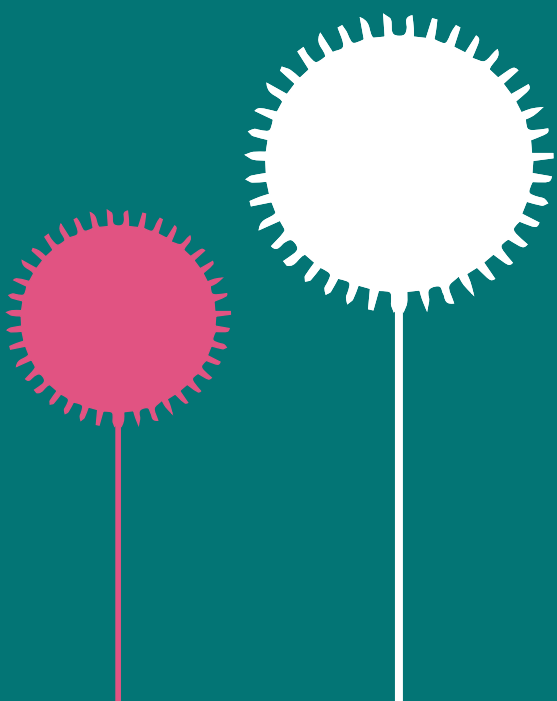


RADIO PRODUCTION GUIDE RAPE AWARENESS



CHILDREN'S RADIO
FOUNDATION



What is consent?

- ★ To give permission for something to happen.
- ★ In terms of sex, consent is a mutual agreement between people to engage in any sexual activity.
- ★ Consent is an enthusiastic, voluntary "Yes!".

What are the laws of consent in South Africa?

- ★ The legal age of consent in South Africa is 16 years.
 - It is legal for a person 16 years and above to consent to sex or sexual acts.
- ★ Young people between ages 12-16 years have the right to dignity and privacy.
- ★ Adolescents between 12-16, who consent to sex with other adolescents of similar age (not more than two years older) will not be criminalized.
 - For example, a 15 year old and a 14 year old can consent to sex or sexual acts with each other BUT it is illegal for a 13 year old and a 16 year old child to have sex.
- ★ In South Africa, **it is a severe criminal offence to engage in sex or sexual acts with any child under the age of 12.** Consensual or not, it is illegal.

(WikiGender)

What does consent look like in real life?

- ★ Paying attention to a partner's body language (are they tense, hesitating, seeming uncomfortable?).
- ★ Asking for a partner's permission for each sexual activity.
- ★ Listening and respecting the answer.
- ★ Consent doesn't have to be verbal, but verbally agreeing to different sexual activities can help both partners respect each other's boundaries.
- ★ Consent to one activity does not mean consent for all activities. For example, agreeing to kiss someone does not give that person permission to remove clothes.

Consent matters because...

- ★ Your body is **YOUR BODY**. You have the right to say what happens with your body, with whom, when and how.
- ★ You always have the right to change your mind, at any time.
- ★ Sex without consent is not sex. It's rape. (RAINN)

You have NOT consented to sex or sexual activity if you are...

- Intimidated, forced or threatened in any way, through violence or threats of violence against you or someone you love, or damage to your property.
- Manipulated by someone who abuses their power or authority. For example, if someone tells you that you will lose your job or receive poor marks at school if you do not have sex with them.
- Lied to by a doctor or other health-worker who tells you that a sex act is part of a physical examination, or is necessary for your mental or physical health.
- Asleep.
- Unconscious.
- Under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- A child under the age of 12.
- A person with a mental disability.

(Shukumisa)

What is the legal definition of rape?

Rape is an act of sexual penetration of a victim without their consent. Rape occurs when...

- Someone inserts their genital organ into the mouth, anus or genital organs of a victim.
- Any part of someone's body (ex. a finger), goes into the anus or genital organs of the victim.
- Any object, like a bottle or stick, is put into the anus or genital organs of the victim.
- The genital organs of an animal are put into the mouth, anus, or genital organs of the victim.

