

# CGE FIVE YEAR RESPONSE TO PRESIDENTIAL PLAN “PREVENT, REBUILD & RESTORE”

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## 1. Introduction

Commissioner inputs and submissions have been packaged into this working document that can be amended and updated accordingly. The focus from the inputs is what action CGE will take going forward within the mandate of a Chapter 9, and how will this be expressed in the interventions that will be operationalized by CGE in response to the national crisis.

It is accepted that the President has said that despite CGE's existence, and the various institutions that ought to advance gender equality the scourge has increased. The President did not direct the failure upon the institution, but it does require introspection and reassessment of programmes and value proposition that the institution ought to offer the nation. This requires a repositioning of CGE and focused interventions that will directly link the change of outcomes in this sector to some of the CGE interventions. Commissioners are expected to input in the overall action plan that is proposed and adopt such that the secretariat can action the now reviewed strategy in liaison with the national focus. It is important that the institution not continue with business as usual and this would possibly mean adjustment of the current APP and some of our targets. It would also mean that the focal points of the main units of Research and Education, Legal and Research must be aligned to the programmatic focal points outlined by Commissioners.

CGE must ascertain exactly how it intends to trace the impact, follow the planning and oversee the reduction overall of GBV in the country. The Action plan seeks to direct us towards clarifying our role, having clear targets and outlining intended outcomes.

## 2. Problem Statement

Commissioners have stated that the Emergency plan requires reflection on the reasons for low impact and the need for analysis of why the scourge is not abating. In addition the recommendations include how we need to do things differently for optimum impact.

Failures have been largely due to the following:

1. Ineffective institutional mechanisms in dealing with the scourge
  1. This is extenuated by the lack of co-ordination between key departments
  2. The multiplicity of task teams and interim steering committees
  3. Unclear government commitments and targeted actions coupled with dearth of prioritisation

4. The various departments and institutions in responding to issues of GBV and VAW and children are operating in silos with repeated interventions without learnings from historical mistakes across the board<sup>1</sup>
2. Lack of effective monitoring tools for the entire National Gender machinery particularly where failures have been recorded
  - a. Targets are not clear and co-ordinated efforts to monitor impact of interventions
  - b. Lack of prioritisation for interventions and focused efforts on prevention that will have greatest impact
  - c. Failure to have joint oversight by committees on relevant institutions and departments
3. Budgeting focus and prioritisation not clear nor aligned with programmes that will lead to most effective impact
  - a. Budgetary allocations for programmes not ring fenced
  - b. Budgeting for the monitoring framework and data collection process in formative stages or completely non-existent especially with regards to planning
  - c. Lack of budgeting and suitable financial allocation for specialized services and facilities, and no long-term plan to ensure their financial sustainability e.g. sexual offences courts, Thuthuzela Care Centres and shelters.
  - d. Failure to respond to crisis with special funds using existing budget cycle to allocate resources to crisis, instead departments continue shifting of existing funds from programmes.
4. Economic Focus and Women in mainstream of economy
  - a. Failure to advance the inclusion of women in mainstream economy
  - b. Worsening unemployment and poverty with increased social protection and fiscal burden
  - c. Weak enforcement for failure to meet country targets on procurement and employment equity driving transformation
  - d. Failure to support informal sectors and advance rural development

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<sup>1</sup> South African Police Service, Department of Social Development, Department of Justice, Department of Basic Education and the National Prosecuting Authority - It's essential that the proposals strategies including those in the National Strategic Plan that is underway don't try to reinvent the wheel, but rather strengthen what we have, and identify gaps.

- e. Ineffective strategies to drive structural transformation of economy and develop industrial clusters in high labour intensive sectors
- f. High level barriers to entry for SMMEs with oligopolies and monopolies controlling key economic sectors inhibiting entry of new economic participants<sup>2</sup> [e.g. retail and food value chain]

The failures thus will inform the necessary interventions on the 5 strategic focal points, but this is not exhaustive. Highlights are outlined and will be further amended.

## 3. The Presidential Emergency Measures and CGE Response

### 3.1 PREVENTION

#### 3.1.1. President's Proposal

1. Launch a mass media campaign that will target communities, public spaces, workplaces, campuses and schools, and recreational spaces (taverns etc.) The focus will be on men's groups and formations, youth at risk and offenders inside prisons.
2. Prevention education in schools and the inclusion of women's rights and gender power relations as part of the Life Orientation curriculum.
3. Provide gender sensitivity training to law-enforcement officials, prosecutors, magistrates, and policy makers and ensure that those who are found in breach of their responsibilities are held to account.
4. Mass mobilization programme to train and deploy prevention activists to all of our 278 municipalities who will engage in household visits and community interventions focused on changing harmful social norms.

