



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Overview of National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Roll-Out Year 1

1 May 2020 – 30 April 2021



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Introduction

South Africa has continued to wrestle with the brutal twin pandemics of gender-based violence and femicide (GBVF) and COVID-19. Over the past year, with the COVID-19 pandemic in the background, the country has grappled with the heart-wrenching impact that this continues to have on individual women, children, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual (LGBTQIA+)¹ and other persons, families, communities and the society as a whole. This report provides an overview of the national response to GBVF, since the launch of the National Strategic Plan on GBVF (NSP on GBVF), covering the period 1 May 2020 to 30 April 2021 – the first year of implementation. The report is largely based on initially weekly and subsequently monthly re-

ports that were submitted by government departments through the Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (DWYPD) to the Presidency. The report is structured to reflect on (i) the national context within which the implementation took place; (ii) the institutional context within which the NSP was rolled out; (iii) overall reflections on accountability; (iv) a report on each pillar encompassing an overview table summarising delivery, as aligned with the NSP on GBVF indicators and reflective commentary; (v) a reflection on multi-sectoral initiatives involved in NSP implementation and (vi) an overview of insights, recommendations and priorities emerging, as the country moves into Year 2 of implementation.

¹ Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual and other extensions

National Context

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The NSP on GBVF was launched on 30 April 2020, which was the final day of Level Five Lockdown. South Africa, alongside the rest of the world, became immersed in an unprecedented health and societal crisis as COVID-19 began to spread in South Africa.

COVID-19, as a pandemic, has had multiple-layer effects on individuals, families, communities and society as a whole. The pandemic has brought stark inequalities squarely to the fore and served to magnify, amplify and compound all existing forms of social injustice, including gender inequality and its various manifestations.

Women are over represented in the informal economy and restrictions on movement had a particularly adverse impact on women in this sector. Groups such as small-scale traders and domestic workers, experienced increased vulnerability to deepened levels of poverty. Total employment dropped in 7 out of 10 industries with significant declines in sectors such as community and social services and manufacturing², hospitality and tourism, where women are particularly represented. For example, only 70% of women who were employed pre COVID-19, were employed in January 2021 compared to 78% men³.

The high levels of GBVF in South Africa permeates most women's lives across a continuum resulting in significant numbers of women living with high levels of trauma on an ongoing basis⁴. The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that 12.1 in every 100 000 women are victims of femicide in South Africa each year which is five times the global average of 2.6⁵. Other forms of gender-based violence are also prevalent. The South African Police Service (SAPS) recorded 42 289 rapes in the 2019/2020 financial year – these figures were up from 41 583 in 2018/2019⁶ reflective of the increase in numbers of sexual offences overall (from 52 420 in 2018/2019 to 53 293 in 2019/2020)⁷. Whilst the final figures for the 2020/2021 financial year have not been released, existing data has shown that the lockdown levels impacted negatively on levels of reporting by survivors. After a year of NSP on GBVF implementation, incidences reported to SAPS have not declined. In one of the reports of the implementation of the NSP on GBVF, SAPS reported that on 21 July 2020, 30 930 GBVF-related cases were in process, 27 758 (90%) of these were backlog cases, i.e. over 35 calendar days. By the 21st of April 2021, cases in process had increased to 84 287 (53 357 additional cases in process) and backlog increased to 79 109 (51 351 additional cases backlogged and over 35 days). In South

² Department of Women Youth and Persons with Disabilities. (2020) Status Report To The Presidency On The Extent To Which Women Are Benefiting From COVID-19 Related Public Expenditure. Department of Women Youth and Persons with Disabilities: Republic of South Africa

³ Casale, D. Shepherd, D. (2021). Gendered employment dynamics during the COVID-19 pandemic: Evidence from four waves of a South African longitudinal survey. National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS) – Coronavirus Rapid Mobile Survey (CRAM)

⁴ Daniela Gennrich. (2020). 'COVID-19: Women's Voices. Affirming the findings of The Shape of the Shadow - women stories and reflection.' [Powerpoint Presentation]. We Will Speak Out SA (WWSOSA).

⁵ World Health Organisation. (2020). Disease burden and mortality estimates: Cause-Specific Mortality, 2000–2016. World Health Organisation. https://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/estimates/en/

⁶ Africa Check. (2020). Factsheet: South Africa's crime statistics for 2019/20. Africa Check. <https://africacheck.org/factsheets/factsheet-south-africas-crime-statistics-for-2019-20/>

⁷ Ibid.

Africa, there has been an increase in incidents of gender-based violence (GBV), due to one's gender, sexual orientation and gender identity. In April 2021, there were a number of media reports of brutal murders of individuals based on their sexual orientation and gender identity.

As alluded above, available data points to a dramatic decrease in the levels of reported GBV-related cases over Lockdown Levels (4) and (5) between 27 March 2020 and 31 May 2021. Under level 5, SAPS reported a 84.4% decrease in the levels of reported rape, as compared to the same time period in 2019. Comparative reported domestic related crimes shows a similar trend with a 70.7% decrease noted. On 22 April 2020, Minister of Police Bheki Cele indicated that the national picture reflected a decrease of 6 929 cases of domestic violence between 29 March and 22 April, over 2019 and 2020 respectively⁸. Factors identified by the Minister of Police for the decrease in the reported crime over levels 4 and 5, specifically, related to the heightened visibility of law enforcement agents, the curfew and the prohibition of liquor. ⁹Hospital trauma units saw a similar trend and over the same period the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC) reported a 66% reduction in trauma cases presenting to South African hospitals.

The above picture is in contrast to data coming from GBV service providers or programme data. For an example, over the same time period, Childline showed a 67% increase in calls between late March and early April, as compared to the same time period in 2019¹⁰. Lifeline also reported a dramatic increase in GBV-related

distress calls¹¹. The Department of Social Development (DSD) GBV Command Centre also showed a dramatic increase in the number of calls, smses and unstructured service data codes (USSDs) over the 2019 financial year, as compared to the 2020 financial year. The number of overall calls increased significantly from 54 849 to 157 952 and the number of GBV referred calls increased three-fold from the previous financial year. This suggests that cases reported to SAPS maybe an underestimation of the true incidents and that the lockdown levels impacted on women's ability to report incidences or seek help through regular channels.



⁸ Shange N. (2020). Domestic violence drops in lockdown but men are still dying over booze. Sunday Times. <https://www.timeslive.co.za/news/south-africa/2020-04-22-domestic-violence-drops-in-lockdown-but-men-are-still-dying-over-booze/>

⁹ South African Police Service. (2020). SAPS 'Media Briefing Statement by Minister of Police, General Bheki Cele on the Visit to Kwazulu-Natal to Assess Adherence to the COVID-19 Lockdown Regulations'. South African Police Service. [accessed 15 June 2020].<https://www.saps.gov.za/newsroom/msspeechdetail.php?nid=25606>

¹⁰ Hartford, D. (2020). Social workers on the frontline during COVID-19. UNICEF. [Accessed 06/11/20]. <https://www.unicef.org/southafrica/stories/social-workers-frontline-during-covid-19>

¹¹ Metsing B. (2020). Gender-based violence cases rose by 500% since start of lockdown - Lifeline. IOL. <https://www.iol.co.za/the-star/news/gender-based-violence-cases-rose-by-500-since-start-of-lockdown-lifeline-48193496>

The lockdown was a significant barrier to survivors being able to access the necessary services and support, particularly in Level Five, where mobility was severely restricted and heightened levels of fear existed, overall.

Between July and September 2020 straddling three levels of lockdown, SAPS data points to a steady increase in the number of reported rapes and by the end of September 2020. During Level One, there was a marginal difference between the number reported over 2019/2020 i.e. 3 944 rapes when compared to 2020/21 where 3 789 rapes were reported¹². In nineteen of the top thirty police stations reporting the highest levels of cases for sexual assault, there was an increase, as compared to the previous year over the same time period¹³. This suggests that there was not necessarily a decrease in gender-based violence overall, but rather that the context of COVID-19 and the lockdown restrictions imposed (such as access to alcohol, curfews) may have impacted on the degree to which victims were reporting these offences.

Global research points to a strong interlinkage between alcohol abuse and violence overall,

including GBV. This relationship between alcohol and violence emerged strongly over the lockdown period, particularly Level Five from 27 March – 30 April, and Level Four (1 May 2020 – 31 May 2020), in which the sale and availability of alcohol was not allowed. SAPS data reports a dramatic increase in reported crime overall, including contact crimes when restrictions were lifted. In June 2020, as the country moved into Level Three of lockdown, the country witnessed a spate of brutal femicide cases.

COVID-19, and its impact was singularly, the most significant contextual factor shaping the institutional and wider societal environment of the first year of the implementation of the NSP on GBVF. In the context of COVID-19, the overall response was centered on ensuring integration of GBVF efforts into the national response to COVID-19, particularly given the global precedent of escalating levels of GBVF within the contexts of lockdowns. As Year 1 unfolded, and the implementation of the NSP on GBVF was rolled out, South Africa was simultaneously continuing to learn about the impact of COVID-19 on GBVF and what implications this could have.



¹² South African Police Service. (2020). Crime Situation in Republic of South Africa Three (03) Months (July to September 2020-21). [PowerPoint Presentation]. South African Police Service. https://www.saps.gov.za/services/april_to_march2018_19_presentation.pdf

¹³ Ibid.

Journey of the NSP over Year 1

3

The launch of the NSP on GBVF by the President and the regular reporting framework established by the Presidency a year ago represents an important milestone for South Africa. It shows high-level political commitment, decisive action and accountability to all women specifically for delivery on the demands made on the streets over 2018 and 2019 and captured in the resolutions emerging from the Presidential Summit, and the Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP).

The NSP on GBVF builds onto the ERAP and takes forward some of the key more medium-term systemic interventions that are outlined in the ERAP. It is a culmination of a multi-sectoral plan developed collectively between civil society organisations, activists, researchers, government, development agencies and others. The NSP on GBVF was extensively consulted on to better understand the drivers of GBVF in South Africa, the challenges and the proposed solutions, as understood by local communities. It provides a strategic roadmap to address this scourge through a multisectoral collaboration between government, communities, civil society, the private sector, and all parts of society.

For the period under review, the overall focus has been on institutionalising the plan across government to facilitate effective delivery over the ten-year period, whilst simultaneously delivering on key elements of the NSP on GBVF, particularly as it related to immediate concerns, as captured in the ERAP. Building a firm institutional foundation was the key focus to foster greater government-wide accountability, for delivery on its implementation.

This translated into a focus on: prioritizing interventions for implementation; developing structural arrangements; embedding the plan across government planning, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation processes; developing a comprehensive, multi-sectoral M&E framework to measure impact and facilitate accountability; building ownership across the government system, particularly through alignment with respective departmental mandates; using a multi-sectoral and pillar-focused approach to work with civil society and the mobilisation of resources for implementation.

The DWYPD, as the custodian of the NSP on GBVF, continues to play a key role in providing strategic guidance and lobbying for the institutionalisation of the strategy in respective departmental mandates and reporting with the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) providing political guidance and accountability. Despite the National Council on GBVF (NCGBVF), which once constituted, will be the multi-sectoral custodian of the NSP on GBVF, not being in place over Year 1, there has been significant progress made.

Implementation has been taken forward through the coordination and facilitation role of the DWYPD supported by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) and the Presidency and the work of respective government departments and the Implementation Collaborative¹⁴. The Implementation Collaborative is a multi-sectoral platform that was established in June 2020 and builds onto the multi-sectoral impetus established through the Interim Steering Committee on GBVF.

¹⁴ More information is provided on the Implementation Collaborative in Section 6 of this Report

Accountability for delivery on the NSP over Year 1 was monitored politically by reports to the President, the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on GBVF, the Portfolio Committee on Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (PC on DWYPD) and the Multi-Party Women's Caucus (MPWC); and programmatically by the DWYPD, Ministerial and DG Clusters and Cabinet. Mechanisms were put in place to assist departments to incorporate the NSP on GBVF targets into annual performance plans (APPs), Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and budgets.

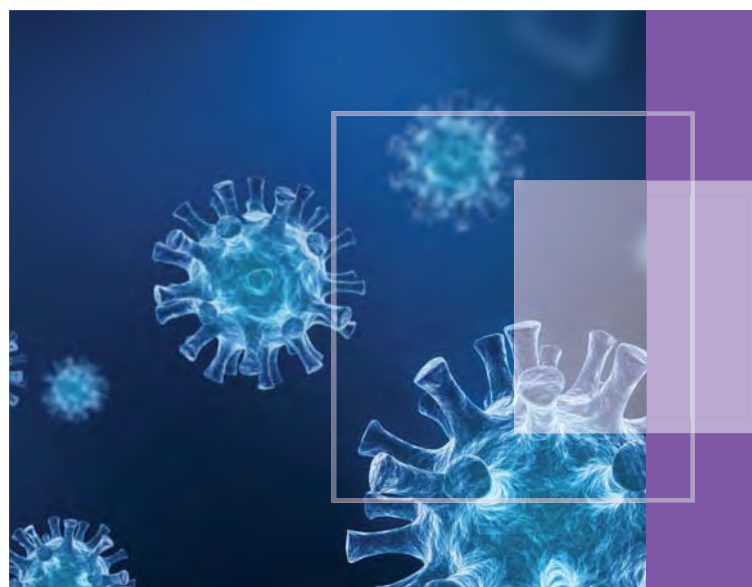
The NSP was launched after Annual Performance Plans (APPs) and Departmental Strategic Plans for financial year (FY) 2020/21 were finalised. Therefore, integrating the NSP on GBVF targets into finalised plans was very challenging; and some of the interventions reported on by departments are not necessarily covered in the NSP on GBVF but do contribute towards addressing the scourge of GBVF in the country.

The Impact of COVID-19 on the NSP Implementation

The COVID-19 context presented the following challenges for implementation: (i) through its very nature the COVID-19 crisis served to overshadow, all existing priorities; (ii) the DWYPD had to use virtual spaces to engage with respective departments to build a wider understanding and ownership of the NSP on GBVF, which was not optimal; (iii) similarly building inter-government pillar-specific ownership required engagement that could strengthen sectoral approaches and this was challenging in this context; (iv) face-to-face engagement is key when facilitating attitudinal shifts, and this was severely compromised, and (v) the NSP on GBVF as a multi-sectoral response requires strong relationships to be built between different stakeholders whilst finding ways to address historic trust deficits between government and civil society – this is optimally achieved through

personal engagement and working collaboratively on initiatives, which was limited within the lockdown contexts.

At the same time, operationally and strategically the context demanded innovative responses by government: (i) the President consistently integrated messaging to raise awareness and challenge GBVF through his regular COVID-19 report backs / 'family meetings' to the nation; (ii) GBVF matters have been included on the COVID-19 District dashboard to enable political champions (Champion Ministers and Deputy Ministers) visiting communities to mobilise communities to end the silence on GBVF; (iii) a strategic framework to assess and monitor the impact of COVID-19 on women including young women and women with disabilities, as well as a gender tracking systems to assess the reach, focus and impact of socio-economic disaster mitigation strategies (iv) referral pathways to support GBV victims to access services and assistance were developed by the Interim Steering Committee; (v) a number of civil society organisations and government institutions found ways of harnessing the power of social media platforms to share information and provide psychosocial support and (vi) government continued to use virtual platforms to consult, engage and work with civil society and other stakeholders.



Overall Reflections

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It is important to note that the reports submitted to the President, largely reflect on government implementation, with limited civil society input. This consolidated reflective report is therefore limited in the sense that i) it does not adequately capture the range of programmes and interventions being implemented by civil society organisations broadly and others, that also contribute substantively to NSP on GBVF Implementation; and ii) focuses only on indicators that were reported on by various government departments.

Achievements

A key achievement that has emerged over Year 1, is the progress that has been made in building wider government ownership of the plan, in the absence of its integration into the government planning cycle. The promise of effectively mobilising a government-wide response is evident in departments reporting on delivery, where indicators are not specifically allocated to them but are covered more in the ambit of a wider public sector response. An example here is the Department of Defence that has undertaken specific processes to strengthen its response to GBV e.g. Men for Change launch during the 16 Days of Activism for No Violence Against Women and Children Campaign in 2020 and tackling sexual harassment within the Department of Defence. Building government-wide ownership across different sectors and tiers of government provides a critical foundation from which to continue to build traction and accountability. The work undertaken to embed the NSP at provincial and district levels and building their capacity to do so, through a partnership with the National School of Government, provides an important foundation for taking implementation forward and grounding it at a community level.

Similarly, continuing to build a whole of society approach to responding to GBVF has been key over Year 1. Building onto the multi-sectoral foundation that has been established since 2018, in working collaboratively to take a collective agenda forward towards eradication of GBVF has taken root in different ways. It is clear that the implementation of the NSP on GBVF requires a fundamental shift from a traditional administrative way of execution to a more dynamic, coordinated national response to the crisis of GBVF by the government of South Africa and the country as a whole. This dynamic approach was given expression through the GBVF Implementation Collaborative Platform. This platform has not only generated interest and hope for better outcomes, but has won the goodwill of civil society, upon which further collaboration could be strengthened. This is an important foundation on which to build and adapt as the need for greater formalisation and resourcing emerges strongly.

The political leadership and prioritization of GBVF has provided important impetus to bring key stakeholders on board and amplify the contributions of key sectors such as the private sector and the faith community. These achievements contribute towards strengthening the multi-sectoral response to GBVF in South Africa and needs to be further developed.

Challenges

Whilst these achievements are acknowledged, despite all the coordination efforts, political leadership and support provided, only a few government departments have successfully embedded the NSP on GBVF within their operations. This points to the general lack of the sense of urgency within government in general which needs to be addressed. As long as government

does not do what it takes to effectively put the NSP on GBVF into practice, the NSP on GBVF will not live up to the promise of a South Africa free from GBV directed at women, children and LGBTQIA+ persons. This failure to embed the NSP on GBVF creates a mismatch between what the strategy was designed to accomplish, and the approach taken to implement it.

On average, 10 departments have compliance of 50% and above ranging from 52% to 100%. At the outset of reporting, the reports were mainly based on outputs rather than outcomes. This was mainly due to the weekly reporting timeframe which led to departments focusing on activities rather than outcomes. The move to monthly reporting came with some improvement in the quality of the reports, and the adoption of M&E targets began to gradually shift the reporting towards outcomes. The pace of delivery reflected in the reports has been slow and uneven and has not demonstrated the level of prioritisation required to respond to the GBVF crisis. The work of the Implementation Collaborative and other stakeholders has not been adequately captured in these reports.

Given that the Implementation Collaborative has not been institutionalised and operates on a voluntary basis, without adequate resources to make it more effective and sustainable, it has no capacity to hold respective stakeholders accountable. The absence of mechanisms to hold departments and other stakeholders accountable and incentivize them for adopting new ways of working poses a significant risk to the sustainability of this innovative multi-sectoral platform.

Whilst the scope of the NSP on GBVF is on comprehensively and strategically responding to GBVF directed at all women, including based on, the degree to which interventions addressed this community (sexual orientation, sexual and gender identity and gender expres-

sion), the linkage with violence against children has been minimal, and needs to change moving forward.

As we move into the second year of implementation, the challenge of GBVF remains daunting. However, there is a greatly strengthened institutional base and wider ownership of the NSP on GBVF across government and an increasingly wider societal base amongst key sectors such as the faith sector and the private sector responding to the scourge. Legislative reforms are underway to address key challenges relating to sentencing and bail. The implementation through the District Development Model (DDM) and provincial NSP on GBVF structures is being embedded in provincial and local government structures, and finally, there is an increasing understanding of and appetite for a multi-sectoral response which all offer positive leverage going forward.

