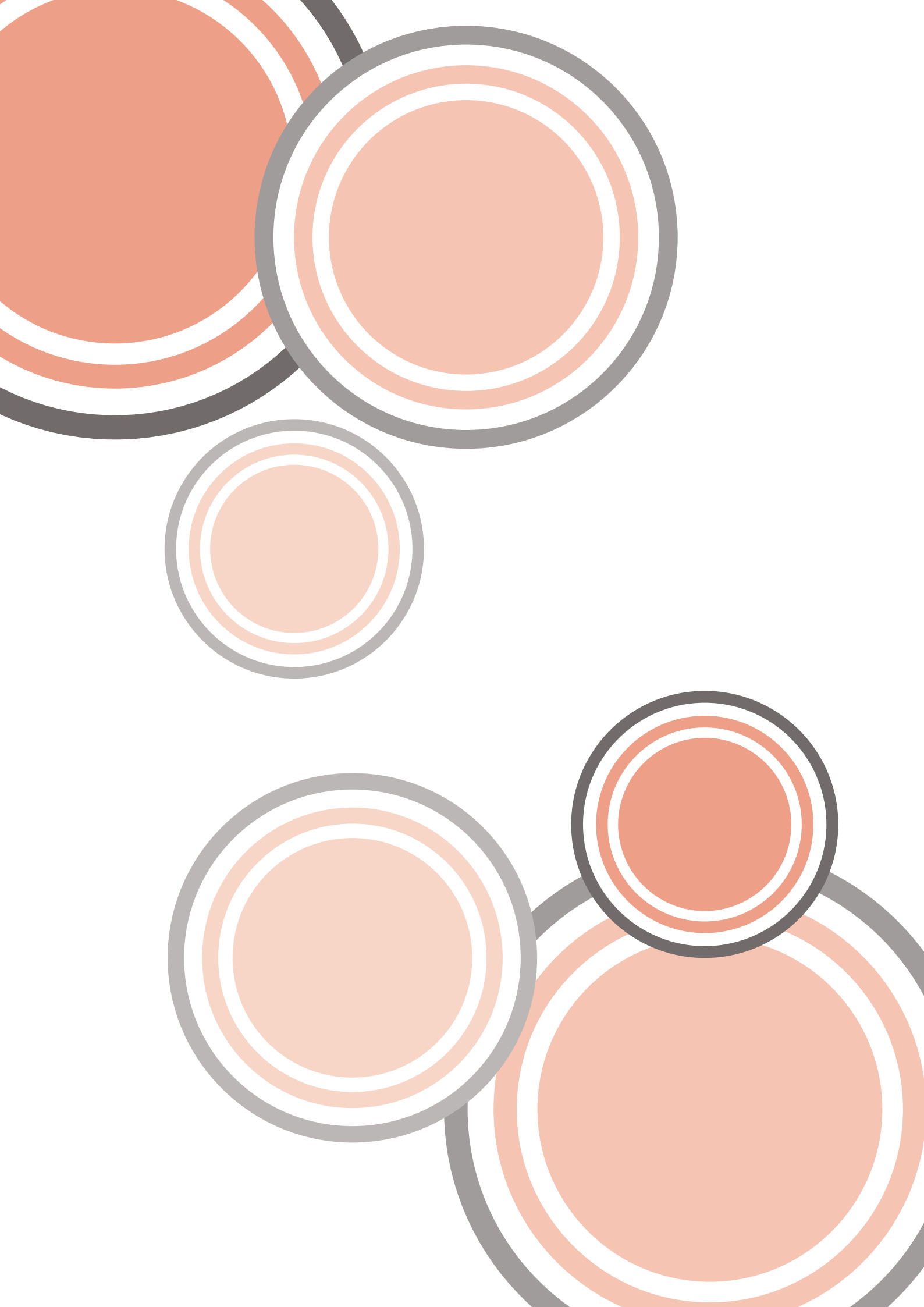




**EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTION PLAN
ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND FEMICIDE
30 APRIL 2020**



Foreword



On the 27th of April South Africa commemorated National Freedom Day; a time to reflect on the gains of our democracy since our victory over apartheid.

Every year we acknowledge the contribution of our constitutional order to the advancement of freedom in South Africa. The foremost aspirations contained in the Bill of Rights are the rights of all to equality and dignity.

Despite the provisions of our Constitution and our laws, being amongst the most progressive in the world, South Africa has one of the world's highest rates of gender-based violence.

It is a scourge that affects black and white, young and old, rich and poor, heterosexual and homosexual gender-conforming or nongender conforming, urban and rural.

It has been six months since I convened the extraordinary Parliamentary joint sitting in response to rising levels of violence against the country's women and children.

On that day, the 18th of September 2019 we announced in Parliament, with the support of all political parties, that an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) would be implemented to mobilize all sectors of society against gender-based violence and to guide the coordination of the national effort.

Despite the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic having set back timeframes for the handover process, this report presents a broad overview of progress between October 2019 and March 2020.

As part of strengthening accountability, weekly reports on the implementation of the ERAP have been provided to me by the Interim Steering Committee.

Since the ERAP process commenced there have been incremental gains in the six key areas of the NSP.

To support their implementation, the focus of the ERAP has been on building and strengthening state capacity; resource mobilization; programme development and building institutional resilience.

On access to justice, government budget reprioritization has allowed resources to be directed to supporting the network of sexual offenses courts, Thuthuzela Care Centres and the SAPS Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Investigation Units. Systems to track the processing of GBV cases, the rollout of a rapid results method in courts and the establishment of a Cold Case Task Team are in combination working to ensure speedy access to justice for survivors of GBV. In support to rape survivors evidence collection kits have been made available at all police stations.

As part of the prevention pillar, a number of mass media campaigns have been rolled out nationwide spearheaded by the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS). This has been complemented by sensitivity training workshops for law-enforcement and judicial officers, as well as specific GBV awareness campaigns targeting men's formations, offenders, youth at risk, and tertiary institutions.

With regards to response, care and support for survivors of GBV plans are underway to increase the number of Thuthuzela Care Centers, as well as to broaden access to legal aid. The NPA with relevant stakeholders identified 6 sites for TCCs to be established, whilst the goal is to have 5 of these sites operational by end March 2021, and a number of government buildings handed to the Department of Social Development to be used as additional shelters. All provinces have undergone audits of the capacity of their TCC's and the

department is in the process of facilitating the requirements as reflected in the audit. To render psychosocial support services over 200 social worker posts have been approved.

Progress in the area of opening up economic opportunities for women and addressing the scale of gendered poverty, has been slower, and more work will need to be done in this regard.

Amongst other things, South Africa will seek to leverage our chairship of the African Union (AU) and other regional, continental and international bodies to capacitate our domestic push for women's financial inclusion and support.

Our application to join the UN Action Coalition on economic justice earlier this year is one such example of ways in which we can plug into the global women's economic empowerment agenda. There should also be a greater effort made to bolster domestic efforts to support women's economic empowerment through preferential procurement, funding to women-owned Small medium and micro enterprises and speeding up women's access to land.

The Interim Steering Committee (ISC) set up in the wake of the 2018 Presidential Summit to combat gender-based violence and femicide has ably led the process of the implementation of the ERAP, working with stakeholders in government, the private sector, civil society and other groupings and formations. They are to be congratulated for their sterling efforts during a trying time and constrained economic environment.

The handover of this report marks the conclusion of the ERAP process, and South African now moves to the next phase in the fight against gender-based violence, namely the roll-out of the National Strategic Plan (NSP) to combat GBV.

The work of the ISC will now be assumed by the Gender-based Violence and Femicide Council.

In this, the end of the Decade of African Women (2010-2020) and the year of the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action; we remain unequivocal that South Africa's peace, stability and prosperity rests on our enduring commitment to the constitutionally guaranteed right to equality between men and women.

I hope that the finalization of the ERAP process heralds the start of a new accelerated pace to combat gender-based violence and that many more milestones will be reached. The Covid-19 pandemic that is engulfing the world, brings with it challenges for implementing gender-based violence as women may be experiencing emotional and physical violence behind the walls of their homes. Armed with the Emergency Pathways for Gender-Based Violence and Femicide in the context of COVID-19, women may be helped to navigate the journey from the time of the violence, towards finding immediate assistance, support and safety and ultimately towards surviving and healing in the medium to long term from GBV.



Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa
President of the Republic of South Africa

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Preface



Gender-based violence and femicide is firmly rooted in South African society, communities and the nation at large to the point that it is normalised, tolerated and minimised. Gender-based violence and femicide is a violation of human rights - a health issue that cuts across boundaries of economic, wealth, culture, religion, age and sexual orientation.

The frequency and the brutality of the violence and the lack of accountability and widespread impunity exhibited by perpetrators of violence against women and children, the secondary victimisation at the hands of the police, the courts and the criminal justice system perceived to be favouring perpetrators of gender-based violence led to protests demanding swift action from the state to end it. They came in large numbers in various parts of the country to voice their concerns about this scourge and make concrete suggestions on how to end the violence. The government received the memoranda from several organised protests around the country and considered the messages.

It was the result of the escalation of the violence that the President commissioned the Interim Steering Committee on Gender-Based Violence Femicide (ISCGBVF) to prepare an Emergency Response Action Plan that would be implemented over six months. He convened the Joint Sitting of Parliament to discuss the state of gender-based violence and unite the country behind a national plan. He charged the ISCGBVF to implement the plan and report back weekly on progress made.

Though reporting per week was a tall order to get all the various government departments to work differently, we managed to change the way many departments functioned. Most departments felt a sense of urgency and therefore, had to change their systems and begin to report progress weekly.

We set up a Rapid Response Team comprising the various government departments and civil society to address cases as a means of catalysing action on the ground. The daily attention to people who are violated sensitised us of the urgency of implementing the GBV programmes, and we could identify the gaps in service provision.

We are pleased to submit the report on behalf of the ISCGBVF to the President and the nation. Without the support of the committee comprising government, civil society, development partners, the United Nations, researchers and scientists, we could not have achieved much. Most who worked with us felt a sense of urgency to implement the plans.

We are humbled to have been given the responsibility to lead the team of self-motivated leaders from government and civil society together with the development partners, researchers and technical experts. Each one of them showed commitment beyond the call of duty. This is what encouraged us to seek greater coordination of the work done by so many departments and civil society organisations.

Dr. Olive Shisana, Hon Professor
Co-Chair

Advocate Brenda Madumise-Pajibo
Co-Chair

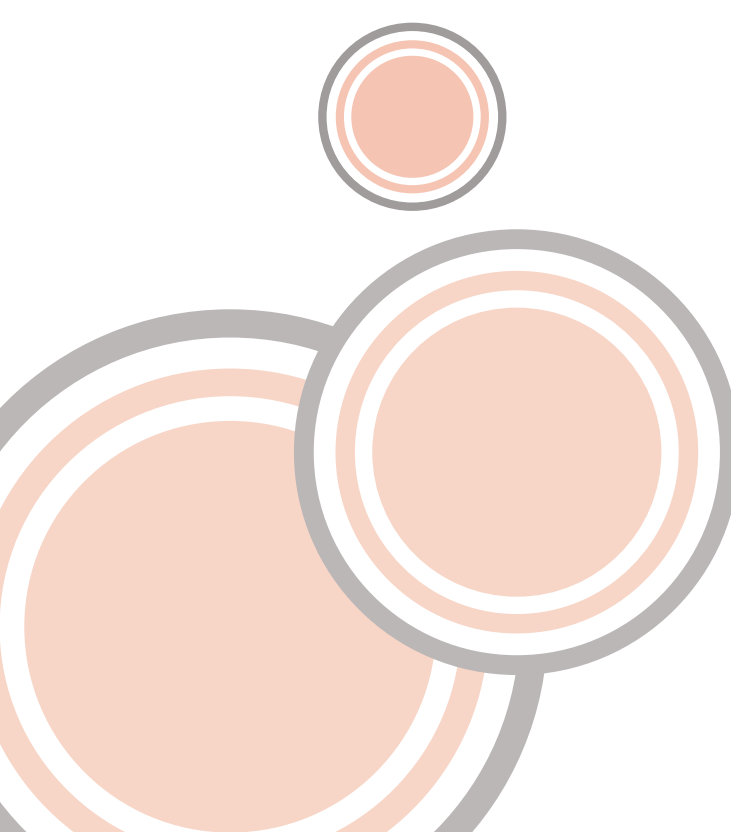
Acknowledgements



The Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) was made possible through the collective efforts of the Interim Steering Committee on GBVF inclusive of Government, Civil Society and Development Partners.

