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Coming Together to End Gender Violence: Report of Deliberative Engagements with Stakeholders on the Issue of Collective Action to Address Sexual and Gender-based Violence, and the Role of Men and Boys, October 2014, Cape Town, South Africa

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COMING TOGETHER TO END GENDER VIOLENCE: REPORT OF DELIBERATIVE ENGAGEMENTS WITH STAKEHOLDERS ON THE ISSUE OF COLLECTIVE ACTION TO ADDRESS SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, AND THE ROLE OF MEN AND BOYS, OCTOBER 2014, CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA

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Photographer: © Sonke Gender Justice

1   Ending sexual and gender-based violence: background

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) – physical, psychological, sexual, economic, socio-cultural – is a conspicuous and widespread violation of human rights. In South Africa, this violence pervades the political, economic and social structures of society and is driven by strongly patriarchal social norms and complex and intersectional power inequalities, including those of gender, race, class and sexuality. Gender inequality can therefore be understood as legitimating violence, as well as being further established by the use of such violence. Intervening in this relationship presents a complex challenge.

Men, women and people with non-conforming gender identities in South Africa are affected by violence in multiple and intersecting ways. These intersecting forms of violence are rooted in subtle, often invisible, structures that reach back to colonialism, to the apartheid era, and more recently into globalisation and the persistent forms of inequality that continue to characterise life and constrain wellbeing in post-apartheid South Africa. In this research, we refer to these forms of violence as structural violence, and we seek to make them more visible. We suggest that, in looking to understand and address sexual and gender-based inequality, these intersecting forms of violence are not glossed over by simply focusing on the manifestation of inequality as SGBV. Instead, through the development of a case study on the issue and in this report, we seek to look critically at, first, the dynamics of structural violence and, second, the positive potential and limits of collective action to address violence together with the government. We have taken this approach in the case study, of which this stakeholder mapping report is a part, in order to hold a wider range of actors accountable for the extent to which all South Africans, of all gender identities, navigate a precarious present that remains powerfully shaped by a politically violent past.

This report is based on one of three Department for International Development (DFID)-funded case studies carried out in 2014 at the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) through the [Empowering Women and Girls Programme](). The three countries covered were [India](), [Sierra Leone]() and [South Africa](). A workshop drawing together the main findings across these countries will take place in February 2015 with the aim of developing a set of cross-cutting lessons and recommendations on ending SGBV through collective action, including by men and boys.

By placing a particular emphasis on alliance-based approaches in working towards social and gender justice, the South African case study, along with those conducted in India and Sierra Leone, sought to explore how collective action contributes to addressing the structural inequalities and discriminatory social norms that perpetuate SGBV, and the role of men and boys in enabling transformative change.

The South African case study is based on research conducted in Cape Town and the Matzikama area of the Western Cape from July to November 2014. Using a variety of research methods, including digital storytelling, power analysis, stakeholder mapping and key informant interviews, the case study looks at community responses to SGBV and explores the role of local democratic activism, community action and civil society organising in rebuilding interpersonal relationships and social networks in order to challenge structures that reinforce inequality.

The research questions were twofold, articulated to explore the perceived structural dynamics of inequality *and* the actions and actors involved in addressing inequality and SGBV. To this end, in relation to structural inequality, we asked:

- What are the perceived structural drivers (social, political, economic) that contribute to people's experience of inequality (race, class, sexuality, age) leading to SGBV?

Structural drivers refer to the discriminatory systems and institutions that shape, steer and drive inequalities that influence people's lives. Institutional and structural drivers of SGBV include laws, policies and institutions that maintain the privilege and power of one group over another in terms of opportunity, access to resources, religious and political freedoms, fair and inclusive responses by the police and government services and benefits.[1] Through this study we explore what people and organisations do to challenge and change inequality and its related violence, with the intention that this will provide useful insights into how citizens and civil society organisations (CSOs) are finding meaningful ways to engage collectively, and with the government, to challenge oppressive social and structural contexts, and build transformative strategies to end SGBV. Our second research question pertains to this focus:

- How do (i) the individual agency of men and women and (ii) collective political actions (public, institutional, etc) interact to engage certain kinds of processes that aim to prevent and address SGBV?

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[1] Manjoo, R. (2011) *Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, its Causes and Consequences*, United Nations General Assembly Human Rights Council, www.peacewomen.org/assets/file/Resources/UN/wps__reportofthespecialrapporteuronviolenceagainstwomenitscausesandcon sequences_un_may2011.pdf (accessed December 2014).

