



**YOUTH  
CAPITAL**

**GIRLS'  
EDUCATION**

## GIRLS' EDUCATION

Previous Youth Capital guides focussed on the topics of Education, Transitions, and Jobs - the broad focus areas of the Action Plan ([Youth Capital](#)). The Education guides discussed poor outcomes in the education system, the value of matric for accessing post-school learning and earning opportunities, post-school education and training options, and the support that young people need in their educational journey. The Transitions guides discussed challenges that young people face in their transition from an educational institution into the workforce. The Jobs guides discussed the need for creative thinking about and action on creating and maximising opportunities in the labour market for young people.

While the issues discussed in these guides affect young people as a broad group, they do not affect all young people in the same way. Different groups of young people experience these issues differently depending on factors like race, class, disability, geographic location, and gender. For example, with regard to gender, females (particularly black females from income-poor households) are more likely to be discouraged work-seekers than males, and are more likely to be unemployed than males.

In education, females face barriers - including poverty, violence, as well as cultural norms and practices - that impact on their ability to access and complete education in a way that males do not experience. For this reason, girls' education is a strategic global development priority. Investing in girls' education has a transformative impact - for individuals, households, communities, and countries. When girls participate in schooling and young women participate in post-school education and training - and obtain qualifications - it contributes to more stable, equal, prosperous, and resilient societies.

Gender parity (meaning the equal representation of females and males in terms of numbers and proportions) in education varies between countries ([UNESCO](#)): 66% have achieved gender parity in primary education (Grades 1-6), 45% have achieved gender parity in lower secondary education (Grades 7-9), 25% have achieved gender parity in upper secondary education (Grades 10-12), and 4% have achieved gender parity in tertiary education.

Since the end of apartheid, South Africa has achieved significant progress in widening access to education, including improving gender parity in education. In 2018, 98% of those who are of school-going age (7-17 years old) attended an educational institution; with no significant differences in attendance rates between females and males (though the proportion was higher for females than for males) ([The Children's Institute](#)). A 2018 report reveals that, amongst both Millennials (born between 1980 and 1999) and Born-Frees (born in or after 1994), more females than males complete matric and obtain a tertiary qualification ([Statistics South Africa](#)).

Despite these successes in gender parity achievement, there are still gender dynamics that negatively affect females' access to and experience at educational institutions. These gendered issues disrupt or halt the educational journey of a lot of females. This, in turn, affects females' knowledge, skills, and opportunities to actively participate in the economy.

To ensure that more females excel in and complete their educational journey, the unique experiences and challenges that they face should be addressed. This guide discusses four issues that impact on girls' education: period poverty, unplanned pregnancy, domestic responsibilities, and gender-based violence.

### **Period Poverty**

Period poverty refers to the lack of access to sanitary products and hygiene facilities to manage menstruation. This lack of access affects both health and education.

In South Africa, action has been taken to make sanitary products more affordable and accessible. In 2019, the government removed Value-Added Tax from the cost of menstrual products and the National Student Financial Aid Scheme allocated a monthly stipend for personal care ([Global Citizen](#)); ([South African Government](#)).

These necessary interventions are not enough though, because period poverty is a prevalent issue in South Africa. According to research done by the Stellenbosch University Law Clinic, about 30% of female learners do not attend school when they menstruate, because they cannot afford sanitary hygiene products - this means that a girl could lose about 90 days of schooling a year due to issues relating to menstruation ([Stellenbosch University](#)).

In addition to making menstrual products more affordable and providing free access to those who cannot afford menstrual products, menstrual health education and awareness - for both females and males - is needed. While policy initiatives like the Department of Women, Youth, and Persons with Disabilities's Sanitary Dignity Framework are important ([South African Government](#)), more collective action, across sectors, is needed to address period poverty.

### **Unplanned Pregnancy**

A study published in 2018 notes that more than 30% of teenage girls in South Africa fall pregnant, and that 65%-71% of pregnancies among youth are unplanned ([South African Journal of Child Health](#)). Teenage mothers are more likely to experience adverse pregnancy outcomes, and are more limited in their ability to pursue educational and labour market opportunities. A report published in 2015 revealed that pregnancy is one of the main reasons females (5-18 years old), particularly those in rural areas, do not attend an educational institution ([Statistics South Africa](#)).

Factors that contribute to South Africa's high numbers of teenage pregnancy include: poverty; dropping out of school; gender inequalities; gender-based violence; substance abuse; unequal power dynamics in intimate relationships; poor access to contraceptives; low, inconsistent, and incorrect use of contraceptives; limited number of healthcare workers and healthcare facilities; judgemental attitudes and behaviours of healthcare workers; and inadequate sexual and reproductive health information ([Reproductive Health; Partners in Sexual Health](#)).