The committee acknowledges all contributions by the different arms of the State: The Parliament of South Africa, The Judiciary, and key Cabinet Ministers within the Social Protection and Community Development Cluster and Justice Crime Prevention and Security Cluster who spearheaded the plan through their respective departments inclusive of:

- Minister in the Presidency for Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities: Ms Maite Nkoana - Mashabane
- Minister in the Presidency for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation: Mr Jackson Mthembu
- Minister Lindiwe Zulu - Department of Social Development
- Minister Ronald Lamola - Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
- Minister Angie Motshekga - Department of Basic Education
- Minister Blade Nzimande - Department of Higher Education and Training
- Minister Zweli Mkhize - Department of Health
- Minister Patricia de Lille - Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
- Minister Bheki Cele - South African Police Services
- Minister Tito Mboweni - National Treasury
- Minister Aaron Motsoaledi - Department of Home Affairs



List of members of the Interim Steering Committee on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide



NAME	PROVINCE	ORGANISATION
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS		
1. SIBONGILE MTHEMBU	GAUTENG	SECRETARIAT
2. BRENDA MADUMISE	GAUTENG	#Thetotalshutdown
3. ONICA MAKWAKWA	WESTERN CAPE	THE WISE COLLECTIVE
4. ZUBEIDA DENGOR	GAUTENG	NATIONAL SHELTERS MOVEMENT OF SA
5. SHAHEDA OMAR	MPUMALANGA	THE TEDDY BEAR CENTER
6. COOKIE EDWARDS	KWAZULU NATAL	KZN NETWORK
7. LESLEY ANN FORSTER	EASTERN CAPE	MASIMANYANE WOMEN SUPPORT CENTRE
8. REBECCA MORT	WESTERN CAPE	WOMEN ON FARMS
9. RAKGADI MOHLAHLANE	GAUTENG	SHADOW NSP
10. NKHUMISENI TSHIVHASE	LIMPOPO	TVEP
11. SARAH LEKAE	FREE STATE	GOLDFIELDS
12. MMAJA MOTJALE	NORTH WEST	LIFELINE
13. NONHLAHLA SIBANDA	GAUTENG	CALL FOR ACTION
14. KUBI RAMA	GAUTENG	GENDERLINKS
GOVERNMENT		
1. OLIVE SHISANA	NATIONAL	PRESIDENCY
2. PRAISE KAMBULE	NATIONAL	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
3. ESTHER MALALULEKE	NATIONAL	DEPT OF WOMEN,YOUTH AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY
4. BRIG. CRAIG MITCHELL	NATIONAL	SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICES
5. MMABATHO RAMAGOSHI	NATIONAL	DEPT OF WOMEN,YOUTH AND PD
6. SIZA MAGONGOA	NATIONAL	DEPT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
7. NETSHIDZIVHANI PAKISO	NATIONAL	DEPT OF HEALTH
8. JOSEPHILDA HLOPE	NATIONAL	DEPT OF PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION
9. PHUMEZA BANGANI	NATIONAL	GOV COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM
10. SHOKI TSHABALALA	NATIONAL	DEPT OF WOMEN,YOUTH AND PD
11. CAIPHUS MAHUMANI	NATIONAL	DEPT OF HOME AFFAIRS
12. MALEKA PEBETSE	NATIONAL	TREASURY
13. SPINO FANTE	NATIONAL	DEPT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
14. NALEDI STEMELA	NATIONAL	DEPT OF PULIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE
15. PHELISWA SEBATI	NATIONAL	GOV COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM
16. DULULU HLATSHANENI	NATIONAL	DEPT OF BASIC EDUCATION
EXPERT ADVISORY PANEL AND PARTNERS		
1. TAMARA BRAAM	NATIONAL	DRAFTER
2. TSAKANE KHAMBANE	NATIONAL	PRESIDENCY
3. TYRONE SEALE	NATIONAL	PRESIDENCY
4. JOAN MOEKETSI	NATIONAL	GIZ
5. NARDOS BEKELE-THOMAS	NATIONAL	UNITED NATIONS SA - RESIDENT COORDINATOR
6. ANNE GITHUKU-SHONGWE	NATIONAL	UNWOMEN
5. LOVENESS NYAKUJARAH	NATIONAL	UNWOMEN
7. BEATRICE MUTALI	NATIONAL	UNFPA
8. PRECIOUS MAGOGODI	NATIONAL	UNFPA
9. TABITA NTULI	NATIONAL	UNAIDS
10. SINAH MOERANE	NATIONAL	UNICEF
11. CARMEN ABDOOL	NATIONAL	CORNERSTONE
12. ZHULDYZ AKISHEVA	NATIONAL	UNODC
13. LINDA NAIDOO	NATIONAL	UNODC
15. ABIGAIL NOKO	NATIONAL	OHCHR
CHAPTER 9 INSTITUTIONS		
1. KEKETSO MAEMA		COMMISSION FOR GENDER EQUALITY
		CLR
RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS		
1. NOMPUMELELO ZUNGU		HSRC
2. MZIKAZI NDUNA		WITS
3. NWABISA SHAI		MRC

Acronyms



BLSA	Business Leadership South Africa	LGBTIQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer
CGE	Commission for Gender Equality	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
COGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
CPF	Community Police Forum	NGO	Non-Government Organization
CSD	Central Supplier Database	NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
CSO	Civil Society Organization	NPO	Non-Profit Organization
CSW	Commission for The Status of Women	NSP	National Strategic Plan
DAC	Department of Arts and Culture	PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
DBE	Department of Basic Education	PSA	Public Service Announcement
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training	PSM	Public Sector Manager
DOH	Department of Health	RR	Rapid Response
DOJ	Department of Justice	RRI	Rapid Result Institute
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	SABCOHA	South African Business Coalition on Health and AIDS
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration	SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
DPWI	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure	SADC	Southern African Development Community
DSBD	Department of Small Business Development	SALGA	South African Local Government Association
DSD	Department of Social Development	SAPS	South African Police Service
DTIC	Defense Technical Information Center	SDP	Sanitary Dignity Programme
DWYPD	Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities	SEDA	Small Enterprise Development Agency
ERAP	Emergency Response Action Plan	SORMA	Sexual Offences and Related Matters Act of 2007
FCS	Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences	SOC	Sexual Offences Court
FLN!	Future Life Now!	SOCA	Sexual Offences and Community Affairs
FSL	Forensic Sciences Laboratory	SOGIE	Sexual Orientation Gender Identity and Expression
G/BEM	Girls and Boys Education Movement	SPCHD	Social Protection, Community and Human Development
GBVF	Gender Based Violence and Femicide	TCC	Thuthuzela Care Centre
GCBS	Government Capacity Building and Support	TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
GCIS	Government Communication Information System	UN	United Nations
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	UNWomen	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
IGBVF SC	Interim Gender Based Violence and Femicide Steering Committee	UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
IMC	Inter ministerial Committee	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
ISCGBFV	Interim Steering Committee of Gender Based Violence	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
		VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme

Executive Summary



The country continues to succumb to a devastating scourge of gender-based violence and brutal killings of women and children. 'Violence against women has become more than a national crisis, but a crime against our common humanity', said the President during his visits to families of women and children who perished at the hands of men.

Uyinene Mrwetyana, a UCT student, was raped and murdered at a Cape Town post office. Boxing champion Leighandre Jegels was shot and killed by her estranged police officer boyfriend. Angelique Clark-Abrahams was attacked in her East London home by a man allegedly known to her. Ayakha Jiyane, a grade 11 learner, was murdered by her stepfather along with her three siblings. Tazne van Wyk, an 8-year-old, was kidnapped and murdered by an absconded parolee and Precious Ramabulana was stabbed 52 times by a man that already had a pending rape case against him. All these dastardly murders occurred during the 16 days of activism of no violence against women and children. These are just a few names but many more women and children continue to fall prey to the scourge of GBV and Femicide. In response, South Africans called for emergency action by the Government, private sector and civil society in all its formations to address the scourge.

President Ramaphosa responded to the cries of the many who had taken to the streets to say enough is enough and pledged to make substantial additional funding available for comprehensive interventions for an immediate response with lasting impact. An Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) was then developed on this basis with an implementation period of six months and a total budget allocation of R1.6 billion.

The plan addresses these five key intervention areas:

1. Access to justice for victims and survivors

To date, the criminal justice system has been inadequate in responding to the crisis of rape, domestic violence, femicide, child homicide and other related forms of gender-based violence in South Africa. This failure is reflected in the low levels of reporting, secondary victimisation and the worrying levels of impunity that emboldens the abuse and violence that continues to be inflicted against survivors. In response to the immediate challenges facing the country and systemic inefficiencies within the criminal justice system the ERAP sought to improve sexual offences courts, Thuthuzela Care Centres and the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Investigation Units of the South African Police Service. Funding was approved for the establishment of an additional eleven sexual offences courts over the next financial year.

Another critical response included strengthening the criminal justice system to ensure that appropriate justice is served; holding perpetrators accountable, and preventing secondary victimization of survivors. In addition, it sought to ensure that abusers, murderers, and rapists are aware of the full might of the law and bear consequence for their actions.

"We affirm our position that the State should oppose bail for suspects charged with rape and murder of women and children and that those who are found guilty of such crimes, should not be eligible for parole and if sentenced to a life sentence, this must mean just what it is - life in prison."

~ President Ramaphosa

Capacity to investigate and prosecute has been improved - sexual offences have been prioritised:

- The Human Resource Plan for Family Violence, Child Abuse and Sexual Offences (FCS) capability has been developed;
- The FSL System enhancement to track the processing of GBVF-related cases was developed and implemented as a result, feedback on the progress on GBVF-related cases is now automatically reported weekly;
- Rape Kits - Adult Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits (D1), Paediatric Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits (D7) and DNA Reference Collection Kits (DB) are now available in all police stations;
- The Family Violence, Child Abuse and Sexual Offences (FCS) Units were strengthened as 312 policemen were trained and deployed;
- The Cold Case Task Team was established on 1 October 2019 and has since analysed more than 785 000 dockets relating to sexual offences;
- The National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) has commenced with addressing long outstanding sexual offences - this is being done in a phased approach;
- Multi-functional teams have been established at the selected courts to work together under the co-leadership of the regional courts presidents and chief magistrates towards creating a victim-centric justice system in the targeted provinces: Eastern Cape (Mthatha, Lusikisiki and Motherwell), Free State (Welkom), Gauteng (Palmridge), Limpopo (Nkawkawa and Sibasa), Mpumalanga (Nelspruit and Evander), and North West (Tembu).

2. Change norms and behaviour through high-level prevention efforts

While attempting to deal with the scourge, it is crucial to note that violence imposed on women is not a problem of women but that of men. Young men and boys are often groomed under a patriarchal system moulding their attitudes and masculine practices that encourage dominating women and proving their manhood through violence.

Taking immediate steps to influence and change norms and behaviour is critical towards stopping

GBVF from occurring while sending out a firm message to all in South Africa that violence against women and children cannot be tolerated, as it violates constitutional rights and basic human rights.

The Prevention and Healing pillar of this plan is mirrored to the broader National Strategic Plan (NSP) and sets out to leverage different platforms and approaches to transform attitudes and behaviours and enable healing from individual and collective trauma arising from violence. To achieve lasting solutions on GBV will require that society changes norms and behaviour through high-level prevention efforts.

As part of the emergency response, a mass media campaign, targeting all public domains, that also focused on men's groups and formations, offenders in prison, and the youth at risk was introduced. In addition, GBVF sensitivity training targeting law-enforcement officials, prosecutors, magistrates, policymakers and media houses was commenced during this period and is ongoing.

Schools (including schools for children with special needs), higher education campuses also required a particular focus thus necessitating the need to implement an ongoing national multifaceted campaign to prevent GBV. Ongoing plans include resourcing a gender-based violence framework in universities and colleges, which will include the establishment of gender equity in all institutions.

Numerous initiatives on behavioural change were launched and conducted during this period. Higher Health was engaged to drive behavioural change in institutions of higher and further education, more time is needed to measure its impact.

The DWYPD - launched the 365 -days sustained campaign to prevent and condemn GBVF, in partnership with First for Women, and the UN Sustained media engagements through GCIS, social media, DWYPD and public awareness on GBV overall.

GCIS used internal media outlets such as Vuk'uzenzele publications to raise awareness on the urgency to end GBVF. In addition, there were other various interventions specifically to address patriarchy focused on men (Under the Tree Men's

Campaign) led by the Justice cluster. Also the Department of Basic Education started the ongoing piloting of scripted lessons on GBV. The Department also launched Comprehensive Sexuality Education dialogues to shift attitudes and approaches to prevention while also working on a Toolkit to guide implementation of Gender Responsive Pedagogy in Early Childhood Education.

Various groups responded with awareness raising campaigns and events such as the March Against GBV led by Public Service employees. Other events and campaigns included the Women in Media Dialogue, posters and numerous print and broadcast media promotions. Although much was accomplished, greater impact could have been achieved had there been dedicated resources for a comprehensive communications campaign.

3. Urgently Respond to Victims and Survivors of GBV

Survivors of gender-based violence have continued to face the secondary trauma which prevents them from fully accessing the necessary support and justice, as an additional violation of their human dignity. A key principle underlying an effective response to GBV is ensuring the rights and needs of survivors.

Access to dignified and supportive services that guarantees confidentiality, safety and survivor agency is critical. The Response, Care and Support pillar in the NSP focuses on turning victims into survivors; building effective and efficient systems, and establishing seamless cooperation among role-players. It places the victim at the centre of service delivery--in line with the Batho Pele principles--and calls on stakeholders to eradicate secondary victimisation; reduce cycle times; increase conviction rates; and adopt a court-directed and multi-disciplinary approach to management, care and support of victims and survivors.

An effective gender-based violence response should also bring about improvement in Victim and Survivor Support programmes such as shelters, Thuthuzela Care Centres (TCCs) and free or low-cost legal aid. The ultimate plan is to substantially increase the number of Thuthuzela Care Centres (2 sites per annum till 2025) and also facilitate

the establishment of the GBVF Fund to increase support to survivors, including persons with disabilities and LGBTQI+ community.

This area of work proposed a range of legal and regulatory reforms to Parliament in an attempt to strengthen the response of the state to GBVF. The proposed legislative changes are meant to ensure that all crimes against women and children attract harsher and heavier minimum sentences.

