Why do people you know abuse alcohol and drugs?
What can be done by the community and their families to help them?
Why do so many people go to Joburg seeking work, instead of making work happen at home?
Why is it important to have a network of support around you?
What can you do if you know someone who has a problem with drugs and alcohol?
What can you do if you know someone who has run away from home?
How can we make our families stronger?
Why is it so important to stay loyal and honest with your family?
What can you do if your family is abusing you?
Why is it important for people to be honest about their struggles?
Why is it so hard for men to be honest when they are suffering with money?
Why does money make people do bad things?

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:

Child Line: 08 000 55 555
24-Hrs
You may be going through a difficult time and are possibly feeling alone, confused and scared. If you are feeling like this then the best thing you can do for yourself is to talk to someone. Child Line understands that sometimes the people you should be able to talk to are just not available or you feel scared to approach them. That is why we’ve set up a toll-free line. You can call us to talk through a problem or we can assist you should you have something to report.

Suicide Crisis Line: 0800 567 567
SMS 31393

Depression and Anxiety Helpline: 0800 70 80 90

Lifeline: 0861 322 322
24-hour crisis intervention service
"Emotional First Aid station. Free, confidential telephone counseling, rape counseling, trauma counseling, AIDS counseling, and a range of other services. Counsellor helps callers with challenges such as trauma, suicide, and relationship issues.

VAYA
Directed by Akim Omotoso
NO UNDER 16
Languages: English, Zulu, Tswana

VAYA tells the story of three strangers who get on a train, each of them with a mission to fulfill in Johannesburg. They’re coming from Durban to Johannesburg. They never meet, but their stories are intertwined. The film came from the real-life stories of South Africans in the Homeless Writers Project, a workshop for people living on the streets of Johannesburg.

SYNOPSIS

Sunbox Films | 40 - 50 people at a time
Apartheid South Africa: The community of Railway, attached to the remote town of Marseilles, are the victims of brutal police oppression and only the young “Five Fingers” are willing to stand up to them. Their battle is heartfelt but innocent, until hot-headed Tau kills two policemen in an act of passion. He flees, leaving his brothers and friends behind, but his action has triggered a conflict that will leave both Marseilles and the Five Fingers changed. Twenty years later, Tau is released from prison, now a feared and brutal outlaw, “The Lion of Marseilles.” But scared and empty, he renounces violence and returns home desiring only to reconnect with those he left behind. At first, Tau finds Marseilles seemingly at peace - the battle for freedom was won, and now the remaining Five Fingers are prominent leaders of their town. However, after reuniting with childhood love, Lerato, and her fiery son, Sizwe, it becomes clear that Marseilles is caught in the grip of a vicious new threat and to Tau’s dismay, his childhood friends themselves may have allowed it in. When he and his loved ones become direct targets, he is reluctantly compelled to fight once and for all. Calling on partners-in-crime, both old friends and new, the Five Fingers rise again. Standing against once-allies and new enemies alike, they must put their lives at risk for the sake of Marseilles. It’s their duty to protect it. Even from each other.

**SYNOPSIS**

**SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:**

- What does freedom mean to you?
- How does the film speak to current themes of South African politics?
- What is the long-term impact of colonialism on a society?
- Why is it important to use fictional films to talk about real life?
- What are the duties of the government to its citizens?
- African communities struggled for freedom under colonialism…
  - How do ex colonial powers still stay involved in present governments in Africa?
- 25 years into the new South Africa, how have things improved compared to when your parents were your age?

**INTERESTING ORGANISATION DOING WORK ON HELPING VICTIMS OF APARTHEID:**

Khulumani:
[www.khulumani.net](http://www.khulumani.net)

Khulumani Support Group is a social movement in South Africa comprising some 85,000+ victims and survivors of Apartheid-era gross human rights violations. It is one of the fastest growing social movements in Southern Africa, started by victims and survivors of gross human rights abuses under apartheid.

Contact info: info@khulumani.net / marje@khulumani.net

**Corruption Watch Toll Free Line:**
0800 02 34 56
**SYNOPSIS**

Ade and Femi are expatriate Nigerian brothers. Ade is a successful banker in London, while Femi, once a political dissident in his home country, has had to escape to South Africa, live in refugee tenements and work menial jobs. The brothers have not only been physically estranged, their relationship is riddled with unspoken betrayal, guilt and scorn, which they have carried since the early days of their youth. During a short visit to Johannesburg, Ade discovers that his brother has been missing for a week. He sets out to investigate Femi’s mysterious disappearance, reconstructing the pieces of his everyday life and the cruel hardships he endured just to survive. A riot erupts while Ade is visiting Femi’s former boss in one of the townships. Ade is forced to take shelter with the employer. The mounting violence outside seeps into their exchanges and, eventually, prompts an explosion of revelation.

**SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:**

- Why are people attacking foreign owned shops?
- What can be done by the community to end violence and xenophobia?
- Why do so many people come to South Africa seeking work?
- Why is it important to have a network of support around you?
- What can you do if you know someone who has experienced xenophobic violence?
- Why is it important for people to be honest about their struggles?
- Why is it so hard for men to be honest when they are suffering with money?
- Why are so many South Africans prejudice and xenophobic to people from other African countries when borders between African countries were invented by colonial powers?
- Why are so many South Africans prejudice and xenophobic to people from other African countries when they protected our struggle activists and provide them with safe passage during exile?
**SYNOPSIS**

Single mother Anesu’s life is turned upside down when her son enters her into a reality TV competition. A refreshing view of contemporary life in Harare, Zimbabwe, told through the lens of a classic romantic comedy.

**SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:**

- Why do you think that no matter the challenges or obstacles faced a woman will always make sure her family is taken care of?
- What are your talents, and what are you inspired to do?
- Why is it important to be confident about your ability?
- Why is it important to grab hold of opportunities?
- Why do we suffer from a lack of self esteem?
- What can you do to help follow your dreams?
- What can you do to never give up on your goals?
- Why is it important to watch films about other African countries in South Africa where we have such big problems with xenophobia?
- Why do you think so many South Africans do not like foreign Africans?
- Do you think that national borders (created during colonial times) have created bigger problems for African countries like South and Zimbabwe?
- Do you consider Zimbabweans as your neighbours/brothers?

**XENOPHOBIA:**
South Africa is Africa’s most industrialised country, and it attracts thousands of foreign nationals every year, seeking refuge from poverty, economic crises, war and government persecution in their home countries. While the majority of them are from elsewhere on the continent, such as Zimbabwe, Malawi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia and Ethiopia, many also come from Pakistan and Bangladesh. Xenophobic violence against foreign nationals in South Africa has worsened. South Africa witnessed widespread xenophobic attacks since 1994 in provinces such as Gauteng, Western Cape, Free State, Limpopo and KwaZulu Natal. Xenophobia is generally defined as ‘the deep dislike of non-nationals by nationals of a recipient state.’ This definition is also used by the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC). Xenophobia is also a manifestation of racism and is a crime.

**Emergency Number:**
10111

**Crime Stop:**
08600 10111

**SMS us on 079 891 3036 and a trained lay counsellor will call you back.**
INXEBA: The Wound

Directed by John Trengrove
NO UNDER 18!
Languages: Xhosa with English subtitles
LGBTQI+ focus so only suitable for intimate/workshop styled screenings

Synopsis

Xolani joins the other men of his community on a journey to the mountains to initiate a group of teenagers into manhood. His entire existence starts to unravel when a defiant initiate from the city discovers his best-kept secret, a forbidden love.

When we screened the film we make sure we invited traditional leaders/healers as well as outspoken LGBTQI activists to ensure a productive dialogue was created from diverse points of view.

Organisation doing work on LGBTQI+ rights:

The Other Foundation:
theotherfoundation.org

Everyone should be free to live a safe and dignified life, have a family and make their contribution to society. The Other Foundation works to change the views, practices and institutions that prevent people – because of who they are or who they love – from being able to do that in southern Africa. We gather support for those who are working to protect and advance the rights, well-being and social inclusion of people of all sexual orientations and gender identities – and we give support in a smart way that helps groups to work better for lasting change.

