Gender-Based Violence 6



A march against women and children abuse in South Africa's Orange Farm community in 2015.
Photo: Thandokuhle Dlamini

KEY POINTS

- Thirteen countries now have domestic violence and sexual assault legislation. But criminal justice system responses to GBV remain weak throughout SADC.
- Fifteen SADC countries now have legislation on sexual harassment.
- Six countries have valid National Action Plans (NAPs) on GBV, 10 have expired NAPS and only three have fully costed NAPs.
- All countries have laws on human trafficking, but many do not have the data to track victims.
- All countries offer some form of services to survivors of GBV, yet under-resourced NGOs continue to do most of the work.
- Stakeholders have called for a regional approach to meet the goal of eliminating GBV by 2030.
- Tanzania has approved a five-year budget of nearly 267 billion shillings (approximately US $115 million) to combat GBV.
- All SADC countries offer comprehensive treatment, including PEP, to survivors of violence.
- Out of the seven countries that have undertaken dedicated GBV Baseline Studies, only Botswana has approved a follow-up study.
- In Tanzania, nearly one in three girls and one out of seven boys experience some form of sexual violence before turning 18.
- A study on TV media in South Africa shows that this medium lacks diversity, balance and sensitivity in the coverage of gender violence. Only 16% of TV news stories on GBV mentioned where survivors can go for help.
- Attitudes seem to be shifting in the region. In one example, less than a quarter of respondents in all countries but one disagreed with the statement that "if a man beats a woman it shows he loves her."

This chapter focuses on Gender Based Violence (GBV): its extent, prevention, response and support across SADC. It tracks member state progress on GBV laws and policies, as well as interrogates how each respond to violence, and challenges linked to tackling it, by assessing countries against a number of normative frameworks. These include the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) +20 Africa Declaration, Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Maputo Protocol, International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), and the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) Resolution 60/2 on Women, the Girl Child and HIV. Due to the devastating effects of GBV, its linkage with the HIV and AIDS scourge, and its potential to inhibit women's reproductive health autonomy, this edition of the 2019 Barometer shines a spotlight on GBV as a key issue linked to SRHR.

Only seven countries have undertaken GBV Baseline Studies

Research carried out in the region over the past several years, including the GBV and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Baseline Studies conducted by Gender Links (GL) and partners in local government and civil society, points to alarming levels of GBV in Southern Africa.[1] In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the European Union (EU) and the United Nations (UN) have invested more than US $500 million towards the Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls, with its mantra to "leave no one behind." In June 2019, the Government of Zimbabwe, the EU and the UN launched a US $34 million fund through the Spotlight Initiative to eliminate GBV and assist women and girls realise their potential. The UK government also contributed around £25 million (US $31 million) to What Works to Prevent Violence, an evidence-generating global programme that has been engaging global experts to produce rigorous evidence on the most effective interventions to reduce rates of VAWG. In June 2019, Canada announced the Equality Fund in which it pledged US $229 million for women's organisations that support gender equality.

At the regional level, some countries have made progress in addressing GBV by implementing multisectoral approaches that include legislative and criminal justice responses, measuring incidence and costing of GBV, awareness-raising, women's empowerment programmes, community-based social norm programmes, and health-based interventions.[2] In November 2018, the South African government, together with civil society, convened a two-day GBV and femicide summit in response to a request by thousands of women who marched on the Union Buildings in the #TotalShutDown protest against GBV in August 2018.

To date, only seven countries have undertaken VAWG and or GBV Baseline Studies (Botswana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe). Botswana launched a more comprehensive follow-up study in May 2019. GL continues to collaborate with national statistical offices and gender ministries in the region to bolster efforts to collect, analyse and disseminate quality data on GBV.

[1] https://genderlinks.org.za/what-we-do/justice/research/violence-against-women-baseline-research/
[2] Lowe Morna, C. Dube S and Makamure, L (2017). SADC Gender Protocol Barometer 2017 Southern Africa. SADC Gender Protocol Alliance

Table 6.1: Key data: extent, response, support and prevention of GBV

INDICATORS	Region	Angola	Botswana	DRC	Eswatini	Lesotho	Madagascar	Malawi	Mauritius	Mozambique	Namibia	Seychelles	South Africa	Tanzania	Zambia	Zimbabwe
Proportion (%) of women and girls aged 15-49 who experienced intimate partner violence (IPV) in the previous 12 months (2016)[3]	All 15 countries	50	35	58	43	41	42	43	25	48	39	30	31	47	47	43
Proportion (%) of ever-partnered women aged 15-49 years experiencing intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence at least once in their lifetime (2013)[4]	Seven countries	N/A	N/A	64	N/A	N/A	N/A	31	N/A	33	N/A	N/A	26	43	49	42
Proportion (%) of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical and sexual violence by a partner in the previous 12 months (2013)[5]	Nine countries	32	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	N/A	7	6	N/A	10	12	9	18
Proportion (%) of women aged 15-49 years experiencing physical and/ sexual violence perpetrated by someone other than an intimate partner at least once in their lifetime (1995-2013)[6]	Five countries	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	3	1
Laws on domestic violence in 16 countries[7]	13 countries	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Laws on sexual assault in 16 countries[8]	13 countries	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Human trafficking laws in 16 countries[9]	All 16 countries	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sexual harassment laws in 16 countries[10]	15 countries	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Integrated approaches: national action plans in 16 countries[11]	All 16 countries	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Accessible, affordable and specialised services, including legal aid, to survivors of GBV in 16 countries[12]	15 countries	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Specialised facilities, including places of shelter and safety, in 16 countries[13]	14 countries	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comprehensive treatment, including post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) in 16 countries[14]	All 16 countries	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
% who say if a woman works, she should give her money to her husband[15]	N/A	24	17	91	21	14	13	1	29	10	6	28	29	19	25	25
% who say if a wife does something wrong, her husband has the right to punish her	N/A	53	26	16	23	33	18	3	41	16	8	17	32	18	14	15
% who say if a man beats a woman, it shows that he loves her[16]	N/A	29	23	13	24	10	7	1	45	9	6	14	22	8	14	16
% who say if a woman wears a short skirt, she is asking to be raped[17]	N/A	44	29	8	26	22	20	2	44	18	5	21	26	26	19	19

Source: Gender Links, 2018.

3 https://sdg-tracker.org/gender-equality [accessed 2 July 2019; (last updated 2016]
4 https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/downloads/WorldsWomen2015_chapter6_t.pdf [accessed 2 July 2019; (last updated 2013)]
5 IBID
6 https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/downloads/WorldsWomen2015_chapter6_t.pdf [accessed 2 July 2019 (last updated 2013]
7 GL Audit of SRHR Policies and Laws in SADC, 2019.
8 IBID
9 Department of State, USA. (2016). Trafficking in persons 2016 report. (0nline) available at https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (accessed 14 July 2017).
10 GL Audit of SRHR Policies and Laws in SADC, 2019.
11 https://genderlinks.org.za/what-we-do/justice/policy-and-action-plans/ [accessed 28 May 2019].
12 Status of DHS Surveys in SADC countries.
13 IBID
14 https://aidsfree.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/2018.2.26_pep-xwalk-update.pdf [accessed 28 May 2019].
15 Gender Links administered SADC Gender Protocol Attitude Survey 2018-2019.
16 IBID
17 Gender Links administered SADC Gender Protocol Attitude Survey 2018-2019.

15 countries offer accessible, affordable and specialised services to GBV survivors

Table 6.1 shows that:

- Thirteen SADC countries (up from nine in 2009) have implemented domestic violence legislation and 13 have sexual assault legislation.
- Three countries (DRC, Lesotho and Tanzania) have yet to enact specific domestic violence laws.
- In 2009, just two countries had laws on sexual harassment and three had legislation on human trafficking. Now, 15 countries out of 16 (Comoros is now a 16th SADC member) have legislation on sexual harassment.
- All 15 SADC countries have human trafficking laws.
- Six countries have valid National Action Plans (NAPs) on GBV; 10 have expired NAPS or NAPS for which the status is unknown. Meanwhile, three have fully costed NAPs.
- There is no consistency in when researchers conduct studies across countries - this chapter has used the latest for each indicator. This presents a monitoring issue for those reviewing the SADC Strategy, which stakeholders should aim to address moving forward.

While most SADC countries have laws on domestic violence, many of these need an update because they date back as much as 15 years. Additionally, enforcement remains a challenge due to limited resources. Tanzania has budgeted 2.4% of its 5-year costed National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC 2017/18-2021/22) budget for implementation and enforcement of laws. In some settings, incongruence exists between civil and traditional law, especially Lesotho and Eswatini,[18] and these countries have not yet harmonised legislation.

Fifteen countries offer accessible, affordable and specialised services, including legal aid, to GBV survivors. Yet services remain unevenly distributed due to ineffective sectoral coordination, with rural areas largely disadvantaged given that under-resourced NGOs provide most services. The number of countries that offer places of safety for GBV survivors has risen from only two countries in 2009 to 15 in 2019.

In 2009, just two countries provided PEP to survivors of sexual violence under statutory obligation.[19] Today, all 16 countries offer comprehensive treatment, including PEP, to survivors of violence. As previous Barometers have highlighted, there is need to measure progress on the quality of services rendered and how it transforms the lives of ordinary people.



A focus on youth is key to ending GBV: Goshwe Junior School Students during the Sixteen Days of Activism. Photo: Keletso Metsing

[18] Musariri, L., Machisa M, T. Nyambo, V. and Chiramba, K. (2015) The Gender based violence Indicators Study: Lesotho. Gender Links available at http://genderlinks.org.za/programme-web-menu/publications/gender-based-violence-indicators-study-lesotho-2015-02-27/

[19] Lowe-Morna, C and Walter, D. (2009). SADC Gender Protocol Barometer, Gender Links website, available at http://genderlinks.org.za/shop/sadc-gender-protocol-baseline-barometer-2009/

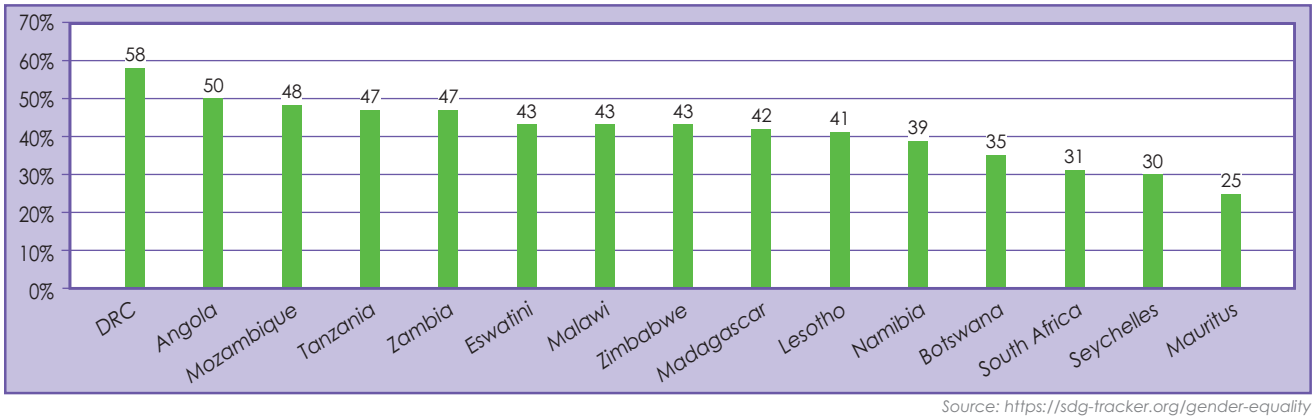
The extent of GBV

Over the years, global attention has slowly turned to GBV as a human rights violation of endemic proportions, but the issue remains sensitive and hidden in most societies and cultures. By spear-heading dedicated surveys and having led these in seven countries so far, GL is responding to the lack of reliable data on GBV in the region. The data challenge is compounded by serious under-reporting, inherently patriarchal institutional structures (such as police and health services[20]), significant cultural or religious barriers, weak sectorial infrastructure, a lack of fiscal and human resources and capacities, low statistical capacity, ineffective sectorial coordination in relevant government ministries, and a lack of universal indicators that hinder effective data collection. However, several stakeholders, including the UN Economic Commission for Africa and some gender ministries, have been making efforts to harmonise indicators and measure GBV in its various forms.



Women march for gender justice in the #TotalShutDown Women's March in South Africa in 2018.
Photo: Thandokuhle Dlamini

Figure 6.1: IPV in the last 12 months



Source: https://sdg-tracker.org/gender-equality

The SADC Gender Strategy score card proposes to use data from DHS surveys to measure the extent of GBV. As illustrated in the first four indicators in Table 6.1, this data is patchy across the SADC countries. The most complete data (Figure 6.1) is experience in the last twelve months of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) for women aged 15 to 49 (2016 fugures). The data shows that IPV in the last twelve months for this age category ranged from 25% in Mauritius to 58% in Madagascar. In ten countries, the rate was 40% or higher. These figures support the frequently cited statistic that at least one on three women experience some form of GBV in Southern Africa.

[20] Lowe Morna, C. Dube S and Makamure, L (2017). SADC Gender Protocol Barometer 2017 Southern Africa. SADC Gender Protocol Alliance

Table 6.2: Difference between the DHS and GBV Baseline Studies

DHS	GBV Baseline Studies
Scope	
30 questions	More than 150 indicators that seek to measure the prevalence, effects and drivers of violence.
Source	
	Several standard, globally accepted and tested measurement tools, including the UN's Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence, Gender Equitable Men (GEM) scale and the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire (HTQ).
Measures	
Physical, emotional and sexual abuse in intimate relationships	Physical, sexual, psychological and economic intimate partner violence.
Physical abuse by stranger	The VAW/GBV Indicators only looked at physical abuse within intimate relationships, not by strangers. DHS has specific questions on physical abuse by non-partners.
Physical abuse in pregnancy	Physical, sexual, psychological and economic intimate partner violence in pregnancy.
Physical violence perpetration and alcohol	GBV violence perpetration and alcohol, child abuse, attitudes, and demographic factors.
Rape by non-partner	Rape by non-partner. Rape and sexual assault by a partner, stranger, acquaintance or family member, experienced by adults and in childhood.
Help-seeking behaviour	Help-seeking behaviour (medical, legal, police, shelter and family) and reporting and conviction patterns.
Witnessing domestic violence of parents	Witnessing domestic violence in the home and community.
	Sexual harassment in schools, workplace and public places.
	The study also has output indicators focusing on the response mechanisms and some prevention strategies, such as campaigns.
	Effects, including reproductive health (HIV, sexually transmitted infections) mental (post-traumatic stress disorder and Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression scales), physical and economic.