Because the factors that contribute to teenage pregnancy are multiple and complex, interventions to address this issue should focus on both an individual and structural level. Responses should include: gender equality programmes across communities and schools; comprehensive sex education; clinics that are adequately staffed, accessible,

and supplied with a full range of contraceptive options; and appropriately trained healthcare workers ([Partners in Sexual Health](#)).

### **Domestic Responsibilities**

In 2018, there were about 5.6 million young people (15-29 years old) in South Africa who were Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET) ([SALDRU](#)). Of these, 55% were girls and young women; of whom 43% were unemployed, 23% were discouraged work-seekers, and around one-third were inactive (due to illness and disability, household reasons, etc.).

Of those who were inactive, 6 out of 10 were inactive due to caregiving responsibilities - they were caring for children and/or others. This means that in 2018, over 1 million girls and young women were NEET because they had domestic responsibilities.

Our traditional and/or cultural norms and practices in South Africa are often patriarchal, meaning that they favour males above or at the expense of females and deem certain roles in society to be for males and other roles for females. This plays out in various ways, including education.

A report published in 2015 revealed that family commitment (including caring for children) is the number one reason females (5-18 years old) do not attend an educational institution - 34% of females did not attend an educational institution for this reason compared to 2% of males ([Statistics South Africa](#)). The burden of domestic responsibilities is disproportionately placed on females, often to the detriment of their opportunities to access and complete formal education. Females should not be prevented from participating in education because of domestic responsibilities.

### **Gender-Based Violence**

Gender-based violence (GBV) can be defined as the general term used to capture violence that occurs as a result of the normalised role expectations associated with females and males, along with unequal power relations ([SaferSpaces](#)). GBV can be physical, sexual, emotional, financial, or structural; and can be perpetrated by intimate partners, acquaintances, strangers, or institutions.

South Africa has very high rates of GBV, and women and girls are disproportionately affected ([Mail & Guardian](#)). Schools and post-school education and training institutions are (too) often not safe places for females.

While levels of violence in schools in South Africa are high, it is females who bear the brunt of this violence ([Centre for Justice and Crime Prevention](#); [SaferSpaces](#); [SACE](#)). School-related GBV refers to acts or threats of sexual, physical, or psychological violence that occurs in and around schools ([UNESCO](#)). GBV also occurs in post-school education and training institutions ([South African Government](#)); ([SaferSpaces](#)). Experiences of GBV can have serious consequences on mental and physical health and overall well-being, leading to lower educational institution attendance rates and higher dropout rates ([World Bank](#)).

The factors that contribute to GBV are multi-layered. Therefore, addressing GBV is a complex task. Broadly speaking, approaches to addressing GBV can be divided into response and prevention ([SaferSpaces](#)): response measures focus on providing support and help to survivors of GBV (for example, medical aid, psychosocial support, and shelter); while prevention measures focus on preventing GBV by identifying the factors that drive GBV, and putting in place policies and programmes that address these factors.

### **COVID-19's Impact on Girls' Education**

COVID-19 has had a negative impact on the education system and economy of countries across the world. These impacts have intensified the challenges that young people face in working towards a first decent job. The pandemic's short-, medium-, and long-term impacts disproportionately affect females ([Center for Global Development](#)): closures of educational institutions and the resulting learning losses may result in increased rates of falling behind and dropping out; increased household and childcare responsibilities which further contributes to learning loss and/or dropping out; disrupted access to reproductive healthcare services and safe spaces which increases risk of period poverty, unplanned pregnancy, and gender-based violence.

The pandemic has exacerbated the barriers that females face in accessing and completing formal education. Investing in girls' education is more important than ever!

## DEFINITIONS

- **Menstruation:** The monthly cycle of changes in the ovaries and the lining of the uterus, preparing itself for fertilisation.
- **Contraceptives:** Methods to prevent pregnancy that include condoms (male and female), birth control pills, intrauterine device (IUD), patches, injections, abstinence (choosing not to have sex), and outercourse (sexual activity without penetration).
- **Teenage pregnancy:** When a teenage girl, usually within the age of 13-19 years old, becomes pregnant.
- **Patriarchy:** A social system in which men hold the dominant power and have the most social privilege, and women are treated as inferior to men.

**BUST THE MYTHS! GET THE FACTS!****MYTH**

South African schools adequately address school-related gender-based violence.

Female youth deliberately get pregnant to access the Child Support Grant.

**FACT**

Unfortunately, this is not true. Although there are policy frameworks and guidelines that schools should follow for cases of gender-based violence, the provision of in-school social and emotional support for victims of gender-based violence tends to be inadequate. Most schools lack resources to sufficiently support their learners, as they are also addressing other socio-economic issues (VVOB). If you, as a young person, do not receive the help you require at school, consider speaking to your family, a supportive and trustworthy adult in your life, or someone from a local organisation that focuses on addressing gender-based violence.