National LGBTQI Support Toll Free Line:
0800 33 33 31
SMS us on 079 891 3036 and a trained lay counsellor will call you back.

Suggested questions for audience facilitation:

- Why is it important to push boundaries with the types of stories we tell?
- How do we combat homophobia in our communities?
- How do we celebrate traditional cultures while acknowledging diversity within them?
- How do we give platforms for diverse voices to be heard if our views on culture are one dimensional? How does culture give gender meaning?
- Does identifying as gay mean one is less of a man?
- Does being a man mean you cannot identify as gay?
- What does being a man entail?
- What is masculinity?
- How do we avoid the exclusion and discrimination of the LGBTQI community in lwaluko?
- What is your opinion of initiation being used as a platform to give a voice to culturally subjugated homosexual individuals?
- Has the film been able to affect change in the mindsets of communities and individuals in how they are able to grapple with homosexuality as an extension of masculinities?
- What do you think about the fact that the director of the film is a white male, but that Xhosa men wrote the screenplay with him?
Ellen
Directed by Daryne Joshua
NO UNDER 16
Languages: Afrikaans with English subtitles

Based on true events, Ellen tells of the troubled relationship between a mother and her drug-addicted son - a relationship that will eventually drive her to the edge and lead to his murder. In 2007, the death of 20 year old Abie Pakkies created a stir in South Africa and the world. The most disturbing part of the case was that the murderer was his mother, Ellen. When advocate Adrian Samuels takes on the case, he is determined to prove that Ellen Pakkies had no choice. But what compelled her to stop seeking help? How does a mother become desperate enough to take her own son’s life? Told across two timelines, Ellen is the harrowing account of a woman put through the penal system, tried for murder and driven by an unflinching love for her son. It delves into the inner psyche of a family ravaged by drugs in one of the most dangerous communities in South Africa. A scourge that extends beyond the Cape Flats and highlights a systematic failure to protect the poorest of the poor.

SYNOPSIS

ORGANISATION DOING WORK ON DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE & REHABILITATION:
Sanca:
Sanca provides specialised and affordable prevention and treatment services for alcohol and other drug dependence. A national body established in 1956, it has independently operated societies and counselling centres in all nine provinces.
Sanca – Johannesburg:
08611 REHAB (734222) or (011) 673-0400
sanca-jhb.org.za
Sanca – Western Cape:
(021) 945 4080/1 or www.sancawc.co.za

Department of Social Development’s Substance Abuse Line:
Offers support, guidance and help for people addicted to drugs and alcohol as well as their families. Run in partnership with the SA Depression and Anxiety Group.
National toll-free helpline:
0800 12 13 14 or SMS 32312

Narcotics Anonymous (NA):
NA is a non-profit organisation for recovering drug addicts who meet regularly to help each other stay clean.
National 24-hour helpline:
083 900 MY NA (083 900 69 62)
www.na.org.za

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:
* Do you know people who are addicted to drugs/alcohol? What support do they have?
* Do you think that going to prison rehabilitates people?
* Do you think that there are rehabilitation centres for drug and alcohol abuse near your community?
* What can communities do to protect people from falling into the trap of drug and alcohol abuse?
* What is the role that can be played by young people in empowering other young people who are struggling with addiction?
* What is the role that can be played by elders in assisting people struggling with addiction?
The Lucky Specials
Directed by Rea Rangaka
NO UNDER 13
Languages: Zulu or English
TB Focus

SYNOPSIS

Tragedy strikes “The Lucky Specials”, a small-time cover band from a dusty South African town, forcing them to struggle just to hold themselves together.

Director, Rea Rangaka, is an actor-director who completed his master’s degree in film directing on a Fulbright Scholarship at Chapman University’s Dodge College of Film and Media Arts in Los Angeles. His graduate film “Ode in Blood” won the Cecil B. DeMille award for best director. His most recent project is “The Lucky Specials”. As an actor himself, he manages to bring out of his cast natural and powerful performances, has a brilliant eye for mis-en-scene, and is an exciting new talent.

AUDIENCE FACILITATION

THEMES/DIALOGUE:

- TB is a contagious disease transmitted through the air. It is not a curse. It is not a moral failure. It is caused by bacteria (germs). Anyone can get TB.
- TB is curable if you start treatment early and complete the entire course of drugs.
- Make sure you and your loved ones get tested as soon as possible if you have been in close contact with someone with TB.
- Make sure you get tested as soon as possible if you have a cough for more than two weeks or other common TB symptoms such as night sweats, weight loss, and fatigue.
- If you fail to complete your TB medications, you risk becoming contagious again and getting even sicker, with a drug-resistant strain. Then you will need a longer, more invasive set of treatments.
- TB and HIV are different diseases. But having HIV puts you at higher risk to get TB. And they both get worse if you are “co-infected,” or have both diseases.
SYNOPSIS

A young man, jailed for thievery, turns to storytelling to protect himself from the worst that prison life has to offer. Good idea to show it Matric students needing to prepare for their Afrikaans Exams.

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:

- What role does art have in highlighting society’s problems?
- What is the long-term impact of colonialism on a society?
- What role can a community have in combatting gangsterism?
- What similarities are there between the stories of the Number and Gangs from the 60s and now?
- Why are gangs such a big part of life in many in Cape Town?
- Why do people you know abuse alcohol and drugs?
- What can be done by the community and their families to help them?
- Why is it important to have a network of support around you?
- What can you do if you know someone who has a problem with drugs and alcohol?
- How can we make our families stronger?
- Why is it so important to stay loyal and honest with your family?
- What can you do if your family is abusing you?
- Why is it important for people to be honest about their struggles?
- Why is it so hard for men to be honest when they are suffering with money?
- Why does money make people do bad things?

IF YOU NEED HELP PLEASE CALL THESE NUMBERS:

Child Line:
08 000 55 555
24-Hrs

You may be going through a difficult time and are possibly feeling alone, confused and scared. If you are feeling like this then the best thing you can do for yourself is to talk to someone. Child Line understands that sometimes the people you should be able to talk to are just not available or you feel scared to approach them. That is why we’ve set up a toll-free line. You can call us to talk through a problem or we can assist you should you have something to report.

Suicide Crisis Line:
0800 567 567
SMS 31393

Depression and Anxiety Helpline:
0800 70 80 90

Lifeline:
0861 322 322
24-hour crisis intervention service

“Emotional First Aid station”. Free, confidential telephone counselling, rape counselling, trauma counselling, Aids counselling, and a range of other services. Counsellor helps callers with challenges such as trauma, suicide, and relationship issues.

Noem My Skollie
Directed by Daryne Joshua
NO UNDER 16
Languages: Afrikaans with English subtitles
Sew the Winter to my Skin
Directed by Jahmil X.T. Qubeka
NO UNDER 16
Languages: Afrikaans with English subtitles

SYNOPSIS

Based on a true story. In a racially-charged and violent 1950’s rural South Africa, a liberal journalist recounts the epic chase, edge-of-your-seat capture and intriguing trial of a flamboyant, native “Robin Hood”. His captivating re-imagining, paints a portrait of a divisive outlaw - hunted by the Republic, elusive even to his loved ones, all whilst remaining a champion of the disenchanted. It is an aggressive exploration of the effects of colonial displacement that sewed the seeds for one of the most viciously racist, political regimes in history.

ORGANISATION DOING WORK ON GOOD GOVERNANCE CITIZEN RIGHTS:

ODAC:
opendemocracy.org.za

ODAC are leading experts in relation to access to information and freedom of expression in South Africa, and on the continent. We have driven strategic litigation on the Promotion of Access to Information Act and Protected Disclosures Act, and remain at the forefront of parliamentary advocacy on laws relating to transparency and good governance. Fundamentally, ODAC believes that realising the right to know will make a material and tangible social change, while forwarding social and economic justice. By promoting transparency, enhancing access to information, supporting whistleblowers and liberating data, we are forwarding a culture of accountability and openness to meet the needs of citizens.