2 Stakeholder mapping: an overview

Within Cape Town and more broadly throughout South Africa, there is substantial potential for activism, change and commitment to human rights, including within our constitution. But how do we use this potential and historical tradition of activism to mobilise around gender violence?
Rukia Cornelius, Sonke Gender Justice – Policy Dialogue workshop, October 2014

This report presents data and analysis of collective action and the role of men and boys in addressing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in Cape Town and the Matzikama area of the Western Cape, South Africa. It reflects the outcomes of a research process, culminating in a policy dialogue conducted between July and October 2014. The policy dialogue, as outlined below, drew together key informant stakeholders and community activists, along with a broader group of community-based organisations, faith-based organisations, activists and researchers engaged in ending SGBV. These key informants and community activists engaged in two research components that preceded the final policy dialogue. First, 26 key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted in August and September 2014 in Matzikama and Cape Town. Interviewees included members of CSOs, faith-based organisations, academic research and advocacy centres, and service providers. Please see Annex 1 for the KII interview schedule. Second, 11 community activists were engaged in a digital storytelling and collective analysis, in August and October respectively. These activists joined the policy dialogue with key stakeholders outlined below.

Together, these research components and the policy dialogue aimed to generate:

1. an understanding of how and why collective action takes place to address SGBV, and
2. lessons for a particular policy moment around advocacy for a National Strategic Plan (NSP) to address GBV.

2.1 The policy dialogue: background

On 20 October 2014, around 40 stakeholders and facilitators met at the *Ikamva Labantu* centre in Khayelitsha to discuss ways to address SGBV through collective action, and to align research on SGBV with policy advocacy and stakeholder engagement on priorities for a Gender Based Violence National Strategic Plan (GBV-NSP). The meeting was hosted by Sonke Gender Justice (Sonke), the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) and the Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation (SLF). Please see Annex 2 for partner information.

Participants came from community mobilisation and local-level activist networks, and included representatives of CSOs and national non-governmental organisations (NGOs), academic centres, service providers and faith-based organisations. The majority of participants had already been engaged in the case study learning process, sharing their personal and organisational experience of action to address SGBV. The workshop's methodology supported full and equal participation, critical reflection, learning and action from all participants. The sequencing of activities aimed to maximise stakeholders' shaping of the analysis and determine the kinds of specific information and questions most useful to local movements and campaigns. The policy dialogue also built on the earlier engagement of participants in the case study learning process. Please Annex 3 for the policy dialogue agenda and Annex 4 for a list of participants.

3 Key findings

The following sections detail the main findings from the stakeholder mapping process, and are structured as follows:

- Section 1: a series of reflections drawn from the community activists' digital stories, in which they share accounts of violence in their lives
- Section 2: strategies adopted by these community activists and other key stakeholders to collectively address SGBV in particular
- Section 3: the implications of collective action in reconfiguring social and structural inequalities with a view to achieving gender equality
- Section 4: the role of national policy and interventions to support the work of civil society in order to address, together, the escalating rates of SGBV in South Africa.

3.1 Violence in our lived realities

3.1.1 Personal motivations for addressing SGBV

Understanding the attitudes and motivations of people taking action to end SGBV provides an important insight into the personal and political journeys that enable social change. Participants in the policy dialogue workshop said that their motives for doing the work they do stem from personal experiences, including overcoming violence and discrimination related to contravening oppressive gender norms, their sexual identity, and family neglect and abuse. They spoke of a sense of survival and resilience among people who face enormous challenges in their lives being a source of personal strength and an important inspiration, driving commitment and persistence in others. The notion that work to address SGBV is contributing to a wider process of social transformation within people's communities and society at large was important to participants in the policy dialogue. They felt that personal actions are working towards a brighter future with others, and that sharing and learning together is integral to making change happen.

The wider research process also highlighted the role of networks of organisations, and the support of co-members, in enabling feelings of safety, belonging and equality. For people who have experienced and continue to experience violence, the collective helps build relationships that support an everyday form of survival, in terms of personal wellbeing and internalising feelings of self-worth. This was clear from the narratives shared by community activists about the men and women who are building the strength to deal with complex issues of violence. One participant, who also showed her digital story at the policy dialogue workshop, described how, after being rejected by her mother, she was able to form a new family through Free Gender, a lesbian gay bisexual transgender queer and intersex (LGBTQI) association that supports her and other LGBTQI people in her community and takes action against hate crimes they and others experience. For many of the activists and key informants involved in this study, the building of personal power has translated into political expressions of power, through activism at community level and in advocating for municipal and national policy change to address SGBV.

3.1.2 Stories of change in experiencing SGBV

Three digital stories were screened at the policy dialogue workshop. These stories share the life experiences of community activists who wanted to do something about violence in their lives, and what happened.

- The first story highlights the issue of discrimination and exclusion as a result of sexual orientation. The significance of the role of the family in driving feelings of fear and isolation or strength and love was highlighted, as was how wider support networks, including NGOs in the community, can help overcome the barriers and prejudices faced in public spaces.
- The second digital story looks at how the breakdown in family support structures relates to the challenges and difficult choices faced by a young boy who became involved in gang-related activities, including drug abuse and violent crime. As a young man, spending time in prison and finding role models played an important part in supporting positive life choices, which were sustained through building friendships and relationships through community programmes.
- The third story shares the experience of a young woman who faced multiple forms of violence by men and boys in her family and intimate relationships. Violence was used to manipulate and control, from her mobility and social activities to whether and what she could eat, and over her body through rape. In leaving this situation, continued violence was experienced in the form of drug abuse and exploitation by friends, until she found strength to leave that situation.