Source: GBV Indicators Questionnaire and DHS Domestic Violence Module.

In some countries, researchers have specifically designed dedicated surveys with a module to measure GBV in all its different forms. Table 6.2 illustrates that these tend to be more in depth than other Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) modules, which fall into existing larger surveys measuring various health indicators.[21] This includes the VAWG and or GBV Baseline Studies, which employed several standard, globally accepted and tested measurement tools to measure a number of indicators not in the DHS modules, such as sexual harassment and effects of GBV.

Prevalence of GBV and intimate partner violence (IPV) in seven countries

Of the seven countries where GL conducted GBV Baseline Studies, only Botswana and Seychelles have carried out a follow-up study that included a module on violence against men. The results show that GBV transcends boundaries and the abusers of women are people that they know and live with, in their homes.

[21] UN Expert Group (2007) available at http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/egm/IndicatorsVAW/IndicatorsVAW_EGM_report.pdf (accessed 10 June 2018)

Table 6.3: Proportions of women experiencing and men perpetrating GBV and IPV in lifetime

Country	Lifetime GBV (%)				Lifetime IPV (%)			
	Women experiencing	Men perpetrating	Men experiencing	Women perpetrating	Women experiencing	Men perpetrating	Men experiencing	Women perpetrating
Lesotho	86	41	-	-	62	37	-	-
Selected provinces Zambia	77	66	-	-	79	74	-	-
Zimbabwe	68	46	-	-	69	41	-	-
Seychelles	58	43	43	31	54	42	35	40
South Africa (four provinces)	50	39	-	-	49	40	-	-
Botswana	37	30	21	12	37	28	18	18
Mauritius	24	23	-	-	23	22	-	-

Source: GBV/VAW Baseline Studies, Gender Links.

Table 6.3 shows that lifetime experience of GBV among women ranges from a high of 86% in Lesotho to 24% in Mauritius. A higher proportion of women reported experiencing violence than the proportion of men who reported perpetrating violence in all seven countries. However, the extent to which men report such behaviour is high in all countries and is almost equal in Mauritius.

Findings by GL in the two countries (Botswana and Seychelles) that have included a violence against men module show that high numbers of men also reported experiencing both GBV and IPV: 43% of men in Seychelles and 21% in Botswana reported experiencing GBV. Additionally, 35% of men in Seychelles and 18% in Botswana reported experiencing IPV at least once in their lifetime. Many more (40%) women interviewed in Seychelles reported perpetrating IPV compared to 18% of women in Botswana.

Why VAM

Violence against men is generally hidden and not recognised in many countries. In order to effec-tively tackle it, policy makers require more and better quality information, to guide legislative and policy reforms; to ensure adequate provision of targeted and effective services.

Getting data on VAM poses challenges due to traditional gender roles in society and the stigma of the perceived weakness of any man who admits to falling victim to a woman. In most cases VAM is foreshadowed by actions that may not seem like domestic violence on the surface, but do, in fact, represent a series of abuses against the men.



Men's "I" Story workshop in Botsana. Photo: Keletso Metsing

Trafficking in persons (TIP)



SADC Gender Protocol Article 20.5: State parties shall:

(a) Enact and adopt specific legislative provisions to prevent trafficking in persons and provide holistic services to the victims, with the aim of re-integrating them into society;

(b) Put in place mechanisms by which all relevant law enforcement authorities and institutions should eradicate national, regional and international trafficking in persons' syndicates;

(c) Put in place harmonised data collection mechanisms to improve research and reporting on the types and modes of trafficking to ensure effective programming and monitoring;

(d) Establish bilateral and multilateral agreements to run joint actions against trafficking in persons among origin, transit and destination countries; and

(e) Ensure capacity-building, awareness-raising and sensitisation campaigns on trafficking in persons are put in place for law enforcement officials.

SDGs 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation; and 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

Despite the challenges in tracking and monitoring trafficking in persons, all SADC member states have enacted laws against it. Countries have also committed to the 10 Year SADC Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (2009-2019), which SADC gender ministers adopted in Gaborone in June 2016.

Supporting local action to fight a global problem

A 2018 report by the United States Department of State emphasises the need to support local communities to fight human trafficking, otherwise known as "modern day slavery." The annual report prepares a global tracking report on human trafficking using information from various sources in all countries. In the report, the department places each country into one of four tiers, as mandated by the United States Congress Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), which stipulates that governments should make serious efforts to prohibit and eliminate various forms of trafficking in persons and punish acts of such trafficking. Therefore, it bases the analyses on the extent of governments' efforts to reach compliance with the TVPA's minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking, consistent with the Palermo Protocol (Department of State, 2016).[22]

Human trafficking is also known as "modern day slavery."

[22] Department of State, USA. (2016). Trafficking in persons 2016 report. (0nline) available at https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (accessed 14 July 2017).

Table 6.4: Compliance of SADC states with minimum standards for trafficking[23]

Tier	Characteristics	SADC countries 2015	SADC countries 2016	SADC countries 2017	SADC countries 2018	Notes
1	Countries whose governments fully comply with the TVPA minimum standards.	None	None	None	None	
2	Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards, but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards.	Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa and Zambia	Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar Malawi, Mauritius Namibia, South Africa and Zambia	Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, and Tanzania	Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia	Mozambique and Zambia upgraded from tier 2 watch list to tier 2
2 - Watch list	Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards, but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards and: The absolute number of victims of severe forms of trafficking is very significant or is significantly increasing; There is a failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons from the previous year; or the determination that a country is making significant effort to bring itself into compliance with minimum standards was based on commitments by the country to take additional future steps over the next year.	Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Mauritius and Namibia	DRC, Mozambique, Seychelles, Eswatini and Tanzania	DRC, Mozambique, Eswatini, Zambia and Zimbabwe	Angola, Eswatini, Madagascar, Seychelles, South Africa, and Zimbabwe	Angola, Seychelles and South Africa downgraded from tier 2 to tier 2 watch list and Zimbabwe upgraded from tier 3 to tier 2 watch list
3	Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so.	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe		DRC[24] and Comoros	DRC downgraded from tier 2 watch list to tier 3

Source: Department of State, USA. Trafficking in persons 2018 Report.

Table 6.4 shows that, since 2015, no SADC country has ever sat in tier 1. Many countries have fluctuated, with tier 2 and tier 2 watch list seeing the most movement since 2016, when the tracking ranked nine countries in tier 2. In 2017, the number increased to 10 countries, before falling to eight in 2018. In 2018, the tracking tool upgraded Mozambique and Zambia to tier 2 from tier 2 watch list, whilst Angola, Seychelles and South Africa dropped from tier 2 to tier 2 watch list. There is a need for countries to cement gains in the fight against human trafficking if the region is to see less movement between tiers and improve work in this area to comply with TVPA minimum standards.

[23] Ibid
[24] https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/282798.pdf

Sexual harassment



SADC Gender Protocol Article 22.1: State parties shall enact legislative provisions and 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.

SADC Protocol Article 22.2: State parties shall ensure equal representation of women and men in adjudicating bodies hearing sexual harassment cases.

Fifteen countries now have sexual harassment legislation: Of these, only a few have stand-alone sexual harassment laws; in most countries this is covered in labour laws and penal codes.[25] Angola does not have a sexual assault/offences or sexual harassment law. Despite having far-reaching impacts on victims, SADC society has been slow to acknowledge it as a problem and victims rarely report it. Many groups in society continue to normalise and hide sexual harassment. In many settings, people in positions of power trivialise sexual harassment: sadly, this includes the victims themselves.[26] Thus, having legislation is only one step towards eradicating harassment. Activists and legislators must place more emphasis on raising the alarm around its abnormality.

In this digital age, a variant form of sexual harassment known as sextortion has gained traction in many countries in the absence of tough social media laws. Sextortion is defined as "a form of sexual exploitation that employs non-physical forms of coercion to extort sexual favours from the victim."[27] In Tanzania, the National Action Plan to end GBV 2017-2022 recognises sextortion as extorting sexual favours in return for rendering public services.[28] Sextortion is becoming more common in workplaces, especially those with a sole proprietor, as well as in primary and secondary schools, health centres and public service offices. In South Africa, the abuse is understood as a scam in which abusers doctor social media photos into porn images and videos, which they then use for blackmailing purposes. The blackmailer threatens to publish nude pictures in exchange for sexual favours or ransom from the victims. These are some of the emerging forms of violence that should be added and updated in GBV laws and policies.

Despite these ongoing challenges, since the publication of the 2018 Barometer, notable efforts to address GBV have occurred, both globally and across the region. Globally, GBV awareness raising campaigns such as the 16 Days of Activism and One Billion Rising continue to draw attention to the scourge. Simultaneously, the NGO sector, government, academia and international development partners continue to emphasise the need for evidence-based and theoretically-grounded interventions.

The case study from Zimbabwe underscores the need for governments to legislate deterrent sanctions against perpetrators of sexual harassment in line with Article 22.1 of the SADC Protocol.

[25] Lowe-Morna, C., Makamure, L., Dube, S. (2016) SADC Gender Protocol Barometer (online) available at http://genderlinks.org.za/shop/sadc-gender-protocol-barometer-2016/ (accessed 12 July 2017)
[26] Hinde, 2017. #MeToo: All Sexual Harassment Experiences Are Worth Reporting, But Don't Feel Pressured To ShareOpinion piece https://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/entry/sexual-harassment-experiences-me-too-hashtag-pressure-to-share-stories_uk_59e5dbf1e4b0a2324d1d825e (accessed 1 June 2018).
[27] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sextortion
[28] Tanzania's National Action Plan to end GBV 2017/18-2021/2022



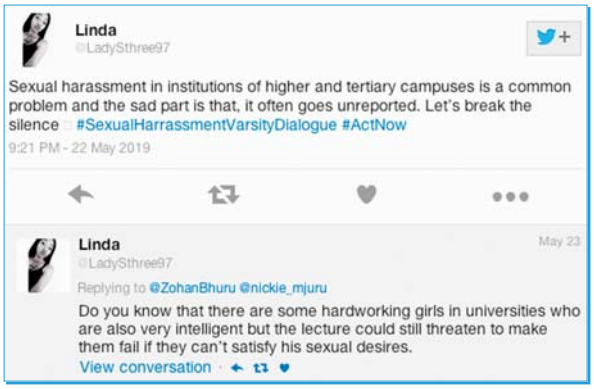
Zimbabwe students launch campaign against sexual harassment on campus[29]

The reality of sexual harassment in institutions of higher learning, also known as "sex for marks," continues to rear its ugly head across the SADC region. This affects the education of women and girls, whose enrolment in tertiary institutions remains lower than their male counterparts.

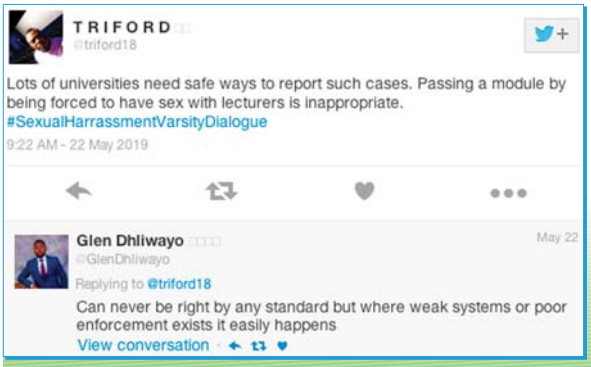
Following revelations by the Female Students Network Trust that male staffers have abused at least 74% of female students at universities across Zimbabwe, stakeholders in the Gender sector took to campaigning against the scourge by holding a dialogue dubbed *#SexualHarassment VarsityDialogue*. The event, with support from Sweden and UN entities in Zimbabwe, saw students sharing their personal stories ("I" Stories) about the challenges of sexual harassment and abuse on university campuses in Zimbabwe.

The extent that male lecturers play a role in the sexual abuse scandals that tend to ruin these students' futures remains a serious concern. This harassment exposes students to the risk of getting pregnant or contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs). When male lecturers perpetrate these crimes and abandon professional standards and their mandate to ensure good academic standards, they betray the next generation and the entire Zimbabwe education system, which has long been regarded as one of the best in the region.

Some Twitter comments show how participants engaged with the topic on the day of the event.









Source: Bishow Parajuli, UN Zimbabwe, 2019

[29] http://www.zw.one.un.org/newsroom/news/stepping-partnerships-end-sexual-exploitation-varsities

Hate crimes

Hate crime, also known as prejudice-motivated crime,[30] includes violence related to race, ethnicity, religion, gender or sexual orientation. Hate crimes also target property belonging to a community or group. News reports in the region show that regular violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) is common. Nevertheless, many instances of violence against LGBTI individuals remain unreported owing to fear of secondary victimisation. This means many victims avoid or delay access to essential services like health, social, legal and psychosocial support. Apart from South Africa, which enacted the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill in 2018, no other SADC countries have yet created similar legislation to prevent hate crimes and speech.

The recent landmark rulings to decriminalise same sex relationships in Angola and Botswana pave the way for the LGBTI communities in these countries to access health, social, legal, and psychosocial services. This is in line with SDGs 3.7 and 5.6, to ensure universal access to integrated, comprehensive SRH services, particularly for young people, women, and key and other vulnerable populations, including in humanitarian settings.

Online violence against women

Despite the great advances in internet technology as an information gateway, online violence against women has become endemic, further limiting the voice and choice of women and girls as these new forms of harassment often spill into the real world. Online violence includes death threats, online defamation, exposing nude pictures or texts, intimidation and disinformation campaigns.[31] Research shows that some form of online violence affects some 73% of women globally. Women in SADC have also been victim to online VAWG, and the scourge of online violence often goes unreported. Additionally, SADC countries have weak laws for dealing with online harassment. Legislators in Zimbabwe are currently mooting a bill to control the use of social media, but the scope of this bill is not yet clear.

