes failed for refusing their teachers or promised good grade in exchange for complicity.

4) What can employers do to prevent sexual harassment?

- Employers should adhere to legal codes and policies about sexual harassment and educate their staff about these.
- Employees should hold perpetrators of sexual harassment accountable for their actions and set the example that it is not acceptable behaviour.
- Employers must be trained on sexual harassment and sensitised to the issue.
- HR departments must disseminate information about sexual harassment in the workplace.
- Persons living with disabilities and other vulnerabilities should also be addressed under these policies and made aware of them and the channels available if they experience sexual harassment.
- In the DRC, the Congolese Observation Unit for Professional Ethics has been created to follow sexual harassment cases.
- Many work places have policy but not the capacity to implement it.
- Create sexual harassment focal points for people to turn to in work places.
- More awareness of affects of sexual harassment.

- In Mauritius there is sexual harassment legislation but it is often ignored.
- 5) Can men be sexually harassed?
- Yes; it is frequently under reported as men fear that it makes them look weak.
 - The numbers are fewer due to men's frequent advantaged position over women and also the male dominance and numbers in work places.
 - Men's sexual harassment can be equally damaging.
 - Because men are sexually harassed less frequently and it is talked about less; men's needs in regards to harassment are not always met to the same extent as women's.
 - There must be education that sexual harassment can affect anyone and is a problem for the whole workplace.
 - There has been a recent case in Namibia of a female teacher sexually harassing a male pupil.

Theme: Care Work

Where: South Africa, Namibia, DRC, Zambia, Swaziland.

Date: 1 December.

Quote of the day: "Care work is about communities".

Panellists:

- DRC: Thérèse Omari (HIV and AIDS governmental consultant).

Questions:

- Should community health workers be paid?
 - Is care work men's responsibility too?
 - How many hours care do you have to give to be a carer?
 - Does society value care work?
 - Should care workers be accredited for what they do?
- 1) Should community health workers be paid?
- Caring for the sick should be a governmental responsibility so those who give up their time to care for the sick should receive some kind of benefit.
 - Home based care work is a cheaper alternative for government than hospitalising all of those who need care and so carers are not only supporting families but the economy too.
 - For someone to care they are giving up time they could be using to earn money and so they should benefit somehow.
 - It depends on the amount of time that someone is giving to care.
 - It can be compensated but should not be motivated by money.
 - Governments need to create policy which acknowledges the work HBC do.
 - Reports such as GEMSA's care work report can be used to lobby government to create change for care workers; in how they are perceived and valued and should be distributed in vernacular languages in communities.
 - Care work should be funded and supported by the government not only in monetary terms but also in operational support, training and counselling of care workers.
 - Care workers should be educated about and supported to avoid contracting HIV in their work.
 - There are some participants who argued that you should not be paid if you are caring for a family member.
 - Care work should be considered in time use studies which should inform policy.
 - More monitoring of care workers and regulation if they are paid.
 - The elderly are frequently involved in care work.
 - Care workers face many challenges during the course of their duty such as limited food supplements for themselves and their patients, poverty, lack of transportation.
 - Health is a human right that governments must enforce.
- 2) Is care work men's responsibility too?
- When men are involved in care work, the burden is lighter on women and young girls.
 - Men should be involved in care work as they also benefit from care work.

- In Zimbabwe, there is a group in Honde Valley called the Male Empowerment Group who are running care services in their community.
- It was the men in this Zimbabwean community that decided themselves to create a male caring group as the men were uncomfortable with physical care being given to them by women and so they came together.
- Men should be involved in care work and this would encourage men to do more to prevent HIV infection.
- HIV affects everyone in a society so everyone should be involved in caring and eradicating HIV and AIDS.
- There are also other roles men can take to ease the burden of care for women such as funeral arrangements, chopping wood, water supplies, transportation etc and supporting the females in their lives engaging in care work.
- Men are just as good in caring professions as men are; we need to eradicate the stereotype that caring is women's work.

3) How many hours care do you have to give to be a carer?

- It depends on the work load and the frequency and this is why it is so problematic; if you do an hour one day a week then maybe you shouldn't be paid but if it's an hour every day then you should.
- The time given for care work cannot be prescribed as it depends on the nature of the assistance given.
- Some participants said that clearly defined roles should be prescribed to care workers and then people paid per task and time while others argued that needs vary between individuals and a uniform system would not be fair.
- There could be a union of care workers to define and decide this in each community.
- Care workers should be protected by labour laws.

4) Does society value care work?

- Care work is often a silent activity that no one discusses.
- Government rarely publically acknowledges care work.
- Care work should be recognised in communities.
- Most care work is subtle; people do not publicise the fact they are engaged in it.
- Traditional leaders should lead the way in valuing care work.
- Churches should also be involved in care work issues.
- Care work is not a new phenomenon in society; but the prevalence of HIV and AIDS means there is now greater pressure upon care workers and this is not always acknowledged.
- There should be more thought to the psychological care of care workers.
- With HIV rates increasing, care work is not an issue governments can ignore.

5) Should care workers be accredited for what they do?

- Accreditation for care workers would allow those without formal qualifications to gain transferrable skill, earn and perform a valuable service to their community.
- Accreditation would mean that care work was taken more seriously.
- Training for care workers would improve the standard of care and the wellbeing of the community.
- There should be an alliance of care workers where they can have experiences and support one another.

- Care workers should be sensitised about their rights and the support and help open to them.
- Regional alliance of care workers to support them and give strength to SADC Protocol.
- NGOs should lobby for the recognition of care work.
- Care workers if accredited and formally recognised should receive training on administration of medication.
- National body created to accredit care workers.
- Care work could form part of nursing training programmes; job based learning.
- GEMSA's model care work policy should be used to lobby for accreditation of care work.

Theme: Culture, tradition and the role of men.

Where: South Africa, DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, Zimbabwe.

Date: 2 December.

Quote of the day: "Without losing our identity, we must move forward for the promotion of rights for women and men".

Panellists:

- South Africa: Prince Xhanti Sigcawu (Contalessa).

Questions:

- Who has the right to decide what is culturally harmful?
- What are the gendered implications of the dual legal system on civil and customary marriages and how does this perpetuate GBV?
- What kind of harmful cultural practices exist?
- What are the implications of lobola; is it an exploitation of young men and how does this effect on GBV?
- How can we eliminate harmful cultural practices and keep our culture?

1) Who has the right to decide what is culturally harmful?

- In Malawi, there are various practices which encourage GBV and infringe upon the rights of women. For example, if your husband dies you are supposed to marry his brother and also the practice of keeping silent when GBV occurs. Women are not allowed to speak out for fear of disgracing their family.
- Communities and societies impose cultural values but an individual has the right to choose whether they wish to follow culture.
- The decision is made by those who feel they need to control parts of society; it can be churches, schools, governments, community groups.
- In Mauritius, religion influences decisions of what is culturally harmful.
- Western culture impacts upon practices in Africa; there are some African practices which global human rights bodies have decided are harmful but it should be p o Africans.
- The person who can decide what is culturally harmful or not is the person who is empowered enough to make these choices and not submit to what society says.
- Culture has been defined through history.
- Society has a right to decide what culture is and to change it; culture is dynamic.
- Most African societies are led by men.
- It is mostly men who talk about culture.
- Women have minority status in some African countries and so cannot inform culture.
- No one can claim that their culture is superior to anyone else's.
- Practices like FGM are clearly harmful with frequent devastating medical affects but many cultures have not denounced this practice.
- With the increase in HIV and AIDS, culture needs to adapt to negate this risk.
- Need to develop a culture of modern time; not colonial and not western but that fits with contemporary Africa.
- Some participants stated that polygamy reduces adulterous relations; thus reducing HIV risk.

