

16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM
REGIONAL CAMPAIGN REPORT 2005
GBV PREVENTION NETWORK



THE GBV PREVENTION NETWORK
IS CURRENTLY COORDINATED BY RAISING VOICES



16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM – REGIONAL CAMPAIGN REPORT 2005

GBV Prevention Network
PO Box 6770 Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256 41 531186 / +256 71 839626
Fax: + 256 41 531249
Email: inquiries@preventgbvafrica.org
Website: www.preventgbvafrica.org

The GBV Prevention Network is currently coordinated by Raising Voices.
Email: info@raisingvoices.org
Website: www.raisingvoices.org

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BACKGROUND

The Gender Based Violence (GBV) Prevention Network is committed to increasing action and advocacy on GBV prevention in the regions. In 2004, the Network launched a regional campaign and worked with 16 NGOs in 8 different countries in the Horn, East, and Southern Africa for the 16 Days of Activism. The theme of the 2004 campaign was: *the intersection of violence against women and the HIV/AIDS pandemic*. This was the first time organizations in various countries throughout the region joined together to focus campaign activities on one common regional theme. Each collaborating agency received an Action and Advocacy Kit with campaign materials focused around the theme. The Kit materials focused on decision and policy makers. Due to the interest and excitement about the regional collaboration and the 16 Days Action and Advocacy Kits in 2004, the GBV Prevention Network decided to make it an annual event.

16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM 2005 REGIONAL CAMPAIGN

The international theme of 2005 from the Center for Women's Global Leadership (www.cwgl.org) was: **For the Health of Women, for the Health of the World: No More Violence**. Building on the international theme, the 2005 GBV Prevention Network regional theme was: **Men and Women Joining Hands to Prevent VAW and HIV/AIDS**. The theme emphasized the importance of engaging men in efforts to prevent violence against women and HIV/AIDS and the activity focus was on communities. A call of interest was circulated among all members of the Network and the following 19 organizations in 8 different countries were selected.

- Association of Media Women in Kenya (AMWIK), Kenya
- Coalition on Violence against Women (COVAW), Kenya
- Center for Domestic Violence Prevention (CEDOVIP), Uganda
- Dolphin Anti-Rape and AIDS Control Outreach, Kenya
- Family and Marriage Society (FAMSA), South Africa
- Family Life Association of Swaziland (FLAS), Swaziland
- Forum for Activists against Torture (FACT), Rwanda
- International Rescue Committee (IRC), Uganda
- Kenya Female Advisory Organization (KEFEADO), Kenya
- Kivulini Women's Rights Organization, Tanzania
- Lira Rural Women's Development and Child Protection Initiative, Uganda
- Men for Gender Equality Now Network (project of FEMNET), Kenya
- Namibian Voices for Development, Namibia
- Nisaa Women's Institute for Development, South Africa
- Rakai Health Sciences Program, Uganda
- Shinyanga Foundation Fund, Tanzania
- Siyanakekela Community Development, South Africa
- Southern Africa AIDS Information and Dissemination Service (SAfAIDS), Zimbabwe
- Southern African Media and Gender Institute (SAMGI), South Africa

ACTION AND ADVOCACY KITS

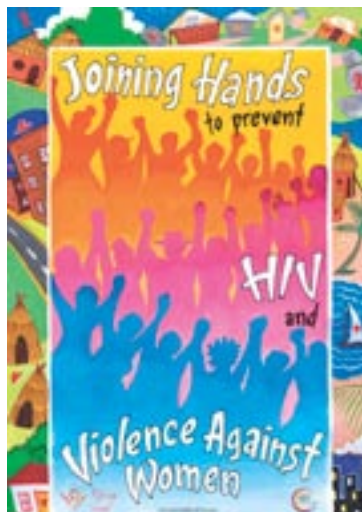
Action and Advocacy Kits were developed to help focus and strengthen the 16 Days of Activism campaigns of participating organizations. All materials centered around the theme: **Men and Women Joining Hands to Prevent VAW and HIV/AIDS**. The Kit materials were designed to help organizations reach out into the community to raise awareness and inspire action. Each participating organization received an Action and Advocacy Kit complete with various materials.

The Action and Advocacy Kits included:

1. Up to 200 full color **posters** calling men to get involved in the prevention on GBV and HIV/AIDS.
2. Up to 3000 "Prevent Violence Against Women" purple **ribbons**.
3. 20 **Flyers** about the purple ribbon campaign.
4. Up to 200 **stickers** on the intersection of GBV and HIV/AIDS.
5. A **newspaper article** on the importance of men getting involved in GBV and HIV prevention.

(Appendix I)

6. **Community Dialogue Guide.** Guidelines for a community dialogue reaching men on the link between GBV and HIV/AIDS. (*Appendix II*)
7. An **evaluation form** to assess the experience in collaborating with the network and the materials.
8. A simple **report form** that details activities and experiences during the campaign.



The Network's 2005 Campaign Poster

COMMUNICATION MATERIALS

The Kits contained two types of communication materials: posters and stickers. These were designed with bright colors, positive messages and simple language to ensure their cross-cultural acceptability. The materials aimed to highlight positive involvement of men and gave a message of hope and inspiration – instead of fear or blame.

In addition to raising awareness on the linkage between violence against women and HIV/AIDS, the materials also encouraged male involvement in the prevention of violence in a positive, non-threatening way. As CEDOVIP stated, *“these communication materials generated heated discussions about the link between violence and HIV/AIDS and the men were grateful that these posters were friendly to them and they could identify with the importance of the message.”* SAMGI also appreciated the non-confrontational style of the posters, *“The ‘Joining Hands’ theme made most men feel that they were part of the solution and not only the problem and thus encouraged men to speak out on how they could mobilize other men to join hands in addressing the problem of violence against women and children in our country.”*

Outreach

Collaborating NGOs distributed the materials with their different stakeholders in diverse settings as shown below. Some organizations aimed for national distribution while others focused on specific communities or stakeholders. For example, FLAS distributed the materials through Coordinating Assembly for Non Governmental Organizations (CANGO) and Swaziland Gender Consortium, which reached many government officials and NGOs throughout the country. Another creative strategy used by FLAS was the distribution of materials through banks throughout the country – reaching out to many people who would have been missed if the materials had been only distributed through NGOs. This strategy also encouraged the management and staff of the national banks to understand the issue and get involved in the fight against GBV and HIV/AIDS.

