



SUMMARY OF KEY DELIVERABLES FOR THE 2018-19 FY PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE 09 October 2019

Sanitary dignity framework

Background

- The DoW embarked on the process of developing an integrated framework on the provision of sanitary products to indigent persons in an effort to ensure that such persons are afforded the opportunity to manage menstruation in a knowledgeable, safe and dignified manner.
- **Indigent persons**” means the indigent girls and women and who, due to poverty, lack necessities of life such as sanitary products. In this Framework the persons who are to benefit from the implementation of this Framework are indigent girls and women who have reached puberty, commenced menstruation and who—
 - attend schools ranked at quintile 1, 2 or 3;
 - attend state-owned colleges and universities;
 - have been admitted to any state owned mental institutions, hospitals, orphanages, special needs schools, places of care and places of safety; have been imprisoned; and
 - have been identified by an Indigent Sanitary Management Committees (ISMC) or Provincial Sanitary Dignity Committees (PSDC): Provided that the relevant ISMC or PSDC must submit a motivation to the Sanitary Dignity Oversight Committee (SDOC) for the inclusion of such persons as beneficiaries of this Framework and such persons may only be provided with sanitary products if so approved by the SDOC.
- The absence of sanitary products for indigent persons may have numerous incidental (and perhaps unintended) consequences relating to their empowerment, education, health, employment and social activities, to name a few.

Background...

The provision of sanitary products is in general not properly regulated and managed. The following are areas of concern:

- There is currently no national law, policy or framework guiding the provision of sanitary products to indigent persons.
- There are no national norms and standards.
- Although some provinces provide sanitary products to some indigent persons, it would seem that this is not necessarily done in terms of approved policies.
- Furthermore, in some instances these initiatives are not properly funded and coordinated.
- As a result, the provision of sanitary products is inconsistent, uncoordinated and would seem to depend on provincial priorities.
- The target beneficiaries differs from province to province, in other words, there is no clarity on who the beneficiaries should be and thus no consistency in this regard.
- There is insufficient monitoring and evaluation.

Background...

- This Framework therefore seeks to address the previous challenges by:
 - providing acceptable national norms and standards in respect of the provision of sanitary products to indigent persons.
 - It furthermore intends to provide certainty on the beneficiaries of such sanitary products and seeks to ensure a uniform approach to the provision of such products.
 - The ultimate objective is to protect, and where applicable, restore the dignity of indigent persons
 - The aim of the Framework is to promote sanitary dignity and to provide norms and standards in respect of the provision of sanitary products to indigent persons. It furthermore seeks to promote the addressing of women and disabled rights; social justice and emphasises the basic human rights of indigent persons.

Objectives

- The main objectives of this Framework are to:
 - protect and preserve the sanitary dignity of indigent girls and women as a fundamental human right;
 - provide for an integrated and coordinated responsive government programme aimed at the provision of sanitary products free of charge to indigent girls and women;
 - provide for inter-departmental and inter-governmental cooperation
 - broaden economic participation in the sanitary dignity value chain to include the empowerment of women
 - contribute towards the improvement of the learning capacity of indigent persons, especially indigent girl students.
 - provide acceptable national norms and standards in respect of various aspects relating to sanitary dignity and sanitary products;



Objectives...

- provide for awareness campaigns on sanitary dignity in general and the provisions of this Framework in particular, with a view to educate all persons involved in respect of their rights, duties, responsibilities, roles and functions, as the case may be;
- ensure that the provision of sanitary products are not unduly exploited commercially; and
- improve the level of menstrual health and hygienic practices of indigent persons with a view to improve their quality of life;

Progress to date

- The revised Sanitary Dignity Framework and Implementation Plan was presented at the Cabinet Committee meeting for Social Protection, Community and Human Development on 10 September 2019
- Approved by Cabinet on 18 September 2019.
- The outcome was subsequently communicated at the Intergovernmental National Task Team (NTT) meeting of 20 September 2019.
- The national roll out is underway with four provinces having started implementation
- A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework has been developed and consultations are underway.

Women Financial Inclusion Framework (WFIF)

- The Annual Target for 2018/19 was to have a Women's Financial Inclusion Framework developed.
- It was not achieved in the 2018/19 financial year, the reason being that an EXCO decision was taken to further strengthen it internally.
- Subsequently on the further strengthened and developed Women's Financial Inclusion Framework, approval on the final submission was in the 1st Quarter of 2019/20 financial year.
- The WFIF has undertaken capacity building workshops with the Gauteng Department of Economic Development in the 2nd Quarter
- Further capacity building workshops are planned for 3rd and 4th Quarters with Western Cape and Northern Cape provinces respectively.

Purpose and Strategic Focus Areas

The purpose of the WFIF is to provide a strategy on the inclusion of women into the mainstream economy, by promoting the meaningful participation of women into all socio-economic activities of the country and ensuring that this is done comprehensively and in a fully inclusive manner.

Strategic Focus Areas:

- Increasing women employed in senior management positions.
- Increasing access of women employment opportunities and skills development.
- Increasing access to markets for women owned and managed enterprises.
- Providing access for women to Development Finance and Incentive Schemes.
- Increasing access for women to credit, land and property rights for women.

Objectives and Indicators of WFIF

Objectives:

- Promote an all-inclusive approach to Women's Financial Inclusion;
- Facilitate an enabling operating environment for mainstreaming Women's Financial Inclusion in government and private sector institutions;
- Promote financial inclusivity through equitable access to ownership and control of all economic activities for women;
- Lobby the private sector, non-government organisations and international organisations to incorporate the inclusion of women in their policies, programmes, projects and products;
- Mobilise resources to support campaigns and programmes that promote the inclusion of women in the economy;
- Coordinate, collect and disseminate information on best practices relating to the inclusion of women across all sectors of our economy;
- Strengthen the capacity of women in leadership, management, control and entrepreneurship.
- Share best practices relating to the economic emancipation of women.

Objectives and Indicators of WFIF

Key Indicators:

- Ownership & Management Control (i.e. % of women in leadership positions across all sectors).
- Employment Equity & Skills Development. (i.e. % of women participating in the labour force across all sectors).
- Preferential Procurement & Enterprise Development (i.e. % of companies awarded contracts of government by gender)
- Access to Development Finance and Incentive Schemes (i.e. % of beneficiaries of government incentive schemes awarded to women across all sectors).
- Access to credit, land and property rights (i.e. % increase in property ownership for women).