In sharing their experiences, the activists enabled other participants at the policy dialogue to engage with the lived reality of violence and the pain and hope that come with this. Responses emphasised the importance of personal and contextualised stories in enabling people working in the policy and programming arena to understand the issues. In raising social problems from their own point of view, activists become agents both in research processes such as this and in wider social change.

3.1.3 Strategies for change in addressing SGBV

As part of the wider research process, community activists analysed their digital stories to understand in more depth the context and content of their story using a 'power lens'. This enabled activists to develop three short films detailing their priorities for action in addressing SGBV which were presented to stakeholders at the policy dialogue. The activists called for government to work in partnership with civil society and citizens to address SGBV and wider issues of gender inequality such as women's political representation. The role of CSOs in creating opportunities for learning and engagement between activists and to change attitudes and norms in the wider community was seen as critical. However, without physical space for people to come together and discuss the issues, engaging those who are harder to reach in the community is difficult. Activists also highlighted the importance of safe spaces in relation to public health and education services. The participants argued that LGBTQI people often face discrimination and humiliation in health services because of their sexual orientation and gender identity, and that SGBV is experienced by girls and boys in and around school. They argued that these institutions should be fair, just and inclusive, that they should provide support services such as counselling to those facing abuse, and that training is needed for staff to sensitise them to these issues. The issue of resourcing was highlighted across the presentations, and the point was made that without meaningful commitment and investment from the government on achieving gender equality, addressing SGBV would remain a distant reality.

3.1.4 Merging of ideas and experiences on addressing SGBV

Through discussion, stakeholders, including community activists at the policy dialogue, highlighted their responses to the inputs from community activists on the nature of SGBV and the priorities for action. One participant stated that family life is immensely important in this regard. As soon as that fabric tears we are 'so vulnerable'. It was also highlighted that, although the family is important, it is the same structure that perpetuates violence. Where does one go when the family discriminates? What is the definition of family, and how does this discriminate and exclude? How can we prioritise building strong and democratic family

systems? Another participant stated that there seems to be no father figure in these stories. Why is this? How does this relate to abuse experienced by men, which is largely absent from discussions but which has been highlighted in different ways, including childhood neglect and abuse, gangsterism, self-harm, and alcohol and drug abuse. It was also argued that violence against women and LGBTQI people should be recognised as the most significant manifestation of violence, and that violence is perpetrated against them because of their gender identity. It was highlighted that positive role models in the community can change people's lives. Work is needed at both the micro and macro levels, and there are important questions around the role of social institutions in driving SGBV, for example the gender norms established through organised religion.

3.2   Collective action as a strategy for gender equality

The stakeholder mapping process revealed two main avenues through which collective action works towards greater gender equality. First, the accounts of the participants in this process situated gender violence as a manifestation of deeply entrenched social norms and socio-economic pressures. It was through joining organisations that were working collectively to address gender violence that they were able to find avenues through which to challenge these damaging norms at a personal level (within their relationships and households) and at a social level (through their professional relationships and actions to provide support to people experiencing gender violence). Second, by working across multiple organisations – including faith-based organisations, women's rights organisations, men's organisations, the police and legal networks – it is possible to adopt a multi-pronged approach to address the complex underlying discriminatory norms that fuel gender violence. The case studies discussed below are based on the policy dialogue, and reflect this wide range of actors who, collectively, oppose and support particular cases of gender violence.

3.2.1 Stakeholder case studies of SGBV: root causes, allies, opponents and outcomes

A number of case studies were identified at the policy dialogue workshop using an 'SGBV tree'. The tree's roots symbolised the social and structural causes of the problem, the trunk represented the issue, with enabling and constraining actors on each side, and finally the branches of the tree represented outcomes from the specific case or desired outcomes. In order to draw out this information across the case studies, the following questions were asked:

1.   What happened? What is the particular issue/situation?
2.   How did it come to happen? How did it take place? What were the (root) causes?
3.   Who were the different actors that were stopping gender equality?
4.   What did your organisation do? And what did you do with other organisations to achieve change?

The different issues ranged from cases of child rape, domestic violence, police abuse and teenage pregnancy. The main actors identified were civil society actors such as NGOs, traditional and religious leaders, government ministries and the police. Several of these actors were identified both as constraining and as enabling actors, for example, the police and religious leaders, and as maintainers of structural drivers of SGBV.

The roots, or structural drivers, of SGBV that were mentioned included access to information, religion, donors, attitudes and perceptions, poverty, traditional beliefs, and patriarchy. Cooperation between these actors was emphasised as a means of combatting SGBV. Training for the public and civil servants, education, funding, government accountability and general awareness-raising were mentioned as desirable outcomes.

The two case studies below, representing the perspectives of the policy dialogue workshop participants, indicate the range of allies and opponents, the challenges and opportunities, and the causes and outcomes arising from these discussions.

Case study 1: Shot by police 'for protesting' against the rape of a child

Summary: This group looked at the case of a three-year old child from Delft who was raped by a neighbour. A woman who later protested against the child's rape was shot in the leg by a police officer.