Bolstering commitment across government and across society; building the necessary technical capacity; focusing implementation on collectively defined annual targets whilst finding ways to ensure formalised multi-sectoral implementation, reporting and accountability are key overall recommendations emerging through this report.



Review of Respective Pillars

5

This section of the report is structured to provide an overview of each pillar by presenting an overview of each pillar, a table summarising delivery, as aligned with the NSP on GBVF indicators and reflective commentary. The tables provide an overview of the respective indicators captured for each pillar in the NSP on GBVF. The table uses the indicators, as captured in the NSP on GBVF, many of which deliberately did not specify clear time frames, as this was to be negotiated in more detail with specific government departments. The overview therefore is not based on a specific National Annual Performance Plan for Year 1, but on the overall indicators within the NSP on GBVF.

The coding below is based on the following: (1) it is rated red if it has not been achieved within the stipulated time frame of Year 1 (despite progress being made) or it has not been reported on or implemented in Year 1; (2) it is rated amber/orange if there have been concerted efforts towards delivery, and the time frame is beyond Year 1 and (3) it is rated green if it has been achieved or achievement has been exceeded over Year 1. The blocks in black indicate areas where there has been contestation on indicators, that require resolution. The information is mainly drawn from the thirty-one reports submitted to the Presidency over the first year of implementation by the DWYPD and the DPME.

5.1. Pillar 1: Accountability, Coordination and Leadership

This pillar sets out to ensure accountability at the highest political levels and across all spheres of society through firm individual and

collective leadership across all spheres of society and building and bolstering an architecture that is responsive to GBVF, coordinated, agile, and adequately resourced. It identifies mechanisms and processes across the state, private sector, media, religious leadership, traditional leadership, civil society and more broadly for accountability to being highly responsive to both respond to and prevent GBVF effectively. It sets out to develop architecture at national, provincial and local levels that will facilitate a cohesive, coordinated, grounded and multi sectoral response to GBVF.

Progress over Year 1

Over Year 1, this pillar was a priority, given its focus on the establishment of the necessary institutional architecture for a multi-sectoral response to GBVF and its focus on strengthening accountability overall for delivery. The institutionalisation of the NSP on GBVF across government has been a key focus in order to build a firm foundation for effective implementation of the NSP on GBVF.

As the Interim Steering Committee completed its mandate, with the hand-over of the NSP and the close out report on ERAP, the following institutional architecture was put in place: (i) The Inter-Ministerial Committee on GBVF¹⁵ was established in June 2020 to provide political oversight to the establishment of the Council and the national GBVF agenda overall and (ii) the DWYPD as the central driver of women's empowerment and gender equality across government, has played a key catalytic and oversight role for effective and successful coordination and institutionalisation of the NSP on GBVF. This architecture was further bolstered

¹⁵ This comprises of the Minister in the Presidency for Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities as the convener and the Ministers of Social Development; Police; Justice; Public Service Administration and National Treasury

through (i) an NSP on GBVF Implementation Collaborative developing as a multi-sectoral pillar-based virtual platform to take specific elements of the NSP on GBVF forward, and (ii) the establishment or harnessing of multi-sectoral provincial structures to take NSP implementation Collaborative developing as a multi-sectoral pillar-based virtual platform to take specific elements of the NSP on GBVF forward, and (ii) the establishment or harnessing of multi-sectoral provincial structures to take NSP implementation forward.

Institutionalisation Process

Building an understanding of the NSP on GBVF and wider ownership and relevance of its outcomes to respective departmental mandates has been central to the DWYPD's approach. Information dissemination, virtual meetings, one-on-one meetings and direct support for effective alignment have been the key tools that have been used for national departments. The same model is being used to replicate this at a provincial level, to varying degrees in different provinces. The institutionalisation process sought to align NSP on GBVF implementation with Annual Performance Plans (APPs), thereby embedding alignment and accountability within existing frameworks. A pillar-based clustering of government departments was used to facilitate discussions and encourage inter-governmental collaboration around pillar delivery. The DPME worked with the DWYPD to support departments in the development of specific Monitoring and Evaluation Plans detailing interventions, targets and indicators of the NSP on GBVF. The process sought to build ownership of targets, further align the overall NSP targets that would then serve as the basis of monthly reporting. In certain instances, specific activities

listed in the NSP on GBVF were not integrated and required reallocation.

Existing Accountability mechanisms established for the implementation of the NSP through the institutionalisation process are: (i) the department-specific M&E plans, reported on a monthly basis to the Presidency; (ii) integration into the Annual Performance Plans; (iii) inclusion of GBVF as a standard item at the Forum for South African Directors-General (FOSAD) meetings; (iv) inclusion in Minister's Performance Agreements and (vi) reports to Parliamentary Portfolio Committee at regular intervals.

Grounding the NSP on GBVF at local and provincial levels is key for successful implementation. As the process of roll out to provinces took place in seven out of the nine provinces, the following success factors emerged: (i) alignment of NSP on GBVF within existing structures leads to much quicker implementation of GBV plans; (ii) There is visible progress in provinces where civil society is actively involved in the provincial structures. In most of these provinces, M&E plans are in place and (iii) in provinces where COGTA and SALGA are actively involved in supporting the establishment of provincial structures, efforts to take the NSP on GBVF to district and local levels are under way¹⁶. The vision is to replicate this model at a district level, with NSP on GBVF implementation being embedded within the District Development Model. The establishment of a Provincial Director General Forum by the DG in DWYPD provides critical strategic leadership to facilitate national alignment, strengthen strategic coherence across all spheres of government and consolidate ownership at a senior management level. It is encouraging to note that all provinces either have a finalised provincial plan or are in the process of developing one.

¹⁶ Examples of this are: Free State, SALGA organised the District NSP information session and in Eastern Cape, the Office of the Premier and COGTA did the same

High level political leadership to respond to GBVF, has served to mobilise a much wider societal base for the response, which includes the private sector, a wider base of government departments and the faith sector. The importance of taking a multi-sectoral approach is more widely understood and appreciated by a range of stakeholders within government and civil society. Coordination efforts are visible and have resulted in integrated approaches to implementation with involvement of different stakeholders – CSO, government, labour, private sector, international development agencies, research and academic institutions.

Innovative interventions such as the Implementation Collaborative that has facilitated open engagement between government and other critical stakeholders has provided important opportunities to foster relationships of trust, engage in critical dialogue and better understand the contexts within which both government and civil society operates. Addressing GBVF in a multi-sectoral way requires these kinds of spaces, alongside the more formalised structures, and needs to be optimally harnessed

as a key resource. At the same time the political complexity of managing meaningful engagements between different stakeholders remains important as key outputs such as the establishment of the NCGBFV are taken forward.

Strengthened accountability for responding to sexual harassment by the public sector is evident in Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) driving strengthened accountability for delivery and specific departments such as the Department of Defence reviewing its sexual harassment policy to enhance its response¹⁷.

Strengthened resourcing towards the implementation of the NSP on GBVF is evident through the allocation of approximately R21 billion by respective government departments over the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period and the launch of the GBVF Response Fund 1, and initial pledges to the value of R128 million.

The table below provides a snapshot of the progress made over Year 1.



¹⁷ All government departments needs to be accountable for this, as well as the private sector. The DOD has taken this work on, despite no specific indicators being allocated to it in the NSP.

| ACTIVITY | INDICATOR/TARGET | IMPLEMENTER | COMMENT |
|---|---|--|--|
| Development of an accountability architecture (national coordinating structure) undergirded by the necessary legislative mandate) | NCGBVF established by March 2021 | Lead: DWYPD Support: NCGBVF, DOJ&CD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and Legislature Oversight in place: IMC against GBVF established and functional. The IMC comprises of the Minister in a) the Presidency for Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities as the convener; Ministers of b) Social Development; c) Police; d) Justice and Correctional Services; e) Public Service Administration; and f) National Treasury. This IMC, together with a Parliamentary Oversight Framework proposed, aims to ensure a coordinated approach for Parliament in addressing GBVF in the country. The immediate priorities for the IMC have been identified as fostering accountability and reporting on the NSP on GBVF by government departments, civil society and private sector; Drafting of the NCGBVF statutory framework; Dealing with challenges faced with regular collation and reporting on GBVF statistics - this would include resolving GBVF definition and classification issues in order to accurately record GBVF prevalence. Cabinet has also approved to include NSP on GBVF as a standing item on the agenda of its meetings. • Cross social partners Coordination: Multi-sectoral, pillar-focused Implementation Collaborative established to facilitate multisectoral engagement, leverage resources, and implement high level rapid interventions to take conceptualization and programming forward. The DWYPD, UN Women and civil society established a 6 Pillar-based Interim Technical Teams (ITTs) comprising government and its agencies; private sector, labour federations, research institutions, academia and civil society have been established to enhance and assist in the fast-tracking implementation of the strategy. • Draft NCGBVF legislative framework developed. |
| | NCGBVF Legislation/Act enacted by March 2021 | | |
| | NCGBVF Promulgated by March 2021 | | |
| | Funded Operational plan for NCGBVF developed by March 2021 | | |
| | All public servants are vetted by March 2024 | | |
| Put mechanisms and processes in place to hold state and societal leadership accountable for taking a firm stand against GBVF | Swift action when found guilty of any form of GBVF (3 - month turnaround time from matter being reported) | Lead: DPSA, NPA, DOJ&CD Support: NCGBVF, SAPS, DOH, DSD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No report provided |
| | Generic constitutionally aligned GBVF Regulatory framework for religious | Lead: DSAC Support: NCGBVF, CRLRC. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No report provided |

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| | and cultural institutions developed by March 2021 | COGTA (Traditional Affairs (DTA)) | |
| | Code of Ethics for media Reporting revised by March 2021 | Lead: NCGBVF Support: GCIS, SABC | • No report provided |
| | Peer and citizen-based GBVF accountability framework for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) developed by March 2021 | Lead: NCGBVF Support: DSD, CSO, Development Partners | • No report provided |
| | Costed NSP on GBVF partnership model developed by March 2021 | Lead: DWYPD Support: NCGBVF, DOJ&CD | • No report provided |
| | Multi-sectoral GBVF Fund established | Lead: DWYPD and Presidency | GBVF Response Fund 1 launched on 4 February 2021 |
| | 100% of Municipalities have Municipal NSP on GBVF developed by March 2021 | Lead: COGTA | • No report provided |
| | 100% of Municipalities have costed Municipal NSP on GBVF partnership models developed by March 2021 | | • No report provided |
| Establish a Parliamentary Committee Oversight for the NSP | A special multi-sectoral parliamentary committee established to oversee the implementation of the NSP on GBVF established by March 2021 | Lead: NCGBVF/DWYPD Support: CGE, SAHRC, CRLRC and PSC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliamentary Oversight framework for a coordinated parliamentary approach for addressing GBVF in the country developed. To this end, it requires Parliament and its Committees responsible for oversight over the executive to ensure that the NSP on GBVF is implemented. The relevant Parliamentary Committees that have responsibility for oversight over the departments and the roles of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster of government departments and the Governance and Security Cluster of committees in Parliament are required to co-ordinate specific actions to give impetus to the NSP on GBVF. On Workplace Sexual Harassment Policies Implementation, DPSA has done an analysis on the reports received from departments regarding the implementation of Policy and Procedure on Sexual Harassment in the Public Service, and letters of non-compliance were issued including remedial suggestions. In the 2019/20 financial year in the public sector, 99 departments submitted reports, 95 departments had sexual harassment policies, 3 did not have any and 1 had a draft. |
| Hold private and public sector accountable for the development and roll out of sexual harassment policies | 100% workplaces that have Sexual harassment policies in place (Annually from April 2020) Report on Policy and Procedure on the | Lead: DEL Support: National and provincial depts | |

| ACTIVITY | INDICATOR/TARGET | IMPLEMENTER | COMMENT |
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| and workplace strategies | Management of Sexual Harassment in the Public Service | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a slight decline in reporting between 2018 (when 111 reports were received) and 2019 (when 99 reports were received). There was however a sharp decline in the number of reports received in 2020 as only 46 reports were received. An extension was provided to Departments to submit their reports and thus far 52 reports have been submitted with Gauteng and North West not having submitted any reports - these provinces thus are late with the submission but it also indicates that the submission of reports have improved significantly. • The Department of Defence (DOD) has concluded the process of reviewing the departmental sexual harassment policy, as part of enhancing efforts of tackling sexual harassment in the workplace. |
| Integration of NSP on GBVF priorities in all relevant departmental and municipal plans and framework works | 100% Annually from April 2020 to March 2024 - NSP indicators in relevant Departmental/ Sector APPs and Strategic Plans | Lead: DWYPD Support: DPME, NT, National Depts., and Provincial Depts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The institutionalisation of the NSP on GBVF is in progress. In total, 15 National Departments have submitted their detailed NSP on GBVF Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Plans. Improvements in reporting on progress signifies alignment of APPs and Strategic Plans with NSP on GBVF indicators. • 12 reports and a consolidated report on the analysis of 12 national department's APPs was developed. Further 33 draft 2021/22 APP were analysed as part of the DPME APP analysis process. Feedback for all the analysis was provided to departments as part of the DPME feedback processes on the Strategic plans and APP. |
| | % of national government and sector budgets dedicated to GBVF (Annually April 2020 to March 2024) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some ministries reported on budgets over the MTEF period to the value of R21 billion (being reviewed by NT) and some departments report on budget and expenditure. |
| | % of Provincial Government Departments' budgets dedicated to GBVF (Annually April 2020 to March 2024) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No report provided |
| Adoption of zero tolerance to policies on cyber violence and sensitive reporting of GBVF | Social media accountability framework defining cyber violence and adopting zero tolerance of cyber violence developed by March 2021 | Lead: NCGBVF Support: Private sector, Business and Labour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No report provided |
| Strengthen leadership within and across government and non-government | Bi-annual leadership indaba at national and local levels across sectors held (Annually April 2020 to March 2024) | Lead: NCGBVF Support: Public, Private sector, business, labour, media, CSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No report provided |

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| sectors to strengthen the national response to GBVF | 100% Presidential Working Groups have NSP on GBVF implementation as standing agenda item (Annually April 2020 to March 2024) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2020/21 Cabinet approved the inclusion of the NSP on GBVF as a standing item on the agenda of its meetings. Work in progress to institutionalise the NSP on GBVF across different Presidential Working Groups Presidential Working Groups are one of the platforms that are critical to advancing the national response to GBVF Since August 2018, the President has remained steadfast in his commitment to engage with all sections of South African society as integral to a multi-sectoral, government-wide and multifaceted way response to the scourge. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2020/21 Cabinet approved the inclusion of the NSP on GBVF as a standing item on the agenda of its meetings. Work in progress to institutionalise the NSP on GBVF across different Presidential Working Groups Presidential Working Groups are one of the platforms that are critical to advancing the national response to GBVF Since August 2018, the President has remained steadfast in his commitment to engage with all sections of South African society as integral to a multi-sectoral, government-wide and multifaceted way response to the scourge. |
| Employment Equity Policy instruments developed and promoted in public and private sectors to eliminate unfair discrimination employment policies and practices in the world of work | Code of Good Practice on the Prevention and Elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work by March 2021 | Lead: DEL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Code of Good Practice: A total of 60 written public submissions on the Draft Code of Good Practice on the Prevention and Elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work were received by the due date of 21 October 2020. Legal drafting process to incorporate the public submissions with the view of drafting the Revised Final Code commenced on the 4th November 2020 and was concluded on 26 March 2021. The Final Legal Draft Code was signed off by the Commission for Employment on 29 March 2021. The Final Legal Draft Code was tabled at NEDLAC Labour Market Chamber for final deliberations on 30 March 2021. In December 2020, all NEDLAC sectors viz. the public sector, the private sector, community sector and labour made public pledges on actions that they would take to address violence and harassment in the world of work. The process of ratification of ILO C 190 has passed through a number of stages, and is now in parliament. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Code of Good Practice: A total of 60 written public submissions on the Draft Code of Good Practice on the Prevention and Elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work were received by the due date of 21 October 2020. Legal drafting process to incorporate the public submissions with the view of drafting the Revised Final Code commenced on the 4th November 2020 and was concluded on 26 March 2021. The Final Legal Draft Code was signed off by the Commission for Employment on 29 March 2021. The Final Legal Draft Code was tabled at NEDLAC Labour Market Chamber for final deliberations on 30 March 2021. In December 2020, all NEDLAC sectors viz. the public sector, the private sector, community sector and labour made public pledges on actions that they would take to address violence and harassment in the world of work. The process of ratification of ILO C 190 has passed through a number of stages, and is now in parliament. |
| Roll out of a national response to GBVF through provincial and local structures with optimal institutional arrangements, and a specific focus on prevention and psychosocial support | 9 NSP provincial Multi-sectoral, autonomous structures established by March 2021 | Lead: DWYPD Support: Premier offices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At provincial level discussions are underway with the Premiers' Offices to ensure that they too replicate institutional mechanisms. Provinces are managing duplication and proliferation of structures through integrating GBVF structures in already existing structures: Victim Empowerment Programmes and provincial Aids Council. The status of the institutionalisation of the NSP on GBVF and establishment of provincial structures is illustrated in the below table: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At provincial level discussions are underway with the Premiers' Offices to ensure that they too replicate institutional mechanisms. Provinces are managing duplication and proliferation of structures through integrating GBVF structures in already existing structures: Victim Empowerment Programmes and provincial Aids Council. The status of the institutionalisation of the NSP on GBVF and establishment of provincial structures is illustrated in the below table: |

| | Standard Provincial NSP on GBVF Implementation Plan finalised | Established & Functional GBVF Coordination Teams | Established GBVF Provincial Task Teams but not yet functional | Finalised Provincial NSP on GBVF Implementation Plans | Developing Provincial NSP on GBVF Implementation Plans | Have civil society in Provincial Structures & are submitting reports |
|---------------|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| DWYPD | YES | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Western Cape | | YES | N/A | YES | YES | YES |
| Eastern Cape | | YES | N/A | NO | YES | NO |
| Northern Cape | | NO | YES | NO | YES | NO |
| Free State | | NO | YES | NO | YES | NO |
| KwaZulu-Natal | | YES | N/A | YES | N/A | YES |
| North West | | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO |
| Gauteng | | YES | N/A | YES | N/A | YES |
| Mpumalanga | | NO | YES | NO | YES | NO |
| Limpopo | | NO | NO | YES | N/A | YES |

| ACTIVITY | INDICATOR/TARGET | IMPLEMENTER | COMMENT |
|---|---|--|---|
| | District level service delivery model developed to respond to GBVF by November 2020 | Lead: COGTA Support: Premier offices, Municipalities, Provincial departments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In partnership with the Ministry of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), the NSP on GBVF implementation is being embedded within the District Development Model (DDM) to ensure the GBVF response reaches even the most remote and rural parts of the country. The Minister of Higher Education has also established a Steering Committee on the District Development Model for the Ekurhuleni and Zululand District Municipalities. |
| Establish feedback mechanisms to support the multi-sectoral approach to dealing with GBVF | National framework on municipal engagements with Civil Society Organisations implemented by March 2024 | Lead: COGTA Support: DPME, National, provincial departments, Municipalities and CSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | Bi-annual reports from the established Mechanisms for civil society engagements and peer monitoring (citizen-based monitoring) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| Mobilisation through common interest groups for policy advocacy and grassroots sensitisation on GBVF to enhance women's ability to access, protect and promote their rights | Number of programmes reviewed, developed and implemented to create awareness on GBVF and empowerment and promote values of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights (Annually from April 2021) | Lead: CSO Support: Public and Private Sector, Business and Labour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |

Reflections

Important challenges to be addressed are:

(i) a lack of ownership and leadership by senior management within departments; (ii) the translation of customizing the NSP on GBVF into departmental plans across government; (iii) inadequate mechanisms to facilitate multi-stakeholder reporting and wider societal accountability; (iv) a lack of technical capacity to implement the NSP on GBVF, particularly at provincial and local levels; (v) adequate financial resources for NSP on GBVF Implementation and (vi) there is a need to strengthen communication on NSP on GBVF delivery in and across government and to society more broadly.