- Others argued that wives do not always have the choice about polygamy and are not treated equally.
- The cultural practice of polygamy is deeply entrenched in African society.
- Reshaping culture should be about how you want to live and practicing values that are not harmful.
- Some participants argued that reshaping culture should be done by eliminating western values and that corrupting western influences have resulted in moral degeneration of African society.
- In Madagascar, parents can submit their daughters to harmful cultural practices as girls are married out from the age of fourteen.
- Women are forced to undergo harmful traditional practice as they are not economically empowered enough to say no.
- In Malawi, participants argued that if women play a greater role in decision making processes then they will be able to have a greater role in shaping culture.
- There should be more research into the effects of traditional practices.
- Cultural practices can be distorted to suit political means, e.g. the Taliban.

2) What are the gendered implications of the dual legal system on civil and customary marriages and how does this perpetuate GBV?

- It limits women's access to the formal legal system which tends to be more in line with international practice.
- If women are married under customary law then they cannot access the same redress as they would in the formal legal system and can then lose their children, property and nationality even.
- Customary law enforces the traditions which oppress women.
- Women cannot afford access to or do not have access to legal redress.
- Many SADC countries have recently or will soon be rewriting their constitutions to modernise them and protect women from the harmful aspects of customary law.
- Some participants argued that dual legal systems are not longer an efficient option.
- In Zimbabwe, the law states that under customary law, women have equal rights to those enjoyed under formal marriage.

3) What kind of harmful cultural practices exist?

- In Malawi, young girls can be forced to sleep with older men upon reaching puberty as an initiation.
- Customary law.
- The wearing of mourning weeds.
- FGM.
- Bride inheritance.
- Forced marriage.
- Lobola.
- Polygamy.
- Initiation ceremonies.
- Marriage at young age.
- Patriarchy.
- Property grabbing.

4) What are the gendered implications of lobola? Exploitation? Does it impact on GBV?

- Lobola perpetuates the idea that women can be bought and paid for and are property.
- Lobola puts pressure on men to show themselves as providers and creates an expectation that they must get their money's worth.
- Lobola can be seen as an appreciation to a woman's family for looking after and raising her and can form a bond between two families.
- People abuse the system on lobola by seeing it as a way to enrich themselves and when a man's family sees a woman as too expensive then it can lead to GBV.
- Lobola can be use as an excuse for men to verbally and physically abuse their wives as they will say they paid for them.
- Some women are made by their families to go back to a violent husband as he paid for them.

5) How can we eliminate harmful cultural practices and keep our culture?

- Education and awareness of history will allow us to embrace the positive of our culture and eradicate the negative.
- Community leaders must lead the way in denouncing harmful practices.
- GBV intervention strategies must be aware of culture and cultural practices in the designing and implementing of gender policy.
- Traditional leaders and religious institutions might be invited to learn about and input into GBV strategies.
- People must accept that culture if fluid and see the benefits of modern values as well as safeguarding traditional ones.

Theme: GBV and disability.

Where: South Africa, DRC, Botswana.

Date: 2 December.

Quote of the day: "Women in disabilities have the right to be in safe relationships too".

Panellists:

- South Africa: Helen Paulsen (Dept of Health, Sinah Gwebu (DPSA).
- DRC: Irène Esamba (Campaigner for disabled rights).

Questions:

- Are women with disabilities more susceptible to GBV?
- How can civil society and governments address the specific needs of girls and women living with disabilities?
- What can be done to challenge societal perceptions of women living with disabilities?
- What legal provisions should be made to protect women and girls with disabilities from violence?

1) Are women with disabilities more susceptible to GBV?

- Some participants argued yes; that women with disabilities are more vulnerable as they cannot fight back.
- They are less aware of the laws that protect them and have less access to information.
- Women with disabilities can have mobility issues that leave them vulnerable to GBV and unable to escape perpetrators.
- Women with non-visible disabilities such as learning difficulties etc. are further marginalised by service providers for GBV.
- Violence that results in disability has a debilitating effect upon the women; to lose her physical health and mental and emotional.

2) How can civil society and governments address the specific needs of girls and women living with disabilities?

- There need to be specific policies and laws protecting women with disabilities from GBV.
- There needs to be more HIV and AIDS awareness for those living with disabilities, e.g. materials available in Braille.
- Sensitisation on GBV and disabilities to both those living with disabilities and those around them.
- More studies must be conducted on GBV and disability.
- Many women with disabilities feel sidelined from much of the discourse on GBV.
- People with albinism must also be addressed and protected under these policies.
- In South Africa, some people argued that disabilities should not sit in the same ministry as women and children as each group has distinct needs.
- Disabled women should be more economically empowered and able to receive the same education as everyone else so that they are not forced to stay in violent relationships.
- The media must address women living with disabilities more; to ensure that their needs are on the public agenda.
- Shelters must also provide some support to women living with disabilities such as Braille.

- An 'I story' publication devoted to GBV and disability would heighten awareness of these issues.

3) What legal provisions should be made to protect women and girls with disabilities from violence?

- The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development should be more explicit when addressing the needs of women living with disabilities as they are hardly mentioned.
- Women living with disabilities should have greater access to legal instruments and support regarding GBV.
- There should be someone in police/shelters/GBV support services who can communicate and understand issues relating to GBV and disability.

Theme: GBV and religion

Where: South Africa, DRC, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, Zimbabwe.

Date: 4 December.

Quote of the day: "We should not submit to violence; rather God's good guidance".

Panellists:

- Zimbabwe: Regis Manjoro (Executive Director for Fatherhood Peace Project) Margaret Zunguze (ECOWISA).
- South Africa: Doreen Gaura (GL).

Questions:

- What is the relationship between GBV and religion?
- Are there religious teachings which justify this?
- Does religion perpetuate the image of women as inferior to men?
- How are religion and culture interlinked?
- Can religion be a driver of change?

1) What is the relationship between GBV and religion?

- Women who frequent church are not always encouraged to speak out about their private lives but to be humble and patient for god.
- What churches teach often perpetuates GBV, by allowing this the church condones GBV.
- People should not follow religion blindly if they can see it is causing harm to someone.
- It is interpretations of the bible itself that result in GBV rather than the text itself.
- GBV occurs through socialisation of the bible.
- Religion can be manipulated for political causes.
- The bible encourages women to submit to their husbands; encouraging patriarchy that can result in GBV.
- In Botswana, church leaders have been reported to perpetuate GBV themselves. One participant told of church elders engaging with young ladies for healing rituals.
- Some participants argued that this is reciprocal; that husbands must respect wives as well as wives respecting them.
- Prophets in Christianity or Islam have always been depicted as men; thus women's voices are not heard.
- In some religious places women are required to sit separately from men and to cover their heads; depicting difference and inequality.
- Religion can force women to be silent even when they are suffering.
- Religion and its norms can be used as a scapegoat for abusive behaviour.
- The bible and other religious texts serve as a moral compass for people; and this impact upon people's attitudes towards GBV.
- Some participants argued that the way some religions dictate over a women's physical integrity such as not allowing contraceptives and abortion is a form of GBV.
- Some participants argued that in a region where HIV and AIDS stats are so high that it is not appropriate for religions to condemn contraception.
- God is frequently given a male gender; perpetuating the idea of man as superior.