Contact info:
facebook.com/ODACSA/
Corruption Watch
Toll Free Line: 0800 023 456

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:

- What does freedom mean to you?
- What is the long-term impact of colonialism on a society?
- How does the film speak to current themes of South African politics?
- Why is it important to use fictional films to talk about real life?
- What are the duties of the government to its citizens?
- African communities struggled for freedom under colonialism.
- How do ex colonial powers still stay involved in present governments in Africa?
- 25 years into the new South Africa how have things improved compared to when your parents were your age?
Jennifer has it all, with a loving boyfriend and a great career as a journalist and professor. But when her mother discovers a story - “The Tale” - that Jennifer wrote when she was 13, detailing a special relationship Jennifer had with two adult coaches, Jennifer returns to the Carolina horse farm where the events transpired to try to reconcile her version of events with the truth.

**SYNOPSIS**

Jennifer has it all, with a loving boyfriend and a great career as a journalist and professor. But when her mother discovers a story - “The Tale” - that Jennifer wrote when she was 13, detailing a special relationship Jennifer had with two adult coaches, Jennifer returns to the Carolina horse farm where the events transpired to try to reconcile her version of events with the truth.

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**SUGGESTED QUESTIONS/THEMES FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:**

- Do you believe women can heal from sexual violence?
- Why do families sometimes ostracise survivors of sexual violence?
- What power do words and stories hold? What does telling the truth about one’s own experience as a survivor of sexual violence do for an individual? For their family and community? How does it change feelings of shame or lack of love (such as in the case of babies born of rape)?
- Sexual assault can range from inappropriate touching, to a life-threatening attack, rape or any other penetration of the mouth, vagina, anus or drug facilitated sexual assault. It’s a myth that victims of sexual assault always look battered and bruised. A sexual assault may leave no outward signs, but it’s still a crime.
- Abuse is the improper usage or treatment of an entity, often to unfairly or improperly gain benefit. Abuse can come in many forms, such as: physical or verbal maltreatment, injury, sexual assault, violation, rape, unjust practices; wrongful practice or custom; offence; crime, or otherwise verbal aggression.
- Emotional abuse (also known as psychological abuse) is any act including confinement, seizure, verbal assault, humiliation, intimidation, infantilisation, or any other treatment which may diminish the sense of identity, dignity, and self-worth.
- Physical abuse is an intentional act of another party involving contact intended to cause feelings of physical pain, injury, or other physical suffering or badly harm.
- Domestic violence, also known as domestic abuse, spousal abuse, battering, family violence, dating abuse, and intimate partner violence (IPV), is a pattern of behaviour which involves the abuse by one partner against another in an intimate relationship such as marriage, cohabitation, dating or within the family. Domestic violence can take many forms, including physical aggression or assault (hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects, battery), or threats thereof; sexual abuse; emotional abuse; controlling or demeaning; intimidation; stalking; passive/covert abuse (e.g., neglect); and economic deprivation.
- Date rape is forcible sexual intercourse during a voluntary social engagement in which the “victim” did not intend to submit to the sexual advances and resisted the acts (either by verbal refusal, denial or pleas to stop, and/or physical resistance).

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**STOP GENDER VIOLENCE**

Helpline South Africa:

0800 150 150
24-Hrs

Our 24 hour confidential crisis intervention service is available at no cost to all sectors of the community regardless of race, religion or social standing.

POWA - People Opposing Women Abuse:

011 642 4345
011 642 4346
info@powa.co.za

A safe and equal society intolerant of all forms of violence against women and girls in all their diversity, where they are treated with respect and dignity and their rights are promoted...
“Nomfundo” is about a tormented and impulsive young woman who is pregnant with her first child. When Nomfundo is betrayed by the two people she holds dear to her heart, she makes an erratic decision that unleashes a tragic chain of events. She flees from the repercussions of her actions and has a transcendental encounter that changes the course of her life forever.

*Be sure to make your audience aware of the content of the film prior to screening. Stories about sexual assault, rape and sexual and physical torture are relayed in the film. You may consider having a social worker, therapist, and/or rape crisis counselor on hand to support viewers and survivors who might be triggered.

**SYNOPSIS**

**ORGANISATIONS DOING WORK ON GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA:**

Stop Gender Violence Helpline South Africa: 0800 150 150
24-Hrs

Our 24 hour confidential crisis intervention service is available at no cost to all sectors of the community regardless of race, religion or social standing.

POWA - People Opposing Women Abuse:

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011 642 4346
info@powa.co.za

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**SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:**

• Why do so many men abandon women after they make them pregnant?
• Why do so many people struggle to stay together after they become pregnant?
• Why do people not use protection against HIV or having an unwanted pregnancy?
• What do you think the rights of the woman are when it comes to aborting a pregnancy?
• What do you think the rights of the man are when it comes to aborting a pregnancy?
• Do you think that Lobola and the pressure of paying damages leads to men abandoning women that they have made pregnant?
• Do you know people like Nomfundo?
• Where can women in this situation go and get help in your community?

**POWA - People Opposing Women Abuse:**

011 642 4345
011 642 4346
info@powa.co.za

A Safe and equal society intolerant of all forms of violence against women and girls in all their diversity, where they are treated with respect and dignity and their rights are promoted...
KID-FRIENDLY
A Swazi girl embarks on a dangerous quest to rescue her young twin brothers. This animated African tale is born in the imaginations of five orphaned children in Swaziland who collaborate to tell a story of perseverance drawn from their darkest memories and brightest dreams. Their fictional character’s journey is interwoven with poetic and observational documentary scenes to create a genre-defying celebration of collective storytelling.

SYNOPSIS

Liyana
Directed by Aaron Kopp & Amanda Kopp
Heritage/Family Friendly
Languages: English + Subtitles

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:

- What role does this film have in inspiring children to tell their own stories?
- What are the long term impacts on HIV not being treated?
- Why is it important for African children to experience stories about Africa and stories about strong female character?
- What does the film make audiences think about self-esteem, cultural pride, or sense of inspiration or ambition?
- What other kinds of similar stories could you imagine being told in your community?
When an old villager insists on attending school so he can learn to read, everyone learns that it’s never too late to dream. The First Grader is a 2010 biographical drama film directed by Justin Chadwick. It stars Naomie Harris, Oliver Litondo, and Tony Kgoroge. The film is based on the true story of Kimani Maruge, a Kenyan farmer who enrolled in elementary school at the age of 84 following the Kenyan government’s announcement of free universal primary education in 2003.

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:

- What role does this film have in inspiring children to stay in school?
- What is the long-term impact of colonialism on a society?
- Why is it important for African children to experience stories about Africa and stories about elders who do not give up?
- Is it interesting to you that the story is set in Kenya - yet relates to where you live?
- What other kinds of similar stories could you imagine being told in your community?
After his herd rejects him for having only half his stripes, a young zebra (Jake T. Austin) sets out on a mission across the Karoo Desert to find the legendary water hole where the first zebras got their distinctive markings. The film stars the voices of Jake T. Austin, Steve Buscemi, Loretta Devine, Laurence Fishburne, Richard E. Grant, Anna Sophia Robb, Catherine Tate, and Liam Neeson. Release date: 25 October 2013 Director: Anthony Silverston

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:

- What role does art have in shifting peoples’ views of Africa?
- Why is it important for African children to experience stories about Africa and wildlife from Africa?
- Is it interesting to you that the voices for the main characters in this African animation are Hollywood stars from America?
- What other kinds of children friendly stories could you imagine being told through animation?
Zambezia (also known as Adventures in Zambezia) is a 2012 English-language South African 3D computer-animated adventure film. The film was directed by Wayne Thornley, written by Andrew Cook, Raffaella Delle Donne, and Anthony Silverston, and starring the voices of Jeremy Suarez, Abigail Breslin, Jeff Goldblum, Leonard Nimoy, and Samuel L. Jackson with supporting roles done by Jim Cummings, Richard E. Grant, Jenifer Lewis, Jamal Mixon, and David Shaughnessy. It is the first film produced by Triggerfish Animation Studios and distributed by Cinema Management Group and Sony Pictures in English territories.