Substantial progress has been made to adequately respond to gender-based violence in this regard:

- Six (6) new TCCs sites were identified with a goal of having 5 sites operational by end of March 2021; Resource audits of the existing TCCs have been completed for all provinces;
- Posts for over 200 social workers were approved and will be placed to provide psychosocial support services;
- The department of health began the audit of all facilities that offer Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) to determine the correct baseline and to ensure that provision is made for all facilities to meet the guidelines;
- The Department of Public Works and Infrastructure handed over nine (9) buildings to the Department of Social Development to use as additional shelters;
- The NPA received an allocation of R16 million from the CARA funding for the TCC-project for three years. Amongst others, it will be utilised for the establishment of five (5) new sites and the upgrading/maintenance of current existing sites by end of March 2021. The identified sites are Cradock (Eastern Cape), Phuthaditjhaba (Free State), Orange Farm - Stratford Clinic (Gauteng), Ingwavuma (KZN), Tzaneen - Kgapane Hospital (Limpopo), Garankuwa (North West) and Paarl (Western Cape); and
- The Rapid Results Initiative is being piloted as a potential vehicle through which to build and expand response to GBVF cases.

4. Strengthen accountability and architecture to respond to the scourge of GBVF adequately

The ERAP also sought to address the uncoordinated and fragmented manner in which key role players and stakeholders implement gender-based violence

programmes and interventions has undermined the response to GBVF in the country. Other factors previously influencing the low to limited success in addressing GBVF, included but not limited to, a lack of political will, poor planning and a lack of coordination and adequate resources to ensure sustainability. This situation has improved significantly, thanks to the leadership displayed more recently by the President, Cabinet and Parliament. They have individually and collectively committed themselves to work alongside all sectors of society to address this social challenge. Coordination is paramount given the cross-cutting nature of gender-based violence which calls for collaboration among sectors and agencies to ensure an impactful and effective response to gender-based violence and femicide. The multi-sectoral model agreed to by the government, and civil society calls for holistic inter-organisational and inter-agency cooperation and collaboration and active participation by people affected by gender-based violence and femicide. This includes people or groups with access to resources and networks that can have a positive impact in sectors including, but not limited to, health, psychosocial, legal/justice and security. An essential element of the multi-sectoral approach is close collaboration with local communities and their active involvement in shaping sustainable responses and holding service providers and political leaders accountable. To achieve this requires that the country strengthens accountability and architecture to respond to the scourge of GBVF adequately.

5. Prioritise interventions that facilitate economic opportunities for addressing women's economic vulnerability

The extremely high levels of social and economic inequality as a key driver of gender-based violence requires immediate attention as part of a sustainable approach to the prevention of gender-based violence and gender inequality in South Africa. For our society to close these inequalities will require prioritised interventions that facilitate economic opportunities for addressing women's economic vulnerability. Unemployment, poverty, social inequality, as well as lack of access to sustainable economic opportunities and resources

such as land and jobs, plays a crucial role in women remaining in abusive relationships and in driving gender inequality and gender-based violence and femicide. Therefore addressing unequal economic power as a structural driver simultaneously addresses women's immediate economic vulnerability and economic abuse, while reducing their exposure to further violence.

Women are often hostages in abusive relationships because of poverty and unemployment. The government will continue to promote women with regards to access to employment, procurement of services, and training opportunities. The President called upon the private sector to also do the same. The government committed to reaching its target of 40% of the value of its procurement prioritising women-owned businesses.

Black women disproportionately bear the burden of poverty, exacerbated by the role women play as primary caregivers of children, and a history of economic exclusion and discrimination based on race. Although minimal progress was made in advancing training at the provincial level to prepare women to take advantage of the 40% procurement target, it remains an important aspect for shifting economic power in favor of women. All provinces worked very hard to mobilise diverse participants, awareness sessions created a platform to engage on various issues about access to information, to voice out challenges experienced on the ground in accessing opportunities for economic emancipation. Recommendations for improvement included effective communication strategies and improving the efficiency of payment processes required at the provincial and municipal levels.

All of the above actions are aligned to the pillars of the NSP, which was approved in March 2020. The ISC sees these interventions as being integral to a broader, sustained and strengthened response to all forms of GBVF in South Africa that addresses underlying structural drivers such as economic power, the pervasiveness of violence and related systems of inequality.

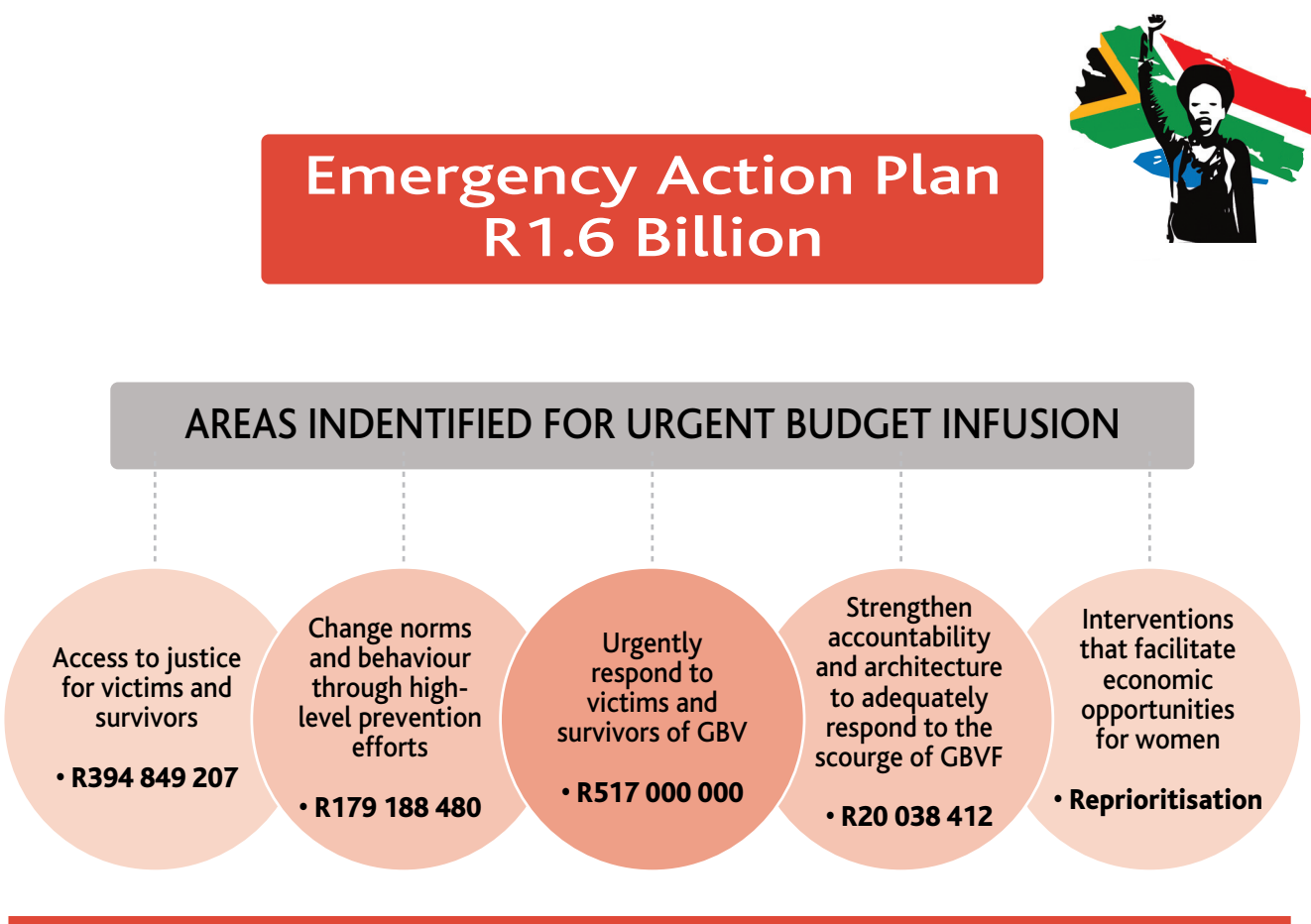
To fast-track the implementation of the ERAP, the ISC further adopted the Rapid Results Institute (RRI) 100 Day Challenges which continues to be piloted in the Nelson Mandela District of the

Eastern Cape. The method is used to inspire those closest to the problem to tackle ambitious goals while providing support to ensure innovation, collaboration, and execution required to achieve them. In addition to this, the RRI method is also being piloted within the Department of Justice.

Through the roll-out of the immediate actions, it is also envisaged that strategic synergies with other key initiatives - including the District Development Model - will be maximised to achieve a grounded, multi-sectoral and intersectional approach to the

NSP. In addition, the ISC, key government departments, and civil society worked closely with the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) in constructing an M&E framework with distinct indicators to track implementation progress. Key government departments and civil society organizations submitted weekly reports to the interim structure, capturing what had been implemented in relation to the ERAP plan; these were further highlighted in the President's weekly briefings to the nation.

Figure 1: Budget allocation for the Emergency Response Action Plan during 2019/20 Financial Year



DETAILED PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ERAP

The report covers work undertaken between 1 October 2019 to 31 March 2020. It provides an implementation overview by relevant government departments and the civil society sector. Each of these identified areas has been delineated into interventions with indicators, targets, dates and the responsible departments.

KEY AREA 1	ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS
Intervention 2.1.a	Clear all backlog of all DNA samples at forensic laboratories related to GBV and femicide, especially sexual offences cases
Target 1	Reduce GBV related forensic cases backlog from 16,000 to 5,000 by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	SAPS (Forensic Services)

Progress: 1,821 GBV related cases finalised which represents about 8% of all backlogged cases; 25,572 GBV related cases in progress; 22,495 cases were backlogged and over 35 days old.

The NPA is working with SAPS and the FSL in reducing the sexual offences backlog cases due to outstanding DNA analysis reports.

Planned: A detailed report regarding the inhibiting factors impacting on the processing of forensics case exhibits, is currently being compiled.

Challenges: The SAPS' Forensic Science Laboratory received a total of 152,317 routine samples for analysis during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 December 2020. Currently, the backlog associated with the analysis of samples is at 21.63%. External factors such as water interruptions and power outages including load shedding.

Crime Index (CI) and Reference Index (RI) lanes were negatively impacted, due to down time, inadequate consumables for the processing of exhibits and contractual problems with supply. The regularity of the maintenance and servicing of DNA analysis equipment was hampered by budget cuts that were imposed on all departments, which necessitated the introduction of manual analysis procedures, which slowed the output rate associated with analysis of forensic samples.

Target 2	FSL System enhancement to track the processing of GBVF-related cases developed by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	SAPS (Forensic Services)

Progress: Completed. Weekly feedback on the progress on the GBVF-related cases is now automatically reported on Mondays to FSL Management.

Target 3	75% of routine case exhibits (entries) processed within 35 calendar days
Lead Department	SAPS (Forensic Services)

Progress: 61.28% (27 727 from a total of 45 245) of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised within 35 calendar days.

Planned: The quarterly report will be provided at the end of April 2020.

Challenges: Refer to 1st target above.

Intervention 2.1.b	Setting up a laboratory for DNA testing in the Eastern Cape
Target	Procurement process completed by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	SAPS

Progress: The bid specification on the procurement of the intended manual and automated DNA analysis equipment, for the DND analysis capability at the Eastern Cape FSL, has been completed. A certificate of funding is required prior to the publication of the bid specification.

Intervention 2.1.c	Strengthen Family Violence, Child Abuse and Sexual Offences (FCS) Units with a quick injection of human resources and capital for effective response
Target 1	Develop HR Plan to improve and strengthen the capacitation of the FCS units by 31 October 2019
Lead Department	SAPS (Organisational Development / Detective Service)

Progress: The feasibility study into the restructuring and capacitation of the FCS Units, including the proposed additional human resource requirements, has been completed.

Planned: A strategy to phase-in implementation of the restructuring and capacitation of the FCS Units will be implemented during 2020/2021.

Challenges: The process associated with resource evaluation and determination is detailed and, therefore, time consuming.

Target 2	6.24% of 5 000 new entrants (312) currently training to be allocated to the FCS capability by 31 December 2019
Lead Department	SAPS (Human Resource Management)

Progress: The Free State placed 21 FCS staff. Letters drafted and signed to ensure placement of Constables at FCS units.

Planned: The identified constables are undergoing the Workplace Exposure Programme, from January to June 2020.

Intervention 2.1.d	Prioritization of backlog cases related to GBVF, particularly the domestic violence and sexual offences cases
Target 1	Establish database of all outstanding GBVF-related cases (including cold cases) by 31 December 2019
Lead Department	SAPS (Detective Services)

Progress: The Division: Detective Service has established the database of outstanding GBVF - related cases. The Cold Case Task Team was established on 1 October 2019 and has been extended to all provinces.

Provinces	Dockets analysed	Further investigation	Arrests
EC	324	7	2
FS	2,784	541	19
GP	5,223	2,408	35
KZN	5,379	3,466	30
LP	1,996	373	6
MP	2,797	46	0
NC	438	2	2
NW	1,729	22	0
WC	3,573	141	0

Planned: The Division is working with the Provinces down managing the database.

Challenges: The crime codes that must be taken into consideration in the establishment of the database must be clarified, in order to ensure a uniform approach by the SAPS.

Target 2	Develop an inventory of logged cases at prosecutorial levels not heard in court by 30 October 2019
Lead Department	NPA

Progress: NPA has commenced with a project (implemented in a phased process) in addressing long outstanding sexual offences backlog cases due to the current unavailability of DNA reports, targeting the pure SOCs and hybrid courts will also be included. The goal is to reach 34 courts in phase 1 of the project. Information on 235 cases have been collated which are currently on court rolls and decision dockets in which the DNA reports are essential to determine the identity of the alleged offender. This was collated from six divisions and is only a selection of long outstanding cases due to the DNA reports not submitted. Prioritization of sexual offence cases in all divisions, has been added in the NPA Strategic Plan as an activity to enshrine the already concerted focus on GBVF matters. Plans developed to clear the backlog of cases of sexual offences and domestic violence matters; improving the effectiveness and efficiency of protection orders in domestic violence matters; and improvement of victim support services in domestic violence matters. The Justice Rapid Results Challenge commenced at 7 sites on 5 March 2020. The NPA submitted a communication to the National Commissioner SAPS, to prioritize challenges re outstanding DNA reports and to ensure continuous & adequate availability of Rape Kits at all SAPS stations.

