



**Commission for Gender Equality**  
A society free from gender oppression and inequality

## **REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSES/PROGRESS ON ERAP**

### **1. BRIEF INTRODUCTION**

President Cyril Ramaphosa announced the national emergency response action plan (ERAP) on 18 September 2019 and assigned the overall responsibility for implementation to the Interim Steering Committee (ISC) on GBVF. Given the short-term nature of this government's emergency response, the ERAP initiative was given a life span of six months (October 2019 – March 2020) and its broad purpose was to curb the plague of gender-based violence in the country.

In the 2019/2020 financial year, the CGE conducted a detailed review of the ERAP, and the overall conclusion was that only 21.25% of the targets were achieved, while 15% were partially achieved and an overwhelming 63.75% of the targets were not achieved. On the 22nd of April 2021, the CGE held a media launch of the ERAP report and soon after the launch, formal letters were issued by the CGE to all implementing government departments requesting progress reports on all unfulfilled targets. Of the 22 implementing government departments, only seven (7) had responded by 21<sup>st</sup> July 2021.

Departments that responded are the following: the SAPS, NPA, COGTA, National Treasury, SALGA, the department of Basic Education and DCS. A review and analysis of these responses was carried out and the write-up summarised in the table below.

The review of progress based on the responses from the seven (7) departments is categorised as follows:

- Category A: Significant progress made in response to CGE
- Category B: Some progress made but not significant
- Category C: No significant progress made.



**2. REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE BY SEVEN DEPARTMENTS IN RESPONSE TO CGE ERAP REPORT**

CATEGORY A: SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS MADE IN RESPONSE TO CGE REPORT		
Departments & Entities	Outstanding Targets	Notes on Progress
<b>1. South African Police Service (SAPS)</b>	2.1.a (1) Reduce GBV-related forensic cases backlog from 16,000 to 5,000 by 31 March 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract has been awarded to a supplier LTC Tech SA (Pty) of value of 146,010,813.30 for procurement of manual and automated DNA analysis capacity of the Eastern Cape Forensic Science Laboratory</li> <li>5851 docketts of crimes against women and children out of 8289 finalised.</li> </ul>
	75% of routine case exhibits (entries) processed within 35 calendar days.	No Information provided on this target
	Develop HR plan to improve and strengthen the capacitation of the FCS units by 31 October 2019.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>295 new investigators appointed into FCS environment.</li> <li>24 vacancies filled i.e., 5 X Lieutenant Colonel, 12 X Captains 7 X Warrant Officer 3 Provincial Heads Positions advertised in May 2021, in the process of being filled.</li> </ul>
	SAPS to communicate the personnel requirement to the DPSA, to bolster capacity of the FCS units by 31 October 2019.	Same as the above
	2.1.b (1) Procurement process completed by 31 March 2020.	Information not Provided in the current response
	2.1.c (1) Establish database of all outstanding GBVF-related cases (including cold cases) by 31 December 2019.	Information not provided in the current response



**CATEGORY A: SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS MADE IN RESPONSE TO CGE REPORT**

<b>Departments &amp; Entities</b>	<b>Outstanding Targets</b>	<b>Notes on Progress</b>
	2.1.d (1) Review national instruction on and standard operating procedure on service complaints by 31 March 2020.	Information not provided
	80% of service complaints related to gender-based violence investigations finalised within 14 working days.	5851 out of 8289 finalised 70.57%
	80% of domestic violence- related cases finalized with three (3) working days.	No Information provided on this target to confirm progress
	2.1.g (1) Conduct training on the guidelines for the management of survivors of sexual violence to all police stations by 31 March 2020.	No Information provided on this target to confirm progress
	2.1.h (1) Closure of illegal liquor outlets through visible policing.	100% of illegal liquor outlets closed.
	2.3.b (1) 100% of targeted trainees fully trained by 31 December 2019.	No Information provided on this target to confirm progress
	Conduct training on reactive interventions targeting 3,338 officers by 31 March 2020	No Information provided on this target to confirm progress