- Some born again Christians who are HIV positive believe that they have been reborn and so there is no need for protection.
- The bible teaches to turn the other cheek when someone hurts you; not helpful to those living with GBV.
- Participants in Botswana stated that the church is not very open to discussing GBV and that teachings around GBV are compromised.
- In some circumstances where the church is aware of GBV occurring, solutions and support offered is insufficient.
- Participants in Lesotho argued that religion and traditional oppression of women go hand in hand.
- Religion can result in GBV in its condemnation of homosexuality.
- Participants in Zimbabwe told of a young woman in the Mapostori church who was raped by a church elder and when she tried to get justice she was told by her family that the Christian thing to do would be to forgive and turn the other cheek.

2) Are there religious teachings which justify this?

- Traditional Christian marriage vows and the bible state that women must obey their husbands.
- Women are not allowed to occupy certain posts within religious institutions such as being priests.
- There is no scripture that encourages GBV; it's a result of socialisation.
- It is not the bible verses or religious texts but how they are interpreted that result in GBV.
- The bible teaches that we should love one another; as husband and wife.
- Some participants argued that bible quotations have been used inappropriately to justify and propagate gender inequality and are used out of context.
- The bible teaches that a wife should submit to her husband.
- The bible's premise is that a house hold must have a head; so one partner is superior to the other and yet the bible teaches that we are all equal.
- Some participant argued that God put man at the head of the family and we should respect that but that man should fulfil this role without abusing it.
- "Wives submit unto your husbands, as unto the lord, for the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is head of the church. Therefore as church is subject to Christ, so let wives be subject to husbands in everything.

3) Does religion perpetuate the image of women as inferior to men?

- The fact that most people with power within the church and in other religious are male endorses the idea of men being superior and women lower.
- This also impacts upon the interpretation of the bible; leaving it male dominated.
- Some men choose to quote scripture that supports their cause; taking it out of the intended context.
- Women should be given the opportunity to play a greater role in the structure and decision making processes in religious bodies.
- Patriarchy and unequal power relations between women and men pervade many religious, social and cultural institutions.
- Interpretations of scripture are often used as justification for discriminative attitudes and practices against women.

- Islam was considered by many participants to be particularly linked to GBV; an example given of the Taliban and women being forced to cover themselves and unable to access education.

4) How are religion and culture interlinked?

- Both religion and culture shape moral and social behaviour.
- Male superiority comes from religion and culture.
- Polygamy is a cultural practice for reproductive purposes but is not advocated by the bible.
- Religion can be considered as a broader aspect of culture.
- Religion can shape culture and cultural values can shape the interpretation of religion.
- When religion is adopted by a community it becomes part of their culture; Christmas has now become a cultural and religious event.
- An African Christian who practices polygamy is a religious/cultural mix.

5) Can religion be a driver of change?

- One participant argued that doing things in the name of religion can make people behave like robots and that faith and reason should inform people's choices as well as religion.
- Gender issues must be covered in theological training. The shift in addressing gender must start at leadership level and permeate to rest of religious congregations.
- There should be groups within the church that inform upon GBV and HIV and AIDS and which encourage behaviour that reduces HIV; such as condom use and monogamy.
- Religion can be a driver of change but it is a challenge as people's views differ so.
- It must be a driver of change from teachings and institutions and also individual behaviour.
- Greater female representation, female pastors and community action can help to harness the power of religion for change.
- Gender sensitisation for religious representatives.
- Pastors should be willing to re-examine the bible and to question its teachings; not follow blindly.
- Religion and culture are not static.
- Churches need to be involved in shelters and GBV prevention at a community level.
- Churches and other faith based organisations must challenge gender insensitive scripture.
- Churches must develop GBV policies and play a role in educating communities and disseminating information.
- Church should use its influence to change the behaviour of GBV perpetrators.
- Church to take up greater lobbying role for law change and GBV policies.
- Law enforcement agencies must get more involved in GBV cases that occur on religious grounds.

Theme: Sex work

Where: South Africa, Madagascar, DRC, Namibia.

Date: 7 December.

Quote of the day: "You should not have to sell your soul to save your stomach".

Panellists:

- DRC: Patricia Kanuanya (Human rights specialist).

Questions:

- Should sex work be decriminalised?
- What is the effect of making sex work a crime?
- Is sex work a moral debate or an economic one?
- How can we change people's attitudes towards sex work?
- Should we prosecute sex workers or those who use them?
- What can be done to protect sex workers?

1) Should sex work be decriminalised?

- If sex work is legalised; they will be protected by legislation and pay tax, contributing to the economy.
- Should be addressing the factors that cause women to enter sex work rather than sex work itself. Criminalising it puts women at greater risk of harassment and abuse.
- Reducing poverty negates the economic imperative for women to become involved in sex work.
- It is against the Christian faith.
- It has always existed throughout the history of time and so keeping it criminalised does not stop it; for the sex worker or those using the service. Better strategies would be to accept that it will occur and address the safety/.health/economic issues surrounding it.
- Decriminalising sex work does not mean that society has to morally approve.
- Decriminalising sex work would reveal true statistics of violence in sex work as more women would be encouraged to report abuse.
- Decriminalisation would reduce HIV transmission.

2) What is the effect of making sex work a crime?

- Making sex work a crime could increase men's interest in it as it is clandestine.
- Some participants argued that crime rates will drop if sex work is legalised; leaving police free to attend to more serious crimes.
- Women are more vulnerable to GBV, HIV and have poor access to the judicial services for redress; they are frequently judged by their actions by those who should be helping them.

3) Is sex work a moral debate or an economic one?

- It's both; women are driven into sex work for economic reasons; because they cannot feed themselves or their family. It's not always a choice for them.
- Sex work exists because there is a demand for it; like any industry.
- Not everyone has the luxury of making choices they are proud of.

- The economic status of women should be uplifted by looking at the various services women are involved in such as care work and finding some way for these to be compensated.
- No one should be forced to put themselves at risk due to poverty; governments should ensure that women are not put in this position.
- 2010 World cup is making sex work an economic issue due to the demand of tourists.
- Government should initiate skills programmes for sex workers so they have alternative sources of income.
- Moral condemnation of sex work does not affect whether or not it occurs; it just isolates the women involved and puts risks to their safety and to public health.
- Participants in Namibia stated that if they had an alternative source of income to sex work then they would pursue it but they do not feel they have a choice.

4) How can we change people's attitudes towards sex work?

- More education on the economic obstacles facing women and why they enter sex work.
- Engaging communities to debate sex work and its drivers, affects rather than pretending it is not happening.
- People disagree with it as they are ignorant of the poverty and hardship these women experience.
- In an ideal world it would be great to end sex work by taking out the imperative need but there will always be some poorer than others who want more...

5) Should we prosecute sex workers or those who use them?