Root causes: Numerous causes were identified, including:

1. Poverty. The child lived in a single-parent household under enormous economic strain and was therefore unable to attend preschool.
2. Vulnerability and lack of financial and physical security. Unable to attend school, and with her mother working to earn money without any other support, the child was often left with people who were not considered safe.

Opponents and barriers to change:

*   **Police officers** were identified as key opponents, along with the larger structural issue of under-resourced and overstretched **police services**. The policeman who was alerted to the case knew the perpetrator personally. He voided the case by not following proper protocol, and did not allow the mother to accompany her daughter to the hospital.
*   **Inadequate investigators** claimed that there was not enough evidence to prosecute the perpetrator. No one was convicted and the child was sent back to live on the same street as the perpetrator.
*   **The police** did not provide the mother with relevant information (such as DNA/forensics, police records and relevant court cases), and she was not supported to understand what was discussed in the **court**. Further, she claimed that she was often too scared to ask questions and get information.
*   **The Child Protection Unit** was also not helpful, and the **Department of Social Development** was problematic in the manner in which it was involved.
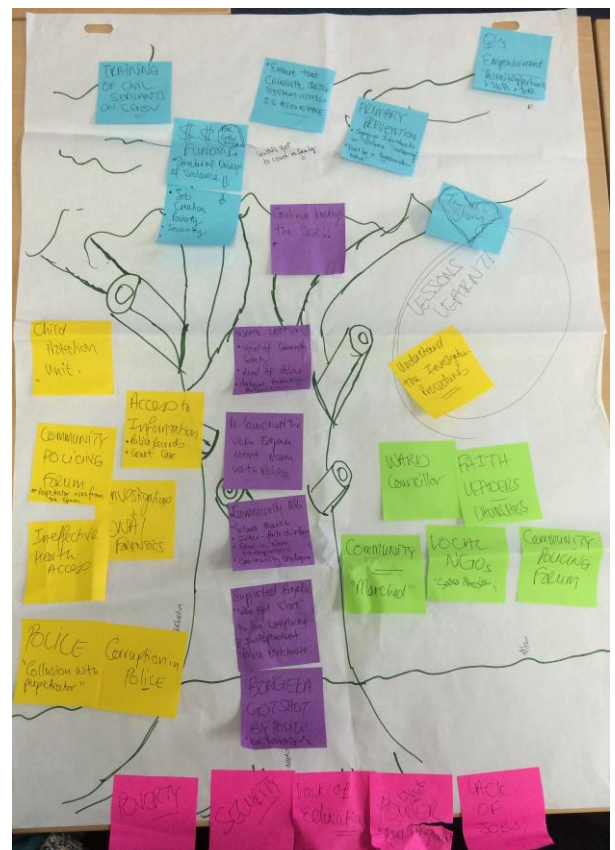
Allies and opportunities for change:

*   **Sonke Gender Justice** (Sonke) worked with the woman who was shot in the leg as well as the child and her mother.
*   **Mosaic and Sonke**, along with some **faith leaders**, **church members** and **ward councillors**, worked together to set up:
    o   a community policing forum
    o   community mobilisation platforms, through marches and meetings
    o   door-to-door campaigns

- The police were reminded of the importance of this case by these multiple actors who worked collectively to mobilise within this community.

The case study emphasised the need for the following actions:

- Where vulnerability to SGBV is visible, people should be encouraged not to be passive bystanders and to be attentive in an effort to 'unlearn' violence.
- Provide education on civil rights and train civil servants on their responsibilities towards the public (especially SGBV survivors).
- Ensure that the criminal justice system works and is held accountable when it fails.
- Set up responsive funding to address the structural nature of SGBV. Job creation and financial and physical security are priorities.

Case study 2: Violence within the home
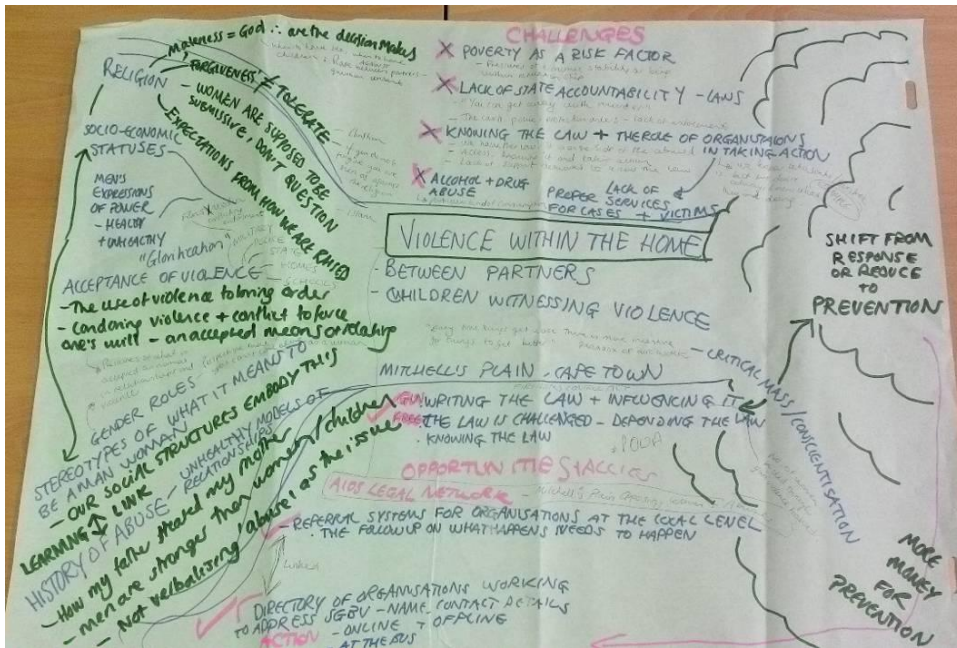
Summary: This group discussed partner violence in the home between partners and the consequences for children who witness this violence.