Diagnostic Review Report on strengthening National Gender Machinery

- The Diagnostic Report with recommendations on the revival and strengthening of the NGM was the annual target for 2018/2019 FY.
- The Diagnostic Review Report provides an integrated overview of the current institutional capacity of the NGM, and presents recommendations and actions for implementation.
- Various sectors were consulted including national, provincial and local government levels, academia, gender experts, Gender Advisory Committee, multi-party women's caucus, youth organisations, private sector, independent bodies, and Civil Society Organisations.
- During 2019/2020FY the review of the lapsed Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality Bill of 2013 is planned with the aim of resuscitating its proposals on establishing clear lines of compliance and accountability, review and update the National Gender Policy Framework and facilitate the creation of an enabling environment for Gender Focal Points (GFPs).
- The inaugural NGM meeting was held on 30th September 2019.

Report/s National Dialogues in 7 provinces

- National Dialogues have been conducted in the following Provinces: Limpopo, Northern Cape, Mpumalanga, Eastern Cape, North West, Western Cape, Kwa Zulu-Natal
- The Dialogues are an attempt to address the gendered structure of economic, political and social structures - and the corresponding culture of VAWC in all areas of human interaction.
- An analysis Report on the National Dialogues on VAWC on five provinces has been produced. The report provides an overview of the process and outcomes of National Dialogues held during the 2016/2017 Financial Year.
- During the 2017/2018 , Western Cape and KZN dialogues were conducted and provincial reports produced.
- 7 key recommendations were highlighted in the reports.

Report/s National Dialogues in 7 provinces

Recommendations:

- **Rethinking implementation of the national dialogues (programme):** the model needs to be reconsidered, customized to dialogues and implemented holistically to ensure return on investment (ROI);
- **Changing social and gender norms:** the dialogues and #365 Days of Activism programmes and the 16 days activism campaign should focus more on changing harmful social and cultural norms that reinforce patriarchy and gender stereotypes;
- **Strengthen the Criminal Justice System (CJS):** strengthening the criminal justice system to the point where it is aligned to meet the minimum norms and standards provided by the legislative framework, is perhaps, more relevant. This includes strengthening the police capacity to respond to GBV more effectively, thereby promoting an increased number of successful prosecutions;
- **Improve victim support services:** based on the 4 provinces' findings, this would be the most impactful, in terms of addressing risk factors affecting GBV on the societal, community, relationship and individual levels. It is expected to improve communities' confidence in Government's commitment to responding to GBV, ensure better services to victims, and thereby removing barriers to reporting GBV;
- **Establish and implement targeted programmes:** programmes that focus on public safety, substance abuse and youth development, would address some of the primary driving forces behind GBV. Mobilizing community members to advocate for, and drive the implementation of such programmes is another focus area arising from the findings
- **Create an active citizenry:** Build partnerships with communities and develop action plans that bring out real community responses to GBV. For instance, in Mpumalanga there were pockets of community members who want to take action to bring about positive change within their communities.
- **Conduct midterm reviews or evaluations:** conducting one year follow-up reviews after the intervention, using the Community Mapping data (dialogues reports) as a baseline to assess effectiveness and any changes in the community

Terms of Reference for the GBV and Femicide Interim Steering Committee(ISC)

- A proposal was tabled and adopted at the follow up Steering Committee Meeting on 15 November 2018, post-Summit, to use the Steering Committee that was responsible for organizing the Summit, as the kernel for the ISC.
- The rationale was three-fold: (i) it served to provide continuity from the Summit in taking the critical tasks at hand forward; (ii) the group consisted of a mix of government and civil society that had developed a level of operational coherence and (iii) given the short duration for the structure, it made pragmatic sense.

ISC Deliverables:

- List of the individuals that will serve on the national structure (NMCS);
- Proposal on model and structure of the NMCS;
- Terms of Reference (TORs) for the National structure (NMCS);
- Launch of National structure (NMCS) within 6 months
- Compendium (map) of TCCs mapped and costing;
- Ethical guidelines for reporting GBVF incidents to promote fairness, respect for dignity and privacy;
- Training manual on social context for the media sector;
- A Rapid Response Team established;
- An action plan and budget for the ISC.

Concept document – National Council on Gender Based Violence(NCGBV)

History of NCGBV:

- Cabinet approved the establishment of the NCGBV on the 5th of December 2011,
- NCGBV was launched on the 10th of December 2012 by the former Deputy President Mr Kgalema Motlanthe,
- Former President, Mr Jacob G Zuma, announced the establishment of the NCGBV in his State of the Nation Address on the 14th of February 2013.
- In 2014, the DWCPD was reconfigured to become the Department of Women (DOW).
- The new Ministry's mandate focused on socio-economic empowerment of women, through monitoring, evaluation and gender mainstreaming.
- Former Minister Shabangu proposed the review of the NCGBV amid concerns regarding duplication of NCGBV with Department of Social Development (DSD) and CGE functions.
- The former minister did not support the institutional independence of the NCGBV proposed by civil society structures which recommended that the NCGBV be registered as a Section 21 company or a Trust.
- All NCGBV projects were therefore put on hold to allow consultations with Cabinet in this regard.

Concept document – National Council on Gender Based Violence(NCGBV)

Rationale for the Re-Establishment of the NCGBV

- Consider the challenges that led to its demise.
- Strategic leadership, coordinate and manage initiatives to address GBV in South Africa
- Provide effective institutional capacity to lead and coordinate national strategies and programmes to combat GBV
- Comply with recommendations of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women that called upon South Africa to review its multi-sectoral action plan to combat VAW and expeditiously adopt comprehensive measures to address such violence

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Department's contribution to Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) Integrated Programme of Action (IPoA) addressing Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) and LGBTQI persons (2019-2024)

- During 2018/2019 the GTJS sub-programme participated in the drafting of the Women chapter of the IMC-IPoA addressing VAWC.
- The IPoA was successfully completed and has three main pillars, namely prevention and protection; response; and care and support.
- IPoA has been absorbed in the in the National Strategic Plan following the GBVF Declaration.
- In its coordination capacity the GTJS unit also leads the crafting of the draft terms of reference for the GBV and Femicide / VAWC interim Steering Committee.

Use Of Consultants In RPAKM

- The only use of consultants in RPAKM during 2018/19 was for the research on “A Gender Analysis of Government’s Incentives Schemes Administered by the Department of Trade And Industry”.
- The research project was awarded to the Development Policy Research Unit (DPRU) at the University of Cape Town following an open tender process.
- The project started in August 2017 and was concluded in March 2019. At the end of the 2017/18 financial year, a baseline report was produced.
- In 2018/19, the final report together with a policy brief and an infographic was developed.
- Given the enormity of the 25 Year /End of Term Review Report on women’s empowerment and gender equality, and the staff complement of the unit to undertake the research, the department sourced two researchers on contract for three months and paid through the Compensation of Employees (COE) and not as consultants.