Planned: Plans developed to clear the backlog of cases of sexual offences and domestic violence matters; improving the effectiveness and efficiency of protection orders in domestic violence matters; and improvement of victim support services in domestic violence matters. The Justice Rapid Results Challenge commenced at 7 sites on 5 March 2020.

Challenges: Pursuant to the delays experienced in the procurement of the Rapid Results Catalyst, the Department requests an extension for the implementation of the RRI until 30 June 20.

Target 3	Backlog cases of domestic violence prioritised by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	DOJ&CD, Judiciary, NPA, SAPS, Legal Aid SA

Progress: National Justice Emergency Response Task Team established in October 2019, constituted by senior management drawn from DOJ&CD, Regional Court Presidents Forum, Chief Magistrates Forum, NPA, and SAPS to accelerate the implementation of the ERAP and reducing case backlog with a focus on sexual offences and domestic violence matters.

DOJCD has introduced the 100 Days Rapid Results Challenge at selected courts - a pilot initiative intended to rapidly eradicate backlog cases of domestic violence and sexual offences and to reduce the turnaround time in the finalisation of these cases. The RRI Challenge will focus on:

- Clearing the backlog of cases of sexual offences and domestic violence matters,
- Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of protection orders in domestic violence matters, and
- Improvement of victim support services in domestic violence matters. Multi-functional teams have been established at the selected courts to work together under the co-leadership of the regional court presidents and chief magistrates towards creating a victim-centric justice system. The target provinces are Eastern Cape (Mthatha, Lusikisiki and Motherwell), Free State (Welkom), Gauteng (Palmridge), Limpopo (Nkowankowa and Sibasa), Mpumalanga (Nelspruit and Evander), and North West (Tomba). National Justice Emergency Response Task Team established in October 2019, constituted by senior management drawn from DOJ&CD, Regional Court Presidents Forum, Chief Magistrates Forum, NPA, and SAPS to accelerate the implementation of the ERAP and reducing case backlog with a focus on sexual offences and domestic violence matters.

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- Improvement of victim support services in domestic violence matters. Multi-functional teams have been established at the selected courts to work together under the co-leadership of the regional court presidents and chief magistrates towards creating a victim-centric justice system.

The following performance statistics for the Year to date are relevant in relation to the NPA focus on the GBVF Presidential drive:

- YTD performance, April - December 2019, in sexual offences - conviction rate of 74.7% with 3255 convictions. It is 4.7% above the APP target.
- YTD performance, April - December 2019, for TCC reported cases, predominantly rape offences - conviction rate of 74.6% with 1138 convictions. It is 4.6% above the APP target.
- It needs to be noted that it is the 5th year in succession that a conviction rate of above 70% for sexual offences has been achieved.
- In the review study of TCC sentenced cases, the analysis it reflects an increase of 11.3 % (41.3% versus 30%). Thus, the courts are giving more severe sentences, specifically for these serious offences. This is due to a collective approach by stakeholders in the CJS to address the scourge of sexual violence against women and children.
- The Sexual Offences Courts delivered a conviction rate of 79.7% with a total number of 1134 verdicts.
- The court preparation officers assisted 37 721 witnesses in relation to sexual offence matters nationally.

Target 4	5 Sexual Offences Courts with improved services
Lead Department	NPA, Judiciary, Legal Aid SA, DoJ&CD

Progress: Target courts with grave systemic deficiencies have been selected from NW, EC and Limpopo to reduce the turnaround time in the finalisation of these cases and also remove the devastating manifestations of secondary traumatising from the court service points.

Sentences analysed to determine impact of prosecuted TCC-cases to enhance performance reporting.

In the review of these cases, the following positive trend is evident:

- In 18/19 FY 354 (of 1413) received life and 20 plus years imprisonment, whilst in current FY as at Q3 the number is 340 (of 1199).
- In the 18/19 FY, 25% of all convicted accused received life or 20 plus years imprisonment sentences, whilst in the current FY as at Q3 this was at 28.4%. Hence an increase of 3.4% in those sentences by courts.
- Also in the 10-19 years imprisonment category, an increase of 39.4% to 41.4% (plus 2%).

In comparing only the stats for Q3 the following is significant:

- 2018/19 FY, 440 accused with 77 life and 55 imprisonment of 20 plus years (30%).
- In the current FY, 356 accused with 90 life and 57 imprisonment of 20 plus years (41.3%).
- Hence in the analysis it reflects an increase of 11.3 % (41.3% versus 30%). Thus, the courts are imposing more severe sentences, specifically for these serious offences. This is due to a collective approach by stakeholders in the CJS to address the scourge of sexual violence against women and children.
- The 30 pure Sexual offences Courts delivered a conviction rate of 79.7% with a total number of 1134 verdicts.
- The court preparation officers assisted 37 721 witnesses in relation to sexual offence matters nationally.

Intervention 2.1.e	Review and act decisively within a specific timeframe on pending complaints against police officials, and prosecutors in matters related to GBVF cases
Target 1	Review National Instruction on and Standard Operating Procedure on Service Complaints by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	SAPS (Civilian Secretariat)

Progress: The review of the National Instruction and the Standard Operating Procedure is in process.

Planned: Comments from the role players were received by 31 March 2020 and the draft will be finalised in due course.

Target 2	100% of complaints related to gender-based violence prioritized for immediate intervention within 7 working days
Lead Department	NPA

Progress: 96 GBVF-related complaints were received, and all were addressed within 7 working days.

Provinces	23/4	9/4	3/4	26/3	12/3	5/3	28/2	21/2	14/2	7/2	31/1	24/1	2019	Total
EC	0	1	1	1	0	1	0		0	0			1	5
FS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		0	0			1	2
GP	2	0	0	7	4	6	8		3	10			4	44
KZN	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		1	3			1	7
LP	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		0	0			1	2
MP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0			0	0
NC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0			2	2
N W	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		2	1			1	5
W C	2	1	3	2	1	3	6		1	2			8	29

Target 3	80% of service complaints related to gender-based violence investigations finalised within 14 working days
Lead Department	SAPS (Inspectorate)

Progress: A total of 67% (57) GBV&F complaints finalised within 14 working days. The provincial breakdown reflects as follow:

- Eastern Cape - (2 out of 6) = 33%
- Free State - (3 out of 5) = 60%
- Gauteng - (23 out of 27) = 62%
- KwaZulu-Natal - (6 out of 7) = 86%
- Limpopo - (4 out of 4) = 100%
- Mpumalanga - 0
- Northern Cape - 0
- North West - (5 out of 7) = 71%
- Western Cape - (14 out of 29) = 48%

Planned: Progress for the 4th quarter will be reported on 23 April 2020.

Challenges: The current service complaints reporting platform does not cater for instantaneous reports.

Target 4	80% of domestic violence related cases finalized with 3 working days
Lead Department	SAPS (Inspectorate)

Planned: Progress for the 4th quarter was reported on 17 April 2010.

Challenges: The current service complaints reporting platform does not cater for instantaneous reports.

Target 5	24-hour complaints call-centre for service complaints, including GBVF-related service complaints (0800 333 177) - Provincial Complaints Call Centre numbers and e-mail addresses available at www.saps.gov.za , National Service Complaints email: complaintsnoalpoint@saps.gov.za)
Lead Department	SAPS (Inspectorate)

Progress: The call centre is operational. The contact numbers and details are available.

Intervention 2.1.f	Procurement of evidence-collection kits: Paediatric Rape Kits, Adult Rape Kits and Buccal Sample Kits
Target 1	DNA Reference Kits (DB): 125,493 Adult Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits (D1): 20,000 Paediatric Sexual Assault Evidence Kits (D7): 20,000 by 31 December 2019
Lead Department	SAPS

Progress:

- Number of DNA Reference Collection Kits delivered (DB) 358,552
 - Number of adult Sexual Assault Evidence Kits delivered: SAEC (D1) 49,800
 - Number of paediatric Sexual Assault Evidence Kits delivered SAEC (D7) 48,190
- All provincial Commissioners have confirmed that all stations have D1, D7 and DB kits available.

Planned: There will be further distribution of D1, D7 and DB kits in the coming weeks.

Target 2	Evidence collection kits available in all designated health facilities daily
Lead Department	DOH

Progress: Evidence collection kits are not kept at the Hospitals, they are brought in by SAPS as and when required; however there are facilities that make an arrangement to keep a few for after hours and weekends. No complaint has been registered on shortage of evidence kits.

Target 3	The delivery and distribution of evidence collection kits are updated on the PAS
Lead Department	SAPS

Progress: The delivery and distribution of all evidence collection kits delivered to the SAPS, to date, has been updated on the PAS. It needs to be mentioned that the PAS also notifies local SC practitioners of the date of expiry of evidence collection kits in storage to enable replacement and disposal.

Intervention 2.1.g	Upgrade regional courts into Sexual Offences Courts (SOCs) with full staff capacity and resources for victim-support services
Target	11 SOCs upgraded by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	DOJ&CD, Judiciary, NPA

Progress: The DOJ&CD upgraded the following 11 regional courts into sexual offences courts:

- EC: Bityi (1 x court)
- KwaZulu-Natal: Pinetown (2 x courts)
- Limpopo: Giyani (1 x court)
- Limpopo: Sibasa (2 x court)
- Mpumalanga: Nelspruit (1 x court)
- Mpumalanga: Middleburg (1 x court)
- Mpumalanga: Evander (1 x court)
- North West: Christiana (1 x court)
- North West: Bafokeng (also known as Tlhabane) (1 x court)

The Sexual Offences Courts provide a basket of court-based support services to survivors of sexual offences intended to create a court experience defined by care, dignity and respect for one’s constitutional rights.

Planned: 9 outstanding courts are being upgraded by 31 Mar 20. 9 sets of children waiting room furniture have been completed by the service provider and the bar-coding exercise commenced on the 10 March 2020 and delivery to the sites affected by the 12 Mar 20. This would mean that all 9 outstanding courts will be resourced with furniture. The installation of the SOS in 2 outstanding courts is in progress.

Challenges: Delays by the service providers because of tight timelines. The Department experienced a delay in the procurement of the furniture for the 10 outstanding regional courts earmarked for upgrading into Sexual Offences Courts. The procurement of sets of children’s furniture and dual-view closed circuit TV system is still underway and the delay in the manufacturing of the children’s furniture is a risk.

Intervention 2.1.h	Expedite the distribution and implementation of the revised Guidelines for the Management of Survivors of Sexual Violence to all police stations. Each investigating officers must have a copy of and be trained on the guidelines
Target	Conduct training on the Guidelines for the Management of Survivors of Sexual Violence to all police stations by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	SAPS

Progress: The Presidency has facilitated access to the Guidelines for the Management of Survivors of Sexual Violence. The SAPS will provide an indication of the way the Guidelines will be rolled-out at police station level.

The National Instruction 3 of 2008 has been in place since 2008.

Investigators of sexual offences, station commanders and SAPS members are included in the following learning programmes:

- First responder to sexual offences
- Sexual offences course for investigating officers
- Family violence, child protection and sexual offences learning programme
- Trafficking in persons
- Resolving of crime learning programme
- Basic police development learning programme

Intervention 2.1.i	Enforce current legislature on alcohol including withdrawal of licenses from that who do not comply
Target	Closure of illegal liquor outlets through visible policing
Lead Department	SAPS

Progress: Number of compliance inspections at licensed liquor premises: 84,023;
Number of illegal liquor outlets closed:1,310.

Intervention 2.1.j	Victim Support Service Legislation
Target	Submission of the Victim Support Service Bill and Policy to Cabinet by 31st March 2020
Lead Department	DSD

Progress: The Victim Support Service Bill and Policy approved by Cabinet on 10 Dec 2019 for gazetting.

Planned: Government Notice and the signed comparative schedule for procurement are in preparation for public comments.

Intervention 2.1.k	Revisit and tighten legislation on GBVF in matters relating to the granting of bail, imposition of sentences, and the protection afforded by the National Register for Sex Offenders (NRSO)
Target	Bills developed by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	DOJ&CD, DCS, Presidency, Parliament

Progress: (i) Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Bill (NRSO),
(ii) Domestic Violence Bill, &
(iii) Criminal Matters Amendment Bill (Bail and Sentencing) and closing date was 30 April 2020

The MoJCS, has in terms of section 87, read with section 55A of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007, and after consultation with the MoSS, the MoSD, MoH & National DPP made Regulations relating to the Sexual Offences Courts.

Intervention 2.1.l	Amendment of the 2012 National Policy Framework on the Management of Sexual Offences Matters (NPF SO) to align it with the Presidential Summit Declaration against GBVF of 2019
Target	Amended NPF SO tabled in Parliament by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	DoJ&CD, Parliament

Progress: Draft Amended National Policy Framework on the Management of Sexual Offences Matters (NPF SO) has been developed to align it with the Presidential Summit Declaration against GBVF, 2019).

The Draft Inter-Departmental Implementation Plan for the Amended NPF SO has also been developed. The Department was in the process of introducing both documents to Parliament, shortly before the announcement of the COVID-19 Lockdown.

