Study Tour Report

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
18\textsuperscript{th} – 21\textsuperscript{st} April, 2005

and

Cape Town, South Africa
25\textsuperscript{th} – 28\textsuperscript{th} April, 2005

Hon. Sandra Kanck MLC
Parliamentary Leader
South Australian Democrats
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### GLOSSARY

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<tr>
<td>AIDOS</td>
<td>Italian International Association for Women in Development</td>
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<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome</td>
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<td>ARVs</td>
<td>anti-retroviral drugs</td>
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<td>CBO</td>
<td>community-based organisation</td>
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<td>CIDA</td>
<td>Canadian International Development Agency</td>
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<td>FGM</td>
<td>female genital mutilation</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLBTI</td>
<td>gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgendered and intersex</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immuno Virus</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIVOS</td>
<td>Humanistic Institute for Development Cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>non-government organisation</td>
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<td>NOVIB</td>
<td>Netherlands Organisation for international Development Cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPWJ</td>
<td>No Peace Without Justice</td>
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<td>PRB</td>
<td>Public Reference Bureau</td>
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<td>SEDI</td>
<td>Sustainable Energy and Development Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>Sexual Offence Court</td>
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<td>TAMWA</td>
<td>Tanzania Media Women’s Association</td>
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<td>TaTEDO</td>
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<td>TAWLA</td>
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The initial impetus for this trip came as a result of a meeting with Flinders University Law Lecturers, Tina Dolgopol and Mary Heath, to discuss rape laws in South Australia. In the course of that conversation I became aware of the existence of specialised Sexual Offence Courts in Cape Town, South Africa. Web-searches on this subject showed links in that country to issues of HIV/AIDS and violence against women.

Having decided that a visit to Cape Town would be worthwhile to look at these issues, I decided also to visit Tanzania, and compare some of the same issues in that country.

I chose Tanzania as I currently assist in sponsoring water projects, through Plan International, in Tanzania. I am grateful for the help of Plan International, firstly their Melbourne office in providing the contacts, and then to their Dar es Salaam office, for organising meetings and visits in Tanzania.

In Cape Town I was greatly assisted by Tony Sardien from the University of Cape Town with his organising of a visit to the Wynberg Sexual Offences Court where I was able to speak with magistrates, a senior prosecutor, and court intermediaries and to observe part of a trial. He also provided me with contact details which enabled me to meet with the Rape Crisis Trust, and the Professor of Criminal Justice from Cape Town University.

I extend my thanks to the many people and organisations in Tanzania and South Africa who gave their precious time to me to explain their work.

I also express my thanks to South Australian organisations, the AIDS Council of South Australia and SHineSA, for providing me with brochures, leaflets and posters which I was able to give to Tanzanian and South African organisations with related interests. Postcards was a new idea for many of the NGOs I visited, and these were snapped up whenever I handed them out, regardless of their message.

As required by the South Australian Parliament, details of my itinerary including the starting and finishing times (including travelling to and from venues) are provided. Further information about personnel, addresses and other contact details appear in the Appendix.
Saturday, 16th April
Plane flight: Adelaide to Perth
  Depart 8.05 a.m. (South Australian time)
  Arrive Perth 9.50 a.m. (WA time)
Plane flight: Perth to Johannesburg
  Depart Perth 11.50 a.m.
  Arrive Johannesburg 4.55 p.m. (South African time)
Stay overnight Town Lodge Johannesburg Airport

Sunday, 17th April
Plane flight: Johannesburg to Dar es Salaam
  Depart 9.50 a.m.
  Arrive 2.20 p.m.
Check in to New Africa Hotel, Dar es Salaam (till 23rd April)
Familiarisation walk along river bank and coast and return

Monday 18th April
Visit to Plan International Kibaha District Office
Visit to Faraja Orphans Training Centre
Visit to Zogowale Village and Plan International water projects
Start 8.00 a.m.
Conclude 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday 19th April
Visit to Tanzania Media Women’s Association
Lunch with Plan International staff
Visit to Tanzania Women Lawyers’ Association
Start 10.30 a.m.
Conclude 3.00 p.m.

Wednesday, 20th April
Visit to TaTEDO (Tanzanian Traditional Energy Development and Environment Organisation) and SEDI
Start 8.00 a.m.
Conclude 2.00 p.m.

Thursday, 21st April
Visit to Women’s Dignity Project
Start 10.00 a.m.
Conclude 12.00 p.m.

Friday, 22nd April
Public Holiday (due to Maulid i.e. Mahommed’s birthday)
Ferry trip to and from Zanzibar

Saturday, 23rd April
Plane flight: Dar es Salaam to Johannesburg
  Depart 11.00 a.m.
  Arrive 1.40 p.m.
Plane flight: Johannesburg to Cape Town
  Depart 4.00 p.m.
Arrive 6.10 p.m.
Check in to hotel

Sunday, 24th April
Bus tour of Cape Town and Table Mountain

Monday, 25th April
Visit Triangle Project
Lunch with John Jeffrey MP and tour of Parliament House
Meeting with University of Cape Town’s Professor of Criminal Justice, P J Schwikkard
Start 9.30 a.m.
Conclude 3.00 p.m.

Tuesday, 26th April
Wynberg Sexual Offences Court
Start 9.00 a.m.
Conclude 2.00 p.m.

Wednesday, 27th April
Visit “Hands That Shape Humanity” Exhibition
Tour of Townships
Start: 11.00 a.m.
Conclude: 5.00 p.m.

Thursday, 28th April
Rape Crisis Cape Town
Wola-Nani (Embrace)
Start: 9.00 a.m.
Conclude: 1.30 p.m.

Friday, 29th April
Plane flight: Cape Town to Johannesburg
12.45 p.m.  Depart Cape Town
2.45 p.m.  arrive Johannesburg
Plane flight: Johannesburg to Perth
4.55 p.m.  depart Johannesburg

Saturday, 30th April
Plane flight: Johannesburg to Perth
8.20 a.m.  Arrive Perth
Plane flight: Perth to Adelaide
11.05 a.m.  Depart Perth
3.25 p.m.  Arrive Adelaide
TANZANIA

Dar es Salaam, the former capital of Tanzania, was the base for my visit.

At my request, Mr Gashaw Dagnew, the Sponsorship and Grants Manager for Plan International in Tanzania, had organised for me to meet with a number of people and groups.

In the company of Gashaw Dagnew and Angela, a Community Development Worker with Plan International, we travelled to the Kibaha district for a briefing on Plan’s operations there.

Plan Kibaha
Mr Samweli Kilua, the Program Unit Manager for Plan International’s work in the Kibaha district, ably briefed us at Plan’s office and then accompanied us for the rest of the day as we travelled around the district.

There are two tribes in the Kibaha district, making a total of 115,000 people. Homes are located alongside the roads, so as the roads diminish, so too does the population density.

Plan has 5000 children and their linked families and communities in Kibaha, conducting programs in health, education, water, sanitation, and employment training. Because of their concerns about discrimination against women, they are careful to ensure that support goes equally to girls.

In all aspects of the culture, be it health or farming practices, a lot of traditional knowledge has not been passed on – the promise of independence and wealth led to a view that the old ways would no longer be needed.

Agriculture
Agriculture accounts for 90% of the employment. Cassava and maize are the main food crops, while cashew nuts and rice are both cash crops and food. Sesame is one crop being introduced, along with avocados and passionfruit. Mangoes are grown, but not as a cash crop because it takes 3-7 years for the trees to bear fruit, depending on the variety.