(Shukumisa)

Keep the conversation about consent going!

[Wanna Have Sex? Consent 101](#)

[Let's Talk About Consent](#)

[How Do You Know If Someone Wants to Have Sex With You?](#)

[When They're Just Not Into It](#)

[A Tale of Inspiration: Rape Survivor Empowers Women](#)



Understanding forms of rape and sexual violence

Rape is terrorizing, traumatic and has life changing consequences. It's important to be aware of the different forms of rape and sexual violence.

- **Sexual abuse** refers to any action that pressures someone to do something sexually they don't want to do.
- **Sexual coercion** is when tactics like pressure, trickery, drugs, alcohol or emotional force are used to have sexual contact with someone against their will.
- **Molestation** occurs when an adult or person significantly older than a child engages in sexual activity with a minor. The abuse can be over an extended period of time, or a one time incident, and includes touching, fondling, kissing in a sexual manner, oral sex, masturbation, sexual penetration of the anus or vagina.
- **Intimate Partner Rape/Intimate Partner Sexual Violence (IPSV)** refers to behavior within a relationship that causes sexual, physical or psychological harm. This includes acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviors.
- **Acquaintance rape** is rape that is perpetrated by a person the victim knows. This includes someone the victim is dating, a classmate, co-worker, employer, family member, spouse, counselor, therapist, religious official or medical doctor.
- **Date rape** is a form of acquaintance rape that can happen during a date or at a party with someone the victim may know, like, or even be interested in. Drugs and alcohol are sometimes used to weaken the victim or make the victim pass out.
- **Compelled Rape** occurs when one person forces another to sexually penetrate someone else against their will.
- **"Corrective rape"** is when perpetrators target victims based on the victim's perceived sexual orientation. This is the rape of lesbians, gays and trans people. Since term "corrective rape" suggests the need to correct sexual orientations, the term "homophobic rape" or "gender and sexuality-based rape" are preferred terms. ([UNAIDS](#))
- **Statutory rape** occurs when children between the ages of 12 and 16 experience sexual penetration into their genitals or anus by anyone more than two years older than them.

Debunk the Myth, Speak the Truth

Myth: *She got raped because she wore a short skirt.*

Fact: Rape is never the victim's fault. A victim must never be blamed for rape. Perpetrators make the choice to rape and they are to blame. Rape is an act of violence. ([National Child Traumatic Stress Network](#))

Myth: *Men and boys don't get raped.*

Fact: People from all walks of life across age, gender, sexuality, race, cultural background can be victims of rape and sexual abuse. A majority of male survivors were assaulted when they were children or teenagers, yet any man can be sexually assaulted regardless of size, strength, sexual orientation, or appearance. ([Step Up Program](#))

Myth: *He is your boyfriend so it's not rape.*

Fact: Nearly 1 in 10 women have experienced rape by an intimate partner in their lifetime. Consent must be given every time people engage in sexual contact. ([National Child Traumatic Stress Network](#))

Myth: *If a man rapes a lesbian, he changes her sexual orientation.*

Fact: No, a perpetrator has no control over a victim's sexual orientation. Rapists use rape as a weapon to harm and intimidate people who do not live according to their way of life. ([Rape Crisis - Cape Town Trust](#))

Myth: *Rape only happens with strangers.*

Fact: Most rapes are committed by someone that the victim knows. ([Women Against Rape](#))

Myth: *Rape always involves a physical struggle.*

Fact: Rape does not always involve a violent struggle. When someone does not resist an unwanted sexual advance, it does not mean that they consented. Sometimes physically resisting can put a victim at a bigger risk for further physical or sexual abuse. ([Love is Respect](#))

"Myths take away the dignity and humanity of the survivor, causing more trauma and pain and lowering chances of recovery. Myths prevent many rapists from being prosecuted. It is vital that we reject these myths, so that survivors may fully recover and more rapists may be convicted."
Rape Crisis Cape Town Trust



Resources for services and legal support

Access to information and networks of support is crucial.