- Both should be prosecuted as both are involved and accountable.
- Sex workers should not be prosecuted as they are just trying to survive.
- These women are utilising the only natural resources they have and rather than take the moral high ground we should legalise it and set appropriate parameters to manage the industry.
- A person should have autonomy over their own body.

6) What can be done to protect sex workers?

- Sex work should be regulated like any other industry; they should have permits like cab drivers, stringent health standards, mandatory testing and medical examinations.
- As we go towards 2010 world cup, laws that protect sex workers should be put in place so they are not abused.
- There should be demarcated areas for sex work and these areas should be lit, safe and monitored.
- To counter this, some participants said that demarcating spaces for them would encourage stigma and violent retaliation from conservative elements of society.
- Legalising it is not encouraging it; it's being realistic and taking steps to make society safer.
- Sex work is a better alternative to other, more violent crimes.
- Many sex workers report having been harassed by the police and that when arrested they are compelled to have sex with officers in order to avoid charges; so the very people meant to be protecting them are part of the problem.
- It was argued that sex work cannot be considered in Southern Africa without looking at human trafficking.

- Majority of sex workers are not in a position to negotiate for safer sex as they do not have enough information regarding this subject.
- Male sex workers also need to be protected by these laws.

Theme: Human Trafficking

Where: South Africa,

Date: 8 December

Quote of the day: "Premised on greed and the exploitation of the vulnerable".

Questions:

- What do we understand by human trafficking?
 - Who is most vulnerable to trafficking?
 - What impact would free movement throughout the SADC region have on trafficking?
 - What impact do you think soccer 2010 will have on trafficking?
 - What is the best way to combat human trafficking?
 - How can we get accurate figures on trafficking?
 - Who is more responsible; destination countries or origin countries?
-
- 1) What do we understand by human trafficking?
 - Human trafficking can be the movement of people from one place to another when coercion or force is used.
 - Trafficking is when a person is moved against their will.
 - Trafficking is the movement of people from one place to another with the aim of profiting financially from them.
 - Trafficking can occur within one country or internationally.
 - People being forced to move for economic survival.
 - People are trafficked under a false pretext of better opportunities elsewhere and offers of employment which are frequently not the reality they encounter.
 - Premised on greed and the exploitation of the vulnerable.
 - People are trafficked to serve as slaves in destination countries.
 - Poverty and desperation force people into trafficking.
 - Human trafficking is a modern day form of slavery.
 - Human trafficking has been identified as the world's third largest and fastest growing organised crime.

 - 2) Who is most vulnerable to trafficking?
 - Those less privileged and vulnerable are targeted; women and children and the economically disadvantaged.
 - Those living in abject poverty are most vulnerable to trafficking as they are most likely to take desperate measures to support their families.
 - Women and girls are particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation through trafficking.
 - Young children are vulnerable to trafficking as they can be sold easily and are then one less mouth for the family to feed.
 - Trafficking exposes the vulnerable to the threat of HIV.

 - 3) What impact would free movement throughout the SADC region have on trafficking?
 - Whether movement is free or not; people will continue to move to areas where there are greater opportunities.
 - It could fuel the problem as people will move across borders without enough security.

- Free movement could provide greater economic opportunities which might reduce the need for trafficking.
- It could accelerate the problem as traffickers will do it in the name of liberalised movement within the SADC region and movement will be less regulated.
- There should instead be stronger legislation to punish those involved in trafficking.
- It will make trafficking harder to control and traffickers less accountable.
- Popular destination countries such as South Africa will struggle to support vast quantities of people who would be trafficked if there was free movement.
- The current restrictions could serve to make foreign countries seem elusive and more appealing.

4) What can be done to combat trafficking?

- Stronger legislation in the region to address trafficking.
- Implementing the legislation and making it effective.
- Sensitisation campaigns to educate people in rural communities about trafficking.
- Grass roots lobbying around trafficking.
- Empowering people financially so that they do not need to resort to trafficking.
- Stronger punishments for traffickers.
- Free movement would make people see that the grass is not necessarily greener elsewhere and they would be able to return home.
- Regional trafficking hotline available.
- Children's education about trafficking.
- It is too late to create trafficking legislation in all SADC countries before 2010 but countries must raise awareness and use existing legislation to cover trafficking offences.
- The international migration organisation must have a greater international presence and pressure governments to stop trafficking.
- More media must raise awareness of trafficking.
- Campaigns such as the red light campaign which operate at a grass roots level can help to reduce human trafficking.
- In Zimbabwe, WLSA is putting its energies into raising education and awareness of human trafficking.

5) What impact will Soccer 2010 have on trafficking?

- Cases of human trafficking are likely to increase.
- Countries like South Africa will appear more appealing during 2010 as people will be attracted by the economic possibilities.
- The increase in sex work and movement of people during 2010 could have an impact on HIV infection rates.

6) Who is more responsible? Destination or origin countries?

- Both have a role to play in curbing trafficking.
- Origin countries have a greater role in sensitisation of their populations and destination countries enforce border control.
- International organisations must play a role in human trafficking efforts.
- More political will must be lent to end trafficking.
- More accurate statistics on trafficking need to be taken that will enable more awareness of the extent of the problem, better lobbying capacity.
- Computerised border records would help destination and origin countries.

Theme: 2010: Problems and Possibilities

Where: South Africa, Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia.

Date: 10 December.

Quote of the day: "2010 is not just about soccer; it's about people".

Panellists:

- Botswana: Tshepo Mphukuthi (Botswana Football Association, Emmah Naphtaly (Nkaikela Youth Group), Pascal Radibetse (MISA Botswana).
- South Africa: Cora Burnett, Saida Ali, Fungai Machirori, Anne Hilton, Mabvuto Kambuwe, Marlise Ritcher, Neo Seseane, Sibongile Mpofu, Mildred Mushunje, Charlotte Dementhon.

Questions:

- 1) How are women benefitting economically from 2010?
- 2) What migration patterns might develop as a result of 2010?
- 3) What impact will 2010 have on the sex work industry?
- 4) Will 2010 exacerbate or reduce GBV? And how can it be used to have a positive impact upon GBV?

- 1) How are women benefitting economically from 2010?

- Women are benefitting economically if they own guesthouses, by selling artisan products and as street vendors.
- Only women who are already empowered will be able to benefit from 2010 and those who are disempowered will continue to be exploited.
- More women in decision making would give women greater access to tenders and more opportunity to gain economically from 2010.
- Tenders given during 2010 should be given at an equal ratio of women to men.
- Government policies must be favourable to women's procurement.
- Women are often discouraged from applying for the tenders and contracts that will enable them to benefit from 2010 as they feel that they will be discriminated against.
- Some participants argued that affirmative action should not be applied to the giving of tenders and that contracts for 2010 should be given according to the candidate's merit.
- Civil society could run workshops to demonstrate to women the ways in which they can gain economically from 2010.
- Informal traders are frequently disadvantaged from gain economically from 2010 as they have limited legal rights are often forcible displaced.
- Women in rural areas are at a particular disadvantage from being able to tender and gain economically from 2010.
- Some participants said that they had heard of sex workers who were planning to increase their prices for tourists during 2010 so as to benefit economically from the World Cup.
- Women need to be empowered to get information about tender opportunities.
- Soccer and the industries around are it are traditionally perceived as a male domain but 2010 provides an opportunity for women to engage with the sport; both as players, spectators and as business women.