Hate crime can include violence related to race, ethnicity, religion, gender or sexual orientation.

GBV in emergency situations

Responding to GBV in emergency settings can be a challenge. The devastating impact of Cyclone Idai and Cyclone Kenneth, which hit Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Madagascar, Seychelles, Tanzania, Comoros, and Durban in South Africa, in early 2019, has not only exposed the lack of preparedness by countries to assist the displaced, but also increased the risk of women and girls' exposure to GBV. There have been reports in Mozambique men forcing women to barter sex for food to avert hunger.[32]

[30] http://hatecrime.osce.org/what-hate-crime (accessed 12 June 2019)
[31] https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/NewsDetail.aspx?NewsID=23238&LangID=E (accessed 12 June 2019)
[32] https://africa.cgtn.com/2019/04/25/hrw-mozambique-cyclone-victims-force-to-trade-aid-for-sex/ (accessed 13 June 2019)



Investigating "sex for food" allegations in Mozambique[33]

Human Rights Watch recently reported on disturbing allegations that survivors of Cyclone Idai in Mozambique were being forced to have sex with community leaders in exchange for food. The next day, the United Nations pledged to investigate the allegations. It's a chance to protect women and girls in Mozambique and end exploitation of vulnerable cyclone victims.

On May 3, the UN humanitarian coordinator for Mozambique, Marcoluigi Corsi, reiterated the UN's "zero tolerance" policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, noting his team had trained hundreds of aid workers and volunteers on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in Mozambique. He also admitted that despite their "best efforts" to prevent cases from occurring, the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse persists.

These are important steps towards ensuring other women and girls will not be forced to give sex for humanitarian aid. But the UN alone cannot help thousands of vulnerable women in areas where access to information is limited, and where UN survivor-support centres are non-existent.



Women carry food supplies they received at a farmhouse in Matarara, Mozambique on 4 April 2019. Photo: AP Photo/Tsvangirayi Mukwazhi

The Mozambican government and community leaders need to step up by investigating the allegations, holding those responsible to account, and sending clear messages across Mozambique that such abuse will not be tolerated.

Human Rights Watch is not aware of any actions yet taken by the Mozambican government to credibly investigate or punish those responsible, including in cases documented and reported on by Human Rights Watch and others.

Last month, Portugal's Jornal de Noticias reported on the case of a mother of three in Lamego, a village in Tica town, Sofala province, who was coerced into sex on three occasions by one of the neighbourhood secretaries, in exchange for bags of rice. The story was widely republished by the local Mozambican press, yet there is no public record of a government investigation, and authorities have not publicly reacted to the reports. A community official in Lamego told Human Rights Watch that the Tica town administrator called the secretary in for questioning, but no disciplinary action was taken against him.

The humanitarian coordinator said that the UN will engage with the government to ensure that any report of sexual exploitation "is addressed confidentially, promptly and comprehensively." Now the UN needs to follow through on its pledges. Real progress will only be possible if the Mozambican government and community leaders publicly commit to ending sexual exploitation and abuse of those needing humanitarian aid, and urgently investigate the Cyclone Idai cases that have been reported.

Source: Zenaida Machado, Human Rights Watch, 2019

[33] https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/05/08/investigating-sex-food-allegations-mozambique



Protesters march against GBV in South Africa's Orange Farm community in 2015. Photo: Thandokuhle Dlamini

Effects of GBV

Globally, studies have documented that GBV has devastating effects on the economic and social development of both women and men and society at large.[34] Studies show that the horrendous scourge often leaves permanent physical injury; indelible emotional wounds; serious health challenges, including negative sexual and reproductive outcomes; economic incapacity; and enormous mental health challenges, including depression and suicidal tendencies. In some circumstances, GBV leads to death. According to the World Bank and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), rape and physical violence caused more women's deaths compared to other deterministic factors such as cancer, motor vehicle accidents, war and malaria.[35] Abuse also affects the unborn child for those abused in pregnancy.

In sub-Saharan Africa, research has identified GBV as a major determinant of HIV and AIDS infections among women. This has seen several interventions focusing on the eradication of violence against women to fight the spread of the HIV. The GL GBV Baseline Studies and the "I" Stories gathered from the seven countries so far indicate traumatic experiences that are hard to imagine - worse when the abuse is committed by intimate partners.

"In 1995 he broke my leg again, while beating with a molamu (knobkerrie). I reported the incident to the police and a charge was laid against him. My husband begged me to have the charge dropped and even promised to take me to a private doctor for my leg and I gave in. However, nothing changed, he never took me to the doctor as promised and at present my leg is weak and because of that I am not able to do odd jobs to support my kids."

~ Gladys, 51 years.[36]

Measuring the cost of violence

Apart from health implications, GBV has cost implications to the economy of a country and to individuals. Several global studies have used a variety of methods to understand its economic impact. Two types of methodologies measure the cost of GBV: those that attempt to attach a monetary value to the effects of GBV, and those that concentrate on estimating its impacts on health, education, labour force participation and other outcomes of interest, without attaching a monetary value. The specific costs include:

- *Direct costs:* actual expenditures related to GBV. These include health care services, judicial services and social services.

[34] UNAIDS. Global Report Fact Sheet: Sub-Saharan Africa. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2010
[35] World Bank and UNFPA quoted in Mukanangana, F., Moyo, S., Zvoushe, A. and. Rusinga, O. (2014). Gender Based Violence and its Effects on Women's Reproductive Health: The Case of Hatcliffe, Harare, Zimbabwe. African Journal of Reproductive Health. 18[1]: 110-122
[36] I stories collected by GL available at https://www.dropbox.com/home/2015_I%20stories%20for%20Women/North%20East%20District/Physical%20violence?preview=Ariet+Matlhomola.docx

- *Indirect costs:* represent the value of lost productivity from both paid work and unpaid work, as well as the foregone value of lifetime earnings, revenue, and taxes for women who have died as a result of GBV.

Whilst stakeholders use the two methods to estimate the cost of GBV globally, there seems to be another cost that has been under-researched. This includes second generation costs of GBV: the cost of children witnessing and living with violence, such as increased juvenile and adult crime.

Studies on measuring the costs of GBV in SADC

There is an expanding body of research that is attempting to document GBV's economic impact on women and societies. Researchers have conducted three prominent studies in Southern Africa.

- **Seychelles** - The Commonwealth Secretariat has gone one extra step to measure the cost of GBV in Seychelles. Findings show that Seychelles loses more than US $65 million each year to VAWG. The report breaks new ground by capturing how direct costs of violence, such as loss of income, can lead to a much larger economic impact.[37] Researchers are now cascading the study to Lesotho and Trinidad and Tobago.
- **South Africa** - A 2014 study by KPMG on the cost of violence against women in South Africa revealed that GBV costs the South African government R28.4 to 42.4 billion (US $2-3 billion) per year.[38]
- **Zimbabwe** - A study commissioned by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), revealed that the government was spending close to $2 billion annually on direct and indirect costs of GBV.[39]

Response

SADC Gender Protocol Article 20.1: States parties shall:
(a) Enact and enforce legislation prohibiting all forms of gender-based violence;
(b) Develop strategies to prevent and eliminate all harmful social and cultural practices, such as child marriage, forced marriage, teenage pregnancies, slavery and female genital mutilation; and
(c) Ensure that perpetrators of GBV, including domestic violence, rape, femicide, sexual harassment, female genital mutilation and all other forms of GBV are tried by a court of competent jurisdiction.

SADC Gender Protocol Article 20.3: States parties shall review, reform and strengthen their laws and procedures applicable to cases of sexual offences and GBV to:
(a) Eliminate gender bias; and
(b) Ensure justice and fairness are accorded to survivors of gender-based violence in a manner that ensures dignity, protection and respect.

SADC SRHR Strategy Outcome 10: Remove barriers - including policy, cultural, social and economic - that serve as an impediment to the realization of SRHR in the region (SDGs 5.1 and 5c).
Maputo Protocol 2(a): States parties shall take appropriate and effective measures to: Enact and enforce laws to prohibit all forms of violence against women including unwanted or forced sex whether the violence takes place in private or public.

[37] http://thecommonwealth.org/media/news/new-commonwealth-study-reveal-true-cost-violence-against-women-and-girls
[38] KPMG, 2014. Too costly to ignore the economic impact of gender based violence in South Africa available at https://assets.kpmg.com/content/dam/kpmg/za/pdf/2017/01/za-Too-costly-to-ignore.pdf
[39] https://www.pressreader.com/zimbabwe/sunday-news-zimbabwe/20160110/281754153311639

The region has made progress around legislation dealing with GBV, either through specific laws or penal codes. However, as noted in the 2018 Barometer, the lack of harmonisation between constitutional and customary law remains a challenge in the administration of justice across the region. Customary law remains relevant in the African context and, while it has managed to coexist with competing systems of domestic constitutional law, statutory law, common law and international human rights treaties, in some cases it creates a hindrance to the enforcement of the latter.[40] For instance, most countries have legislation criminalising rape, but countries like Botswana, DRC and Zambia do not address marital rape in their legislation. Even in settings where legislation exists, some men remain opposed to this concept as they believe that there can be no rape between spouses.[41]



Zimbabwe Gender Commission lobbies for tougher laws against GBV[42]

The Zimbabwe Gender Commission (ZGC) raised concerns last year about the spike in cases of sexual harassment in the workplace and called on government to enact laws that impose strict restrictions on GBV.



ZGC Chair Margaret Sangarwe-Mukahanana. Photo: New Zimbabwe

ZGC commemorated the 2018 16 Days of Activism campaign under the theme "Creating Zero Tolerance to Sexual Harassment in the Workplace" by conducting provincial campaigns at workplaces and universities, and sensitising citizens on sexual harassment at the workplace. "We call upon all stakeholders to speed up the enactment of a comprehensive legislative framework to deal with GBV and sexual harassment," ZGC Chair Margaret Sangarwe-Mukahanana told journalists. "The current legal framework has astonishing loopholes and such a situation cannot continue any longer."

In 2018, female legislators in Zimbabwe complained to the Speaker of the National Assembly, Jacob Mudenda, about sexual harassment in the House of Assembly.

Sangarwe-Mukahanana applauded milestones achieved on gender parity in the socio-economic and political spheres and on gender-sensitive legislation, including policies such as the Domestic Violence Act, but she said the nation still has a long way to go. "It is imperative to note that Zimbabwe has not yet reached where the country should be in terms of gender equality... The commission is calling upon all public and private institutions to put in place and maintain a comprehensive policy to deal with GBV. We are working with Parliament for a specific legislation that will protect women against sexual harassment."

Mukahanana said many victims of sexual harassment, particularly women, suffer in silence. She noted that her commission pleads with GBV survivors to report their cases to institutions that offer necessary support, including the Zimbabwe Republic Police.

Source: Tafadzwa Mutacha, Newsday, 2018

[40] Diala, A, (2018), "Legal integration of state laws and customary laws is inevitable" available at http://nai.uu.se/news/articles/2018/04/18/162652/index.xml (accessed 13 June 2019).
[41] Eswatini Joint Civil Society. (2017). Civil Society report on the Implementation of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 120th session of the Human Rights Committee.
[42] Tafadzwa Mutacha, https://www.newsday.co.zw/2018/11/commission-lobbies-for-tough-laws-against-gbv/.

GBV polices and laws audit

As there is no empirical way of assessing the gender responsiveness of constitutions and laws as laid out in Article 6 of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development - which is crucial for the attainment of women's rights - GL used a peer review score card instead in order to gather data for the 2019 Barometer. Experts in each SADC country came together to score progress in eight areas.

In 2018, the SADC Gender Protocol Alliance members conducted consultation meetings that mapped the laws and policies which link to SRHR and GBV. Research has widely documented the latter as a public health threat, but women and young girls continue to endure the worst of this scourge, usually perpetrated by men. The existence of stand-alone GBV policies indicate a government's commitment to end GBV. But this is not enough. The allocation of resources towards the prevention of GBV truly shows bold government action to end the practice in the SADC region.

While 13 SADC countries adopted stand-alone GBV policies between 2000 and 2018, there is a need for many to update old GBV policies to better respond to global and regional protocols as well as capture emerging forms of violence. Namibia's latest NAP underscores the importance of an update in incorporating emerging trends and evidence-based programming for eliminating GBV.

13 SADC countries adopted stand-alone GBV policies between 2000 and 2018



Namibia National Action Plan on GBV, 2019-2023

Namibia adopted a new, progressive and modern National Action Plan on GBV 2019-2023. The plan is anchored on four action areas:

- *Survivors first:* Getting the response basics right
- *Safety nets and community care:* Primary prevention upgrade
- *Youth in the lead:* Transforming gender norms for long term prevention
- *Counting the cost:* Adequate data, adequate funding

Stakeholders have designed these action areas to be mutually supportive, implementable and suited to available resources. To achieve this, Namibia has identified priorities within each action area to provide the most impactful outcomes during the implementation of the plan.

The NAP has a corresponding "theory of change" with cause and effect linkages between action areas, strategies, intermediate outcomes, long term outcomes and desired impact. Above all, Namibia's NAP has an accompanying monitoring, evaluation and reporting plan: a tool that will guide the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW) and members of the GBV and Human Rights Cluster to monitor the progress in implementing the NAP.

Source: Parliament of Namibia, 2018

[43] http://www.parliament.na/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&layout=edit&id=405

SADC Gender Protocol Article 20.6: State parties shall ensure that cases of gender-based violence are conducted in a gender sensitive environment.

SADC Gender Protocol Article 20.7: State parties shall establish special counselling services, legal and police units to provide dedicated and sensitive services to survivors of gender violence.

SADC Gender Protocol Article 23.2: State parties shall ensure accessible, effective and responsive police, prosecutorial, health, social welfare and other services to redress cases of gender-based violence.

Police and health care providers often serve as the first point of contact for victims of GBV, thus underscoring the need for specialised training for those working in both sectors. Police departments in all SADC countries have created specialised units that aim to address domestic violence cases in sensitive ways.

In Botswana, each police station has a police officer trained on GBV and other gender-related matters.



Botswana police marching against GBV. Photo: Keletso Metsing

Table 6.5: Police senior officers who received gender & GBV training in Botswana

Year	Number of trainings	Superintendent	Assistant Superintendent (ASP)	Total senior police officers
2014	3	33	31	64
2015	2	7	28	35
2016	1	14	6	20
Total	6	54	65	119

Source: Botswana Relationship Study, 2018.