Availability of land is not a problem: some land is not under agriculture. Training is being given in a program for sustainable livelihoods, with training in good farming practices. Information is provided about different crops, and new strains of crops which allow for quicker ripening. They are being taught to mix crops so that there is always a crop with something to pick and therefore something to sell.

Increasing farm income is a measure of success.

Health
From a health perspective, each village has a dispensary with a medical assistant or rural medical aide.
Resource people (who have literacy skills) are allocated on the basis of one resource person for approximately 20 families, and the families are regularly visited. They check to see that each family has a latrine, and that each child has a mosquito net. Only 12% of people in the Kibaha district have access to clean and safe water. Bore water is available, but it generally requires fuel for pumping.

Thirteen percent of pregnant women have HIV, but this underestimates the incidence, as this figure applies only to those women who have agreed to be tested for HIV. Out of 400,000 who are known to have HIV and therefore eligible to have anti-retroviral drugs only 500 are getting it. I was told that once a woman is known to be HIV positive pharmaceutical intervention is able to bring down the transmission of the HIV to their babies to 2%.

On average, each woman is producing six children. Plan International Tanzania is assisting in advice for mothers in how to provide balanced diets for their children.

Education
Almost every village has a school, and with skills improvement of teachers, the performance of schools is also improving. Ninety-eight percent of children attend school in the early years, although some of the Masai people have kept their children at home so that the cattle can be tended. However, there has been some improvement in more recent times with extra people being hired to tend the cattle so that the children can attend school.

Most children do not complete primary school education, and this is exacerbated when children are orphaned. Parents are having to be convinced to let their children, particularly girls, complete secondary schooling, preferring instead that their daughters should be married.

Education is a two-edged sword, as it results in young people moving into town.

Gender issues
Traditionally the man has not had to work. The women generate the income but do not get any of it. Women have had to bear the children, raise the children and produce the food. There is now an emerging questioning of the male role and there are some men now who will take their child to the doctor.

Some women experience complications in pregnancy as a consequence of too much physical household and farming labour.

Visit to Zogowale Village and water projects
Tanzania has two rain seasons and two dry seasons per year.
During the rainy season water is easily collected from ponds, but as these dry out the women and especially girls, whose job it is to collect water, have to walk further and further each day. The remaining ponds, waterholes and rivers become polluted and are a source of disease for communities.

We visited Zogowale borehole, which was a combined project between Plan International Tanzania and AusAid some years ago. This bore allows the village women and girls to manually pump water from a depth of 100 metres per day, providing between 1000 and 2000 litres per day.

Following that inspection, the Zogowale Village Chairperson and the Zogowale Water Committee hosted a meeting in the village schoolhouse in which they told us how important this borehole was to them. The Chairperson delivered a carefully-prepared speech, then each of the Committee Members told of the value the borehole to them, including the saving of time for the women in not having to walk such long distances to collect water, and always having water available.

Plan Tanzania is aiming to construct more boreholes. There is a problem from a technical aspect in that there is only one company in the whole of Tanzania that has both the expertise to determine the existence of safe groundwater and the equipment to construct the borehole and install the pump.

Nevertheless, Plan is talking about the next borehole, which they hope will be solar-powered.
Faraja Orphans Training Centre
The Faraja Orphans’ Training Centre was established in 1997 as a response to the number of children orphaned due to HIV/AIDS, (“faraja” means “consolation”) and since that time has supported 435 orphans. The Centre is little more than a small house with a meeting room, a dispensary, and an administrative centre. All of those involved in its running are people who have been directly impacted by HIV/AIDS.

Joyce, the Co-ordinator, told us that, at the time of our visit, 56 children with HIV were being supported by the Centre’s Home Care and Support Program, 40 of them under ten years of age. With that support, the children are able to continue living in the community after their parents die.

This is an area where polygamy is practised, but if a woman suspects that her husband might have contracted the virus, she is culturally not allowed to say ‘no’ to him if he wants to have sex.

Women avoid testing for HIV/AIDS, the presence of which would most likely result in an abortion for a pregnant woman, which would raise the suspicion of the husband.

There is a great deal of pretence about HIV/AIDS, and, despite there being a good chance her husband also has it, a woman with AIDS dares not tell her husband that she has the virus as he will in all likelihood desert her. The Centre teaches “strategies” for women to hide the fact, and to protect their children. This is very necessary as, if the husband dies, his family will make all the decisions about inheritance.

Faraja social workers provide counselling for the children once they are orphaned and they visit them twice a week. They bring with them a supply of maize flour and sugar as a way of supporting the family that has now taken on the responsibility of another child.

Some financial support for AIDS projects across Tanzania is coming from the Southern African AIDS Trust and CARE. Children in the project are able to be provided with school uniforms, and school fees are paid for secondary schooling.
The Centre admits they are having very little impact on controlling HIV/AIDS, which is hardly surprising when there is still a belief in that community that witchcraft is the cause.

Having visited the centre itself, we then visited two people, one female and one male, in different parts of the district who were living with AIDS and being supported by Faraja.

The woman was in her thirties, and not only had AIDS, but malaria as well. She had used all of her energy that morning to walk there and back to Faraja to get some malaria drugs – a total distance of about 800 metres.

She was too exhausted and ill to do more than raise herself to a sitting position on the side of her bed. She was in an airless and windowless mud hut (constructed windows had been blocked off), with heat from the open cooking fire contained therein, on a day when the temperature was about 30 degrees and the humidity about 80%, and I wondered whether there might be a better place for her to be.

In a common response, her husband had deserted her when he found out she had AIDS, leaving her with a four year old daughter who has HIV. At the time we visited, the woman’s sister had lent her niece to be her carer.

As we walked back from that hut, I commented to our guides about the lack of girls in this particular village. It was pointed out to me that they were there, but I was seeing only boys because only they got to play outside; the girls were all inside performing household chores!

We then travelled about 10 kilometres from that site to visit another person, this time a man, with AIDS. When knowledge of his condition had become known to others, everyone in the village moved away, so that the person living nearest to him was at least 300 metres away.

Unlike the feeling of hopelessness surrounding the woman we had visited a short time earlier, this man was considerably upbeat, although
his AIDS was in a far more advanced state than that of the woman. He told us that his cheeriness was because he had converted to Christianity – clearly he had been reading his Bible before we arrived, and it lay on the bed beside him.

Sores on his legs had exposed bone, but had healed over to a paper-thin state with bone still being visible through the skin. He had lost the use of his legs, and he lay on his bed with his feet in a rigid position such that, had he been able to walk, he would have had to do so on the very tips of his toes.

He was incontinent but had been provided with a small container for catching the urine, and a carer associated with the Orphan’s Centre visited once a day to empty that container for him. Like others supported by the Centre, he was supplied with maize and sugar. I am not certain of this, but I gained the impression that these supplies were also accessed by the carers, which would have given a reward for their work. Clearly he was not in a position to get out of bed and cook anything for himself.

His mud hut had an open window, so he had some light and air. He also had something the woman we had previously visited did not have – a large pool of water on the earth floor inside the doorway which we had to negotiate as we entered. This was water from a rain storm a few days earlier (luckily it was the dry season) and it transpired in conversation with the man that when it rained the water came straight down on to him and he had no way of moving away from it. The staff from Faraja who were accompanying us gave instructions while we were there that waterproof sheeting should be obtained to cover the thatching and prevent further downpours onto the man.

Tanzania Media Women’s Association
Plan International organised for me to visit the Tanzania Media Women’s Association (TAMWA). Irene K Bwire, the Programme Officer, explained to me the functions of the organisation.