Critical priorities to move this pillar forward: (i) Strengthened accountability systems and tools across government, and across society more broadly to facilitate multi-sectoral and multi-level (individual, institutional, sectoral and systemic) accountability. Strengthened institutionalisation and political ownership across government and society driven forward by senior leadership at all levels and (ii) the necessary technical and financial resources are in place to support implementation.

5.2. Pillar 2: Prevention and Rebuilding Social Cohesion

This pillar sets out to turn the tide of GBVF in the country by focusing on eliminating the social acceptance of all forms of violence against women, children and LGBTQIA+ persons through the development and implementation of long-term, comprehensive, adaptable, context specific and holistic approaches to prevention that targets all living in South Africa. The focus is multifaceted and long-term, and focuses on transforming harmful social and structural norms that feed GBV while intentionally reshaping the values and norms in ways that

build positive social cohesion and restores human dignity. It gives effect to Articles 1-10 and 16 to 18 of the Presidential Summit Declaration against GBVF.

Progress over Year 1

Given the pervasiveness of gender-based violence held up by misogynistic, patriarchal and homophobic belief systems, turning the tide means concerted efforts need to be made to implement Pillar Two. Violence is deeply entrenched in the socio-cultural fibre of families, communities and societies as a whole, and the success of this pillar is dependent on systemic interventions that reach individuals and institutions to influence values, social norms and belief systems. At the same time finding ways to instil positive values, rebuild social cohesion and reweave the social fabric in ways that are humanising and address different levels of trauma, is key in building an alternative, caring social foundation, based on the values of the Constitution.

The first year of implementation shows that there have continued to be a number of important initiatives to address harmful social norms by respective government departments, by civil society, by the labour movement, by the faith sector, by the private sector, all of whom are increasingly understanding the importance of stopping GBVF before it happens. **COVID-19 has added more layers of individual and collective trauma to South Africans**, as families and communities have had to grapple with the loss of loved ones, the loss of health, the loss of jobs, the loss of connections with families, the loss of social activities and the loss of movement. Different examples of social solidarity have emerged over this period in South Africa and globally, which offer potential to build safety not only from the virus, but also from violence.

At the same time COVID-19 has foregrounded that behaviour change is possible, with concerted and ongoing efforts, and when individuals begin to understand the potential impact of negative behaviours on themselves, their families and others. These are important lessons for the GBVF prevention work, and the constant messaging by leadership in the country has started to have an important ripple effect, where voices that previously have not been heard as strongly on GBV prevention are slowly being heard.

Recognising the scale of the challenge, building and bolstering national capacity for the critical task of GBVF prevention was identified as a key priority within the NSP on GBVF. This has been taken forward in several ways: (i) support by the Department of Social Development (DSD) to the civil society sector to facilitate community prevention efforts; (ii) integrated programming interventions within departments¹⁸ to address the scourge of GBVF more strategically to widen and deepen impact; (iii) building capacity in the public sector, as the biggest employer in the country through the National School of Government (NSG) amongst public servants to identify and respond to GBV through a five-day virtual gender course and its course on championing anti-discrimination in the public service; (iv) building capacity of educators and school management to facilitate inclusive teaching and learning and (v) strategic partnerships were established and steps taken to develop a National Prevention Strategy and to have the necessary technical capacity in place to support this process.

Addressing the socio-cultural foundation for social norms is a key component of effective prevention programming and it is encouraging to see efforts responding to this dimension.

The Department of Basic Education (DBE), as a key department within prevention has undertaken a range of important interventions including the use of sport and play to address tackling social ills including GBV; through running a webinar to locate GBVF prevention as part of the wider social cohesion and nation-building agenda and through interventions to facilitate gender-responsiveness at the level of pedagogy, text books and tools. Similarly the interventions by Higher Health to engage in support and prevention interventions at respective campuses provides an important strategic lever through which to make these spaces safer for young women and LGBTQIA+ persons, in particular.

Harnessing media and drawing on arts is a critical resource in changing social norms that drive GBVF, and rebuilding social cohesion. A sustained media campaign for 365-days which has included an art collection promoting peace is an example of how this has been taken forward. The Communication Strategy, which was a key deliverable under ERAP, was developed by Pillar 2 of the multi-sectoral Implementation Collaborative, and has intentionally assisted stakeholders to design messages that go beyond awareness towards taking specific actions to prevent GBV. A range of communication interventions reflected in the table span community dialogues by GCIS, public education interventions by Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD), animated information series by the FHR on human rights including GBVF rights of LGBTQIA+ community and the rights of those with disability, talk shows on legal rights and services available by South African Women Lawyers' Association (SAWLA) and one mural painting on the peri-

¹⁸ Victim Empowerment Programme, Social Crime Prevention Programme and Anti-Substance Abuse Programme

meter of a police station in the Western Cape. Whilst the impact of these interventions have not been measured, these alongside the consistent political profiling of the issue, has served to widen the awareness of GBVF and the need for different sectors to actively get involved in preventing it.

Addressing the intergenerational impact of GBV is key in breaking the cycle of violence.

The establishment of a violence prevention and child protection collaborative platform¹⁹ is a key resource that has been established that can specifically take these elements of the NSP forward, and interventions focused on children, parents and educators. In addition to awareness creation campaign and information dissemination, prevention capacity building interventions are beginning to emerge through various partnership arrangements, and these are targeted at different audiences, including learners, school staff and governing bodies, students and management at institutions of higher learning, municipalities and districts.

Prevention efforts require the involvement of all sections of society and it is positive to see the interventions within the world of work through Pillar 5 mobilising different actors to play their role in preventing violence and harassment in the world of work. At the same time interventions with key segments of the population, such as taxi operators have been initiated in specific provinces in partnership with civil society²⁰ which potentially offer a useful foundation from which to address safety from GBV in public spaces, and particularly public transport. Noting that the prevention of femicide requires specific forms of prevention, relating to strengthening the criminal justice response, a specific strategy focused on the prevention of femicide is being developed that will complement and feed into the National Prevention Strategy.

The table below provides a snapshot of the progress made over Year 1.



¹⁹ The Action Group on violence prevention and child protection comprises of the DBE; GIZ; UNICEF; MMA; AYM; SAPS; and SANAC

²⁰ The DWYPD undertook this with taxi operators in North West, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal

| INTERVENTION | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR/TARGET | IMPLEMENTER | COMMENT |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| PILLAR 2: PREVENTION AND REBUILDING SOCIAL COHESION | | | | |
| Strengthen the delivery capacity of South Africa to roll out effective prevention programmes | Develop a comprehensive national prevention strategy | Comprehensive national prevention strategy developed by March 2021 | Lead: DWYPD Support: DBE, DHET, DSD, COGTA, GCIS, CSO, all depts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inception Report developed for a comprehensive National GBVF Prevention Strategy that sets out to intentionally transform the root causes across national, provincial and local spheres. It will also strengthen the national delivery capacity to roll out evidence-based prevention programmes; and address harmful social and gender norms. |
| | Communication and advocacy campaigns | Prevention Communication toolkit developed by March 2021 | Lead: Brand SA, GCIS Support: DWYPD, National, Provincial, Local Government, CSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Communication Strategy aligned to the NSP on GBVF has been finalised and adopted; Brands Call to Action developed and launched - currently tracking commitments made by brands to support the Creatives idea. Media Statement of Commitment to gender aware and gender sensitive ethical standards also finalised and adopted. |
| | | Number of Sustained anti GBVF media campaigns for 365 days implemented Annually April 2020 to March 2024 Number of multimedia campaigns implemented Annually April 2020 to March 2024 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GCIS hosted many community dialogues; social media posts; engagements on Twitter, on Facebook; stories were published the SA News website; Marches; webinars, art exhibitions e.g. Art of Peace project (an art collection promoting peace) by Lopeco Foundation. <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DoJ&CD conducted 71 GBVF public education interventions on multi-media platforms which took the form of radio talk shows (Let's Talk Justice Radio Talk Show aired in over 80 community radios), social media live chats, webinars dialogues, Under the Tree Dialogues for Men, and Webinar Dialogues for the LGBTQIA+ persons and Persons with Disabilities. Implementation Collaborative Platform Pillar 3 multi-stakeholders conducted 6 Webinars on Victim-Centric Justice System: Now and Not later series which reached the judiciary and other criminal justice government officials, CBOs and the general public. FHR produced episodes of the animated information series on human rights (including matters relating to GBVF, LGBTQIA+ and persons with disabilities) for the purpose of airing them on media platforms such as DSTV and their website. SAWLA conducted 29 Radio Talk Shows on legal rights and services available to women, particularly on divorce related matters and domestic violence. During the 16-days of no violence campaign, officials from 46 NPA TCC-sites participated / facilitated 130 public awareness campaigns during this period. It specifically targeted sexual offences related topics. |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Mzansi ACT NOW advocacy group made up of nine (9) males and one (1) female embarked on GBVF campaign during the 16 days of activism period (Gauteng to KZN walk against GBVF). The group has since conducted various walks against GBVF in Gauteng in partnership with DSD. For e.g. the Minister had an interaction with local police officials at Plessieslaer, which is one of the seven GBVF hotspots in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal. The aim of the interaction was to get a briefing on police responses on issues of GBVF as well as to support and encourage police who are in the frontline of the criminal justice system to play their part in prevention and response measures and better serve the needs of victims/survivors.The Minister of Social Development conducted an outreach programme focusing on youth development and GBVF in Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal. The aim of the outreach was to mobilise young people to play their part as agents of change in promoting a culture of respect for human rights, gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence, which has reached epidemic proportions in South Africa. |
| | Gender responsive community engagement social media platform (Govchat) implemented in all provinces by March 2022 | Lead: COGTA Support: DSD | <ul style="list-style-type: none">COGTA facilitated the use of Govchat, a social media platform for community engagement that the Department is implementing, to find and geo-locate childcare facilities that are not registered on the DSD database. To date, 25 000 new facilities were located and the DSD is facilitating their registration. In addition, the Department provided input on the Municipal Guidelines for Implementation of the Children's Act. |
| Develop and collate transformative materials, curriculum, tools and approaches that can be adapted for prevention interventions for different institutional and social contexts and meet diverse needs | Number of Accessible Manuals and training support materials developed by March 2021 | Lead: NCGBVF Support: NSG, DBE, DHET, Academic Institutions, Training institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none">National School of Government has developed and launched a 5-day online course that covers GBVF, gender mainstreaming in the public service and Gender Responsive Budgeting, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and Auditing (GRPBMEA).Through the Global Fund, and with WITS Reproductive Health and HIV Institute (WITS RHI), DBE has finalised the digitisation of the National School Safety Framework and Protocol for the Management and Reporting of Sexual Abuse and Harassment in Schools. This training is online and can be accessed in a self-paced asynchronous manner. Amongst others, the training is intended to support the work of School Safety Committees and advocates of children's in the country. The training can be accessed through http://profdevplus.org/courses/nssf-and-protocol-training/GBV Policy Framework in Post-School Education and Training System which seeks to respond to the increased number of GBV-related cases at institutions of higher learning has been approved by Cabinet. |

| INTERVENTION | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR/TARGET | IMPLEMENTER | COMMENT |
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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building on NSP on GBVF held with SALGA, COGTA and all 9 provinces. DWYPD is embarking on a process of building capacity of the provinces to enable them to deliver on NSP on GBVF targets. In this regard, a NSP on GBVF Capacity Assessment Questionnaire has been developed and responses are currently being solicited from provinces, districts and local municipalities. Responses have been received from 6 provinces. The findings of the Capacity Assessment will be utilised to develop a capacity building work-plan and training tailor-made to address the capacity needs of relevant official in provinces, working in partnership with the National School of Government (NSG). |
| | Use public buildings to do prevention messaging in partnership with the private sector | 9 public buildings utilised for education and awareness through outdoor advertising and signage in partnership with the private sector | Lead: DPWI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One mural painting on the perimeter of Manenberg police station in the Western Cape. |
| | Train and support community capacity to deliver GBVF prevention interventions | Number of Community Development Workers (CDWs) trained in anti GBV doing prevention work by March 2024 | Lead: DSD, NSG Support: NCGBVF, COGTA, Municipalities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report submitted |
| | | Number of anti-GBVF programmes implemented by trained CDWs by March 2024 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | | 200 ward committee members trained on Gender, Equity and Diversity in Development Projects by March 2021 | Lead: NCGBVF and COGTA Support: DSD, Provincial Departments and Municipalities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | | Number of Community Health Care Workers (CHCWs) trained in GBVF doing prevention work by March 2024 | Lead: DOH, NSG Support: NCGBVF, Provincial Health Departments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | | Number of anti-GBVF programmes implemented by trained CHCWs by March 2024 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | | Number of Community level activists trained in | Lead: NCGBVF, COGTA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | anti GBVF by March 2024 Number of service organisations trained in anti-GBVF by March 2021 Number prevention programmes implemented by trained service organisations by March 2024 Number of district level coordinators trained by March 2021 Number of community based GBVF programmes/ interventions implemented by Community level activists by March 2021 100 % of sexist learner material replaced by 2024 95% by 2024 of in-service teachers trained on anti-sexism % of schools with programmes specifically designed and rolled out to address GBVF Number of strategic behavioural change interventions with learners identified and rolled-out Research on learners' attitudes, views and perceptions on GBVF conducted by 2021 Policy Framework to address GBV in the PSET system approved by March 2021 | Support: DSD, Provincial Departments and Municipalities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No report provided • No report provided • No report provided • In 2020/21 NPA commenced with the Community Prosecution Initiative (CPI) in 22 sites. Of these, 9 initiatives are specifically on GBVF. • Activity pending and awaits the next call for publishers to submit Learning and Teaching Support Materials and Textbooks for cataloguing. • Gender responsive Pedagogy Toolkit is still undergoing revision and contextualisation for South Africa in preparation for teacher training. • The DBE is working with Provincial Education Departments to collect the data through provinces. • DBE held a Jamboree For Future Choices, which is an integrated service delivery platform seeking to promote cohesive and inclusive schools. • An Action Group on violence prevention and child protection which comprises of the DBE; GIZ; UNICEF; MMA; AYM; SAPS; and SANAC has been established to serve as a violence prevention and child protection collaboration platform. • The DBE assisted by the National Education Collaboration Trust, finalised 8 radio lessons on violence prevention that were extracted from the 81 Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) scripted lesson plans. • No report provided |
| Change behaviour and social norms that drive GBV with key groups using a variety of approaches | Adapt and roll out school-based GBVF prevention programmes | | Lead: DBE Support: Provincial Departments of Education, DSD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No report provided |
| | Implement programmes to prevent GBV and eliminate the scourge of GBV | | Lead: DHET Support: PSET Institutions, NCSGBVF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No report provided |

| INTERVENTION | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR/TARGET | IMPLEMENTER | COMMENT |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| In the Post-School Education and Training (PSET) System | Implement evidence based behaviour change interventions with targeted communities | 100% of PSET institutions with accountability frameworks developed to curb and address GBV in PSET institutions by December 2021 | Lead: DHET Support: PSET Institutions, CSO, National and Provincial departments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | | 100% institutions with GBV policies that provide proper support and assistance to victims of GBV with an effective and comprehensive specialised referral system by December 2021 | Lead: DHET Support: PSET, CSO, National and Provincial departments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIGHER HEALTH has implemented a 24-hour national crisis line for all students needing support for GBV & mental health issues. Facilitation of dialogues for awareness, prevention and support to students and peer educators, and risk assessments for GBV with students has commenced. |
| | | Annual report on implementation by Institutions of anti GBVF policy framework | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | | Number of Evidence based behaviour changes interventions implemented | Lead: NCGBF Support: COGTA, DSD, DSAC, CSO, and National and Provincial Depts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2020/21 DWYPD conducted a pilot Taxi Industry GBVF sensitization programme in North West, Gauteng and KZN in collaboration with Sonke Gender Justice and GIZ. Work in progress to develop a sustained, long-term programme. |
| | | Number of behaviour change Interventions to shift attitudes and behaviours of traditional leaders | Lead: NCGBF Support: COGTA, DSD, DSAC, CSO, and National and Provincial Depts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | | Number of behaviour change Interventions to shift attitudes and behaviours of religious leaders | Lead: NCGBF Support: COGTA, DSD, DSAC, CSO, and National and Provincial Depts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Women and DWYPD supported the establishment of the faith sector collaborative, which unites progressive faith actors to address underlying faith-rooted drivers of GBV and equip faith communities to transform. The DSD has initiated an Asikhulume on GBVF Interfaith Sector District Forum targeting faith leaders aimed at building their capacity to respond as foot soldiers at community level. Two Asikhulume on GBVF District Forum have been launched in KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga. In addition, the DSD is conducting GBVF dialogues Pastors' wives aimed at addressing social ills such GBV within the church. A national launch of the Pastor's wives dialogue in Gauteng was followed by provincial Gauteng Launch in Tshwane Region. |
| | | Number of behaviour change Interventions to | | |
| | | Number of behaviour change Interventions to | Lead: NCGBF Support: COGTA, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| | | shift attitudes and behaviours of within the public sector adapted and rolled out | DSD, DSAC, CSO, and National and Provincial Depts | |
| | Develop context-specific home grown GBVF prevention interventions | Number of community outreach interventions to raise awareness and generate acceptance of different expressions and forms of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI) rolled out | Lead: DWYPD Support: COGTA, DSD, DSAC, CSO, Provincial and National Depts., Municipalities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| Challenge and transform toxic masculinities driving GBVF perpetration | Commission studies to better understand how to intervene in the development of toxic masculinities in South Africa | Number of Studies to better understand how to intervene in the development of toxic masculinities in South Africa | Lead: NCGBVF & Research Institutions, DBE Support: DHET, DSD, National Centre on Violence and Crime Prevention, CSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | Design and adapt interventions that provide skills that shape new forms of positive masculinities | Number of Strategic interventions with young men (PSET, unemployed, working) implemented | Lead: NCGBVF & Research Institutions Support: DHET, DSD, National Centre on Violence and Crime Prevention, CSO, Media, National and Provincial departments, COGTA, municipalities Business, Labour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | | Number of Strategic interventions targeting men in their role as fathers implemented | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | Number of Strategic interventions focused on building gender equitable approaches to communication and relationships implemented using religious institutions and | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |

| INTERVENTION | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR/TARGET | IMPLEMENTER | COMMENT |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Harness approaches to prevention that facilitates integration and deepen impact | | religious institutions and workplaces as possible platforms | | |
| | Use parenting and Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes to build non-violent and gender transformative approaches to parenting | Number of parenting and ECD programmes to build non-violent and gender transformative approaches to parenting implemented | Lead: DBE, DSD Support: DOH, NCGBVF, CSOs, COGTA municipalities | • No report provided |
| | Integrate GBV prevention into SOGI programming and vice versa | 90% integration of GBV prevention into SOGI programming by March 2024 | Lead: NCGBVF, DOJ&CD Support: DBE, DHET, DEL, NSG | • No report provided |
| | Integrate GBVF prevention into wider violence and crime prevention | Crime prevention strategy with GBVF prevention integration developed | Lead: NCGBVF, SAPS Support: DSD, DOJ&CD, CSOs | • 25 district consultative sessions (multisectoral) on the reviewing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy have been conducted in nine provinces. Consolidated consultative report on the reviewing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy is in place. |
| | Integrate GBVF prevention into substance abuse interventions | % integration of GBVF prevention into substance abuse interventions | Lead: DOH, DSD Support: NCGBVF, CSOs, UNODC | • No report provided |
| | Integrate GBVF prevention into SRHR and HIV prevention interventions | 100% integration of GBVF prevention into SRHR and HIV prevention interventions | Lead: DOH, SANAC Support: DSD, NCGBVF, CSOs, UNFPA, National and Provincial government, Municipalities | • Inception report led by SANAC and DWYPD developed for an Implementation framework for the NSP on GBVF & HIV&AIDS NSP |
| Restore human dignity, build caring and safe communities that is responsive to individual and collective trauma | Make public spaces violent free for women and children | 100% (all municipalities to have gender responsive IDPs by March 2024) | Lead: COGTA, SALGA Support: DEA, DSAC, NCGBVF, DSD, Municipalities | • No report provided |
| | | Safety plans for all modes of public transport developed by March 2021 | Lead: DOT, COGTA Support: | • No report provided |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | 20% additional implementation of safety plans for each transport mode Annually 2020 to 2024 Proportion of safe parks for children annually April 2020 to March 2024 90% of identified illegal liquor outlets closed | NCGBVF Provincial Departments of Transport, Municipalities, Business, Labour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided No report provided Approximately 7 000 illegal liquor outlets have either closed or the illegal traded terminated |
| | Facilitate community interventions that promote social connectedness and healing | <p>Number of Lay mental health workers trained annually April 2020 to March 2024</p> <p>Number of social workers hired at local government level</p> <p>Ratio of Social Worker to population at municipal level</p> <p>Circles of Healing/ Ubuntu implemented annually April 2020 to March 2024</p> <p>Number of Community Building interventions through non-violent art forms</p> <p>Number of Strategic conversations on the collapsed social and moral fibre in society spearheaded by the Social Cluster, working with the Moral Regeneration Movement (MRM)</p> | <p>Lead: SAPS Support: Provincial and Local Government</p> <p>Lead: NCGBVF & DOH, DSAC, DSD Support: COGTA, CSOs, FBOs, MRM structures, traditional structures, National and Provincial government, Municipalities</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided No report provided No report provided No report provided No report provided No report provided No report provided |
| | Implementation of the National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance | <p>Rapid Response Mechanism to respond to incidents of racist and xenophobic offences/hate crimes implemented.</p> | <p>Lead: DOJ&CD Support: NCGBVF, National and Provincial Departments, Municipalities CSO, Chapter 9 Institutions</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |



Reflections

Whilst the NSG five-day course on gender-mainstreaming and gender-based violence for the public sector, is a positive step in the right direction, it is important that this vehicle is fully harnessed and significant numbers of public sector employees are reached through the course. Prevention of GBV requires critical evidence-based social and behaviour change interventions rolled out targeting individuals, institutions, the wider community and society. Harnessing and augmenting the role and delivery by key institutions including educational institutions, workplaces, institutions of faith, households, alongside persistent, reinforced messaging through the roll out of a comprehensive communication strategy is key moving forward.

The development of a Comprehensive National Prevention Strategy (CNPS) is critical as it will provide a framework for a whole of society response to break the underlying socio-cultural gender norms as well as underlying societal power relations that create the fertile ground for GBV to flourish. This will feed into shaping common messaging with diverse audiences that can be customized and taken forward by diverse stakeholders. The CNPS will guide and prioritise key evidence-based interventions for different target groups and will align with the Communication Strategy that guides the creation of behaviour shifting content for different audiences.

The Communication Strategy needs to be taken forward as a matter of urgency, and would need to align with the CNPS. There's a need to

generate interest and support from creatives to support the Communication Strategy as they have a key role to play in shifting harmful social norms. They are also best able to make sure that the strategic response developed is brought to life in a way that not only creates awareness but breaks through the clutter and actually help to shift the dial. Financial resources are needed to implement the strategy.

Bolstering existing capacity to implement this pillar comprehensively, particularly at local levels, remains a key strategic priority, particularly as a national framework is developed and a technical team is established to guide this work. Existing prevention efforts being undertaken by different departments and sections of society need to be harnessed so that visible progress is made to transform the overriding societal narrative that drives GBVF.

5.3. Pillar 3: Justice, Safety and Protection

This pillar sets out to address the systemic challenges that have resulted in an inadequate response to the management of GBVF cases (particularly domestic violence, sexual offences, child homicide, human trafficking, and other related matters) and facilitate access to justice, safety and protection in response to the needs of victims of GBV. To achieve this, the three key areas of focus are to amend legislation that will address legislative and policy gaps; strengthen capacity in the criminal justice system, and address any barriers that stand in the way of survivors accessing efficient and sensitive criminal justice that is quick, accessible, responsive and gender inclusive. It gives effect to Articles 2-4, 6-8, 12 and 15 of the Presidential Summit Declaration against GBVF.

Progress over Year 1

Adequately responding to and addressing the shortcomings/challenges within the criminal justice system has remained key for improving the response to GBVF for survivors, whilst at the same time ensuring that perpetrators are held fully accountable. The focus over Year 1 for this pillar has delivered on key outputs that were listed in the ERAP, that were not able to be fully implemented within the six-month period. This has meant a focus on legislative reform²¹ and strengthening the capacity of the criminal justice system to address impunity and facilitate access to services for survivors²².

Despite the context of COVID-19, there has been significant progress through the development of respective legislation. As the table shows: Amendment of Chapter 6 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act 2007, the overhaul of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, the Amendment of the Labour Relations Act, the finalisation of the Traditional Courts Bill, the inclusion of cyber violence in the Cyber Crime Bill and the finalisation of the Amendment of the Domestic Violence Act 1998 are all in Parliament. The Amendment of the Customary Marriages Act has been assented into law and the Regulations for Sexual Offences Courts was finalised. The DoJ&CD also engaged in multi-sectoral capacity development through running a webinar in partnership with Pillar Three to share information on respective Bills²³.

As the table shows, improving access to survivor support services through victim centric criminal justice services that is sensitive to and meets their needs, the DoJ&CD has initiated several innovative initiatives to address systemic challenges and facilitate access. The sms notification system for applications for domestic violence protection orders to be received directly from the complainants that was launched at all district courts in January is an important

²¹Outcome 3.3.

²²Outcome 3.2.

²³Weekly Report No.16, 12 October – 16 October 2020

innovation of strengthening access to survivor-support services and facilitates victims being able to track progress²⁴. The initiative to integrate the successes of the Limpopo pilot project across provinces is very promising, as it demonstrates the capacity of the system to systematically respond to blockages.

Positive developments in relation to resourcing of infrastructure and human capacity to facilitate effective service delivery, are the 32 regional courts that are ready for designation into Sexual Offences Courts and the efforts towards the establishment of six additional TCCs nationally, with eight additional case managers in place to facilitate effective delivery. The annual conviction rate for TCC cases for 2020/21 was 73.9%, indicating a decline from 74.9% in 2019/20. The overall conviction rate for all sexual offences for 2020/21 was 75.8% of 3 349 verdict cases which was an increase from 75.2% of 5 551 verdict cases in 2019/20. Accordingly, the increase in conviction rate should take into account the decrease in verdict cases finalized in 2020/21 due to the impact of COVID-19 on the production of courts.

Whilst there has been 100% procurement and delivery on DNA collection kits by March 2021, progress on addressing the laboratory challenges impacting on DNA testing, remains a key concern. Whilst the feasibility study in the Eastern Cape has been completed, using these findings to address this systemic blockage requires specific focus for accelerated delivery in Year 2. The establishment of structures and partnerships to address this issue is a positive step to facilitate this. At a policing level, SAPS has closed over 7 000 illegal liquor premises since it started to report on this indicator.

Positive systemic developments such as the vetting of 1 834 officials that work with children and mentally disabled persons during the

2020/21 financial year, and the finalisation of the Femicide Watch dashboard, as well as the roll out of interventions that have proven to be positive in providing victim-centric services provide an important foundation that needs to be amplified in Year 2.

Success Story from Pillar Three

Whilst the challenges relating to backlogs continues to be a key issue, an innovative and inspiring intervention was taken by the DoJ&CD the Judiciary, the NPA and Legal Aid South Africa to dramatically reduce the number of backlog cases in domestic violence and sexual offences cases. See the case study below.

DoJ&CD 100 DAYS CHALLENGE

In March 2020, the DoJ&CD initiated the Justice 100 Days Rapid Results Challenge as a pilot project at 7 courts in 5 Provinces, to introduce innovations to address challenges that often reduce the impact of domestic violence protection orders, and to improve support services offered by courts to survivors of domestic violence. Due to the imposition of the Level Five national lockdown, the initial pilot had to be paused until such time that the COVID-19 challenges had diminished. Despite the pause, both the Rapid Response Initiative (RRI) and Justice Coordination Team still endeavoured to achieve the original aim of the pilot which was to demonstrate that it is possible to achieve dramatic, sustainable impact on GBVF related indicators in the Justice system, by using an innovative approach. The pilot project was relaunched in November 2020 with 14 courts participating in the Virtual 100-Day Challenge, focusing on reducing the Domestic violence backlog cases. Three of the original 14 courts selected to pause again due to the impact of COVID-19. The project was concluded on 4 March 2021 with excellent and commendable progress and results.

²⁴Outcome 3.1.

Nine (9) of eleven (11) Teams beat their overly Ambitious 100-Day goals, while the other two showed massive improvement of 98% and 67% respectively.

| | Team Goal | | | 00-Day Results | |
|----------------|-----------|----------|--------|----------------|-----------|
| | Reduction | Baseline | Target | Cases | Reduction |
| KZN | | | | | |
| Verulam | 90% | 219 | 22 | 9 | 96% |
| Ntuzuma | 100% | 55 | 0 | 0 | 100% |
| Umbumbulu | 100% | 140 | 0 | 4 | 97% |
| Pinetown | 70% | 219 | 66 | 0 | 100% |
| Ezibeleni | 50% | 165 | 82 | 2 | 99% |
| Limpopo | | | | | |
| Sekhukhune | 70% | 512 | 153 | 3 | 99% |
| Thohoyandou | 50% | 521 | 52 | 2 | 100% |
| GP | | | | | |
| Palm Ridge | 50% | 398 | 199 | 4 | 99% |
| Vanderbijlpark | 100% | 89 | 0 | 29 | 67% |
| Soweto | 50% | 354 | 177 | 12 | 97% |
| NW | | | | | |
| Molopo | 90% | 150 | 15 | 2 | 99% |
| Overall | | 2822 | 766 | 67 | 98% |

Overall 98% Reduction of Backlog cases (>90%) compared to 25 Nov 2020 Baseline.

RRI 100-Day Challenges are structured journeys for frontline teams and leaders that are designed to inspire and enable intense collaboration, continuous innovation, and fast and disciplined execution. Teams start this journey by setting unreasonable 100-Day Goals and developing innovative plans to achieve these. To set the stage for the journey, leaders shape and present a challenge to the team, and they create a “safe space” for the team to experiment and learn. The net Impact of 100-Day Challenges are the following:

- Dramatic increases in performance which are inspired by an unreasonably ambitious 100-Day Goal.

- Insights about patterns in the systems that enable or limit performance. These insights are beginning to result in shifts in the systems.
- Transformative experiences for the team members and leaders involved, which include deeper connections with each other, a stronger sense of agency and confidence in leading change, and appreciation for the power of working in a purposeful, autonomous, and agile team.

A close-out event is planned, with the DOJ&CD Minister and Deputy Minister, senior leaders from involved stakeholder groups and team members, to celebrate accomplishments of teams, determine how to sustain and scale the results and discuss the way forward.

The table below provides a snapshot of the progress made over Year 1.

| INTERVENTION | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR/TARGET | IMPLEMENTER | COMMENT |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| PILLAR 3: JUSTICE, SAFETY AND PROTECTION Improve access to survivor support services through victim centric criminal justice services that is sensitive to and meets their needs | Humanising service delivery and address unequal and inequitable spread of victim services | Interventions in place to respond to specific barriers that all victims may face in accessing services, and specifically people with disability and LGBTQIA+ persons | Lead: DOJ&CD Support: Parliament, National, Provincial, Local Government, CSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMS Notification system developed and launched at ALL district courts on 28 January 2021 for applications for domestic violence protection orders to be received directly from the complainants. The project is in its early stages of implementation, and from the statistics analysis there are about 22 000 SMSes issued per month by all district courts hearing applications for domestic violence protection orders. The DOJ&CD finalised 50% of the development of the Solution for Online Applications for Domestic Violence and Harassment Protection Orders. With this online solution, survivors of domestic violence will be able to apply for protection orders remotely at their preferred secured places. The DOJ&CD introduced a project to reduce the turnaround time in the finalisation of domestic violence matters. 119 pilot courts were selected from courts with highest caseloads of domestic violence matters where 28 886 applications for contested protection orders were finalised within 90 days. 4 946 contested applications were finalised beyond 90 days and were identified for priority attention. The project is ongoing. In Limpopo, the DOJ&CD introduced a 100 Days Rapid Results pilot project to reduce the backlog divorce cases pending at regional courts. All 14 Limpopo regional courts were identified as pilot sites. 824 divorce matters were finalised within 100 days. Due to the resounding success of this project, the next project cycle of 120 days was introduced to ensure that this project is systematically modelled for replication to the rest of the provinces. |
| | GBV Service Delivery Training and support is provided to all service providers within the CJS dealing with GBVF matters (including police, prosecutors, magistrates, intermediaries, court preparation officers, court clerks, health care providers and policy makers) to strengthen victim- | Number of officials trained within the CJS dealing with GBVF matters | Lead: DOJ&CD, SAPS, NPA, DOH Support: National, Provincial, Local Government, CSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In total, 272 police officials dealing with GBVF trained in proactive interventions: 29.6% of the target (919) for 2020/21. A total of 104 police officials dealing with GBVF trained in reactive interventions: 18.4% of the target (565) for 2020/21. The NPA conducted 8 sessions of Social Context Awareness Training for prosecutors and integrated stakeholders conducted (incl. topic on LGBTQIA+). The NPA delivered several integrated training sessions for TCC-stakeholders nationally. The training manual was developed by the NPA and is reviewed and updated annually to ensure it is in line with the developments in law. The NPA also researched and developed a comprehensive Court Report Training Manual, dealing with various court reports as compiled by relevant experts. |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| | centric survivor-focused services and prevent any forms of secondary victimisation | Debriefing support mechanisms in place by March 2021 90% of FCS investigating officers attend bi-annual debriefing sessions | Lead: DOJ&CD, SAPS, NPA, DCS, SAJEI, DOH | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trauma Debriefing: 3 409 officials reach in 2020/21 |
| | Finalised investigation in respect of reparations for victims of crime and develop enforcement mechanisms for compensation restitution espoused by the Victims Charter | Compensation and Restitution for victims of crime and enforcement mechanism in place by April 2021 | Lead: SALRC Support: NCGBVF, National, Provincial, Local Government, CSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | Provide funding to survivors of GBVF to meet specific needs such as legal aid costs | Fund for survivors of GBVF to meet specific needs such as legal aid costs established by March 2021 | Lead: NCGBVF Support: National, Provincial, Local Government, CSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| Critical policy and service delivery issues relating to undue length of remand detention, inadequate use of diversion programmes, overcrowding in correctional facilities, rape within Correctional facilities and limited rehabilitation and welfare programmes for first time offenders are addressed | Audit of DCS policy and service delivery issues | Audit of DCS policy and service delivery issues completed and findings implemented - Annually April 2020 to March 2024 | Lead: DCS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | Training offenders in anti-GBVF | Number of offenders trained in anti-GBVF | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | GBVF Service Delivery Training and support is provided to officials dealing with GBVF matters | Number of officials trained in GBVF matters | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| Strengthen capacity within the CJS to address impunity | Resourcing of infrastructure and human capacity to | Number of Courts upgraded into SOC by 2024 | Lead: DOH, NPA, SAPS, DOJ&CD Support: DSD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32 regional courts are ready for designation into Sexual Offences Courts in terms of section 55A of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007. |

| INTERVENTION | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR/TARGET | IMPLEMENTER | COMMENT |
|--|---|--|-------------|---|
| and Facilitate justice for GBV survivors | facilitate effective service delivery; (detective, forensic, investigation and prosecution) at FCS units, TCCs and SOCs | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sexual Offences Courts Designation Compact which is a combination of National Guidelines for the Designation of Courts as section 55A Sexual Offences Courts and the Checklist for the Selection of Courts for Designation was developed by a Task Team represented by the judiciary, NPA, Legal Aid SA and Rape Crisis, Cape Town, and chaired by DOJ&CD. The Designation Compact was developed to guide the service delivery process for the designation of courts as section 55A Sexual Offences Courts by all participating stakeholders, including the civil society organisations providing court support services to survivors of sexual violence. Document on the facilities is ready. There is also a list of those that need to be designated by the Minister of Health, documented through an audit done in 2020 and once approved will be published in government gazette this financial year. |
| | | Number of Designated Health Facilities | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thuthuzela Care Centres (TCC's) - NPA is proceeding with the logistics and facilitation regarding the establishment of additional six sites nationally. 8 Case managers appointed to capacitate the TCCs. During the 2020/21 FY, despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the NPA delivered the following services at the 55 TCC-sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dealt with number of matters reported for the FY 2020/21: 29 593. Annual conviction rate of TCC cases for the said FY: 73.9% (734/993). Number of cases finalised with a verdict: 993. Number of life imprisonment sentences imposed by courts in TCC convicted cases: 141 (Also imposed 85 sentences of 20-25 years imprisonment and 295 sentences of 10-19 years imprisonment). An increase in the number of life imprisonment sentences observed and long-term sentences as imposed by the courts due to the concerted enhanced focus on sexual offence matters. The overall conviction rate for all sexual offences for the 2020/2021 FY is: 75.8% (2539 / 3349 verdict cases). The conviction rate for femicide cases: 94.3% (231 / 245 verdict cases). The conviction rate for intimate femicide cases: 93.1% (190 / 204 verdict cases). |
| | | Number of TCCs Units established by 2024 | | |