25 Year Review / End Of Term Report On Women's Empowerment And Gender Equality

- In line with the government-wide end-of-term review process and the assessment of 25 years of democracy, the department undertook the development of a 25 Year Review (End of Term Review) Report on women's empowerment and gender equality, to inform the gender policy priorities for the 6th administration.
- The 25 Year Review / End of Term Report assesses overall progress made on women's empowerment and gender equality over the 25-year period since the inception of democracy (1994-2019) and includes specific progress made for the period 2014-2019 of the fifth administration.
- The report is comprehensive, evidence-based and data-driven. It covers the following:
 - governance, leadership, participation and representation of women
 - economic empowerment of women
 - social transformation and justice – poverty; basic services, education, health, violence against women
- The report shows trends and highlights achievements and gaps. It proposes recommendations on policy priorities for the short, medium and long term. (cont next slide)

25 Year Review / End Of Term Report On Women's Empowerment And Gender Equality ...

- A summary of the report has been submitted to the DPME for inclusion into the Government-wide 25 year review report.
- The 25 Year review serves as a baseline to inform the development of the Beijing +25 report which was presented to the Portfolio Committee in August 2019.

Gender Analysis Of Government's Incentives Schemes Administered By The Department Of Trade And Industry"

- The department undertook a gender analysis of the Incentive Scheme Services of the Department of Trade and Industry to determine whether women benefit from its funding and what the impacts of these interventions are.
- The study was undertaken through a quantitative analysis of data on the position of women within the South African economy as well as an overview of the DTi incentive programmes and the extent to which they currently benefit women.
- A qualitative case study on the Sector Specific Incentive Scheme (SSAS) was also undertaken, to guide how incentives should be structured and implemented so that female participants can derive the maximum benefit from intervention. This included focus group discussions with women beneficiaries.
- Overall, the report provide insights into three key questions related to how women have benefitted from and can best benefit from incentives offered by the Dti. (cont. in next slide)

Gender Analysis of Government's Incentives Schemes administered by the Department of Trade And Industry" ...

- Key findings indicate that there is a dearth of data on this particular issue.
- It highlights that for incentives to increase participation in the economy they cannot be gender-neutral or gender-blind.
- While women stand to benefit from all of the incentive schemes, the fact that none of these are targeted to women in particular may mean that they are not accessible to all women and may not take the specific needs of women into account.
- From the case study analysis, we note that women are benefiting from the SSAS; however it is difficult to determine the exact extent of this and more can be done to facilitate their access and address their specific concerns within the incentive process.
- Gender needs to be taken into account when designing incentives so that specific challenges faced by women in comparison to men can be addressed in a more explicit manner.

Policy inputs – over 30 draft policies, bills and cabinet memos

- Policy inputs were developed on a range of government draft policies, draft legislation and cabinet memoranda. Key topics included the following:
 - Government Incentive Scheme
 - Maternity and Paternity Benefits for Self-Employed Workers
 - Integrated Planning Framework Bill
 - Draft Public Procurement Bill
 - White Paper on Science, Technology and Innovation
 - Customary Initiation Bill
 - National Sports Policy
 - Gender and Wetlands (for participation in Ramasar Convention)
 - BRICS Women's Forum
 - Country Position Paper for CSW63 in 2019

Policy inputs on cabinet memoranda: Some examples

- Cab Memo 2A of 2018 (DAC) on National Policy Framework on Underwater Cultural Heritage: 06/08/2018
- Cab Memo 05 of 2018 (DAC) Progress on Draft White Paper on Arts Culture and Heritage: 25/06/2018
- Cab Memo 06 – 2018 (DBE) Progress Report on Q2 July-Sept: 06/11/2018
- Cab Memo 07 of 2018 (DoJ) on SA's responses to UN list of Issues from Initial Country Report ICESCR: 11/06/2018
- Cab Memo 09 of 2019 (DAFF) on the Regulatory and Policy Context of the Use of Genetically Modified Organisms in SA: 26/09/2018
- Cab memo 2 of 2018 (DPME) Findings and recommendations of the implementation evaluation of the non-profit organisations (NPO) regulatory system - 9 /04/ 2018
- Cab memo 2 of 2018 (DBE) - Progress report on the implementation of the Delivery Agreement for Outcome 1: Improved Quality of Basic Education for Quarter 4 (January – March 2018) -11 June 2018
- Cab Memo 04 of 2018 (DBE) – Progress report on the implementation of the Delivery Agreement for Outcome 1: Improved Quality of Basic Education for Quarter 1 (April – June 2018) - 11 October 2018
- Cab Memo 06 of 2018 (DBE) – Progress report on the implementation of the Delivery Agreement for Outcome 1: Improved Quality of Basic Education for Quarter 2 (July – September 2018) 06 November 2018
- Cab Memo 1 of 2019 (DHET) – Draft Central Application Service Bill – 04 February 2019
- Cab Memo 02 of 2019 (DSD) – Draft Children's Amendment Bill, – 04 February 2019
- Cab Memo 02 of 2019 (DAC)– South African Public Library and Information Services Bill, – 04 February 2019

Report on public participation activities

The following outreach and public participation initiatives, community mobilization and advocacy campaigns were conducted to advance women's empowerment and gender equality:

1. Engagement with girls on Take a Girl Child to work day held in Cape Town in Parliament on 25 May 2018
2. National dialogue focusing on young women held with multiple stakeholders from different sectors, in City Hall Johannesburg, Gauteng on 19 June 2018
3. CSW report back engagement with national stakeholder held in Cape Town on 16-17 May 2018
4. Young Women dialogue, addressed by President, held in City Hall of Johannesburg, Gauteng on 19 June 2018
5. National Women's Day, Embekweni, Drakenstein municipality Paarl, Western Cape. Held on 9 August 2018
6. LGBTQIA Dialogue held at CPUT in Cape Town on 18 August 2018

Report on public participation activities

7. Winnie Mandela, Albertina Sisulu, Charlotte Maxeke dialogue held on 23 August 2018
8. Dialogue with Women in Business in Gauteng, held on 24 August 2018
9. Dialogue with women living in rural and mining areas, Lephalale in Limpopo held on 25 August 2018
10. KZN Dialogue including consultation on GRPB with Women Intellectuals on 26 August 2018
11. Charlotte Maxeke dialogue held in Freedom Park, Gauteng on 10 August 2018
12. Dialogues with local municipalities within King Cetshwayo district held from 20-22 November 2018
13. Men and boys dialogue, Tshwane, 9 December 2018
14. Colloquium on mental health impact on GBV with young women held at Sefako Makgatho in Gauteng on 3 December 2018
15. Opening event for 16 days of activism for no violence against women and children held in Melmoth KZN on 25 November 2018

Young Women's Empowerment Framework

- Multiple studies indicate that young women are more likely to find themselves in poverty with significantly fewer opportunities for future recovery. Young women have the lowest labour force participation rates and are among the most economically vulnerable groups.
- Given the need for a special focus the empowerment of young women, the former Department of Women introduced a young women's directorate (YWD).
- The key focus in 2018/19 was the development of a strategic framework which would guide government as a whole in the such interventions and consultation with key stakeholders in this regard.
- The framework provides an evidence-based contextual analysis including the international and South African context and identifies the problem statement in relation to young women. It further provides a conceptual framework, which outlines the overall approach adopted in the development of the framework.
- The Strategic Framework goes on to identify the purpose, goals, objectives and principles and identifies the main strategic pillars.