- 2) What migration patterns might develop as a result of 2010?

- Many people will be attracted to come to South Africa during 2010 for financial gain which may result in xenophobic attacks.
- The advent of a regional visa in the SADC area for 2010 would make the lives of those engaged with human trafficking easier.
- Many women might be trafficked to South Africa during 2010 for sex work.
- There will be an increased number of those using false IDs or permits to enter South Africa.
- Human trafficking during 2010 will not be limited to cross-border trafficking but also there will be trafficking within South Africa; primarily from rural to urban areas and there needs to be more awareness about this.
- Women and children are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking during 2010.
- Governments should use 2010 as an occasion to implement and enforce human trafficking legislation.
- There needs to be greater regional co-operation concerning human trafficking to reduce its prevalence during 2010.

3) What impact will 2010 have on the sex work industry?

- Some participants argued that sex work should be legalised for 2010 so as to allow women to benefit economically but safely.
- Others argued that legalising sex work for 2010 was irresponsible and was a case of providing women as commodities to tourists but offering them no sustainable benefit or safety. If sex work is to be legalised in South Africa or elsewhere in the SADC region, it should be a concerted effort with safety and security an integral aspect.
- Increasing numbers of sex work and its availability during sex work could have an impact on the spread of HIV infection; both for those in the SADC region and those who visit for the World Cup.
- If 2010 were used as an opportunity for sustainable job creation and long term development then sex work would not be as attractive to women across the region.
- People are concerned about what sex workers are doing rather than why they are doing it. More attention needs to be focussed on how women can avoid sex work rather than the act itself; less moral condemnation and more analysis of the obstacles facing these women.
- Those using sex workers also need to be reached and sensitised to the issues surrounding sex work rather than just the sex workers themselves.
- Some participants argued that more needs to be made of the positives South Africa and surrounding countries can give to tourists such as the natural environment rather than encouraging sex work.
- After Germany legalised sex work around the world cup, there is an expectation that this is what countries should offer to visitors.

4) Will 2010 exacerbate or reduce GBV? And how can it be used to have a positive impact upon GBV?

- Many men will drink more during 2010 and so their physical threat to their partners might increase.
- 2010 could be used as a platform from which to address GBV; soccer players could denounce GBV on the high profile platform and messaging/slogans around GBV could be used by the media during this time.
- 2010 could increase GBV and mean that SADC countries are even further from reaching the target of halving GBV by 2015.

- The masculine persona attached to football and the presence of alcohol and on field aggression could translate to GBV in homes.
- Other times of violent crime will rise during 2010 such as muggings and robberies that women are particularly vulnerable due to poor street lighting, lack of policing.
- The expectations of 2010 and the opportunities for gain have been raised so that if people do not gain what they expect there could be a backlash of xenophobia for example.
- FIFA should be taking a greater stance on issues such as GBV and use their presence and influence to raise awareness and sponsor gender aware advertising.
- There could be a one minute silence during certain games to allow people to consider GBV.
- 2010 should be used as an opportunity to open new spaces for women such as women soccer players.
- The media interest in 2010 provides as important platform from which to raise awareness of GBV; for lobbying and for messaging.



HALVE GENDER VIOLENCE BY 2015, SCORE A GOAL FOR GENDER EQUALITY
Gender and Soccer 2010 Colloquium and Women's Soccer Match
Italian Club, 7 Marais Road, Bedfordview

Programme

TIME	ITEM	WHO
Chair: Pat Made (GL Board member and Independent Consultant)		
9h00-9h10	Welcome and objectives	Colleen Lowe Morna, Executive Director, GL
9h10-9h15	Message from the AU Commission	Litha Musyimi-Ogana, Director of Women and Gender
9h15-9h25	Gender and Soccer 2010: Problems and possibilities and launch of the <i>Gender, media and sport</i> journal	Molegadi Molelekoa, Acting Vice President, South African Women Football Association (SAWFA)
9h25-9h30	About the <i>Gender, media and sports journal</i>	Deborah Walter, Editor, GL
9h30-9h35	Voices from the coal face of a woman trader, The Deck, Cape Town	'Mama Ice', Enid Gayizana
9h35-9h45	Role of Soccer 2010 in advancing gender equality	Neo Seseane
9h45-9h55	Voices from the coal face of woman trader, FNB Stadium, Johannesburg	Sophie Thlagane, Chairperson, Soccer City Hawks Association
9h55-10h00	Soccer 2010: A terrain for activism in Zimbabwe	Charlotte Dementhon and Claire Ichou
10h00-10h25	Questions and discussions	ALL
10h25-10h30	Briefing for group work	Kubi Rama, Deputy Director, GL
10h30-11h00	TEA	
11h00-13h00	GROUP WORK	
	Economic	Sex work and Localising Soccer
		Women in Soccer
		Communicating for

TIME	ITEM			WHO	
	opportunities Chair: Naome Chimbetete, ZWRCN Rapporteur: Sikhonzile Ndlovu	human trafficking Chair: Revai Makanjee Rapporteur: Nwabisa Jama Shai	2010 Chair: Loga Virahsawmy Rapporteur: Abigail Jacobs Williams	Chair: Molegadi Molelekoa, SAWFA Rapporteur: Deborah Walter	gender equality during 2010 Soccer Chair: Kudzai Makombe Rapporteur: Jennifer Lewis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access the finance key to entrepreneurship, Anne Hilton (South Africa) • Gozberita Rwezaula: carving a niche in a man's tradition, Margaret Sembeyu (Tanzania) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pimp my ride for 2010: sex work, legal reform and HIV and AIDS, Marlise Richter (South Africa) • Human trafficking a concern for Zambia, Limpo Nicolette Chinika (Zambia) • World Cup 2010 Friend or foe for the girl child, Mildred Mushinje (Zimbabwe) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localising 2010 Soccer World Cup: Economic spin-offs to benefit the SADC region, Sibongile Mpofo (Zimbabwe) • Gauteng Women in Transport, Melia Thema (South Africa) • Beyond 2010: Space and survival at Cape Town Station, Mona Hakimi (South Africa) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tough time for Malawi's women referees, Mabvuto Kambuwe (Malawi) • Soccer teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making gender count beyond 2010, Cora Burnett (South Africa) • Football: The 'handsome' game, Fungai Machirori (Zimbabwe) • <i>Skillz Magazine</i>: soccer stars challenge gender norms and violence, Zak Kaufman (South Africa)
13h00-14h00	LUNCH AND CYBER DIALOGUE Preview of <i>Doing She Own Thing: Gender, Performance and Subversion in Trinidad Calypso</i>			Maude Dikobe, University of Botswana	
Chair: Hilda Tadria, Independent Consultant, Uganda					
14h00-14h55	Feedback and discussion				
14h55-15h00	Evaluation and closure			Kubi Rama, GL	
15h00-16h30	Women's soccer match				

ANNEX EIGHT: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND SKILLS SURVEY