Kai is a naive, but high-spirited young Peregrine falcon who lives with his father Tendai. After a visit from Gogo and Tini, Kai travels to “Zambezia”, a bustling bird city on the edge of the majestic Victoria Falls where he discovers the truth about his origins and learns how to be part of the community. While learning of his father’s past, Kai ends up having to work with Zambezia’s defenders called the “Hurricanes” to protect Zambezia from Budzo, a monstrous rock-monitor who has persuaded the Marabous (who have been left out of the development of Zambezia) to help him with his invasion.

SYNOPSIS

What role does art have in shifting peoples’ views of Africa?

Why is it important for African children to experience stories about Africa and wildlife from Africa?

Is it interesting to you that the voices for the main characters in this African animation are Hollywood stars from America?

What other kinds of children friendly stories could you imagine being told through animation?
DOCUMENTARY
The Soweto uprising of 1976 is well documented: students peacefully protested the mandatory inclusion of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction. By nightfall over 200 lay dead. The less well-documented ’76 protest action by activists in Bonteheuwel, Langa and the Cape Flats, and student deaths, are the heart of this film. Personal reflections of struggle stalwarts Fatima Dike, Dr Mongane Wally Serote and Duma Ndlovu consider the states’ brutal response, the influence of the Black Consciousness Movement and their disappointment with the current state of the nation. It’s a glimpse into 70s SA, the cost of the fight for education and freedom, and especially relevant 40 years later as university students take on the ANC government demanding free, quality education.

SYNOPSIS

What role did the 1976 student protests have in ending Apartheid rule? What role did the parents play during the uprising?

What is the long-term impact of colonialism on a society? Are youth voices heard in the media now?

What similarities are there between the youth of ’76 and the current generation?

Do you believe the uprising was key to the resistance and the fight against the apartheid government?

What is the Black Consciousness movement? How did the Bantu Education system take away from black identity?

What identity was being taught through Bantu Education? Was it possible to imagine a positive black identity under Bantu Education?

What impact does art have on black identity? What would a truly African education system look like?

How can art be used within your community to educate? Why are protests such an important symbol of democracy in South Africa?
In Uganda, a new bill threatens to make homosexuality punishable by death. David Kato, Uganda’s first openly gay man, and retired Anglican Bishop Christopher Senyonjo work against the clock to defeat state-sanctioned homophobia while combatting vicious persecution in their daily lives. But no one is prepared for the brutal murder that shakes their movement to its core and sends shock waves around the world. The goal is to provide a tool that empowers activists and others to stimulate meaningful dialogue and action regarding the challenges facing Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex (LGBTQI) people, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.
An unflinching look at the #FeesMustFall student movement that burst onto the South African political landscape in 2015 as a protest over the cost of education, and morphed into the most militant national revolt since the country’s first democratic elections in 1994. The story is told by four student leaders at Wits University and their Vice Chancellor, Adam Habib, a left-wing, former anti-apartheid student activist. When Habib’s efforts to contain the protest fail, he brings 1000 police on to campus. There are dire consequences for the young leaders: Mcebo Dlamini is arrested and charged with serious offences, Shaeera Kalla is shot 13 times with rubber-coated bullets; others, fearing the involvement of the state security agencies, are forced into hiding.

SYNOPSIS

Ikamva Youth:

Our mission is to enable disadvantage youth to pull themselves and each other out of poverty and into tertiary education or employment. We have a track record of achieving this mission. IkamvaYouth provides a safe space for learners to be after class ends, where they receive help with their homework and a host of other services and support to ensure they succeed. Since our humble beginnings, we have grown from one branch to more than fifteen and support over 5,000 learners per year through our various programmes.

Contact info: LERATO KHENE
Branch Coordinator, Ivory Park |
011 050 1228
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NOMPUMEZO MAKINANA
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ORGANISATION DOING WORK ON IMPROVING STUDENT MARKS IN SOUTH AFRICA:

How does poor access to good quality education affect people of South Africa in relation to their access to economic opportunities?

Based on the government poor service delivery, do you think the government need more time or it is completely failing to empower people of South Africa?

One may argue that the government cannot afford to provide free education as then the facilities/infrastructure will suffer - do you agree with this statement?

“Giving people free education can be seen as “spoon feeding”, the government should create more jobs instead. What are your thoughts on the above statement?

What is the role that can be played by young people in empowering other young people who don’t have access to education?

What is the role that can be played by the private sector in assisting people struggling to access education?

It has been 25 years since democracy, can we really continuously blame the apartment government for the injustices of the past?

Do you think that the Fees Must Fall movement was successful?
Abahlali base Mjondolo, the term is in isiZulu which refers to the people who stay in shacks, is a South African social movement of poor, mainly African people centred on the city of Durban.

SYNOPSIS

Dear Mandela
Directed by Dara Kell
NO UNDER 13 Languages: English
Housing Theme

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:

- What is the long-term impact of colonialism on a society?
- How does poor living conditions affect people of South Africa in relation to their health, access to different resources including clinics, ambulances?
- Based on the government poor service delivery, do you think the government need more time or it is completely failing to empower people of South Africa?
- One may argue that people living in Shacks are just lazy on building their own houses. What are your thoughts on that statement?
- As we understand that poor living conditions may lead to crime. Can we actually use that statement as the motive behind crime or we can simply rely on the “free will” approach, meaning people choose to commit crime.
- Giving people free houses can be seen as “spoon feeding”, the government should create more jobs instead. What are your thoughts on the above statement?
- What is the role that can be played by young people in empowering people living in shacks?
- What is the role that can be played by the private sector in assisting people living in eMjondolo?
- It has been 24 years since democracy, can we really continuously blame the apartment government for the in justices of the past?
- Among other issues that affect the government and people of South Africa, including unemployment, Fees must fall, crime etc., why do you think the priority should be given to homeless people of South Africa.
- People have lost hope, especially on voting for different political parties in South Africa because of empty promises. What do you think can be the best solution moving forward?

ORGANISATIONS DOING WORK ON IMPROVING HOUSING, SERVICE DELIVERY & SANITATION ACCESS:

SERI: Socio Economic Rights Institute of South Africa
SERI was established as a non-profit company in 2009. It is a South African human rights organisation which provides professional assistance to individuals, communities and social movements seeking to protest and advance their socio-economic rights. These are the rights to housing, water, healthcare services, fair labour practices, electricity, sanitation, a clean and healthy environment, education and various children’s rights, which are grounded in South Africa’s Constitution. SERI also seeks to protect the sites within which people campaign for the protection and advancement of these rights. We work to protect the political spaces in which socio-economic rights activists, social movements, community-based organisations, and trade unions are able to express themselves freely, assemble and protest without unjustified state interference, and be free from arbitrary arrest and detention.

Contact:
sanele@seri-sa.org
011 356 5860
As South Africa celebrates its 25th anniversary of the advent of democracy in 1994, it’s hard to believe that the ‘Mandela Miracle’ nearly didn’t happen. In an orgy of countrywide violence, some were intent on derailing the first free elections. Now for the first time, those responsible for countless deaths and widespread mayhem explain how they nearly brought South Africa to its knees. 1994 is a chilling look at what these hard men did to thwart democracy and how they have made an uneasy peace with the ‘Rainbow Nation’ in their own different ways.

**SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:**

- What is the long-term impact of colonialism on a society?
- How does poor living conditions affect people of South Africa in relation to their health, access to different resources including clinics, ambulances?
- Do you think many people still carry deep psychological scars from Apartheid - do you know people who are like that? What support do they have?
- Is the rainbow nation a myth?
- Did Mandela bring freedom to all South Africans?
- Did the Truth and Reconciliation Commission do enough to bring the country together?
- Is South Africa a unified country 25 years into the new Democracy?
- What do you think will create more unity, less crime and more equality in the country?
- Do you think 25 years is a long enough time to see real changes?
- Based on the government poor service delivery, do you think the government needs more time or it is completely failing to empower people of South Africa?
- “Giving people free houses can be seen as “spoon feeding”, the government should create more jobs instead. What are your thoughts on the above statement?
- What is the role that can be played by young people in empowering the country?
- What is the role that can be played by the private sector in assisting people living in poor conditions?
- It has been 25 years since democracy, can we really continuously blame the apartheid government for the injustices of the past?