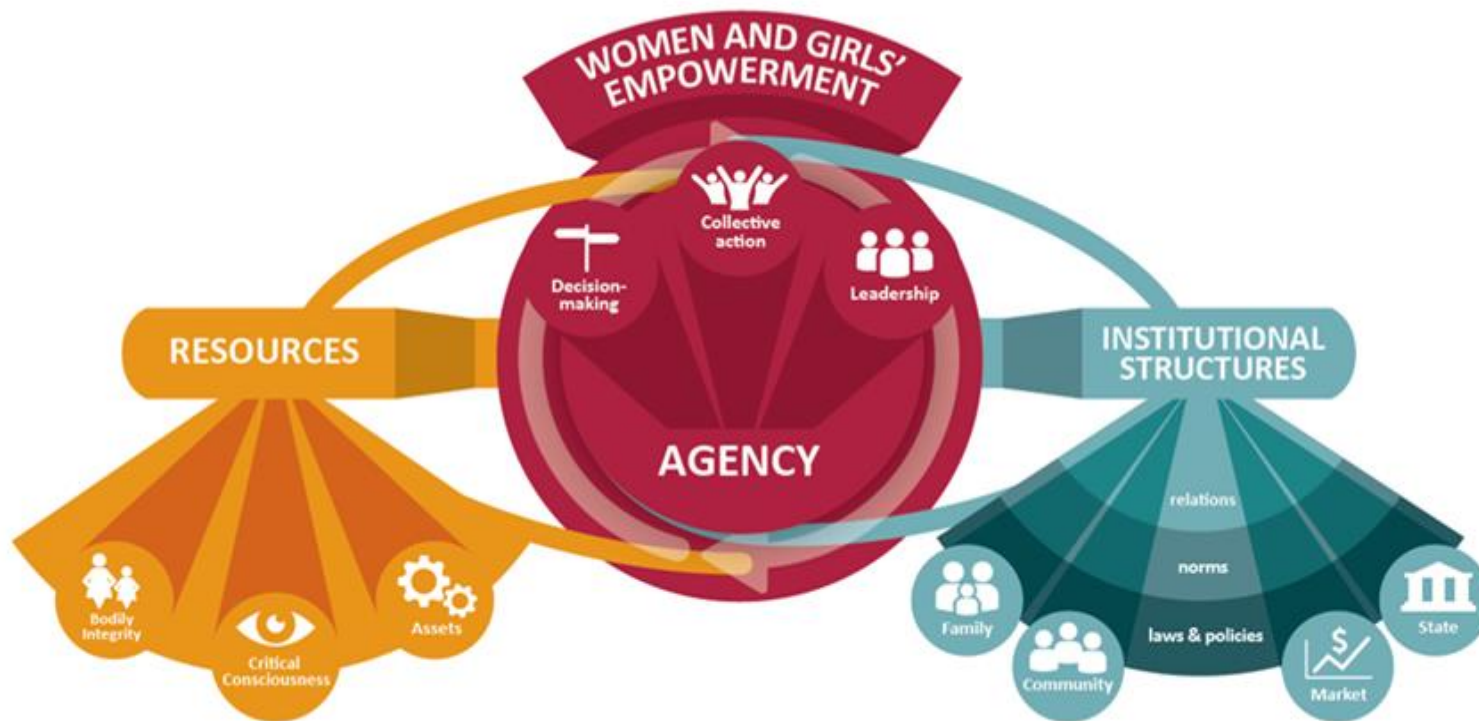
Young Women's Empowerment Framework...

The empowerment framework for young women is contingent on the interaction between three key elements: agency, institutional structures and resources:

- **Agency and voice** is the capacity for purposive action, the ability to pursue goals, express voice and influence and make decisions free from violence and retribution. It is at the heart of empowerment and includes decision-making, leadership and collective action.
- **Social** are the social arrangements of formal and informal rules and practices. They shape and influence the expressions of agency as well as women and girls' control over resources. Institutional structures can be found in the arenas of the family, community, market and state. They comprise formal laws and policies, the norms that underpin them, and the ways these are practiced in the context of human relations.
- **Economic** are tangible and intangible capital and sources of power that women and girls have, own or use individually or collectively in the exercise of agency. Resources include women and girls' critical consciousness, bodily integrity (health; safety and security) and assets (financial and productive assets; knowledge and skills; time; social capital).

Young Women's Empowerment Framework ...

Components of the framework



Young Women's Empowerment Framework ...

The framework is based on the following principles:

- Elimination of all forms of discrimination
- Promoting equality between girls and boys
- Participatory and Inclusive Empowerment Approach
- Age appropriate Intervention

The strategic pillars of the framework, which provide the basis for the implementation plan are the following:

- Pillar 1: Economic Empowerment
- Pillar 2: Social Empowerment
- Pillar 3: Agency, Voice And Participation

Young Women's Empowerment Framework...

The implementation plan focuses on details interventions and strategic interventions in the identified priority areas. These include:

- **Expanding economic opportunities** through addressing policy and regulatory constraints, business development, training in micro-finance and financial literacy, enabling young women's entrepreneurship, self-employed development support (informal sector), labour market support
- **Social empowerment** through interventions focusing on education including investment in post-secondary education, health including sexual and reproductive health and rights of young women, mental health, gender-based violence and scaling up social protection.
- **Agency, voice and participation** through engaging young women in decision-making that affects their lives; leadership development

Young Women's Assembly

- The Young Women's Assembly was held on 26 March 2019 as part of public participation and consultation with stakeholders to discuss and receive inputs for the Young Women's Framework and Implementation Plan.
- The Assembly included inputs by the Minister in the Presidency responsible for Women as well as perspectives by civil society representatives and a presentation on the draft YW Framework.
- Four commissions were held to make recommendation on different aspects of the framework
 - Equal access to education, skills development and training, food and nutrition, integrated comprehensive health and protection services.
 - Improved access to economic resources and services for sustainable livelihoods.
 - Equal access to secure formal and informal employment and viable business opportunities.
 - Effective participation in decision making and leadership at household, community and societal levels.

Take A Girl Child to Work Day – Inauguration

South Africa is part of a global movement of “taking a girl child to work” that takes place on the last Thursday of May every year. The programme was inspired by the Ms Foundation for Women, US (an advocacy body for women’s rights).