A 2018 study conducted in northern KwaZulu-Natal found that female youth who received the Child Support Grant had not had children in order to access the Child Support Grant. They pointed out that the factors that lead to childbearing among young women include inadequate knowledge about sex, gender relations, lack of access to contraceptive services, and risky behaviour (SAGE Open). The current value of the child support grant is R460 per month - this does not cover the cost of raising a child.

**DID YOU KNOW?**

Among countries who are part of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) - and partner countries - South Africa is one of the few where more females than males (79% to 74% respectively in 2018) have completed upper secondary education or post-secondary non-tertiary education as their highest educational qualification; while, also in 2018, 6% of females (compared to 5% of males) had achieved a tertiary qualification.



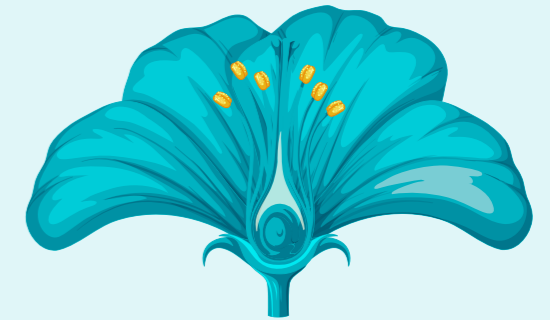
OECD

**In the 2019/2020 budget, the National Treasury made available R157 million to provide free sanitary pads to quintile 1-3 schools across the provinces of the country.**

South African Government

**28 May is Menstrual Hygiene Day.**

This day is observed across the world and aims to bring together government, non-governmental organisations, individuals, the private sector, civil society, and the media to promote good menstrual health and hygiene management, and break stigmas that exist around women and young girls experiencing their menstrual cycle.



Menstrual Hygiene Day

Laws such as the Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act and the South African Children's Act give expression to the Constitutional right that all citizens have to make decisions about reproduction as well as to access healthcare services (including reproductive healthcare). These laws make it clear that girls and young women have the right to reproductive healthcare information, services, and support.



## RESOURCES

- *Center for Global Development*  
COVID-19 and Girls' Education: What We Know So Far and What We Expect:  
<https://www.cgdev.org/blog/covid-19-and-girls-education-what-we-know-so-far-and-what-we-expect-happen>
- *Centre for Justice and Crime Prevention*  
School Violence in South Africa: Results of the 2012 National School Violence Study:  
<http://www.ci.uct.ac.za/violence-schools/monographs/school-violence-in-SA-results-of-the-2012-national-school-violence-study>
- *Children's Radio Foundation*  
Sexual and Reproductive Health Toolkit:  
<https://childrenradiofoundation.org/sexual-and-reproductive-health-toolkit/>
- *Global Citizen*  
Here's What's Next After South Africa Abolishes the Tampon Tax:  
<https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/sa-tax-sanitary/>
- *Mail & Guardian*  
Gender-Based Violence:  
<https://mg.co.za/special-reports/2020-12-04-gender-based-violence/>
- *Menstrual Hygiene Day*  
Making the Case for Investing in Menstrual Health and Hygiene:  
[https://menstrualhygieneday.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Making-the-Case-for-Investing-in-MHH-Report\\_Final.pdf](https://menstrualhygieneday.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Making-the-Case-for-Investing-in-MHH-Report_Final.pdf)
- *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*  
Education at a Glance: South Africa:  
[https://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance/EAG2019\\_CN\\_ZAF.pdf](https://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance/EAG2019_CN_ZAF.pdf)
- *Partners in Sexual Health*  
A Review of Teenage Pregnancy in South Africa: Experiences of Schooling, and Knowledge and Access to Sexual & Reproductive Health Services:  
<https://www.hst.org.za/publications/NonHST%20Publications/Teenage%20Pregnancy%20in%20South%20Africa%20Final%2010%20May%202013.pdf>
- *Reproductive Health*  
Teenage pregnancy rates and associations with other health risk behaviours: a three-wave cross-sectional study among South African school-going adolescents:  
<https://reproductive-health-journal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12978-016-0170-8>
- *SaferSpaces*  
Addressing Violence in South African schools:  
<https://www.saferspaces.org.za/understand/entry/school-violence-in-south-africa>