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS?		Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1	A woman should obey her husband				
2	If a woman works she should give her money to her husband.				
3	A man should have the final say in all family matters.				
4	Men should share the work around the house with women such as doing dishes, cleaning and cooking.				
5	A woman needs her husband's permission to do paid work.				
6	A woman can refuse to have sex with her husband.				
7	Children belong to a man and his family.				
8	There is nothing a woman can do if her husband wants to have girlfriends.				
9	If a wife does something wrong her husband has the right to punish her				
10	Sisters should obey their brothers?				
11	If a man has paid Lobola (bride price) for his wife, he owns her.				
12	If a man has paid Lobola (bride price) for his wife, she must have sex when he wants it.				
13	If a man beats a woman it shows that he loves her.				
14	People should be treated the same whether they are male or female				
15	Gender means women and men				
16	The media interviews equal numbers of women and men for stories				
17	Using sexy images of women in the media makes more people buy them				
18	The media includes stories for mainly men				
19	Women do not like the news they are only interested in soapies and gossip				
20	The media is untouchable, we have to just accept what they produce				

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE SADC PROTOCOL ON GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Where and when was the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development signed?
 - a. 2005 in Gaborone
 - b. 2007 in Lusaka
 - c. 2008 in Johannesburg
 - d. 2006 in Maseru

2. Has your country signed the protocol?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I don't know

3. Which two countries have not yet signed the Protocol?
 - a. Botswana and Mauritius
 - b. South Africa and Zimbabwe
 - c. DRC and Angola
 - d. Swaziland and Tanzania

4. How many targets does the Protocol have?
 - a. 20
 - b. 28
 - c. 10
 - d. 15

5. What is the target for women in decision-making and when should it be achieved by?
 - a. 50% by 2015
 - b. 30% by 2010
 - c. 30% by 2015
 - d. 50% by 2010

6. What is the target for ending or reducing GBV?
 - a. Eradicate all GBV by 2015
 - b. Halve the current levels of GBV by 2015
 - c. Reduce GBV by as much as possible by 2015
 - d. Halve the current levels of GBV by 2010

ANNEX NINE: GENDER JUSTICE SCORECARD

AREA	SCORE	OUT OF
LEGAL		
1. By 2015 Enact laws such as sexual offences and domestic violence legislation making various forms of violence against women clearly defined crimes and taking appropriate measures to impose penalties, punishment and other enforcement mechanisms for the prevention and eradication of violence against women and children; including marital rape.		5
2. By 2015 adopt legislative measures to ensure the protection and removal of all forms of discrimination against and empowerment of women with disabilities, the girl – child, the aged, women in armed conflict and other women whose circumstances make them vulnerable to violence.		5
3. By 2015 review and reform the criminal laws and procedures applicable to cases of sexual offences , to eliminate gender biases and ensure justice and fairness to both the victim and accused.		5
4. Introducing as matter of priority, legal and administrative mechanisms for women and children subjected to violence, effective access to counseling, restitution, reparation and other just forms of dispute resolution.		5
5. By 2015 enact and adopt specific legislative provisions to prevent human trafficking and provide holistic services to the victims, with the aim of re-integrating them into society.		5
6. By 2015 enact legislative provisions, adopt and implement policies, strategies and programmes which define and prohibit sexual harassment in all spheres, and provide deterrent sanctions for perpetrators of sexual harassment.		5
7. Establish Special Courts to address cases of gender based violence.		5
SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND POLITICAL		
8. Promoting the eradication of elements in traditional norms and religious beliefs, practices and stereotypes which legitimize and exacerbate the persistence and tolerance of violence against women and children.		5
9. Introducing and supporting gender sensitization and public and public awareness programmes aimed at eradicating violence against women and children.		5
10. Encouraging the media to play a constructive role in the eradication of violence against women and children, by adopting guidelines which ensure sensitive coverage of the issues and avoid the perpetuation of stereotypes.		5
SERVICES		

AREA	SCORE	OUT OF
LEGAL		
11. Providing easily accessible information on services available to women and children survivors/victims of violence, including women and children with disabilities.		5
12. Ensuring accessible, effective and responsive police, prosecutorial, health, social welfare, and other services and establishing specialised units to redress cases of violence against women and children.		5
13. Providing accessible, affordable and specialized legal services, including legal aid, to ensure the just and speedy resolution of matters regarding violence against women and children.		5
14. By 2015, ensure that laws on gender based violence provide for the comprehensive testing, treatment and care of survivors of sexual assault.		5
EDUCATION, TRAINING AND AWARENESS BUILDING		
15. By 2015, adopt and implement gender sensitive educational policies and programmes addressing gender stereotypes in education, gender based violence, and to introduce and promote gender sensitisation and training of all service providers engaged in the administration of justice such as judicial officers, prosecutors, police, prison, welfare, and health.		5
16. Undertake and sharing research of the gathering of statistics and information on causes, prevalence and consequences of violence against women and children and encourage the exchange of national, regional and international best practices for the eradication of violence against women and children.		5
INTERGRATED APPROACHES		
17. Adopt integrated approaches, including institutional cross sector structures, with the aim of reducing current levels of gender based violence by 2015.		5
18. Construct a composite index for measuring gender based violence levels by 2009; provide baseline data by 2010.		5
BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS		
19. Allocating the necessary resources to ensure the implementation and sustainability of the above programmes.		10
TOTAL		100

ANNEX TEN: PRINT MEDIA LOG

Date	Newspaper	Country	Page	Article	Writer	Source
20-Nov	Inona Novanian	Madagascar	6	Cyber dialogue	Tiana R	FPFE
20-Nov	The Citizen	South Africa		Motlanthe speaks out against abuse at men's day	Noni Mookati	
24-Nov	The Citizen	South Africa	12	Gender Violence: Don't Look Away		
26-Nov	The Citizen	South Africa	10	Gender machinery in disarray	Colleen Lowe Morna	GL
27-Nov	The Mail and Guardian	South Africa	25	Saved by my father	Miriam Sikalele tells Tariro Benga	GL
27-Nov	The Mail and Guardian	South Africa	24	Rape: a weapon of war	Qudsiya Karrim	
27-Nov	The Star	South Africa		Minister admits abuse rife		
27-Nov	The Star	South Africa	24	Reinstatement of former units widely welcomed	Lorraine Tulleken	
27-Nov	The Mail and Guardian	South Africa	25	Saved by my father	Miriam Sikalele tells Tariro Benga	GL
27-Nov	The Star	South Africa		The blame game; what victims do best		Bua News
27-Nov	The Star	South Africa		Minister: 16 day campaign must become more effective		Bua News
27-Nov	The Star	South Africa	1	Girl's cell phone sex video hell	Angelique Serrao	
27-Nov	The Star	South Africa		Sexual Harassment is a crime		GL

Date	Newspaper	Country	Page	Article	Writer	Source
27-Nov	The Star	South Africa		16 Days Campaign		
30-Nov	The Business Day	South Africa		Print advertising complaints rise	Chantelle Benjamin	
30-Nov	The Citizen	South Africa		Men also get blisters	Lauren Petersen	
01-Dec	The Citizen	South Africa		Sixteen Days of Hope	Noluthando Mayende-Sibya	
01-Dec	Sowetan	South Africa	9	I gave my angel boy the HI virus	Zinhle Mapumulo	
02-Dec	The Star	South Africa		Media: Part of the problem or part of the solution?	Marbeline Mwashekele	
02-Dec	The Star	South Africa	3	Beware of subtle forms of sexual harassment	The Star	
06-Dec	Sunday Independent	South Africa		Sex workers are being arrested while rapists go free	Colleen Lowe Morna	
10-Dec	The Times	South Africa	1	Wife beater tells trial: 'I still love her'.	Amukelani Chauke	
11-Dec	The Citizen	South Africa	12	Thousands earn blisters	Lauren Petersen	
12-Dec	Saturday Star	South Africa	7	Police say they're clueless about child abuse figures	Kashiefa Ajam	