Intervention 2.1.m	Undertake a comprehensive audit of all police stations and courts, with a view to making recommendations that will facilitate victim centric buildings
Target	50 audits undertaken on police stations and courts, with a view to making recommendations that will facilitate victim centric buildings
Lead Department	DPWI

Progress: The SAPS has established victim friendly services at 1,154 police stations.

Planned: This output has been included in the SAPS' APP 2020/2021 and will be monitored on a quarterly basis and reported performance will be audited by the AGSA.

Challenges: The SAPS does not have sufficient funding to establish Victim-friendly rooms at all 1 154 police stations but stations have been instructed to ensure the availability of a suitable venue. Victim-friendly services are. However, available at all police stations.

Intervention 2.1.n	Development of legislation to govern the establishment and management of a GBVF Council
Target	Bill considered by 31 March 2019
Lead Department	DWPD, Presidency, Parliament

Progress: The DoJ&CD was tasked with drafting legislation in line with the declaration that sets out the powers, functions and operations of the Council. Draft Bill on the Council for Prevention and Combating GBVF developed and submitted to DWYPD.

Intervention 2.1.o	Vetting of government personnel working directly with children and mentally disabled persons
Target	Vetting completed by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	SAPS FCS, DOJCD, SAPS, NPA

Progress: Since November 2019, 12, 747 government officials have been vetted against the National Registrar for Sex Offenders. This is an initiative to rid the employment sector of registered sex offenders and paedophiles at service points working directly with children and mentally disabled persons and to establish a safe environment for our children and the disability community. The DoJ&CD vetted the targeted government officials, who include family advocates, maintenance officers, children’s court clerks, intermediaries, prosecutors and SAPS officials attached to the FCS Units.

Challenges: The delay in the submission of applicants for vetting by SAPS and the NPA officials is a great challenge.

KEY AREA 2	CHANGE NORMS AND BEHAVIOUR THROUGH HIGH LEVEL PREVENTION EFFORTS
Intervention 2.2.a	Launch a 365-day sustained campaign to prevent and condemn GBVF driven by a multi-sectoral team, including civil society
Target 1	Launch of a visible and sustained multimedia campaign to prevent and condemn GBVF by November 2019
Lead Department	GCIS, SABC, ISCGBFV,DAC All implementing government departments

Progress: DWYPD - launched the 365-day sustained campaign to prevent and condemn GBVF, in partnership with First for Women, and the UN. Sustained media engagements through GCIS, social media, DWYPD and public awareness on GBV overall.

To enhance the campaign UN Women is engaging a media strategist and creative media practitioners to support initiatives that promote behaviour change and foster positive and respectful relationships. UN in partnership with the ISC held a breakfast meeting on 6 December 2019 with creative media practitioners to obtain buy-in for their support in addressing negative social norms and gender stereotypes. The creative media practitioners pledged support and had planned to hold a GBV and Creative Media summit to support this campaign in the first quarter of 2020 but was postponed because of COVID-19.

Vuk’Uzenzele publications

- Specific interventions to raise awareness and address patriarchy focused on men (Under the Tree Men’s Campaign).

DoJ&CD: Partnered with the WC men’s organisations to conduct dialogue with men focussing on how patriarchy can be rooted out from family structures and relationships. 60 men and boys and a few women attended.

Under-the-Tree Men’s Campaign (730 reached).

DAC partnered with UKZN’s Law Clinic on matters of awareness and legal advice. They also formed a partnership with FAMSA to set up displays to increase awareness. DAC signed a Code of Good Practice with relevant institutions and production companies The #ThatIsNotOkay PSA campaign is ongoing. The DWYPD hosted a 3-day consultation on the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). Thematic areas included: inclusive development, decent work and poverty eradication; Participation, institutional mechanisms and accountability including National mechanisms for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls: looking to the future; Environmental protection and climate change; Technology for women; and Family friendly policies.

NPA: The campaign of no violence against women and children program was implemented at the sites were collated and TCC-sites commenced with activities as from the 25th November 2019. All provinces participated in this campaign. Various topics related to GBVF, maintenance and Trafficking in persons were covered and participation was ongoing until 10th December 2019. However, continuous public awareness by the TCCs-sites is an ongoing priority on a national level, which contributes to increased reporting of these matters at the TCC-sites.

Target 2	Media campaigns reach at least 65% of the population based on follow-up surveys by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	GCIS, SABC, IGBVF-ISC TTL, DAC All implementing government departments

Progress: GCIS has been running a campaign on Gender Based Violence and Femicide with minimal resources and no budget for a Mass Media campaign. However, the following communication activities have been implemented in responding to the ERAP:

Content Development with the following key sub messages

- a) Gender-based violence has no place in society;
- b) We all have a role to play in ensuring safer communities;
- c) Special courts are helping to turn the tide against gender-based violence;
- d) Government is committed to making our communities safe for all;
- e) Our criminal justice system punishes offenders with long prison sentences.

Daily messages developed through Rapid Response (RR) to respond to media coverage distributed electronically; via social media and community radio news bulletins.

Product Development including videos with the latest covering survivor’s stories; motion graphics; messages posters; infographics; and the GBV Resource Guide.

Coverage on GCIS Platforms Vukuzenzele Newspaper with dedicated section on GBV feature stories, messages and advertorials; articles with useful information in dealing with GBV and useful information on government services on where to find help, the Thuthuzela centres and the GBV command centre; SANews; Public Sector Manager (PSM) Magazine; Government News bulletins, Gov website; Social Media.

Outreach and information distribution drives to communities at provincial and at municipal level through activations, community dialogues and community media engagements aiming to reach communities far and wide.

Events such as Public Service March Against GBV and Women in Media Dialogue including posters leaflets, placards, branding material, coverage by the media, an interview schedule, media statements and advisories were issued.

The NPAs campaign of no violence against women and children programme was implemented at the sites were collated and TCC-sites commenced with activities as from the 25th November 2019. All provinces participated in this campaign. Various topics related to GBVF, maintenance and trafficking in persons were covered and participation was ongoing until 10th December 2019. However, continuous public awareness by the TCCs-sites is an ongoing priority on a national level, which contributes to increased reporting of these matters at the TCC-sites.

NPA-colleagues also participated in several dialogue sessions specifically at schools, community events or community radio stations.

On the 7th February 2020 the Western Cape DPP-office, participated at the national launch event of the Bredasdorp Sexual Offences Court with the Deputy Minister of DOJCD as the key-note speaker. The office was instrumental in the planning of the launch event and provided substantive inputs on the specialised prosecution of these cases pertaining to the community specifically, regarding sexual offences, femicide cases, vulnerable victims, child murder cases and the priority outreach programme of the DPP-office, all within the victim centered approach in line with the Government ERAP focus.

The Wise Collective (dba Wise 4 Afrika) developed short videos on consent that received over 35,000 views online.

Intervention 2.2.b	Use public buildings to do prevention messaging, in partnership with the private sector
Target	9 public buildings utilized for education and awareness through outdoor advertising and signage in partnership with the private sector
Lead Department	DPWI

Progress: Unveiling of an anti-GBVF billboard on Kgosi Mampuru Street, Pretoria on the 05th of December 2019 by the Minister of Public Works and infrastructure. The proposed buildings have been identified in Pretoria and the remaining list to be submitted as soon as possible.

The Minister is still in consultation with the National Treasury on how the department can partner with the private sector to install GBV prevention billboards/banners, messages on State-owned buildings. 1 building in WC identified and approved in Mannenburg, WC.

Intervention 2.2.c	Implementation of a national multi-faceted campaign to prevent GBV through programs targeting schools (including schools with special needs), higher education campuses, communities, and workplaces (public and private)
Target 1	Implement visible campaigns in 12 schools in of the identified provinces (KZN, MPU, WC) including special schools by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	DBE, DSD

Progress: Curriculum transformation: The Department of Basic Education is piloting scripted lessons on GBV.

DBE Comprehensive Sexuality Education dialogues to shift attitudes and approaches to prevention The DBE participated in the SADC Regional Meeting on FutureLife Now! (FLN!). FLN seeks to address prevention of HIV infection, early unintended pregnancies, gender-based violence and homophobic bullying through Sexuality Education and linking young people to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services.

The Swiss Development Agency is making available financial resources to support SADC Member States in amplifying its efforts to protect children from the mentioned social ills.

The Office of the President has initiated discussions with the DBE to undertake The President’s and Minister’s Dialogues with boys, firstly as likely perpetrators of GBV and secondly as vulnerable victims of circumstances. The dialogues seek to address toxic masculinities, harmful gender norms and social behaviours.

The DG has also approved a District Implementation Support Programme for Girls and Boys Education Movement (G/BEM). This is an institutional engagement platform for the DBE to drive gender equity intervention programmes, including prevention and management of sexual abuse and harassment in schools. UNICEF has made a commitment to support at least 16 Districts.

DBE participated in the 5 year Inter Departmental Plan on the implementation of the National Policy Framework on the management of sexual offences in order to align DBE prevention work with all government programmes on GBV. Other interventions have been put on hold including planned engagement with boys in North West due to the national crisis of the Coronavirus. This is work in progress.

Challenge: Resource mobilisation is required to ensure in provinces is required to ensure local-end implementation

DSD: The Deputy Minister of Social Development, in partnership USAID’s Pefar-funded Government Capacity Building and Support (GCBS) Programme, launched ChommY on 7 March 2020. This is a social and behavioural change programme for children between the ages of 10 and 14 with a focus to enhance services to vulnerable children and to reduce incidents of HIV and AIDS amongst children and adolescents. Observed under the slogan: *Invest in my Future Protect me Today* , ChommY aims to generate knowledge, develop skills and empower young people to make more informed choices to reduce HIV infections, substance abuse and to prevent teenage pregnancies. The programme was launched against the backdrop of the Department’s YOLO Programme which was launched in 2015 to educate young people between the ages of 15 and 24 about HIV/Aids, substance abuse, teenage pregnancy and being agents of social change. The programme gives children the opportunity to develop a personal plan for

their lives and emphasises the importance of support from parents and communities to enable young people to make informed decisions.

Through NDoH, loveLife collaboration with Free Women films, they have produced 45 seconds television Public Service Announcements (PSA) focused on 16 Days of Activism for NO Violence against Women and Children.

Challenges: Resource mobilisation in the provinces is required to ensure local-end implementation.

Target 2	3 campaigns to prevent GBV through programs in higher education institutions targeting campuses for 16 Days Campaign by December, 2019
Lead Department	DHET, HIGHER HEALTH, DSD, DOH

Progress: The Higher Education and Training, Health, Wellness and Development Centre (HIGHER HEALTH - formerly HEAIDS), through its mandate from the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) developed an integrated model for managing sexual and gender-based violence at South African higher education sector university and college campuses with specific emphasis to reduce gender-based violence, to improve victim/survivor support services and to challenge gender-based violence and the social norms related to it, more broadly in society.

Further to the formal release of the Draft GBV Policy and Strategy Framework, released for public comments in May 2019, by DHET, HIGHER HEALTH, has started streamlining GBV programming for universities and TVETs, in a more structured and formal way. HIGHER HEALTH has commenced working closely with universities and TVETs towards putting infrastructure, programmes, care and support mechanisms, as well as capacity development of staff and student leadership towards engaging GBV at campuses:

The following activities were implemented by DHET

- GBV Training for Staff that work in TVETs and Universities Capacitation to conduct GBV & Mental Health risk assessments, referrals and treatment services was also part of the curriculum.
- GBV & Mental Health Risk Screening- students do a self-assessment to screen for risk of GBV and mental health issues.
- First Things First Activation allows for students to test and screen and seek treatment for various health and wellness issues including GBV & Mental Health.
- Intensifying GBV through the 2nd Curriculum (HIGHER HEALTH Peer to Peer Education Programme). Currently HIGHER HEALTH has about 1 000 mentors and over 4 000 peer educators, across our country. In 2018, HIGHER HEALTH developed over 850 000 students through peer to peer education and capacitation programmes covering a wide spectrum of health, wellness and youth development that includes GBV as a key priority programme

Building onto the behavioural change initiatives, the DWYPD collaborated with the Higher Education and Training: Health, Wellness and Development Centre and the Department of Higher Education and Training in the convening of a GBV dialogue at Goldfields Technical and Vocational Training (TVET) College on 21 February, 2020 through a dialogue to engage students on challenges faced to empower higher education institutions to respond to GBV and to work in a multisectoral manner in order to eradicate the scourge; raise students, and staff awareness the rights of women, including the need to transform the harmful social and structural norms that breed unsafe environments and socio-economic inequalities and inequities; raise awareness of the higher education institutions GBV Policy Framework; identify priority areas for building safer higher education institutions; and identify interventions for the safety of students in particular female students and gender non-conforming students.

The DSD has reached over 30 Institutions of Higher Learning campuses in six provinces on dialogues, information sharing, exhibitions and education and awareness campaigns targeting first years and senior students. These were focusing on Prevention of Social Crime, Anti-Substance Abuse and Prevention of Gender Based Violence and Femicide. All the campaigns combined have reached over 20 000 students with the distribution information pamphlets and promotional materials in pens, rulers, lanyards and personal alarms.

Gauteng Department of Health took a campaign to prevent the GBV to the Far East Rand- Springs TVET at the week of 24 to 28 February 2020.

Target 3	Attitude change in communities: Implement visible campaigns in 12 schools in of the identified provinces (KZN, MPU, WC) including special schools by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	COGTA, DSD, DAC,DBE

Progress: No report received.

Target 4	Implement campaigns to prevent GBV through programs targeting workplaces (public) by November 2019
Lead Department	DPSA, SALGA

Progress: Community intervention (Stepping Stones) to shift attitudes in partnership with civil society consortium, and EPWP is also underway.