| | | Number of FCS Units upgraded by 2024 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">6.24% of 5 000 new entrants (312) currently under training to be allocated to the FCS capability by 30 September 2020. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---|---|--|----------|----------------|------------|---------|--------------|----|----|----|------------|----|----|---|---------|-----|-----|----|---------------|----|----|----|---------------|---|---|----|------------|----|----|-----|--------------|----|----|----|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | | | <table><tr><th>PROVINCE</th><th>FCS ALLOCATION</th><th>FCS PLACED</th><th>DEFICIT</th></tr><tr><td>EASTERN CAPE</td><td>17</td><td>12</td><td>-5</td></tr><tr><td>FREE STATE</td><td>21</td><td>21</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>GAUTENG</td><td>127</td><td>131</td><td>+4</td></tr><tr><td>KWAZULU-NATAL</td><td>54</td><td>48</td><td>-6</td></tr><tr><td>NORTHERN CAPE</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>+2</td></tr><tr><td>NORTH WEST</td><td>45</td><td>35</td><td>-10</td></tr><tr><td>WESTERN CAPE</td><td>48</td><td>39</td><td>-9</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>312</td><td>288</td><td>-24</td></tr></table> | PROVINCE | FCS ALLOCATION | FCS PLACED | DEFICIT | EASTERN CAPE | 17 | 12 | -5 | FREE STATE | 21 | 21 | 0 | GAUTENG | 127 | 131 | +4 | KWAZULU-NATAL | 54 | 48 | -6 | NORTHERN CAPE | 0 | 2 | +2 | NORTH WEST | 45 | 35 | -10 | WESTERN CAPE | 48 | 39 | -9 | TOTAL | 312 | 288 | -24 |
| PROVINCE | FCS ALLOCATION | FCS PLACED | DEFICIT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EASTERN CAPE | 17 | 12 | -5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FREE STATE | 21 | 21 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GAUTENG | 127 | 131 | +4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KWAZULU-NATAL | 54 | 48 | -6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTHERN CAPE | 0 | 2 | +2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTH WEST | 45 | 35 | -10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WESTERN CAPE | 48 | 39 | -9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 312 | 288 | -24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Approved Resource Plan for the capacitation of FCS Units by March 2021 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Capacitate FCS Units, in accordance with the identified need and subject to the available budget, informed by a work study investigation. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | DNA analysis capacity established in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal by March 2024. | Lead: SAPS Support: DPWI | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No report provided | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Conduct feasibility studies into the establishment of DNA analysis capacity established in the Eastern Cape | Lead: SAPS | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Feasibility study completed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Reduced levels of crime and GBVF through strengthened community partnerships | Lead: SAPS Support: DWYPD, DSD, NDPWI | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No report provided | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Percentage of functional police stations with dedicated victim-friendly rooms Annually April 2020 to March 2024 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No report provided | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Reduced violence against women | Lead: SAPS Support: All JCPS Cluster Departments | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No report provided | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| INTERVENTION | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR/TARGET | IMPLEMENTER | COMMENT |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|
| | | 88% Conviction rate for contact crimes against women (18 years and above) by March 2024 | Lead: SAPS Support: All JCPS Cluster Departments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | | 75.15% Detection rate for contact crime against women (18 years and above) by March 2020/21 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | | 5% reduction in outstanding case dockets related to crimes against women (18 years and above) older than 1 year | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the fourth quarter (2020/21), 3 534 (42.6%) dockets for crimes against women, older than 1 year were finalised from a total of 8 289. This is 37.6% points higher than the 5% reduction target. |
| | | 6.73% reduction in the number of contact crimes against children (below 18 years) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | | 88% Conviction rate for contact crimes against children (below 18 years) by March 2024 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | | 70.1% Detection rate for contact crimes against children (below 18 years) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | | 4% reduction in outstanding case dockets related to crimes against children (below 18 years) older than 1 year | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | | Approved National Instruction 6/2017 and Standard Operating Procedure on Service Complaints by March 2021 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft review of the National Instruction and the Standard Operating Procedure conducted. |
| | | 100% of service complaints related to gender-based violence prioritised for immediate intervention within 7 working days of receipt | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the 4th quarter 2020/21, a total of 50 GBVF-related complaints were received and addressed within 7 working days (100%). |
| | Reduced levels of violence against children | | | |
| | Effective management of complaints in matters related to GBVF cases | | | |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| | 80% of service complaints related to gender-based violence investigations finalised within 14 working days of receipt | Lead: SAPS | <ul style="list-style-type: none">For the 4th quarter 2020/21, 76% (128) GBVF service complaints were finalised within 14 working days. |
| | 80% of domestic violence-related complaints finalised with 3 working days of receipt | Lead: SAPS | <ul style="list-style-type: none">For the 4th quarter 2020/21, a total of 43% (12) domestic violence-related complaints were finalised within 3 working days - target 80%. |
| Reduce the backlog of all DNA cases at Forensic Laboratories related to GBVF especially sexual offences cases | Reduce the GBVF-related forensic cases backlog to 5 000 by March 2021 | Lead: SAPS Support: DOJ&CD, NPA, Judiciary, Legal Aid SA | <ul style="list-style-type: none">79 109 cases were backlogged and over 35 calendar days as on 2021-04-21. |
| | Cold cases backlog not exceeding 10% of registered case exhibits (entries). Annually 2020 to 2024 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No report provided |
| | Case management system upgraded by March 2022 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No report provided |
| | Forensic Sciences Laboratory (FSL) System enhancement to track the processing of GBVF-related cases developed by March 2021 | Lead: SAPS Support: DOJ&CD, NPA | <ul style="list-style-type: none">The NPA reported that 444 DNA reports were received from SAPS as at 31 March 2021(collated and rewarded to DPP-offices in April 2021). A Task Team co-chaired by the Deputy Ministers of Police and Justice and Constitutional Development has been established to unblock the service delivery process in the management of DNA samples by the SAPS Forensic Laboratories, working with the NPA. The activity is ongoing. Good progress has been implemented from this collaboration between NPA and SAPS. |
| Delivery and distribution of evidence-collection kits (Paediatric Rape Kits, Adult Rape Kits and Buccal Sample Kits) | 100% of evidence procured collection kits delivered as per delivery schedule by March 2021 | Lead: SAPS Support: DPWI | <ul style="list-style-type: none">DNA Collection kits delivered in full: total 322 623 kits costing R77 Million. |
| | 100% of police stations with evidence collection kits delivered as per delivery schedule by March 2021 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Zero outstanding |
| Development of the phase 3 to 6 of the Femicide Watch | Country-wide Femicide watch system operational | Lead: DOJ&CD Support: SAPS, IJS, NPA | <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Femicide Watch is the national repository for femicide cases resulting from GBVF. In the 1st year of the NSP on GBVF implementation, the DOJ&CD planned and finalised Phase 3 of the Femicide Watch Development, which significantly upgraded the Femicide Watch dashboard to include 9 additional metrics to facilitate quick data analysis and the collection of more |

| INTERVENTION | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR/TARGET | IMPLEMENTER | COMMENT |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| | | | | disaggregated data for more informed case profiling, which will assist the country to accumulate prevention and response data. The variables for types of disabilities were also incorporated in the dashboard. Live data is being sourced from South SAPS and the DOJ&CD through the IJS Transversal Hub. This project is done in conjunction with IJS. |
| | Fast-track the vetting process of persons providing services directly to children and mentally disabled persons in terms of the National Register for Sex Offenders (NSRO) | Number of persons providing services to children and mentally disabled persons vetted | Lead: DOJ&CD Support: SAPS, IJS, Employment sector, DOH | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DOJ&CD National Registrar for Sex Offenders continues to vet government officials working at service points that have direct access to children and persons with disabilities against the NRSO so as to prevent new and repeat sex offending, particularly the paedophilia. During the 2020/2021 financial year, the DOJ&CD received 1 834 applications and vetting was conducted and certificates issued within the 10 day targets (officials drawn from DOJ&CD intermediaries, court preparation officers, family advocates, clerks of the children's courts, maintenance officers, SAPS Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Units, NPA prosecutors based at sexual offences courts, and some of the educators and social workers in private schools). The vetting applications process was affected by COVID-19 national lockdowns. In total for 2020/21 all 1 834 officials were issued certificates and had a positive outcome. |
| | | Number of certificates issued to persons providing services to children and mentally disabled persons | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications for vetting currently depend on institutions. DOJ&CD then conducts vetting based on total applications received. For 2020/21 all applications were processed. |
| | | 100% of persons providing services directly to children and mentally disabled persons in terms of the National Register for Sex Offenders, vetted | | |
| Amend legislation related to GBVF areas, build onto legislative reforms initiated under the Emergency Response Action Plan | Amendment of Chapter 6 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters). Amendment Act, 2007 dealing with the NRSO to extend protection to all victims of sexual offences, irrespective of age and mental status | Chapter 6 of Criminal Law, Amended by March 2022 | Lead: DOJ&CD Support: Parliament, National, Provincial & Local government, CSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Parliament The Bill proposes inter alia, expand the scope of the NRSO to include the particulars of all sex offenders. Currently, the NRSO registers sex offenders convicted of sex crimes against children and persons who are mentally disabled; expand the ambit to include other vulnerable persons, namely, female persons between the ages of 18 and 25, persons with physical, intellectual or mental disabilities and persons 60 years of age or older who, for example, receive community based care and support services; and increase the periods for which a sex offenders' particulars must remain on the NRSO before they can be removed from the Register |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Overhaul of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 to make it victim-centric, including the review of bail provisions | Criminal Procedure Act. Amended by March 2021 | Lead: DOJ&CD Support: Parliament, National, Provincial & Local government, CSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Parliament • The Bill provides for stricter bail and sentencing provisions, as part of initiatives to strengthen the legislative framework in the fight against GBVF. It proposes amendments to the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944; the Superior Courts, 2013; the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (the CPA); and the Criminal Law (Minimum Sentences) Amendment Act, 1997 (CLAA), to address inadequacies in those laws to deal with GBVF related offences and to afford protection to victims of such offences against victimisation during legal proceedings. |
| Amendment of the Labour Relations Act to provide a provision on the vetting of all employees dealing with GBVF matters | Labour Relations Act amended by 2022 April | Lead: DEL Support: Parliament, National, Provincial & Local government, CSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Parliament • The Labour Relations Act deals with unfair or fair conduct in the workplace and can thus not be amended for this purpose/not aligned with their mandate. |
| Amendment of Customary Marriages Act - registration of marriages, recognition of cross-national marriages; same sex marriages - coordination with DHA | Customary Act amended by April 2022 | Lead: DHA, DOJ&CD Support: Parliament, National, Provincial & Local government, CSO | <p>Ministerial Call: What is the role of DEL through legislation in making all workplaces safe from sexual predators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assented into law |
| Finalisation of Traditional Courts Bill violence | Traditional Courts Bill amended by March 2022 Legislation on decriminalisation of sex work promulgated by March 2022 | Lead: DOJ&CD Support: Parliament, National, Provincial & Local government, CSO, SALRC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Parliament |
| Finalisation of legislative process to decriminalise sex work - fast tracking and promulgation | Legislation on decriminalisation of sex work promulgated by March 2022 | Lead: DOJ&CD Support: Parliament, National, Provincial & Local government, CSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No report provided |
| Inclusion of cyber violence in the Cyber | Cyber Crime Bill amended by March 2022 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Parliament |

| INTERVENTION | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR/TARGET | IMPLEMENTER | COMMENT |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Crimes Bill to address on line sexual violence | | | |
| | Finalisation of the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill | Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill promulgated by March 2021 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Parliament |
| | Finalisation of the Regulations for Sexual offences Courts | Regulations for Sexual offences Courts finalised by March 2021 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In February 2020 the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services approved the Regulations relating to Sexual Offences Courts. The Regulations delineate the minimum standards for the catalogue of support services and resources needed for a court to be designated as sexual offences courts in terms of section 55A of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007. |
| | Amendment of the Older Persons Act | Older Persons Act amended by March 2022 | Lead: DSD Support: DOJ&CD, Parliament, National, Provincial & Local government, CSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | Amendment of the Film & Publications Act | Film & Publications Act Amended by March 2022 | Lead: DCDT Support: FPB, Parliament, National, Provincial & Local government, CSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | Finalise Amendment of the Domestic Violence Act 1998 | Domestic Violence Act Amended by 2022 | Lead: DCDT Support: FPB, Parliament, National, Provincial & Local government, CSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Parliament The Domestic Violence Amendment Bill seeks to amend the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998) (the Act), to address practical challenges, gaps and anomalies which render women and children helpless to the violence they experience. The Bill further proposes the introduction of online applications for domestic violence, among others. The Bill seeks to clarify and expand on the behaviour which constitutes domestic violence. It also tightens the sentencing provisions. The NPA developed the draft Amendment of the Service Charter for Victims of Crime |
| | Review of the Charter for Victims of Crimes | Charter reviewed by 2022 | | |
| | | | | |

NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE & FEMICIDE PILLARS 1-6 SUMMARY

for a South Africa free from gender-based violence directed at women, children and LGBTQIA+ persons

**SAFE
PUBLIC SPACES FOR
WOMEN, CHILDREN &
LGBTQIA+ PERSONS**

PILLAR 1 ACCOUNTABILITY, COORDINATION & LEADERSHIP



PILLAR 2 PREVENTION & REBUILDING SOCIAL COHESION



PILLAR 3 JUSTICE, SAFETY & PROTECTION



PILLAR 4 RESPONSE, CARE, SUPPORT & HEALING



PILLAR 5 Economic Power



PILLAR 6 Research & Information Management



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GBV for members of deaf
community

CALL NOW
0800 428 428
EMERGENCY LINE

(PLEASE CALL ME)
120 7867#

SMS 'help' to 31531
for persons with
disability

Reflections

There has been laudable progress in driving regulatory reforms to ensure justice for GBVF victims. However, the finalisation of the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill is still in Parliament, and did not meet the time frame planned for its finalisation. Given the continued incidents of sexual violence and murders aimed at the LGBTQIA+ community, this needs to be prioritised in Year 2.

Progress has also been made in improving survivors' experience through a victim/survivor centric system that is sensitive to the needs of the survivors. The establishment of additional Thuthuzela Centres will strengthen the capacity of Criminal Justice System (CJS) to provide effective service to survivors. The increase in DNA analysis should contribute towards eliminating the backlog in sexual offences cases. Worth noting is the improvement in the conviction rate. This will begin to instil confidence in the justice system. There's a need to look at a better solution to resourcing South African Police Service (SAPS) and National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) including personnel towards resolving GBVF cases. The backlog in GBVF cases requires urgent attention and resolution.

For the fourth quarter (2020/21) 42.6% of dockets for crimes against women, older than 1 year were finalized, which is significantly higher than the stated target of 5%. These are positive indicators that significant changes in the system are possible.

Capacity development through training of different officials across the criminal justice system was severely compromised by the COVID-19 context e.g. by December 2020, SAPS reported only reach 18.4% of its targeted number of police officers that were to undergo GBVF training²⁵. At the same time, providing debrief-

ing support services to all frontline service providers in ongoing and consistent ways, can play an important role in addressing the secondary victimisation that many survivors face when accessing the system.

5.4. Pillar 4: Response, Care, Support and Healing

This pillar sets out to ensure that every survivor of gender-based violence has access to appropriate and sensitive response, care and support that facilitate immediate containment, medium to long term healing, and agency towards reclaiming their bodies, mental and physical health, well-being and lives. The overall focus is two-fold: (i) strengthening and overhauling services and systems; improving relationships between stakeholders whilst (ii) building and bolstering resilience through harnessing the capacity of institutions, households and communities to play important roles in responding to and supporting survivors. It gives meaning to Articles 7-9; and 12-13 in the Declaration of the Presidential Summit on GBVF.

Progress over Year 1

Strengthening existing response, care and support services provided by the state and civil society²⁶ took place through taking the legislative and policy process forward, particularly through the process towards finalisation of the Victim Support Services Bill and the development of draft policies on psychosocial support services and sheltering services, that are being finalised. Research to inform a minimum core services package and related costing for GBVF survivors was completed, and is a key step towards standardising services and providing a costed framework for how services could be rolled out across the country. Funding has been provided to 249 CSOs to a total value of R 39 750 000, with an additional R 33 750 000 be-

²⁵Weekly Report No.24, 7 December – 11 December 2020

²⁶Outcome 4.1.

ing committed as second tranche payments. The Department of Social Development Sector Funding Policy was finalised in February 2020, as a key deliverable in the NSP on GBVF, and provides an important policy foundation to facilitate effective and efficient funding relationships between NGOs providing services and government.

Important achievements in expanding response care and support services are evident through the DSD Command Centre being upgraded and expanded and moved to Salvokop, which was donated by the Department and Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI), and with an additional 8 social workers being put in place. The DPWI also renovated and handed over 11 public buildings in Gauteng and the Western Cape for sheltering and interim housing arrangements for survivors. The upgrading and opening of three additional shelters in the Free State and the Western Cape also serves

to expand the existing capacity. Another important element of expanding support is the initiative by Higher Health which is implementing a 24-hour national crisis line for all students needing support for GBV and mental health issues. The fact that 100% of all departments in the public service have policies on Wellness Management to address issues of psychosocial wellness and avail counselling services in the workplace strengthened community and institutional responses to providing integrated care and support to GBV survivors²⁷. There was an almost three fold significant increase in the number of overall calls to the Command Centre over the 2020/21 financial year, as compared to the 2019/20 financial year, which highlights the importance of telephone interventions in the context of COVID-19.

The table below provides a snapshot of the progress made over Year 1.



²⁷Outcome 4.4.

| INTERVENTION | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR/TARGET | IMPLEMENTER | COMMENT |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| PILLAR 4: ADEQUATE CARE, SUPPORT AND HEALING | | | | |
| Strengthen existing response, care and support services by the state and civil society in ways that are victim centred and survivor-focused and trauma informed to facilitate recovery and healing | Finalisation of legal framework for Response Care & Support Victim Empowerment Bill | Gazetting of the Victim Services Support Bill for public comments by March 2021 | Lead: DSD Support: DOJ&CD, Parliament, National, Provincial & Local government, CSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DSD gazetted the VSS Bill aimed at fighting the scourge of GBVF by putting the interest of the victim at the centre of the Justice System. The VSS Bill gazetted public comment in August to October 2020. Over 300 public comments were received and processed by the DSD National and Provincial Legal team for consideration. The VSS Bill with consolidated public comments is ready for presentation to Cabinet. The draft White Paper is ready for presentation to Cabinet. The Department has since developed the Draft Implementation Plan. The Implementation Plan was consulted with all provincial Departments of Social Development and consultation will be held with Non-Governmental Organizations and national government Departments. |
| | White Paper on Social Welfare Services | White Paper on Social Welfare Services adopted by March 2021 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Defining and Costing of a Comprehensive Package of Services for Survivors of Gender-Based Violence has been completed and the final report was approved by the Steering Committee on the 28th August 2020. The Director General of the DSD approved the report recommendations through a management response. The report was presented at and approved by the DSD EXCO on the 12 February 2021. Furthermore an improvement plan has been developed as part of the implementation of the recommendations. A joint presentation of the report by DPME and DSD will be made to Cabinet. |
| | Development of a Minimum core package of services and related costing for GBVF survivors | Minimum core services package and costing for GBVF survivors developed by March 2022 | Lead: DSD Support: DPME, DOH, NT, NCGBFV | |
| | Standardisation of Intersectoral policy on sheltering services approved | Draft Intersectoral Policy on sheltering services developed by March 2021 | Lead: DSD Support: DPME, DOH, NT, NCGBFV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Intersectoral Policy on Sheltering Services aimed at strengthening and guiding sheltering services for victims of GBVF was developed. The policy was developed through consultation in provinces and a draft is in place. Furthermore, the draft Intersectoral Policy on Sheltering Policy was presented to management structures within DSD for inputs/comments. Agreement cannot be finalised, target not implementable. |
| | Resourcing of the TCCs to adequately provide integrated services at health care facilities, managed by the NPA and DOH. | Agreement for DOH to manage TCCs finalised by March 2021 | Lead: NPA Support: DOH, SAPS, NT, NCGBFV | |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Public buildings made available for shelters and interim housing arrangements for survivors | 11 public buildings identified and made available for shelters and interim housing arrangements for survivors by 2021 | Lead: DPWI Support: DSD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twelve buildings (6 in Gauteng and 6 in the Western Cape) have been renovated and handed over to the Department of Social Development (DSD) for new shelters by the DPWI for shelters and interim housing arrangements for survivors. The DSD renovated shelters in Gauteng (Eldorado Park Women's Forum) and KZN (Mandeni township). The DSD launched a shelter in the Free State, Bothaville area. The Western Cape Province has launched two shelters in the West Coast and one in the Eden Karoo. |
| | Implement Psychosocial Support Programme for all frontline workers in place and rolled out, including those working in CSOs | Lead: DSD Support: DOH, SAPS, DBE, CSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Policy on Psychosocial Services aimed at enhancing and regulating the provision of psychosocial service to victims of GBVF was developed. The policy was developed through consultation with various stakeholders and the draft policy is in place. |
| | Funding provided to non-governmental organisations that provide direct service to victims and survivors to strengthen their sustained capacity to provide these services | Lead: DSD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seventy eight (78) Social Service Practitioners (SSPs) (comprised of National DSD, GBVCC Social Workers, NEDLAC and Solidarity Fund Social Work Interns) were trained on Management and Dealing with Trauma and Information on the management of COVID-19 protocols. In addition, fifty six (56) the GBVCC Social Workers were trained on LGBTIQ+ sensitization. 225 SSPs were trained on HIV&AIDS Social & Behaviour Change in the financial year 2020/21. |
| | Amount transferred to NGO's providing direct service to victims of crime and GBVF | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of R36 750 000.00 has been transferred to CSOs from the CARA Funds to date: A total of 249 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) have been funded through the CARA Funds to date with R33 750 000.00 having been transferred as first tranche payment. Another 33 750 000.00 has been committed as second tranche payment. Second tranche payment has been transferred to 22 CSOs to the total amount of R3 million. Some of the recommended CSOs for funding from the CARA Funds have failed to submit the required documents for verification and therefore have not signed contracts and not paid the first tranche from the CARA Funds. During the 16 Days of Activism Campaign media launch on 24 November 2020, handover of 5 BMW vehicles took place. The BMW electric vehicles were handed over to 5 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) located in five provinces: Western Cape (LGBTQIA+), Limpopo (Disability), Eastern Cape (Women), Gauteng (Youth) and KwaZulu-Natal (Disability). |

