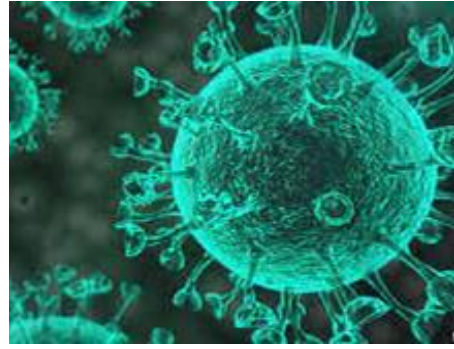


# REFLECTIVE REPORT

## Year One of the Implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide



**PILLAR 1**  
Accountability,  
Coordination,  
Leadership

**PILLAR 2**  
Prevention  
and rebuilding  
Social Cohesion

**PILLAR 3**  
Justice,  
Safety,  
Protection

**PILLAR 4**  
Response, Care,  
Support and  
Healing

**PILLAR 5**  
Economic  
Power

**PILLAR 6**  
Research and  
Information  
Management

National Council,  
Legislation



Expand and strengthen  
existing services  
Deal with collective  
trauma–  
Decentralise & harness  
institutional and other  
capacity

Multi-sectoral structures

Harness ALL to  
respond to crisis

Provide victim-centred,  
survivor-focused,  
accessible  
quality services

Policies and  
Programmes to address  
women’s financial  
vulnerabilities

Address the  
structural drivers  
of GVBV

Enhance strategic,  
institutional and  
resourcing coherence

Stop violence  
BEFORE it happens

Cohesive national  
approach & capacity  
Roll out SBC targeted  
interventions  
Comprehensive  
Communications

GRPBMEA – embed into  
government planning  
Resourcing – Fund/s

Elevate  
accountability  
at all levels

Legislative Reform  
Victim-centric CJS  
Remove barriers

Enforce, implement and  
adopt laws & policies



National studies: scale, drivers &  
specific populations  
Strengthen integrated MIS

Deepening  
understanding and  
knowledge



# Summary Snapshot Over Year 1



## Higher Health launches 24/7 Helpline

How to access the HIGHER HEALTH 24-hour student and staff helpline:

- Toll-free call 0800 36 36 36
- SMS 43-33-6

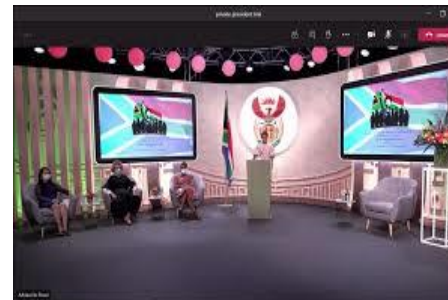
How to access HealthCheck:

- Dial using USSD line (does not require data): \*134\*832\*2#
- Add to WhatsApp contacts: 0600 11 0 000 and say Hi: <https://wa.me/27600110000?text=hi>
- Download using the URL for the webform: [healthcheck.higherhealth.ac.za](https://healthcheck.higherhealth.ac.za)

**amaphosa** virtually launches a private sector-led, Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) Fund.

Response Fund 1 is aimed at supporting the implementation of the National Strategic Plan, and the wider GBVF response in the country.

**#EnoughIsEnough**



## Women to receive 40% of public procurement projects

posted by [Andrew Allen](#)  
in [Procurement, Public sector](#)

12 August 2020

**South Africa (SA) is to earmark 40% of public procurement projects for women-owned businesses, President Cyril Ramaphosa announced.**

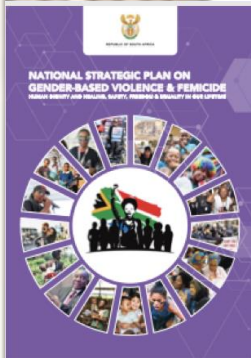
In a speech marking SA's national women's day, Ramaphosa outlined plans to "expand the access of women to economic opportunity".

He said: "We will do this, among other things, by setting aside 40% of public procurement for women-owned businesses.

"We now expect national departments to monitor and report on how many women have participated in each public procurement process.