UN worked with the RRI expert supported EC Premier's office and the steering committee to plan for the Sponsors meeting that took place on 18th February 2020.

Under-the-Tree Men's Campaign: The Department worked on preparations to launch the Under-the-Tree Programme for internal male employees took place on the 28th Feb 2020. The Programme will focus on issues of patriarchy relating to Gender Equality, Emotional Healing, Family rehabilitation and male parenting, Financial management, Healthy lifestyle, and How Men Can Combat and Respond to GBV (DOJCD).

The Department of Home Affairs conducted GBVF training for their staff members in all but two provinces - Eastern Cape and KZN. The Department held Ministerial dialogues on Marriage Policy in uMthata and Cape Town towards the end of 2019. The Ministerial Marriage Policy Consultations are aimed at working towards developing a marriage policy, which will amalgamate marriage legislations into a single statute as well as to ensure that the country's marriage regime comply with constitutional requirements. In regard to gender equality and women empowerment, the changes are aimed at ensuring that women's rights and the rights of LGBTIQ persons are fully incorporated into the marriage or family law, thereby offsetting the discriminatory practices inherent in the current marriage regime.

Target 5	Implement campaigns to prevent GBV through programs targeting workplaces (private) by November 2019
Lead Department	DEL, NEDLAC

Progress: No report shared.

Intervention 2.2.d	Implement social behaviour change programmes to influence changed behaviour for boys and men, while involving all sectors of society
Target	Implement four Social behaviour change programmes in schools by March 2020
Lead Department	GCIS, SABC, IGBVF-SC, DAC

Progress: On 25 February 2020 the department through the HIV and AIDS unit and in partnership with the South African National AIDS Council (SANAC) Men’s Sector and the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Department of Social Development hosted a District Men’s Parliament in Newcastle. This intervention forms part of the Boys and Men Championing Change programme which is implemented under the Takuwani Riime Men’s Movement. The initiative is anchored on the belief that achieving gender equality includes transforming unequal power dynamics and improving gender relations between men and women. Men were afforded an opportunity to discuss social ills and harmful cultural practices that perpetuate gender stereotypes, risky sexual behaviours, absent fatherhood, the role of mothers and gender-based violence. Part of the programme involves open, and non-judgmental, dialogues that challenge the notion of toxic masculinity and traditional perceptions of manhood.

Planned: Two are planned to be implemented in the Free State and Kwa - Zulu Natal Provinces

Challenges: Some activities overlap because some publications like Vuk’Uzenzele is a bi-weekly Newspaper and PSM is a monthly publication; Budget is still not available to run a Mass media campaign.

Intervention 2.2.e	Design a mass mobilization programme of trained prevention activists to be deployed across the country to engage in household visits and community interventions focused on changing harmful social norms
Target	Prevention activists deployed in 278 municipalities across the country
Lead Department	SALGA

Progress: No report provided.

KEY AREA 3	URGENTLY RESPOND TO VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS OF GBV
Intervention 2.3.a	Funding provided to non-governmental organisations that provide direct service to victims and survivors to strengthen their sustained capacity to provide these services
Target 1	Develop criteria for NGO funding and publish approved funding guidelines 31st March 2020
Lead Department	DSD, DWYPD

Progress: The draft Sector Funding Policy was presented at the MINMEC meeting on 3 November 2019.

Target 2	R200 million transferred to NGOs by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	DSD, DWYPD

Progress: Originally R130 million was earmarked to fund NGOs rendering services to victims and survivors of GBV- of the 130 million, 45 million was committed by DSD and the balance from CARA funding. DSD appointed NDA as an implementing partner and signed anMOU to the effect. The Call for proposal to NGOs was issued in January 2020 and a total 596 NGOs responded to the call. An evaluation process was concluded by end of March 2020 and site visits to the 169 recommended NGOs still outstanding. The balance of the committed funding is still to be released by CARA funding.

The Funding Proposal for CARA funds for the prevention pillar of GBV has been submitted to DJCD.

Planned: Site visits and allocation of funds to NPO's. Additional funds are being raised from the private sector for an ongoing mechanism to provide funds for an effective response for CSOs and more broadly.

Challenges: Physical verification of all shortlisted NPOs will be conducted after the lockdown has been uplifted.

Intervention 2.3.b	Immediate roll out of training on victim-centric, survivor focused services, with a specific drive to train police, prosecutors, magistrates and policy makers
Target 1	100% of targeted trainees fully trained by 31 December 2019
Lead Department	SAPS, DOJ

Progress: Rapid Results Initiative (RRI) being piloted in the Eastern Cape, as a multi-sectoral rapid response model that will facilitate communities in partnership with the government addressing any systemic challenges that survivors face in accessing justice and services.

GBV	Course description (re-active)	Trained and competent members
WOMAN AND CHILDREN	3073 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LEARNING PROGRAMME	2088
	3356 CHILDREN AND YOUTH AT RISK	732
	3386 HUMAN RIGHTS IN POLICING PROGRAMME	573
	3455 SEXUAL OFFENCES COURSE FOR INVESTIGATING OFFICERS	1679
	3519 VULNERABLE CHILDREN COURSE	610
	3438 FIRST RESPONDER TO SEXUAL OFFENCES LEARNING PROGRAM	1637
	TOTAL	

2.3.b	REACTIVE INTERVENTION
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GBV	Course description (re-active)	Trained and competent members
WOMAN AND CHILDREN	2811 NATIONAL VICTIM EMPOWERMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME	903
TOTAL		903

Target 2	Conduct training on proactive interventions targeting 2238 officers by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	SAPS

Progress: A total number of 3 994 SAPS members were trained on the following proactive training courses (the period applicable is 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020):

- Children and Youth at Risk Course.
- Vulnerable Children Course.
- National Victim Empowerment Learning Programme.
- Domestic Violence Learning Programme.
- Human Rights in Policing.

Planned: Additional proactive training interventions have been planned on the SAPS' 2020/2021 Training Provisioning Plan, subject to the financial impact of COVID-19.

Challenges: The training of SAPS members is usually suspended during the Festive Season Operations, from mid-December until end January. In addition, the containment and management of COVID-19 led to the suspension of all internal training to facilitate the deployment of members.

Target 3	Conduct training on reactive interventions targeting 3338 officers by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	SAPS

Progress: A total number of 2,105 SAPS members were trained on the following reactive training courses (the period applicable is 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020):

- Resolving of Crime Skills Programme
- Sexual Offences for Investigators Learning Programme
- Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offence Learning Programme
- First Responder to Sexual Offences Learning Programme

Planned: Additional reactive training interventions have been planned on the SAPS' 2020/2021 Training Provisioning Plan, subject to the financial impact of COVID-19.

Challenges: The training of SAPS members is usually suspended during the Festive Season Operations, from mid-December until end January. In addition, the containment and management of COVID-19 led to the suspension of all internal training to facilitate the deployment of members.

Target 4	50 prosecutors trained
Lead Department	NPA

Progress: The breakdown of training sessions delivered by NPA SOCA as reflected:

- Child Justice - 21 prosecutors attended.
- Domestic Violence - two sessions, attended by 30 prosecutors.
- Sexual Offences - two sessions, attended by 23 prosecutors.
- Integrated Stakeholder training on sexual offences - four sessions, attended by 142 delegates, including prosecutors.
- Hence the target of 50 prosecutors achieved with 74 that attended the first five section training sessions.

In addition, the development of an advanced child pornography cybercrime training manual (donor funds provided by USAID), with session will be delivered as from the 16-20 March 2020 specifically targeting prosecutors at the specialist or pure sexual offences courts nationally.

Included in the CARA business plan, the NPA have secured additional essential equipment for the court preparation officers to ensure quality delivery of their program. It also included additional training for court preparation officers and TCC victim assistant officers.

In line with the CARA business plan, regarding the research and development of a Forensic Experts Court Report Manual , we are in the process of finalizing the training manual. This will be followed by two expert training sessions for relevant stakeholders. The aim of the manual and training is to improve the quality of expert court reports in GBVF cases which will ultimately contribute to improved prosecutions and convictions.

The NPA compiled and amended the current directives on sexual offences (with reference to section 66(2)(a) of SORMA), to accommodate the promulgation of section 55A of SORMA re the designation of courts by the Minister as sexual offences courts, inclusive of the regulations that came into operation on 7 February 2020. Once the consultative process is completed, the directives will be submitted to Parliament before it being gazetted as required by the Act.

The United Nations in partnership with the South African Judicial Education Institute (SAJEI) contributed to the increased capacity of magistrates to address issues of gender based violence. The objective was to strengthen the capacity of South Africa's judiciary to protect and promote access to justice for victims and survivors of GBV, to protect and promote freedom from discrimination and violence among other objectives.

Target 5	Number of magistrates trained
Lead Department	South African Judicial Education Institution

Target 6	1 health professional trained in 246 health facilities providing post violence care (PVC) by 30 March 2020
Lead Department	DOH

Progress: Limpopo trained 90 health professionals, North West did not train any health professionals, Free State trained 20 nurses, Kwa-Zulu Natal did not report any training, Eastern Cape no report received, Gauteng trained 57 health professionals, Northern Cape trained 20 health professionals, North West trained 39 health professionals, Mpumalanga did not report on training, and the Western Cape no report received by end of March 2020.

Planned: Provinces will submit monthly reports.

Target 7	90 social service practitioners trained on trauma debriefing (10 per province)
Lead Department	DSD

Progress: 200 Social Workers appointed in December 2019 and were trained on trauma debriefing and psychosocial support in January 2020.

Planned: Provinces will submit monthly reports.

Intervention 2.3.c	Set up an Emergency Fund for rapid response to assist and meet immediate needs of survivors at the community level
Target	Emergency Fund for rapid response to assist and meet immediate needs of survivors at the community level by March 2020
Lead Department	DSD

Progress: The interventions selected include Stepping Stones and Victim Empowerment Programme to which BMW donated electric cars to the President to enable the implementation of these interventions. The electric BMW vehicles will be used to transport participants as they implement the VEP interventions in communities.

Planned: SABCOHA has requested to host a breakfast meeting where the President will encourage the private sector to contribute funds to the GBVF Fund still to be established.

Intervention 2.3.d	Hiring additional social workers to provide psychosocial support services in victim friendly facilities, Thuthuzela care centres, Shelters, Khuseleka one stop centres and for families affected by violence
Target	650 social workers posts approved and filled by 01 December 2019 to provide psychosocial support services
Lead Department	DSD, DPSA

Progress: The process and final appointments of Social Workers was concluded by 31 March 2020. The newly permanent appointed Social Workers assume duty on 01 April 2020.

Challenges: The challenge is that the contracts might extend beyond the envisaged 4 months' period due to the delay in recruitment and selection processes across provinces.

Intervention 2.3.e	Establish additional shelters that accommodate and integrate LGBTIQ+ community and persons with disabilities into existing shelters
Target	At least 3 LGBTIQ+ and persons with disabilities friendly shelters in three provinces with high prevalence of GBV
Lead Department	DSD, DPWI

Progress: DPWI handed-over buildings to the National Department of Social Development (DSD) in the Western Cape and Gauteng during December 2020;

Planned: Work in progress between DPWI and DSD on conducting Provincial site visits in KZN, Mpumalanga, Free State, and Northern Cape in order of priority by July 2020.

Intervention 2.3.f	Adequately resource the infrastructure and human capacity to effectively run TCC at Health care facilities
Target 1	Approve the allocation of 43 professional nurses and 43 medical officers by 31 October 2020 with 25% of posts filled by March 2020 provided funds are available
Lead Department	DOH, DSD

Progress: During December 2019 posts were advertised for the TCCs regarding 12 for case managers (prosecutors with specific expertise in sexual offences), 9 for site coordinators and for the victim assistant officers at current sites and for the new sites to be established. On the 18th February 2020 comprehensive feedback was provided to the CARA DOJCD Committee regarding the allocation received for the TCC-model.

Target 2	Approved National Drug Master Plan by March 2020 for implementation
Lead Department	DOH, DSD

Progress: A workshop was held on the development of both implementation and risk management plans of the National Drug Master Plan.

Intervention 2.3.g	Strengthen the functioning of the Thuthuzela Care Centres (TCCs) through the injection of human and capital resources for effective response
Target 1	Establish 3 new Thuthuzela Care Centres by March 2021
Lead Department	NPA, DOH

Progress: The NPA received an allocation of R16 million from the CARA funding for the TCC-project over a period of 3 years. Amongst others, it will be utilized for the establishment of 5 new sites and the upgrading / maintenance of current existing sites. The identified sites are Cradock (Eastern Cape), Phuthaditjhaba (Free State), Gauteng Hospital, Soshanguve Community Health Centre, Botsalano Clinical Forensic Medical Service (Tshwane District) and Bekkersdal CFMS (West Rand). Ingwavuma (KZN), Tzaneen - Kgapane Hospital (Limpopo) and Paarl (Western Cape). The goal is to establish these six sites by end March 2020, which will be more than the target of three new sites.

There are now 60 TCCs nationally, by end March 2021.

Planned: A new Thuthuzela Care Centre will be opened in George Mukhari Academic Hospital in June 2020. The tender for a service provider has gone out and all procurement processes will be concluded by April 2019. (This should be removed because it is not going to materialise. Check Gauteng identified sites which are in the plan of the Department of Health. This has been communicated with NPA.