**ORGANISATIONS DOING WORK ON IMPROVING HOUSING, SERVICE DELIVERY & SANITATION ACCESS:**

**SERI: Socio Economic Rights Institute of South Africa**

SERI was established as a non-profit company in 2009. It is a South African human rights organisation which provides professional assistance to individuals, communities and social movements seeking to protect and advance their socio-economic rights. These are the rights to housing, water, healthcare services, fair labour practices, electricity, sanitation, a clean and healthy environment, education and various children’s rights, which are grounded in South Africa’s Constitution. SERI also seeks to protect the sites within which people campaign for the protection and advancement of these rights. We work to protect the political spaces in which socio-economic rights activists, social movements, community-based organisations, and trade unions are able to express themselves freely, assemble and protest without unjustified state interference, and be free from arbitrary arrest and detention.

Contact: sanele@seri-sa.org
011 356 5860
Miners Shot Down
Directed by Rehad Desai
NO UNDER 16
Languages: English
Workers Rights Themes

In August 2012, mineworkers in one of South Africa’s biggest platinum mines began a strike for better wages. Six days into the protests, the police used live ammunition to brutally suppress it, killing 34 and injuring many more. In August 2012, mineworkers in one of South Africa’s biggest platinum mines began a wildcat strike for better wages. Six days into the strike, the police used live ammunition to brutally suppress the strike, killing 34 and injuring many more. The police insisted that they shot in self-defense. Miners Shot Down tells a different story, one that unfolds in real time over seven days, like a ticking time bomb.

Showing this film is not to highlight a political agenda but do unpack the atrocity and how it has affected South Africa.

SYNOPSIS

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:

- How does the film deconstruct pre-conceived notions of a worker’s place in society?
- What are some of the new ways that we understand the Marikana massacre as well as the mining sector by following the film story?
- How has government and Lonmin Mine worked to appease the people of Marikana?
- Are miners/workers respected in our communities?
- Are workers rights for men and women the same? Should they be?
- How can we make mining corporations more responsible for the communities they extract labour from?
- What is the role of documentary film in activism? What does this film stir up in you as an audience member?
- Has there been any socio-economic transformation in Marikana since the slaying of the miners?
- - Have the community members and families of the slain mineworkers been given a platform to gain closure?
- How can the South African public better engage government to take more accountability for the Marikana Massacre now that Cyril Ramaphosa is president?

Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR):

LHR is an independent human rights organisation with over 35 years of human rights activism and public interest litigation in South Africa. The organisation uses the law as a positive instrument for change and to deepen the democratisation of South African society. It provides free legal services to vulnerable, marginalised and indigent individuals and communities, both non-national and South African victims of unlawful infringements of their constitutional rights.

JHB: (011) 393 1960
Musina: +27 (15) 534 2203
PTA: (012) 320 2943
KZN: 031 301 0531
SYNOPSIS

Two women lead their poverty-stricken community in a fight for justice after a massacre.

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:

1. How does the film deconstruct pre-conceived notions of a woman’s place in society?
2. The film emphasizes women-led narratives. This is important because we don’t often see women as part of the mining sector. What are some of the new ways that we understand the Marikana massacre as well as the mining sector by following the stories of the women in the Wonderkop community?
3. In a society that consistently emphasizes the role of men in resistance, why is it important to centre women’s contributions and experiences? How does the film make us think differently/grow our understanding of women in resistance?
4. Are women respected in our communities?
5. Are workers’ rights for men and women the same? Should they be?
6. How can we make mining corporations more responsible for the communities they extract labour from?
7. This is a very intimate story focused on black people that are struggling against structural inequalities that most white people never have to consider. Do you think it is appropriate for a white woman to make this film? Do you think she treated the women of Marikana with dignity and respect in her filmmaking process? Do you think a black filmmaker would have approached the film differently?
8. Does the film make us think about the relationship between community organizing and party politics?

ORGANISATION DOING WORK ON IMPROVING WORKER’S RIGHTS:

Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR):

LHR is an independent human rights organization with over 35 years of human rights activism and public interest litigation in South Africa. The organization uses the law as a positive instrument for change and to deepen the democratisation of South African society. It provides free legal services to vulnerable, marginalised and indigent individuals and communities, both non-national and South African victims of unlawful infringements of their constitutional rights.

JHB: (011) 339 1960
Musina: +27 (15) 534 2203
PTA: (012) 320 2943
KZN: 031 301 0531

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:

1. How does the film deconstruct pre-conceived notions of a woman’s place in society?
2. The film emphasizes women-led narratives. This is important because we don’t often see women as part of the mining sector. What are some of the new ways that we understand the Marikana massacre as well as the mining sector by following the stories of the women in the Wonderkop community?
3. In a society that consistently emphasizes the role of men in resistance, why is it important to centre women’s contributions and experiences? How does the film make us think differently/grow our understanding of women in resistance?
4. Are women respected in our communities?
5. Are workers’ rights for men and women the same? Should they be?
6. How can we make mining corporations more responsible for the communities they extract labour from?
7. This is a very intimate story focused on black people that are struggling against structural inequalities that most white people never have to consider. Do you think it is appropriate for a white woman to make this film? Do you think she treated the women of Marikana with dignity and respect in her filmmaking process? Do you think a black filmmaker would have approached the film differently?
8. Does the film make us think about the relationship between community organizing and party politics?
Parole Camp
Directed by Maanda Ya Ntsandeni-Maumela
NO UNDER 16
Languages: English
Drug Abuse/Juvenile Prison/Rehabilitation Themes

SYNOPSIS

On the Cape Flats, a township in Cape Town, South Africa, over a thousand youths walk out on parole each year from correctional facilities. A high percentage faces the risks of re-incarceration shortly after being released. Parole Camp chronicles the journey of three parolees — Archie, Asanda and Luthando, released from correctional facilities — through the REALISTIC rehabilitation program that takes place in a camp in Ncamakwe, Eastern Cape. There, youths as young as 16 years old are guided on the arduous path to reclaim their lives from the vicious circle of crime, gangs, drugs and alcoholism that threatens the future of Cape Flats’ youths. Parole Camp offers, through direct observation, a penetrating look into the lives of one-time feared individuals, this time though, as vulnerable persons with dreams, hopes and aspirations. At the Camp, the young parolees (now deemed Realists) are subjected to a strict rehabilitation programme that requires more than discipline. For the very first time the Realists are forced to confront their unsettling deeds without being condemned and the past, with its load of broken dreams is left behind.

ORGANISATION DOING WORK ON DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE & REHABILITATION:

Sanca:
Sanca provides specialised and affordable prevention and treatment services for alcohol and other drug dependence. A national body established in 1956, it has independently operated societies and counselling centres in all nine provinces.
Sanca – Johannesburg: 08611 REHAB (73422) or (011) 673-0400 sanca-jhb.org.za
Sanca – Western Cape: (021) 945 4080/1 or www.sancawc.co.za

Department of Social Development’s Substance Abuse Line:
Offers support, guidance and help for people addicted to drugs and alcohol as well as their families. Run in partnership with the SA Depression and Anxiety Group.
National toll-free helpline: 0800 12 13 14 or SMS 32312

Narcotics Anonymous (NA):
NA is a non-profit organisation for recovering drug addicts who meet regularly to help each other stay clean.

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:

- Do you know people who are addicted to drugs/alcohol? What support do they have?
- Do you think that going to prison rehabilitates people?
- Do you think that there are rehabilitation centres for drug and alcohol abuse near your community?
- What can communities do to protect people from falling into the trap of drug and alcohol abuse?
- What is the role that can be played by young people in empowering other young people who are struggling with addiction?
- What is the role that can be played by elders in assisting people struggling with addiction?
If We Say That We Are Friends
Directed By Yaara Sumeruk
NO UNDER 16
Languages: English
Race, Class, Social Cohesion

SYNOPSIS

It’s a short documentary about a dinner club called Dine With Khayelitsha: A group of young friends from Khayelitsha started a reoccurring conversational dinner, inviting people into their homes who may never have entered a township, not to do charity work or sight see, but to break bread and make deeper connections.