NGO	Country	Distributed to
AMWIK	Kenya	Education Center for Women in Democracy, National Gender Commission, Media, Kibera Slums
CEDOVIP	Uganda	Clinics, health centers, Ministry of Gender, Makerere University, Print and Electronic Journalists, other NGOs, Community volunteers, counselors, male activists
COVAW	Kenya	Women, Men, Youth, CBOs, Motorists
Dolphin Anti-Rape Organization	Kenya	School teachers, hospital staff, university students
FAMSA	South Africa	HIV/AIDS counselors, clinics
FLAS	Swaziland	NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, CANGO, Banks
FACT	Rwanda	Community leaders, church leaders, women councils, youth councils, NGOs, National Police of Rwanda.
IRC	Uganda	Community male agent of change groups, life skills youth clubs, community women's groups, community leaders, schools, health workers, district officials, UNHCR
KEFEADO	Kenya	Government Heads of Department, girls' schools

NGO	Country	Distributed to
Kivulini	Tanzania	Community members, community leaders, religious leaders, community action groups, government leaders
Lira Rural Women's Development	Uganda	Police in four regions of Uganda, local leaders and community members in five IDP camps in Lira District
Men-to-Men	Kenya	Provincial Administration officers and Police stations, Participants to the Men's Traveling Conference and CBOs along the two routes of Western/Rift valley and Easter Central Kenya.
Namibian Voices for Development	Namibia	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare, Ministry of Health and Social Services, UNESCO, Parliament, Churches, Radio Cosmos, National Broadcasting Corporation, Polytechnic of Namibia, UNICEF, UNDP
Nisaa	South Africa	Police, Community Members, CBOs, NGOs, Government
Rakai Health Sciences Program	Uganda	Police, Community Volunteers, NGO representatives
Siyanakekela Community Development	South Africa	Political Leaders, Church Leaders, Ward Committees, Traditional Leaders, Youth & Women's Clubs
SAfAIDS	South Africa	UN agencies, AIDS Service organizations FBOs, civil society groups, community theater groups
SAMGI	South Africa	Prison leadership, staff and prisoners, NGOs

**note: Shinyanga Foundation Trust did not submit their report and evaluation and thus are not included in this report*

Use and Impact

Collaborating organizations reported using the materials in various ways:

- to introduce the topic and engage in discussions with community members and leaders;
- to encourage men to realize that they can and should be involved – and that women's organizations welcome, want and recognize their positive contribution;
- as a rallying point and reminder to fellow NGOs and government offices; and,
- as inspiration to leave in communities and institutions to help maintain attention on these critical issues.

Several organizations noted that the materials helped women come forward and seek services. SAfAIDS in Zimbabwe observed, "All the communication materials had great impact as regards to increasing community awareness about GBV and also the referral of GBV cases." IRC in Uganda reported a similar impact from the materials, "during the week, there was a lot more referrals of domestic violence incidents from the community, something that was previously not happening." The stickers and the posters will remain in many sites as a reminder of the 16 Days of Activism. Namibian Voices for Development wrote: "They [communication materials] had a huge impact and people are still coming to ask for more of these materials. People put the stickers on their cars and the posters are almost in every partner's office. The remaining ribbons and stickers were used at the World Aids Day and the Launching of an inter-country study conducted on Gender-Based Violence by the World Health Organization." COVAW in Kenya also stated "they are strong advocacy materials since they have a long life beyond the 16 Days Campaign."

FACT reported that the materials increased awareness about GBV among the population of Rwanda as they reprinted the materials and did nation-wide outreach. FACT reported that the materials helped educate people on the dangers of GBV and reminded them that fighting GBV is everyone's responsibility, including both men and women – which was an important contribution to the work previously done on the issue in Rwanda.

In addition to the distributing the materials, Kivulini used some of the images in its Power Point Presentation during a Donor Forum on HIV/AIDS in Mwanza and also during a UNESCO workshop on HIV/AIDS held in Kampala.

RIBBON CAMPAIGN

3000 small purple ribbons with the words “Prevent Violence Against Women” were included in the Kits along with flyers, with each organization’s logo, that explained the ribbons and the ribbon campaign.

Use and Impact

Most of the organizations reported distributing the ribbons to the same groups as in the table above. Many more ribbons were included in the Kits than posters so this allowed NGOs to reach out to many more community members and stakeholders. The ribbons encouraged an individual commitment to preventing violence, as wearing one is a personal decision. According to CEDOVIP, “*Ribbons were seen throughout the community and Kampala during 16 Days, they were in such demand, staff and community volunteers had to keep giving away their ribbons on buses and while walking through town as people would stop them and request it!*” CEDOVIP also reported that many journalists on national TV wore the ribbon during newscasts and programs throughout the 16 Days.



Network Flyer explaining the Ribbon Campaign

FLAS felt that the flyers helped people understand exactly what the ribbons stood for, this made the decision to wear a ribbon more deliberate. They also reported that the flyers helped people to better share with others the meaning behind the ribbon campaign. FLAS reported, “*People wore the ribbons and still have branded their cars with the stickers which show that they support the campaign against GBV. This is bringing the issue to public space.*”

At FAMSA, every staff member was given 2 ribbons (1 for Violence Against Women on November 25th, and the other for HIV/AIDS) the staff wore these together and thus, were made more aware of the link between HIV/AIDS and GBV. The majority of organizations asked for more ribbons as the campaign was compelling to people and for a small cost, many people could be reached and each person wearing a ribbon could reach out to all those with whom they came in contact. The message printed on the ribbon was also appreciated by many collaborating agencies as this helped people engage with others who would ask them about the ribbon and why they were wearing it.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

A newspaper article (see appendix 1) was included in the Kit to encourage collaborating organizations to reach out to larger audiences through the media. The newspaper column was designed to stimulate broader dialogue on the link between violence and HIV as well as to provide deeper analysis into the issues. The focus of the article was on how and why men should get involved in preventing HIV/AIDS and VAW. The article, as with the other communication materials, used a benefits-based approach to involving men. The article described how violence is both a cause and consequence of HIV/AIDS and how men could play an active and positive role in making families safer, happier and healthier.



Newspaper Article, as published by FLAS

Kivulini wrote up press releases and hosted a press conference based on the newspaper article. *The Guardian* and *NIPASHE*, which are the English and Kiswahili national newspapers, wrote articles on the 16 Days of Activism, the regional theme and published them during the 16 Days of Activism. Kivulini also created a short radio spot on the regional theme, which aired throughout the 16 Days of Activism, the result was increased numbers of women seeking services at Kivulini. As a result of all these media activities, Kivulini captured nationwide media coverage which they reported opened up the dialogue on the link between HIV/AIDS and GBV for the first time in a major way in Tanzania.

FLAS was able to mobilize considerable print and electronic media coverage during the 16 Days of Activism. They published the newspaper article in the *Times of Swaziland*, a national daily on December 9th 2005. In terms of television coverage, the FLAS Clinical Services Manager was hosted by Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to address gender equality, equity and HIV/AIDS on a Live Television Show on the national television station (STBC). The following day the Gender Focal Person, Youth

Affairs Manager and the Youth Nursing Officer of FLAS participated in a Live TV Show on Violence and HIV/AIDS with emphasis on male involvement in the fight against GBV. Also on television, FLAS' Gender Focal Person, Youth Recreation Officer and Youth Nursing Officer participated in yet another live TV Show on Family Planning and HIV/AIDS, which are also gender issues, during the 16 Days of Activism. Finally, the Gender Focal Person made a press statement on National Radio station about the purpose of the 16 Days of Activism. In her remarks, she also appealed to the Prime Minister, Legislators and general public to support advocacy campaigns in the fight against GBV. This media coverage had significant reach and successfully raised awareness on the 16 Days of Activism and the regional theme of **Men and Women Joining Hands to Prevent VAW and HIV/AIDS**.