**CATEGORY A: SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS MADE IN RESPONSE TO CGE REPORT**

Departments & Entities	Outstanding Targets	Notes on Progress
<p><b>2. South African Local Government Association (SALGA)</b></p>	<p>22.c (4) Implement campaigns to prevent GBV through programs targeting workplaces (public) by November 2019.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting with the Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (DWYPD). The purpose of the information session was to engage with DWYPD to get an understanding on what is the expectation from local government on the implementation of the NSP and to obtain clarity on reporting requirement. The session was attended by SALGA Portfolio staff.</li> <li>• SALGA convened two webinars with municipalities. The first webinar focused on Local Government Response to Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) was convened in collaboration with Soul City Institute. The session was used for knowledge sharing and learning on programmes implemented by municipalities.</li> </ul>



**CATEGORY A: SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS MADE IN RESPONSE TO CGE REPORT**

Departments & Entities	Outstanding Targets	Notes on Progress
	<p>2.2.e (1) Prevention activists deployed in 278 municipalities across the country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi Party Women's Caucuses established in 257 Municipalities MPWCs are champions of the campaign against GBV&amp;F in municipalities and communities, working with the women's Forums established in the Special Programs Units in the Offices of the Executive Mayors and Mayors.</li> <li>• Extensive work has been done partnering with the Moral Regeneration Movement, the South African Council of Churches, sector departments and Traditional Leaders to intervene in the cases of GBV&amp;F, supporting victims in courts for justice to be done, supporting families and communities with counselling services, prayers and awareness campaigns against GBV&amp;F.</li> <li>• The MPWCs also support victims in the workplaces, in municipalities when they occur. In the various provinces where heinous incidents of GBV&amp;F occurred, the MPWCs were among the first to visit the families and communities to bring comfort and support.</li> </ul>



**CATEGORY B: SOME PROGRESS MADE BUT NOT SIGNIFICANT**

Departments & Entities	Outstanding Targets	Notes on Progress
<p><b>3. National Treasury</b></p>	<p>Establish a multi-sectoral GBVF Fund for civil society and grassroots organisations providing GBV services by 31 March 2020.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This target was not met, However, according to the National Treasury (NT), in response to a letter sent by the CGE with regards whether they had achieved this target they pointed out the following reasons for not achieving the target:</li> <li>• There were various discussions with the Department of Women regarding this matter. The key issue was the absence of a legislative framework to establish the multi sector Fund. Furthermore, that NT is not in a position nor have a basis (legal or administrative) to establish a special fund to support Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).</li> <li>• DWYPD and Presidency have established a special fund, but that is not a government structure.</li> </ul>



**CATEGORY B: SOME PROGRESS MADE BUT NOT SIGNIFICANT**

Departments & Entities	Outstanding Targets	Notes on Progress
	<p>All government departments must ensure 40% procurement target for awarding women state-related tenders by 31 March 2020.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This target was partially achieved according to the National Treasury, in response to a letter sent by the CGE with regards whether they had achieved this target they pointed out the following:</li> <li>• On expanding government spend on women, youth and persons with disabilities through preferential procurement, government is still lagging behind the MTSF targets (i.e., 40% women, 30% youth, and 7% PWDs). The actual percentage spend by government (excluding public entities and municipalities) on designated groups that are registered on the Central Supplier Database (CSD) has been reported as follows:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women Owned: 13,49% of total spend (R22,27bn) was allocated to 14 226 women owned suppliers.</li> <li>• Youth Owned: 5,58% of total spend (R9,41bn) was allocated to 11 342 youth owned suppliers.</li> <li>• Persons with disabilities: 0,24% of total spend (R409,25 mil) was allocated to 300 suppliers owned by people with disabilities.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



**CATEGORY B: SOME PROGRESS MADE BUT NOT SIGNIFICANT**

Departments & Entities	Outstanding Targets	Notes on Progress
	<p>100% of the three spheres of government (national, provincial, and local) implementing the GRPBMEA by 31 March 2020.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This target was not met, However, according to the National Treasury (NT), in response to a letter sent by the CGE with regards whether they had achieved this target they pointed out the following reasons for not achieving the target:</li> <li>• There were various discussions with the Department of Women regarding this matter. The key issue was the absence of a legislative framework to establish the multi sector Fund. Furthermore, that NT is not in a position nor have a basis (legal or administrative) to establish a special fund to support Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).</li> <li>• DWYPD and Presidency have established a special fund, but that is not a government structure.</li> <li>• This target was partially achieved according to the National Treasury, in response to a letter sent by the CGE with regards whether they had achieved this target they pointed out the following:</li> <li>• On expanding government spend on women, youth and persons with disabilities through preferential procurement, government is still lagging behind the MTSF targets (i.e. 40% women, 30% youth, and 7% PWDs). The actual percentage spend by government (excluding public entities and</li> </ul>