This initiative is aimed at exposing young girls to the "world of work", and also helping to engage with the learners on issues that concern the youth in the country. It further assist in exposing girls to the work environment, and provide them with career information and a sense of empowerment in the decisions that they might make in choosing their future careers.

Given that the day coincided with the President’s inauguration, the Department engaged learners on civic duty, various careers, roles and responsibilities that are necessary to ensure a stately inauguration ceremony of the Head of State in South Africa.

Report on 62 Session of the Commission on the Status of Women

- The 62nd session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW62) was convened from the 12th – 23rd March 2018 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The CSW62 session was convened under the priority theme “**Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls**”. The Commission also evaluated progress in the implementation of the agreed conclusions from the 47th session on “**Participation in and access of women to the media, and information and communications technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women**”.
- On behalf of South Africa, Minister Bathabile Dlamini led the South African delegation to the CSW62 session that was comprised of the Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, Ms Thandi Modise, Premier of the Northern Cape, Ms Sylvia Lucas, Deputy Minister of Communications, Ms Pinky Kekana, Deputy Minister of Rural Development and Land Reform, Ms Mashigo-Dlamini, Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs, Ms Barbara Thomson, Deputy Minister of Water and Sanitation, Ms Pamela Tshwete. Also in the delegation was MECs Ms Nomusa Dube-Ncube, Ms Weziwe Thusi, Ms Nomadewuka Nancy Sihlwayi, Ms Pumza Dyantyi including High Commissioner Mavivi Myakayaka-Manzini, Chairperson of Women’s Causus, Ms Nonhlanhla Khoza, and Speaker Lydia Johnson
- A range of government officials and civil society representatives from South Africa also formed part of the delegation

Report on 62 Session of the Commission on the Status of Women ...

- The CSW62 Session deliberated on the key issues that significantly perpetuate gender equality and negatively affect the social and economic development of women and girls living in rural areas. The discussions at the CSW62 session ranged from how to ensure their adequate living standards with increased access to land and productive assets, decent work, infrastructure and technology, education and health, including their sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and ending all forms of violence and harmful practices. The forum provided an opportunity to provide concrete suggestions on how the social and economic development of women and girls living in rural areas can be fast-tracked within the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development notion of “leaving no one behind”.
- The CSW62 session concluded its work by producing outcome documents known as the Agreed Conclusions adopted by Member States, which puts forth concrete measures to lift rural women and girls out of poverty and to ensure their rights, well-being and resilience. These include ensuring their adequate living standards with equal access to land and productive assets, ending poverty, enhancing their food security and nutrition, decent work, infrastructure and technology, education and health, including their sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and ending all forms of violence and harmful practices. Member States recognize in the conclusions rural women’s important role in addressing hunger and food insecurity. This strong outcome provides a roadmap on next steps that governments, civil society and women’s groups can undertake to support the realization of rural women’s rights and address their needs

Report on 62 Session of the Commission on the Status of Women ...

- South Africa delivered a National Statement that was enriched by the outcomes of the national consultation with civil society organizations, government departments, business community, organized labour unions and the chapter 9 institutions and interventions by South Africa were made during the Ministerial Roundtable and Interactive Dialogues. In addition, South Africa delivered a Statement during the commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination on Racial Discrimination that was held on the 21st March 2017 under the theme “**Racial profiling and incitement to hatred, including in the context of migration**”.
- At the margins of the CSW62 South Africa in partnership with the UN Women organised a side event under the theme “**Making the Rural Economy work for Women and Girls**” on the 14th March 2018. In addition, on the 16th March 2018, South Africa in partnership with the United Nations Women, Commission for Gender Equality (CGE) and The Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR) organised a side event under the theme “**Deconstructing the Narrative of Women living in Rural Areas: Voice, Agency and Power**”

Report on 62 Session of the Commission on the Status of Women ...

- Furthermore, the SADC Secretariat in partnership with UNAIDS, UN Women, UNFPA and UNESCO organised a SADC side event on 15 March 2018 and South Africa on its capacity as the Chair of SADC, delivered opening remarks. The side event was convened under the theme **“Implementing the CSW Resolution 60/2 on Women, the Girl Child and HIV”**.
- On its capacity as the Chair of SADC, South Africa presented the SADC-led biennial resolution in the form of a procedural draft with strong focus on the implementation of resolution 60/2 which made strong commitments towards ending AIDS, with specific targets to be achieved by 2020. Furthermore, the resolution takes into account the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, which was adopted in 2016 by Ministers of Health.
- To pursue engagements with diverse groups, South Africa also participated in strategic side events organized by the United Nations Women, Nordic Countries, African Union, G77 AND China, SADC, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Pan African Parliament including side events organised by South African NGOs such as Illitha Labathu, Sonke Justice and The Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR), Commission for Gender Equality.

SADC Report on the political participation of women in SA was as follows:

Category	2019 (Percentage - %)
Women representation in Cabinet (Women Ministers)	50%
Women in Parliament	46.1%
Women representation – Ambassadors	33.8%
Women Permanent Secretaries / Principal Secretaries / at level 16 (Director-General equivalent)	29.4*
Women Permanent Secretaries / Principal Secretaries / Director Generals	Of the 44 National DGs, 11 are female constituting 22.9%

SADC Report on SA current developments on GBV was as follows:

- On the 25th May 2019, in his inauguration speech President Cyril Ramaphosa reaffirmed the fight against gender based violence and underscore the importance of gender equality and he pointed out: “Let us end the dominion that men claim over women, the denial of opportunity, the abuse and the violence, the neglect, and the disregard of each person’s equal rights. Let us build a truly non-racial society, one that belongs to all South Africans, and in which all South Africans belong. Let us build a society that protects and values those who are vulnerable and who for too long have been rendered marginal”.
- GBV, in all its various forms, denies women and girls the opportunity to enjoy their constitutional rights. The Victims of Crime Survey results showed that due to fear of crime some women do not go to parks, allow children to play freely, dress the way they want, invest in a home business, and freely express their sexual orientation. This relationship between fear and violence constrains the participation of women and children in the national development agenda, and hampers the consolidation of democracy. It also inhibits the extent to which South Africa’s remarkable legislative and policy progress can result in the elimination of the disproportionate effect of poverty, inequality, and unemployment on women’s experiences of the process of living.

SADC Report on SA and GBV ...

On the 1st of August 2018, women marched to the Union Buildings under the umbrella of the #TheTotalShutdown Movement to express indignation against the high levels of GBVF in the country, and the ineffective justice system over the past years. On this day, the women activists who were saying, “enough is enough – no to GBVF, my body is not a crime scene”, handed a Memorandum of 24 Demands to be implemented by responsible government departments, to the President of the Republic of South Africa. The first demand called for the hosting of a national Presidential GBVF Summit. The President vowed to address the issues raised in the Memorandum and report regularly on progress.