#### 3.1.2. Discussion of Proposal

The President proposed actions were noted by the Commission, in addition to the responses the following highlights were made by Commissioners.

CGE welcomes the need for a Mass Media Campaign. However, the current state of families and dysfunction that persists requires a focus on the root cause of the breakdown of families, as the

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<sup>2</sup> Intensify research and advance regulations that drive diversification of value chain in retail, household goods and agri-processing subsectors. Market structures for basic household goods should have proportion allocated to SMMEs but further research required and partnerships to enable women economic participation in such.



Department of Basic Education will not be able to father or mother children. Families fall under the mandate of the Department of Social Development. The presidential response has not addressed the root cause of the reasons for such high prevalence of GBV and linking to the fatherlessness, broken down families, high levels of alcohol and substance abuse, and the cyclical impact of violence in South African society that has spill overs to women and children.

The CGE further supports the prevention of such by supporting the DBE's updating of curricula in schools, to advance prevention.

The CGE supports the update of the Life Orientation Curriculum to ensure that it addresses healthy sexual relations and engagement with the harms of alcohol and substance abuse and their links to violence.

The CGE supports the use of schools as sites for prevention education.

The issues of Violence against Women and Children must be expressed in curricula. However, the CGE believes that all of society should be encouraged to participate in such, with NGOs, civil society and faith based organisations with the widest network and highest level of impact. It is in homes where the greatest training and prevention should take place, and what happens at and inside our homes affects schools, workplaces, public spaces and campuses. We therefore support the call for prevention to be based in communities.

There is a need for an increased focus on the boy child, and the norms that they learn in families. Men are perpetrators of GBV and Violence against Women and Children. The need to focus on the boy child and formative stages proposed for in the Early Child Development phase is needed, however the greatest impact on the formative stages of children is the parent. Therefore we need to increase support to institutions that promote family values and strengthening of the family unit.

### 3.1.3. CGE Role

#### *Investigate*

Set up GBV response hearings on national and provincial level to GBV at both national and focus be on nature of targeted interventions targeted budget and expected outcomes with clear oversight over

relevant departments<sup>3</sup>. Sexual violence within schools and GBV has come to the fore as a serious problem, however data and interventions are required to respond to the increased prevalence of learner and teacher sexual violations. It is also recommended that the existing statistic released by Statistics SA on the Birth statistics in schools, how is the DBE responding with respect to pregnancies which are reported as higher than global averages.

### *Conduct Research*

Undertake research into the contribution of alcohol and substance abuse to GBV in South Africa. CGE has an overarching mandate to conduct research, and emphasis should be placed on the linkages between substance abuse and the prevalence of violence. SAPS crime statistics recently reported that more than 70% of murders occur between Friday and Monday in South Africa, the correlation to alcohol abuse and intoxication significantly high. The legislative prescripts on the damage abusive substances have and how to improve legislation for protect the vulnerable, and also close existing legislative gaps.

Effective steps need to be taken to deal with the issue of substance abuse and curbing the linkages between murder rate, lawlessness and the incidence of GBV if there exists correlation. Appropriate measures, legislative prescripts and enforcement failures should be overseen within our mandate to ensure effective oversight in this regard.

## 3.2 STRENGTHEN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

### 3.2.1. President's Proposal

1. Directing resources to improve the functioning of Sexual Offences Courts, Thuthuzela Care Centres and the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Investigation Units of the SAPS (FCS Units) including the approval of funding for the establishment of an additional eleven Sexual Offences Courts.
2. Working to clear the backlog of criminal cases for rape and other forms of GBV by:
  - establishing special courts;
  - hiring additional court staff;
  - clearing the backlog at forensic labs.

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<sup>3</sup> South African Police Service, Department of Social Development, Department of Justice, Department of Basic Education and the National Prosecuting Authority

### 3.2.2. Discussion of Proposal

The main interventions include direction resources to courts, Thuthuzela Care Centres (TCCs) and Family Child Victim Units. This is to reduce the backlog and also increase the access to care services and support mechanisms.