Date	Newspaper	Country	Page	Article	Writer	Source
12-Dec	Saturday Star	South Africa		Horror stories continued unabated during campaign	Kashiefa Ajam	
11-Nov	The Times of Swaziland	Swaziland	44	Being a woman in a man's world	Qondile Shongwe	
04-Nov	University of Gottenburg	Sweden		Soccer 2010		
18-Nov	The Monitor and Digest	Zambia	2	Don't Blame Media for Increased Violence	Lowani Mtonga, Henry Kabwe	
29-Nov	The Sunday Times	Zambia	2	GEMSA welcomes Govt's action on GBV	By Sunday Times reporter	Perpetual Sichikwenkwe & Taking Stock discussion participants
06-Dec	The Sunday Mail	Zambia	2	Curb violence	Sunday mail reporter	Fides Nsofu

ANNEX ELEVEN: RADIO LOG

Date	Time	Country	Radio Station	Topic	Show	Interviewee
02-Dec	Not known	Lesotho	LENA	Launch of Care Work Report, Media Literacy Graduation	News	Sophia Tlali
18-Nov	Not know	Lesotho	Notice	Opening of cyber dialogues	Notice	Sophia Tlali
19-Nov	Not know	Lesotho	Radio Lesotho	Cyber dialogues	News	Sophia Tlali
23-Nov	18h00	Lesotho	Radio Lesotho	Launch of 16 Days	News	Sophia Tlali
19-Nov	12h00	Madagascar	Fahazavana	Journal Parle	Nireina	Ialfine Tracoulat
20-Nov	12h00	Madagascar	RFT	Journal Parle	Jeanine	Ialfine Tracoulat
02-Dec	18h00	Madagascar	RNM	Journal Parle	Francois	Ialfine Tracoulat
07-Dec	19h00	Madagascar	Fahazavana	Journal Parle	Rindia	Ialfine Tracoulat
10-Dec	12h00	Madagascar	Fahazavana	Journal Parle	Nanah	Mme Iary
11-Dec	12h00	Mauritius	Radio One	Care Work	News	Nicolas Ritter, Denisha Seedoyal
25-Nov	11h40	South Africa	SABC	Take Back The Night March		Kubi Rama
27-Nov	16h45	South Africa	SAFM	GBV & Internet	PM Live	Kubi Rama

Date	Time	Country	Radio Station	Topic	Show	Interviewee
28-Nov	12h20	South Africa	SAFM	GBV & Internet	Youth Show	Kubi Rama
29-Nov	6h50	South Africa	SAFM	GBV & Internet	PM Live	Kubi Rama
30-Nov	16h45	South Africa	SABC	GBV & Internet	SAFM PM Live Metro FM	Jennifer Elle Lewis
12-Dec	9h15	South Africa	Cape Town Community Radio	16 Days of Activism		Colleen Lowe Morna
16-Nov	19h00	Swaziland	SBIS	Cyber dialogue in preparation for 16 days of Activism		Ncane Maziya
01-Dec	18h	Zambia	5 FM	Care workers are leaders in the fight against HIV/AIDS	News	WLSA Regional Coordinator
01-Dec	18h15	Zambia	Yatsani Radio	Plight of care givers highlighted	News	WLSA Regional Coordinator

ANNEX TWELVE: ONLINE MEDIA LOG

Date	Website/Link	Title	Country	Author	Source
14-Dec	http://allafrica.com/stories/200912141701.html	Court President Calls for a Rehab for Victims of Abuse	Botswana	Ndingililo Gaoswediwe	
15-Dec	http://www.gov.bw/cgi-bin/news.cgi?d=20091215&i=Minister_Siele_marks_end_of_16_days_of_activism	Minister Siele marks end of 16 days of activism	Botswana		Botswana Press Agency
16-Dec	http://sundaystandard.info/news/news_item.php?NewsID=6590&GroupID=5	The curtain falls on 16 days of Activism	Botswana	Moeti Mohwasa	
23-Oct	http://www.lobserveur.cd/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=575:lutte-contre-le-sida&catid=47:nation&Itemid=49	Lutte contre le SIDA	DRC	Blandine Lusimana	
19-Nov	http://www.lobserveur.cd/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=728:en-rdc-le-cout-excessif-de-la-dot-encourage-le-concubinage-&catid=47:nation&Itemid=49	En RDC: le coût excessif de la dot encourage le concubinage	DRC	Saint Hervé M'Buy	

Date	Website/Link	Title	Country	Author	Source
11-Nov	http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/16days/60386	Women should exercise social networking caution	Malawi	Dingaan Mithi	
20-Nov	http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/16days/60388	Men critical to fight GBV	Malawi	Godsway Shumba	
11-Nov	http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/16days/60376	Media: Part of the problem or solution for gender violence?	Namibia	Marbeline Mwashekele	
17-Nov	http://www.citizenjournalismafrika.org/node/2738	Media: Part of the problem or solution for gender violence?	Namibia	Marbeline Mwashekele	
01-Dec	http://www.iol.co.za/index.php?set_id=1&click_id=13&art_id=vn20091201105324136C321314	Media: Part of the problem or solution for gender violence?	Namibia	Marbeline Mwashekele	
01-Dec	http://www.dailynews.co.za/index.php?fSectionId=2947&fSearch=1&fQuery=media+problem+solution	Media: Part of the problem or solution for gender violence?	Namibia	Marbeline Mwashekele	

Date	Website/Link	Title	Country	Author	Source
27-Nov	http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/16days/60555/print	Southern Africa: Halve gender violence by 2015	Regional		
20-Nov	http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/16days/60387	Inform yourself about sexual harassment	Regional	Maggie Mzumara	
20-Nov	http://www.sowetan.co.za/News/Article.aspx?id=1089889	Teazers did not hurt Caster	South Africa	Nawhal Kara	
23-Nov	http://www.citizenjournalismafri.ca.org/node/2765	Speaking out can set you free	South Africa	Colleen Lowe Morna	
24-Nov	http://www.mg.co.za/article/2009-11-24-not-all-rape-survivors-are-women	Not all rape survivors are women	South Africa	Oliver Meth	
25-Nov	http://www.mg.co.za/article/2009-11-25-sa-gender-machinery-in-disarray	Gender machinery in disarray	South Africa		Mail & Guardian Online
25-Nov	http://www.women24.com/Content/Wellness/BodyAndSpirit/2502/cbd4ccb2adee498ba2673528535dc7fe/25-11-2009-10-44/I_was_raped	'I was raped...'	South Africa	*Thandeka	
26-Nov	http://www.sowetan.co.za/News/Article.aspx?id=1091664	Focus on women and HIV	South Africa	Nawhal Kara	