Acceding to this first demand, a historic Presidential Summit against GBVF was held on the 1st and 2nd of November which resulted in a Summit Declaration.

The Presidential Summit against GBVF thrust into the public eye the increased atrocities and the depth of the scourge of GBV which faces women and children on a daily basis. The stories of survivors represented the many untold stories of women who continue to suffer in silence.

SADC Report on SA and GBV ...

On the 28th of March, 2019, the President signed the Summit against GBVF Declaration. In his speech the President asserted that the Declaration represents commitment to implementing a comprehensive and effective prevention and response programme to ending GBVF. Amongst others, the GBVF Summit resolved that political, government, business and community leadership must support and champion the cause of eradicating GBVF. The Summit also resolved that political, government, business and community leadership must be held accountable for actions and omissions that are contrary to the achievement of a South Africa free from GBVF.

The Presidential Summit Declaration against Gender-Based Violence and Femicide which was officially launched by President Cyril Ramaphosa on the 28 March 2019. The launch coincided with the official opening of the Booyens Magistrate's Court in Booyens. The Court will offer a range of services and is fully equipped to support victims of gender-based violence and femicide services which will include the following:

- A fully fledged Sexual Offences Courts;
- Family Law services such as maintenance, domestic violence, harassment and Children Court matters;
- Small Claims Court services;
- Civil and Criminal Court services

SADC Report on SA and GBV ...

An Interim Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Steering Committee (IGBVF-ISC) has been established to develop an action plan and assemble a permanent Multi-Sectoral Coordinating (MSC) body to implement actions outlined in the Declaration. The proposed multi-sectoral coordinating body recognises the need for strong political leadership and the meaningful participation of all sectors in the national response to GBVF.

Priorities raised in the Memorandum of Demands and recommendations made at the Presidential Summit against GBVF - include amongst others, a) the development of a revised National Strategic Programme (NSP) to eradicate GBVF and ensure that it is integrated within 2019–2024 MTEF plans and budgets. Initiatives to develop the NSP and establish the Multi-Sectoral Coordinating (MSC) body by the IGBVF-ISC are currently underway.

SADC Report on SA and GBV ...

The National dialogues launched on the 25th November 2016 are still being conducted at community level. Government is seeking to use the community dialogue approach to engage with communities who experience violence both as victims or members of the family of the victims. The dialogues are aimed at unravelling the root causes on why violence against women is not abating despite the unprecedented body of laws in the country and some of the world's best-model institutional mechanisms in place. The National Dialogues will facilitate the process of us knowing our constituency at the grass roots level as envisaged by the Guide to the Outcomes Approach where it is stated: – “The defining features of this administration will be that it knows where people live, understands their concerns and responds faster to their needs”

South Africa is conducting a review of the capacity of the National Gender Machinery (NGM) to lead the agenda for gender equality and women's empowerment. The Machinery will come with clear interventions on the prevention of gender based violence through multi-sectoral approach. The NGM would ensure the implementation of a comprehensive methodology to Gender Based Violence (GBV) which would shift the mind-set of designing programmes and campaigns that are targeting only women to the approach targeting both women and men, diversity management training, gender workshops, marketing campaigns highlighting available services to minority group women, and projects directly engaging and driven by communities.

SADC Report on SA and GBV ...

On 26th April 2019, Public Hearings on All Forms of Gender Based Violence were launched as a step towards ending the silence that allows gender based violence to continue unabated.

On the 9th August 2018 the GBV Robot for women was launched by President Cyril Ramaphosa to alert women on healthy and unhealthy relationships.

Furthermore, on the 30th December 2018 the Department of Women launched the GBV Robots for men and children aimed to bring generational change and ensure a gender-based violence free society. Through the GBV Robot children are taught to be good friends and educate them about the negative impacts of aggressive activities.

Country Report for CSW 63

- In preparation for CSW 63 and in line with the main theme, the Department coordinated the development of a country report on the status of social protection systems, access to public services and sustainable infrastructure for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in South Africa
- The objectives of the report were to:
 - provide background to the thematic area under focus
 - provide an overview of progress by South Africa and prospects and challenges on issues of social protection systems, access to public services and sustainable infrastructure for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls
 - To serve as a basis for the position which the country will adopt at CSW63.
- The report was consulted with governmental and civil society stakeholders and was tabled in cabinet for consideration ahead of CSW63.
- The report served as the basis for a wide range of inputs by government representatives and other South African participants at CSW63, including side events.

Report on engagement 2018 CSW 63

- In preparation for the CSW63 the DOW undertook and participated in a range of local, SADC and AU consultations, many of which took place in 2019.
- These included:
 - Ministerial consultation (February 2019)
 - Meeting of SADC officials and experts responsible for Women and Gender Affairs (2 February 2019)
 - AU Ministerial meeting (5 & 6 February 2019)
- The SADC and AU meetings developed common SADC and Africa common position ahead of CSW63. The common positions were also discussed and presented at the internal meetings.
- Participation in civil society consultations
- Consultation with national stakeholders (15 February)
- Consultation with SA delegation (5 March)

Report on High Level 15 Anniversary Celebration of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights of Women in Africa

The African Union (AU) through the Women, Gender and Development Directorate and the African Union (AU) Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Women in Africa (SRRWA) of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR), convened a High-Level Consultation meeting to accelerate the ratification, domestication and implementation of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol) and the 15th Anniversary Celebrations of the Maputo Protocol, from 12-14 December, 2018 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The meeting was convened in collaboration with the Solidarity for African Women's Rights (SOAWR), the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with the support of development partners.

Report on High Level 15 Anniversary Celebration of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights of Women in Africa continues.....

The main objectives of the High-Level Consultation was to accelerate the ratification, domestication and implementation of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol), and to celebrate the 15th Anniversary of the Maputo Protocol.

The final South African delegation to 15th Anniversary of the Maputo Protocol included DOW official, Ms Philile Ntuli, and the First Secretary: Multilateral, Ms Harriet Mokgethi, representing the South African Embassy in Ethiopia. The Deputy Minister for Communications, Ms Pinky Kekana was present on behalf of the leadership of the Pan African Women's Organisation;

Report on High Level 15 Anniversary Celebration of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights of Women in Africa continues.....