There is however no mention of how the efficacy and turnover of technical labs will be improved, to what extent will capacity constraints be addressed, improving the issue of case backlogs? It is understood that the backlog of cases is also influenced by the large number of delays experienced in soliciting evidence for cases. Thus it is imperative that the forensic lab capacity and capability is radically enhance, with performance monitored and accurately recorded. The reduction of backlogs can only occur if the current backlog is recorded and tracked – what is the current rate of completion of cases and how would this have been improved during the presidential term if it is not recorded and monitored. This data must be provided.

Given that in 2019 South Africa saw nationwide shortages of rape kits, this would be a vital point of intervention that should also be addressed. It has been noted that the medical fraternity and health care practitioners assisting on cases within criminal justice process requires procedural support with respect to freeing practitioners and management of provision of inputs in technical processes and provision of evidence in courts without depletion of already burdened healthcare system staff.

### 3.2.3. CGE Role

The Commission has identified key activities in response to the proposed interventions, and in addition to these. These are identified as follows:

#### *Monitor*

- CGE must monitor the promises made to improve infrastructure for sexual offences courts, TCCs, FCS Units at SAPS including
  - Timeframes
  - Budgetary allocations (as such should be equitably done across provinces), with those having significant backlogs in infrastructure prioritized.





CGE must clarify what its role is within its mandate very clearly in relation to the oversight function it will play in relation to the budgetary allocation, the audit of and expansion of TCCs, the budgeted for but not built Sexual Offences courts and the justice system oversight.

### 3.3 ENHANCE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

#### 3.3.1. President's Proposal

1. Parliament should effect the necessary legislative changes to ensure that all crimes against women and children attract harsher minimum sentences.
2. Parliament to engage the judiciary on the role it can play in supporting the national effort to end gender-based violence by:
  - i. Ensuring that when abusers, rapists and murders get caught they will face the consequences of their actions.
  - ii. The state should oppose bail for suspects charged with rape and murder of women and children.
  - iii. Those who are found guilty should not be eligible for parole.
  - iv. A life sentence must mean life in prison.
3. Strengthen programmes to rehabilitate offenders and youth at risk.
4. Finalise the Victim Support Services Bill to strengthen support for GBV programmes and services.
5. Parliamentary committees to prioritise these areas of legislative reform.

The President further noted the CGE, the DWYPD and the Portfolio Committee on WYPD as relevant stakeholders in this regard.

#### 3.3.2. Discussion of Proposal

These recommendations target the following government stakeholders:

- Parliament (in relation to passing laws and oversight),
- the SAPS (catching abusers and rapists and investigating the crimes effectively),
- DOJ and NPA (in regard to bail, sentencing),
- DOCs and the Parole Board (Parole, and rehabilitation of offenders)
- DSD and DWYPD (rehabilitating youth at risk)



Further to these recommendations, the CGE notes that:

- The High Level Panel review of legislation recommended legislative changes to the Domestic Violence Act, and that these be added to the suggested interventions proposed.
- The CGE also notes that the majority of perpetrators are not caught, and the majority of gender-based violence crimes are not reported to the police. Thus, legislative and policy interventions that seek harsher sanctions must be accompanied by a strengthening of the SAPS capability to arrest perpetrators and investigate crimes or their impact would be limited.
- CGE further notes that the Parole Board has a duty to notify those affected by the release of an offender into communities, and that this mandate is not being duly exercised by members of this Board. It therefore recommends that the participation of those affected by the crime be mandatory in any consideration of parole for those previously sentenced to less than life.
- Furthermore, the CGE would suggest that given the high coincidence of alcohol and substance abuse and gender-based violence, that legislation around the granting of liquor licenses, sale of alcohol in areas near to schools, and regulation of alcohol advertising be addressed as a matter of urgency.

### 3.3.3. CGE Role

#### *Monitor*

There are currently several structures that have been established by the Office of the President, in addition to variety of provincial and district level structures that have been established to respond to the scourge of VAW. It is perhaps important for consideration of how to prevent the duplication of roles and overlap by reviewing existing recommendations proposed in the DPME 2016 Diagnostic Review. Undertake engagements with the Presidency to make him aware of this review and its suggestions. Assess the function and need for the following:

- Presidential Review Committee on Women's Emancipation and Gender Equality
- Interim Steering Committee on GBV and Femicide (Post GBV Summit) headed by Presidency, Department of Women & Civil Society
- Proposed GBV Council (to be established by the Interim Steering Committee on Violence Against Women)
- The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Violence Against Women and Children and its Technical Task Team

CGE has an overarching mandate to conduct research, and emphasis should be placed on the linkages between substance abuse and the prevalence of violence. SAPS crime statistics recently reported that

more than 70% of murders occur between Friday and Monday in South Africa, the correlation to alcohol abuse and intoxication significantly high. The legislative prescripts on the damage abusive substances have and how to improve legislation for protect the vulnerable, and also close existing legislative gaps.