Do people want to attend or host these in their own homes and neighborhoods?

What will it take for audience members to host these dinners in their own homes/what would be the challenges?

“\nNo one is born hating another person because of the colour of his skin, or his background or religion. People must learn to hate and if they can learn to hate they can be taught to love for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite.”

President Nelson Mandela

Dine With is a platform that bridges the gap between townships and cities through hosting conversational dinners accompanied by African cuisine in different households.

It started in March 2015 when we partnered with the Kaospilos group (Yin Lei & Stine) from Denmark and Switzerland, in hosting our very own first Dine With Khayelitsha as a platform to raise funds for an NGO called HaveFun.

We then saw a potential of impacting and involving more people by scaling and hosting “Dine With” events in other Townships. We’ve already hosted dinners in Gugulethu and Lavender Hill and we are now on the verge of involving more areas.

http://dinewith.co.za/
SYNOPSIS

Over the last two decades, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has seen more than 5 million conflict-related deaths, multiple regime changes and the wholesale impoverishment of its people. Although this ongoing conflict is the world’s bloodiest since WWII, little is known in the West about the players or stakes involved. This look into Africa’s longest continuing conflict follows four characters -- a whistleblower, a patriotic military commander, a mineral dealer and a displaced tailor.

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:

- What is the long-term impact of colonialism on a society?
- Why do you think the war in Congo has gone largely unrecognised?
- What is the cause of the war in Congo?
- How does poor living conditions under conflict / war affect people in relation to their health?
- Do you know anyone from another African country who came to South Africa/Zambia to flee war?
- Are people accepting of them?
- Did you know much about the Congo before watching this film?
- How did the film make you feel?
- What role do you think international governments have in making sure African countries with natural mineral wealth and resources never find lasting peace?
- What do you think needs to be done to stop conflicts of this nature?
- Do you think African countries like the DRC will ever be peaceful?
- Has this movie made you think differently about people coming to South Africa from other African countries?

XENOPHOBIA:

South Africa is Africa’s most industrialised country, and it attracts thousands of foreign nationals every year, seeking refuge from poverty, economic crises, war and government persecution in their home countries. While the majority of them are from elsewhere on the continent, such as Zimbabwe, Malawi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia and Ethiopia, many also come from Pakistan and Bangladesh. Xenophobic violence against foreign nationals in South Africa has worsened. South Africa witnessed widespread xenophobic attacks since 1994 in provinces such as Gauteng, Western Cape, Free State, Limpopo and KwaZulu Natal. Xenophobia is generally defined as ‘the deep dislike of non-nationals by nationals of a recipient state.’ This definition is also used by the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC). Xenophobia is also a manifestation of racism and is a crime.

Emergency Number: 10111

Crime Stop: 08600 10111

SMS us on 079 891 3036 and a trained lay counsellor will call you back.
Thank You For The Rain
By Julia Dahr & Kisilu Musa
ALL AGES
Languages: Swahili with English subtitles

SYNOPSIS
Kisilu, a Kenyan farmer, uses his camera to capture the life of his family, his village and the damages of climate change.

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:

* Can audience members explain the main causes of Climate change, globally and locally?
* Can audience members identify ways their community can reduce their household / community vulnerability to climate change?
* What are the links between the film and climate change?
* Can you explain the impacts on climate change in your own community (Physical impacts, effects on different sectors, livelihood implications)?
* How would you explain Climate Change to someone who knew nothing about it?
* What kind of sacrifices does one have as an activist?
* What makes a good father?
* How does one make money from activism?
* What needs to be done to save the planet from environmental disaster?

ORGANISATION DOING WORK ON CLIMATE CHANGE/ACTIVISM:

Friends of the Earth South Africa/ GroundWork:
Phone: +27 33 342 5662
Web: www.groundwork.org.za

Center for Environmental Rights:
Phone: +27 21 447 1647
Email: info@cer.org.za
Before the screening:

Depending on the audience, it may be useful to have a brainstorming session before.

- How many people know about Typhoon Haiyan?
- What do they know about the storm?

When the Storm Fades
By Sean Devlin
ALL AGES
Languages: English

Can be used as a tool to: Raise awareness of the role that ordinary people can play in combatting climate change.

After the screening:

Depending on the audience, you may give the audience five to ten minutes to write down or engage in a guided conversation:

- How do they feel towards Jerry/other players in the film?
- What was the most important thing in the film for you?
- Did the film reflect any experience in your own life, or of those around you?
- Did the film change your opinion about anything, or make you more aware of issues people of the Philippines are facing?
- Can audience members explain the main causes of Climate change, globally and locally?
- What are the links between the film and climate change?
- Can you explain the impacts on climate change in your own community (Physical impacts, effects on different sectors, livelihood implications)?
- How would you explain Climate Change to someone who knew nothing about it?
- How can we make large companies and corporations more responsible for the communities destroyed on the front lines of the climate crisis?
- Has the film affected the way you think about the role of activism?
- What is the role that can be played by the private sector in assisting people living in Anibong?
- Why is it important to push boundaries with the types of stories we tell?
- What needs to be done to save the planet from environmental disaster?

ORGANISATION DOING WORK ON CLIMATE CHANGE/ACTIVISM:

Friends of the Earth South Africa/GroundWork:
Phone: +27 33 342 5662
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Email: info@cer.org.za

After the screening:
SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:
This LAND
Directed by Miki Redelinghuys
All Ages
Languages: Tswana, Zulu or English dubbed
Land, Traditional Leadership, Corruption & Land Reform Themes

SYNOPSIS

“We have seen that the chiefs are selling land to business people, mining companies, giving land to foreigners to build malls. We know that our land rights are not properly written in the law. But we know traditionally we have a land right.” Mbhekiseni Mavuso, Makhasaneni, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa – LAND RIGHTS ACTIVIST

With his uneven, determined gait, Mavuso leads us to his father’s grave. He promised his father he would fight for the land and not allow his remains to be disturbed. Hidden in the rolling hills of Northern KwaZulu-Natal, Makhasaneni was considered worthless during Apartheid and relegated to the homeland of KwaZulu. “Now in 2011 we see people coming in and digging... and (they) were told by one of the diggers that there are minerals under here and “all of you are going to be moved” But the people of Makhasaneni are not planning to go. THIS LAND is a powerful 48-minute documentary, about a small village, as they oppose the development of a mine and assert their right to the land on which they live.

Since Cyril Ramaphosa’s State of the Nation address in February 2018 the land debate has intensified and there is a renewed interest in screening THIS LAND to unlock debate and facilitate workshops on the land issue.

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:

* How does the story relate to your own situation with regards to access to land or recognition of land rights?
* Have you ever experienced any of the situations depicted in the film that undermine your land rights?
* Has the film affected the way you think about the role of activism?
* Are there any tools that you can take home and apply in your community or situation from the film?
* Land Dialogue - How has this film assisted you in engaging with Land Issues?

ORGANISATIONS DOING WORK ON LAND REFORM:

LARC:
http://www.larc.uct.ac.za/home-235

PLAAS:
https://www.plaas.org.za/

AFRA:
AFRA is a land rights advocacy non-governmental organisation (NGO) working to support marginalised black rural people, with a focus on farm dwellers. We are working towards an inclusive, gender equitable society where rights are valued, realised and protected, essential services are delivered, and land tenure is secure. We work intensively with communities in and around the uMgungundlovu District Municipality in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, and extensively in offering support and advice.
https://www.afra.co.za/
In 2009 not a single member of parliament voted against Thuli Madonsela when she was nominated for the position of Public Protector. By the end of her seven year term, the political playing field had changed, drastically. We follow Madonsela during her final and tumultuous year in office, beginning with the landmark Constitutional Court case on the powers of the Public Protector, to Madonsela once again investigating the then President Jacob Zuma. In one of the most economically divided countries in the world, Madonsela, at great personal cost, overcomes huge barriers to create an institution capable of fighting injustice even at the highest level.