Root causes

- **Religion.** Religious text that constructs God as male is used by men to assert their 'God-given' authority in households. This power manifests as authority to dictate when to have sex and can result in marital rape. Women are told to be submissive and this is also referenced in religious texts. Forgiveness, too, is a religious concept used to promote tolerance of abuse. Group members said, 'If you do not forgive, then you are seen to be against religion.'
- **Socio-economic status** linked to **gender role stereotypes.** Men assert power as the primary earners in the household. Women are discouraged from seeking employment, and this compounds their difficulty in leaving abusive relationships. This is compounded by normative assertions that women should not live alone or be single.
- **Inter-generational dynamics.** Gender norms and notions of 'acceptable' violence are learned across generations. In this case study, this relates particularly to the man's history of seeing the way his father treated his mother The woman's

experience of violence was shaped by witnessing other forms of violence that were kept hidden, and not addressed within or beyond the family unit.

- **The media.** Television, films and popular magazines present a glorified acceptance of violence:
  - in the military
  - by police
  - by the state
  - in homes
  - in schools.

Opponents and barriers to change:

- **Biased and inadequate legal system.** Some members of the group said, 'We have the law, but it is on the side of the abuser.'
- **Inadequate knowledge of social services.** The survivor did not know which community organisations would be in a position to support her to leave the abusive relationship and protect her children from witnessing and internalising the abuse.
- **Substance abuse** impedes clarity and the capacity to act against violence. It also can generate violence and a sense of impunity when committing violence.
- **Lack of state accountability – 'You can get away with murder!'** This barrier was raised in relation to all avenues of law enforcement, and associated actors, including the police and the judiciary.

Allies and opportunities for change:

- **Gun Free South Africa** This actor has effectively mobilised for the Firearms Control Act and for greater knowledge about the law and ways to challenge it. In conjunction with other CSOs, the effectiveness of this approach can be seen in the reduction – by half – of the number of women killed in gun violence.
- **AIDS Legal Network and People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA).** These organisations work in Mitchells Plain to oppose women's abuse collectively by:
  - creating more effective referral systems;
  - following up on the outcomes of the judicial process;
  - creating a directory of organisations and people working on SGBV;
  - mobilising in online and offline spaces, such as bus stops.

The case study emphasised the need for the following actions:

- **Legal knowledge and support**. Provide better support to those navigating the legal system, along with education about civil rights for the general population and for service providers in particular.
- **Community mobilisation**. While some organisations are known by name, their work and how to access them is not well known. This needs to be more actively addressed by sharing information through community networks.

Three overarching themes emerged from the multiple case studies discussed in the workshop. First, knowledge of and access to support services is critical. However, for many survivors of gender violence these services are under-resourced and unhelpful, even obstructing justice. Related to this first point, the second theme spoke to the value of consistent and direct engagement of community members by activists who are part of a network of organisations, to raise awareness of the instances of gender violence and to build a broad quorum of support to call for gender justice, for example by protesting outside magistrate courts and police stations. Third, awareness of legal rights and avenues for recourse were a recurring concern among organisations present at the policy dialogue. It is

often presumed that this information is available, but more work needs to be done within communities to provide people with information about their rights, about the mechanisms of the justice system, and about the avenues available to them to claim these rights.

3.2.2 Collective action in enabling strategies of change for community activists

Community activists explored collective action as a strategy to address three themes that emerged from their collective story analysis as deeply interconnected to understanding and addressing SGBV: family support; money and opportunities; and addressing harmful and discriminatory gender norms. Participants' narratives highlighted how the drivers of discrimination and abuse interact across these themes, with harmful gender norms being produced and reproduced in family structures and in opportunities for personal development and employment.

Across the three themes the role of community organisations was highlighted in providing the information, training and support needed to communities to address these issues. For example, family centres provide services to those who have had to leave their homes, and provides referral services to ensure further avenues of support. In addition, engagement and skills-building programmes for young people are enabling their capacities and opportunities for personal development and finding work. Government schemes, however, were viewed very differently and seen as far removed from people's lives, with initiatives for economic development going to community leaders and private sector entrepreneurs who already have significant resources. Participants explained how partnerships between the CSOs that community activists are affiliated to can enable learning on different issues. An example was given of CSOs that work on gender justice and LGBTQI rights providing a space for community mobilisers to learn from each other on the different gendered issues and discriminations faced within the community. The issue of the lack of physical space and necessary infrastructure for community-based organisations to function effectively in community settings was raised repeatedly. Activists spoke of how new spaces are needed for creative and artistic methods that can be used for people to come together and discuss difficult issues around gender and violence.