Men-to-Men in Kenya published the newspaper article in the Standard Newspaper, a national English daily. Men-to-Men also had series of radio interviews on the national radio channel during the 16 Days of Activism and used the article as a basis for these discussions. CEDOVIP submitted the article for inclusion into the national newspaper's *Other Voice*, a women's supplement that will be published shortly. FACT also forwarded it to *New Times*, the national English daily in Rwanda are still negotiating with them to get it published. They report: *"it will be useful to the public any time it is published. We are still following it up."*

While not all the organizations were able to publish the article in the national media due to financial constraints, many other creative avenues were used. Several NGOs (FACT, SAfAIDS, SAMGI) published it on their websites, and are including the article as a part of their organizational newsletters (SAfAIDS, SAMGI, NISAA).

SAfAIDS also managed to carry out ICT based advocacy around the 16 Days, through cyber dialogues, use of websites, e-discussion forums, and e-posting bulletins to widely and extensively circulate GBV and HIV/AIDS related information.

RHSP posted the article on organizational notice boards throughout the organization (of over 300 people) and distributed it to local NGO representatives, district police, community members and leaders on World AIDS Day. KEFEADO sent the information on their activities during the 16 Days of Activism to a number of gender and human rights based organizations through email.

Namibian Voices for Development forwarded copies of the newspaper article to various radio stations: English radio, Afrikaans Radio, Channel 7 Media for Christ Radio and the Nama/Damara Radio Services who read it over the air in order to raise awareness, sensitize and inform the 1.9 million Namibian listeners about the impact and consequences of violence against women. They also published the article in the special edition of *The Magazine* on the 16 Days of Activism-Equality is Key to Stop Gender Based Violence and HIV/AIDS.

IRC working in Northern Uganda also used the newspaper column as a basis for discussion on local radio programs. They hosted three community radio programs with UNHCR and the police about the 16 Days of Activism and the regional theme, reaching many refugees in two districts.

Collaborating agencies commented that having the newspaper article (as well as the community dialogue guide, see below) helped them focus their media outreach and campaigns. It allowed them to have a clear framework for discussing the issues within the print and electronic media and many reported that it allowed for a more effective campaign since similar messages and ideas were used in various media.

COMMUNITY DIALOGUE GUIDE

Outreach

The Action and Advocacy Kits also included a Community Dialogue Guide to help facilitate focused discussions in the community. The Dialogue was used in communities, in universities and schools, health talks in clinics, workshops and trainings. The Community Dialogue Guide helped the NGOs to reach out to well over 20,000 people.

FACT used the community dialogue guide throughout the country. They translated it into Kinyarwanda and published it in small handbooks (10,000 printed). FACT's main audience included opinion leaders, church leaders, women's councils and youth councils at the District levels all over the country. The groups were targeted so that they would be able to use their knowledge to reach other people in their communities. Through the provincial governors, FACT managed to reach up to 1500 people in

twelve provinces of Rwanda. FACT reported considerable impact from this activity, specifically:

- It opened up collaboration between FACT and the community structures, which will continue to help in reaching out to more people in the communities.
- It also raised awareness among the community leaders about GBV and HIV and the impact it has on the well-being of people.
- The community leaders were able to express their concerns regarding GBV and to work out a way of transmitting the information to other people in their communities.
- It helped the leaders to get oriented on victim assistance programs on GBV run by FACT and other organizations in Rwanda.

Namibian Voices for Development used the community dialogue guides to host several 'radio community dialogues' on English and Afrikaans Radio Services. During these dialogues, the topic of discussion was presented and then the telephone lines were open for the public to call in, participate and raise their concerns, and a dialogue was facilitated. The general public participated -- men and women as well as the youth. After the two radio dialogues, the NGO is still receiving telephone calls on a daily basis from people reporting cases of GBV and looking for counseling services and methods to prevent GBV. The Namibian Voices for Development community also started a 365 days campaign, where every day of the year is a day of activism to campaign against gender-based violence!

FLAS used the community dialogue guides to structure ongoing health education at their youth centers and clinics. Health education talks were conducted with clients in groups and individually on violence and HIV and AIDS. Services such as VCT and counseling were provided and the issues of violence and HIV were emphasized. In addition, in December, the youth held dialogues on GBV and HIV and AIDS. These discussions were held at the FLAS conference hall, moderated by the Sales and Marketing Manager and the Gender Focal Person. Some of the discussions were videotaped and will be aired on Swaziland Television Broadcasting Cooperation (STBC).

FLAS also works in rural communities with a nurse trainer who, during the 16 Days, held dialogues in five different areas. FLAS reported that the framework that was issued by GBV Prevention Network on how to approach a community was helpful. They will continue these discussions after 16 Days of Activism. *"The nurse will continue discussing such issues with the community members until men are aware that violence predisposes both women and them especially women to HIV and AIDS, therefore it must be stopped."*

RHSP organized four community dialogues with men and women in the communities of Buyamba and Katana as the main audience. At each community dialogue both women and men attended and together they were able to discuss the linkage between violence and HIV/AIDS. Through the four dialogues, over 370 people were reached. Rakai Health Sciences Program also reported *"community volunteers learnt using the method of community dialogue in domestic violence prevention. Community members decided to design music and drama to always perform within their communities as a way of continuing to raise people's awareness regarding GBV."*

Dolphin Anti-Rape and AIDS Control Outreach conducted the community dialogues in various schools in Kenya from primary level up to university. They directly reached over 2000 teachers and students in Nairobi public schools, Nairobi University, Kenyatta University, and Naivasha Primary School.

IRC's Youth Life Skills club successfully held three debates and three public dialogues about GBV and HIV/AIDS.



One of IRC's Community Dialogues

In addition, 4 community dialogues reaching out specifically to men were conducted during the 16 Days. Each was attended by approximately 20 men. Key outcomes from the dialogues include:

- The men were able to form two Male Agents for Change groups
- The dialogue created a comfortable forum for males to air their concerns about gender violence
- They developed two action plans on how to join women in advocating for change of attitudes and behavior among males in the community.