## RESOURCES

- Gender-Based Violence at Higher Education Institutions in South Africa:  
<https://www.saferspaces.org.za/understand/entry/gender-based-violence-at-higher-education-institutions-in-south-africa1>
- Gender-Based Violence in South Africa:  
<https://www.saferspaces.org.za/understand/entry/gender-based-violence-in-south-africa>
- *SAGE Open*  
Childbearing in the Context of the Child Support Grant in a Rural Area in South Africa:  
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/2158244018817596>
- *SECTION27*  
Basic Education Rights Handbook: Education Rights in South Africa:  
<https://section27.org.za/basic-education-handbook/>
- *South African Council for Educators*  
Gender-Based Violence in Schools:  
<https://www.naptosagp.org.za/index.php/news/bulletin-bored/1034-sace-gender-based-violence-in-schools-2018/file>
- *South African Journal of Child Health*  
Teenage pregnancy in South Africa: Where are the young men involved?:  
<http://www.scielo.org.za/pdf/sajch/v12nspe/08.pdf>
- *Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit*  
A profile of young NEETs: Unpacking the heterogeneous nature of young people not in employment, education or training in South Africa.  
[http://www.opensaldru.uct.ac.za/bitstreamhandle/11090/963/2019\\_249\\_Saldruwp.pdf?sequence=1](http://www.opensaldru.uct.ac.za/bitstreamhandle/11090/963/2019_249_Saldruwp.pdf?sequence=1)
- *Statistics South Africa*  
Education Series Volume VI: Education and Labour Market Outcomes in South Africa, 2018:  
<http://www.statssa.gov.zapublications/92-01-06/92-01-062018.pdf>
- Gender Series Volume II: Education and Gender, 2004-2014:  
<https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/Report-03-10-12/Report-03-10-122001.pdf>
- *Stellenbosch University*  
Law clinic asks for tampon tax to fall:  
<https://www.sun.ac.za/english/Lists/news/DispForm.aspx?ID=5731>
- *South African Government*  
Menstrual Hygiene Day seeks to end more than just period poverty:  
<https://www.gov.za/speeches/departement-women-menstrual-hygiene-day-28-may-2019-0000#>

## RESOURCES

Policy Framework to Address Gender-Based Violence in the Post-School Education and Training System:  
<https://www.universityworldnews.com/charts/DHET-GBV-Policy-Framework-30July2020.pdf>

Sanitary Dignity Framework:  
[https://genderlinks.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Menstrual-Hygiene\\_South-Africa\\_SanitaryDignityFramework\\_2019.pdf](https://genderlinks.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Menstrual-Hygiene_South-Africa_SanitaryDignityFramework_2019.pdf)

➤ *The Children's Institute*  
 South African Child Gauge 2020:  
<http://www.ci.uct.ac.za/cg-2020-food-and-nutrition-security>

➤ *UNESCO*  
 Global Education Monitoring Report 2017/18:  
<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf000025933>

School-related gender-based violence:  
<https://en.unesco.org/themes/school-violence-and-bullying/school-related-gender-based-violence>

➤ *VVOB*  
 Gender is an integral part of inclusive education in South Africa:  
<https://www.vvob.org/en/news/gender-integral-part-inclusive-education-south-africa>

➤ *World Bank*  
 Girls' Education:  
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/girlseducation>

➤ *Youth Capital*  
 Shift 2020: An Action Plan to Tackle Youth Unemployment in South Africa:  
[https://api.youthcapital.co.za/uploads/medium/file/270/YOUTH\\_CAPITAL\\_\\_SHIFT\\_.pdf](https://api.youthcapital.co.za/uploads/medium/file/270/YOUTH_CAPITAL__SHIFT_.pdf)

## YOUTH CAPITAL GIRLS' EDUCATION RADIO PRODUCTION GUIDE

### PREPARING FOR THE SHOW

#### ANGLES

#### DIFFERENT WAYS TO TALK ABOUT GIRLS' EDUCATION

- Why do you think girls' education is a strategic global development priority?
- What is gender parity, and why is it important in education?
- Why is it important to address the unique experiences and challenges that female youth face?
- What is period poverty, and how does it impact girls' education?
- What is teenage pregnancy, and what factors contribute to South Africa's high numbers of teenage pregnancy?
- What are domestic responsibilities? What are some of the factors that contribute to female youth being given more of these types of responsibilities than male youth?
- What is gender-based violence (GBV)? What is school-related GBV? How does it affect girls' education?


#### CHOOSE AN ANGLE


What is period poverty, and how does it impact girls' education?


#### WAYS TO TALK ABOUT: WHAT IS PERIOD POVERTY, AND HOW DOES IT IMPACT GIRLS' EDUCATION?

- Why do you think period poverty is such a prevalent issue in South Africa?
- Do you know what percentage of female learners do not attend school when they menstruate?
- What steps has the South African government taken to alleviate period poverty?
- Why is menstrual health education and awareness - for both females and males - needed?
- Why is a day like Menstrual Hygiene Day important?

## FORMATS

 AUDIO COMMENTARY


 Audio commentary aim  
To get people's opinion about a topic that they care deeply about.


 Who do you talk to?


- A female student in either high school or post-school education and training who is willing to talk about how period poverty affects her.
- A nurse from a community clinic who is pro-contraceptives and sexual education.
- A GBV activist from your community.