Effective steps need to be taken to deal with the issue of substance abuse and curbing the linkages between murder rate, lawlessness and the incidence of GBV if there exists correlation. Appropriate measures, legislative prescripts and enforcement failures should be overseen within our mandate to ensure effective oversight in this regard.

### 3.4 SUPPORT, CARE AND HEALING FOR VICTIMS

#### 3.4.1. President's Proposal

1. Standardise the framework for funding civil society organisations working with survivors of gender-based violence.
2. Through our Emergency Action Plan we will provide post-rape training for health care providers and lay counsellors who provide care and support to victims and survivors.
3. Work with the private sector, concerned individuals and other institutions to substantially increase the number of Thuthuzela Care Centres across the country from the current 54 to over 100 by 2025.
4. Establish five TCCs in the OR Tambo district (no time frame given).
5. Meet with representatives of the private sector to discuss the establishment of a Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Fund to increase support to survivors, including persons with disability and the LGBTIQ+ community.
6. DSD must increase the visibility of substance abuse awareness and education, and prioritise funding for more treatment facilities.
7. Address GBVF at Institutions of higher learning through
  - a. Resource a gender-based violence framework at institutions of higher learning (universities and colleges) which will include the establishment of gender equity offices in these institutions.
  - b. Meeting with the VCs of institutions of higher learning to develop a plan on how to address this.

### 3.4.2. Discussion of Proposal

The CGE appreciates the Presidents interventions as outlined in relation to care and support. Our own research has indicated that the unequal and under resourcing of shelters limits the protection that women leaving violent relationships can access. The interventions outlined by the President require significant engagement with the Department of Social Development, the Department of Higher Education and Training and the Private Sector. It will be vital for the CGE to monitor these engagements, and to undertake its own investigations into the progress in this regards.

### 3.4.3. CGE Role

#### *Networking and relationship building*

The proposed actions required for victims cannot be provided by government alone. Social partners that can aid in prevention, changing of mindset and educating broader society is important. The provision of support to victims from a proposed GBV Femicide Fund in partnership with the private sector is welcomed. CGE in partnership with its stakeholders should encourage partnerships that will seek to increase the scope and access of victims to healing and restorative measures at centres or equivalent.

#### *Public Education and Research*

- DSD funding model and framework must be prioritised and timeframes to align it to national needs crucial. CGE State of Shelters report should go further to enhance the report findings by putting timeframes and ensuring the recommendations to DSD framework incorporates recommendations.

#### *Monitor*

- Funding for Civil Society Organisations:
  - The allocation to NGOs, what will determine the guidelines to allocation and how will government monitor and ensure the beneficiaries are provincially represented, across the rural and urban divide.
- Roll out and resourcing of TCCs
  - CGE to ensure the Thuthuzela Care Centre plan for 54 to 100 centres in 2025 is monitored and the responsible department. Clarify the CGE role for overseeing and determine clear targets and plans to be monitored by the relevant department.

- University Plans
  - A national plan for Universities will be compiled with what seems like a separate budget allocation for higher education institutions. Universities will have gender equity offices established, what the timeframes for resourcing are and how allocations will occur. CGE should have clear oversight in this regard.
- GBV and Femicide Fund
  - Determine the TORs for this fund, how will such funds be disbursed and who determines the prioritisation of funds. Clear monitoring of the implementation of the GBV fund to prevent failure, and the risks associated with such.

## 3.5 ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

### 3.5.1. President's Proposal

1. Government will continue to prioritise women when it comes to access to employment, training opportunities and procurement of services and calls on the private sector to do the same.
  - a. Government is committed to reach its target of 30% of the value of its procurement for women owned businesses and to progressively increase this to 40%.
2. Government will continue to prioritise support and training for women engaging in small business and informal sector activity, and will call on established business to be part of this effort.
3. All government departments will be expected to adhere to gender-responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation.
4. Government will improve the collection and analysis of data to monitor GBV programmes.
  - a. A national gender-based violence prevalence study will be commissioned in the general population.
  - b. A specific survey to monitor gender-based violence in the LGBTIQ+ community will be commissioned.
5. Government will (could) harness the Youth Employment Service initiative to recruit young South Africans to boost staffing at police stations, shelters, and counselling centres.
6. The private sector should come on board to fund and capacitate rape crisis centres at hospitals and clinics and victim support centres at our police stations.
7. Reallocation of resources

- a. R1.1. billion in additional funding in the 2018/19 financial year to address GBV from within the current budget.