Date	Website/Link	Title	Country	Author	Source
27-Nov	http://www.mg.co.za/multimedia/2009-11-24-natasha-rangales-story	Natasha Rangale's story (plus others)	South Africa		I story participants
27-Nov	http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/16days/60539	Speaking out can set you free	South Africa	Colleen Lowe Morna	
27-Nov	http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/16days/60546	"I" Stories: Rape will not be my daughter's legacy!	South Africa	Thandeka*	
27-Nov	http://www.citizenjournalismafri.ca.org/node/2792	Lesbians Tackle Abuse During 16 Days	South Africa	Lesego Tlhwale	
27-Nov	http://www.ngopulse.org/article/speaking-out-can-set-you-free	Speaking out can set you free	South Africa	Colleen Lowe Morna	
02-Dec	http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/16days/60676	Survivors courage breaks the cycle	South Africa	Maureen Xaba	
04-Dec	http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/16days/60747	Human trafficking, the scary side of the World Cup	South Africa	Rebecca Pursell	
04-Dec	http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/16days/60745	"I" Stories: Back in my house	South Africa	Etty Xhosa	

Date	Website/Link	Title	Country	Author	Source
07-Dec	http://www.women24.com/Content/Wellness/BodyAndSpirit/2502/5390c8dd620c4df58583bcb25af4d2bc/07-12-2009-11-33/The_rise_of_human_trafficking_in_SA	The rise of human trafficking in SA	South Africa	Rebecca Pursell	
13-Dec	http://www.women24.com/Content/Wellness/BodyAndSpirit/2502/12f36c7173d344c282b38f0e771740d8/10-12-2009-12-22/64_of_young_adults_are_abused_	64% of young adults are abused	South Africa	Stacy Lee Son	
13-Dec	http://www.mg.co.za/printformat/single/2009-12-13-zille-govt-not-doing-enough-to-curb-abuse-of-women	Zille: Govt not doing enough to curb abuse of women	South Africa	Mail and Guardian	
27-Nov	http://www.mg.co.za/article/2009-11-27-saved-by-my-father	Saved by my father	South Africa	Tario Benga	
30-Nov	http://www.women24.com/Content/Wellness/BodyAndSpirit/2502/f9e9ca34522a4c0ebbd9f86f51951256/30-11-2009-12-25/Abused_by_my_wife_	Abused by my wife	South Africa	AJ Venter	
08-Dec	http://www.sowetan.co.za/News/Article.aspx?id=1095432	using my body as freedom	South Africa	Emily Mooshoo*	

Date	Website/Link	Title	Country	Author	Source
26-Nov	http://www.citizenjournalismafri.ca.org/node/2783	Stop female genital mutilation – our girls deserve better	Tanzania	Rosemary Mirondo	
26-Nov	http://www.women24.com/Content/Wellness/WomensHealth/2519/21648285c7bd49a982580be8b0260f52/26-11-2009-12-24/Female_Genital_Mutilation_-_its_a_reality!	Female Genital Mutilation - it's a reality!	Tanzania	Rosemary Mirondo	
15-Dec	http://allafrica.com/stories/200912150884.html	Men Can Help to Stop School Pregnancies	Tanzania	Ichikaeli Maro	Tanzanian Daily News
11-Nov	http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/16days/60384	"I" Stories: Scarred for refusing early marriage	Zambia	Mary Semeya,* with Perpetual Sichikwenkwe	
11-Nov	http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/16days/60383	"I" Stories: Zambia: No longer scared in a house of my own	Zambia	By Mukamwiinga* with Perpetual Sichikwenkwe	

Date	Website/Link	Title	Country	Author	Source
25-Nov	http://www.women24.com/Content/Wellness/BodyAndSpirit/2502/1d030dbd470a43d2a0b9cc80101ea4fc/25-11-2009-10-33/Scarred_for_refusing_early_marriage	Scarred for refusing early marriage	Zambia	Mary Semeya,* with Perpetual Sichikwenkwe	
25-Nov	http://www.women24.com/Content/Wellness/BodyAndSpirit/2502/fc1f908dd01949859a06586e90723b56/25-11-2009-10-33/A_house_of_my_own	A house of my own	Zambia	Mukamwiinga* with Perpetual Sichikwenkwe	
27-Nov	http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/16days/60561	Unsung heroes need resources to fight gender violence	Zambia	Perpetual Sichikwenkwe	
30-Nov	http://www.women24.com/Content/Wellness/WomensHealth/2519/6da27798c90b45e0a914e7fe61febf15/30-11-2009-10-52/Im_fighting_back_You_can_too	'I'm fighting back... You can too'	Zambia	Perpetual Sichikwenkwe	
11-Nov	http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/16days/60382	My father saved me	Zimbabwe	Miriam Sikalele with Tariro Benga*	

Date	Website/Link	Title	Country	Author	Source
23-Nov	http://www.women24.com/Content/Wellness/BodyAndSpirit/2502/f242be6212064ce5a6931e9c3cfdcdce/23-11-2009-12-48/Fighting_violence	Fighting violence	Zimbabwe	Godsway Shumba	
25-Nov	http://www.women24.com/Content/Wellness/BodyAndSpirit/2502/2ce6800618e0449482063280241a471c/25-11-2009-10-37/My_father_saved_me	My father saved me	Zimbabwe	Miriam Sikalele with Tariro Benga*	
27-Nov	http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/16days/60559	"I" Stories: Using my body for freedom	Zimbabwe	Mooshoo*	
18-Dec	http://www.thezimbabwean.co.uk/2009121827634/weekday-top-stories/police-taking-bribes-to-protect-violent-spouses.html	Police taking bribes to protect violent spouses	Zimbabwe	Staff reporter	

ANNEX THIRTEEN: TELEVISION LOG

Date	Time	Country	TV Station	Topic	Show	Interviewee
20-Nov	18h30	Madagascar		Journal parle	FRANCK	Participant
02-Dec	18h30	Madagascar		Journal parle	FATENAH	Inalfine Tracoulat
07-Dec	18h30	Madagascar		Journal parle	JOSEPH	Dr Yolande
10-Dec	18h30	Madagascar		Journal parle	JOSE	Member FPFE
02-Nov	18h30	Namibia	NBC	Glass Ceiling Report		Dumisani Gandhi
25-Nov	5h50	South Africa	SABC 2 Morning Live	History of 16 Days	Morning Live	Colleen Lowe Morna
25-Nov	6h20	South Africa	SABC 2 Morning Live	Cyber Dialogues	Morning Live	Kubi Rama
28-Nov	21h30	South Africa	SABC 2	Message: 16 Days of Activism Campaign	Live Lotto Draw	Colleen Lowe Morna
02-Dec	14h00	South Africa	SABC		Rendezvous Africa	Nwabisa Jama Shai
10-Dec	7h00	South Africa	ETV	International Human Rights & End of 16 Days of Activism	Morning News Today	Colleen Lowe Morna
11-Dec	6h00	South Africa	SABC 2	16 Days of Activism	Morning Live	Kubi Rama
19-Nov	20	Swaziland	Swazi TV	16 Day of Activism Cyber dialogue Training		Ncane Maziya and Lowani Mtonga
26-Nov	20h30	Zambia	MOBI International TV	Care Workers must claim their human rights	News Brief	GEMSA – ZAMBIA Vice Chairperson Bruce Chooma
26-Nov	22h15	Zambia	The Zambia National Broadcasting Services TV	Genderlinks, GEMSA calls for protection of women at night	News	Matrine Chulu Bbuku, Madube Pasi Siyauya
05-Dec	20h30	Zambia	MOBI International TV	Protection of women at night	News	Faides Nsofu, Charity Banda