Talking points:

- What is gender parity, and why is it important in education?
- What are some of the experiences and challenges that female youth navigate that male youth do not?
- Why is it important to address the unique experiences and challenges that female youth face?

 AUDIO PROFILE


 Audio profile aim  
To get a first person account of someone's experience, passion or journey. Audio profiles often aim to inspire.


 Who do you talk to?

- Someone from an organisation that is focused on helping alleviate the impact of period poverty in your community.
- A teacher who is passionate about educating both girls and boys about their sexual health.
- A nurse from a community clinic who is pro-contraceptives and sexual education.


**Please see interview questions in "How to present your show".**

## FORMATS

 PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT (PSA)

 The aim of a PSA  
To create a public awareness message.

Create a PSA that raises awareness about the importance of talking to young people about the unique experiences and challenges that affect female youth during their educational journey.

 **Tumelo:** I was so bored during assembly...jerrr, Mr Lekone can talk hey.

**Xolani:** Hao Tumelo, but he was talking about really important things.

**Tumelo:** Important? Come on buddy. I am so tired of girls getting special treatment; school is difficult for all of us.

**Xolani:** Tumelo, sometimes I think you say things without thinking. Listen, friend; you are right that school is tough for all of us, but if you actually took the time you will see that girls face issues that we hardly ever have to deal with.


**Tumelo:** Get out of here! Issues like what?


**Xolani:** If you listened during assembly then you would have heard Mr Lekone say that the number of girls getting harassed or attacked on their way to and from school is on the rise. Plus, do you know that there are certain classmates of ours that do not come to school when they are on their periods, because they do not have money for pads?


**Tumelo:** Really? Jaaa hey...you are onto something! Tell me more.


**Slogan:** South Africa has done a great job of ensuring that female youth are attending educational institutions at the same rate as male youth, but there are still gender dynamics that negatively affect females' access to and experience at educational institutions. These gendered issues disrupt or halt the educational journey of a lot of females.

Therefore, as parents, teachers, and community members we need to address some of these issues to ensure that more females excel in and complete their educational journey.

 VOX POP

 Vox pop aim  
To get many opinions on one topic.

 Who do you talk to?  
Anybody in the community.

 Question  
What is school-related GBV? How does it affect girls' education?



## HOW TO PRESENT YOUR SHOW

Use your produced radio features, your research and the suggested script and questions to write your own script.

**Host 1:** It's just gone [TIME] and you're just in time for the [NAME OF SHOW] on [RADIO STATION]. My name is [NAME].

**Host 2:** And my name is [NAME]. On today's show, we will be talking about the unique experiences and challenges that female youth face during the educational journey.

**Host 1:** Unique experiences and challenges? I thought our challenges were more or less the same.

**Host 2:** That's not true, my friend. Factors like race, class, disability, geographic location, and gender shape the type of issues that young people encounter in their educational journey.

**Host 1:** Yes, you are right; because in the past we've spoken about how race, class, and geographic location affect one's education.

**Host 2:** Exactly! So, even though South Africa has achieved significant progress in ensuring equal representation of females and males in educational institutions, due to certain gender dynamics, females face challenges and experiences that negatively impact them, and may lead to poor results or incompleteness of their studies.

**Host 1:** That's not okay. These issues need to be addressed to ensure more females excel in and complete their educational journey. What are some of these issues?

**Host 2:** As you can imagine, there are many issues, but for today's show let's talk about period poverty, unplanned pregnancy,

domestic responsibilities, and gender-based violence.

**Host 1:** I've heard about some of these issues. Wondering which of these our listeners know about. Should we hear from them?