Kivulini hosted a community

dialogue with over 100 community members of Ustawi Street in Nyakato ward. Importantly, the guide allowed the street leaders to participate as active coordinators and facilitators. *"For the first time, a street leader was the Key Note speaker at a dialogue."* This increased community ownership of the issue and Kivulini reported increased community understanding on the link between HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence. For example, during the discussions, community members were able to recognize that conflict among couples increases their risk of HIV infection. Kivulini felt this was an important step forward in helping the community to understand the issues. Finally, Kivulini also received international media coverage through Radio DeucheWella (Germany) who interviewed staff, community leaders and religious leaders on sustainable interventions addressing violence against women.

Lira Women's Rural Development used the community dialogue guides within workshop and seminar settings. One workshop was held with 30 police officers in 4 regions throughout Uganda and another with approximately 30 community leaders in Lira town (Local Council leaders, police, camp commandants and religious leaders). The participants were trained to help people to understand violence against women and girls, the link between violence and HIV/AIDS and how they, as police officers, could be better at preventing and responding to violence against women and girls. The community dialogue guides were modified for workshop sessions and the NGO reported that *"it assisted staff to facilitate focused and participatory sessions as all the issues were clearly laid out and organized. This also helped us present the information but move beyond lecture style in a way that people could participate and share their own ideas. For many of these stakeholders, it was the first time that they thought about the link between violence and HIV/AIDS, it also opened up interesting discussions about the ABCs and how they might not be so relevant for women."*

Lira Women's Rural Development conducted a second training with community leaders in Lira town. These leaders came from 5 IDP camps in the district. 30 leaders spent two days working to understand violence against women and how they could respond as leaders. The leaders present included LCs, camp commandants, and police.

SAMGI used the community dialogue guides to reach out to members of the Criminal Justice System with a particular focus on the management and staff of the correctional facilities in the Western Cape. SAMGI facilitated 11 one-day awareness raising sessions in workshop format in the Voorberg, Brandvlei, Groot Drakenstein, Malmesbury and Goodwood prisons, reaching approximately 1425 people in total.

SAMGI's other community-based activities took place in the rural areas of Atlantis, Malmesbury, Pella and Abbotsdale. These took the form of three events in which the women who had attended the training courses were the ones who facilitated the sessions. They reported, *"this worked extremely well mainly because it was done by the people of that community."* These three events attracted a total of 900 people.

Siyanakekela used the community dialogue guides with community-based caregivers. The discussions were very productive and participants were so inspired by the dialogue and issues that they committed themselves to creating forums where they will discuss the ways in which they can work to prevent GBV in the places where they live.

Several organizations also reported that they would use the community dialogue guides well beyond the 16 Days of Activism in their male involvement activities and programs. SAMGI, for example said *"this [dialogue guide] particularly assisted us in our work with men. Our Men's Program is in its development stages and this resource was an excellent springboard for our interventions."*

REGIONAL CAMPAIGN SUCCESSES

The activities conducted with the Communication Materials, Ribbon Campaign, Newspaper Article, and Community Dialogue Guide, resulted in many positive outcomes. While each organization reported different impacts of their 16 Days of Activism Campaigns, some major successes of the regional campaign included:

- Real outreach and engagement of communities at the grassroots. Community members were reached and encouraged to take action, and **many men opened up** to talk about DV issues and a new dialogue emerged by involving men positively in preventing violence and HIV/AIDS.
- A **community mural** on the link between violence and HIV focusing on men's involvement and positive contribution.
 - **Radio programs** in 7 countries on the link between violence and HIV/AIDS.
 - Tested model on **facilitation community dialogue**, which was a new methodology

for addressing issues with men.

- Community members and stakeholders **committed to prevent GBV** in their homes and the community: Many NGOs reported that communities committed themselves to prevent GBV all 365 days of the year, not only during the 16 Days.
- **Powerful national campaigns** that combined print and electronic media.
- There was **increased knowledge and awareness** created on the importance of preventing violence against women and practical skills that could be used for self-defense.
- **Improvement of services** for people accessing VCT, RH and counseling services, as VAW and HIV/AIDS could now be addressed together.
- **Increased number of people coming for counseling** not only for family planning & HIV related issues but for gender-based violence issues as well (i.e. abusive relationships).
- **Increased knowledge and empowerment** among communities and stakeholders.
- **Popularization of the global campaign as an advocacy tool against VAW at the community level.**
- It **opened up collaboration** between the NGO and the community structures, which will continue helping in reaching to more people in the communities.

Specific organizations reported the following highlights of their campaigns.

AMWIK, Kenya

The media joined in the local GBV prevention efforts and were willing to offer media space at discounted rates for publicity and pledged to continue highlighting issues in their normal reportage. They enhanced public awareness and education on causes and effects of gender-based violence to the society and the need for a concerted effort to eliminate it. The collaboration between various organizations to undertake harmonized activities is contributing towards the reduction of GBV.

CEDOVIP, Uganda

The media (radio stations) kept domestic violence issues in the limelight. Many community members resolved to encourage each other to take action against DV and urged their LCs to sign the DV bylaw and parishes also signed the bylaws. Many men were continuously engaged through activities like sporting events, peer to peer discussions, and couples seminars, which saw many of them committing to supporting the causes of preventing DV. CEDOVIP also launched a three new men's murals with an HIV positive men's group calling for men in the community to open up and take action against violence and HIV.



One of CEDOVIP's new Murals

COVAW, Kenya

COVAW raised awareness on issues of VAW by organizing three public forums in three different regions using mobile caravans for the campaign. The organization participated in a joint media campaign with other organizations during the whole period of the 16 Days. They successfully launched a billboard campaign against GBV that is still ongoing in Nairobi, Laikipia, Kajiado, and Taita Taveta districts in Kenya. They also raised awareness on the role of community policing in preventing and responding appropriately to VAW.

Dolphin Anti-Rape and AIDS Control Program, Kenya

Reported empowering 2,357 schoolgirls, students and women teachers with sexual violence prevention strategies.

FAMSA, South Africa

There was a Mini Men's March to raise awareness about GBV. They also successfully began their research on their Men Stopping Violence Group (a psycho educational 16 week program for perpetrators of domestic violence).

FLAS, Swaziland

Youth and more than 1000 adults met at FLAS site Matata where the guest was the area's Member of Parliament and also Deputy Speaker of House of Assembly. In addition, FLAS operates a Voluntary Counseling and Testing Services in Bhunya Community. The Project Coordinator took the opportunity to hold dialogues with the people who came for these services from November 28

2005 to December 09 2005. Approximately 50 people attended the dialogues per day, which resulted in an increase in couple counseling in FLAS Clinics. FLAS is in the process of airing a pre-recorded Youth TV Talk Show, which will be shown mid-January 2006 on National Television (Swazi TV). Amongst the topics discussed was Gender Equality and Equity and more than 50 youths attended the recording. The program aims to reach more than 500 000 (Swazi TV viewership) people. FLAS collaborated with Swaziland Action Group Against Abuse (SWAGAA) and the Australian Volunteers International to reach out to Mvubela Community School to help raise the awareness of the school's pupils, who also happen to be mainly Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVCs).