**CATEGORY B: SOME PROGRESS MADE BUT NOT SIGNIFICANT**

Departments & Entities	Outstanding Targets	Notes on Progress
		<p>municipalities) on designated groups that are registered on the Central Supplier Database (CSD) has been reported as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women Owned: 13,49% of total spend (R22,27bn) was allocated to 14 226 women owned suppliers.</li> <li>• Youth Owned: 5,58% of total spend (R9,41bn) was allocated to 11 342 youth owned suppliers.</li> <li>• Persons with disabilities: 0,24% of total spend (R409,25 mil) was allocated to 300 suppliers owned by people with disabilities.</li> </ul> <p>• This target was partially achieved because according to the National Treasury (NT), in response to a letter sent by the CGE with regards whether they had achieved this target they pointed out the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NT has requested disaggregated data on gender for the MTEF process, however compliance has been low and the information collected has not been adequate quality. A clearly defined strategy that is understood and owned by all participants in government is what is required.</li> <li>• NT and DWYPD in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) will be developing a strategy for GRB to be implemented in South Africa. A mission will be hosted to solicit inputs from stakeholders to develop a strategy between 14 June to 16 July 2021.</li> </ul>



**CATEGORY B: SOME PROGRESS MADE BUT NOT SIGNIFICANT**

Departments & Entities	Outstanding Targets	Notes on Progress
<b>4. National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)</b>	Develop an inventory of logged cases at prosecutorial levels not heard in court by 30 October 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This target remains partially achieved as it was not mentioned in the NPA's response</li> </ul>
	GBVF backlog cases prioritised by 31 March 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NPA notes that due to its high-level engagements with the SAPS, the SAPS committed to developing a backlog DNA plan, as per the plan, the Forensic Science Laboratories will be fully functional end of June 2021 and the backlog will be finalized within 26 months. There has been some progress, but target remains partially achieved.</li> </ul>
	100% of complaints related to gender-based violence prioritised for immediate intervention within seven (7) working days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No progress reported. Therefore, the target remains unachieved.</li> </ul>
	Launch of a visible and sustained multimedia campaign to prevent and condemn GBVF by November 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NPA reports having delivered 130 GBVF related public awareness campaigns during the 16-days of activism against GBV in November and December 2020. It is unclear whether these awareness campaigns can be classified under "visible and sustained multimedia campaigns". Therefore, this target was partially met.</li> </ul>
	Media campaigns reach at least 65% of the population based on follow-up surveys by 31 March 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All implementing government departments were tasked with this target however, no progress was provided by the NPA.</li> </ul>
	Establish five (5) new Thuthuzela Care Centres by March 2021.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This target was due in March 2021, however the NPA now reports that it has been moved to March 2022 due to Covid 19. Therefore, the target is still not achieved.</li> </ul>



**CATEGORY B: SOME PROGRESS MADE BUT NOT SIGNIFICANT**

Departments & Entities	Outstanding Targets	Notes on Progress
	Each designated health facility to be allocated at least one (1) forensic professional nurse by March 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No progress reported. Hence, target remains unachieved.</li> </ul>
	Minimum 10 nodal points management forums established (local) made up of police stations, health facilities, social work services and shelters in each local municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NPA notes that together with the SAPS, it established a core team and identified nodal points who have weekly engagements to address backlog. Although the number of nodal points is not mentioned, it seems that this target was achieved.</li> </ul>

**CATEGORY C: NO SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS MADE**

Departments & Entities	Outstanding Targets	Notes on Progress
<b>5.Department of Basic Education (DBE)</b>	Vetting of government personnel working directly with children and mentally disabled persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With reference to the response received from DBE, it was not categorically stated that there were department employees that were vetted who are working directly with children and mentally disabled persons.</li> <li>• On the other hand, DOJ&amp;CD which was one of the lead departments insisted that those government employees that were vetted included family advocates, maintenance officers, children's court clerks, intermediaries, prosecutors, SAPS officials attached to the FCS units, and personnel in the private sector and there was no mentioning of DBE. Hence, we concluded that there was no significant progress made.</li> </ul>