Challenges: As for the proposed new TCCs it has come to the attention that the National NPA has been going directly to health facilities without proper coordination with Provinces. This has created a problem for Gauteng as there were already plans on which additional hospitals will be designated. A letter from Prof Lukhele to MEC of Health raising concerns have already been referred to NPA and this might stall progress on this issue in Gauteng. A meeting between NPA, NDOH and GDOH to resolve the issue has been organised.

A point in case is that although NPA indicated that they have identified Tzaneen Hospital in Limpopo as a new TCC. It is Kgapane hospital which has been renovated from October 2019 to be a TCC as the Provincial Department identified an old building in the Hospital.

Target 2	Conduct a resource audit of the existing TCCs
Lead Department	NPA, DOH

Progress: An audit of designated health facilities was conducted in all provinces and finalised. Additional health facilities were established by North West, Mpumalanga and Gauteng Provinces.

A Directory of Designated Health Facilities has been finalised and is being edited. The Directory will be printed in a booklet for publication and distribution.

The Gauteng Department of Health launched the Bekkersdal Community Health Centre as a facility for the management of Gender based Violence on the 2 December 2019.

North West Province added GBV services at Brits District Hospital, Moses Kotane District Hospital, Tlhabane Community Health Centre, Boitekong Community Health Centre, Letlhabile Community Health Centre, Bapong Community Health Centre in the form of Kgomoitso Care Centres.

Mpumalanga Province added GBV services at Matsulu, Nelspruit, Agin Court, Thulamahashe Community Health Centres and at the Hluvukani Primary Health Clinic.

Planned: The audit will be utilised to develop a National Directory of designated Health facilities per Province which will be shared with police stations throughout the country. There will be a baseline of the number of facilities providing Post-exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) in the country, which should be more than the designated facilities.

Additional established facilities will be designated and published by the Minister of Health in terms of the Criminal Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act 32 Of 2007 in 2020/21 financial year.

Challenges: As for the proposed new TCCs it has come to the attention that the National NPA has been going directly to health facilities without proper coordination with Provinces. This has created a problem for Gauteng as there were already plans on which additional hospitals will be designated. A letter from Prof Lukhele to MEC of Health raising concerns have already been referred to NPA and this might stall progress on this issue in Gauteng. A meeting between NPA, NDOH and GDOH to resolve the issue has been organised.

A point in case is that although NPA indicated that they have identified Tzaneen Hospital in Limpopo as a new TCC. It is Kgapane hospital which has been renovated from October 2019 to be a TCC as the Provincial Department identified an old building in the Hospital.

Target 3	Each designated health facility to be allocated at least 1 Forensic Professional Nurse by March 2020
Lead Department	DOH

Progress: An audit of forensic nurses and doctors finalised for NW, NC, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Free State, Limpopo awaiting information from Western Cape, KZN and Eastern Cape all completed health facilities has one and more that one forensic nurse and doctor in a health facility.

Planned: This target will be achieved after the completion of audit for forensic nurses and doctors above by the DOH.

Target 4	Number of trained forensic nurses available in the public sector verified and deployed to designated health facilities by March 2020
Lead Department	DOH

Progress: An audit of forensic nurses and doctors finalised for NW, NC, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Free State, Limpopo awaiting information from Western Cape, KZN and Eastern Cape .all completed health facilities has one and more that one forensic nurse and doctor in a health facility. An audit of the 281 designated health facilities has been completed. Training of Diploma in Forensic Nursing receiving attention in collaboration with the South African Nursing Council.

Challenges: Recognition of the Training of Diploma in Forensic Nursing receiving attention in collaboration with the South African Nursing Council.

Target 5	Implementation of the new PEP guidelines in all health facilities by March 2020
Lead Department	DOH

Progress: PEP Guidelines were approved in December 2019 to provide a basic package of care for survivors of GBV for implementation by all health facilities. The guidelines are now in print and will be distributed for implementation. The department of health is doing an audit of all facilities that provide PEP to determine the correct baseline and to ensure that provision is made for all facilities to meet the guidelines.

Intervention 2.3.h	Link and strengthen all existing services (police stations, health facilities, social work services and shelters) that deal with criminal cases and provide for early intervention
Target 1	Minimum 10 nodal points management forums established (local) (made up police stations, health facilities, social work services and shelters in each local municipality)
Lead Department	DOH, SAPS, DSD, NPA, COGTA

Planned: The Social Crime Prevention component communicated dates for station visits regarding the pilot project on GBV: 19 March - NC, 3 April - NW, 15 April -KZN, 17 April - LP, 22 April - FS. The request for the assistance of Community Police Forums (CPFs) in determining barriers to reporting Gender-based Violence and mobilising communities to improve services to victims was tabled at the National Community Police Consultative Forum, on 13 March 2020. This will be part of activities for the Gender Based Violence desk that is proposed for establishment in all CPFs.

Challenges: The dates for station visits regarding the pilot project aimed at improving reporting on Gender Based Violence at five identified Provinces have been rescheduled, given the National State of Disaster.

Target 2	Number of weekly case management meetings at local level
Lead Department	DOH, SAPS, DSD, NPA, COGTA

Progress: No reporting.

Target 3	2 new shelters / white door spaces of hope for victims of gender-based violence
Lead Department	DSD

Progress: Two facilities were launched in October and December 2019.

Planned: DPWI and DSD will conduct site visits to identify unoccupied buildings for utilisation for GBV in KZN 18-19 March 2020. Handover of buildings to DSD by DPWI planned for 3 April 2020. Assessment of properties in all provinces are ongoing.

Target 4	Monitor 12 existing white door safe spaces by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	DSD

Progress: No reporting.

Target 5	90,000 calls received by the GBV Command Centre by 31 March 2019
Lead Department	DSD

Progress: To date the following were received, between October 1, 2019 and 31 March 2020

- 97,906 calls;
- 11,479 USSD;
- 1,4534 SMS

Challenges: Improving the referral system.

Target 6	Waiting period (while ringing / on hold) of less than 20 seconds per call. Benchmark of 3min is set for responding to SMSs and USSDs by 31 March 2019
Lead Department	DSD

Progress: No reporting.

Target 7	50% of callers connected to service provider (rape crisis centre, therapist, police, etc.) within first 10 minutes of the call by 31 March 2019
Lead Department	DSD

Progress: No reporting.

Intervention 2.3.i	Public buildings to be made available for shelters and interim housing arrangements for survivors
Target 1	11 Public buildings to be made available for shelters and interim housing arrangements for survivors
Lead Department	DPWI

Progress: Minister of PWI announced an additional 8 properties (6 in the Western Cape and 2 in Gauteng) as the latest properties to be made available for use as shelters for victims of GBV. These properties are to be handed over to the provincial social development departments.

Successful handover of the Salvokop Centre and three additional houses to the Minister of Social Development by the Minister of Public Works and Infrastructure.

Planned: The draft MOU is with all stakeholders for review before finalization - was signed by parties in March 2020.

KEY AREA 4	STRENGTHEN ACCOUNTABILITY AND ARCHITECTURE TO ADEQUATELY RESPOND TO THE SCOURGE OF GBV
Intervention 2.4.a	Establishment of a multi-sectoral coordination and accountability structure that will be responsible for a survivor-focused and well-resourced national response to GBVF that encompasses prevention, care and support
Target	Establish a multi-sectoral coordination and accountability structure in response to GBVF that will encompass prevention, care and support by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	DWYPD, GBVF-SC

Progress: The Inter-Ministerial meeting took place on the 30th January 2020 to discuss the establishment of the GBVF Council model structure and recommendations on action(s) to be taken in order to move the process forward.

The DWYPD on 11 March 2020 presented the GBVF NSP and proposed NCGBVF to the Social Protection, Community and Human Development (SPCHD) Cabinet Committee. The Committee recommended the strategy and Council model structure for cabinet tabling and adoption.

Cabinet approved IMC consisting of police, justice and correctional services, public service and administration, social development ministers and Minister in the Presidency for women, youth and persons with disabilities as the convener. The NCGBVF, once established, will report to the President through the Minister in the Presidency for women, youth and persons with disabilities.

Cabinet was briefed on the NSP 2020-2030 and approved that all funded programmes of the plan must be implemented by various departments. Cabinet directed further work to be done in refining the institutional and coordination arrangement of the NSP. Ministers from SDS, DJ&CS, SAPS and DWYPD will convene this team.

The GBVF Council once established will report to the President through the Minister in the Presidency for women, youth and persons with disabilities. The Minister in the Presidency for women, youth and persons with disabilities will convene an Inaugural IMC meeting to deliberate on the NCGBVF structure

and advice on the way forward as a matter of urgency. Based on Cabinet approval the Commission for Gender Equality (CGE), will be expected to regularly assess and monitor progress in the implementation of the GBVF NSP. The inaugural meeting objectives includes: Receiving the handover report from the IGBVF-SC; Deliberating on the establishment of the GBVF Council; Discussing the roadmap for implementation of the GBVF-NSP; and Advising on the way forward as a matter of urgency.

The Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE) Financing Agreement has been signed by the Minister of Finance. Among others, the allocated fund will be utilised by DWYPD to fast-track implementation of GBV-NSP interventions in the next financial year.

DWYPD together with National Treasury, hosted a government workshop on 18 March 2020 to mainly discuss and finalise: the achievability of the proposed targets of the GBVF NSP; GBVF NSP and GBVF Council costing model; and processing the financial implications through the normal budgetary process.

Planned: The DWYPD is currently working with the NT to host a government workshop on 18 March 2020 to mainly discuss and finalise: The achievability of the proposed targets of the GBVF NSP; GBVF NSP and NCGBFV costing model; and processing the financial implications through the normal budgetary process.

The Minister in the Presidency for WYPD will convene an Inaugural IMC meeting to deliberate on the NCGBFV structure and advice on the way forward as a matter of urgency. Based on Cabinet approval the Commission for Gender Equality (CGE), will be expected to regularly assess and monitor progress in the implementation of the GBVF NSP.

Challenges: The target set for establishment of the NCGBFV by 31st March ERAP timeframe will not be met due to late Cabinet approval of the NSP and proposed model.

Intervention 2.4.b	Capacitate the Rapid Response Teams/Technical working Groups (TWGs) at national level within the Interim Structure to respond to key service delivery emergencies, address wider systemic challenges and enforce accountability
Target 1	Set up of a functional team consisting of IGBVF-SC to respond to key service delivery emergencies, address wider systemic challenges and enforce accountability
Lead Department	DWYPD, GBVF-SC

Progress: The Rapid Response Initiative is being piloted as a potential vehicle through which to build and expand a rapid response and contribute to changing norms. Work is being conducted with the Premiers Office in the Eastern Cape to take the provincial approach forward. Terms of Reference of the Rapid Response Team prepared and approved by the IGBVF-SC.

Target 2	Capacity development of the RRT members
Lead Department	DWYPD, GBVF-SC

Progress: Work in progress.

Intervention 2.4.c	Strengthen and establish provincial emergency teams (including civil society) bringing together police, social development, health, justice and education personnel to provide rapid and comprehensive responses to all forms of violence against women
Target	Establish Provincial emergency teams including civil society, police, social development, health, justice and education personnel to provide rapid and comprehensive responses to all forms of violence against women by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	DYPD, IGBVF-SC, SAPS, DOH, DOJ&CD, DBE, DSD, IGBVF-SC

Progress: Terms of Reference of the Rapid Response Team prepared and approved by the IGBVF-SC.

Planned: The request for the assistance of Community Police Forums (CPFs) in mobilising communities to provide emergency assistance e.g. Identifying community members for inclusion on safe housing databases will be tabled at the National Community Police Consultative Forum, on 13 March 2020. This will be part of activities for the gender-based violence desk that is proposed for establishment in all CPFs.

Intervention 2.4.d	Establish a multi-sectoral GBVF Fund to fund civil society and grassroots organisations providing GBV services, that includes the private sector and other donors to provide support to survivors, including persons with disability and the LGBTQI+ community
Target	Establish a multi-sectoral GBVF Fund to fund civil society and grassroots organisations providing GBV services by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	DWYDP, IGBVF-SC, NT

Progress: An ISC task team was set up to formulate the framework of setting up the fund and the modalities thereto.

In 2018 members of the Interim Steering Committee met with representatives of SABCOHA, at their behest, to discuss what support they could bring to the fight against GBV. SABCOHA has a long and established track record in public sector advocacy particularly in the health and HIV/Aids sectors.

The organization's proposal was duly considered, and put to our various stakeholders, comprising government departments, civil society organizations, the international development institutions, academia and women's groups.

Following this process of consultation the decision was made to appoint SABCOHA as a fund management, not-for-profit company to coordinate and manage fundraising, manage donations and engage in advocacy. Consequently, SABCOHA proceeded with getting approval to open a separate bank account in line with internal and banking governance requirements. The new account specifically for GBVF funding ensures separate financial flows for GBVF purposes that are auditable at any time and maintained independent of financial transactions in relation to SABCOHA's other programs and income sources.

Some of the Civil Society organisations were concerned with the engagement of SABCOHA. A process is underway to address this development. The matter will be taken forward by the Gender-based Violence and Femicide Council.