FACT, Rwanda

Through a variety of activities, FACT was able to reach a "sizable population from all corners of the country, which increased people's awareness about GBV." FACT created a big network with the community leaders and members and brought new attention to the fight against GBV as one of their main responsibilities in the community. The 16 Days of Activism Campaign also brought hope to victims of GBV who were visited in communities. It also helped increase the visibility of FACT, who is now seen as an important NGO in GBV prevention work.

IRC, Uganda

Men in the IDP camps were able to form two Male Agents for Change groups. The community dialogue guides helped to create a great forum for males to voice their concerns about GBV. They developed two action plans on how to join women in advocating for a change of attitudes and behavior among males in the community. IRC also successfully conducted a Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices survey in the community, which formed the basis of a petition calling for stronger prevention of GBV in the community. Community members presented the petition to refugee leaders, UNHCR, the police, the office of the Prime Minister, and parents. The community held four music, dance and drama shows about domestic violence and HIV/AIDS prevention. The Youth Life Skills club successfully held three debates and three public dialogues about GBV and HIV/AIDS. IRC together with the police and UNHCR successfully conducted three radio talk shows on three FM stations about the 16 Days of Activism.

KEFEADO, Kenya

There was radio communication that reached many local women and men in Nyanza province. The success of this outreach was confirmed by the feedback received by the program office. The 16 Days Launch was successful and materials posted at Jomo Kenyatta Resource Center made publicity of the activities much easier. KEFEADO was identified by Action Aid to facilitate a presentation at a meeting in which more than 600 women participated.

Kivulini, Tanzania

The press conference stressed the interconnection between violence and HIV transmission. There was a large impact countrywide through two newspaper articles published, one in Kiswahili and the other in English (The Guardian and NIPASHE). The radio spot aired during the 16 Days led to Kivulini's receipt of a number of letters, written by women explaining the violence they are facing in their relationships and requesting support in dealing with these violent situations. More people in Tanzania are now talking about the link between violence and HIV/AIDS.

Men-to-Men, Kenya

The Men's Traveling Conference was a success as more than 100,000 people were reached through 100 stops in the five provinces of Kenya and in Malawi. Men-to-Men was able to make contacts all over the areas visited that will act as an entry point to these communities for other activities in future. Multimedia materials were distributed to communities and organizations throughout all the stops during the Men's Traveling Conference. Men-to-Men also networked and collaborated with other organizations during the 16 Days, including: AMWIK, COVAW, and FIDA.

Namibian Voices for Development, Namibia

The campaign was successfully conducted as planned. Through the campaign, broad media coverage was essential, both printed and electronic. They collaborated and networked with



One of Men-to-Men's many activities during its Traveling Conference

approximately 30-35 organizations as Namibian National Preparatory Committee. A special edition of a magazine on the 16 Days Campaign was published. It was the first of its kind in Namibia. For the first time in the history of Namibia, organizations took part in international cyber dialogues on gender-based violence, HIV/AIDS and human rights issues. A march was held in support of the Children's Status Bill and a petition was handed over to the Prime Minister, emphasizing the community's dissatisfaction on the number of recent rapes and murders in Namibia. Lastly, panel discussions were broadcast on television.

RHSP, Uganda

A new network for GBV prevention was created in Rakai District with other NGOs doing community-based work. RHSP was also able to sensitize the police about the dangers of domestic violence and the need for their increased support in the prevention of GBV. Communities are now able to identify cases of domestic violence and know where to go to report them.

Siyanakekela Community Development, South Africa

The community attended activities in large numbers. 360 people attended on the last day of the Campaign, 10th December 2005, International Human Rights Day. All the stakeholders actively participated in the activities during the Campaign. The NGO was even able to get funding for 16 Days Campaign from Foundation for Human Rights and AusAID.

SAMGI, South Africa

In the rural areas, the community took ownership of the project. This was supported by the use of the Resource Guide, '*Mobilising Communities to Prevent Domestic Violence*' (created by Raising Voices). 15 youth, who had previously dropped out of school, returned into the education system. Women displayed such courage as they publicly disclosed the abuse they were facing and then sought assistance from the community-based organizations that were part of the project. The Department of Correctional Services recognized that there is a need for awareness raising activities around GBV prevention to be incorporated into their human resources strategy.

(CHALLENGES)

There were a few challenges that many of the NGOs encountered when campaigning during the 16 Days of Activism. Lack of funding was the most consistent barrier to having a more successful campaign. Many NGOs needed funds to hold more training workshops to address violence prevention and many newspapers charged fees for article publication space.

Politics created further complications, especially in East Africa. Political campaigns in Tanzania and Uganda, for example, limited or sidelined activities and policy makers did not get involved during the 16 Days of Activism. In the case of Uganda, public rallies and marches were outlawed due to campaigning and pre-election violence. Due to change in the election date in Tanzania, Kivulini had to postpone the launching of their one-year campaign *A Celebration of Freedom and Liberation to raise awareness on the link between HIV/AIDS and Gender-based Violence*, which was originally planned to take place during the 16 Days of Activism. Also, for some of the NGOs in Kenya, the political environment was geared towards discussing the results of National Constitutional Review Referendum, thereby causing other events to be underplayed, and making it difficult to get newspaper articles published.

Another challenge was the quality of the ribbons. The Network selected a less expensive material for the ribbons this year, in order to allow more ribbons to be printed. However, the new material was not very durable and some of the ribbons did not last throughout the 16 Days. Some men challenged the message on the purple ribbon, asking why it called on people to prevent violence against women, rather than to prevent violence in general.

Some NGOs reported needing assistance and capacity building to better understand how to organize community forums targeted with specific key messages and to utilize local media to ensure that information trickles down to the community level after the general awareness raising has been done using the mass media.

Even though the Action and Advocacy Kits were sent via express mail on November 1st, for those who were interested in translating and making additional copies, the timing was tight. Also, many organizations wanted and needed more materials to enable them to reach out to more people.



COLLABORATION WITH THE NETWORK

The overall feedback on the collaboration with the Network was very positive. Each NGO reported interest in working with the Network in the future, which is representative of the good working relationship that the Network has with its member NGOs. All the NGOs benefited from joining forces to prevent all forms of GBV, but especially sexual violence as it is often directly responsible for the spread of HIV/AIDS. Siyanakekela Community Development commented that the Action and Advocacy Kits helped them to focus their campaign, as it was their first time participating in the 16 Days of Activism. The kit helped them demonstrate to the stakeholders that they are not the only organization doing this campaign but there are many organizations participating in Africa and around the world. They commented that, in communities, *“they realized that it is not only their area dealing with GBV but the whole world.”* This increased their feeling of solidarity with a larger social movement.