**Host 2:** Yes, let's! This should make for an interesting conversation.

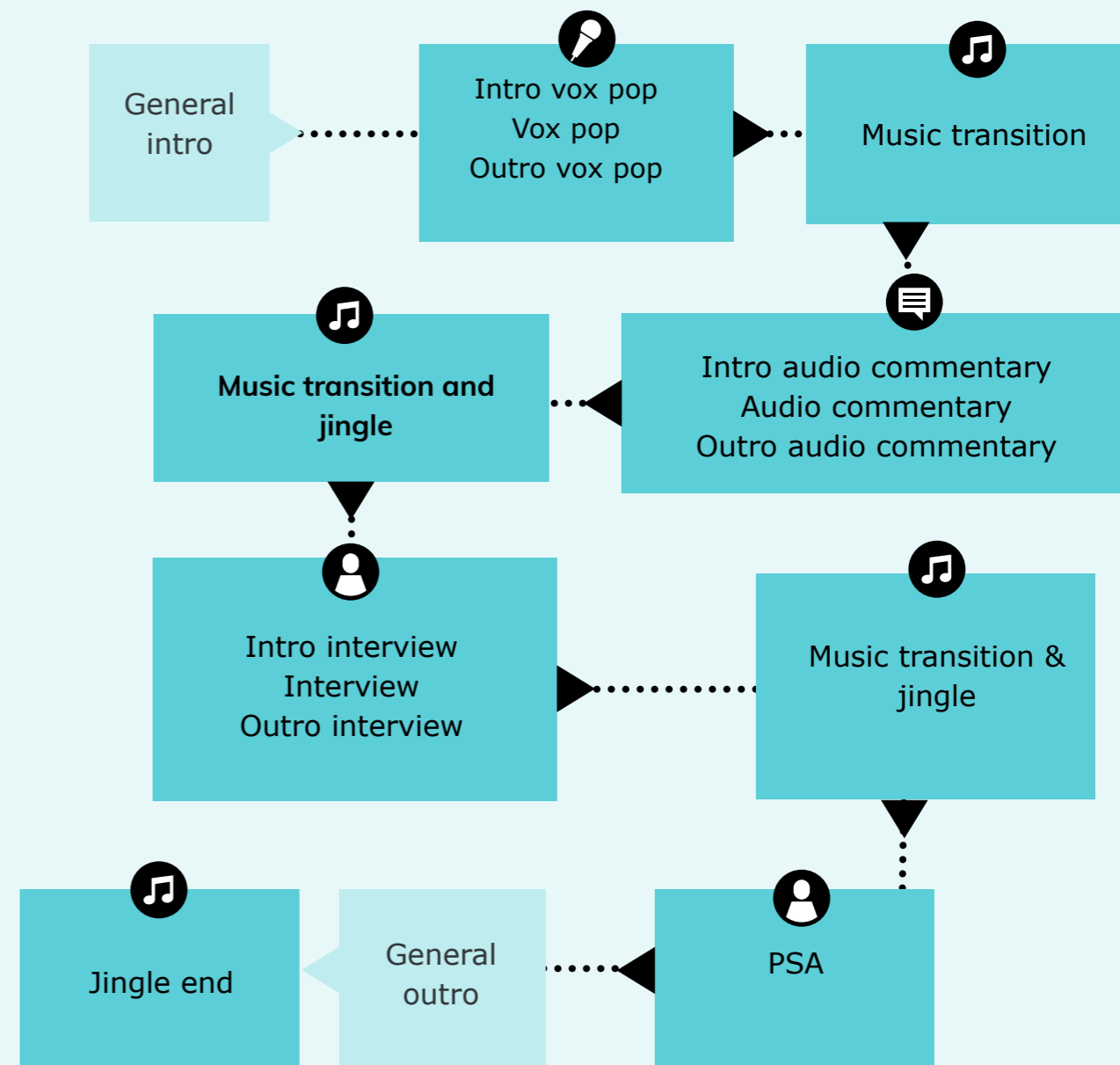
[PRESENT WHO IS BEING INTERVIEWED]  
[PLAY THE INTERVIEW]  
[ENGAGE AUDIENCE BY ASKING QUESTIONS AND GIVING THEM A CHANCE TO SHARE THEIR THOUGHTS ABOUT WHAT THEY'VE HEARD]

**Host 1:** It was good to hear from our listeners. I am so glad that as a community we feel strongly about talking about and addressing the unique experiences and challenges that female youth face during their educational journey.

**Host 2:** Yes, me too! Join us next week on [DAY] at [TIME]. We'll be talking all about [NEXT WEEK'S SHOW TOPIC]. Until then, it's bye from us!

## SHOW OUTLINE

Full show on 'Girls' Education' (1 hour).



### ETHICS AND CONSENT

This may be a sensitive topic for some, so make sure you inform your audience to respect those who share personal stories in the space.



## PREPARING FOR THE SHOW

### ANGLES

#### DIFFERENT WAYS TO TALK ABOUT GIRLS' EDUCATION

- Why do you think girls' education is a strategic global development priority?
- What is gender parity, and why is it important in education?
- Why is it important to address the unique experiences and challenges that female youth face?
- What is period poverty, and how does it impact girls' education?
- What is teenage pregnancy, and what factors contribute to South Africa's high numbers of teenage pregnancy?
- What are domestic responsibilities? What are some of the factors that contribute to female youth being given more of these types of responsibilities than male youth?
- What is gender-based violence (GBV)? What is school-related GBV? How does it affect girls' education?

### CHOOSE AN ANGLE

What is period poverty, and how does it impact girls' education?

#### WAYS TO TALK ABOUT: WHAT IS PERIOD POVERTY, AND HOW DOES IT IMPACT GIRLS' EDUCATION?

- Why do you think period poverty is such a prevalent issue in South Africa?
- Do you know what percentage of female learners do not attend school when they menstruate?
- What steps has the South African government taken to alleviate period poverty?
- Why is menstrual health education and awareness - for both females and males - needed?
- Why is a day like Menstrual Hygiene Day important?