WHISPERING TRUTH TO POWER can be used as a tool to: encourage discussion about how the fight against all forms of corruption could be more effective, raise awareness of the role that the Public Protector and other watchdog institutions, such as the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA), can play in improving service delivery and combating corruption, raise awareness of the role that ordinary people can play in ensuring ethical standards and proper accountability from public officials, help make people aware of the Constitution’s Bill of Rights, including their political and civil rights, as well as their socio-economic rights. These rights enable ordinary people to hold public officials and public representatives accountable for their actions, and to ensure fair treatment by government departments and agencies. We challenge debate on major challenges facing the country such as poverty, inequality, racism, unemployment.

WHISPERING TRUTH TO POWER
Directed by Shameela Seedat
No Under 16
Languages: English

Powerful Female Political Figures/Corruption Themes

WHISPERING TRUTH TO POWER

SYNOPSIS

In 2009 not a single member of parliament voted against Thuli Madonsela when she was nominated for the position of Public Protector. By the end of her seven year term, the political playing field had changed, drastically. We follow Madonsela during her final and tumultuous year in office, beginning with the landmark Constitutional Court case on the powers of the Public Protector, to Madonsela once again investigating the then President Jacob Zuma. In one of the most economically divided countries in the world, Madonsela, at great personal cost, overcomes huge barriers to create an institution capable of fighting injustice even at the highest level.

SYNOPSIS

Whispering Truth to Power
Directed by Shameela Seedat
No Under 16
Languages: English

Powerful Female Political Figures/Corruption Themes

Sunbox Films
40 - 50 people at a time

WHAT WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IN THE FILM FOR YOU?

HOW DID THE FILM MAKE YOU FEEL?

DID THE FILM REFLECT ANY EXPERIENCE IN YOUR OWN LIFE, OR OF THOSE AROUND YOU? WHAT ASPECTS OF THE FILM DID YOU ENGAGE WITH MOST STRONGLY?

WHAT SCENE DID YOU FIND TO BE DISTURBING, AND WHY?

WHAT SCENE DID YOU ENJOY THE MOST, AND WHY?

DID THE FILM CHANGE YOUR OPINION ABOUT ANYTHING, OR MAKE YOU MORE AWARE OF SOMEONE ELSE’S ARGUMENT OR POSITION?

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO KNOW MORE ABOUT AFTER WATCHING THE FILM?

Before the screening: Introducing the film
Depending on the audience, it may be useful to have a brainstorming session before
• How many people know about Thuli Madonsela?
• What do they know about her? Do they know what she actually does?
• Why did Madonsela become well-known?
• What do they know about the role and mandate of the Public Protector?
• What do they expect to see in a film such as this?

After the screening: General questions
After the screening, you may give the audience five to ten minutes to write down:
• what they think the film is about,
• what they have learnt that is new,
• how they feel towards Madonsela/other players in the film, and the filmmaker and any questions they have.

Goals for discussion
WHISPERING TRUTH TO POWER can be used as a tool to:
• encourage discussion about how the fight against all forms of corruption could be more effective,
• raise awareness of the role that the Public Protector and other watchdog institutions, such as the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA), can play in improving service delivery and combating corruption,
• raise awareness of the role that ordinary people can play in ensuring ethical standards and proper accountability from public officials,
• help make people aware of the Constitution’s Bill of Rights, including their political and civil rights, as well as their socio-economic rights.

How to contact the Public Protector:
The Public Protector’s services are free and open to all. Anyone can lodge a complaint at the office, as well as at mobile offices, or through a toll-free line, a letter, a fax, e-mail and via PP website.
- Public Protector toll-free number: 0800 11 20 40
- Customer Service Line: (012) 366 7143

How to contact the Public Protector:
The Public Protector’s services are free and open to all. Anyone can lodge a complaint at the office, as well as at mobile offices, or through a toll-free line, a letter, a fax, e-mail and via PP website.
- Public Protector toll-free number: 0800 11 20 40
- Customer Service Line: (012) 366 7143

Other watchdog bodies
Public Sector:
1. The Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) is an important watchdog body established in terms of Chapter 9 of the Constitution, like the PPSA. AGSA has newly-legislated powers to force government bodies to recover public money misappropriated through corruption, or to recover money stolen through corruption itself if government bodies fail to act promptly.

2. Public Service Commission (for complaints by public servants only) - 0800 701 701

3. SASSA - 0800 60 10 11

Corruption Watch:
0800 023 456

Suggested questions for audience facilitation:

Before the screening: Introducing the film
Depending on the audience, it may be useful to have a brainstorming session before
• How many people know about Thuli Madonsela?
• What do they know about her? Do they know what she actually does?
• Why did Madonsela become well-known?
• What do they know about the role and mandate of the Public Protector?
• What do they expect to see in a film such as this?

After the screening: General questions
After the screening, you may give the audience five to ten minutes to write down:
• what they think the film is about,
• what they have learnt that is new,
• how they feel towards Madonsela/other players in the film, and the filmmaker and any questions they have.

Goals for discussion
WHISPERING TRUTH TO POWER can be used as a tool to:
• encourage discussion about how the fight against all forms of corruption could be more effective,
• raise awareness of the role that the Public Protector and other watchdog institutions, such as the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA), can play in improving service delivery and combating corruption,
• raise awareness of the role that ordinary people can play in ensuring ethical standards and proper accountability from public officials,
• help make people aware of the Constitution’s Bill of Rights, including their political and civil rights, as well as their socio-economic rights.
SYNOPSIS

In this montage of archival news footage and interviews, we observe the shadow world of the global arms trade, where corruption, lies, and greed drive covert relationships between politicians, industry executives, military and intelligence officials, and arms dealers. Their aim is to perpetuate war to generate more profit, no matter what the human cost might be. Based upon the 2011 book by Andrew Feinstein, “The Shadow World: Inside the Global Arms Trade”.

Are you aware of any corruption in your country using middlemen like the arms dealer, Riccardo Privitera?

How much do you know about arms deals in your country?

Are they a source of corruption? Would you like to know more? [We can then link to individuals/groups who want to do a bit more digging]

Do you think you can do anything about corruption involving politicians and officials? (Yes you can: link them to Corruption Watch in SA)

Is your country involved in the arms trade? Do you think it should be?

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:
A documentary unpacking what patriarchy is and how it has locked itself onto the very heart of our society. Through frank and confrontational dialogue with young people from different walks of life, it looks into the mirror to find out why #MenAreTrash exploded onto social media this year, following the countless cases of femicide and abuse exposed by the media in the country.

Will boys always be boys?
Will women continue to help raise ‘trashy’ men?

SYNOPSIS

*Be sure to make your audience aware of the content of the film prior to screening. Stories about sexual assault, rape and sexual and physical torture are relayed in the film. You may consider having a social worker, therapist, and/or rape crisis counselor on hand to support viewers and survivors who might be triggered.

ORGANISATIONS DOING WORK ON GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA:

Stop Gender Violence
Helpline South Africa: 0800 150 150
24-Hrs

Our 24 hour confidential crisis intervention service is available at no cost to all sectors of the community regardless of race, religion or social standing.

POWA - People Opposing Women Abuse:
011 642 4345
011 642 4346
info@powa.co.za

A Safe and equal society intolerant of all forms of violence against women and girls in all their diversity, where they are treated with respect and dignity and their rights are promoted...

Marie Stopes:
FREE WOMENS CLINICS FOR CONTRACEPTION/HIV TESTING/ABORTION ACROSS SOUTH AFRICA
0800 11 77 85

We seek to impact the quality of life in South Africa by decreasing maternal and infant mortality, averting unsafe, illegal abortions, decreasing the number of unwanted pregnancies through contraceptive uptake, reducing the impact of HIV, STIs and cervical cancer and expanding our services whenever and wherever possible.
In 1994 Alison Botha is raped then stabbed more than 60 times. Left for dead, she finds the will to survive and turns trauma into triumph.

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SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:

- Sexual assault can range from inappropriate touching, to a life-threatening attack, rape or any other penetration of the mouth, vagina, anus or drug-facilitated sexual assault. It’s a myth that victims of sexual assault always look battered and bruised. A sexual assault may leave no outward signs, but it’s still a crime - do you know anyone who has experienced sexual assault and what support is available for them?