Table 6.5 shows that, from 2014 to 2016, Botswana Police Service (BPS) conducted six gender training sessions for 119 police senior officers. This has enhanced implementation of GBV programmes and the collection of data on GBV. In response to community complaints about the way some police handle GBV cases, the BPS has invested in building the capacity of officers on handling GBV cases. Each police station and each district office now have a gender focal point. BPS trains the district gender focal officers to coordinate GBV work and collect statistics on GBV cases at district level. From 2014 to 2017, BPS trained 157 station commanders and their deputies (86 men and 71 women).[44]

[44] Botswana Relationship Study, 2018.

Mankweng Victim Support Centre helps GBV victims and changes community attitudes about GBV[45]

South Africa's Mankweng Victim Support Centre is a safe haven for GBV survivors, providing psychosocial assistance, counselling services, accommodation for GBV survivors, as well as training and protection.

The centre's objective is to reduce abuse and violence in the community and re-unite abused community members with their families. The centre also aims to provide a safe environment for those it shelters and protect community members against all violence and abuse.

The centre, which is situated at the Mankweng Police Services Station near the University of Limpopo and the Zion Christian Church, aims to address community challenges - including many incidences of abuse, namely sexual, economic, social and verbal.

Many abuses occur during the Zion Christian Church pilgrimage, on Good Fridays and in December, when many migrant workers return home. During these times, many university students report rape and physical abuse at the hands of local young men.



Photo: Increasing Services for Survivors of Sexual Assault (ISSSASA)

To deal with this issue, the departments of justice, education, social development and the South African Police Services came together to develop local strategies - the Mankweng Victim Support Centre represents one of these.

Since it opened, local women have been empowered to identify the various forms of abuse and report them to the Department of Safety and Security. But many remain afraid to report, which is why a number of local men have volunteered to take lead in preventing abuse against women, children and the disabled.

Additionally, some local men have changed their behaviour towards their partners, ensuring greater stability within families and in the community. There have been fewer cases of physical abuse reported to police, which seems to be an indication that the centre has had an impact.

Before it opened, many women reported abuse from intimate partners. This number has also dropped, which seems to point to an increased awareness in the community that this form of abuse it not acceptable. Police have also seen a reduction in the number of rape and physical abuse cases.

Members of the community still need more information on the different forms of abuse. The centre has thus adopted a strategy to issue pamphlets on forms of abuse, which seem more effective than verbal communication because community members can read them on their own to understand the various forms of abuse.

Source: Mankweng Victim Support Centre, SADC Protocol@work case study.

[45] https://genderlinks.org.za/casestudies/sa-gender-based-violence/

SADC Gender Protocol Article 25: State parties shall adopt integrated approaches including institutional cross-sector structures, with the aim of eliminating gender-based violence.

All SADC countries have created NAPs to end GBV, but most have expired, with only some marginal action accomplished due to resource constraints. In some instances, stakeholders did not formally adopt the draft NAPS until they expired. In the countries in which GL conducted GBV Baseline Studies, GL works with national and local governments to develop action plans to end GBV. Of the available NAPs, Tanzania has the most current, detailed (by eight thematic areas) and costed NAP, estimated at 267 billion shillings (approximately US $119 million) for the five-year period 2017-2022.

The Tanzanian government will finance its NPA-VAWC, with contributions from the private sector, international organisations and development partners.[46] Consistent with the goals of Agenda 2030 to end violence against women and children in all its forms - as part of an integrated agenda for investing in the protection and empowerment of women and children - Tanzania will now focus on building systems that both prevent violence against women and children in all its forms and respond to the needs of survivors.[47]



Table 6.6: Tanzania's costed NAP to end VAWC by thematic area 2017-2022

ANNUAL BUDGET DISTRIBUTION (USD)							
Thematic area	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**Total%**	**Total (USD)**
Household economic strengthening	5,764,011	5,583,110	5,419,396	4,781,022	4,649,438	22.8%	26,196,976
Norms and values	142,029	21,095,078	12,409,585	4,858,940	3,507,252	36.5%	42,012,883
Safe environment	164,003	238,736	269,765	182,165	179,327	0.9%	1,033,996
Parenting, family support and relationships	552,051	572,863	659,087	588,171	692,506	2.7%	3,064,679
Implementation and enforcement of laws	73,977	602,071	1,002,629	535,550	555,403	2.4%	2,769,631
Response and support services	2,308,393	2,200,463	2,545,908	2,454,008	2,269,624	10.2%	11,778,397
Safe schools and life skills	92,008	3,795,816	3,890,502	3,633,104	3,572,775	13.0%	14,984,207
Coordination, monitoring and evaluation	3,535,291	4,983,113	3,269,324	651,046	720,005	11.4%	13,158,780
GRAND TOTAL	**12,631,764**	**39,071,250**	**29,466,196**	**17,684,006**	**16,146,331**	**100.0%**	**114,999,548**

(*Shillings converted to dollars at the prevailing exchange rate on 10/07/2019). *Source: Gender Links.*

[46] http://www.mcdgc.go.tz/data/NPA_VAWC.pdf
[47] http://www.mcdgc.go.tz/data/NPA_VAWC.pdf

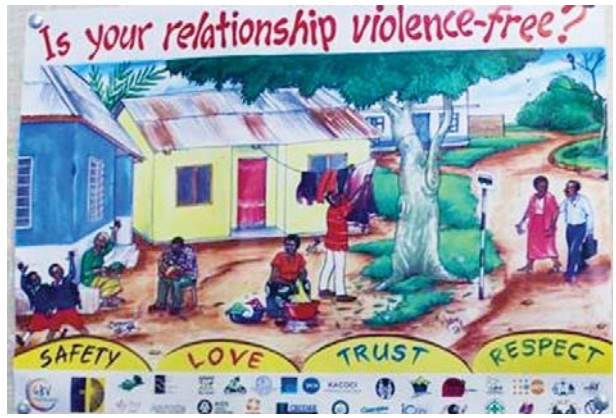
Table 6.6 shows the budgetary commitment by the government of Tanzania to end violence against women and children. In line with the SADC strategy, Tanzania has taken a bold step from rhetoric to financing. Perhaps most importantly, the government has anchored the budget on prevention, with a 36.5% allocation to changing norms and values and 22.8% for household economic strengthening, further buttressing GL's Sunrise Campaign message that economic independence is the panacea for women's development and leads to the lowering of GBV.[48] It will be critical to continue to evaluate Tanzania's progress in implementing its costed national action plan.

In **Botswana**, the successful launch of the Botswana Relation Study report should enable the government to be able to strengthen the local action plans using its comprehensive findings.

Tanzania has committed 267 billion shillings to fight GBV from 2017-2022

Besides costing, another challenge in implementation of NAPs links to the coordination of implementation and data management. Some countries have developed multi-sector structures with a mandate to track and evaluate implementation. Examples include the Mauritian Platform to end GBV, Zambia Anti-GBV National Committee and the Zimbabwean Anti-Domestic Violence Council. After hosting a 2018 National GBV summit, South Africa resolved to set up an interim structure with the eventual objective of establishing a national multi-stakeholder council. However, without adequate funding for operations, these structures may have limited impact.

Support



Artwork in Maun, Botswana in 2018 illustrates the importance of violence-free relationships. Photo: Gomolemo Rasesigo

Women victims of GBV often experience lifelong emotional distress, mental health problems and poor reproductive health, as well as being at higher risk of acquiring HIV and becoming intensive long-term users of health services.[49] This underscores the need for efficient support structures. Studies show that GBV survivors seek support from formal and informal sources (Coker, 2000). Informal resources include family, friends and faith-based communities where survivors seek support before approaching formal support sources. Formal resources include health professionals, the criminal justice system and police services,[50] and the social services sector. However, countries often lack capacity in providing adequate and well-coordinated essential services. The GBV Baseline Studies by Gender Links established that women prefer informal or traditional support to formal support.

The United Nations Essential Services Package for survivors of violence

Realising that many countries lack necessary services and proper coordination needed to support survivors of violence, the United Nations Joint Global Programme on Essential Services

[48] https://genderlinks.org.za/what-we-do/justice/advocacy/the-sunrise-campaign/
[49] Lowe-Morna, C., Makamure, L., Dube, S. (2016) SADC Gender Protocol Barometer (online) available at http://genderlinks.org.za/shop/sadc-gender-protocol-barometer-2016/ (accessed 12 July 2017)
[50] Musariri L., Nyambo, V., Machisa, M, T., Chiramba, K. (2015). The Gender Based Violence Indicators Study, Lesotho. Gender Links

for Women and Girls on Violence designed comprehensive guidelines to support countries as they work to design, implement and review services for all women and girl survivors of violence. The Essential Services Package is a practical tool for countries setting out a clear roadmap on how to ensure the provision and coordination of quality services in all sectors. The UN has designed it to ensure that the coordinated services of all sectors respond in a comprehensive, women-centred way and, where necessary, child-centred. The services must be accountable to victims and survivors and to each other. The guidelines identify the critical services to be provided by the health, social services, police and judicial services as the core elements of essential services in any context.

Lesotho, with support from the UNFPA, has begun piloting the Essential Services Package by including modules through its Husband Schools project, which will see the incorporation of men in gender equality education.

Following the GBV summit held in November 2018, the **South African** government has opened the Booysens Magistrate Court, which offers a range of services to support survivors of GBV. It will play a key role in alleviating the demand for services at the Johannesburg Magistrates' Court. Its services include:

- A fully-fledged sexual offences court;
- Family law services such as maintenance, domestic violence, harassment and children's court matters;
- Small claims court services; and
- Civil and criminal court services - regional and district.

SADC Gender Protocol Article 23.3: State parties shall provide accessible, affordable and specialised legal services, including legal aid, to survivors of gender-based violence.

All SADC countries now have accessible, affordable and specialised services for survivors of GBV. However, legal aid is still a challenge in most countries. The 2016 Global Study on Legal Aid by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) shows that one third of 153 countries have not yet enacted specific legislation on legal aid and only half offered legal aid to GBV survivors. The study covered five countries from the SADC region: Angola, DRC, Mauritius, Seychelles and South Africa.[51] The GBV Baseline Studies in the seven countries also showed that legal aid to survivors of violence remains limited. In most countries, NGOs provide these services, with many struggling due to inadequate funding.

Legal aid to survivors of violence remains limited

[51] UNODC Report (2016) available https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/LegalAid/Global_Study_on_Legal_Aid_-_FINAL.pdf (cited in SADC Barometer 2017).

Survivors access legal aid thanks to WAR

Women against Rape (WAR) is based in Maun, in the northwest of Botswana. Started by a group of women in 1992 in response to the rape of local women by white hunters coming to the district, the NGO supports abused women and children and addresses the issues that contribute to their abuse, including rehabilitation for men who perpetrate the abuse. The organisation officially registered in 1995. With a strong activist and volunteer background, WAR continues to view its identity, management, and activities through this principle.



Women in Botswana take to the streets in 2017 to raise awareness about GBV as part of a series of "miniskirt protest marches." Photo: Right to Wear What I Want

WAR offers support to survivors of GBV, including legal and medical aid, through the following programmes:

- *Counselling (trauma counselling, couples counselling, parent and children counselling, suicidal and depression counselling):* WAR counsels survivors, their families and perpetrators of GBV to provide a holistic approach, complete healing and prevent further abuse.
- *Legal and medical aid:* After an incident of GBV, the victim must get proper treatment at a hospital, report what happened to the police, see a social worker and possibly go to court. WAR appoints an officer to accompany the client and provide support as they go to various offices seeking assistance. This ensures that the client receives the necessary assistance. WAR uses a referral system and it played a critical role in the GBV referral system pilot led by the Gender Affairs Department.
- *Psychosocial support:* WAR offers support to all GBV survivors by making follow up visits to survivors in respective homes.
- *Awareness-raising:* As a strategy to prevent GBV in the Ngamiland area, WAR conducts GBV awareness-raising campaigns targeting various stakeholders, including Safari Camps, schools and workplaces. They utilise the Start, Awareness, Support, Action (SASA) model in their interventions and have trained staff on it.[52] In recent years, WAR staff noticed a rise not only of violence in its area of operations, but also in severity.
- *Emergency accommodation:* WAR operates a safe house in Maun, which provides shelter, and a place for GBV survivors to rebuild their lives. They work with social workers, police and magistrate courts before placing the women in the shelter.

Source: Botswana Relationship Study 2018.

[52] http://raisingvoices.org/sasa/

SADC Gender Protocol Article 23.4: State parties shall provide specialised facilities including support mechanisms for survivors of gender-based violence.

Specialised units for survivors of violence, known as one-stop centres, are now widespread in the region. Every SADC country has at least one form of these, including one-stop centres, rape crisis centres, victim support units and sexual offences courts. One stop centres provide multi-sectoral case management for survivors, including health, welfare, counselling and legal services in one location. Most countries link them to the police through referral pathways, usually locating crisis centres in health facilities, including the emergency departments of hospitals, or as stand-alone facilities near a collaborating hospital.[53] Many countries have rape crisis centres, which NGOs usually run, providing support to victims (e.g., counselling, telephone helplines, etc.) and information about the legal system. Likewise, GL has opened a safe house in Mauritius to shelter young homeless girls aged 18 or older.



Safe Haven Halfway Home opens in Mauritius[54]

In September 2017, GL officially launched the first halfway house in Mauritius. The aim of the home, called Safe Haven Halfway Home (SHHH), is to shelter abused and homeless young women and their children. A grant provided by the National Corporate Social Responsi-bility Foundation allowed for the creation of SHHH, even though there has been an urgent need for this service in Mauritius for some time as no other shelters for homeless women exist.

Existing shelters serve women victims of violence but do not cater for homeless girls. As soon as young women in shelters reach the age of 18, they must leave. Homelessness is one of the main problems faced by these young girls since they usually have no relatives and nowhere to go. Some have spent their childhoods and their lives until the age of 18 in shelters. These children have low levels of education and are in low skilled, low paid jobs.