Established in 1987, TAMWA is particularly interested in having co-ordinated media responses to issues regarding the status of women, which is no mean feat with 210,000 newspapers in the country. They have 93 members on mainland Tanzania, mostly in Dar Es Salaam, but also 30 in Zanzibar. The vast majority of the members work in the media, but a small number are in public relations.

Their mission “is to improve women and children’s social, political and economic status through media advocacy. Its strategic programmes and directives (sic) are intended to
cultivate and enhance the capacities of diverse local organizations based upon
democratic principles of equality from a gender perspective”.

Of particular interest to TAMWA are the effects of gender-based violence, including domestic violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) which it strongly describes as a human rights violation, rape, child sex abuse, and the killing of women accused of witchcraft.

On the day of my visit, one of the Dar es Salaam newspapers reported a case of a 14 year old girl who had refused to have sex with one of her mother’s boarders and he had reacted by cutting off one of her breasts. TAMWA had responded with a media release that morning demanding that Police charges be laid.

TAMWA uses electronic media (radio, TV and newspapers), outreach programs, posters, pamphlets, calendars, t-shirts, research, surveys, training of members and even live theatre to get their message across. Last year they trained 140 women in how to deal with the media, how to write media releases etc.

There are programs too about HIV/AIDS, forced and young marriages, polygamy, child labour, and maternal mortality.

Women have low status: two men can reach agreement to sleep with each other’s wife, and the women have no say in it. Polygamy is popular: more wives means more cheap labour.

Female genital mutilation
Eighteen percent of girls, particularly those from the Masai, are subject to FGM, leading to birth complications and HIV risk. FGM laws were passed three years ago, but they are not being enforced.

FGM has a number of health impacts, including being implicated in the spread of HIV. In a TAMWA publication the Executive Director, Ms Ananilea Nkya, describes how the same piece of glass, sharp stone or cutting knife can be used on up to 20 women in succession during traditional FGM procedures.

She says that TAMWA is not against traditions but “against bad customs and beliefs”. TAMWA uses street theatre, education and public meetings in FGM-prone areas to get the anti-FGM message across.

There is a belief that FGM protects against genital infections, so one of the sad ironies of FGM is that, as a result of intercourse being painful for women who have undergone FGM, their husbands often seek sex from non-mutilated women, thereby increasing the risks of sexually-transmitted diseases back to the mutilated women.
With AIDOS, NPWJ and with support from the European Union, TAMWA has a website to specifically address the issue of FGM: www.stopfgm.org.

**Domestic violence**
It is estimated that 60% of women are subjected to domestic violence.

**Under-age marriage**
Fifteen is the minimum legal age for a girl to marry, although this is not always observed. At fifteen a girl will not, however, have completed schooling. However, particularly in the case of orphaned children being raised by their father’s relatives, there is great pressure on girls to not be a financial burden on the inherited family. Some girls are being married off as young as 12 or 13 because parents think it is better for girls to be married off as soon as they reach sexual maturity rather than have them take the risk of single parenthood.

There are fines and penalties for those found guilty of depriving a child of education, but there is little evidence of this being enforced.

Polygamy is an accepted practice in Tanzania, as is having extra-marital affairs, so these young girls who have no power to negotiate condom use (and most likely have little knowledge of the need for it) are at risk of contracting assorted sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV, as a consequence of these forced marriages.

The almost inevitable pregnancies that result from these liaisons occur in young female bodies that are not yet fully ready for motherhood, and this often causes difficult pregnancies and labour, with the risk of developing fistulas. So often when that occurs the husband abandons his young wife.

**Sexual slavery**
Young girls are being brought in from rural areas to Dar es Salaam with the promise of jobs as maids, and then being forced to work in the sex industry. They become sex slaves, at risk of HIV/AIDS as they have no right to insist on condom use. Unfortunately, most of these young women will not testify to police.

There is no history of investigative journalism in Tanzania. Most journalists are ‘stringers’ who are paid the equivalent of $3 (US) for a front page story and $1 for inside page stories. This is not enough money to encourage the use of time to investigate.

Like most NGOs or CEOs in Tanzania, TAMWA is dependent on foreign aid and donations. Their 2003 Annual Report reveals that their Toyota Landcruiser “was grounded for more than four years” but is now roadworthy following repairs. They receive support from AIDOS, CIDA, Fredskorpet (Norwegian NGO), HIVOS, NOVIB, and PRB.

Interest in TAMWA’s work is growing, with 500 guests having visited their head office in 2003. From 2002 to 2003, TAMWA-generated media stories increased from 503 to more than 1000.

While I spoke with TAMWA about their media programs, their written information refers also to the existence of their Crisis Centre in Dar es Salaam: their 2003 Annual Report
reveals that, during the year, 8000 people visited the Crisis Centre, mostly seeking legal aid.

**Tanzania Women Lawyers Association**

By this point in my tour it was abundantly clear that women in Tanzania are second class citizens.

The Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA) was formed in 1989 with an aim to “harness their professional capability into a force for educating society and particularly women about their legal rights, to advocate for changes or new enactment of laws and to provide legal aid to women and children”.

The aims and objectives of this non-government organisation are:

(a) to promote the education and training of women lawyers at various levels by organizing seminars, workshops, exchange visits, and study tours within the general concern of the Association

(b) to lobby for legal reform by promoting and advocating for respect for human rights and gender parity

(c) to conduct and promote research in the development of the law generally and particularly in relation to the objectives of the Association

(d) to provide legal assistance to women and children and, in exceptional circumstances and only where the Association is satisfied that such case is within its priority area, to marginalized groups in matters related to the violation of their legal constitutional rights.

(e) to undertake legal literacy using popular and conventional media on the rights of women and children and other marginalised groups

(f) to establish an effective information centre for purposes of enhancing the standard of professional expertise

(g) to print, publish and publicize the research findings and other activities of the Association

(h) to foster solidarity with other organizations and institutions within and outside Tanzania in advancing the Association’s objectives

(i) to engage in all activities conducive to the attainment of the foregoing aims and objectives.

I met with Ms Tumaini Silaa, the Executive Director of TAWLA, to speak about the status of women in her country from the perspective of the law. She was passionate and angry about the levels of discrimination against women.

Tanzania has incorporated the UN Declaration of Human Rights into its constitution, and has signed the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

While a majority of women are subject to domestic violence, they do not speak about it and most certainly do not report it to authorities. Most women are abused – either
sexually and/or physically and/or mentally, or simply neglected. For a woman to come to TAWLA she will have reached breaking point. But she will not have reported any of the earlier violence, because of tensions that would be set up with her in-laws, so there is a paucity of evidence to back her up if legal action is considered.

In 1998 laws were passed to make FGM illegal, but, as we were earlier told by TAMWA, they are being ignored. TAWLA works with TAMWA on this issue.

Another of the issues TAWLA deals with is inheritance for women. Customary law and Islamic law discriminate against women. Under customary law, a woman does not inherit property – rather she becomes the wife of her former brother-in-law. This is the only way she gets to stay in her own house! In-laws will take the children from her to justify not giving anything to her, arguing that the children are being looked after and that, therefore, no further assistance is required for her.

Accusations of witchcraft are about, and women in Mwanza have been murdered as a consequence.

There is no Government-provided legal aid, and with the problem of women not inheriting from their husbands, there are real issues about access to justice for women.