CEDOVIP observed that the Action and Advocacy Kits created a very powerful impact on the targeted communities. This impact was increased because the materials were based on one main theme, and all the member organizations used the same kind of information over a specified period of time. The theme was strong and clear due to this continuity and consistency between the approaches and activities designed. This resulted in a powerful 16 Days of Activism Campaign

RHSP sums up the thoughts of many of the NGOs: *“It [Action and Advocacy Kit] was most useful to receive and be able to use tools that have already been developed, pilot tested and found effective by a more established organization with more experience working on these topics. It incredibly facilitated our ability to carry out activities during the 16 Days. Had we not been chosen to participate... we would not been able to do the majority of the field work”.*

This year was the second time SAMGI participated in the 16 Days Regional Campaign. They reported: *“last year SAMGI also received Kits from GBV Prevention Network and once again, it really strengthened our messages and supported the work we had set out to do.”*

FACT reported: *“our activities this year were more educative because the materials helped us to emphasize the message. The message reached far more people than in previous years because of the materials, for example, more posters were printed in our local language, Kinyarwanda and they managed to reach out to many people, those who attended the events were given these materials like posters to take back to their organizations or communities thereby having a multiplier effect.”*

For Lira Women’s Rural Development, it was the first time they had received such materials. *“We would not have been able to reach out to people in such a professional and focused way. The materials really supported what we were saying, and excited the people because they had actual tangible materials. In the IDP camps, no one has ever brought them such materials. People wanted them very much. They also wanted ribbons that would last very long so they could wear them long beyond the 16 Days of Activism.”* The NGO also reported that the materials helped to prolong the message of 16 Days. *“The materials were a blessing, people, especially women are starting to come in to our organization, seek services. As we are the first and only shelter in Lira District for women there is much hope and encouragement to women that now there is a place for them. These materials helped us show in a very positive way that we are there, we are committed and we are ready to work hand in hand with them to prevent violence.”*

SAfAIDS commented that: *“All the contents of the 16 Days Campaign pack were significantly useful and not only for the 16 Days Campaign, but extending beyond the 16 Days. They can be used for programming and other interventions around GBV and HIV/AIDS throughout the year and in future.”*

For IRC, *“this was the first time the IRC Uganda was actively participating in the 16 Days of Activism, the activities were therefore received with a lot of enthusiasm by the IRC staff and the communities. It was however quite new in the community therefore everybody was interested in what was going on.”* IRC staff reported that activities enhanced the GBV program as they increased community awareness and also created an enabling environment for true participation by the community in advocacy against GBV.

CONCLUSION

The Regional 16 Days of Activism Campaign is an inspiration and testament to quality GBV prevention activism. With just 19 participating organizations, over a span of 16 days, over 10,000 people in Southern and Eastern Africa were directly engaged in conversation using the Community Dialogue method alone. In addition, countless other people were reached through communication materials, the ribbon campaign and various radio and television broadcasts, newspaper publications and email and website postings.

The collaborating NGOs, given the same materials, took different approaches to reaching out to their communities and countries. Some went to the prisons, others to schools, another launched a moving bus tour throughout their country – all striving to engage stakeholders in the essential work of preventing violence and HIV/AIDS. Overall, the 16 Days of Activism was a great success- and all the NGOs are excited to participate next year!

Collaborating Organization Evaluation¹

1. How did you find the process of applying for collaboration with the GBV Prevention Network?

11 Excellent 6 Very Good 1 Good ___ Fair ___ Poor

2. Please write any suggestions you have that could improve future processes.

- Send the application on hard copy to potential participants to help people who do not have access to the Internet to be a part of the process.
- To communicate even earlier prior to the 16 Days application about the content of the GBV resources so they can integrate it more effectively into their work and planning for the 16 Days of Activism.
- Increase the number of communication materials (i.e. posters, ribbons, etc) to be able to reach more people & also consider adding other Promotional Materials such as Caps or & T-Shirts which will have the GBV prevention messages.
- Have the process start earlier in the future to give more time to translate and distribute the materials.

3. How did you find the poster?

9 Excellent 8 Very Good 1 Good ___ Fair ___ Poor

4. What would you have done differently with the poster?

- Quite colorful although the issue they were addressing is serious. In future, they could reflect a somber mood.
- Putting all the features of the poster into the map of Africa or the whole globe as to show that this a network.
- Including the contact address next to the logo.
- Make it more "real", like last year. (Note: last year a photograph of a woman was used)
- Use "live" images, it's more captivating.
- Use the face of a prominent man who does not believe in violence.
- Translate into local languages.
- Larger in size so they can be seen from a distance.
- In addition to focusing on preventing HIV and GBV, it could focus on being a victim of GBV and coping with AIDS.
- Have a small statement that alludes to the pictures.
- Talk about the defilement of girls.

5. How did you find the ribbons?

3 Excellent 4 Very Good 9 Good 2 Fair ___ Poor

6. What would you have done differently with the ribbons?

- Material was not durable.
- Write 16 Days on the ribbon.
- Writings rubbed off.
- Confusion on whether the ribbon on GBV campaign should be white or purple.
- Make them out of cloth.
- Have the safety pins already attached to the ribbons to ensure that they will be used correctly.

7. How did you find the flyer?

14 Excellent 3 Very Good 1 Good ___ Fair ___ Poor

8. What would you have done differently with the flyer?

- Include the contact addresses of organization whose logos appear on the flyer.
- Increase the number of flyers.

¹ Numbers reflect all participating NGOs except the Shinyanga Foundation Fund in Tanzania who did not submit their evaluation.

- Make it more colorful (illumination) to attract people from afar.
- Translate into different local languages.

9. How did you find the newspaper article?

 13 Excellent 4 Very Good 1 Good ___ Fair ___ Poor

10. What would you have done differently with the newspaper article?

- Make it have more of a human-interest angle as a feature story.
- Highlight a few key activities to be done on each day during the 16 Days.
- Tailor it to suit each country's situation.
- Emphasize that women take a leading role in fighting against GBV.

11. How did you find the community dialogue guide?

 13 Excellent 4 Very Good 1 Good ___ Fair ___ Poor

12. What would you have done differently with the community dialogue guide?

- Have sessions for mixed gender debate to help transform those with hard-core beliefs.
- A guide for the youth be developed to help talk more relevantly and effectively with them.

13. Please rate the usefulness of such a collaboration with the GBV Network.

 14 Excellent 4 Very Good ___ Good ___ Fair ___ Poor

14. How would you like to see the GBV Prevention Network collaborating with members in the future?

- To go beyond the 16 Days because violence against women must be taught continuously to make an impact in reducing it.
- The members could have exchange visits during the campaigns to experience what other people are doing in other countries.
- Partner in other activities such as joint programs, writing proposals to donors for joint funding, sharing of information and good practices, and/or working under similar consortiums.
- The GBV prevention Network should be continuously sharing information and materials throughout the year and also encourage the sharing of good practices on prevention of VAW for the member organizations. It would be nice for the network to get to know of the key activities for each member organizations in advance and share with the different members, this would be helpful in coalition building.
- It would be helpful in the future to establish an online network/dialogue between members who are participating in the same activities so people could share experiences and discuss common challenges and lessons learned.
- Attend the events to gain clearer insight into the strategies employed and the efficacy of the resources to the work. No report can ever capture the true essence of the event or workshop.
- Financial resources could be provided for mobilizations.
- Provide funds for translation of materials and publishing newspaper articles.
- Disseminate information on what other countries are doing the 16 Days.
- Cover more organizations in subsequent years.
- Organize and conduct trainings in any areas of gender or gender violence and invite the NGOs as members.