The outcome of the meeting were as follows:

- To ensure that the vision towards the full ratification of the Maputo Protocol by all member states (14 remaining) is a reality by 2020;
- Greater ratification by translating the Maputo Protocol into national laws and action plans;
- Prioritisation and Populisation of knowledge to provide skills to ensure that girls know about and use their rights
- Impact and change attitudes;
- Multi-Sectoral Approach through partnerships

Monitoring Report On The Implementation Of Outcome 14

- The Department was responsible for implementing certain activities relating to Outcome 14 as well as a monitoring role to ensure that the Outcome is gender responsive.
- An Outcome 14 Gender Indicator Framework was developed to guide implementing departments on ensuring that all possible indicators for Outcome 14 are gender responsive.
- A monitoring report on Outcome 14 was developed to assess the gender responsiveness of the reports submitted by implementing departments.

The findings were as follows:

- The data gathered and results shows that there is a lack of gender disaggregated data
- Indicators are mostly at activity and output level, with a lack of indicators at an outcome and impact level
- Lack of gender responsive planning and budgeting limits implementation, monitoring, and evaluation and auditing to measure the status of women.

Monitoring Report On The Implementation Of Outcome 14 ...

Some of the challenges identified in the reports include the following:

- Only numbers of participants are provided without highlighting the objectives of the gathering in relation to the outcome to change the lives of participants towards social cohesion.
- Most of the data provided was not disaggregated by gender, race, age and geographical area which makes it difficult to measure the benefits of the implementation of Outcome 14 for women.
- Awareness raising campaigns conducted with various stakeholders do not indicate how gender related issues are addressed.
- Stakeholder engagement lacks information about organisations invited and the role they play to promote social empowerment of citizens including women. No measures to support stakeholders and participation are indicated.
- Lack of support to increase the participation of women in areas that are dominated by men.
- No specified support provided to rural women to participate in committees, National and Local Government Elections as these areas are controlled by cultural norms and traditions that are mostly discriminatory to women.

Process Evaluation Report Of Always Keeping Girls In School (AKGIS) Programme In Two Provinces, MP AND KZN

- The evaluation was focussed on the programme implemented by Footprints Foundation which works with different stakeholders including the DBE, clinics under the DOH, local municipalities, NGOs, private sector and individuals.
- The aim of programme is to improve access to sanitary dignity pads in school girls who have reached menarche.
- The purpose of the evaluation was to draw lessons from AKGIS programme in the two provinces and determine the best practices, lessons learnt and recommendations that will assist in the development of the Sanitary Dignity Framework (SDF) and other subsequent programmes.
- Methodology was cross-sectional study design.
- The data was gathered from the two provinces on purposively selected quintiles 1 to 3 primary and secondary schools that were part of the AKGIS programme.
- Nine of the twenty one schools in MP and twelve of the twenty three schools in KZN were selected.

Process Evaluation Report Of Always Keeping Girls In School (AKGIS) Programme In Two Provinces, MP AND KZN

The findings are as follows

- Characteristics of the study units was that the learners were from poor families whose source of income was largely the social grant. Some parents/guardians work in the plantations.
- Three models of selecting schools were: when the DBE nominated a school to participate; when the schools applied for inclusion in the programme; and when one school adopted several schools and supplied them with sanitary pads.
- Selection of beneficiaries was in two models, where the school selected all eligible girls to receive the sanitary pads and where the educators identified and selected beneficiaries from disadvantaged backgrounds.
- WASH challenges include the quality of toilets that varied widely from being unusable to a reasonably usable status. Water was more of a problem in KZN schools than in MP schools. Other key elements were missing in most schools. All the schools visited had no soap. Only one school in MP province had toilet paper and five schools had disposal bins.

Process Evaluation Report Of Always Keeping Girls In School (AKGIS) Programme In Two Provinces, MP AND KZN

The findings are as follows

- Logistics and supplies include that the Always brand of pads was well known and well preferred in the schools, although it was not always available.
- Inconsistencies in delivery of sanitary products to the schools from suppliers caused anxiety and frustration. There were no procurement systems and distribution of the sanitary products to learners depended on the availability of supplies.
- Stored in storage rooms for general school supplies, but generally stored in different places such as the administrator's offices, the principal's office and the LO educator's office.
- A challenge with proper storage facilities was observed.
- Where storage space was available, for example in many KZN schools, the stocks were very small.

Process Evaluation Report Of Always Keeping Girls In School (AKGIS) Programme In Two Provinces, MP AND KZN

The findings are as follows

- Information, education and communication (IEC) in all schools was by educators who used their training in LO and the class material to impart knowledge to the learners. Details of the training provided by the Footprints Foundation to the learners were not available.
- Some very useful materials from the Learners Support Assistant, who had attended the DBE organised workshop were used.
- The educators desired for materials to enable them to be better communicators on the topics related to MHM.
- With regard to Monitoring and Evaluation, there were no systems for data collection and generation of information for planning purposes, at the schools. There was no formal training for educators to collect data accurately and use it for programme monitoring. Different types of forms to collect the data was used.

Process Evaluation Report Of Always Keeping Girls In School (AKGIS) Programme In Two Provinces, MP AND KZN

Recommendations

- It is critical to provide education before distribution of products .
- Integration of the AKGIS programme in the broader programmes of the schools.
- The procurement, distribution and storage system need to be more reliable.
- Enrolling all schools and eligible beneficiaries in a sanitary dignity programme should be part of the programme.
- With regard to Wash Facilities, a greater effort to upgrade the physical infrastructure and establish a minimum standard for proper MHM is required in schools.
- M&E systems should be strengthened.

Monitoring And Evaluation (M&E) Framework For The Sanitary Dignity Programme Developed

- The results-based M&E framework was developed to support the implementation of the Sanitary Dignity Programme (SDP).
- It informs the testing of the *Sanitary Dignity Implementation Framework* (SDIF) developed by the Department.
- The document contains the SDIF Theory of Change (ToC) and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Framework.
- The ToC will help the SD programme implementers to remain focused on how the SD implementation outputs contribute to expected outcomes and on the highest level, the impact the project aims to achieve.
- The M&E Framework forms the basis for monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the implemented programme to be able to track and measure progress on the achievement and accessibility of the sanitary dignity to girls who cannot afford them.
- The anticipated outcomes and impact of the programme (economic empowerment and improved education attainment) against the baseline and targets set will also be measured.

Monitoring And Evaluation (M&E) Framework For The Sanitary Dignity Programme Developed

- The M&E Framework was developed through a consultative process, based on the SDIF and guided by international M&E literature.
- The Team drafted a ToC, followed by a Log Frame which was further informed by input from workshops held in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga.
- The final M&E Framework was presented for validation to the National Interdepartmental Task Team.
- Province-specific M&E Plans will be developed from this Master M&E Framework. It should be noted that the context of the implementation of SDP may be different across the provinces and districts.
- However, the SDIF and this framework, guided by GWM&E, provide a standardised operation and applicability of various processes e.g. financing, procurement and distribution of sanitary pads.
- It provides the structure and form of the framework and defines the institutional roles and responsibilities in its implementation. This document should therefore be read and applied in conjunction with the SDIF and its provincial operational plans.