Some of the other things TAWLA is arguing and advocating for include:

- judicial activism so that the human rights that are enshrined in the constitution are acted on;
- Training of judges in knowledge of human rights;
- Continuing education of judges, police and policy makers;
- Rape in marriage laws;
- The establishment of a Family Court;
- Laws to prevent women from being evicted from their homes after the death of a husband;
- Inheritance rights for children born out of wedlock;
- A better share of assets for the woman when a marriage breaks down; and
- Domestic violence legislation

TaTEDO (Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment Organisation)

Only 10% of Tanzanian households are connected to the national electricity grid (which is based on hydro-electricity), and in rural areas this drops to 1%. Traditional fuels such as kerosene, wood and charcoal are used for household cooking. Kerosene tends to be used for lamps in rural areas, and to a lesser extent for cooking. The average household uses 4 bags of charcoal per month for cooking.
The use of wood and charcoal is leading to deforestation and consequent environmental impact, with 1300-1500 hectares being cleared each year. There are air pollution and health issues for women in relation to the burning of these fuels, so energy is a gender issue.

TaTEDO’s vision is to have “communities with better access to sustainable and improved energy services for poverty reduction, economic growth and social development while conserving the environment”. As part of this they want to reduce reliance on imported fuels, and increase energy efficiency of existing fuel usage.

They have a subsidiary company, SEECO, to create income, and a consultancy unit, TaCU. Some of the sources of funding include UNDP, GEF, HIVOS, NORAD, AREED and Fredskorpset.

My sense is that TaTEDO takes a realist approach to energy use, working in the areas of greatest demand. They are working on the ground in advancing appropriate technology that is relevant to and benefits the Tanzanian people, both environmentally and economically. There are no public relations machines advancing a particular fuel such as we see with the coal industry in Australia or the nuclear lobby internationally.

With past funding TaTEDO was able to research increased efficiency of charcoal production. From a cubic metre of wood, two bags of charcoal are normally able to be produced over a period of burning of 7-14 days. TaTEDO’s research has led to better combustion, bringing about an increase to three bags of charcoal produced over just four days.

At the same time they have been able to reduce emissions so that the chimneys of the charcoal kiln are able to be extended beyond their normal once-only use. The chimneys cost $US8 each, so there is a considerable cost saving in now being able to use them three times.

Nine kilometres from TaTEDO headquarters and 21 kilometres from Dar es Salaam are the beginnings of TaTEDO’s proposed Sustainable Energy and Development Institute (SEDI). Its main purpose is to develop professional skills in sustainable and traditional energy production. A taskforce has been set up which includes members of TaTEDO and higher learning institutions to advance the concept.
At this stage there is a meeting/training room, a small wind turbine and a cottage industry producing stove-liners that make for more efficient traditional cooking. The stove-liners are produced from clay on-site where they are also fired. They operate six days per week, producing 150 liners per day.
Women’s Dignity Project

The Women’s Dignity Project, or Utu Mwanamke in the local language, advocates for and funds operations for women with fistulas in five major hospitals.

For those whose knowledge does not extend to fistulas, these are a very unpleasant consequence of long and obstructed labour. The continued pressure results in a hole being created between the vagina and bladder, or even the vagina and rectum, resulting in urinary incontinence for the former and faecal incontinence for the latter.

They are a rare occurrence in western medicine, but common in developing countries, partly because of the young age at which women become pregnant and also as a consequence of lack of access to a hospital or the medical intervention of a caesarian section.

There are 6-8 well qualified fistula surgeons in Tanzania. Doctors from other countries from time to time volunteer their services, but they do require training.

Maggie Bangser, the Executive Director of the Women’s Dignity Project, hails from the USA, and has been able to secure funding from a variety of organisations including the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Gates Foundation and British Foreign Affairs. The Tanzanian Government also gives $US100,000 p.a. A fistula operation costs approximately $US300.

Ms Bangser observed that Tanzania was one of the best performing ‘reforming’ countries in the world. Despite this, only 40% of funded health posts in the country are filled. For a nation of 33 million people there are only 3000 midwives and 8000 nurses. The consequence is that only 44% of pregnant women give birth with a qualified provider.
SOUTH AFRICA

Even the plane trip from Australia was educative, as a feature film shown to all economy class passengers on my South African Airways flight was a moving Zulu one about a young mother named Yesterday, (which was the title of the film) who contracts HIV. It’s a film I hope to convince SBS-TV to show, as it demonstrates the huge problems faced in rural areas of South Africa of access to health care and employment, and the problems that arise out of community ignorance about HIV/AIDS.

Triangle Project
The Triangle Project works with GLBTI people especially in regard to HIV/AIDS. It provides education, counselling (as individuals, partners or families), HIV testing, Hep B shots, a drop-in centre, a reference library, access to computers for word-processing and internet usage, newspapers for reading and looking for jobs, photocopying, faxing, tai chi classes, a helpline, a safe meeting place for those who have not yet come out, aromatherapy, and a book club.

The essential message is that people are whole – they are not health beings, or sexual beings, or emotional beings etc. HIV/AIDS is one health concern among many health concerns.

HIV testing for men is scheduled on a set night each week. The men can come to the centre for any medical reason, so that being gay is not the issue.

Women’s clinics are held twice monthly. Pap smears are available, but the message about their desirability is not getting out to black South African women.

The people of South Africa are suffering from message fatigue so getting the message out about HIV/AIDS is requiring more creativity. Talk is about symptoms rather than the disease.

The South African President’s well-publicised position on HIV/AIDS is based on a belief that poverty is the issue. The media has refused to accept this and has presented him as being out of touch. Despite all the evidence, he is still claiming that HIV and AIDS are unrelated.
His statements are considered unhelpful, given the unwillingness of many people to recognise some of the facts surrounding this issue. For instance, people who are serially monogamous consider that they are not at risk: they assume that if they are negative their partner is also.

Professor Pamela Schwikkard
PJ, as she is known, is the Professor of Criminal Justice at the University of Cape Town. I met with her to discuss South Africa’s rape law and associated justice system.

She began by explaining to me that the substantive law in South Africa is Roman Dutch, while the procedural law is English. Juries have not been part of the court system since 1939, and have latterly been formally abolished.

Rape in South African law still remains, as it is throughout the world, an issue of credibility of the victim.

Sexual Offence Courts are part of the Magistrates Courts, with the Magistrates having extra training.

When a defendant has been found guilty of rape in the SOC, the matter goes to the High Court for sentencing. Appeals against guilty verdicts are also heard in the High Court, and most successful rape cases are appealed.

One such appeal was on the basis of whether or not the victim had experienced “undue stress”: all rape cases cause stress, but was this “undue stress”? The argument was successfully upheld by the High Court that a child who is raped by someone known to her/him will be less traumatised than if the person was not known to them! And the sentence was reduced!

Children do not have to take the oath if they do not understand it. Some Magistrates have made the mistake of assuming that a young child would not understand it, rather than testing to see if this was indeed the case, and this in itself has been grounds for an appeal against a guilty verdict!

Rather than overturn the judgement it would be better for the High Court to send it back to the Magistrates Court for a remedy.

Both the Magistrates and High Courts operate with Lay Assessors. These people sit with the Judge and decide on fact, rather than law. If the Lay Assessor disagrees with the Judge, s/he has to give good reasons for that disagreement because the Lay Assessor can effectively outvote the Judge.

There are minimum sentences for a rape conviction. This is a consequence of the law under Apartheid where judges exercised their discretion and left white men with non-custodial sentences.
Lunch with Hon. John Jeffery MP and Professor P J Schwikkard

I had lunch at Parliament House, Capetown (there is more than one Parliament House, for historical reasons) with African National Congress MP, John Jeffery, who is the husband of Professor Schwikkard. He is the chair of the Parliament’s Legal Affairs Committee.