In undertaking this exercise, some activists shared their experiences as Sonke Gender Justice Community Action Team (CAT) members and gender activists in their communities across the Cape Town metropolitan area. These teams come together through their commitment to addressing gender inequality in their own lives or the lives of others in their community. The teams include people from diverse backgrounds, including those out of work and school, and are open to men and women. The CAT vision is to ensure that men are included in mobilisation against SGBV because it is an issue that affects and harms all people and men also play an important role in holding other men accountable for their role in gender inequality. Members of these teams work together with people in positions of responsibility such as police, pastors, ward councillors, community-based organisations, teachers and nurses, to build partnerships and create safer communities. They also work on an individual level, for example accompanying LGBTQI people to church, and showing solidarity for their equal place in society. They highlighted that informal and formal community engagement initiatives that enable change between men and women within community systems and structures are important at every level.

3.3 Addressing SGBV through the National Strategic Plan

An aim of this case study research is to feed into the call for an effective national response to SGBV and was conducted with organisations that form part of this campaign. South Africa's experience with HIV has shown that a National Strategic Plan (NSP) can be an important tool to gain the political commitment and funding required to tackle large social

challenges requiring a coordinated response among diverse stakeholders. Civil society activists from Sonke Gender Justice highlighted at the policy dialogue that the development of a multi-sectoral National Strategic Plan will only be meaningful if it is fully costed, funded and developed through an open and consultative process. An initial shadow framework for the NSP has been developed by civil society, coordinated by Sonke Gender Justice. The policy dialogue workshop provided an opportunity for this framework to be tested with grassroots activists and wider civil society stakeholders on SGBV, in order to further its development. The key components of the plan presented at the workshop were:

- investment in evidenced-based prevention to reduce SGBV incidences;
- improved response in terms of breadth and quality of services for survivors of SGBV;
- accountability in improved reporting and performance management systems;
- clear arrangements for institutional accountability backed by high-level political will and leadership;
- support for strengthened civil society capacity and funding to advocate on gender issues.

Participants asserted that in order for the Gender-Based Violence National Strategic Plan (GBV-NSP) to be effective, governance institutions need to be more democratic and accountable, with increased women's leadership and reduced corruption at all levels. There was a suggestion that NSP champions are found within government and that they can act as allies in the process. Participants highlighted that improved coordination is needed at governmental level and that coordination is also critical within referral systems. External drivers of 'competition' between policy sectors as opposed to joined-up ways of working need to be identified and held to account. For example, donor funding can often perpetuate sector-specific silos in government and civil society programming. Policies must be executed effectively and efficiently. This involves monitoring, evaluation, and people's participation.

Information needs to be centralised in order to understand access/provision of services for SGBV and avoid duplication. There is a need for strengthened SGBV case management systems: all stakeholders must be involved from the beginning of each case, with evidence generated and utilised across partnerships (this includes health clinics, survivor services, various public service-providers, police, the department of health, etc). In order to be able to focus on prevention, impact evaluations need to be carried out into why current systems are failing and what is working. The monitoring of government services needs to be more accountable and involvement must come from citizens, CSOs and NGOs.

Furthermore, there should be an increase in investment and evidence-based research in preventing SGBV violence. The existing knowledge of what works within communities also needs to be understood; as such, qualitative/participatory research can help build understanding about the complexity of people's lives and their contexts. This kind of approach is often ignored within the development and implementation of government strategic plans. Concern was raised that even where there is evidence of what works, there is difficulty in getting funding.

Participants also emphasised the importance of ensuring that the NSP is relevant to communities and identifies barriers to implementation at this level, for example the importance of physical spaces where the community can meet, safe clinics and schools, and the use of vernacular languages and sign language (or Braille) in information and awareness materials. Furthermore, SGBV was articulated as an issue for all people regardless of class, race or socio-economic status. Therefore, more political mobilisation is needed across the whole of society, as opposed to being focused only on poor and marginalised communities.

4   Conclusions and recommendations

The policy dialogue workshop, as the particular focus of this mapping report, yielded a number of outcomes, and captured where resonance and dissonance lie with stakeholders across diverse perspectives. This informed the final phase of research data collection and analysis. A 'map' of different movements and actors that are influencing work around SGBV has been created, which can be referenced by diverse actors seeking to address the issue. The workshop identified instances of influence or change in relation to SGBV in South Africa and related strategies of collective action, including the role of men and boys. Specific recommendations to the GBV-NSP (and wider policy actors) were articulated, whereby collective actors, including men, were meaningfully engaged in the development of civil society advocacy objectives. Relationships were established and ideas generated on future cross-sector collaboration on preventing and addressing SGBV.