Country Gender Indicator Framework

- The *Country Gender Indicator (CGI) Framework* contains a set of indicators against which government will monitor progress on international, regional and national gender commitments in the country.
- As it was developed in the 5th administration, the set of country indicators identified were based on the 14 Outcomes of the previous administration.
- Currently the CGIF is being aligned to the seven (7) Priorities of the new administration and their outcomes and intervention and will also take into account the new MTSF (2019-2024)
- The revised framework will be consulted with various stakeholders and finalized by the end of the 2019/2020 financial year.
- The CGI Framework supplements the GRPBMEA framework and strengthens the government's ability to measure progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women utilizing the existing government Results-Based Management and Performance Management Systems, Planning and Policy cycles.
- The CGIF recognises that there is a trade-off between having a comprehensive and disaggregated set of gender indicators and the reporting burden it will place on the country's government departments and agencies.

Country Gender Indicator Framework

Gender indicators measure and compare the situation of women and men, girls and boys over time on the following:

- Differences in access, participation, benefits and outcomes for women, men boys and girls.
- Changes in gender dynamics, norms and values that influence gender equality (e.g. the gender pay gap).
- Macro or country level changes across key metrics such as poverty and unemployment for different genders.

Gender Indicators play a crucial role in the gender mainstreaming process throughout the policy cycle.

The CGIF outlined indicators at different levels, global indicators, continental and regional indicators and national indicators.

Country Gender Indicator Framework

The global indicators are aligned to the instruments that South Africa is party at International, Continental and Regional levels such as the following:

- Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW);
- Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA);
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- African Gender and Development Index (AGDI);
- Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa;
- Solemn Declaration on Gender Equity in Africa (SDGEA);
- African Union (AU) Agenda 2063;
- AU Gender Strategy; and
- Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Gender and Development.

Country Gender Indicator Framework

The National level indicators are

- 883 indicators in the draft 2019-2024 MTSF document.
- Of these there are 65 Country Gender Indicators that have been identified. These are subject to change as the MTSF is finalised and approved.
- Indicators relating to economic empowerment, social protection, national building and health have the highest gendered indicators.
- Other human services such as education, skills and rural development reported on indicators that could be further disaggregated to monitor differences in access, results and outcomes by gender.

Country Gender Indicator Framework

Monitoring and reporting mechanism are:

- The DWYPD will be working together with DPME to monitor the progress made on mainstreaming of gender across the government departments.
- This will be done by collection of information from the various department using the CGIF to strengthen the government's ability to measure progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women.
- Regular reporting on gender equity indicators and targets will supply much-needed information to inform planning, budgeting and evaluation processes in the public sector.
- This creates a virtuous cycle where government uses information from monitoring to improve its planning, budgeting and implementation activities; increasing the likelihood of delivering better gender outcomes.
- With the use of the monitoring tool, the DWYPD will track performance from various departments, provinces and eventually municipalities as per the DPME Reporting Accountability Framework.

Country Gender Indicator Framework

- The finalization of the revised CGIF is linked to the conclusion of the MTSF processes by DPME.
- The CGIs identified also need to be validated with the relevant departments and Technical Indicator Prescriptions be developed.
- This process should be consultative to ensure that there are interventions and targets that are linked to the indicators and that these are also included in relevant planning instruments.
- Baseline data needs to be collected to determine where we are today and measure progress going forward.
- There is also a need to develop relevant data collection tools to enable effective monitoring and evaluation processes.

Gender-responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation And Auditing (Grpbmea) Framework

- The GRPBMEA is a country framework developed as a tool for mainstreaming gender in government processes through putting on the gender lens and engendering plans, budgets, monitoring, evaluation and auditing systems across the public sector.

The GRPBME strategic objectives are:

- To serve as a catalyst to effect a system-wide paradigm shift towards gender mainstreaming across the state machinery
- To ensure women's empowerment and gender equality are at the centre of public policy priorities, results-based planning and budgeting and accountability
- To ensure the allocation of adequate resources for women's empowerment and gender equality linked to broader public finance reforms
- To enhance the country's overall levels of inclusive growth, development and the broader political and socio-economic transformation agenda.
- To contribute to the achievement of our Constitutional vision of a non-sexist society and gender equality.

Gender-responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation And Auditing (GRPBMEA) Framework

- The Framework provides a paradigm shift across the state machinery to end gender discrimination and empower women and girls.
- Aligns to NDP in terms of advancement of women equity, employment, economy, leadership, ownership and crime.
- Aligned to all MTSF Outcomes by mainstreaming gender through gender responsive public policy cycle and planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation including auditing systems of government
- Successful implementation of the framework requires leadership support and institutionalisation across the state machinery, including the Executive, the Administration, Parliament and Chapter 9 institutions as well as participation by civil society
- The Framework was developed by the Department and consulted with various stakeholders including a successful GRPB Summit in November 2018 and through the government cluster systems. The Summit included inputs from other African countries.
- The Framework including an implementation plan was adopted by Cabinet on 27 March 2019 for implementation.

Gender-responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation And Auditing (GRPBMEA) Framework

GRPBMEA is based on a multi-disciplinary approach drawing from;

- Gender studies, mainstreaming, transformation and gender relations and practices.
- Evidence-based policy and overall public policy cycle.
- Public management, results-based management and outcome/impact planning, monitoring and evaluation.
- Public finance and performance-based budgeting.

Overall approach to GRPBMEA

- Pragmatic, multi-pronged, short to medium-term strategy:
- Mainstreaming gender within existing national PME systems
- Mainstreaming gender within existing budgeting systems, procedures and performance-based budgeting initiatives
- Country Gender Indicator Framework linked to normative frameworks (from SDGs to programme performance)
- Developing and accessing multiple evidence and data sources including government, civil society, academia etc.
- WEGE interventions and programmes based on needs, diagnostic and desired outcomes for women & girls

Gender-responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation And Auditing (GRPBMEA) Framework

The implementation consists of four main phases as follows

- Phase One - The initial work on Gender-Responsive Budgeting in 2017/18 entailed consultation processes with key government stakeholders.
- Phase Two - A decision was taken in 2018/19 to broaden the focus to the broader national policy cycle, including Gender-responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing Framework.
- Phase Three - 2019/20, implementing the reforms developed and adopted in 2018/19 as well as in depth review and design processes
- Phase Four- From 2020/21 onwards, entails a full rollout of the GRPBMEA system, institutionalisation and capacity building mechanisms.

Key role players:

- The framework is spearheaded by the DWYPD. However, the DPME and National Treasury have a central role for successful implementation.
- Other key centre departments include DPSA, Stats SA and COGTA, however all national and provincial government and public entities play a critical role



END

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