During lunch we further discussed the issue of rape law reform. Two years ago the South African Law Commission prepared a two volume Bill to reform rape law, but the Bill has stalled in Parliament for two years. Brigitte Mabandla, who is the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development and is responsible for the Bill, has said that there are other Bills of higher priority.

Mr Jeffery gave me a brief tour of Parliament House.

Wynberg Sexual Offences Court

The concept of the sexual offences court was what had brought me to South Africa, and it was definitely the highlight of my trip.

I was accompanied by Tony Sardien from the Law, Race and Gender Research Unit from the University of Cape Town who provided me with extra information.

I met with Magistrate Robert Henney, briefly spoke with a few other magistrates, and met with the Senior Prosecutor, Deidre Rossouw. I was shown the physical layout with the separate room where the victim testifies, and briefly met with a couple of the intermediaries who sit with the victim during the court proceedings.

In the Wynberg jurisdiction there are approximately 1000 rape cases each year, and 50,000 in the Western Cape.

Since 1993 there has been an increase in crime, including rape and armed robbery. It appears that people are attempting to overcome their poverty through crime. Prison cells designed for 20 people are now housing 60 people. The new Firearms Act was passed last year and gun-owners have been upset by the restrictions in gun ownership.

Reference was made to the Thutuzela Project which assists victims after the initial report of the rape. This is a pilot project which has been set up at the behest of the National Prosecuting Authority. It is victim-centred and aims to make the victim safe and to secure as much evidence as possible. Under the one roof there is appropriate health and counselling support, opportunities to make statements to police investigators and meet with prosecutors. There are now five Thutuzela Care Centres in the Cape region.
The first SOC was set up at Wynberg in 1993 and its conviction success rates has resulted in SOCs being rolled-out across South Africa.

Fifteen years post-University experience is required to become a Magistrate. The accepted wisdom is that the bench should reflect the makeup of the country. To this end, 50% of the magistrates are black (compared to 10% in 1994) and 40% are female. To become a magistrate in the Sexual Offence Court, sensitivity training is undertaken in regard to cultures, gender and children.

Competency hearings are held so that the court can determine whether or not the victim can distinguish between truth and falsehood. Some four year olds can testify, some twelve year olds cannot. Social workers are involved where mental disability is a factor.

In general, social workers check to ensure that a child is ready to testify, but it appears that there are not enough social workers available.

The courts can use intermediaries to assist the victims where the victims are under 18 years of age. Intermediaries are people who sit with the victim in a side-room to the court when the case is being heard. If what I saw is a general indication, they tend to be retired people, such as former school teachers who have experience with children. They can comfort the child if upset, and, if the question asked of the child could be misunderstood, the intermediary rephrases it in terms that the child will be able to grasp.

Defence lawyers often object to children over 14 using an intermediary.

Previous sexual conduct is generally inadmissible. However, in regard to the issue of the character of the rape victim the magistrate can decide what weight to give to hearsay and character evidence.

The Magistrate, in the interest of justice, can have a witness recalled.

The court hearings are, generally, closed. Media, on application to the court, can attend hearings but the Magistrate directs that there must be no identification of the parties concerned.

If plea-bargaining is contemplated the Court checks with the victim as to their willingness to be involved in this course of action.

In terms of the wider issue of rape law reform, concern was again expressed about delay in the Bill before the Parliament. Rape with an object or anal rape, under the current laws, are considered to be merely indecent assault and incur a lower sentence, and this ties the hands of the magistrates.

A number of those involved in the SOC indicated to me that they would prefer an inquisitorial court.

They are also dissatisfied with a system which requires the sentence on a guilty verdict to be determined by the High Court. All that is required of the High Court judge is to read the transcript, which does not allow for any of the knowledge acquired through observation of body language, facial expressions or voice intonations.
They would prefer a system where, for instance, where they could sentence and only sentences of more than 20 years would be required for forwarding to the High Court.

All those I spoke with in the Wynberg SOC look forward to the new laws being passed, but said that increased infrastructure support is necessary, given that some cases already being delayed by up to four years. All of the magistrates I spoke with do not like having lay assessors in the courts, although when I asked if they had had any cases overturned by the assessors, they said that this had not happened. However, they all take time to ensure that the lay assessors do understand the rules of evidence.

The highlight of my visit to the Wynberg SOC was to be given the privilege to sit in on a case, that of a child who I assessed to be about nine years of age, with the incident having occurred a year earlier. This was the child’s second appearance in the court. The accusation was that the next door neighbour, a man who was a friend of the family, had raped this girl (and a friend of the girl).

There are 11 official languages in South Africa, and although the court case was conducted in English, the child spoke another language, and this necessitated the presence of a translator. It was a laborious and time-consuming process.

A lawyer asked a question of the child, the translator translated into the child’s language, and this was relayed by microphone and speaker to the room in which the intermediary sat with the child. The intermediary then addressed the question to the child, and the translator relayed that version back to the court so that it could be heard by all to ensure that the question reflected what the lawyer intended.

Only then did the child answer, in her own language, and her answer was heard back in the court through the speaker system. That in turn was translated back into English for the court record.

The training - and I suspect the personal qualities - of the magistrate showed. He spoke the language of the child, and on one occasion intervened, after the translator asked the child’s question, to instruct the translator to rephrase the question because the word she had used for “lying down” was also used to mean “asleep” and could confuse the child.

On another occasion the lawyer asked the child whether the man had put his penis in her vagina, and the judge asked him to find different words as this would be too technical for the child to understand.

At only one point did the child become a little upset and the intermediary put her arm around the child and patted the child’s arm to comfort her. The judge also noted her discomfort at one point and asked the child if she would prefer to stand for a while, which she did.

The questioning was, mostly, not accusatory. At one point the lawyer asked the child why she had not previously revealed information that she had just given, and, as a former teacher, I know that “why” questions can be very unproductive, and this proved to be the case.
Through gentle questioning it became clear that the child had not been raped but had been assaulted. It also became clear that she was affronted by what had happened - when the lawyer asked her what part of her hurt after the assault, she pointed to her heart. The problem of assault/rape by neighbours is a growing one as a consequence of mothers being in the workforce and no-one being at home before or after school.

I spoke to the magistrate later and praised him for his attention to detail. He responded by saying what a difficult job it was, because he could not allow his attention to be diverted at any point. If the wrong question was asked of the child it could give grounds for appeal.

It was clear to me that a great deal of personal dedication is required by all involved in the SOCs, from magistrates through to intermediaries.

“Hands That Shape Humanity”
Whilst in Cape Town I was fortunate to view an exhibition sponsored by the Desmond Tutu Foundation, the “Hands that Shape Humanity Art Exhibition”.

Each year 35 or so people of world significance are interviewed and asked the question “If there is only one message of wisdom you could leave behind for humanity, what would it be?”.

Further details of the content I noted about this exhibition appear at Appendix 1.

Township tour
While I was in Cape Town there was a public holiday to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the Republic’s first general election. Surprisingly I could not find any advertised celebratory activities in Cape Town, so I instead embarked on a bus tour of some of the townships on the outskirts of Cape Town.

Cape Town, or what I saw of it, is a prosperous city, although – as in most large cities – there was clear evidence of homelessness. The townships present another side to the picture of prosperity. Somewhere between the prosperity and the poverty there is middle South Africa which, in my short stay, I was unable to see.

The townships continue to grow, as a consequence of more people relocating from rural areas to the cities. Their growth is random, and authorities come in after the event in an attempt to provide infrastructure such as toilets, water taps and electricity.