Resources on what to do if you are raped:

- [Rape Crisis Cape Town Trust - Get Help](#)
- [LifeLine - Need Support](#)
- [Page 10 of Treatment Action Campaign resource](#)

Resources for help:

- [Thuthuzela Care Centres Brochure and general information](#)
- [Police Child Protection Units in South Africa](#)

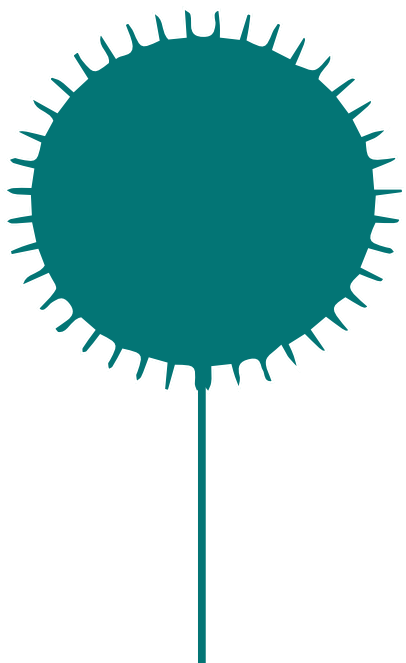
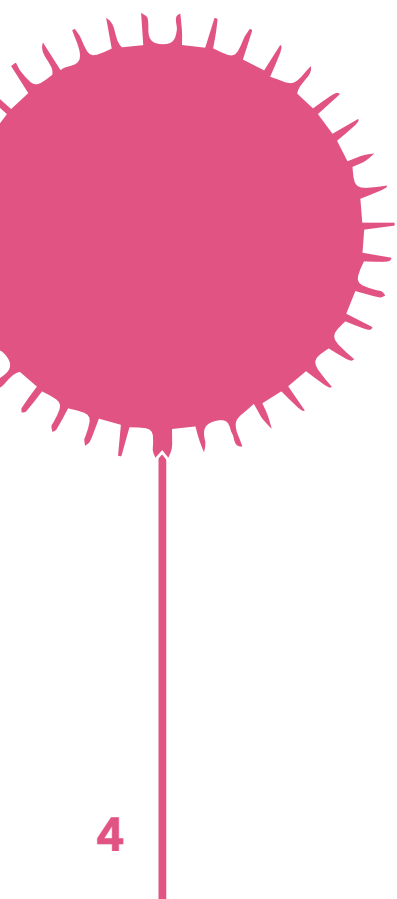
Resources for further information:

- [Shukumisa - Resources](#)
- [Women Against Rape](#)
- [South African Male Survivors of Sexual Abuse \(SAMOSA\)](#)
- [Love Life](#)
- [South Africa Agencies](#)

Law-Based Resources on Rape:

- [Shukumisa - South African Law](#)
- [SAMOSA - Laws and Definitions](#)
- [WikiGender - Ages of consent in South Africa](#)
- [Shukumisa](#)

We encourage you to research supportive services, hotlines and social workers in your area.





Preparing for the show

Choose an angle



Different ways to talk about rape

- ★ Rape in intimate relationships.
- ★ Understanding and practicing consent.
- ★ Gender and sexuality-based rape (commonly known as "corrective rape").
- ★ Molestation and rape at home.
- ★ Boys and men being victims and survivors of rape.

Different ways to talk about rape in intimate relationships

- ★ What does consent look like in a healthy intimate partnership?
- ★ What can go wrong when partners don't ask for consent?
- ★ If a partner says yes to sex, can he or she change their mind in the middle of sex?
- ★ When a partner gives a gift, like money, does the other partner "owe" sex?
- ★ What are the signs when an intimate partner is being controlling or sexually abusive?

Bring out multiple points of view and stay out of the morality of this topic. You know you're dealing with morality when you hear the words "good" "bad" "shameful" "disgusting".





Radio formats

REMINDER: Rape can be a sensitive and triggering topic. The resource sheet can be used to help refer people to hotlines, supportive services and more information. We encourage the Youth Facilitator to locate the contact information of a local social worker.