| INTERVENTION | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR/TARGET | IMPLEMENTER | COMMENT |
|--------------|--|---|--|--|
| | | Funding model for NGOs providing services to victims of crime and GBV Annual April 2020 - March 2024 | Lead: DSD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Social Development Funding Policy was finalised in February 2020. The Social Development Funding Policy covers funding models that can be applied to different civil society partnerships. |
| | Development of integrated service delivery model (drawing on existing good practice) that strengthens relationships and referrals across service providers | Response, care and support and service delivery model is developed by March 2022 | Lead: NCGBVF Support: DWYPD, DSD, DOH, DOJ&CD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model developed (Khuseleka One Stop Centre and Thuthuzela Care Centre models) developed prior to NSP implementation. Civil society - Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation operates an effective referral model across various service providers which play a role in facilitating healing. This model is a transferable skills set and CSVR is playing a role in further expanding this model for greater application in the GBVF sector. The outcomes of the research on defining and costing of a Comprehensive Package of Services for Survivors of Gender-Based Violence, will be used to further streamline and refine these models. The experience of implementing these multi-sectoral models will continue to be used to further refine and address emerging weaknesses. |
| | | Psychosocial support services implemented Annually April 2020 to March 2024 | Lead: DSD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV Command Centre at Salvakop, Pretoria launched to respond to the demand for improved GBV services In a total of 52 districts across the country, 45 districts have at least one shelter, 7 districts are without shelters and a total of 136 shelters exist across the country. 117 (85%) of these GBV shelters are funded by the DSD. Fifty five psychosocial support services teams have been established across the country to provide decentralised services at a local level which are being managed by provincial VEP coordinators. Comparative reflection of financial years - 2021/20 & 2020/21 |
| | | Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP) Integrated management information systems linking social development, health, education and the criminal justice | Lead: DSD, DOH Support: NCGBVF, National, Provincial, Municipalities, CSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A service provider has been evaluated and approved to integrate the VEP system with that of department of Health, Education, SAPS, GBVCC and Correctional Services. The Integrated VEP Information Management System has been developed in consultation with the Justice Crime Prevention and Security Cluster Departments. This VEP Information Management System has been piloted at the DSD including the Civil Society |

| GBV Command Centre Call Statistics Report | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Date | Telephone Calls Received | USSD's Received | SMS's Received | Total |
| April 2020 - March 2021 | 157 952 | 11 486 | 15 024 | 184 462 |
| April 2019 - March 2020 | 54 849 | 4 955 | 1 769 | 61 573 |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | | system developed by March 2023 | | <p>Organisations service sites. Training of Social Development and Civil Society Organisation service providers on the Integrated VEP Information Management System was conducted in all nine provinces and these service providers have since been connected on VEP Information System for data collection. Furthermore, the process of integrating the VEP Information Management System with the Gender Based Violence Command Centre is currently underway under the guidance of the Integrated Justice System (IJS) to ensure compliance with IJS Hub requirements. The final Integrated VEP Information Management System will be connected to the IJS Hub for interfacing with other Information Management System within the Criminal Justice System.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of Departments in the Public Service have policies on Wellness Management, which address issues of psychosocial wellness and the availability of counselling services in the workplace. |
| Establishment of local level rapid response teams in every municipality with clear protocols for weekend, after hours' services (to consider danger and rural allowance), and protocols for child protection (all departments) to amplify their response to the needs of victims | 100% of Workplaces that have wellness programmes that provide psychosocial support for survivors within the workplace Annually April 2021 to March 2024 | | <p>Lead: DPISA Support: National, Provincial and Local government, DEL, BUSA</p> | |

Reflections

Legislation and policy needs to be finalised to facilitate greater uptake by institutions, including within the private sector, to provide psychosocial support services at the workplace. The monitoring and evaluation matrix to measure quality of services, is key to ensuring that interventions contribute towards the healing component of this pillar. Developing a model to debrief all frontline service providers, is a key lever for addressing secondary victimisation whilst improving access to services and to justice. Given the levels of societal trauma, further exacerbated by the ongoing experience of COVID-19, the local Rapid Response Teams are a priority, as well as expanding the numbers of social workers available at a local level.

Building onto the initiative of training of social service practitioners to deal with COVID-19 related trauma and to strengthen the capacity to deal with sensitivity with LGBTQIA+, strengthening capacity towards implementation of this pillar remains key. The initiative to set up decentralised psychosocial support teams is really useful to reach communities and needs to be taken forward. Having adequate numbers of social workers in place is critical to mitigate a range of social challenges facing children, young people, families, LGBTQIA+ persons, those with disability and the community at large.

CSOs contribute significantly to providing locally based, accessible services to survivors, and the roll out of the Sector Funding Policy as a framework will be very useful to address existing challenges and facilitate an effective, multi-sectoral approach to service provision. Making strong interlinkages between the work that SAPS is doing in closing down illegal liquor outlets, with community based interventions to respond to alcohol abuse as a driver of violence and GBV, is critical as an intervention that straddles response and prevention.

5.5. Pillar 5: Economic Power

This Pillar sets out to transform the structural make up of South Africa's economy by systematically increasing access, control, and ownership of productive resources to women, as well as strengthening their participation in the world of work in order to address the economic drivers of gender-based violence across local, provincial, and national spheres. This pillar recognizes the clear link between GBVF and economic dependence and seeks to ensure that obstacles to women's economic autonomy are effectively addressed. It gives effect to Article 19 of the Presidential Summit Declaration against GBVF.

Progress over Year 1

The nature of this pillar, implies medium to long term interventions and most of the progress is at the level of policy and initiatives that have begun over Year 1. One key example is Preferential Procurement in the public and private sector has been identified as an effective strategy to increase access and ownership of productive resources for women²⁸.

In 2020 SA committed to 40% preferential procurement for Women Owned Businesses (WOB) in the public sector, and further set out a four-point action plan to achieve this target as follows: (i) establishing an effective institutional framework for delivery in government; (ii) developing & rolling out a capacity building programme for women owned businesses (WOB); (iii) twinning WOB with public sector opportunities and (iv) activating private sector value-chain facilitation for WOB. 1 205 out of targeted 5 000 WOBs were reached for capacity development over the 120- day period, with overall targets being compromised by increased COVID-19 restrictions being imposed over December 2020–January 2021 period. While the national capacity building initiative has been implemented in Limpopo and Eastern Cape, this programme needs to be rolled out to all provinces.

²⁸Outcome 5.1

As the table indicates, there has been progress in public opportunities for employment for youth, women and persons with disabilities with the Annual Employment Equity Report. Women occupy 53.9% of positions in the public sector and 43.9% of senior management positions, which indicates positive movement in the direction of women's empowerment.

Furthermore, positive indicators of progress are COGTA reporting that women were accessing 38.9% of total transactions and that the target of 55% women being enrolled in the Community Work Programme (CWP) was exceeded by 24%.

The Department of Small Business Development (DSBD) has been actively engaging with different private sector networks to facilitate access to opportunities for women, including supporting women entrepreneurs to penetrate markets through a localisation programme. The outcomes of these initiatives should bear fruit in the next year of the implementation of the NSP.

As economic relief interventions were introduced in response to COVID-19, measures were put in place to track the degree to which these were specifically addressing the gendered vulnerability of women²⁹. Current initiatives are underway for the approval of a Special Housing Needs Policy and Programme that will address the interim housing needs of GBV survivors. The DOJ&CD has expanded its capacity to address maintenance challenges and is in the process of establishing mechanisms and guidelines to prevent maintenance defaulting³⁰. Addressing maintenance challenges is a critical component

of responding to women's social and economic vulnerability.

The pillar also addresses the need to strengthen women's participation in the world of work, as well as protect them from all forms of discrimination in the workplace. Progress in this area includes implementing effective socio-economic measures for disaster mitigation in the context of COVID-19; as well as strengthening the national policy framework to prevent violence and sexual harassment in the workplace³¹.

The Commission for Employment Equity (CEE) consulted extensively on the Draft Code on Violence and Sexual Harassment in the Workplace and a Revised Final Code is being engaged with through NEDLAC. This was fully aligned with the International Labour Organisation Convention (No 190), as the process of ratification progressed. The National Dialogue in December served to galvanise leadership across different sectors to pledge actions they would be taking to address violence and sexual harassment in the world of work. This work has continued to be taken forward through strengthening national capacity and resources to better understand and respond to sexual harassment in ways that are survivor-centered, particularly through the multi-sectoral team working on this issue in the Implementation Collaborative. Interventions reported by specific departments such as Home Affairs and Defence, demonstrate a commitment in the public sector to comprehensively taking this issue on board.

The table below provides a snapshot of the progress made over Year 1.

²⁹Weekly Report No.3, 13 July 2020 – 17 July 2020

³⁰Outcome 5.4.

³¹This is reflected on under Pillar 1 in the table

| INTERVENTION | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR/TARGET | IMPLEMENTER | COMMENT |
|--------------|--|---|---|--|
| | Establish Public private partnerships to facilitate economic opportunities for women leaving abusive relationships | Partnerships to facilitate economic opportunities for women leaving abusive relationships by 2024 | Lead: DSBD Support: DTI, COGTA, DSD, NCGBF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Small Business Development (DSBD) is collaborating with various private sector memberships and sector organisations to facilitate access to opportunities within the value chains of member companies and ultimately participate in the mainstream economy. These member organisations include those in the Digital, electronics, retail sectors etc. The department is also collaborating with national and international Chambers of commerce for markets in the global value chains. The DSBD has partnered with Proudly South Africa (PSA) to enable Women owned SMMEs and Cooperatives to get access to markets and procurement opportunities within the private sector affiliates and members of PSA. The Department of Cooperative Governance is currently engaging its external partners seeking collaboration to implement this initiative. No report provided |
| | Reconfigure Land and Agrarian Reform funding to achieve Land and Agrarian reforms transformation deliverables | Land and agrarian fund established by March 2022 | Lead: DALRRD Support: NT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | Put shelters and interim housing in place | % GBV survivors able to access RDP housing annually April 2020 to March 2024 Interim housing arrangements in place based on updated policy directives per province by March 2024 | Lead: DSD, DHSWS Support: NCGBF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual interventions with specific child-headed households and vulnerable families have taken place and been sponsored by the Department of Human Settlements A process has been initiated for the approval of Special Housing Needs Policy and Programme (SHN Policy) |
| | Establish Survivor-focused cooperatives /groups to build entrepreneurship, healing and economic resilience | Number of Multi-sectoral interventions in place for survivors to build entrepreneurship, healing and economic resilience Annually April 2020 to March 2024 | Lead: DSBD Support: DTI, DHSWS, DSD, NCGBF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| | | Number of new Public private partnerships established annually to facilitate economic opportunities for women April 2020 to March 2024 | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| | Develop systems and accountability measures for maintenance defaulting | Mechanism in place to prevent defaulting of child maintenance by March 2021 | Lead: DOJ&CD Support: DSD, NCGBVF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded capacity is in place for the Maintenance Programme and Family Law Directorate The DOJ&CD is utilising the Online Tracing System which enables the Maintenance Investigators to investigate the financial status of respondents in Default Applications. The Online Tracing System budget was allocated to enable re-advertisement to secure a new contract. The DOJ&CD is in the process of establishing a Maintenance Defaulters Register as currently, there is no system to capture respondents who default in payment of maintenance until the complainant lodges a Default Application. The purpose of the Maintenance Defaulters Register is to enable the Department to monitor the compliance and non-compliance rates even in instances where the complainant has not lodged Default Application. A Forum of NPA and DOJ&CD has been established to develop the Guidelines for Blacklisting Maintenance Defaulters. Training Interventions: Three training sessions were conducted on Online Tracing System to equip Maintenance Investigators in Western Cape (40); Eastern Cape (30); and Limpopo (40) to in utilising the Online Tracing System effectively. The training sessions were conducted in the fourth quarter of the year and during April 2021. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |
| Strategic policy interventions by the state, private sector and other key sectors rolled out towards eliminating the impact of the economic drivers of GBV on all women | Raise awareness of women's unpaid labour and initiate interventions to reshape the structure of work in ways that value productive and reproductive labour | Number of interventions to reshape the structure of work in ways that value productive and reproductive labour implemented April 2020 to March 2024 | Lead: DWYPD Support: STATS SA, DEL, NCGBVF | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided |

| INTERVENTION | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR/TARGET | IMPLEMENTER | COMMENT |
|--------------|--|---|--|---|
| | Monitoring of GRPBMEA roll out, specifically in the economic cluster | <p>Number of economic plans able to demonstrate are GRPBME&EA by March 2024</p> <p>Number of COVID-19 disaster and recovery interventions that are gender-responsive</p> | <p>Lead: DWYPD Support: DPME Parliamentary Oversight, CGE, civil society</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A snap report on the implementation of the GRPBMEA Framework was included as a chapter in the 2020/21 Annual Performance Monitoring Report. DWYPD developed a Strategic Framework on the Impact of COVID-19 on women and a related gender tracking system with specific indicators to track the progress made by government departments in implementing the various socio-economic relief measures. Concerning the Economic Impact category, several relief funds were introduced. These included the Spaza Shop Support Programme, SMME Debt Relief Facility, Temporary Employee Relief Scheme (TERS), Agriculture Relief Fund, Tourism Relief Fund and the Arts and Culture Relief Fund. No report provided |
| | Ensure the implementation of the Employment Equity Act to eliminate gender and race wage disparity | % improvement on the reduction of the wage gap Annually April 2020 to March 2024 | <p>Lead: DEL, COGTA Support: Municipalities, DPME, NCGBVF</p> | |
| | Public employment opportunities with a specific focus on youth and women and persons with disabilities | <p>Number of women employed in PEP (over 50% by 2021)/ % of women employed in PEP</p> <p>% representation of women in SMS and MMS positions on the EE Report</p> <p>% representation of youth disaggregated by gender and disability on the EE Report</p> | <p>Lead: DEL, DTI, DSBD Support: National and Provincial departments, Municipalities</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 79% in the programme Community Works Programme are women. The DPSA develops an Annual Employment Equity report and as at 31 March 2021: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of 9 385 filled SMS positions, 4 150 (43.9%) were occupied by women and 5 277 (56.23%) were filled by men. Out of the 63 940 MMS positions filled in the Public Service, 32 964 (51.55%) were occupied by men and 30 975 (48.44%) by women. Out of 1 215 057 employees in the Public Service, 303 664 (24.99%) are occupied by youth, 185 903 (61.22%) are young women and 117 761 (38.78%) by young men. Out of 1 215 057 employees in the Public Service, 303 664 (24.99%) are occupied by youth, 185 903 (61.22%) are young women and 117 761 (38.78%) by young men. Out of 1 215 057 employees in the Public Service, 303 664 (24.99%) are occupied by youth, 185 903 (61.22%) are young women and 117 761 (38.78%) by young men. |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of 1 216 812 employees in the Public Service, 12 648 (1.04%) were filled by employees with disabilities. Women were 6 820 (53.9%) and men were 5 828 (46.08%) and 1101 (8.7%) were youth. Interventions have been undertaken to train women to take advantage of the 40% procurement target set by the MTSE. Research in harmonising and standardising disability definitions and classifications for better production and use of disability data and statistics was concluded in December 2020. The report was finalised and a conceptual framework for the harmonisation of the standards and definitions of disability across as many datasets was developed. No report provided |
| Broaden ownership for women, youth and SMME | Set aside SMMEs (procurement) for women (40%), youth (30%) and persons with disabilities (7%) | Lead: DSBD Support: DEL, DTI, DWYPD, DHS | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women account for 44.5% of the members of Parliament (6th Administration - both National Assembly and National Council on Provinces). Of the total youth Members of Parliament young women aged 15 to 35 constitute 43%. Women comprise 50% of the Cabinet Ministers (6th Administration) No report provided |
| Support and encourage the role of women, persons with disabilities and LGBTQIA+ persons as leaders in all sectors of society | Disability index by March 2024 Gender Inequality index by March 2024 50% women in Parliament annually April 2020 to March 2024 | Lead: STATSSA Support: DWYPD, DPSSA Lead: CGE Support: STATSSA, DWYPD, DPSSA | | |
| Implement intervention to address GBV vulnerabilities of farm workers, mine workers & domestic workers | Policy interventions to protect specific groups of workers who are particularly vulnerable to specific forms of GBV developed by March 2022 | Lead: DEL Support: DALRRD, DPME | | |

Reflections

Policy interventions that address critical socio-economic needs such as special housing need to be accelerated so that they can contribute towards significantly addressing this key need. Consequently, reporting needs to significantly show a reach beyond individual households, to address the scale of the need. Implementing the interventions to address maintenance defaulting is key to protect women and children from poverty and women from different forms of economic abuse that keep them locked in abusive relationships. Specific monitoring of the impact of this on women, and their capacity to leave relationships over the NSP on GBVF time frame would be important.

In addition, strategic policy interventions by the state that eliminate the impact of the economic drivers of GBV on all women, should continue to be monitored and reflected comprehensively.

An example of this is the current finalisation of a new strategy to advance financial inclusion in South Africa, by National Treasury which will be soon presented to Cabinet for approval. A critical element that needs to be strengthened in the current draft is a policy framework for micro-finance, whose provisions would particularly address the needs of women in the margins.

Effective tracking and monitoring of the roll out of the Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation and Auditing (GRPBMEA) Framework as a key tool to facilitate monitoring of the implementation of the NSP on GBVF, and integration of it into the Annual Performance Monitoring Report is a positive reflection of wider gender mainstreaming. Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation of women's economic empowerment measures, to identify bottlenecks and gaps, whilst ensuring transformative changes across both the public and private sectors, will be critical for the

effectiveness of delivery of Pillar 5. In the context of COVID-19 responses and economic recovery measures, this is particularly pertinent.