It was a shock to be told that in the previous two months alone more than 1000 township residents have lost their homes to fire because of the use of paraffin stoves. Large circus-style tents have been erected to provide shelter for them. Such fires are a continuing problem.

What was also a surprise was to see BMWs and Toyota Lexuses parked in the shopping centres of the townships. There are a few enterprising people who have made decisions to live in the townships because it costs nothing to live there. Without having home mortgages or rent to pay, they are able to afford expensive cars.
In one of the townships we visited an employment training/community centre, where craft objects made by unemployed people were for sale, and children danced and played music.

**Rape Crisis Cape Town Trust**

Rape Crisis Cape Town provides counselling for rape victims, works with groups and professionals to change sexist attitudes about rape, undertakes research into rape and rape-related issues, and advocates and lobbies for changes to the law.

There has been an increase in the number of reported rapes since 1994, with numbers increasing from 48,000 to 54,000. It is estimated that somewhere between 10 and 20% of women are rape victims. The South African President tries to downplay these numbers, arguing that this is saying “all men are rapists”.

The SOCs have a conviction rate of 70%, while for crimes in other courts its 50%. It took a few years after their formation to get to this level of effectiveness.

Police are acting as unofficial gatekeepers, by, for instance, refusing to take statements from women who have been drinking. Ms Sam Waterhouse, with whom I met, trains police magistrates and supports women in going to court. When police refer to “real” rapes as being stranger rapes with violence it is clear that training is needed. Their perception is that rape is a violent attack by a black man on a white woman or child.

This unofficial gatekeeping is well illustrated by one particular police station in Johannesburg where 70% of the reports for rape resulted in the men either not being charged, or charged with a lesser offence.

Many police hold the view that at least half the women reporting rape are making it up, while the reality might be that 1% are. The police do not seem to understand that people who have been traumatized will look away when speaking about their trauma – their looking away is indicative of their trauma, and not any untruthfulness.

A significant number of police attempt to talk the women out of formally reporting with comments such as “this will be so difficult for you”.

Getting the right people into the police force in the first place is the challenge because training is only a fallback position. For too many police officers it’s just a job. But to the victim, apathy and complicity look like corruption.

Roughly half of the cases reported to the police are forwarded to the prosecutor, and then half of that number go to prosecution. In turn the conviction rates for that reduced number drops to 9%. And these are only the ones that have been reported in the first place!
The Sexual Offences Bill and the Child Justice Bill have been the longest delayed in the Parliament.

**Wola-Nani (Embrace)**

Five point three million South Africans have HIV, and there is no abatement in the incidence.

Wola-Nani (WN), which in the Xhosa language means “we embrace and develop each other” was established in 1994 by an ex-priest, and set up to handle 300 clients at any one time.

Its mission is “providing a caring and developmental service that enables people living with HIV to respond positively their status. Through counselling, care, training, increased awareness and community support, people with HIV are empowered to take control of their lives with confidence, dignity and hope”.

The “feminisation of AIDS” results in a majority of WN’s clients being women. So often women are deserted when their husbands become aware that their wives are HIV positive.

WN does not provide ARVs, rather they provide emotional support for their clients and income generation so that they and their children can afford basic nutrition. Wola-Nani provides their clients with 400 rand per week which allows for the feeding of a family and payment of housing rental. Social Security pays 170 rand per month for each child up to 11 years of age.

WN sets up income-generating projects for their clients and is most famed for its “Light Bulb Project” in which the clients decorate and sell light bulbs. Ithemba Paris markets these in Europe (see [www.ithembafrika.com](http://www.ithembafrika.com)). Papier-mache bowls, beaded bracelets and beaded AIDS ribbons are the other products.

With deaths from AIDS there are increasing numbers of orphaned children, particularly in Kwa Zulu Natal province.

With each new client of WN, their children are also tested, and if they are found to be HIV-positive they too become clients of WN.

Home visits are made by volunteers to clients with AIDS. Their job is to wash and make the client comfortable, sometimes with bedding, and to cook a meal.

WN educates, distributes condoms (114,900 in 2003) and each year co-ordinates the Red Ribbon Campaign and World AIDS Day events on 1st December in Cape Town.

WN gets financial support from the Department of Health’s lottery, Christian Aid and a few corporates.

WN’s 2003-04 report puts life into perspective with its “Wish List” of cotton wool, disinfectant, bleach, antiseptic cream, calomine lotion, soap, latex gloves, wash cloths and plastic aprons. They go on to say that they would also welcome items such as
Vaseline, deodorant, soap, body lotion, shampoo and cotton buds as these are luxuries for the majority of their clients.
OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

I have previously undertaken a study tour to the US and Canada. Generally speaking we look to other developed countries for examples of how we might improve the way we do things.

From that perspective, to go to a developing country without the aim of finding potential for trade links with that country (as some South Australian MPs have done when on study tours) might be considered somewhat strange.

But to visit a developing country is to have one’s eyes widened, to come face to face with our profligate use of resources in Australia, and to recognise the need for us to be communicating with and sharing our wealth to these countries.

The old adage “travel broadens the mind” is apt. In both Tanzania and South Africa I became aware of slavery that was practised in both those countries pre-20th Century.

Status of women in Tanzania

Patriarchy, with all its negative side-effects, including domestic violence, child sexual abuse, and the transmission of HIV is clearly alive and well in Tanzania, but the Government is attempting to rectify the low status of women with a Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children (MCDGC).

FGM was declared a crime under the country’s penal code in 1998 (with penalties between 5 and 15 years imprisonment); in 2000 the Government put in place the National Action Plan to Eliminate FGM; and, in a strongly worded condemnatory statement in December 2002, the Government has subsequently described it as “a deeply rooted harmful cultural tradition” and one that has “extensive physical, sexual and psychological consequences”.

Despite this the practice of FGM continues, only now it occurs late at night and behind closed doors, instead of being publicly celebrated as it was traditionally. Eighteen percent of Tanzanian women have been subjected to FGM, and in at least one of the regions up to 81% of women are subject to FGM. My impression is that, without the continued pressure of groups such as TAMWA and TAWLA, the figures would be far worse.

TAMWA says that many politicians, particularly those representing rural electorates, do not speak against it for fear of losing electoral support. The argument is made that the campaign against FGM has occurred as a consequence of western culture being imposed on Tanzanian traditions through agencies delivering foreign aid.

The Government has undertaken to set up a women’s co-operative to provide finance to women.

According to the World Health Organisation, Tanzania has the sixth worst record in the world for maternal birth mortality. At the time of my visit the Director of Health Services in the Ministry for Health stated that approximately 500 out of every 100,000 women in
Tanzania die of reproductive health related problems each year (and out of every 1000 babies born 98 of them die at birth).

As the Qaran sanctions polygamy, despite the negative side-effects on women particularly in the form of HIV/AIDS it will take some time to turn things around to stop the practice.

**Status of women in South Africa**

Most things in life are relative, and compared to Tanzania, women in South Africa are ahead. They are able to move freely around and participate in society. Yet they still have a long way to go. The very existence of the Sexual Offence Courts is testimony to a lack of real respect for women.

A BBC report from 2002 stated that “it is a fact that a woman born in South Africa has a greater chance of being raped than learning how to read” and that “one in four girls faces the prospect of being raped before the age of 16”.

The number of reported rapes has significantly increased over the past decade, yet police are still not taking reports seriously.

It is hardly a solid argument to blame years of oppression under apartheid as the reason men are raping women. Yet that is the argument that is being advanced, and even accepted.

I cannot see how a society that in any way excuses such brutality can truly advance. That applies equally to people in Australia who take the position that “women ask for it”.