## OUTREACH FORMATS



### GUEST SPEAKER



#### Guest speaker aim

A guest speaker is someone who can share expert knowledge about the impact statement or tell a personal story related to the impact statement.

Some questions for the guest speaker to think about ahead of time:

- Why do you think girls' education is a strategic global development priority?
- What is gender parity, and why is it important in education?
- What are some of the unique experiences and challenges that female youth face? Why is it important to address these issues?



### INTERVIEW



#### Interview aim

An interview is a one-on-one conversation where questions are asked by the interviewer and answers are given by the interviewee.

Interview someone who works for an organisation dealing with GBV in your community.



- What is GBV?
- Is our community affected by GBV?
- What is school-related GBV? How does it affect girls' education?
- How can school-related GBV be reduced?
- How does your organisation assist in the eradication of this problem in our community?
- What role should our local government play in eradicating GBV?





### IMPACT JINGLE



#### Impact jingle aim

A jingle is a short song or tune that is easy to sing along to and remember, it has a clear message.




**OUTREACH FORMATS** **ROLEPLAY**

-  **Roleplay aim**  
To provide a scenario that allows the audience to “act out” a point about the impact statement. Decide how many characters are needed, and set the scene for the “actors” to play out the statement. It is really an improvisation, and the audience “actors” make it up as they go along.


Characters  
Lilian and Lungi.

Scenario  
Lilian and Lungi discuss some of the challenges they faced at educational institutions that they think their male friends and classmates did not.

 **PANEL DISCUSSION**


-  **Panel discussion aim**  
A panel discussion involves a group of people discussing one topic in front of an audience. There is usually time for questions from the audience afterwards.
-  **Who is on the panel:**
- A female student in either high school or post-school education and training.
  - A nurse from a community clinic who is pro-contraceptives and sexual education.
  - A community member who has a keen interest in GBV.
-  **Examples of opening questions for the panel:**
- Why do you think girls' education is a strategic global development priority?
  - What is gender parity, and why is it important in education?
  - What are some of the unique experiences and challenges that female youth face? Why is it important to address these issues?

**OUTREACH FORMATS** **QUIZ**

-  **The aim of a quiz**  
To test and reward your audience's knowledge on the topic.

Things you need for this activity:

- Prepared quiz questions and answers
- Small prizes

-  **Process**  
Present some quiz questions and hand out prizes to those who answer correctly.

From the fact-sheet, we have created the following two quizzes for you to ask during your outreach. Once you are done with these two, feel free to create more to put your listeners to the test!

**Quiz 1:**

According to research done by the Stellenbosch University Law Clinic, about ... of female learners do not attend school when they menstruate, because they cannot afford sanitary hygiene products.

- A. 3%
  - B. 15%
  - C. 30%
- Answer is C

**Quiz 2:**

In 2018, over ... girls and young women were NEET because they had domestic responsibilities.

- A. 1 million
  - B. 30 000
  - C. 100 000
- Answer is A

## HOW TO PRESENT YOUR OUTREACH



Use your outreach formats and your research to write your own script. Here is an example of part of a script. Use it as a guide to create your own script for your outreach activity.

[INTRO:]

**Host 1:** Hello and welcome to [NAME OF OUTREACH EVENT] at [NAME OF SCHOOL]. My name is [NAME], and I will be one of your hosts.

**Host 2:** And my name is [NAME]. On today's show, we will be talking about the unique experiences and challenges that female youth face during their educational journey.

**Host 1:** Unique experiences and challenges? I thought our challenges were more or less the same.

**Host 2:** That's not true, my friend. Factors like race, class, disability, geographic location, and gender shape the type of issues that young people encounter in their educational journey.

**Host 1:** Yes, you are right; because in the past we've spoken about how race, class, and geographic location affect one's education.

**Host 2:** Exactly! So, even though South Africa has achieved significant progress in ensuring equal representation of females and males in educational institutions, due to certain gender dynamics females face challenges and experiences that negatively impact them, and may lead to poor results or incompleteness of their studies.

**Host 1:** That's not okay. These issues need to be addressed to ensure more females

excel in and complete their educational journey. What are some of these issues?

**Host 2:** As you can imagine, there are many issues, but for today's show let's talk about period poverty, unplanned pregnancy, domestic responsibilities, and gender-based violence.

**Host 1:** I've heard about some of these issues. Wondering which of these our listeners know about. Should we hear from them?