- Alison is a white woman in a country where the majority of women who are raped and abused are black. What did it make you feel learning her story in relation to other more close to home, stories you may know.

- Do you believe women can heal from sexual violence?

- Why do families sometimes ostracize survivors of sexual violence?

- What power do words and stories hold? What does telling the truth about one’s own experience as a survivor of sexual violence do for an individual? For their family and community? How does it change feelings of shame or lack of love (such as in the case of babies born of rape)?

- Abuse is the improper usage or treatment of an entity, often to unfairly or improperly gain benefit. Abuse can come in many forms, such as physical or verbal maltreatment, injury, sexual assault, violation, rape, unlawful practice or custom, offence, crime, or otherwise verbal aggression. Why is abuse against women and children such a massive problem in our country?

- Emotional abuse (also known as psychological abuse) is any act including confinement, isolation, verbal assault, humiliation, intimidation, infantilization, or any other treatment which may diminish the sense of identity, dignity, and self-worth.

- Physical abuse is an intentional act of another party making contact intended to cause feelings of physical pain, injury, or other physical suffering or bodily harm.

- Domestic violence is a pattern of behaviour which involves the abuse by one partner against another in an intimate relationship such as marriage, cohabitation, dating or within the family. Domestic violence can take many forms, including physical aggression or assault (hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, stopping, throwing, attacking, beating, or threat thereof), sexual abuse, emotional abuse, controlling or domineering behaviours (e.g., keeping the family segregated and isolated, denying basic household responsibilities), stalking, and economic deprivation - what can be done to stop domestic violence from happening?

- Date rape is forcible sexual intercourse during a voluntary social engagement in which the “victim” did not intend to submit to the sexual advances and resisted the acts (either by verbal refusal, denials or pleas to stop, and/or physical resistance) - what can be done to stop rape?

- Power and control are tools that abusers use to keep their victims in their power and control. In South Africa, these tools are often used to make women stay in coercive relationships.

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- STOP GENDER VIOLENCE HELPLINE SOUTH AFRICA: 0800 150 150
24-HRS

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Set in the iMfolozi wilderness, South Africa, in the oldest game park in Africa, Sisters of the Wilderness tells the story of five young Zulu women from underprivileged backgrounds going into the wilderness for the first time in their lives on a self-discovery journey, which offers them an opportunity to grow and heal, and serves as a reminder that we are intimately linked to nature and what we do to her we do to ourselves. The film also explores the plight of the primordial iMfolozi wilderness which is severely threatened by open-cast coal mining on its border, and the dire rhino poaching in this park.

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**SYNOPSIS**

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**SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:**

- Do you think nature has a healing power? Why?
- Do you believe women can heal from sexual violence?
- Why do families sometimes ostracize survivors of sexual violence?
- What power do words and stories hold? What does telling the truth about one’s own experience as a survivor of sexual violence do for an individual? For their family and community? How does it change feelings of shame or lack of love (such as in the case of babies born of rape)?
- Do you think enough South Africans access the beautiful natural spaces of our country/yes - why - no - why?
- How did the film make you feel?
- What did you learn from the film?
- Has the film changed your perspective on nature?
Lebogang Seketema is one of eight drivers working in an MSF project in Rustenburg, the heart of South Africa’s Platinum Mining Belt which treats survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in a network of MSF-supported clinics. In 2015, an MSF survey found that 1 in 4 women living in Rustenburg had experienced rape in her lifetime. Lebo knows first-hand the suffering and pain caused by sexual violence and it has changed his life. Each day, he collects survivors and transports them to the nearest clinic for mental, physical care and social support in MSF-supported clinics, often returning them home again. The majority of survivors collected by the drivers are women. As they are often the first person a survivor meets following an incident, MSF’s all-male drivers have received psychological first aid training in how to support survivors from the start. In this feature ‘Driving Change in South Africa’ (9 minutes), Lebo shares his experience in supporting ‘clients’ and gives insights into his life growing up with violence and poverty in this mining region. Survivor Poppy shares her experience of interacting with MSF’s drivers, who made a difference in her treatment journey.

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**SYNOPSIS**

**SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:**

- Do you believe women can heal from sexual violence?  
- Why do families sometimes ostracize survivors of sexual violence?  
- What power do words and stories hold? What does telling the truth about one’s own experience as a survivor of sexual violence do for an individual? For their family and community?  
- How does it change feelings of shame or lack of love (such as in the case of babies born of rape)?  
- What came up for you while watching this film? What were your impressions? If the film moved you in some way, how and why?  
- In what way is Lebo ‘more than just a driver’? What is it about Lebo’s approach that touches the survivor Poppy?  
- Do we each know enough about how to support survivors of sexual violence and trauma? How can we inform and educate ourselves?  
- What does a collective response to sexual violence in South Africa look like?  
- What are our individual and collective roles?

**ABOUT MSF:**

Since 2015, MSF has worked with the North West health department to expand access to free, high quality and confidential care for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in Rustenburg’s Bojanala district through four dedicated clinics known as Kgomotso Care Centres. MSF teams, including forensic nurses, psychologists, registered counsellors, social workers and social auxiliary workers, provide clients with an essential package of emergency and follow up care. An increasing number of survivors are being referred from MSF’s community based initiatives in Rustenburg’s Freedom Park and Sondela areas, which includes a schools health program that educates learners about sexuality and gender-based violence. In South Africa, MSF is calling for all survivors of sexual violence to have immediate access to complete medical, psychological care and social support.

**Stop Gender Violence Helpline South Africa:**

**POWA - People Opposing Women Abuse:**

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- **011 642 4346**
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**SYNOPSIS**

IN STITCHES follows three trailblazing South African comedians who are bringing their mother tongues to the stage. More than two decades after the fall of apartheid, 11 official languages thrive in South Africa. Vernacular comedians NOKO MOSWETE, LUPHELO KODWA, and ZICCO SITHOLE are flipping the script. Addressing the long-ignored South African majority, these artists are decolonizing comedy. This work isn’t easy. Offstage, these comedians face immense obstacles: media disinterest, family conflicts, sexism, and pressures to succeed in the nation’s fastest city.

**SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:**

- What role does laughter have in highlighting shared social experiences from America to South Africa?
- What role can comedy have in healing?
- Why is it so important to celebrate your mother tongue and not just speak English?
- Why is something funnier in your own home language?
- Why are there not more books/films available in your home language?
- How can we preserve our home languages?
SYNOPSIS

Bombay Beach was once the destination of choice for the rich and famous; a glitzy holiday playground on shores of the massive Salton Sea lake in southern California. That was way in the 50s and 60s. Since then, the lake has become ever more saline and the once-plush resort has fallen on times equally as hard as those of its present occupants. This film concentrates of four of the down-at-heel town’s dwindling population.

ORGANISATION DOING WORK ON DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE & REHABILITATION:

Sanca:
Sanca provides specialised and affordable prevention and treatment services for alcohol and other drug dependence. A national body established in 1956, it has independently operated societies and counselling centres in all nine provinces.

Sanca – Johannesburg:
08611 REHAB (73422) or (011) 673-0400
sanca-jhb.org.za

Sanca – Western Cape:
(021) 945 4080/1 or www.sancawc.co.za

Department of Social Development’s Substance Abuse Line:
Offers support, guidance and help for people addicted to drugs and alcohol as well as their families. Run in partnership with the SA Depression and Anxiety Group.

National toll-free helpline:
0800 12 13 14 or SMS 32312

Narcotics Anonymous (NA):
NA is a non-profit organisation for recovering drug addicts who meet regularly to help each other stay clean.

National 24-hour helpline:
083 900 MY NA (083 900 69 62)
www.na.org.za

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR AUDIENCE FACILITATION:

- What role does art have in highlighting shared social experiences from America to South Africa?
- What role can storytelling have in pushing boundaries?
- Is it interesting to you that the filmmaker is a woman and the main characters are all male?
- What similarities are there between the stories of the people of the Salton Sea and people from your own community?