Yes, there is no doubt that people were brutalised under apartheid, but what right does that give men to rape their women and their girls? They are their partners, their lovers, the future mothers of their children – how do these men expect those women to be fully-functioning in those roles when they have been assaulted and psychologically bruised? In treating women in this way they are devaluing the whole of their society.

**HIV/AIDS in Tanzania**

An article in the Tanzanian newspaper “The Guardian” 22/4/05 (www.ippmedia.com) quoted Yunus Koshuma, the Technical Adviser to the Multisectoral AIDS component of the Tanzania German Programme to Support Health in the GTZ Tanga region of Tanzania, regarding increases in the rates of AIDS. He said that the number of women with HIV/AIDS was increasing annually, and that the principal cause was the marriage of younger women to older men and the inability of the women to negotiate condom use with their husbands.

We heard a clear message about abandonment of people with HIV or AIDS. The UNAIDS program estimated in 2002 that there are more than 2 million people in Tanzania with HIV – this in a country of 38 million people.

The enormity of the problem is something that most people in Australia fail to grasp (or sadly, do not care). A Plan International booklet refers to a study in their Dar es Salaam
Program Unit which showed that 29% of children in the area have lost at least one parent, and that most of those deaths are due to AIDS.

We cannot simply say, as some are inclined to do, that these people have brought it on themselves. HIV is sexually transmitted, and most Tanzanian adults have sexual relations, just as Australian adults have sexual relations.

Is it a child’s fault to be orphaned because her parents contracted AIDS through sexual intercourse? Surely one cannot argue that these children asked for this? Is a young teenage girl to blame because she was forcibly subjected to genital mutilation with an infected knife and picked up HIV? Babies with infected mothers get HIV. Do those babies deserve it? Have the women whose husbands practice polygamy, in a society where women have never had the right to say no to her husband's sexual demands, brought it on themselves?

Women are predominantly the carers when a family member develops AIDS, so young girls leave school or adult women are forced to give up productive work. Over and over, women are the victims in this system.

HIV/AIDS In South Africa
With the assistance of misguided views of the nation’s President, the debate about HIV/AIDS in South Africa has become somewhat skewed, and without a clear lead from the top based on solid scientific argument, those who want to avoid responsibility on this issue are being given the excuses they need.

A group called the Dr Rath Health Foundation has been going into some of the poorer urban areas and heavily undermining the use of ARVs and instead promoting the use of vitamins. The country’s Medicines Council Control (which I think must be akin to Australia’s Therapeutic Goods Authority) is failing to take on the Foundation over their claims. Quoted in the “Mail & Guardian” of 22.4.05, the MCC registrar’s response was that they were not saying much because they did not want to further polarise the debate on AIDS treatment, thereby confusing patients!

When a group in civilised Cape Town has calomine lotion and soap on its “wish list” for working with their HIV/AIDS clients, the world has a long way to go in even beginning to acknowledge the AIDS crisis in Africa.

Rape law reform
According to a paper prepared by Dee Smythe from the Gender, Health, & Justice Research Unit of the University of Cape Town, “most cases do not make it through the system to trial”. Similar to Australia, most cases of rape are never reported. In a 1998 study of 394 rapes, of the 272 reported only 17 became actual cases, with 5 referred for prosecution, and just one resulting in prosecution.

However, once the cases get to court, the Sexual Offence Courts are working effectively and I was impressed by the sensitivity of the handling of the one case I observed. That case involved a child, and the model is essentially what has been recommended in South Australia’s “Layton Report” for cases involving children.
Given the low number of sexual offences committed in South Australia (as compared to South Africa), it is not immediately clear to me whether specialised sexual offence courts could be justified in South Australia.

What can be justified is the training of the magistrates, and the training of police officers.

It is a pity that the draft bill to reform sexual assault laws in South Africa continues to languish after more than two years in the Parliament.

**After-effects of apartheid in South Africa**

Having observed media coverage about South Africa’s apartheid system through the 70s and 80s through to the break-down of that system in the 90s, and been to public meetings and rallies to protest apartheid I was keen to see what vestiges remain of that system.

As the anniversary of the 1994 election occurred while I was in South Africa, only 11 years into their democracy, the lack of any widely publicised event to celebrate this in Cape Town said as much as any spoken message about the degree to which South African citizens accept their relatively new freedoms.

Secondary school students I saw being interviewed about what they thought of the day complained about having to learn the history of apartheid because they did not think it was relevant to them!

But while I was in South Africa a report came out claiming that coloured people were still the most disadvantaged group in the country.

The only incidence I observed of discrimination was against coloured people. I was having lunch in a restaurant called “The Crypt” when two smartly-dressed young coloured men came into the place and asked to be seated. The waitress moved away and brought back a (blonde) woman who appeared to be the manager. She spoke to them in a forceful manner, pointed to the sign above the door about management reserving the right to deny entry, and pointed to the doorway. I felt very offended by what I saw, but could not be totally certain that it was racism.
APPENDIX 1

“Hands That Shape Humanity”

In this most recent mounting of this exhibition, the following people’s comments were obtained by me (listed alphabetically by surname):

Chinhua Achebe (Author)
Noor Al-Hussein (Middle-East Human Rights Activist)
Isabel Allende (Author)
Gillian Anderson (Actor)
Georgia Byng (Children’s Author)
Edward De Bono (Thinker)
Ian Botham (Cricketer)
Jane Campion (Film Director)
Paulo Coelho (Author)
Douglas Coupland (Writer)
Cesaria Evora (Singer)
Wayne Gretzky (Ice Hockey Player)
Nadine Gordimer (Author)
Kerri Hulme (Author)
Gary Kasparov (Chess champion)
F W De Klerk (former South African President)
Saad Edin Ibrahim (Sociologist)
Wei Jinsheng (Chinese Human Rights Activist)
Marion Jones (Athlete)
Norman Lamm (US Rabbi)
Lennox Lewis (Heavyweight boxing champion)
Jonah Lomu (Rugby player)
Richard Lugar (former US Senator)
Natascha McElhone (Actress)
Sam Nunn (former US Senator)
Shimon Peres (former Israeli leader)
Tom Peters (Management “guru”)
Gary Player (Golfer)
Marc Quinn (Artist)
Tom Robbins (Novelist)
Anita Roddick (Body Shop founder)
Richard Rogers (Architect)
Carlos Santana (Musician)
Philippe Starck (Designer)
Adin Steinsaltz (Russian Rabbi)
Paul Theroux (Writer)
Desmond Tutu (retired Anglican Archbishop)
Craig Venter (Genetecist)

Some of the thoughts expressed by the contributors were so profound that I spent two hours taking notes, and I use the opportunity of this report to share those words with others.
All fundamental change comes from people who believe to a ludicrous degree in their ability to (make a difference).

Tom Peters

Argument is an extremely inefficient way of thinking because each side just defends its own case, and will not put up points favouring the other side. In argument you’ve got to reach a conclusion before you’ve explored the subject. Arguments are all about ego, attack, defend, win, lose, I’m superior, and so on. It’s an extremely inefficient method of thinking.

Edward De Bono

By improving the world you are improving your own condition.

Saad Edin Ibrahim

Every human being has something of irreducible value.

Norman Lamm

Grief is a great place to rebuild and re-create from.

Jane Campion

I am terribly scared of people who never doubt. Doubt is a sign of intelligence.

Isabel Allende

If your perception is wrong, it doesn’t matter how excellent your logic is, the result will be wrong.

Edward De Bono

If you’re too sure of your opinions you’re going to run into trouble.