**Host 2:** Yes, let's! This should make for an interesting conversation.

[PLAY PRE-RECORDED AUDIO]

[PLAY THE INTERVIEW]

[ENGAGE AUDIENCE BY ASKING QUESTIONS AND GIVING THEM A CHANCE TO SHARE THEIR THOUGHTS ABOUT WHAT THEY'VE HEARD]

[OUTRO:]

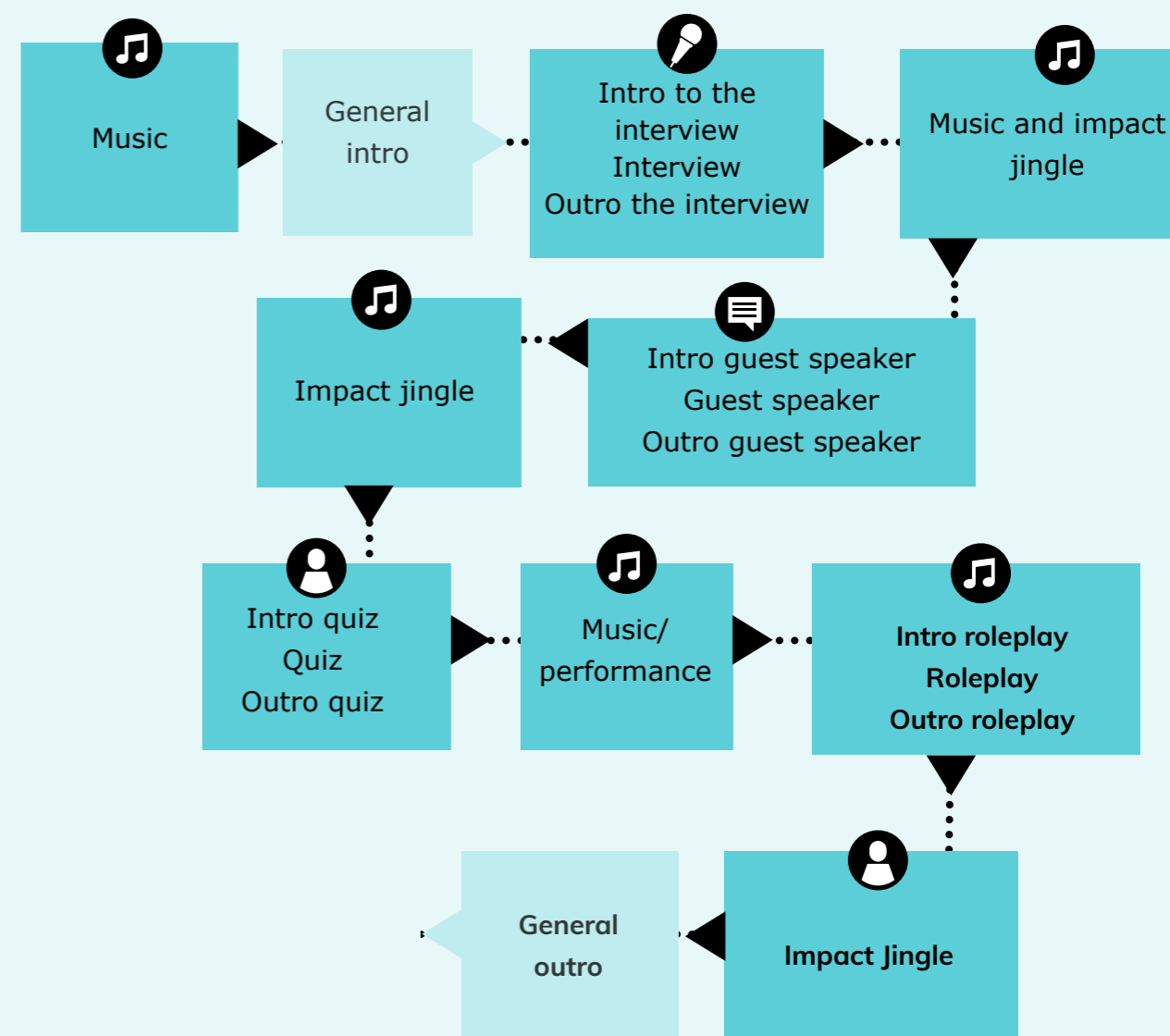
**Host 1:** It was good to hear from our listeners. I am so glad that as a community we feel strongly about talking about and addressing the unique experiences and challenges that female youth face during their educational journey.

**Host 2:** Yes, me too! Join us next week on [DAY] at [TIME]. We'll be talking all about [NEXT WEEK'S SHOW TOPIC]. Until then, it's bye from us!

## OUTREACH OUTLINE

An outreach plan helps you stay on track during your event. It is a list of the activities and the order in which they will happen in the outreach activity. Allocate a time to each item so that you keep to the time allocation of the outreach activity.

Below is an example of an outreach plan that is one hour long.



### ETHICS AND CONSENT

This may be a sensitive topic for some, so make sure you inform your audience to respect those who share personal stories in the space.

If any incorrect information comes up in any of your formats, like the quiz, roleplay or panel discussion, you must correct it. Don't let your audience leave with myths.

Once you've finalised your script, your performance artists, your outreach outline and prepared all your formats, it's time to start your live event! Enjoy!