5.6. Pillar 6: Research and Information Systems

This pillar sets out to ensure that strategic, multi-disciplinary research and integrated information systems that are nationally coordinated and decentralised, increasingly shape a strengthened response to GBVF in South Africa. It gives effect to Article 11 and 15 of the Presidential Summit Declaration against GBVF.

Progress over Year 1

Deepening and widening the information base for the national response to gender-based violence and femicide remains foundational for taking the NSP GBVF forward. The current initiatives led by the Human Sciences Research Council (The National GBV and COVID-19 Prevalence Study) and SAMRC (The National Femicide National Study) which will provide updated data that will inform GBV interventions, policy and practice. Furthermore, these two studies are key outputs that will contribute towards the development of a GBV surveillance system in the country. Strengthening and aligning management information systems across government and at local and provincial levels remains critical to strengthening both response and prevention efforts.

The National Femicide Study

The South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC) is currently in the field collecting data for the Third National Femicide Study. Data collection commenced in January 2020 but was delayed due to COVID-19 conditions and the research process was adapted accordingly. From October 2020 when the COVID-19 lock-down conditions were relaxed, a great

push was made to visit all the large police stations but this had to stop again when the 2nd COVID-19 wave emerged in December 2020. There has been significant progress in the collection of data which is scheduled to be completed by June 2021, and at this stage the plan is to release results in October 2021.

National GBV Prevalence Study

The HSRC has developed a proposal and has been funded to conduct the National GBV survey. The study is being implemented in 2021 and the results will be released in December 2022 during the 16 Days of Activism for No Violence Against Women and Children. The study will be conducted in all 9 Provinces and plans to interview 23 381 participants aged 18 years and above. It will provide the country with baseline data on the forms, extent and nature of GBV victimisation and perpetration using a nationally representative sample, internationally recommended methodology and instruments. It will also document forms, the extent and nature of GBV directed at women with disabilities and LGBTQIA+ persons, these are populations that are hidden, most at risk and often left out from such studies.

The results from this study are critical for tracking the national response to GBV as outlined in the NSP on GBVF and the study itself is a critical building block towards establishing a national GBV surveillance system, as has been done with HIV for an example. This national level

data will provide comprehensive evidence that can inform policies and interventions on GBV ensuring that future work on GBV is evidence based and responds to areas that will be identified in the study. Lastly, as envisaged in the NSP on GBVF, this information will be made available across different government management information systems in order to inform effective solutions and responses to the crisis of GBV in our country.

Information Management

The Femicide Watch system is operational providing an important information management system to deepen the national information gathering system on femicide. With the expansion of the dashboard, the system is able to collect more disaggregated data (e.g. types of disabilities) for more informed case profiling which will support the national response to femicide. There are efforts underway to integrate the VEP system with that of the Department of Health, Education, SAPS, GBV Command Centre (GB-VCC) and Correctional Services. The final integrated VEP Information Management System will be connected to the Integrated Justice System (IJS) hub for interacting with other information management systems within the CJS. The roll out of this initiative will be key in strengthening integrated management systems in the GBVF response in the country.

The table below provides a snapshot of the progress made over Year 1.

| INTERVENTION | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR/TARGET | IMPLEMENTER | COMMENT |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| PILLAR 6: BETTER INFORMATION MANAGEMENT TO INFORM ACTION Strengthen information and research base to address systemic challenges to facilitate effective strategic solutions and evidence based responses to GBVF | Develop and institutionalise coordinated and Integrated Data Management, Information and Collection system | Multi-disciplinary Research Technical Team established, linked to the NCGBVF by March 2021 | Lead: DOJ&CD Support: IJS, DSD, DOH | • No report provided |
| | | Integrated GBVF Management Information System across government and the justice system (with disaggregated data of victims) developed by March 2022 | | • No report provided |
| | | National repository for GBVF research established by March 2022 | | • No report provided |
| | Establish a GBVF clearing house that sources relevant data, analyses and synthesises to enable dissemination, monitoring and evaluation in the usage of research information | An evidence map with a research repository developed and updated regularly by March 2022 | Lead: DPME | • No report provided |
| | | Number of commissioned evaluations across the six-pillar conducted by March 2024 | Lead: DPME Support: Provincial and National Depts., National, Provincial depts, Municipalities, CSO, Academia | • No report provided |
| | | Databases and Information systems relating to GBVF generated by all service providers and implementers of various interventions by April 2024 | Lead: DWYPD Support: IJS, DOJ&CD, NPA, DSD, DOH | • The development of the VEP database, referred to under Pillar 4, is a step towards an integrated information system. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| | | Disaggregated comprehensive dash board relating to survivors and offenders inter-linked with unique identifier functionality developed by April 2024. | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work on Femicide Watch referred to under Pillar 3, provides a disaggregated dash board to strengthen management of femicide cases. |
| Identification of knowledge gaps and coordination of the national research agenda for optimally sharing of existing and emerging evidence and encouraging areas of further inquiry that could be taken up by academic and research institutions | <p>Number of Seminars on the sharing of the research findings that have been generated and strengthening the use of such evidence to inform the piloting and scale up of effective programming held</p> <p>Quarterly, multi-stakeholder engagements held and facilitated by the research technical team, to review and analyse existing evidence to update the repository and research agenda</p> | <p>Lead: NCGBVF</p> <p>Support: DPME, DWYPD, DPME, DHET</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided | | |
| | <p>Number of Documentaries produced on local good practice at a community level that offers promise for adaptation and meaningful impact for assessment and roll out</p> | <p>Lead: NCGBVF</p> <p>Support: DPME, DWYPD</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No report provided | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborative implementation platform established in 2020. Pillar 6 has established a forum for researchers to facilitate deliberations on the research priorities. |
| Establish partnerships between research institutions, government, | National prevalence study on GBV conceptualised, designed and conducted by March 2024 | <p>Lead: NCGBVF</p> <p>Support: STATS SA; SAMRC</p> | <p>The HSRC has developed a proposal and has been funded to conduct the National GBV survey. The results of this survey are expected in December 2022.</p> | | |

| INTERVENTION | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR/TARGET | IMPLEMENTER | COMMENT |
|--------------|---|--|---|--|
| | academia, NGOs, activists and communities that facilitate and enhance complementarities in their roles and responsibilities within research processes | National prevalence study to understand the extent of violence against LGBTQIA persons conducted by March 2024 | Lead: NCSGBVF Support: STATS SA, Femicide Watch, IJS, HSRC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The HSRC has designed an inclusive national study that will provide data on the extent and the forms of GBV that are experienced by this population. The National GBV Survey has been designed to collect data from and also increase the participation of LGBTQIA+ persons through the use of respondent driven survey (RDS) alongside the traditional house-hold based methodology used in population-based studies (which tends to not reach this population). SAMRC is currently in the field collecting data for the 2017 3rd national femicide study. Data collection commenced in February 2020, but was delayed due to COVID-19 conditions. It is estimated that 65% of the survey data has been collected, and results will be released in October 2021.05.20 The 4th Femicide survey (Femicide 2020) development is also currently underway to understand Femicide during the COVID-19 period of 2020. Data collection for this survey is expected to commence towards the end of April 2021. The 3rd (2017) and 4th Femicide (2020) studies are co-funded by Ford Foundation and SAMRC. The cost for each survey is estimated at 400,000 USD (i.e. R6.07 million). |
| | | National survey on femicide that updates the 2009 data and addresses specific information gaps conducted by March 2024 | Lead: SAMRC Support: STATS SA, Femicide Watch, IJS | |

Reflections

The work being taken forward by the Implementation Collaborative Pillar 6 provides a strong foundation which the Council will be able to take forward in shaping a multi-disciplinary research technical team. Current initiatives to develop a repository, bring different research institutions and GBV researchers on board and find ways to optimally facilitate the sharing of research findings to inform policy, are all critical elements towards building a more strategically coherent and expanded GBVF research base in the country. Harnessing a range of role players including universities and CSOs to feed into deepening and widening the evidence base for effective GBVF programming is key. In taking Pillar 6 forward, it is important to connect different processes underway to strengthen management information systems.



Multi-Sectoral Implementation of the NSP

6

Taking a multi-sectoral response to GBVF in South Africa is fundamental and a cornerstone of both the development and the implementation of the National Strategic Plan on GBVF. In the absence of the Council, effective monitoring of such a multi-sectoral response has not adequately been in place. However, through the establishment of a multi-sectoral collaborative platform progress has been observed on specific areas in the plan. Examples of these include a Media Statement of Commitment to gender aware and gender ethical standards of reporting finalised and adopted by thirty FBOs, ten peace communities and twenty CBOs³².

It is encouraging to note that the development of a national roadmap, and the high-level political commitment to address GBVF has contributed towards important sectors such as the faith sector and the private sector coming on board in more cohesive and visible ways to play their respective roles. The launch of the GBVF Fund 1 also marks a key development, both in relation to private sector support and also importantly as a source of funding to the myriad of civil society organisations that continue to play such a critical role in both responding to and preventing GBVF. Moving forward, finding ways to capture the depth and width of the contribution by non-state sectors is critical in building greater traction for taking a whole of society approach, and mobilising additional sectors and resources towards effective implementation.

6.1. An Innovative Response through the NSP Collaborative Platform

In the absence of the NCGBVF, the DWYPD, as the custodians of the NSP on GBVF, with the

support of United Nations (UN) Women, established a multi-sectoral collaborative Platform to implement the NSP in June 2020. During the same month, the faith sector also came together ("Faith Action to End GBV") in response to the shocking increase in GBVF during the COVID-19 Lockdown to discuss how the sector could contribute positively and in sustainable ways to end GBVF in South Africa. Both of these collaborations were designed to address GBVF in new and more powerful ways, where cross-sector collaboration, rapid innovation, and disciplined execution are the norm, and where the capacity of people to contribute to solving their own problems is fully unleashed. Although both movements were motivated by the need to end GBVF in South Africa, the key focus areas and journeys have differed, with the Faith Action to end GBVF advancing faster than the NSP on GBVF Collaborative.

The NSP Collaborative

This NSP on GBVF Multi-sectoral Collaborative (NSP Collaborative) brings together various stakeholders from government, civil society, private sector, trade unions, research institutions, academic institutions, and individuals in a single platform to plan, implement and learn together. It focuses specifically on implementing specific interventions identified in the NSP. Participants find expression of their interests and skills by joining one or more of the six pillar working groups, which are co-convened by government, civil society and private sector partners. Technical support to the process is provided by development partners, viz, UNWomen, GIZ, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNHCR and ILO, with the DWYPD leading the process.

³²Weekly Report No.10, 31 August – 4 September 2020

The NSP on GBVF Collaborative started with 36 CSOs committing to work with government to implement the NSP whilst waiting for the establishment of the NCGBFV. The process gained momentum with the introduction of a results orientated planning process that facilitated the identification of quick but impactful interventions. This led to the development of 100-Day plans by the 6 pillars. The movement grew from 36 to 82 organisations and 363 individuals attending meetings since inception. The core group, which consists of independent individuals and representatives of different sectors (government, civil society, private sector, trade unions, research institutions, universities, development agencies) has grown to over 50 members. These are people who volunteer time and skills to serve in different structures and processes in the collaborative.

In response to challenges encountered towards the end of 2020, it became necessary for the collaborative to pause and strengthen the principles that govern how the movement works. This process resulted in the development and wide acceptance of Engagement Terms for the collaborative. In the new year, the collaborative started developing structures to support the coordination function. These structures focus on strategic areas that affect the overall functioning and effectiveness of the collaborative. Team members respond to the needs within the collaborative and develop strategies on how to support the collaborative to meet these needs.

Some of the notable achievements of this collaborative include:

- Initiated a lobbying process to ratify the International Labour Organisation (ILO) C190 (Eliminating Violence and Harassment in the World of Work) and through this process, strengthened partnerships with other role players particularly NEDLAC, DEL, DPSA, Federations, private sector and civil society.

- Lobbied the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) to support the campaign not to allow perpetrators to be registered as directors with CIPC.
- Developed a communication strategy and three big brands – Loeries, Tractor and Uni-lever heeded the call to support the strategy.
- Developed communication content for social norms and behaviour messaging which had access to 474 billboard spots per day during September 2020.
- Developed tools for GBV prevention, including the use of art to speak to the scourge of GBVF and implementation of evidence-based prevention interventions such as the peace dialogues as well as capacity building for 2000 learners in 5 provinces.
- Held Public education sessions on legal rights through radio interviews.
- Hosted webinars on the 3 GBV Bills before the public hearing dates set by Parliament.
- Launched the Asikhulumeni Interfaith/ Religious Sector District Forum to promote and ensure the participation of the interfaith/ religious sector in creation of awareness on GBVF and the effects of all forms of violence on 10 October 2020.
- Participated in the village-to-village traditional leaders programme in KZN.
- Established the Researchers Forum, which is supported by the HSRC through the provision of five interns.

All of these interventions are concrete outputs that contribute to delivery on the respective pillars of the NSP on GBVF by multi-sectoral and diverse teams. Understanding the contextual challenges faced by government and civil society that hamper their respective roles, streamlining and strengthening communication and putting the necessary technical and financial resources in place, are some of the critical lessons on multisectoral implementation that emerges from the experience of the Collaborative³³.

³³Weekly Report No.13, 21 September – 25 September 2020

6.2. The Faith Action to End GBV

The “Faith Action to End GBV” Collective is unique in the sense that it unites progressive faith actors to address underlying faith-rooted drivers of GBV and equip faith communities to transform. It addresses the dominant patriarchal narratives that promote heterosexism, domination and subservience that make the faith sector complicit in undermining human rights and condoning or promoting gender-based violence. This initiative targets the faith sector because it recognises its crucial influence in shaping public opinion and the underlying values and attitudes that guide social systems as well as individual behaviours. The faith sector have been identified as a key constituency to be reached and harnessed under Pillar 2. Hence its overall goal is to see transformed faith communities integrally contributing to societal leadership structures and multi-stakeholder initiatives to achieve the NSP on GBV.

The Faith Action to End GBV is innovative in at least 3 ways:

- Core partners have shown a passion to start joint pilot projects even without external funding, with partners willingly contributing in-kind and in some cases sharing their own funds.
- The work is built on a learning culture with a view to constant improvement of practice. The intention is to start with small low-cost pilot

programmes, learn from them and roll them out widely over time. This approach has empowered the Faith Action to End GBV to have attracted funding from the Solidarity Fund. The intention is to continue to grow the work incrementally so as to build a solid ground for roll-out in diverse contexts.

- The Faith Action to End GBV has been able to draw in and sustain involvement (at varying levels of intensity) of a large number of collaborating partners, and the numbers keep growing. From an initial 44 organisations and 80 individuals that attended the first meeting, a total of 182 organisations and 363 individuals have attended the meetings. An active core group of about 40 individuals serves in different structures of the collaborative.
- Finally, the collaborative, voluntary and decentralised nature of the FBO Action to End GBV respects each collaborating partner’s autonomy while also harnessing their significant experience and expertise in truly collaborative joint activities. This builds trust and promotes generosity to share expertise and resources for the greater good.

The emerging achievements and relevance of Faith Action to End GBV to the NSP cuts across the different pillars. In relation to Pillar Two on Prevention, the Faith Action to End GBV is rolling out its first pilot of an innovative collaborative 6-months Faith Leaders Gender Transformation Programme to equip faith leaders as they begin addressing the underlying faith drivers of gender injustice and GBV. This will be completed in June 2021. The 15 initial participants have begun to establish at least one church-based initiative to address underlying drivers of GBV. The second pilot, which will commence in September 2021 will include participants from diverse faiths. By 2022, the plan is to make guidelines and resources available for this programme to be rolled out in and adapted to diverse faith contexts.



An integrated Communication strategy is being developed, beginning with multiple messaging to begin to shift the faith narrative on gender

equality and GBV, with daily messages going out during the 16 Days Campaign directly targeting faith communities and their leadership.

“I have learnt that gender inequality has divided us as a nation.” (Faith Leader)

In relation to Pillar 4, through a joint programme to equip Faith Leaders as First Responders and ongoing Safe Spaces for Survivors of GBV, a total of 20 leaders from diverse faith communities have been trained to accompany survivors from first response to referral, beginning in key GBV hotspot areas in KZN. These leaders will join the District Rapid Response Teams as credible referral partners. Faith activities across the country tracked and supported 80+ cases, mobilising support for GBV survivors during court processes.

In the interests of achieving true multi-stakeholder cooperation, representatives from the FBO Collective have also joined some of the work teams of the broader NSP Collaborative.

Reflections

Both collaboratives have been and are still experiencing many challenges, but they have survived so far due to innovative coordination and management of processes coupled with the determination and hunger to learn. This attests to the tenacity of this decentralised and empowering approach that harnesses human capacity and existing resources.

Mechanisms are needed to incentivise the administration to adopt this approach. Because of the fundamental financial insecurity of the civil society sector, both collaborations require core funding support that is sustainable for the roll-out of joint initiatives, and to entrench account-

ability systems that are difficult to achieve in a structure based largely on voluntarism.

The biggest challenge is that the NSP on GBVF Collaborative is an interim or voluntary structure, with neither funding nor authority to hold anyone accountable. As a result, government’s involvement is voluntary and relies on the goodwill of officials. The fact that there is no funding for the interventions results in less impactful programmes being implemented. The collaborative does not even have a virtual platform for meetings. The other challenge is the lack of joint interventions. Overall, government and different organisations come to the collaborative to report on the work they do individually.



There is a strong need to intentionally pursue and resource multi-sectoral approaches and harness the wealth of ground-level contributions to ending GBVF if the objectives of the NSP on GBVF are to be met effectively.

6.3. Call to Action Civil Society Initiative on NSP

The Call to Action is a civil society initiative that formed to coordinate efforts to support GBVF victims, do advocacy for a strengthened response and build capacity. It played an important role in feeding civil society perspectives into the Presidential Summit and in facilitating consultations on the NSP on GBVF in Gauteng specifically. As a coalition that consists of a diverse group of organisations, spanning community-based structures, trade unions, individuals, researchers, survivors and bigger NGOs, it recognized that information sharing on the NSP was critical to provide a strong foundation from which civil society could play its role in the implementation and monitoring of the NSP on GBVF 2020–2030.

A process was designed to inform civil society formations on the new strategic plan so as to facilitate meaningful engagement with the content and the processes that are envisaged to implement the NSP on GBVF effectively towards eradication of GBVF. It embarked on a twelve (12) series process of running webinars that provided information on different elements of the NSP on GBVF, whilst at the same time engaging in debate and discussion on what these different components meant for the positioning of civil society.

The series covered the following areas:

Week 1: Introduction to the NSP (an overview of the NSP)

Week 2: From the #24demands to NSP (What we lost and what we gained)

Week 3: Chapter five (Institutional and operational arrangements)

Week 4: Introducing the seven pillars of the NSP (What are the priority focus areas of the NSP)

Week 5: A legislative framework (Understanding the core components of similar laws)

Week 6: Passing of laws (How are laws passed in South Africa?)

Week 7: The Establishment of the National Council (What are the key considerations when establishing a council?)

Week 8: What can we learn from other Councils? (Looking at comparative examples of similar councils)

Week 9: GBVF Fund (What are the considerations in the development of a fund?)

Week 10: Comparative models (What are the different types of funding mechanisms?)

Week 11: Distinction between the role of the GBVF Fund and NCGBVF

Week 12: Development of recommendations (What do we want?)