The halfway home provides the following services to the residents:

- Counselling and psychological support;
- Empowerment programmes on life skills; health and hygiene; art therapy, literacy and numeracy and gardening;
- Education programmes: alongside boosting the self-esteem of residents, the project is also geared towards educational training to help the young adults get a decent job;
- Economic empowerment programmes that include planning, keeping a budget, opening a bank account and saving money; and
- On the job training through different stakeholders so that residents can find a job and be autonomous when they leave the halfway home.

Source: Gender Links Mauritius, 2019

[53] End VAW Now website http://www.endvawnow.org/en/articles/1564-one-stop-centres-osc.html accessed 2 June 2018)
[54] https://genderlinks.org.za/casestudies/mauritius-gl-provides-a-safe-haven-for-girls-too-old-to-be-children/

Training of service providers

SADC Gender Protocol Article 24: State parties shall introduce, promote and provide:
(a) Gender education and training to service providers involved in gender-based violence, including the police, the judiciary, health and social workers;
(b) Community sensitisation programmes regarding available services and resources for survivors of gender-based violence; and
(c) Training of all service providers to enable them to offer services to people with special needs.
BPFA +20 Africa Declaration (4.1): Enact and strengthen the enforcement of laws addressing and punishing all forms of violence against women and girls through adequate resource allocation and targeted capacity-building of law enforcement agencies, including the judiciary.

The VAW Baseline Studies show that the attitudes of police officers toward GBV survivors discourage women from reporting violence. The establishment of victim support units within police stations is an attempt to mitigate this and it has resulted in increased training of police officers throughout the region.[55]



Zambian police help to sensitise communities about GBV[56]

The sensitisation of officers in Zambia on topics related to GBV - carried out with support from the Zambia Police Victim Support Unit - has gone a long way to improve how officers work with GBV survivors and their communities. The Victim Support Unit fights for the rights of the voiceless and GBV survivors by ensuring that they feel protected.

In short, this regional good practice motivates and empowers GBV survivors with information. The Unit also provides advice and guidance to the community so that they become aware of their rights on the issues of GBV in reference to when, why, where and what to report. By doing so it gives a warning to those who may engage in illegal activities.

Facilitators use sports, drama and poetry to easily disseminate information to the community. Door-to-door campaigns help to reach every household, and the formation of women's clubs enlightens members and the community on the steps and measures needed when they come across a GBV case.

One of the activities involves advocating for more women in decision-making positions to empower the community and local women. Until now, many Zambians had limited information about GBV and human rights. Another activity involves women forming clubs that help women vie for small loans from the government.

Source: Zambia police service, Gender Links case study

[55] Lowe-Morna, C., Makamure, L., Dube, S. (2017) SADC Gender Protocol Barometer (online) available at http://genderlinks.org.za/shop/sadc-gender-protocol-barometer-2017/
[56] https://genderlinks.org.za/casestudies/zambia-zambia-police/

Prevention

To meet the goal of eliminating all forms of GBV by 2030, there is a need for more collaborative, integrated and coordinated approaches that aim to both respond to, and prevent, GBV. These approaches should operate at all levels, including individual, relationship, community and societal.

Often there is a fine line between prevention and response. Each can enhance the effectiveness of the other. For example, strong laws and sanctions against GBV can have a preventive effect. Strong rehabilitation programmes for perpetrators of GBV can help to ensure that they do not become repeat offenders. Programmes of support for women that include economic empowerment can help to ensure that women do not become repeat victims.



Strong rehabilitation programmes for perpetrators of GBV help to ensure that they do not become repeat offenders

To date, stakeholders have mostly addressed GBV through reactive strategies. Prevention efforts, to the extent they have existed, have largely been driven by the women's movement. These have focused on changing social norms, building individual empowerment and addressing underlying structures that perpetuate VAW. The primary focus, however, has been at the level of response.[57] Response efforts focus on developing crisis services, law enforcement interventions, and judicial sanctions. In contrast, primary prevention focuses on education and includes efforts to change individual attitudes and social norms - what a community regards as acceptable behaviour from its citizens.[58]

Stakeholders can adopt three categories of prevention intervention,[59] namely:

- ***Primary prevention*** interventions aimed at addressing GBV before it occurs, to prevent initial perpetration or victimisation, targeted action aimed at behavioural issues and risk producing environments.
- ***Secondary prevention***, which happens immediately after the violence has occurred to deal with the short-term consequences, e.g. treatment and counselling.
- ***Tertiary prevention*** focuses on long term interventions after the violence has occurred to address lasting consequences, including perpetrator counselling interventions.

[57] Lowe Morna, C. Dube S and Makamure, L (2017). SADC Gender Protocol Barometer 2017 Southern Africa. SADC Gender Protocol Alliance
[58] Oregon Violence Against Women Prevention Plan; Oregon Department of Human Services; Office of Disease Prevention Epidemiology.
[59] Centres for Disease Control and Prevention. (2004). Sexual Violence Prevention: Beginning the Dialogue. Atlanta, GA p. 3

Sunrise Campaign heralds a new day for SADC women[60]

Lack of economic independence is one of the main reasons why women stay in abusive relationships. Economic justice starts with ensuring that resources and strategies adequately serve women's needs. This includes government use of gender sensitive budgeting, making education a key priority for girls, and employing research for evidence-based policies and laws. Institutions need to provide financing and support.[61] Civil society and business need to provide support and training for women entrepreneurs. It is this final element to which GL has developed a specific response.



GL's Sunrise Campaign won the 2016 Mail and Guardian Award for Investing in the Future in the category of Job Creation and Enterprise Development.
Photo courtesy of Mail & Guardian

During 2013, GL piloted a programme called *Empower Women: End Violence* which involved 1500 survivors in 10 countries in the SADC region. The programme demonstrated that GBV can be substantially reduced or eliminated by the financial empowerment of survivors. GL eventually renamed the programme the Sunrise Campaign. A sunrise symbolises a new day, the chance of a new beginning. It also symbolises strength: the power of women reclaiming their lives.

SUNRISE CAMPAIGN

The project provides women with the tools to make alternative long-term choices and it set out to increase women's agency and independence. Thereafter, the programme focused on supporting women to develop their businesses through providing access to finance, education and support. More than 100 Centres of Excellence for Gender in Local Government support the programme, which won a *Mail and Guardian* Award in 2016 (pictured).

In Zimbabwe, the Bulawayo City Council is part of the Sunrise Campaign and it runs skills training centres to mitigate and empower survivors of GBV. Some of these women have been trained in basket-making, mushroom-growing, handcrafts, dressmaking and catering.

"I continued depending on my husband for survival, but his abusive behaviour forced me to think otherwise," notes GBV survivor Sibongile in a GL "I" Story. "I started a sewing business in 2012 with the small amount of capital that I acquired from well-wishers. In time Fortune Faith Sewing Services developed into a fully established business entity.

"After I encountered Gender Links in 2014 and underwent entrepreneurship training, my business developed further. I engaged 60 people from my community whom I lectured on entrepreneurship. I taught them the basics of book-keeping and business management. I assisted them to start their own small businesses and they are all doing well."

Source: Gender Links, 2019

[60] https://genderlinks.org.za/what-we-do/justice/entrepreneurship/
[61] https://genderlinks.org.za/what-we-do/justice/advocacy/the-sunrise-campaign/#endingviolence

Political commitment

The GBV Baseline Studies measured political commitment at three levels:

- *Short term*, which looks at targeted messages made by the government officials;
- *Medium term*, including policy (re)formulation and (re)programming to mainstream GBV; and
- *Long term* commitments that include budget readjustment towards financial commitment for GBV policies and programming.



Botswana's first lady, Neo Masisi, marches during a 16 Days of Activism event in 2018. Photo: Gomolemo Rasesig

While it is easy to assess the targeted messages and policy-related progress, financial commitment is more difficult due to lack of explicit budgets ring-fenced for GBV programming. Bureaucratic barriers make it even harder to access information on budgets and expenditure related to GBV. For the sake of accountability, as well as for monitoring and evaluation, governments should make this information available.

Compared to the attention given to HIV awareness and resource allocation for its prevention, SADC member states have lacked real political will and financial commitment to end GBV, despite its significant impact on SRHR outcomes for women, girls, men and boys as well as the economy.

In 2019, and as part of the gender responsive assessment (GRA), GL analysed positive and negative changes to the political discourse on GBV. The results from the GRA, in line with the SADC strategy to harness social and political momentum around the agency of all, particularly women and girls,[62] show a positive trend to higher level commitment to end GBV among SADC political leadership. However, this needs adequate resource allocation to sustain it, as well as coordinated action to end GBV in the region.

SADC leaders begin to step up and speak out against GBV

President pledges to end GBV[63]

President Mokgweetsi Masisi made a personal commitment to end GBV in Botswana, which he says robs women and girls of the privilege to enjoy their rights and freedoms as enshrined in the Constitution.

"As a husband to a wife, a father to a daughter, a son to a mother, a brother to a sister, a nephew to an aunt, an uncle to a niece and male president to women, girls, men or boys,


Botswana President Mokgweetsi Masisi has committed to end GBV. Photo: The Argus Online

I, Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi will step up my commitment and actions on working hard and smart to end gender based violence," he said in a speech at the launch of the country's 2018 commemoration of 16 Days of Activism.

Masisi said that the weekly reports of GBV should challenge the nation to come up with strategies to eliminate violence at all levels. "As a nation

[62] See SADC 2018-2030 SRHR Strategy A.2
[63] https://www.facebook.com/argusonlineBW/photos/masisi-commits-to-end-gbv-i-too-want-to-make-a-pledge-as-a-husband-to-a-wife-a-f/320200261921669/

we can no longer ignore the fact that GBV has stretched its devastating ten- tacles across the country," he said. "GBV has undoubtedly affected our country socially and economically as women and girls contribute significantly to all spheres of life, including business, education, sport, agriculture amongst others."



South Africa hosts GBV summit[64]

To tame the scourge of GBV in the country, the South African government joined with civil society to convene a two-day GBV and femicide summit in November 2018. The summit responded to a request by thousands of women who marched against GBV in the #TotalShutDown march to the Union Buildings in August 2018. At the end of the summit, participants presented a national declaration of priority actions, setting the roadmap to a South Africa free from GBV and femicide.

Delegates endorsed President Cyril Ramaphosa's call for all South Africans to respond to GBV and made the following commitments:

- To set up of an interim structure with the eventual objective of establishing a national multi-stakeholder council;
- Reached consensus to develop a national strategy plan on GBV within six months of the Summit;
- Agreed to provide resourcing for the Thuthuzela Care Centres as well as sexual offences courts and shelters that assist victims of GBV, including people with disabilities and LGBTQI community; and
- To develop and implement a targeted social behaviour change programme to address patriarchal values and structural drivers of GBV.

Delegates also agreed to prioritise and strengthen current education policies regarding gender equality.



Malawi's first lady condemns GBV[65]

Speaking during an event linked to a recent campaign branded "Ending Violence Against Women and Girls," Malawi's first lady Gertrude Mutharika said it is sad that most girls and women suffer abuse from the very people who are supposed to protect them - their husbands and stepfathers. She described this as inhuman.



Malawi's first lady Gertrude Mutharika speaks to guests at the launch of a new campaign to tackle GBV in the country. Photo: Warm Heart News

Mutharika said that she had accepted to become the campaign's ambassador because she realized how GBV hinders national development by creating a social distance between males and females. "When women and girls are subjected to gender-based violence of various forms, they are affected both physically and emotionally, as such, they are unlikely to take part in development activities." This reduces the number of Malawians that could take part in development, Mutharika said, noting that it is common for both secondary and primary school girls in the district to drop out of school due to early pregnancies.

The Malawi government, through the Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare and in conjunction with Oxfam, launched the campaign in 2018 to help reduce levels of violence against women, girls and children in the country.

Sources: The Argus Onine, 2018; Government of South, 2018; Majamanda, S., AllAfrica.com, 2018

[64] https://www.gov.za/nationalgendersummit
[65] https://allafrica.com/stories/201805110840.html

SADC Gender Protocol Article 21.2: State parties shall, in all sectors of society, introduce and support gender sensitisation and public awareness programmes aimed at changing behaviour and eradicating gender-based violence.

Community mobilisation and campaigns

To date, all SADC countries have implemented prevention strategies to raise awareness and advocate for GBV prevention. These include coordinated campaigns which, based on anecdotal evidence, remain the most common strategy across the region, especially during the 16 Days of Activism. While the 16 Days campaign has gained momentum across the region, many governments and civil society organisations want to turn it into a 365-day campaign. Zimbabwe has even tailored its GBV strategy to "Zero Tolerance 365: National Programme on GBV Prevention and Response 2016-2020." GL has worked with 10 countries to develop 365 Days NAPs to end GBV. It is hoped that the bold show of political commitment, as illustrated best by Botswana's president, will provide the impetus to ensure that political leaders deliver on these NAPs.

For 2019, most SADC countries have lined up several GBV and SRHR campaigns, including some punctuated by global and regional hashtags, while others tout home-grown anti-GBV campaigns.

Many stakeholders want to turn the 16 Days campaign into a 365-day campaign



Sixteen Days campaign in Mozambique. Photo: Gender Links

Botswana youth and police work together to reduce GBV[66]

Lobatse police and community members in Botswana have been working with youth to sensitise them on GBV prevalence by sharing information through educational empowerment and training tools. Stakeholders chose the strategy after it came to light that most young people do not have correct information about GBV, how it presents itself, or on ways of dealing with it, such as how to seek help.



The Botswana Family Welfare Association (BOFWA) Youth Action Movement teaches the public about GBV at a mall in 2019. Photo: Government of Botswana

The groups also educates perpetrators about the implications of their acts and attempts to persuade them to avoid future violent acts. The initiative is both proactive and reactive as it addresses the problem before it occurs and when it has already taken place in the hope of reducing the possibility of recurrence.

Police statistics in in Lobatse Council and policing area indicate that young people between age 18 and 35 are most affected by GBV, as both victims and perpetrators. This points to a need to inform, educate and empower young people and educate them about their rights and the implications of perpetrating GBV.

The approaches and activities of the programme include educational training as well as general SRHR discussions at informal settings such as tea parties and morning prayers. The Urban Rhythm Youth Centre provides focal points who spearhead "man up" sessions and host campaign activities. The Gender Links Botswana office has provided technical assistance where needed, attended marches and provided a platform to showcase the good work at the 2018 country summit, where the initiative took home a "Drivers of Change" award.