**CATEGORY B: SOME PROGRESS MADE BUT NOT SIGNIFICANT**

Departments & Entities	Outstanding Targets	Notes on Progress
<p><b>6. Department of Cooperative Government &amp; Traditional Affairs (CoGTA)</b></p>	<p>Implement visible campaigns by 31 March 2020 in 12 schools in the identified provinces (KZN, MP, WC) including special schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On the 11th of June 2021, COGTA submitted a written response to the CGE, reporting on progress made by the department regarding targets that had not been achieved as indicated by the CGE in its assessment report.</li> <li>• COGTA had been identified amongst other departments (DSD &amp; DAC) in the ERAP as key entities responsible for the implementation of this target.</li> <li>• Based on the written response from COGTA, the department had no progress to report under this target, meaning that the target remains unmet.</li> <li>• The Department did not share any coherent plans in their response to indicate how it aimed to ensure that the target would be met in future. Instead, it noted the existence of a plan that was in draft form at the time of submitting their report, which lists a number of plans for community engagements on GBVF, none of which relate to the target.</li> </ul>
	<p>Minimum 10 nodal points management forums established (local) made up of police stations, health facilities, social work services and shelters in each local municipality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COGTA was listed among four other departments (DOH, SAPS, DSD, &amp; NPA) in relation to this target.</li> <li>• COGTA has noted in their response that it had no progress to report under this target. This means that the target remains unmet by the department.</li> </ul>



**CATEGORY B: SOME PROGRESS MADE BUT NOT SIGNIFICANT**

Departments & Entities	Outstanding Targets	Notes on Progress
	100% GBV survivors linked to economic opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The department notes in their response that the technical indicator descriptions for their Community Work Programme disaggregates the provision of work opportunities and related training to 55% for women as beneficiaries.</li> <li>• COGTA however, is not clear on how this 55% quota for women leads to ensuring that survivors of GBV are linked to opportunities as it does not provide a breakdown of figures to show how many survivors of GBV benefit from this initiative.</li> <li>• The 55% quota appears to be a broad policy of the Department that is unrelated to the implementation of the ERAP given that it does not seem to mainstream GBV.</li> </ul>
	Launch of a visible and sustained multimedia campaign to prevent and condemn GBV by November 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All government departments responsible for the implementation of the ERAP were assigned this target. COGTA however, did not report on the target in its response to the CGE.</li> </ul>
	Media campaigns reach at least 65% of the population based on follow-up surveys by 31 March 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is another target that was assigned to all government departments responsible for the implementation of the ERAP. COGTA however, did not report on progress relating to the target.</li> </ul>



**CATEGORY B: SOME PROGRESS MADE BUT NOT SIGNIFICANT**

Departments & Entities	Outstanding Targets	Notes on Progress
<b>7. Department of Correctional Services (DCS)</b>	Launch of a visible and sustained multimedia campaign to prevent and condemn GBVF by November 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The DCS submitted a written response to the CGE regarding progress made on its implementation of the ERAP in relation to the outstanding targets that were not met by the department within the six months' time span of the ERAP.</li> <li>• The DCS, just as all the other government departments responsible for the implementation of the ERAP was assigned this target, however, the department failed to report progress on the work it had done to ensure that the target is met.</li> <li>• The DCS in its response, paid attention to a target that had been classified as 'achieved' in the CGE assessment report, instead of on targets that had been missed.</li> </ul>
	Media campaigns reach at least 65% of the population based on follow-up surveys by 31 March 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The DCS did not report on this target in its response to the CGE.</li> </ul>



**Commission for Gender Equality**  
A society free from gender oppression and inequality

### **3. BRIEF CONCLUSION**

Based on our review of the letters of progress submitted to the CGE by the seven government departments and entities, only two departments/entities (the SAPS and SALGA) seem to have made significant progress regarding the outstanding (not achieved) ERAP targets in line with the CGE ERAP study. These two fall under Category A in the table above.

Our review of response letters from two departments/entities (the National Treasury and NPA) shows that some progress was made in relation to outstanding targets. However, the progress reported appears insignificant. These two entities fall under Category B in the table above.

The last three departments/entities out of the seven that responded, were categorised under Category C of our review table above. These are the DBE, DCS and CoGTA. The information provided through the response letters from these three entities shows that very little progress has been made in relation to the outstanding targets as reported in the CGE ERAP study.