Finding the right ways to popularize the NSP on GBVF, making it accessible to communities, civil society organisations and all in South Africa remains a key task towards facilitating multi-sectoral implementation. Efforts are currently underway to produce a short and simplified version of the NSP on GBVF, which will build onto this important initiative taken by Call to Action.

6.4. Reflections from the National Shelter Movement

Shelters play a key mitigating role in responding to the immediate needs of survivors of gender-based violence. This includes safety from an abuser for themselves and their children, a place of support and healing and rebuilding their capacity to move on beyond the violence of the relationships they find themselves in. The National Shelter Movement (NSM) has played a key role in shaping the content of the NSP on GBVF, and has continued to play an important role in taking some of the work of Pillar 4 forward. The NSM played an important role in feeding into the Referral Pathways that were

developed in the context of COVID-19. Furthermore the launch of their helpline in December 2020, exclusively dedicated to helping victims of abuse to access shelter services in each of the nine provinces, whilst also assisting with related issues (such as safety planning to leave an abusive relationship, accessing a protection order), was a key highlight, contributing towards strengthening existing services, especially so in the context of COVID-19.

Over the first year, NISAA Institute for Women's Development, which is one of the founder members of the NSM, developed a sheltering model for South African shelters, based on an extensive review of local and global literature. What is particularly unique about South African shelters, has been their ongoing engagement and advocacy with government at a macro level, to facilitate changes that would benefit the sector as a whole and ultimately the services that are provided by survivors. The dual role of working alongside government to provide services, whilst simultaneously advocating for the necessary infrastructure to facilitate quality service provision is important in realizing the outcomes in Pillar 4. South African shelters, aligned with the global trend, have challenges with funding. Global good practice, suggesting ring fencing of funding arrangements for these services as key, long-term contracts and bringing together contracting approaches that encourage collaboration and integration across the sector. Moving into Year 2 this initiative, can be useful as the implementation of the Sector Funding Policy is rolled out.

6.5. Reflections from the Eastern Cape

Engagement by civil society in co-creating the NSP on GBVF, and directly shaping its content and overseeing its development alongside government, is a key resource that must continue to direct a multi-sectoral approach to implementation.

Masimanyane Women's Rights International (MWRI) is a well-established women's rights organisation, based in East London in the Eastern Cape and is in its twenty fifth year of operations. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that it works at local, provincial, national, regional and global levels and is able to straddle these areas in ways that enhance its contribution to the sector. Its journey with the NSP on GBVF began in its participation in the Presidential Summit on 1-2 November 2018. The MWRI, through its role in convening the Ikwelo WIN provincial network, consisting of eighty-five local organisations across all six districts in the province, subsequently represented the Eastern Cape on the Interim Steering Committee.

It played a key role in sharing information on the process while the NSP on GBVF was being developed and assisted to convene the respective provincial consultations on the NSP on GBVF, particularly in East London and Mthatha. Over the first year of implementation:

- Training on the NSP on GBVF was provided to members of the network, across the province;
- Capacity was developed to facilitate these organisations, taking various parts of response and prevention forward;
- Facilitated opportunities for members of the network to feed directly into the Provincial Safety Plan, as a member of the Provincial Safety Steering Committee,
- MWRI has continued to play a key role in integrating GBVF into the provincial safety plan, by providing conceptual clarity, and continually feeding its rooted experience base into respective provincial processes, that were taking the NSP on GBVF forward. This included the Rapid Results Initiative, in which a number of the women's rights organisation that are part of the network, participated. It was however an initiative of the Provincial Safety Steering with multisectoral participation.

- Linkages continue to be built between local, district and provincial levels, with greater visibility and support for local campaigns e.g. no bail for rape case in Cathcart.

The most critical impact of the NSP on GBVF has been strengthened awareness of GBVF across the province, including the faith com-

munity, and the private sector, mobilising them to wanting to play an active role in responding and preventing GBVF. It has woken up specific sectors of society that previously have not been involved. This has been positive for the funding of local initiatives, as queries have come in on how to support work being done at a local level.



Key challenges that need to be addressed moving forward are both at an oversight and management level as well as a programming level:

- It is important to find effective ways to capture the extent of the work that civil society organisations are doing, in the reports on NSP on GBVF implementation. There are inadequate mechanisms and processes at a provincial and district level to do so and this needs to be addressed urgently. A number of important interventions e.g. a Prevention Campaign involving ten partners with the Buffalo Municipality has not been reflected as well as the number of survivors receiving support services from civil society organisations.
- Challenges relating to payment issues of CSOs providing services on behalf of the state have to be addressed as a matter of extreme urgency. In certain cases this has had dire consequences for staff members, who are already overstretched, and have had to deal with a number of COVID-19 related challenges, including the burial of family members.
- This speaks to a wider issue of building mutual respect and accountability between government and civil society, which is fundamental to building a meaningful multi-sectoral response, whilst strengthening and establishing the social and institutional infrastructure to facilitate this.
- A recommendation was made that all CSOs registered by DSD should be reporting on delivery, which then can be fed into the wider national reporting processes.

There have been significant developments in other provinces as well such as Gauteng, Kwa-Zulu-Natal and the Western Cape, which are not reflected in this report because the provincial and multi-stakeholder reporting mechanisms have not been established. The Teddy Bear Foundation has been submitting reports on its work to the DWYPD, on a monthly basis to feed

into the reports submitted to the President. It has been useful to see the focus of the intervention and the reach which has provided a useful lens into the work on violence against children. Finding the right mechanism through which to reflect civil society and wider stakeholder take-up and implementation of interventions, is key, moving into Year 2.

6.6. Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Response Fund 1

The launch of the GBVF Response Fund 1 on 4 February 2021 marks an important achievement over Year 1, and delivery on a key outputs in plan³⁴. Launched under the banner ‘Harnessing our collective resources for the national response to GBVF in South Africa’, it called on businesses and philanthropists in South Africa and around the world to make financial commitments to end GBVF and raised R128 million. Since the launch of the Fund, it has embarked on putting the necessary governance and operational processes and systems in place to ensure meticulous accountability. It provides a vehicle through which the private sector can continue to make its collective financial and non-financial contribution towards the implementation of the NSP. In this regard pro-bono service providers assisting with governance are:

- Absa has provided project management & secretariat services, marketing and branding services till the end of May 2021. Banking services are pro bono for 12 months from inception date.
- ENS is the Legal Lead, drafted the Memorandum of Incorporation (MOI), drafted or vetted mandate letters/contracts/legal documentation for the Fund.
- Deloitte is the external audit firm responsible for the annual external audit and providing an audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

³⁴1.2.6. Private sector funds raised. The first phase of a multi-sectoral GBVF Fund established.

- PWC provides governance assurance and back-office support; ensuring that the management accounts are in compliance with IFRS and appropriate accounting policies including the drafting of the board and board sub-committee Terms of Reference and issuing of the section 18A Tax Certificates.
- Alexander Forbes provides Fund Administration including Cash Flow management and disbursements to beneficiaries once the fund gets to that stage.

Founding board members: Dr Judy Dlamini (Chairman); Wendy Lucas-Bull (Deputy Chairman and Chairman of Fundraising & Investment Sub Committee); Faith Khanyile (Chairman Disbursements, Monitoring & Evaluation Sub Committee); Tryphosa (Chairman Audit & Risk Committee); Dr Namane Magau; Michael Katz (member of Audit & Risk Sub Committee). A transparent, hybrid process (nominations and public applications) was conducted to appoint more members to the board to ensure representation. This culminated in the board approving the appointment of 8 more directors: Mary Papayya (Co-Chair Advocacy, Behaviour Change and Communications Committee), Dr Shaheda Omar, Fr Bafana Khumalo, Uviwe Ntsaluba Luthando Vuba, Ella Monakali and Dr Lesley Ann Foster.

The Board will function through four sub-committees: (i) A Fund-Raising and Investment Sub-Committee; (ii) An Audit and Risk Sub-Committee; (iii) A Disbursements, Monitoring and Evaluation Sub-Committee and (iv) An Advocacy, Behaviour Change and Communications Sub-Committee.

Priority areas for partnership that the Fund will be taking forward relate to Pillar 2 on Prevention and Rebuilding Social Cohesion, Pillar 3 on Justice, Safety and Protection and Pillar 5 on Economic Power, with a key focus on supporting rural communities, including digital access. The Fund will provide direct grants to organisations as well as engage in public private partnerships to support specific initiatives that require urgent attention.

The Fund is in the process of finalising its operational frameworks, prior to embarking on its initial Request for Proposals. At the same time it continues on a drive to raise additional resources from corporates. The work of the GBVF Response Fund 1 is pioneering and will go a long way to contributing towards a wider resource base for implementation of the NSP, as well as laying a useful strategic and operational foundation for the establishment of the GBVF multi-sectoral fund in the country.



Moving into Year 2 of NSP Implementation

7

Strengthening **accountability** at all levels by individuals, by service providers, by the criminal justice system, by leaders, by communities and society at large is a core component of stopping GBVF in South Africa. It is a core component of the theory of change underlying the NSP on GBVF, and has been a critical area of focus over Year 1, particularly as it relates to government. Continuing to define what accountability means at different levels and how this can be optimally measured, will continue to be a feature over NSP on GBVF implementation overall, and particularly as the National Council on GBVF is established. Strengthening the capacity across DWYPD and the DPME to monitor implementation of the NSP on GBVF is critical.

Reflections on Year 1 indicate the following: (i) the process of building buy in across government for implementation of the NSP on GBVF remains key and the efforts made by the DWYPD, needs to be further accelerated and amplified; (ii) the M&E infrastructure for monitoring the implementation of the NSP on GBVF needs to be strengthened; (iii) concerted efforts need to be made to ensure multi-sectoral monitoring of implementation of the NSP on GBVF; (iv) effective and ongoing communication with South Africans on progress, obstacles and inspiring initiatives needs to be prioritized, to build wider societal accountability, and to strengthen the political accountability of state for implementation and (v) key obstacles that continue to obstruct delivery of key elements of an effective GBVF response need to be urgently addressed.

Based on the above, the following recommendations are made to strengthen Year 2

A focus on strengthening accountability at all levels of government and society will continue to be a critical thematic focus straddling both institutionalization and programmatic implementation of the NSP on GBVF.

At an institutionalisation level, the following is proposed:

1. Continue the process of bolstering and building buy in for the implementation of the NSP GBVF at national, provincial and local levels.
2. Fully harness the District Development Model approach, as core to grounding NSP implementation and reaching all communities in South Africa.
3. Continue to use the GRPBMEA Framework to ensure adequate budgeting across government, and accountability for this expenditure.
4. A National Annual Performance Plan with key milestones and specific indicators is used for monitoring over Year 2 is developed.
5. A process is created to build capacity in Government and Civil Society to pilot and scale new collaborative ways of working that draw on the best of both sectors. The intention is to build a mutual process of shared learning. At the heart of the Collaborative success is the intentional focus and system design to creating the enabling conditions for Collaboration, Innovation and Execution. After the

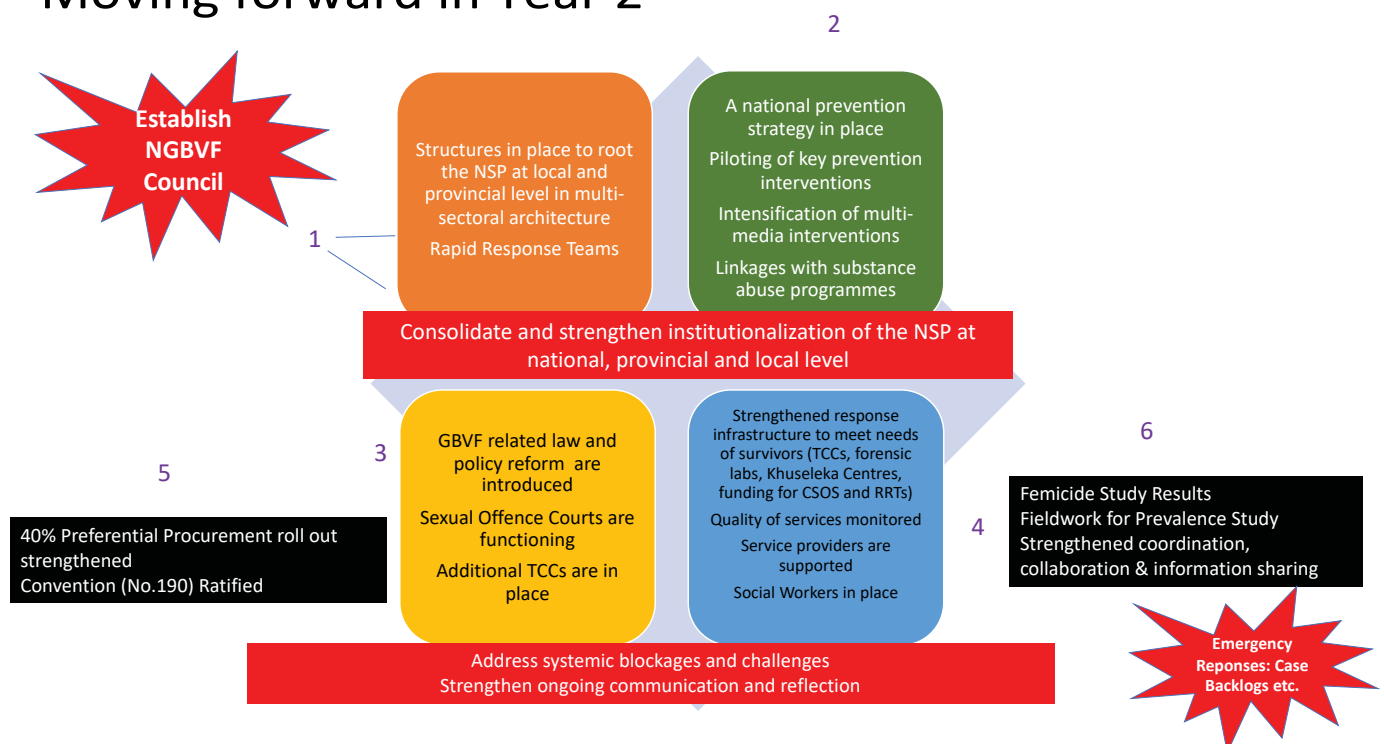
process of successful piloting, this process needs to be formalized and adopted.

6. Multi-sectoral tools need to be put in place to capture the implementation by those outside of government, and information is fed into monthly reports to facilitate wider multi-stakeholder accountability.
7. A learning plan is developed, with key questions identified for engagement and reflection at quarterly intervals, that will address

key blockages, share important insights and strengthen the quality of implementation.

8. Half yearly Report Cards on respective pillars/departments developed, which reflect political accountability.
9. A quality assurance report matrix is developed as a tool to strengthen strategic reporting that is aligned to NSP on GBVF outcomes.

Moving forward in Year 2



The diagram above summarises the key programming areas of focus across the respective pillars, with the following milestones, being core elements of a National Annual Performance Plan for NSP on GBVF implementation. The

elements in red indicate cross cutting priorities for Year 2 that straddle all pillars and contribute towards consolidating wider government-wide buy in and societal accountability.

Pillar 1: Accountability, Coordination and Leadership

1. The National Council of GBVF is established and functioning.
2. Rapid Response Teams are in place at a local level.
3. GRPBMEA Framework continues to be embedded and used to embed the NSP on GBVF implementation across government.
4. Implementation Collaborative process remains open ended and flexible and at the same time reporting is formalized to feed into monthly implementation reports.

Pillar 2: Prevention and Rebuilding Social Cohesion

5. A comprehensive national prevention strategy that guides all interventions across departments and across sectors, towards achieving the outcomes of Pillar Two is in place.
6. Communication Strategy is rolled out, with targeted messaging aligned with behaviour change, as captured in the comprehensive national prevention strategy.

7. Based on this strategy, prioritise and pilot interventions with critical sectors, based on criteria, developed through the strategy.
8. Community level interventions³⁵ to supplement the closing down of illegal liquor outlets, as part of preventing GBVF and building social cohesion, are rolled out.
9. Intensify the multi-faceted multimedia 365 campaign to prevent GBVF.

Pillar 3: Justice, Safety and Protection

10. Introduction of a range of GBVF related legal and regulatory reforms.
11. Case backlog challenge is addressed, as a critical national challenge to progress on GBVF in the country, using tools and processes that address the systemic challenges.
12. Six additional Thuthuzela Care Centres are established.
13. Sexual Offences Courts are functional.
14. Capacity and support interventions for officials in the CJS are rolled out.
15. Successes of the first year are built onto and scaled.

³⁵Link to the current initiatives by the Substance Abuse Directorate

Pillar 4: Response, Care, Support and Healing

16. A model and approach to provide frontline service providers with debriefing support is developed and piloted.
17. Lessons from psychosocial support services are reflected on and applied to strengthen telephone-based support services (DSD Command Centre, Lifeline, DHET line).
18. Increased number of social workers are appointed for each municipality to support survivors and address community needs more broadly.
19. Quality of support services for survivors standardised³⁶, audited and aligned nationally for shelters and Victim Friendly Rooms.
20. VEP teams are functional and linked to Rapid Response Structures.
21. Financial resources to civil society organisations providing services for survivors are readily made available.

Pillar 5: Economic Power

22. Interventions for economic opportunities for women e.g. ensuring 40% preferential

procurement, and parcels are accelerated and amplified.

23. Finalisation and roll out of Special Housing Needs Policy and Programming to facilitate GBV survivors accessing interim housing.
24. Maintenance Default system is operational.
25. ILO Convention (NO.190) is ratified, forming the basis for addressing violence and harassment, including sexual harassment in the world of work.
26. GRPBMEA framework is implemented and monitored, including COVID-19 response and recovery interventions.

Pillar 6: Research and Information Management

27. Findings from National Femicide Study are shared and used to influence policy approach to responding to femicide.
28. Data collection for the first GBV prevalence study takes place.
29. Integrated management information systems straddling CJS and psychosocial support services is developed.

³⁶The Research Report on Defining and Costing Services produced by DSD and DPME, can be used a key resource in this regard

Concluding Commentary

8

We remain embroiled in a deep GBVF crisis, as we continue to simultaneously respond to an emerging third wave of COVID-19. We know that we have many miles to walk on this journey to end this scourge but we do know that we have embarked on a journey over the first year, that has shown the importance of building the systemic capacity to respond. This process of strengthening overall ownership across government and across society is fundamental towards our overall success in implementing the NSP on GBVF. Our experience of COVID-19 has shown that indeed we can harness all to collectively respond, we can find ways through bureaucratic systems to accelerate efforts to respond to a crisis and we can develop partnerships and strategies to raise the necessary resources and commitment to have a whole-of – government approach, beyond the Department of Health.

Ultimately our success is about women, children and LGBTQIA+ persons feeling safe and

free in their homes, in their communities and in themselves. As we move forward we have to keep our focus on the impact that we are reaching towards through the implementation of the NSP on GBVF, as we deliver on respective outputs, across different layers of society and government. Indeed we have a long way to go.

We know we need to walk TOGETHER as a country, as a government, as communities, as civil society organisations, as labour, as business, as academia, the faith community, and all of society. We know that we need to continue to embed the NSP on GBVF into government's existing systems and processes so it becomes everybody's business and is adequately funded. We know that we need to continue to learn together, to reflect and to improve, where we need to. We know that we shall overcome, no matter how insurmountable the challenges seem. We are determined to ensure freedom from GBVF in our lifetime.

**DON'T LOOK
AWAY: SPEAK
OUT AGAINST
ABUSE**

 Social Development
Creating
Social Change
REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

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