# Achievements (1)

## Pillar 1: Accountability Coordination and Leadership



### Coordination Structures & Accountability

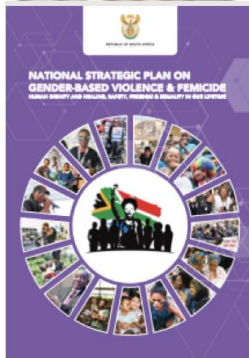
- IMC established
- Draft NCGBVF Framework developed
- Parliamentary Oversight Framework in place
- NSP GBVF Standing Item at FOSAD meetings
- Implementation Collaborative – multi-sectoral platform
- Existing coordination structures at provincial and local levels

### Decentralization

- DWYPD driving the institutionalization process and mobilizing a *whole of government and society approach* to GBVF
- Embedding the NSP GBVF through provincial and local engagements
- COGTA – embedding within the District Development Model to reach even the most remote areas in the country
- Working with civil society structures

# Achievements (2)

## Pillar 1: Accountability Coordination and Leadership



### Institutionalization

- Draft M&E Implementation Plan in place
- 15 national departments submitted detailed M&E plans
- Integration into APPs
- Provincial DG Forum
- Additional capacity being brought on board to strengthen institutionalization capacity across government
- Five provincial implementation plans finalized & five functional GBVF Coordination Teams in place

### Resourcing

- GBVF Response Fund 1 established: R 128 million pledged
- MTEF allocation over three-year period of R 21 billion

# Reflections

## *What we learnt*


- High level leadership has served to mobilise a much wider societal base against GBVF – this includes the private sector and the faith sector
- Greater buy in of taking a multi-sectoral approach to GBVF
- Grounding the NSP at local and provincial levels is critical for successful implementation

## *What we need to change*

- Lack of ownership and leadership by senior officials
- Inadequate mechanisms to strengthen multi-sectoral reporting
- Lack of technical capacity to implement
- Resourcing at different levels needs to be strengthened
- Not enough use of communication channels to share progress, build societal wide ownership for delivery and accountability

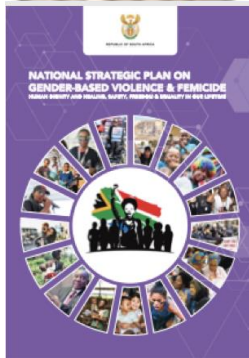


**Pillar 1:  
Accountability  
Coordination and  
Leadership**





## Pillar 2: Prevention and Rebuilding Social Cohesion



# Achievements

## Strengthening Prevention Capacity

- Process underway towards developing a National Prevention Strategy
- National School of Government - development and initial roll out of a 5-day on-line course covering gender mainstreaming, GBVF, GRPBMEA) for public sector
- Capacity building on GBVF held with SALGA, COGTA and all nine provinces

## Communications

- National Communication Strategy aligned to NSP finalized
- Number of sustained anti-GBVF media campaigns implemented (GCIS community dialogues, social media posts, twitter, webinars, public education, radio talk shows, multi sectoral – SAWLA etc..)

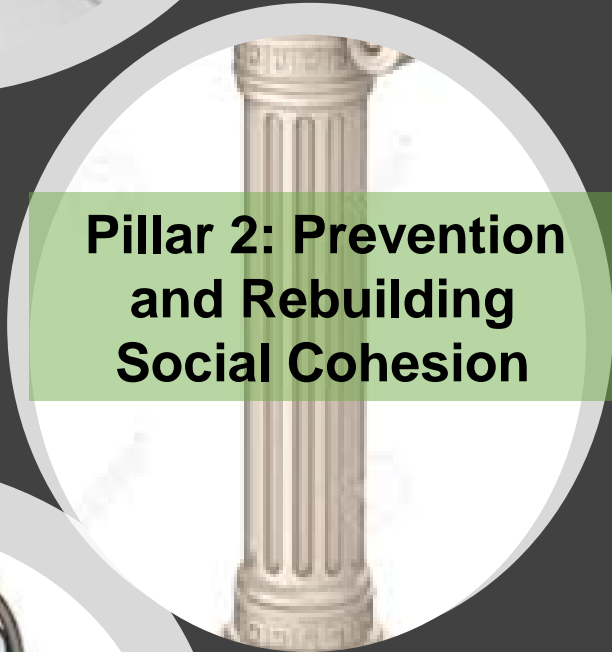
## Other interventions

- Range of interventions with key sectors have been piloted and can be harnessed, **taxi drivers, men, schools, tertiary institutions** harnessed as part of a wider national prevention strategy
- 7000 illegal liquor outlets closed, to address the impact of alcohol on GBVF