Vox Pop

Vox pop's aim: To get many opinions on one topic.
Who do you talk To: Anybody from the community.

Question: How do you know when your partner consents to sex?

Audio commentary

Aim: To get people's opinion about a topic that they care deeply about.
Who do you talk to: Youth in the community who use consent effectively with their partners.

Audio profile

Audio profile aim: To get a first person account of someone's experience, passion and journey. Audio profiles often aim to inspire.
Who do you talk to: Talk to a local social worker, family counselor.

Questions to ask to get the person thinking before they record their profile:

- ★ What have you learned in your time supporting and working with survivors of intimate partner rape?
- ★ What were the steps to survivors healing?
- ★ What advice would you share with someone who is uncomfortable talking to their partner about consent?
- ★ What can someone do if they suspect someone they know is a victim of intimate partner sexual violence? Who can they call for professional support?

PSA

The aim of a PSA: to create a public awareness message.

1.

Voice 1: My darling, I got you something...

Voice 2: A new phone?! Thank you! My friends are gonna freak out when they see it tonight.

Voice 1: You're not gonna stay in and give me some sugar?

Character: You never owe someone sex or affection in exchange for gifts or favors. Consent is yours to give, not for someone else to buy.

2.

Voice 1: Hey pretty girl, I see you walking in that short dress! Oooooo the things I'd do to you!

Voice 2: My friend, chill out. You're embarrassing yourself and me. She's doing her own thing. Stop trippin.

Voice 1: She wouldn't be wearing that if she wasn't asking for it.

Character: The dress does not mean, "yes." What you wear and how you wear it does not give consent. Neither is it an invitation.



How to present your show

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

Suggested questions for your interview with someone who knows about intimate partner sexual violence, healthy relationships, consent, sexual and reproductive health (social worker, family counselor)

- ★ Please define consent and consensual sex.
- ★ Can you describe what consent might look like in a healthy intimate partnership?
- ★ How common is intimate partner sexual violence?
- ★ How does someone know if their partner is being sexually controlling or abusive?
- ★ What are potential consequences of intimate partner rape?
- ★ Why might it be challenging for someone who is experiencing intimate partner rape to seek help and support?
- ★ What can someone who is in a sexually abusive partnership do to protect themselves?
- ★ What advice would you share with someone who wants help leaving a sexually abusive relationship?

[INTRO:]
 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], and today's show is about the sensitive, but important issue of rape and sexual violence.
 Host 1: We'll be talking about the importance of consent and the realities of rape that affect individuals, families, friends, partners and communities everyday. As young people growing up, we need to understand the facts, the law and where to find support services.
 Host 2: We'll be focusing on intimate partner rape, which is when a partner or date forces you to have sex when you don't want to.
 Host 1: Let's hear more on what people think about intimate partner rape.
 [PRESENT WHO IS BEING INTERVIEWED]
 [PLAY THE INTERVIEW]

[Outro:]
 Host 1: Today, we've learnt so much about how essential consent is in every partnership and every sexual act! South Africa has one of the highest rates of rape and sexual violence IN THE WORLD. This conversation is critical.
 Host 2: Yes, it's a game-changer to learn that no matter what - even if you've been dating someone for years or they've gifted you a brand new phone - if you don't want sexual contact, your partner needs to listen up and respect!
 Host 1: Next week on [DAY] at [TIME] we'll be talking all about [NEXT WEEK'S SHOW TOPIC]. Until then, it's bye from us!



Prepare to present your show



Show outline

General intro
Intro vox pop
Vox pop
Outro vox pop
Music transition
Intro audio commentary
Audio commentary
Outro commentary
Music transition & jingle
Intro interview (or intro audio-profile)
Interview (or audio-profile)
Outro interview (or outro audio profile)
Music transition & jingle
PSA
General outro
Music end



You must always introduce your show and radio features. Then once you've played your features, have a concluding statement for each one. Don't forget a final conclusion for the very end of the show.

Use links (facts, tips, did you knows, music) to glue it all together.



Now write your radio script