Police report that they have seen a reduction in GBV cases since the programme began, which is a clear indication that the message has not only been received but has been put to use.

Source: Onkometse Kwelagobe, Lobatse Council, SADC Protocol@Work case study, 2019

[66] https://genderlinks.org.za/driversofchange/botswana-okemetse-prudence-kwelagobe/

Table 6.7: Effectiveness of GBV campaigns

Questions from the survey	Botswana (2017)		Zimbabwe (2012)		Zambia (2014)		Lesotho (2013)		Mauritius (2009)		South Africa KZN		South Africa Western Cape		Seychelles	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
16 Days (%)	47	41	10.8	10.2	40.7	41.4	43.9	63.5	10	21	5.2	82.8	83.2	77.9	72	86
365 (%)	37	28	8.2	8.2	28.5	35.5	30.7	45.4			2.6	16	83.4	54.2	70	87
Prompted to act (%)	32	40	4.2	4.2	25.4	30.1	18.5	27.7			1.4	17.5	26.7	21.6	18	17

Source: GL VAWG surveys 2009-2017.

Table 6.7 shows that varying numbers of women and men in the region know about the 16 Days and the 365 Days campaigns to end GBV - ranging from a low of 2.6% of women in KwaZulu-Natal province in South Africa to a high of 87% of men in Seychelles. In Zambia, Lesotho, Mauritius, two provinces of South Africa and Seychelles, more men know about the 16 Days campaign than their female counterparts. In all the surveys, GL assessed whether the knowledge of the 16 Days and 365 Days campaigns resulted in women or men acting to end GBV in their communities. Again, results show that more men than women said they might be willing to take part in action to end GBV, such as participating in a campaign march or intervening in domestic violence dispute resolution.

The results raise questions as to the effectiveness of these annual campaigns; whom they are reaching and with what results. While the campaigns result in a high level of visibility, especially during the Sixteen Days of Activism, they appear to be missing their primary target, and do not seem to prompt the necessary action.

Role of the media

SADC Gender Protocol Article 29.7: State parties shall take appropriate measures to encourage the media to play a constructive role in the eradication of gender-based violence by adopting guidelines which ensure gender sensitive coverage.

The Protocol urges the media to ensure gender equality in and through the media and to challenge gender stereotypes. The Protocol also discourages media from promoting pornography and violence against all persons, especially women and children.[67]

It is hard to dispute the role of the media as potential opinion-shapers and agenda-setters in the fight against GBV.[68] The media does this by covering stories that promote awareness and prevention and also through counteracting myths and negative attitudes that may perpetuate violence.

[67] SADC Protocol on Gender and Development Article 29 (1-7).
[68] Chiramba, K. Musariri, L and Rasesigo G, (2018). Botswana Relationship Study. MNIGA.

New study reveals that old problems persist in South African media[69]



The Gender, Diversity and Gender Based Violence in South African Television study looked at almost 600 hours of TV and found that women's views and voices remain scarce. Photo: Gender Links

A 2019 study, *Gender, Diversity and Gender Based Violence in South African Television*, undertaken by GL in partnership with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and UN Women in South Africa, revealed that there is urgent need to achieve greater diversity, balance and sensitivity in the coverage of gender violence in South African television.

This is the key finding of the first ever gender monitoring of the audio visual media to include entertainment and children's programming, in addition to the news, which has been the subject of much greater scrutiny over the years.[70] The study forms part of the GIZ and UN Partners for Prevention of VAW programme (P4P) in South Africa, Zambia and Lesotho. Overall, monitors around the country viewed and analysed 1462 news reports, children and adult TV episodes from 24 programmes on 13 channels from 25 November 2018 to 31 January 2019. This amounted to just less than 600 hours of TV.

The research found that:

- ***Women are still the missing voices in the news:*** Overall, women constitute 39% of TV news sources; an improvement on the 25% recorded in the 2015 Gender and Media Progress Study (GMPS) conducted by GL, but still 11 percentage points short of gender parity.
- ***These voices are scarcer after the 16 Days campaign and festive season:*** While the proportion of women characters remained constant across the three periods monitored in entertainment and children's programming, in the news the proportion of women dropped from 40% during the 16 Days to 33% following the festive season. Qualitative monitoring found that the most in-depth and direct reporting on GBV, including an extended interview with UN Women Executive Director Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, took place during the 16 Days campaign. This type of reporting wanes in the new year.
- ***Women are better represented in entertainment and children's programming, but not as voice overs:*** At 48%, women are better represented as characters in entertainment. Girls and women comprise 61% of the characters in children's programming, but only 40% of the voiceovers.
- ***Black African sources and characters remain underrepresented, especially in entertainment:*** The 2011 census figures show black Africans at 76%, white South African at 9%, coloured at 9%, Asian at 3%, and Other/ Unspecified at 0.5% of South Africa's population.[71] At 71% for blacks, 13% for whites, and 11% for persons of mixed race, TV news comes close to reflecting the demographics of South Africa. But with only 47% blacks, 52% whites and 1% mixed race, entertainment does not yet reflect the true colours of the rainbow nation.
- ***Older women disappear, especially in the news:*** There is a marked decline in women's representation in TV as they grow older. In TV news, girls make up 65% of children and 52% of teenagers depicted. Women ages 20 to 35 comprise 66%, making this age group the most featured in the news. But women aged 35 to 50 dip to just 36% of the total, and those

[69] https://genderlinks.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Gender-Diversity-GBV-in-TV.pdf
[70] https://genderlinks.org.za/news/sa-diversity-balance-sensitivity-still-missing-in-television-media/
[71] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethnic_groups_in_South_Africa, accessed 4 April 2019

older than 50 comprise just 16%. This trend carries on in entertainment, where women from the age group of 35 to 50 and 50+ sit at 44% and 36% respectively.

- ***Entertainment and children's programmes portray women in a more diverse set of roles than the news:*** In children's programming, female characters predominate in all categories, and a 40:60 split occurs in most entertainment programming, or vice versa in almost every category. Yet in news, women sources are grossly underrepresented as experts (9%) and first-hand accounts; eyewitness and popular opinion categories (just 2% in each).
- ***Topics covered vary, with diversity as a topic low on the agenda:*** The mix of topics varies by genre, with economy, sports and politics dominating the news agenda more than in entertainment and children's programming. Crime and violence (21%) is higher in entertainment than in news (14%) and much higher than in in children's programming (4%). Of concern is that gender equality as a topic constitutes just 1% in news; 3% in entertainment and 1% in children's programming; GBV topics make up 2% of news, 4% in entertainment and 2% in children's programming. Further, sexual orientation as a topic only featured in entertainment (3%), and disability only in children's programming (2%).
- ***Women's views and voices remain scarce in mainstream topics:*** Men's views dominate in the categories of politics, economics and social topic on TV news. We only typically hear women's views in the gender equality category of coverage. In entertainment, women's views are scarce in any of the mainstream topic categories and comprise 37% of the gender equality category.
- ***Women are heard more than men on GBV in the news, but not entertainment:*** Women comprise 67% of sources in TV news on GBV, but only 34% of the voices on this subject in entertainment shows.
- ***Stories on where to get support remain sparse, except in children's programming:*** Only 16% of TV news stories on GBV mentioned where to go for help. On the other hand, 67% of children's stories on GBV did mention where to go for help. This reflects the reality that society remain much more concerned with help and support for children experiencing violence than women.
- ***There is very little focus on prevention:*** The breakdown of topic categories shows that prevention constitutes 5% of GBV topic coverage in the news and 29% in children's programming. This is a concern, especially considering the potential powerful role of TV in spearheading prevention campaigns.
- ***Strong elements of gender stereotyping remain, especially in entertainment:*** The study classified about one third or more of the items monitored as "gender aware" and the rest as "gender blind," "subtle stereotypes," or "blatant stereotypes." Although the latter appeared lowest (2% for news, 7% for children, and 16% for entertainment), it is still a concern.
- ***Men dominate content decision-making:*** With women making up 77% of programme creators but just 15% of directors in entertainment, content creation remains a "man's world."

Source: Gender Links, 2019

In many instances, regional media outlets miss opportunities in reporting on GBV. Yet media, especially television, has power to change attitudes on GBV and give voice and choice to survivors of violence.

Only 16% of TV news stories on GBV mentioned where to go for help

Missed opportunities across different channels[72]



The Gender, Diversity and Gender Based Violence in South African Television study looked at almost 600 hours of TV and found that women's views and voices remain scarce. Photo: Gender Links

The media sector often misses opportunities to increase women's voices when it omits the voices of women on stories where they should be providing their views.

One example is in a story aired on 14 January 2019 on the SABC 3 News at 9 bulletin. It ran under the title *"Police arrest serial killer and rapist."*

In the story, police note that they believe they have arrested a serial killer and rapist who had been terrorising residents of Embalenhle in Mpumalanga for the past four years.

In this story, only the police officer speaks to media, although the footage shows a woman standing with the police officers. But she does not get a chance to speak to the media.

The woman could have spoken about how a serial killer and rapist on the loose had an impact on her community. The footage also does not reveal her identity. The story also misses the opportunity to interview family members of those who had been raped and killed. By not including a diverse range of sources, the story misses an opportunity to show in-depth how this violence affected the community.

Source: SABC, Gender Links case study, 2019

Social media

The impact of social media as a campaign tool helps account for the significant strides made by stakeholders in the region in raising awareness around GBV laws and GBV in general. Twitter and Facebook represent the leading social media platforms and both are awash with country specific and global campaigns. The latest findings from Botswana show a notable increase in awareness of both GBV laws and campaigns from 2012 to 2018 thanks to social media.[73]

The immense recognition and intense debate generated through online platforms over the past year is perhaps the most notable recent advancement in this area. This has occurred in the form of campaigns such as *#MeToo, #TotalShutDown, #NotInMyName and #NotOur Leaders*, to name but a few. The momentum towards a change in thinking, from response to prevention, is intensifying as more voices speak out at various levels and platforms.

[72] http://genderlinks.org.za/barometer-newsletter/gender-based-violence/suspected-mpumalanga-serial-killer-nabbed/
[73] Chiramba, K, Musariri, L. and Rasesigo, G. (2018). Botswana Relationship Study, Gender Links.

Social media has come in handy to mobilise and boost anti-GBV campaigns. Organisers can also track the momentum of such campaigns across the globe. However, social media has also become a platform to abuse those women advocating for an end to GBV. Abusers can post negative or counter feedback. In some instances, anti-GBV campaigns trigger counter or reactionary campaigns. For example, the *#MenareTrash* campaign started in South Africa following a spate of femicides sparked a response by progressive men who coined the *#NotInMyName* campaign. Some organisations have devised innovative ways to use digital technology to protect women and girls at risk of GBV.



An app for women at risk of GBV in Lesotho[74]

Realising that Lesotho lacked both a private and public discourse on VAWG, GL Lesotho developed a GBV smart phone application called Nokaneng App. GL developed the app in partnership with the Ministry of Gender and Youth, Sports and Recreation, Vodacom Lesotho, Main Level consulting and Partners for Prevention of VAWG. The German Development Agency (GIZ), funded the project. The partners designed the app to teach women about their rights and point them to available GBV services available.



UN Tanzania Resident Coordinator Alvaro Rodriguez speaks about gender and news at the opening ceremony of the Gender and News Summit on 22 August 2018 at the Hyatt Regency in Dar es Salaam. Photo: Gender Links

The app:



- Creates awareness among women about what constitutes GBV;
- Informs women of their rights as well as locally available support services;
  Provides a safe virtual space for women to share stories and support each other; and
- Provides women with emergency systems to alert community members and peers in case of violence.

In addition to these features, Nokaneng has an instant rescue button. When pressed, it sends an alarm to alert authorities that someone is in trouble. Women can also activate it by shaking the phone several times. The alarm is meant to scare away perpetrators of violence. The app also has an emergency messaging service and women can set it to send messages to six people that form part of her "safe circle."

Source: Nokaneng App, Gender Links case study, 2019

[74] https://genderlinks.org.za/casestudies/lesotho-new-app-to-prevent-gbv/

Restorative justice

SADC Gender Protocol Article 20.4: State parties shall put in place mechanisms for the social and psychological rehabilitation of perpetrators of gender-based violence.
SADC Gender Protocol Article 23.5: State parties shall provide effective rehabilitation and re-integration programmes for perpetrators of gender-based violence.

Although not well documented, most countries provide some psychological rehabilitation to perpetrators of GBV. The departments of correctional services in most countries in the region also offer rehabilitation and re-integration services for perpetrators of GBV. Through its NAP 2014-2020, Malawi envisions that, by the end of 2020, it will see increased perpetrator accountability and rehabilitation. Malawi is one of 13 countries globally and eight African countries selected to receive grants from the Spotlight Initiative to improve the plight of women and girls. For the initiative to truly be transformative, Malawi needs to build strong alliances with all stakeholders, including working with men to eliminate VAWG.

South African restorative justice initiative tackles the root causes of intergenerational violence[75]



Juvenile felons and fathers (whose faces are disguised to protect their identity) come together monthly to learn from past mistakes and find strategies to make better choices in future. Photo: Gender Links

A new project in South Africa is focusing on male juvenile felons and fathers. The project, which works with men detained at Horizon Youth Centre, uses a monthly discussion with a neurologist to assess deep-rooted trauma and other issues. Additionally, facilitators conduct workshops and create individual development plans based on the specific needs of participants. The project aims to teach detained youth to be involved and effective fathers. It focuses on alleviating and eradicating behaviour that could result indomestic violence tendencies upon release.

The Horizon Youth Centre, together with the Department of Social Development for Sustainable Communities, identified the need to individualise the generational household violence epidemic to prevent recurrences of GBV. Research and rehabilitation programmes show that children exposed to domestic violence normally have a tendency to practice the

[75] https://genderlinks.org.za/casestudies/western-cape-restorative-justice-eradicate-generational-gbv/

learned destructive behaviour in their interpersonal relationships as adults. This project specifically targets abusive and destructive behaviour within personal relationships and focuses on youth who have been sentenced from the age of 18 years until 21.