# Reflections



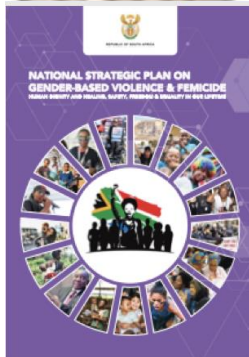
## Pillar 2: Prevention and Rebuilding Social Cohesion



- Need to harness the efforts of different role players in the same collective direction
- Importance of harnessing key influencers of social norms e.g. faith leaders to take this work forward
- National Prevention Strategy needed to guide coherent process of moving the needle, with M&E framework measuring attitudes and behaviour
- Closing liquor outlets needs to be accompanied by community interventions focusing on substance abuse and violence prevention.
- Supplement media with targeting specific groups with behaviour change interventions e.g. taxi drivers, linking this to DOT's role, and to wider outcomes in the NSP
- **Needs to be a key focus in Year 2**



## Pillar 3: Justice, Safety and Protection



# Achievements

- Building onto the commitments made within ERAP, legislative reform has been a critical component of Year 1. The following Bills are being considered by parliament:
  - The Criminal and Related Matters Amendment Bill of 2020
  - Domestic Violence Amendment Bill
  - Sexual Offences and Related Matters Amendment Bill, Criminal and Related Matters Bill being considered by parliament
- Sms notification system for applications of domestic violence protection orders launched at all district courts
- 32 Regional courts are ready for designation into Sexual Offences Courts
- 6 TCCs in the process of being established and 8 case managers appointed to capacitate TCCS:
  - 29593 matters dealt with
  - Annual Conviction Rate 73.9% over financial year for TCCS
  - Overall conviction rate for all sexual offences is 75.8 %
- 3409 FCS investigating officers reached through trauma debriefing sessions biannually
- 100% procurement and delivery of DNA kits by SAPS
- Rapid Results Challenge with 11 court teams to reduce the backlog cases in domestic violence and sexual offences: overall 98% reduction compared to November 2020 baseline.

# Reflections

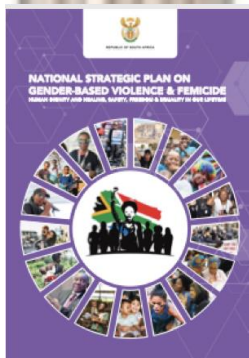
- Incidences of GBV have continued to rise: in second report (21 July 2020) 30930 cases were in progress with 27758 (90%) being backlogged cases. By 21 April 2021 this had increased to 84287 and backlogged had increased to 79109.
- Addressing the FSL capability challenges, as one of the systemic issues driving these backlogs is a critical priority
- Training targets were severely compromised by the COVID-19 context, and adjustments need to be made to continue to facilitate ongoing capacity development for those involved in GBVF service provision.
- Given the levels of trauma that police officers and others are exposed to in relation to GBV and more broadly, trauma debriefing needs to be taking place in ongoing ways, and needs to be readily available
- The following bills have to be fast tracked:
  - Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech
  - Decriminalization of Sex Work



## Pillar 3: Justice Safety and Protection



## Pillar 4: Response, Care, Support and Healing



# Achievements

## **Strengthen existing services (policy, funding, research & infrastructure)**

- Draft Victim Support Services Bill was gazetted and is being finalized.
- Draft Intersectoral Policy on Sheltering Services developed
- Draft Policy on the provision of psychosocial services developed
- Research on minimum core services package and related costing concluded
- Funding Model for NGOs providing services in place
- Funding provided to 249 CSOs to the value of R 39 750 000 and an additional R 33 750 000 allocated
- DSD Command Centre upgraded, moved to Salvokop – 8 additional social workers
- Twelve public buildings renovated and handed over to DSD by DPWI for shelters

## **Expansion of psychosocial support services**

- 100% of departments in public service have wellness policies and can avail counselling in the workplace
- Higher Health implementing 24-hour national crisis line for students needing GBV and mental health support
- Shelter established in Laingsburg, Karoo
- 55 decentralized VEP psychosocial support teams have been established across all provinces





# Reflections

- Legislation and policy needs to be finalized to facilitate uptake by institutions such as workplaces, and society more broadly
- Minimum core services package that is costed needs to be taken forward
- Quality of services matrix needs to be developed and monitored to ensure link with healing component of Pillar
- Debriefing of all frontline service providers remains key particularly to deal with secondary victimization
- Establishment of local Rapid Response Teams to deal with scale of current and historic trauma, and levels of violence at a community level