Nadine Gordimer

In this world of froth and bubble, two things stand as stone: kindness in another’s trouble and courage in your own.

Kerri Hulme

Leaders who are really going to be able to bring us together have got to be able to heal wounds. They’ve got to be able to build partnerships. They’ve got to be able to inspire hope, and change hearts and minds, primarily by vision, and certainly by example.

Sam Nunn

Moments of doubt must be accepted and must even be stimulated. When I find myself in these moments I try not to resolve or give answers to my questions. I prefer to keep the question.

Paul Coelho

Never give up hope. Maybe a moment before you think you have lost is the moment before a great victory.

Shimon Peres
People, in my view, can command without love. But if you are really going to lead you have to love those you are expecting to follow you.

Sam Nunn

Sustainable peace can only be built on the foundation of tolerance, and good relations, and of justice towards all involved.

F W De Klerk

The greatest tyranny in life is the status quo.

Shimon Peres

The most treacherous enemy that our planet faces is not some new mutated virus or a weapon of mass destruction but the narcissistic ego.

Tom Robbins

The one who is your enemy is really a friend waiting to be made. We can learn not to demonise the other, even when they have done the most unspeakable evil.

Desmond Tutu

The only thing that is consistent in human nature is inconsistency.

Nadine Gordimer

The person who is very certain is certain almost because he’s mistaken. The only value really is doubt: doubting a motive, doubting the validity of something, asking a question. Being certain seems to me to be a form of insanity. The thing that has served me well is being slight unbalanced, being and feeling inadequate, feeling not up to the task, being slightly dysfunctional.

Paul Theroux

The root of all sin is that man forgets who he is.

Israel Ben Tovin (quoted by Norman Lamm)

Values without thinking are dangerous, and, throughout history, have given rise to wars and persecutions.

Edward De Bono

We, as humanity, dare not sit back and accept the world as it is. We have the capacity to make a difference.

F W De Klerk

We, as individuals, always have an opportunity … to make life a little bit better for someone else.

Tom Peters

We try to solve conflicts by judgement: he’s a bad guy, that’s wrong, rather than there are different points of view, different needs, a different view of the future.

Edward De Bono
What defines character in a person is if you’re faced with adversity. If you face it front on … you get rid of it. Face it now rather than let it become such an obstacle that it actually almost rules your life.

Jonah Lomu

When we’re feeling doubt it means that we’re still growing, we’re changing, we’re not stuck. Certainty is the enemy of freedom.

Tom Robbins

Wherever something stands something stands beside it.

Chinhua Achebe quoting his own (Nigerian) people

Young people are naturally idealistic. They dream, and, if you can, help them continue to dream and not so easily be disillusioned. They dream that poverty will be eradicated; they dream that people will want to share, now; they dream that swords will be turned into ploughshares. So you are already leaning on an open door … and you just have to remind them that the sky is the limit.

Desmond Tutu

You’re always in a relationship with doubt and uncertainty.

Jane Campion.
APPENDIX 2
DETAILS OF PEOPLE AND GROUPS WITH WHOM I MET

DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

Faraja Orphans Training Centre
Joyce
Co-ordinator
Faraja Orphans Training Centre
Kibaha District

Plan International Tanzania
PO Box 3517
Dar Es Salaam
Tanzania
Phone: +255 22 215292 4/5
Fax: +255 22 215926
E-mail: plan-tz@africaonline.co.tz
Web: www.plan-international.org/wherewework/eastafricaeurope/tanzania

Angela
Community Development Worker
Kibaha District

Mr Gashaw Dagnew
Sponsorship and Grant Manager

Mr Samweli Kilua
Program Unit Manager
Kibaha District
Ph. +023 2402548
Fax: +255 744 649411
E-mail: samweli.kilua@plan-international.org
E-mail: kibaha.pu@plan-international.org

Ms Kultham Seleman
Executive Assistant to Plan International Tanzania Country Director
Tanzania Media Women’s Association
PO Box 8981  Mkunguni St (near Kisutu Market)
Dar es Salaam  Dar es Salaam
Tanzania
Ph. 255 22 2115278
Fax: 255 22 211 5278
E-mail: tamwa@raha.com
info@tamwa.org
Website: www.tamwa.org

Irene K Bwire
Programme Officer
TaMWA
Mobile: 255 748 365 214
E-mail: irenekaki@yahoo.com

Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
PO Box 9460  3rd floor, Avalov Cinema Building
Dar es Salaam  Zanaki St
Phone: 211 0758  Dar es Salaam
E-mail: tawla@raha.com

Ms Tumaini Silaa
Executive Director

Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment Organisation
TaTEDO
PO Box 32794  off Shekilango Rd, near National Social Welfare Institute
Dar es Salaam  Kijitonyama
Tanzania
Phone: +255 022 2700438
Fax: +255 022 277 4400
E-mail: energy@tatedo.org
Web: www.tatedo.org

Mr Glory Samson
Finance and Administration Co-ordinator
Acting Executive Director
Mobile: +255 74 294 573

Mr Jensen Shuma
Information Management and Networking Co-ordinator
Mobile: +255 741 420387
E-mail: jshuma@myself.com
Mr Francis Songela  
Bioenergy Coordinator  

Ms Mary Swai  
Extension Personnel Environment Initiatives  

Women’s Dignity Project  
PO Box 79402  
649 Mathuradas St  
Dar Es Salaam  
Dar es Salaam  
Tanzania  
Phone: 255 22 2152577/8  
Fax: 255 22 21 52986  
E-mail wdp@cats-net.com  
Web: www.womensdignity.org  

Maggie Bangser  
Executive Director  
E-mail: mbangser@cats-net.com  
Mobile: 0744 396 740  

Zogowale Village Water Committee  
Village Chairperson  
Members of the Zogowale Village Water Committee  

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA  

Hon. John Jeffrey MP  
Chair of the Legal Affairs Committee  
Parliamentary Counsel to the Deputy President  

Rape Crisis Trust Cape Town  
PO Box 46  
23 Trill Rd  
Observatory, 7935  
Observatory  
Cape Town  
Phone: 021 447 1467  
Fax: 021 447 5458  
www.rapecrisis.org.za  

Ms Sam Waterhouse  
Advocacy Co-ordinator  
Mobile: 084 522 9646  
E-mail: sam@rapecrisis.org.za  

Triangle Project  
PO Box 13935  
Unit 29, Waverley Business Park  
Mowbray 7705  
Winchester St  
Cape Town  
Mowbray  
South Africa
Dawn Betteridge,
Director
E-mail: director@triangle.org.za

University of Cape Town
Tony Sardien
Room 6.10
Kramer Building
Law, Race and Gender Research Unit
Middle Campus
University of Cape Town
Phone +27 021 650 5686 /5650
E-mail: Asardien@LAW.uct.ac.za

Professor Pamela (PJ) Schwikkard
Department of Criminal Justice
Room 6.02
Faculty of Law
Phone +27 021 650 5692
E-mail: pschwikk@law.uct.ac.za

Wola Nani (Embrace)
PO Box 16082 3rd floor, 76 Long St
Vlaeberg 8018 Cape Town 8001
South Africa
Phone: +27 21 423 7385
Fax: +27 21 423 7387
E-mail: walanani@walanani.co.za
Web: www.wolani.co.za

Moira Jones
Programme Director
E-mail: moirajones@wolanani.co.za

Wynberg Sexual Offences Court
Robert Henney
Magistrate

Deidre Rossouw
Senior Prosecutor, Sexual Offences
Phone. +27 082 416 4091