The "circle of courage" is one aspect of the programme that provides evidence-based results through a proven format for reaching and teaching youth with severe emotional and behavioural disorders. This approach integrates research on positive youth development with the best of positive thought, professional wisdom, and educational practice. The circle of courage approach employs a strength-based perspective, which focuses not on the weakness and problems of the youth, but on their strength, protective factors and their desire to be better fathers and eradicate household violence. Activities focus on a sense of belonging, independence and generosity.

This project launched during child protection week. Alma Kritzinger, a gender focal point, has participated in the programme from inception, helping to ensure continuity and regularly reporting to the council on its progress.

Some of the young men have disclosed in-depth information on domestic violence experiences. The programme has encouraged them to become better fathers to their children. The young men can now describe and identity protective factors within their environment that will help them to make better choices for themselves and in their relationships.

Early exposure to domestic violence can cause deep-rooted emotional, psychological and physical damage to young people. Youth in the programme indicated that they resorted to bad behaviour and violence in order to fit in with deviant peers or gangs - all in the quest to belong, feel protected and understood. The neurological approach aids in reflection, and individuals learn from, and assess, their negative past behaviour, bringing about change and improvement that helps tackle the root causes of generational domestic violence.

Source: Horizon Project, SADC Potocol@work case study, 2019

Engaging men and boys in the fight against GBV

Stakeholders in the sector have begun to view the role of men, not only as aggressors, but also as potential allies, facilitators, and activists in the fight against GBV, as an indispensable element that requires specific policies and strategies.[76] There is an emerging recognition of the need to involve male traditional and religious leaders in the fight against GBV. For many women around the world, community-based, customary justice mechanisms remain the only available method of redress.

Most countries provide some psychological rehabilitation to perpetrators of GBV

[76] Aguayo, F., Kimelman, P., Saavedra, J., Kato-Wallace. (2016). Engaging Men in Public Policies for the Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls. Santiago: EME/CulturaSalud. Washington, D.C.: Promundo-US. Panama City: UN Women and UNFPA.

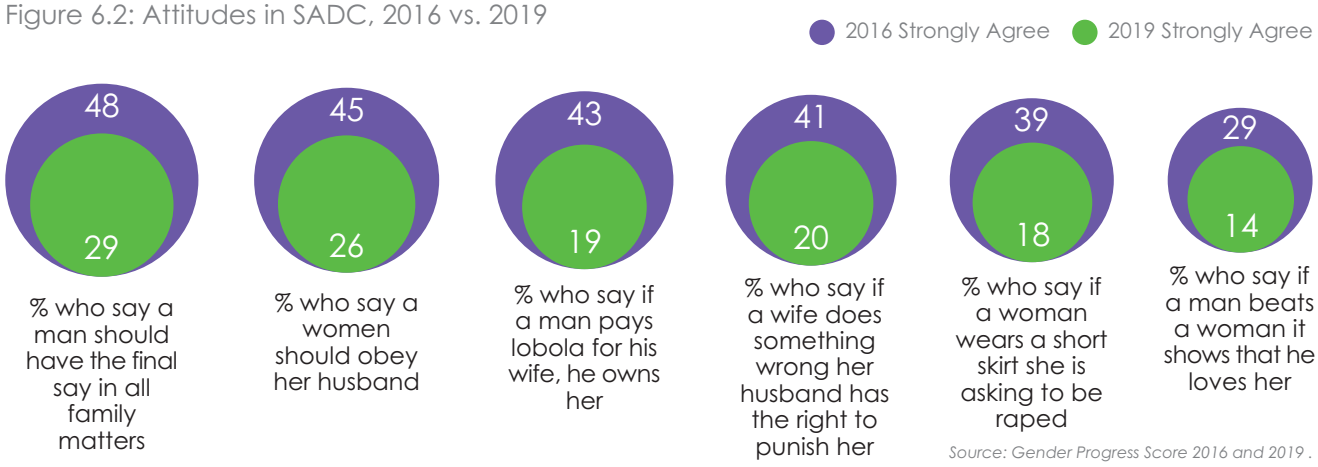
Additionally, the Seychelles National Baseline Study (2016) and the Botswana Relationship Study (2018) brought key issues to light about violence against men that previously had not received much attention, despite being critical in the fight against GBV.



Attitudes

Another crucial aspect of the GBV Baseline Studies and other research links to the attitudes of men and women in the region. Over the years, GL has asked survey participants for their attitudes on a number of provocative statements and questions. The answers point to both a stubborn entrenchment of patriarchal and sexist attitudes in some areas, but overall a significant shifting of views that should provide some hope to those advocating for change.

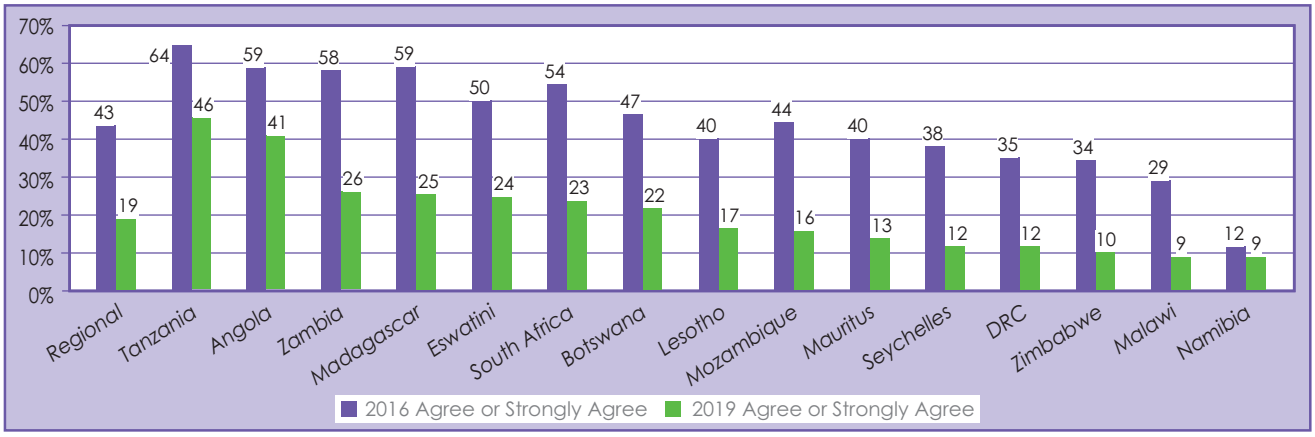
Figure 6.2: Attitudes in SADC, 2016 vs. 2019



Source: Gender Progress Score 2016 and 2019 .

Figure 6.2 illustrates a clear shift in attitudes in a short time. Between 2016 and 2019, the percentage point of those who strongly agree with the problematic statements ticked downward - in some cases substantially. For example, the number of respondents who said a man should have the final say in all family matters dropped from 48% in 2016 to 29% this year.

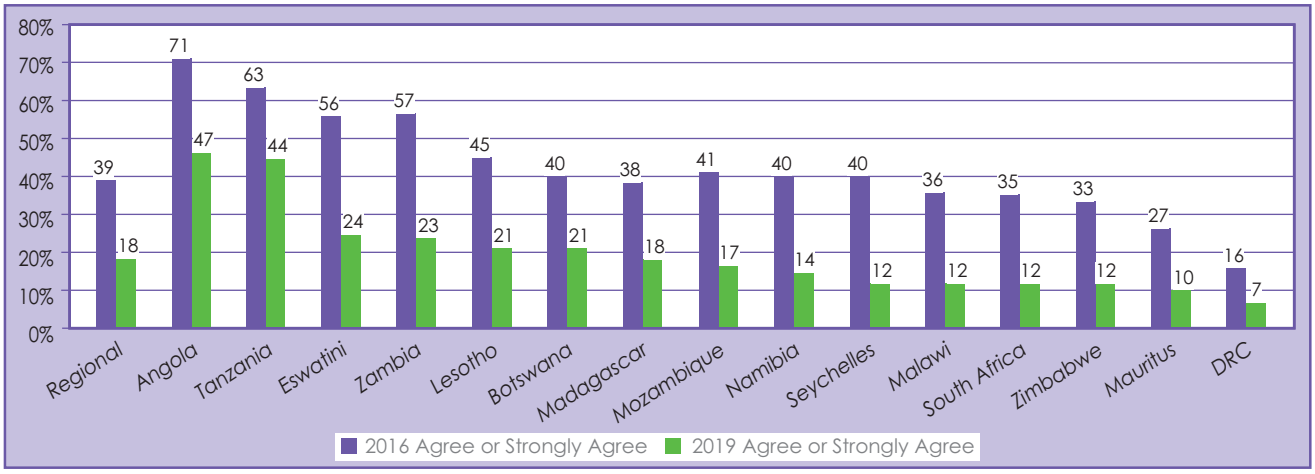
Figure 6.3: Gender attitudes - if a man pays lobola for his wife, he owns her



Source: Gender Progress Score 2016 and 2019.

Figure 6.3 shows a comparison of findings from the 2016 and 2019 gender progress scores. There is a sharp decline (from 43% to 19%) in the regional average in the previously entrenched view that if a man pays lobola he owns his wife. This is viewing women as property. The biggest drop on this view is in Madagascar (34 percentage points), followed by Zambia (from 58% to 26%), then South Africa, Mozambique and Mauritius. This could suggest a momentous change in gender attitudes across SADC. These findings also imply that, going forward, circumstances in which a man views a wife as property have begun to dwindle.

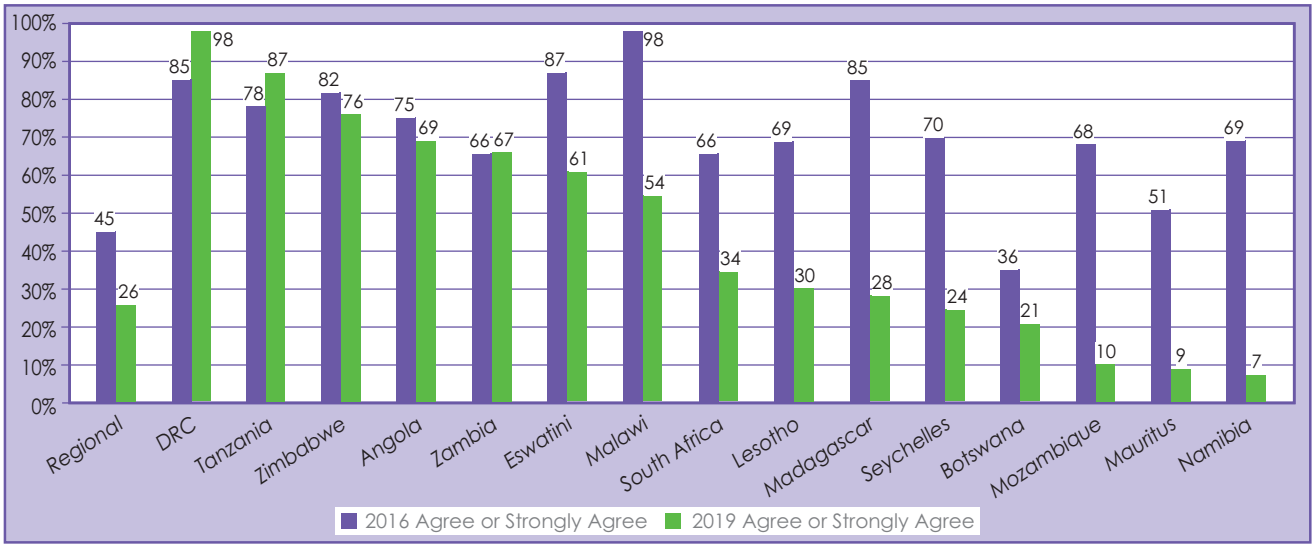
Figure 6.4: Gender attitudes - if a woman wears a short skirt, she is asking to be raped



Source: Gender Progress Score 2016 and 2019.

Figure 6.4 shows a shift in attitudes towards rape in the SADC region: 18% in 2019 compared to 39% of people in 2016 agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that "if a woman wears a short skirt she is asking to be raped." Even in countries like Angola or Tanzania, where most attitudes in 2016 seemed conservative and sexist, a sharp drop demonstrates a shift of mindsets. While there appears to be a true shift in attitudes, this has not yet translated to a change in behaviour. Evidence shows that reports of rape have not declined, with women and girls reporting rape on campuses and even on public transport.

Figure 6.5: Gender attitudes - a woman should obey her husband

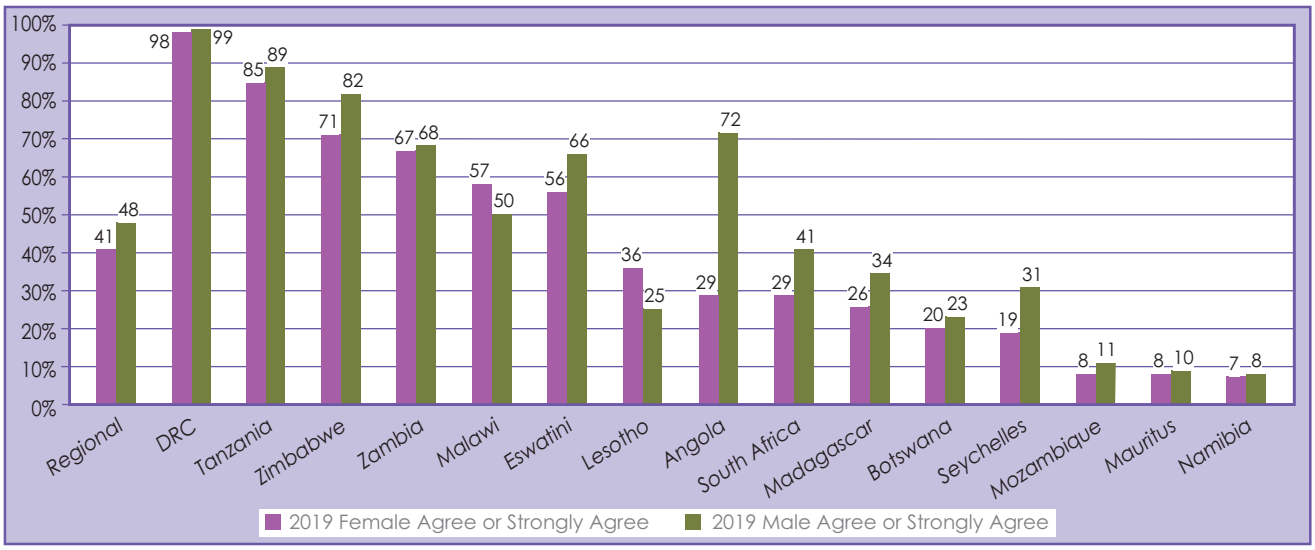


Source: Gender Progress Score 2016 and 2019.