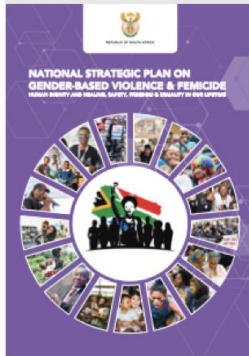


**Pillar 4:  
Response, Care,  
Support and  
Healing**



# Achievements

## Pillar 5: Economic Power



- **40% Preferential Procurement of Women Owned Businesses** for public sector is in place as a key policy mechanism - 1205 WOB out of 5000 were reached as part of a 120 - day challenge
- 79% of those employed in the Community Work Programme are women, beyond COGTA's target of 55%
- **Progress towards the Ratification of ILO Convention 190.** 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.
- Pledges were made at a National Dialogue by all NEDLAC sectors in December 2020 towards addressing violence and harassment in the workplace.
- Gender responsive tracking of COVID relief measures
- Special Housing Needs Policy and Programme is in the process of being developed
- Maintenance System for tracking and responding to defaulters is being strengthened

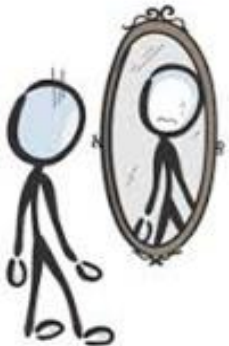


# Reflections

- Policy and Programming Processes that provide socio-economic relief for women and protect them and other vulnerable groups from violence in the world of work need to be fast tracked with clear time frames set:
  - Special Housing Needs Policy and Programme
  - Ratification of ILO Convention No 190
  - Maintenance Defaulter Programme
- Rigorous tracking of the 40% WOB procurement policy across the public sector, with regular reporting needs to facilitate its implementation
- Drawing on the GRPBMEA Framework, there needs to be ongoing tracking of the gender responsiveness of COVID-19 economic recovery and relief measures.



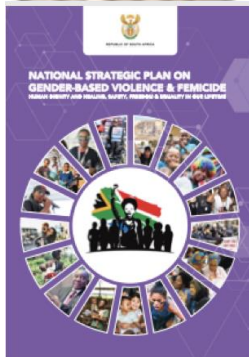
**Pillar 5: Economic Power**





# Achievements

## Pillar 6: Research and Information Management



### ***Research***

- SAMRC is currently in the field collecting data for the Third Femicide Study – to be released in October 2021, noting that COVID has delayed data collection in 2020
- The 4<sup>th</sup> Femicide Survey is also underway to understand femicide in the context of COVID -19 period of 2020
- HSRC has developed a proposal and has been funded to conduct the national GBV prevalence survey
- Pillar 6 of the Implementation Collaborative has established a forum for researchers to share information, explore current research priorities and explore ways to establish a research repository.

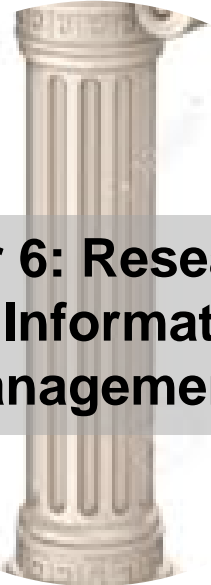
### ***Information Management***

- Stats SA has produced a research report on harmonizing and standardizing disability definitions and classifications, which will be key in taking research forward on GBV in this population
- Femicide Watch system is operational
- An initiative is underway to integrate VEP data, Command Centre data and the JCPS departments



# Reflections

- This pillar is foundational in strengthening the GBVF response in the country
- It provides a unique opportunity to deepen and expand the GBVF research base, whilst also expanding the researcher base in the country
- Not only will this serve South Africa, but potentially assist SA to share insights and good practices in the region and globally
- Building greater strategic cohesion across the research community , and facilitating alignment with policy and programming
- The processes of strengthening integration of respective management information systems is key for measurement of progress and assessing system effectiveness.