15. Would your organization be interested in future collaborations with the GBV Prevention Network?

 16 Very Interested 2 Interested ___ Not Interested

16. Please tell us what you felt was most useful for you in this collaboration.

- To join forces to start to eradicate GBV.
- Kit helped to demonstrate to stakeholders that there were many organizations participating.
- Publicity materials.
- Ribbons.
- Many organizations from one country participating.
- Being able to use materials that were already piloted and tested.



17. Please tell us about any problems or concerns you have about the materials, the process or collaboration.

- Funds to carry out the programs.
- More publicity materials needed.
- Receive materials earlier.
- Do more activities during the 16 Days.
- Translate materials into local languages.
- Institutions and policy makers were not focused on this Campaign this year.
- Ribbons were delicate and tore easily.
- Proposals should be approved two months prior to the campaign to enable better planning.
- All organizations meeting in a forum to discuss the next 16 Days.
- Other materials such as T-Shirts or caps so they can convey the message for a longer period of time.

18. Please share with us anything that you feel we forgot to ask!

- We shall make major impacts in reducing GBV if programs providing solutions to sexual violence are continuous, not only active during the 16 Days.
- Ask in the evaluations: Were the community members fine with the materials? How can this networking process be sustained or improved? What value can members provide in the future?
- Network with other organizations during the 16 Days of Activism (especially those participating).
- Make more Resource Guides available.
- Have collaborating organizations do follow-up activities after the campaign.



Men and Women Can Join Hands to Prevent Violence and HIV/AIDS

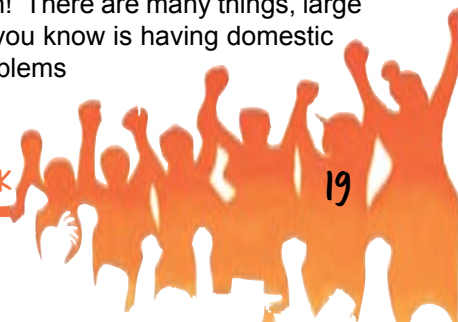
James and Lucy were married for 7 years. Five years into their marriage, the couple had two sons, a daughter, and violence at home. James often physically hurt Lucy when he was unhappy or thought she had done something wrong, and he also had several relationships with other women. During their marriage, James' habit of having unprotected sex with other women and then coming home to Lucy put them both at risk of contracting the HIV/AIDS virus. For a long time, Lucy didn't tell anyone about it, until one day, while her brother was visiting her, it came out. Lucy told her brother about the violence she was experiencing at home and that James said that he was only disciplining her and that it was his right, as a man, to have other women. Lucy's brother disagreed, he said that James's violence and risky sexual behavior was very dangerous for her and the children. Lucy and her brother decided to talk to James and family elders about the violence, they also talked with leaders and neighbors within their community. The violence had to stop.

The story of Lucy and James is not an uncommon one. Countless women throughout Africa and the world are subject to violence by their boyfriends, husbands, family members, co-workers and strangers. Since the discovery and spread of the deadly HIV/AIDS virus, however, it has become clear that this violence is having an increasingly large impact on communities across the Continent. Violence is both a cause and consequence of HIV/AIDS. Violence increases risk of HIV infection, for example, when women are forced to have unprotected sex, when their husbands have extramarital relationships, the virus spreads. When young women at college are coerced into sexual relationships with older men who offer them gifts, the virus spreads. When women are forced to have sex with their boss or co-workers in order to get a promotion or simply maintain their job, the virus spreads. HIV infection also increases risk of violence. For example, when women reveal their HIV status and are battered or deserted; or when women are prevented from getting an HIV test or denied access to ARVs. These are all examples of violence against women, yet they are sometimes so common that we no longer identify them as violence. Yet the fact remains that they violate women's basic human rights and severely impact women's health and well-being.

Violence and HIV/AIDS continue to plague our communities because of traditional ideas about men as well as women. The concepts of manhood and what it means to be a man fuel violence as it is expected that a 'real man' will dominate his house and exercise power within his family. Unfortunately, this often translates to men demonstrating their authority through violence and sex. It is assumed that most men want and deserve multiple sexual partners and, in fact, men must often use sex to prove their manhood. Even some traditional practices like bride price can condone violent behavior by causing a man to believe that he has ownership over his wife. Violence and HIV/AIDS continue to plague our communities because of ideas about women as well. It is said that a good woman should not question her husband or his actions. She should not refuse to have sex with him or force him to use a condom. If she does, she may face more violence at home or criticism from the community. Although it is not easy, we need to change our attitudes about men and women in order to prevent violence and HIV/AIDS.

It may seem that violence is just a problem for women. Although women often suffer most, violence against women and HIV/AIDS hurts us all. Many families then struggle to survive because of injuries, sickness, death, and a general lack of basic necessities like food, shelter, and medicine. As with James and Lucy, violence and HIV/AIDS only increase problems within families and the community. If violence and the spread of HIV/AIDS are allowed to continue, this as well as future generations will only face more problems. The good news is that the problems we face are not irreversible. We can all work together to prevent violence against women and guarantee the basic human right to lead healthy and safe lives. We can stop the spread of HIV/AIDS in our communities.

Men, young and old, you *can and must* take a stand against violence against women! There are many things, large and small, that each of us can do to take action! For example, if you or someone you know is having domestic problems go to a counselor or a community leader and learn to talk through problems instead of resorting to violence. We can teach our sons and daughters, with words



and by example, that violence is not part of a healthy relationship. If you are a man who doesn't use violence, you have an obligation to speak out against those who do. You also have a responsibility to help women and children who are experiencing violence by providing friendly support and advice, shelter or safety. If you are a community leader, you can form counseling and discussion groups so that men and women can talk openly about relationships, communication, manhood/womanhood, and violence. You can also update traditions such as rites of passage to include education about violence and disease, healthy marriages, and safe sexual practices. As for the men who want to make a larger difference within the community or nation, you can participate in or even start your own local community groups that advocate against domestic violence. Men, it's time for action: for the health of women, for the health of all, no more violence!

From November 25th to December 10th each year there is a global campaign: the 16 Days of Activism against Violence against Women. Men and women across Africa and the globe will be focusing on ways to make our communities safe and healthy by helping to end violence against women and stop the spread of HIV/AIDS. We have a responsibility to ourselves, our communities, our families, and especially to women. What are you going to do?