Intervention 2.4.e	Train legislators in the drafting of legislation aimed at combating GBVF and promoting gender diversity and equality
Target	100% of legislators trained in drafting of legislation aimed at combating GBVF and promoting gender diversity and equality by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	DWYPD

Progress: Discussions with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UNODC are underway on preparations and funding of the training

KEY AREA 5	PRIORITISE INTERVENTIONS THAT FACILITATE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES TO ADDRESSING WOMEN'S ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY
Intervention 2.5.a	Identify economic opportunities for survivors of GBVF
Target	100% GBV survivors linked to economic opportunities
Lead Department	DWYPD, COGTA, DEL

Progress: The DWYPD had capacity building workshops at Delft in Western Cape on 24 October 2019 and at Mhluzi in Mpumalanga on 18 February 2020. The workshops were aimed at sharing information on economic opportunities for women within the Sanitary Dignity Programme (SDP) value chain which offers public procurement opportunities for women owned enterprises in all provinces. The SDP value chain offers economic opportunities within manufacturing, purchasing/sourcing, storage, distribution, packaging and disposal/waste management. The workshops assist with advocating for women participation in the SDP tender, addresses issues of compliance with SDP tenders, required Standards and quality of sanitary pads and supporting services and available training opportunities within the sanitary industry. Workshops were coordinated in partnership with Provincial Premiers offices, SABS, DTIC, DSBD and AfriBiz.

Intervention 2.5.b	Setting up workplace structures, strategies and services to respond and prevent sexual harassment and other forms of violence in the workplace
Target	Sexual harassment policies verified through quarterly inspections conducted out by Department of Labour
Lead Department	DOEL, BLSA, BUSA, BBC, Trade Unions, Political Parties

Progress: The Department of Home Affairs reported on the case of an accused official of four (4) counts of sexual harassment who has been dismissed after hearing. The Human Resources Learning Forum met in December 2019 to discuss amongst others Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression (SOGIE) so as to create awareness on gender issues amongst HR Unit Representatives in the Head Office, Provinces and different Branches. One allegation of sexual harassment has been reported during

January 2020. The matter has been referred to Deputy Director General: Human Resource Management & Development to initiate an investigation.

Other departments have not reported on progress made on the sexual harassment policies.

Intervention 2.4.c	Land will be made available for economic opportunities for young women
Target	2,000 young women beneficiaries by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	DRDLR

Progress: No reporting.

Intervention 2.5.d	Job opportunities will be created through EPWP non-state sector focusing on women to train a cadre of community care workers that can support community psychosocial support services
Target	100 Job opportunities created through EPWP non-state sector to train a cadre of community care workers that can support community psychosocial support services
Lead Department	DPWI

Progress: To date the NPO programme has recruited a total of 319 participants (254 participants in 19 District Municipality and 65 participants in 5 Metros) involved in the activities that deal with GBVF. These participants have been contracted by 37 NPOs based in eight Provinces. All NPOs have been furnished with an activity reporting template. A total of 108 court orders, police interventions were conducted at (Galeshewe, Kingsway, and Randfontein SAPS) to support and protect the GBV victims against the alleged perpetrator of GBVF. Awareness and advocacy workshops about GBVF were held with 1 320 community members within the Dikgatlong & Frances Baardman District Municipality, City of Tshwane and Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipalities. A total of 975 GBV Victims were provided with Victim Empowerment Counselling and advised on the process to be followed to report violence within the Dikgatlong & Frances Baardman District Municipality, City of Tshwane and Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipalities. A total of 47 family members of the Victims of GBVF were supported through counselling and referrals to the Nearest Shelters. Medical referrals were recommended to a total of 871 GBVF victims at Galeshewe Local Clinic, Green Point Community Centre, Chief Mogale Clinic.

EPWP Training is still engaging SCM on procurement of service providers for the Understanding of Victim Empowerment and Support Skills Programme. The procurement strategy is being determined, which means that some providers may be sourced via a tender or a quote. Training for projects that will be sourced through a tender will not be able to commence in April 2020, as indicated previously.

Intervention 2.5.e	Government will drive the 40% procurement target for awarding women state-related tenders which will be supported through capacity development interventions for potential services providers across the tender spectrum
Target	All Government departments must ensure 40% procurement target for awarding women state-related tenders by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	NT

Progress: The Presidency, National Treasury, Department of Small Business, Department of Westrand Community Health care and Westrand Hospital and the victims are currently receiving medical attention and counselling.

Planned: The progress report from the implementing IDT, indicating levels of GBVF activity implementation will be submitted in the following week.

Agriculture and UNWomen have undertaken a programme aiming to economically empower women through procurement. This entails Departments identifying opportunities for including women in procuring products through the value chain processes. Women are being sensitised to the availability of tenders and are also trained to comply with tender requirements.

The Project Task Team had a debriefing meeting on 03 March 2020, to reflect on the Eastern Cape training, challenges, progress thus far and came up with a way forward. Approximately 85 delegates attended the training. The summary brief of the debriefing included making follow-ups to outstanding provinces, writing formal letters to ProudlySA and SABS to partake in the training, coordination of technical team, managing presentation time for discussion, training reports etc.

The Director-General and Secretary of the Cabinet, Dr Lubisi has also written formal letters to both the CEOs' of ProudlySA and SABS to enlist their commitment to the Project.

A bilateral meeting was held with the DWYPD on 06 March 2020 to agree and clarify the role that the Department could play as part of the Plan/Project. An agreement was reached that The Presidency will continue to take the lead in overseeing and coordinating the Project, since it cuts across key economic sectors that can be unleashed for women-owned businesses to participate meaningfully in public procurement space for high end commodities in key economic sectors. DWYPD committed to provide back office support and assist to unlock bottlenecks in provinces that have not yet confirmed their dates for training based on the relationship they have already built through the Sanitary Dignity Campaign Model Programme. They also made a commitment to assist in engaging the WC to re-consider participating in the Project. An agreement was also reached during the bilateral meeting that DWYPD will be more involved in Phase 2 of the Project that entails the Incubation Programme for women-owned businesses, since the Sanitary Dignity Campaign Programme will also be focusing on Phase 2 as a priority for 2020/2021, synergy can therefore be created for core implementation to avoid possible duplications.

To date, cooperation and information requested from Departments on potential procurement/work opportunities that could benefit women owned businesses has been received from the Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries, Basic Education, SEDA, Health, Transport, Science and Technology.

Provincial training took place on 10 March in the Free State; 11 March in North West; and 13 March in Limpopo. All provinces worked very hard to mobilize diverse participants. There were number of recommendations made by participants to provincial offices ranging from improved communication

between provincial and local municipalities on opportunities available for women, speedy payment process to service providers, regular access to information as a tool for empowerment as participants felt that provinces or municipalities are lagging behind in sharing information related to opportunities especially to those living in rural and remote areas as well as assistance in registering businesses/companies into Central Supplier Database (CSD) Portal. Partners such as DWYPD, National Treasury, Proudly SA, SABS, UN Women and SEDA participated in most of the training.

A formal letter was written and submitted to UN Women to request support for a rapporteur for all provincial training and for catering services whenever is needed. UN Women has agreed in principle to assist with rapporteur services for Phase 1 process by recording provincial proceedings. UN Women further assisted to sponsor catering as the Free State province had a limited budget.

To date, cooperation and information requested from Departments on potential procurement/work opportunities that could benefit women owned businesses has been received from Departments of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries, Basic Education, Health, Transport, Science and Technology, Department of Tourism and SEDA. The Department of Social Development made a commitment to submit the information by 13 March 2020.

Planned: Follow-up is currently being made with the outstanding departments such as Tourism, Energy, Public Works & Infrastructure, and Small Business & Development.

ABSA has shown willingness and commitment to partner with the government during the upcoming provincial training/dialogues in provinces as part of their rolling out of the Financial and Economic Inclusion model, which supports the current initiative. Meeting therefore to be arranged by 13 March 2020 to discuss and agree on the kind of support they can provide for the remaining provinces.

Northern Cape, Gauteng and Mpumalanga have not yet confirmed dates. KZN confirmed for 27 March 2020. The task team is planning another debriefing session/meeting which is scheduled for Friday, 20 March 2020 to reflect on the progress thus far, discuss challenges and come up with a mitigation plan thereafter.

Follow-up is being made with the outstanding departments such as Energy, Public Works & Infrastructure, and Small Business & Development.

Challenges: Some provinces are under administration which impact negatively on budget availability to support this initiative. However, commitment to this process has been shown despite these challenges.

Intervention 2.5.f	All government departments should implement the Gender-Responsive, Budgeting, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing (GRBPMEA) framework in their Strategic and Annual Performance Plans and should also form part of Ministers' Performance Agreements
Target 1	Departments: 100% of the 3 spheres of government (national, provincial and local) implementing the GRPBMEA by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	DWYPD, DPME, NT

Progress: Costed business case for the 2020_2023 GEWE programme approved by the European Union (EU) to support DWYPD, DSD and DPME GBVF-NSP initiatives and institutionalisation of the GRPBME&EA framework.

The DWYPD is undertaking an initial assessment of the implementation of the GRPBMEA Framework since its adoption by Cabinet on 27 March 2018. The department has requested the selected government department to give progress on the implementation of the framework. So far responses have been received from DSD. The progress areas are gender responsive country planning and monitoring; institutional planning; policy priorities; evaluation, knowledge and evidence; monitoring and auditing; budgeting; legislation; capacity building, and institutionalization and advocacy.

DWYPD, DPME and DSD conducted a planning meeting on the GEWE programme on 10 March 2020 as part of reducing duplication and integrating efforts towards GEWE.

It is not clear on how verification will be done on the local sphere of government for this compliance.

Target 2	Ministers: 100% of the 3 spheres of government (national, provincial and local) implementing the GRPBMEA by 31 March 2020
Lead Department	Presidency, DPSA

Progress: Selected indicators on inclusion were incorporated to the MTSF and subsequently to the performance agreements of Ministers and Premiers. These are also reflected in the (MTSF), which will be supported by departmental Strategic Plans and APPs.

For the local sphere of government, the Minister of COGTA should advise.

Conclusion



Chapter 2 of the Constitution, i.e., the Bill of Rights enshrines and guarantees the rights of all people in South Africa and affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom. It further states that everyone is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and benefit of the law; and that children have a right to be protected from maltreatment, neglect, abuse or degradation. Equality includes the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms. Accordingly, the Constitution requires the state to respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights in the Bill of Rights.

Despite the state and civil society's efforts and strides made in combatting gender-based violence, much more still needs to be done. Increased levels of violence against women and children that led to the historical 2018 Presidential Summit Against Gender-based Violence and Femicide and the development of the 2019 Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) illustrates the extent of the crisis and unremitting gross violation of clauses in the bill of rights alluded to above; including the right to freedom and security of the person; the right to bodily and psychological integrity; and access to social and economic rights. Despite the abundance of resources in South Africa and efforts to respond to the scourge, majority of women and children who bear the brunt of GBVF still do not have access to opportunities and basic post-violence care (PVC) and psychosocial services (PSS).

This report has summarised the performance of the government, civil society and development partners in the management of GBV. Despite challenges, this report also demonstrates the need for the establishment of partnerships. Further, it

reflects the importance of adopting a multi-sectoral response to the pandemic. Within a short space of time, i.e., a period of 6-months the IGBVF-SC, with strong support and leadership provided by the Presidency, managed to a large degree to galvanise the nation and mobilise resources within public and private sectors towards the fight to end gender-based violence and femicide. The agility and ability of the IGBVF-SC and government departments to respond with urgency should be commended; and further, demonstrate that working together, we can achieve more than working in silo.

Throughout this report, we have demonstrated that ERAP was a multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary driven programme. Various national and government departments, broad civil society movement within and outside the Interim Steering Committee (IGBVF-SC) including development partners and academic institutions, committed resources; and contributed to its development and implementation of programme interventions. With the end of the tenure of the IGBVF-SC, the Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (DWYPD) and relevant government departments have the responsibility to take this process forward. They will work rolling out implementation of the Gender-based Violence and Femicide - National Strategic Plan (GBVF-NSP).

Experience with the operationalisation of ERAP brought to bear some of the difficulties in implementing and enforcing laws aimed at empowering women and ending violence; and showed a gap between policy, the legal framework and lived experiences of the majority of women. Laws on their own are not enough to create the requisite transformation that positively impacts the lives

of women. Not only do the laws need to change, the structures within which cultures, customs, religion and the law operate also need to be radically reconstructed.

While good progress was made in the achievement of goals and targets, many systemic and operational challenges remain, which constraint implementation of some interventions. The report shows improvement in a number of areas aligned to the six ERAP pillars, including but not limited to: a) prioritisation and improved capacity to investigate and prosecute cases of sexual offences; b) heightened national multifaceted and multimedia campaign to prevent GBVF through norms and behaviour change; c) increased human resource capacity and provision of infrastructure to urgently and adequately respond to the need of victims and survivors of gender-based violence; d) introduction and piloting of innovative interventions that are evidence-based to improve effectiveness and quality of services provided e) availing of financial resources to Civil Society Organisations to enhance their capacity to provide adequate services to victims and survivors of gender-based violence; f) increased accountability through provision of strong political leadership; commitment of substantial state resources and reporting; g); introduction of a range of legal and regulatory

reforms in the legislature to strengthen the state's response to GBVF; h) introduction of interventions to facilitate economic opportunities for addressing women's economic vulnerability i) and lastly, enhanced and strengthened partnership.

While we acknowledge the progress made as outlined above, we note with great concern some of the challenges and weakness including amongst others: a) delayed and inconsistent reporting by some departments and civil society organisations on the implementation of set targets aligned to their mandates; b) cumbersome government processes and compliance protocols that delayed disbursement of allocated funding to CSOs to support and facilitate the implementation of ERAP; the summer holiday period (October-January) and current COVID-19 interventions delayed and negatively impacted implementation of some of the ERAP interventions. These challenges will be addressed as we continue to monitor the implementation of ERAP and commence with the roll-out of the GBVF-NSP. We should continue to find creative ways to identify models that work to respond to and prevent gender-based violence; enforce accountability, strengthen coordination and partnerships; and work on scaling efforts to respond to this national crisis. The future is in our hands.