**Pillar 6: Research  
and Information  
Management**



# Multi-Sectoral Implementation



## Implementation Collaborative

- Grew from 36 to 82 organizations & 363 individuals spanning CSOS, labour, business, faith community, researchers
- Webinars on 3 bills, C190 Presidential dialogue, communication strategy, researcher's forum

## Faith Action to end GBV

- Grew from 44 organizations to 182 organizations
- Prevention Intervention: piloting 6-month Faith Leaders Gender Transformation Programme
- Trained to support survivors as first responders – to feed into District Rapid Response Teams

## Other responses

- Call to Action – twelve part information sessions for civil society
- Eastern Cape – feeding into design of Provincial Safety Plan, training of 85 local organizations in all 6 districts across province on NSP
- Private Sector (GBVF Response Fund) & range of specific responses



Shared responsibility for the work of the pillars and the implementation of the NSP – we need to do this in ways that are inclusive and accountable

Continue to build a more positive relationship between government and civil society – building trust based on mutual respect and accountability.

Civil society organizations need to be respected. Service providers need to be paid on time, and their work and contributions valued.

## Multi-Sectoral Reflections



There needs to be better ongoing communication from government on the NSP. This needs to include direct information to communities

Government must listen and respond to the needs on the ground

Adequate resourcing for the work that civil society is doing with survivors and more broadly..

Weekly Reports: From June 2020 – February 2021

Monthly Reports: from March 2021



NON- ALIGNMENT WITH  
NSP OUTCOMES –  
OPERATIONAL IN NATURE



PACE OF REPORTING



REPETITIVE

## Reflections on Reporting

Only an average of 10 departments submitted monthly reports and pace on delivery been slow and not aligned with the level of crisis



INTERVENTIONS NOT AT THE  
SCALE TO CREATE IMPACT



INTERVENTIONS FROM CSOs AND  
OTHER STAKEHOLDERS  
(PROVINCES) NOT FINDING ITS WAY  
INTO ALL REPORTS

Overall Reflections	Commentary	Recommendations
High level and cohesive political leadership matters and makes a difference	Inspired different segments of society to make GBVF their business: private sector, faith sector. Coheres sense of urgency with development partners – basis for a whole of government approach	Continue to profile the issue of GBVF, preventing it and adequately responding to it through various platforms, including COVID-19 Consolidate and strengthen political commitment across Ministries. Strategies to build accountability across political parties
Building <i>buy in</i> and institutionalizing plan has been critical Over Year 1	Provides foundation for implementation - process has been - important lessons and insights	Integration APPS, SPs and IDPs & resourcing Tighten monitoring frameworks and processes Integrate learning plan into that for reflection and adaptation Quality Assurance Matrix – outcome reporting
A whole of society approach demanded	Implementation Collaborative and Faith Action to end GBV critical interventions for sustaining multi-sectoral approach Needs to be nurtured and further developed	NGBVF Council to be put in place & legislation Develop mechanisms and processes to strengthen multi-sectoral implementation, collaboration and reporting
Pace of implementation has been slow	COVID-19 context overshadowed everything - impacting on this process as well Specific outputs – no progress reported over long periods of time – not prioritized by departments	Targets established with clear time frames Emergency elements /key challenges prioritized and fast tracked Strengthened accountability internally and externally
Focused and grounded approach fundamental	Specific milestones , embedded in APPs is key Grounding work at provincial district and local level critical  Reflective Report on NSP on GBVF Year 1	National Annual Performance Plan with indicators in place Roll out through DDM alignment Local Rapid Response Teams key

# Moving forward into Y 2 – *to be translated into annual plan*





# NCGBVF AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

## NCGBVF BILL

- After the approval of the NSP by the Cabinet in March 2020, the department explored various options to establish the Council;
- A legal opinion was obtained from the Office of the State Law Adviser, advising the department to establish the Council through a statute;
- Upon receipt of the legal opinion, the department requested the DOJCD to develop the Bill that seeks to establish the Council, as provided in the NSP;
- The DOJ developed the first draft of the Bill and handed it over to department to finalize;
- The Bill was finalized and submitted to the OCSLA for pre-certification and quality assurance;

# NCGBVF AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

## NCGBVF BILL

- Upon receipt of the pre certification, the Bill was submitted to the DG clusters for deliberation;
- The DWYPD gazetted the NCGBVF Bill no.45267 for public comments;
- Public Consultations on the Bill have been held in all 9 Provinces;
- The consultations with the remaining provinces will be completed by the end of November 2021;
- The Bill has been introduced to the NEDLAC for deliberation; & will later be submitted to the Cabinet to request approval to introduce the Bill to parliament

Together let's break the back of this pandemic and make South Africa safe for women, children and the LGBTQIA+community