The GBV Prevention Network includes over 120 member organizations working in the Horn, East and Southern Africa to prevent violence against women and girls. For more information and to see how you could get involved, visit www.preventgbvafrica.org

Community Dialogue Guide Men and Women Joining Hands to Prevent Violence and HIV/AIDS



Overview

Creating a forum for community members to gather and discuss their concerns about the issues can be a powerful mechanism for bringing people together. A dialogue is usually more informal than a meeting and can be held in the market, grounds of a school, or at the local leaders' offices. It is meant to be an open exchange of views and a way of involving community members in the process of communal problem-solving. Dialogues can be presented as consultative or problem-solving meetings or simply as an opportunity for people to speak their mind.

Recommendations

- If your organization has never run a community dialogue before, meet with a small group of community members and/or leaders to explain the concept of a community dialogue.
- Suggest the theme of male involvement in preventing violence against women and HIV/AIDS.
- For the dialogue, you may choose to have staff of your organization to facilitate the dialogue, otherwise, if you have strong connections in the community, you may decide to work with a community member or leader to facilitate the process.
- Make sure the facilitator understands and is comfortable with the talking points and is able to use the language that community members are most comfortable with.
- Identify a public space where people can gather for the meeting comfortably. Obtain necessary authorization to hold the meeting. If necessary, arrange for a sound amplification/public address system.
- Decide on the length of time for the dialogue in advance (usually no more than 2 hours) this will help the facilitator stay focused.
- Invite all members of the community to attend, especially men. This can be pre-arranged or can be done impromptu in busy places, decide what would work better for your organization and in your community.
- At the event, moderate questions and the discussions so that it remains positive, constructive, and focused on the issue. Guide and moderate the discussion giving time for people to share ideas, encourage brief explanations and try not to let only a few participants dominate.
- At the end, summarize the discussion and highlight key commitments and actions promised, if any.
- Decide with community members who will follow-up to ensure the promised actions are implemented. Plan how the results will be shared with others.
- Distribute communication materials.

Steps

1. Welcome community members and appreciate their attendance at this important event.
2. Briefly introduce yourself and other community leaders or members who are facilitating. Tell them a little bit about your organization.
3. Let participants know the length of time the dialogue is likely to take.
4. Introduce the topic of violence against women and HIV/AIDS in a brief introduction. You might consider including the following points:
 - a. Violence against women can happen in the home and community.
 - b. It includes physical violence, emotional abuse, sexual violence and economic abuse.
 - c. While some men are victims of violence, women experience violence far more frequently than men. For example, researchers estimate that one out of three women will experience violence in their lifetime (Heise et al 1999).



- d. HIV/ AIDS is now affecting women disproportionately in sub-Saharan Africa as 23 million adults ages 15 – 49 are infected and fifty seven percent or 13.1 million of these are women (UNIFEM et al 2004).
 - e. Women are at higher risk for HIV infection as a result of violence.
5. To generate sharing and discussion ask community members:
- a. How can violence cause HIV infection?
 - i. Women often cannot negotiate condom use or safe sex.
 - ii. Many women (married and single) are forced to have sex.
 - iii. Women, young women and girls are at risk of coercive or transactional sex (i.e., they are forced to submit to having sex due to their circumstances not because they want to).
 - iv. Rape and sexual assault by strangers.
 - v. Sexual abuse against girls and young women often by adults known to them.
 - vi. Early marriages or other practices such as FGM (circumcision), widow inheritance etc.
 - b. How can violence be a consequence of HIV/AIDS?
 - i. Women trying to access VCT can experience physical and emotional violence from their partner.
 - ii. If a woman is in a discordant (i.e. husband maybe HIV+ but she is not or vice versa) relationship she may not be able to protect herself against HIV infection.
 - iii. Many women are afraid to disclose their HIV status for fear of physical, emotional or economic violence.
 - iv. If women disclose their HIV status, they experience rejection, stigma, abandonment, etc.
 - v. Many times, if HIV positive, women are held responsible for infecting their husbands.
6. Ask community members how violence and HIV hurts families and the community.
- a. Many women are infected with HIV.
 - b. Many women are dying from AIDS related diseases.
 - c. Many women do not feel safe in their relationships.
 - d. Many men are worried about their HIV status.
 - e. Many men recognize that violence destroys love in relationships.
 - f. Many children are now orphans.
 - g. Children are negatively affected with they grow up with violence in their home, they are more likely to become violent themselves as children and as adults.
 - h. Families lose income due to violence and HIV/AIDS.
 - i. Families cannot properly develop when burdened with violence and HIV/AIDS.
 - j. When women are sick they are not able to contribute their ideas to the family or community effectively.
 - k. When women are sick they cannot be fully productive in the home or community.
 - l. Community services cannot cope with the number of women needing services.
 - m. Health care providers, local leaders, and the police are burdened with service delivery for women experiencing violence and HIV/AIDS.
7. After hearing community members ideas and stories, ask community members: What roles can men play to prevent violence and HIV/AIDS.
- Some ideas include, men can:
- a. commit to never using violence against any woman.
 - b. talk with their partner about how to resolve conflict without violence.
 - c. speak out to friends and relatives who they know are abusing women.
 - d. assist women (through listening, talking, providing shelter, etc) for women being abused.
 - e. take action when they hear or see violence happening.
 - f. form groups to talk about problems affecting men.

- g. support and encourage other men trying to be non-violent.
 - h. raise their girl and boy children the same without discrimination.
 - i. speak out publicly against violence.
 - j. commit to never forcing a woman to have sex.
 - k. commit to being faithful in their intimate relationship.
 - l. commit to practice safe sex including always wearing a condom if they have more than one partner, and respecting the wishes of their partner.
 - m. go for VCT testing with their wife or girlfriend.
 - n. be faithful to their partners and show affection and willingness to communicate openly.
8. After this discussion you could ask community members to:
- a. Break up into small groups (of women, men, youth, elders, etc) to make commitments to how they will prevent violence and HIV/AIDS.
 - b. Write down on small pieces of paper their ideas for preventing violence and HIV/AIDS. (This won't be appropriate in every community – but if so, you'll need to bring paper and pens/pencils).
 - c. Volunteer or nominate others to form a small committee who will commit to further discussion with community members or a specific action (depending on what was raised in discussion).
 - d. Meet again the following week to further discuss the issue.
 - e. Come to your organization / a community meeting place if they are interested in learning more and taking action against violence and HIV/AIDS.
9. Thank community members for participating in the dialogue. Remind the community members of commitments made and encourage them to take action to prevent violence and HIV/AIDS.
10. If you are distributing communication materials (i.e., poster, sticker, ribbons, etc) briefly explain them and encourage community members to share and explain them to others.

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