Figure 6.5 illustrates a divide in SADC on the question of whether a woman should obey her husband, with some countries dropping substantially and others remaining almost the same or increasing. DRC and Tanzania fall into the latter category - both countries saw more citizens agree with this statement in 2019 than in 2016.

Meanwhile, Namibia logged a huge decrease in agreement with the statement, from 69% in 2016 to just 7% in 2019. The regional average shows a marked shift in attitudes, with the number of those agreeing with the statement dropping to 26% from 45% just three years ago.

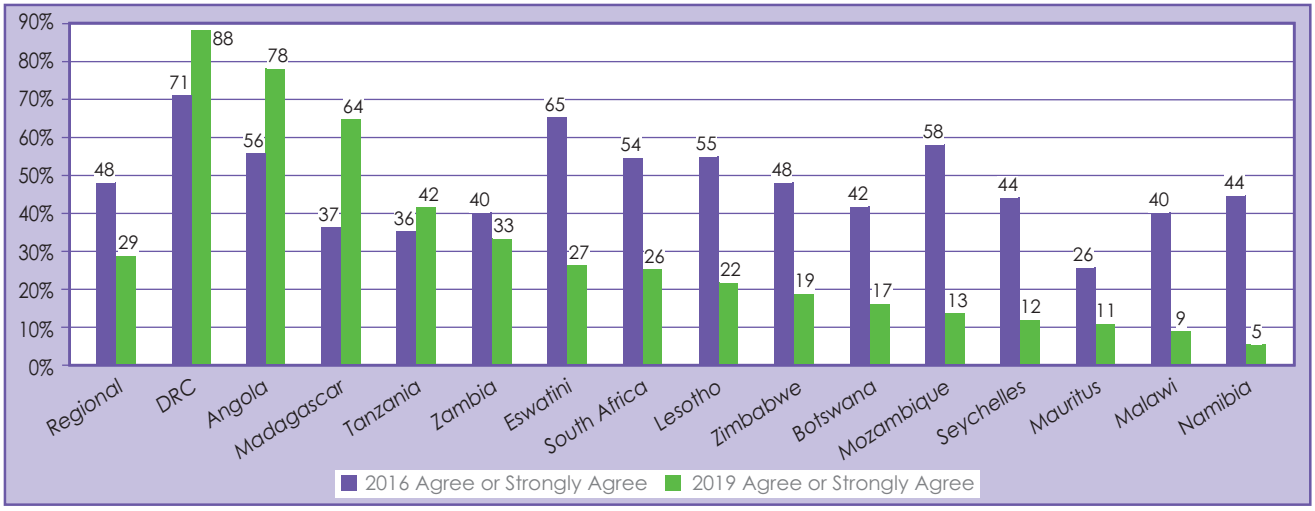
Figure 6.6: Gender attitudes - a woman should obey her husband, by sex



Source: Gender Progress Score 2016 and 2019.

Figure 6.6 disaggregates agreement about the statement that a woman should obey her husband by sex, showing that, in most cases, men and women in the region do not vary much in where they land. The only outlier is Angola, with a 43 percentage point difference between men (72%) and women (29%) agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement. Regionally, more men agree with the statement (48%) than women (41%).

Figure 6.7: Gender attitudes - a man should have final say in all family matters

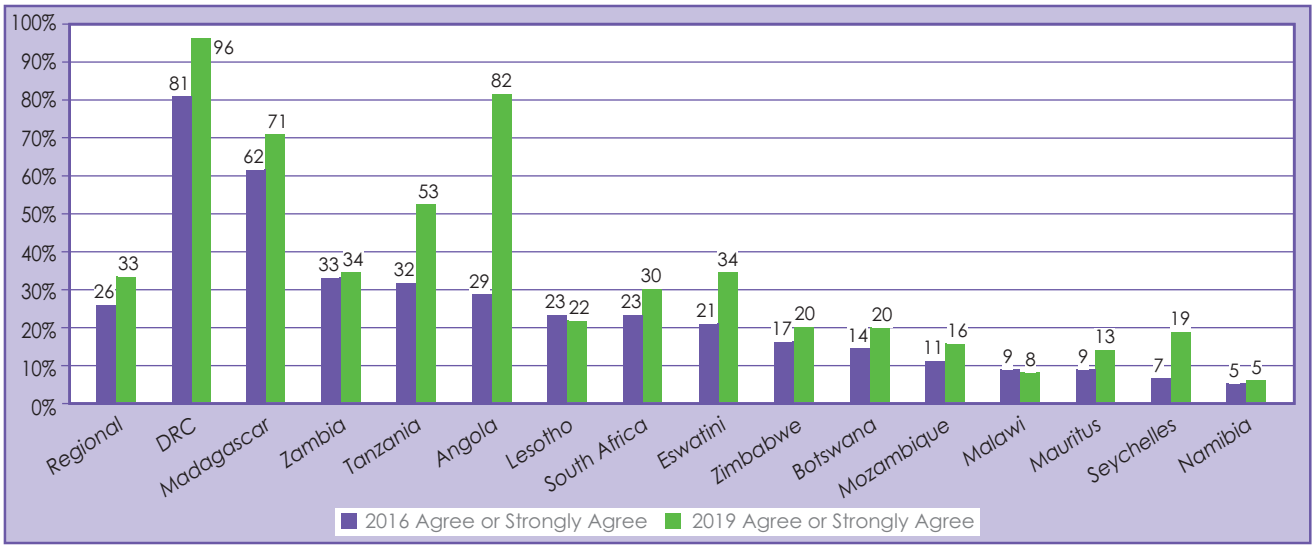


Source: Gender Progress Score 2016 and 2019.

Figure 6.7 illustrates another mixed result, with some countries seeing an increase in the number of people who believe a man should have final say in all family matters but most decreasing. Angola, DRC and Madagascar all increased, with 88% of those surveyed in the DRC saying the buck stops at men for all family matters. Elsewhere in the region, several countries saw substantial decreases in those who agree with this statement - including Mozambique, which saw the biggest drop, from 58% in 2016 to 13% in 2019. Overall, the region saw a 19 percentage point decrease on this indicator, from an average of 48% in 2016 to 29% in 2019.

Attitudes in the region have shifted, with many disagreeing with the statement that "a man should have final say in all family matters"

Figure 6.8: Gender attitudes - a man should have final say in all family matters, by sex

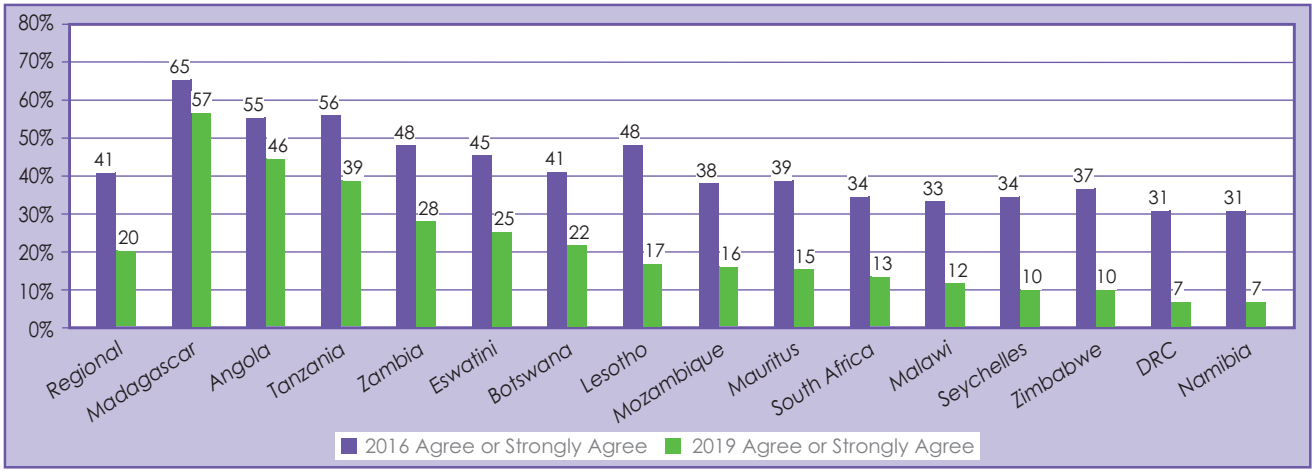


Source: Gender Progress Score 2016 and 2019.



Figure 6.8 shows that Angola is once again an outlier, with substantially more men (82%) agreeing with the statement that a man should have final say in all family matters than women (29%). Men and women in many other countries closely mirror each other, with both sexes in DRC and Madagascar agreeing in large numbers with the statement - notably 96% of men in DRC.

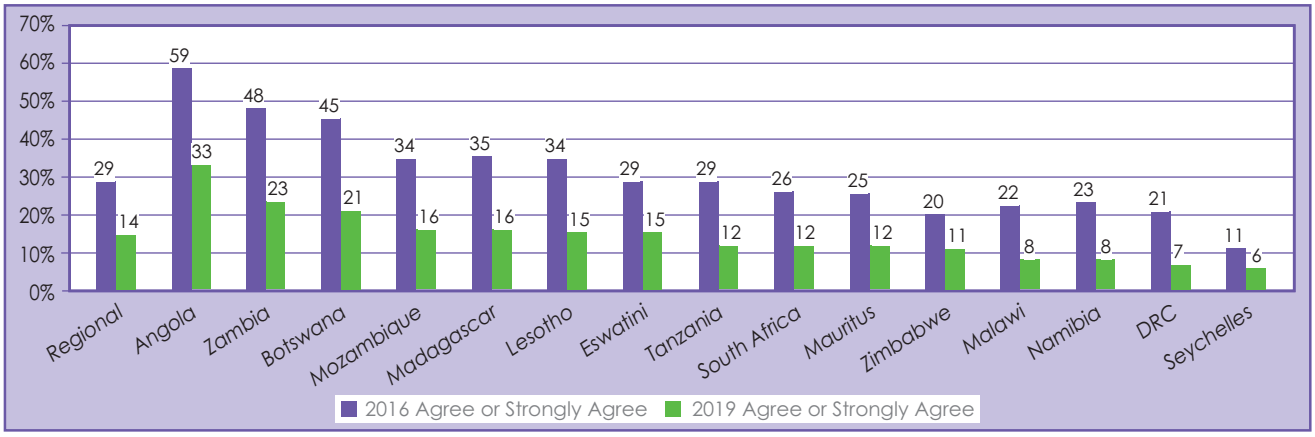
Figure 6.9: Gender attitudes - if a wife does something wrong, her husband has the right to punish her



Source: Gender Progress Score 2016 and 2019.

Figure 6.9 illustrates a positive shift in attitudes in every SADC country monitored, with fewer people agreeing with the statement that "if a wife does something wrong her husband has the right to punish her" in 2019 than in 2016. Many countries saw a marked drop, including Lesotho (from 48% in 2016 to 17% in 2019) and Zimbabwe (from 37% in 2016 to 10% in 2019). Overall, the regional average fell by 21 percentage points, from 41% in 2016 to 20% in 2019.

Figure 6.10: Gender attitudes - if a man beats a woman it shows he loves her



Source: Gender Progress Score 2016 and 2019.

Figure 6.10 shows another heartening shift in attitudes in relation to the statement "if a man beats a woman it shows he loves her." Respondents in all SADC countries monitored felt differently about this statement in 2019, three years after more than a quarter of people in 10 countries agreed or strongly agreed with it. Now, less than a quarter agree or strongly agree in all countries except Angola (33%), heralding a strong and compelling shift in attitudes that will hopefully translate to a reduction in GBV.

Next steps

- **Prioritise GBV data:** There is need for countries with scarce data on GBV, for example, the Comoros, to prioritise conducting dedicated GBV surveys. Additionally, those countries with data from earlier GBV Baseline Studies (Lesotho, Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe) should prioritise a follow-up study to measure progress. So far only Botswana has done so. Any new studies, which would help generate up to date evidence for GBV prevention programming, should expand to include the violence against men module.
- **Spotlight GBV:** With much of Southern Africa engulfed in election mode since 2018, and four countries still to have elections in 2019 (and the Comoros in January 2020), it is an opportune time to hold leaders seeking re-election to account on what they have done to prevent GBV in their jurisdictions. It is also the right time for those seeking political office to put GBV in the spotlight and show they have concrete plans and actions to end GBV in their constituencies.
- **Prevention:** Countries need to prioritise prevention of GBV and increase funding to address the factors that make individuals victims or perpetrators in both the private and public spheres, including GBV in emergency situations.
- **Legal:** The SADC audit of SRHR laws and policies shows different levels of comprehensiveness of existing GBV specific laws. There is need for an urgent updating of GBV specific laws and policies to keep in line with regional and international targets and capture the emerging forms of violence, such as those perpetrated online. Stakeholders should prioritise the creation of enabling legal environments for the use of technology[77] to help bring societies closer to ending GBV. Legislators should also approve funding for legal literacy campaigns to ensure women and girls know their rights in law, services available and remedies.
- **Support:** In addition to current efforts, SADC countries should embrace the Essential Services Package guidelines for supporting survivors of GBV. It is also important to consider including informal structures of support in these discussions, such as faith leaders and communities at large, to ensure they provide proper, human rights-based support.
- **Integrated approaches:** Ending all forms of GBV requires a strengthened multi-sectoral approach. This includes the justice and legal, security, health (including sexual and reproductive health), education, economic, social services, humanitarian, and development sectors. These approaches must work at the individual, family, community, local, national, and global levels.
- **Media coverage:** There is urgent need to achieve greater diversity, balance and sensitivity in the coverage of GBV in media, especially on television.

SADC countries should embrace the Essential Services Package guidelines for supporting survivors of GBV

[77] https://16days.thepixelproject.net/16-ideas-for-using-technology-to-prevent-and-stop-violence-against-women/ (accessed 12 June 2019)