4.1   Stakeholder mapping within the emerging overarching research findings

The research findings, of which the stakeholder process is an element, indicate that collective action, although powerful at interpersonal, family and community levels, must be understood in light of structural inequalities, constructions of harmful masculinities, and power inequalities that deeply influence these trajectories of change.

With respect to the **focus on structural drivers** that contribute to inequality and violence, we are finding that:

1. Legacies of inequality, particularly as they relate to race, gender and class, continue to shape contemporary experiences of violence.
2. The deeply embedded gender roles and norms continue to drive inequality and violence.

With respect to the second focus area, on **the role of collective action** towards ending SGBV, findings show that:

1. Collective action through CSOs enables people to build a sense of personal power in spaces of safety.
2. This personal power intersects with broader processes of political change, as people work to create change in their community bolstered by a broader sense of solidarity linked to the collective action of multiple organisations working to end gender violence.
3. Collective action is not simply about multiple people coming together in one organisation to effect change, but that effective change is catalysed by people and organisations that link across multiple communities. While networked forms of collective action were highlighted, in particular through the KIIs, it was also clear that tensions exist among collective actors.

The findings across the study, and from the stakeholder mapping and policy dialogue workshop, also emphasise the importance of recognising the constraints of engaging men for gender justice, and the value of grounding national advocacy for the GBV-NSP in people's local realities, returning to the first of our research focus areas on the value of addressing structural inequalities and drivers of violence.

Annex 1: KII interview schedule

SLF, Sonke Gender Justice and IDS case study on the role of men and boys, and collective action, in addressing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

0.   Introduce study and consent form
This is brief and situates the KII in the wider study, and in relation to the DST process and the stakeholder dialogue. Please check that the interviewee is happy to have the interview audio-recorded.

1.   Individual motivations for engaging on gender justice
This focus area draws on a life history approach: this enables us to understand perceptions and attitudes from the key informant, helping us to appreciate their ideology and narrative of change.

1.1.   Tell us about yourself, the work that you do and why you do it?

1.2.   Can you tell us about any important moments that contribute to your engagement with the issue of sexual and gender-based violence over the past 10 years of your experience?

a)   How do these moments relate to you personally?

2.   The factors that inform intersecting inequalities and that specifically manifest as sexual and gender-based violence
This focus area looks at the structural drivers of SGBV. Understanding the structures of constraint to gender equality and that perpetuate SGBV, specifically the intersecting inequalities that underpin the social, political and economic context of South Africa.

2.1.   Can you explain how men and women experience violence?

a)   What shapes and forms does this violence come in?
b)   How do different attitudes and behaviours affect violence?
c)   Are there specific groups that are more affected by violence than others?
d)   What is specific to the rural/urban context?

2.2.   How has your understanding of the issue of sexual and gender-based violence changed over the past 10 years of your experience? How and why?

2.3.   What drives the violence that men and women experience in South Africa?

3.   Existing interventions to address sexual and gender-based violence [at community, organisational, provincial, national levels]

3.1.   What's being done in your organisation/community (see what's applicable) to address gender-based violence?

3.2.   What are the most significant interventions or processes addressing sexual and gender-based violence?

      a)   Who's benefiting?

      b)   Who is being reached? Who is not?

      c)   How are attitudes and behaviours being engaged to address sexual and gender-based violence?

      d)   How are the rights of those who experience SGBV being fulfilled? Are people aware of their rights, and are they claiming them?

3.3.   What change have you seen as a result of these interventions?

3.4.   Who are the key partners that have worked with you and your organisation to address these kinds of violence?

3.5.   Who do you think is responsible for addressing sexual and gender-based violence in South Africa and why do you think this?

      a)   What is the role of government? What can the government be doing differently?

3.6.   What are the key policies (or policy areas) that you feel have influenced or hindered this response?

4.   Specific interventions that engage with men and boys, the role of collective action and how and why they work, or don't work

4.1.   What is the role of men and boys in addressing SGBV?

4.2.   What kinds of strategies have been developed or employed to engage men in addressing SGBV?

      a)   What has worked well? Why?

      b)   What has worked less well? Why?

      c)   Who were the people, groups or organisations involved in this process?

      d)   What has changed?

4.3.   What factors have influenced men's involvement in addressing SGBV issues?

4.4.   Where have men engaged collectively (in alliances/movements) to address SGBV? What has/has not worked in this strategy? Why?

      a)   How can this be strengthened?

5.   Current and future priorities for working with men and boys to address SGBV

5.1.   What is your vision for change in addressing sexual and gender-based violence?

5.2.   What will contribute to this being realised?

5.3.   What is the role of collective action in this vision?

5.4.   What would you advise the government to do differently to realise this vision?

6.   Revisit consent form to ensure participant is happy with their representation

Annex 2: Partners

Sonke Gender Justice

Sonke Gender Justice works to create the change necessary for men and boys, women, and children to enjoy equitable, healthy and happy relationships that contribute to the development of just and democratic societies. Sonke pursues this goal by using a human rights framework. Sonke works across Africa to strengthen government, civil society and citizen capacity to promote gender equality, prevent domestic and sexual violence, and reduce the spread and impact of HIV and AIDS. Sonke utilises the 'spectrum of change' model, drawing on a broad range of social change strategies which involve working across multiple spaces and levels to achieve gender equality. Sonke works to shape South African and international legal and policy decisions on gender equality, gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and rights (including HIV and AIDS).

Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation

The Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation (SLF) is a Cape Town-based agency that seeks to contribute towards eliminating poverty through undertaking original research and engaging with marginalised communities. The organisation aims to advance innovative policies and development interventions in order to strengthen livelihoods within the townships and informal settlements of South Africa. SLF recognises that within these settings, the insecurities facing women and girls reflect widespread vulnerabilities that undermine their capacity to engage in economic activity, affect their citizenship and democratic participation, and constrict their active involvement in the public sphere, including leisure activities.

The Institute of Development Studies

The Institute of Development Studies (IDS) is a leading global institution for development research, teaching and learning, and impact and communications, based at the University of Sussex. Its present vision is a world in which poverty does not exist, social justice prevails and economic growth is focused on improving human wellbeing. IDS believes that research knowledge can drive the change that must happen in order for this vision to be realised. Founded in 1966, the Institute is home to approximately 100 researchers, 70 knowledge services staff, 65 professional staff and about 200 students at any one time. But the IDS community extends far beyond, encompassing an extensive network of over 360 partners, 2,100 alumni and hundreds of former staff across the development community worldwide.

Annex 3: Policy dialogue agenda

Arrival 08:30am for 09:00am start	
Session	*Details*
1. Introductions and welcome	• Introduce the purpose and aims of the policy dialogue in relation to research and advocacy agendas, answering questions and discussing • Introduce participants, facilitators and build relationships
2. Violence in our lived realities	• Provide a space for people living with violence, poverty and marginalisation to share their individual and collective knowledge of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and experience with strategies for prevention and reduction
3. Collective action and SGBV	• Deliberation on the findings of the Sonke/SLF/IDS study in order to consolidate research learning and understanding of the issue of SGBV, and to explore how change happens through collective action, and the role of men and boys
Lunch	*Refreshments and lunch provided over the course of the day*
4. Collective action as a strategy for gender equality	• Critically reflect on the role and nature of collective action in challenging manifestations of social injustice • Generate information on the agencies, networks and actors addressing SGBV, and their relationship with men and boys in achieving gender equality
5. Addressing SGBV through the National Strategic Plan	• Engage critically with the conceptualisation of the National Strategic Plan to address SGBV and relate it to parallel policy spaces, and agendas for transforming violence prevention and reduction in South Africa. • Support coalition and alliance building on the next steps for ensuring the National Strategic Plan is realised.
Finish by 17:00pm	

Annex 4: Policy dialogue participants

Name	Organisation
Alan Storey	Gun Free South Africa
Angelica Pino	Sonke Gender Justice
Arnelle Meyer	Mosaic
Beauty Muowe	Community activist, Sonke Gender Justice
Becky Hillyer	Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation
Charlotte Marais	Sonke Gender Justice (documenter)
Ecclesia de Lange	Inclusive and Affirming Ministries
Elizabeth Mills	Institute of Development Studies (facilitator)
Erin Stern	Sonke Gender Justice
Funeka Soldaat	Free Gender
Herman Kordom	Matzikama Men and Boys Network
Genine Josias	Thuthuzela Care Centre
George Mahlangu	Community activist, Sonke Gender Justice
Gill Black	Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation (facilitator)
Hayley Galut	Lecturer in Human Rights law and transitional Justice,
Jenee Engelbreght	Gender Transformation Network
Jo Mclallen	Speech Therapist at the *Imkamva Labantu*
Joanna Wheeler	Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation (facilitator)
Keegan Lakay	Sonke Gender Justice (facilitator)
Lucinda van den Heever	Sonke Gender Justice (facilitator)
Malwande Luzipho	Sonke Gender Justice
Marlow Valentine	Networking HIV, AIDS Community of South Africa (NACOSA)
Nick Malherbe	Sonke Gender Justice (documenter)
Nolusindiso Mato	AIDS Legal Network
Nomfundo Bebeza	Community activist, Sonke Gender Justice
Ndoda Mgqunge	Community activist, Sonke Gender Justice
Rene Botha	Department Social Development
Rob Pattman	Stellenbosch University
Rodney Fortuin	Gender Transformation Network
Rukia Cornelius	Sonke Gender Justice (facilitator)
Shawn Koen	Victim Empowerment and Support
Sinazo Peter	Desmond Tutu HIV Foundation
Thabisa Ngada	Commission of Gender Equality
Thea Shahrokh	Institute of Development Studies (facilitator)
Thoko Madonko	Section 27 and Treatment Action Campaign (TAC)
Thuli Ntshingila	Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation
Valerie Mphothulo	Nyanga community
Vena Mqondisi	South African Council of Changes
Vuyiseka Dubula	Sonke Gender Justice
Xavier Januarie	Matzikama Men and Boys Network