### 3.5.2. Discussion of Proposal

The CGE supports the President's call to address unequal procurement patterns. This is an issue that we have raised several times in our research. We also note that despite having made a submission to the Treasury on the Economic Strategy, a submission that noted that this strategy was gender blind, we have not received acknowledgement of our submission or a response to our request to meet with the Minister of Finance. It is our perspective that the activities outlined in the Presidential Emergency Plan will not be achieved unless our economic policy is gender inclusive.

We support the suggestion that more data is needed on GBV prevalence. The CGE welcomes this suggestion and would further welcome the opportunity to be involved in the development of the TOR in this regard. The CGE will also continue to monitor the findings of such a survey.

### 3.5.3. CGE Role

- *Monitor actions proposed*

CGE has a mandate to monitor all the interventions proposed by government and measure whether or not such measures are yielding the necessary results on a quarterly basis, and to present such information to Parliament. The current weakness of interventions is:

- a) That they are not coordinated across departments making data difficult to track and efficacy difficult to measure.
- b) That statistics and information are not reported on in a standardized way from one year to the next by Government Departments.
- c) That the SAPS data collection system is still paper-based, preventing easy analysis.
- d) That there is no systemic monitoring of interventions: at present, Parliamentary committees conduct oversight and monitor budgets on a department by department basis, preventing the development of a systemic response to GBVF and VAC and preventing coordinated budgeting and planning.

We therefore propose that the CGE meet with the Speaker to Parliament and the Chairpersons of relevant portfolio committees to drive oversight. At a Provincial level, this would require a meeting with the legislatures to identify the relevant committees that could be engaged for joint oversight.

- *Monitor the situation in terms of women's economic empowerment*

The failure of government to meet equity targets and procurement targets is also due to the failure to have sanctions and any negative repercussions where such targets are not met. Thus CGE ought to monitor results disclosed in the CEE report, monitor public procurement and economic participation indicators.

This can include using the existing World Economic Forum indices published annually, but also disaggregated data that enables us to determine the status quo.

Working in liaison with the DPME, the CGE must monitor the collection of baseline data and ensure that within departments the data collection is operationalized and gender mainstreaming is made a systemic process, and should form part of the performance of an organisation that is reported annually.

Once collected however the relevant institutions such as Dept. of Labour, CEE should then act on the findings and make recommendations and enforce such to both public and private sectors. The proposed gender budgeting, planning and M&E has been on the policy table for several years and it has never seen the light of day, it is perhaps time to implement a new strategy to ensure this is operationalized.

This will also include the need to monitor the private sector. The proposed government interventions include the state calling on the private sector prioritizing women employment and procurement. Failure to transform and gender parity as shown in CEE and various employment equity reports, we have not seen the necessary transformation.

- *Investigate*

CGE has made submissions to the National Minister of Finance's call for inputs on the Economic Strategy and has not yet received response from the Minister on the submissions. As a Chapter 9 institution the CGE should use its mandate of investigations, research and hearings to advance the broad themes of inclusions, economic participation and empowerment of women it has submitted to the Ministry of Finance. Without repeating the document which emphasised the patterns of under development, high levels of poverty, perpetual and worsening unemployment which carries the face of namely youth and black women in rural areas, their needs have not been adequately responded to



post democratic dispensation. The economic growth strategy has not yielded the fruit promised, the question is what new mechanism and methods will be adopted by the relevant economic cluster that will ensure sustainable growth and development of the most poor and marginalized.

### *Conduct Research*

The CGE to undertake the development of a GBV index to monitor various aspects of GBV interventions and the progress made on a quarterly basis. Inputs should include budgeting, prevention, violence statistics, and indices referring to the status quo of justice cluster interventions and society in general.

Research Unit in partnership with all provinces should work towards the creation of a GBV Index. This is a short-term intervention that can become a CGE tool that we use to trace the incidence of GBV but also institutionalise this with Statistics South Africa.

The reason for CGE consolidating the tool is that it must include both qualitative and quantitative factors, with Statistics SA, Auditor General, DPME can partner in the collection of equity performance data, stats on violence and enhancing the existing SAPS, DOJ, and NPA data framework. Factors such as (i) coordination (ii) institutional budgets (iii) measuring backlogs, case completion rate, incidence of violence (iv) incidence of conclusion of cases

The reporting and announcements of the index as a measure of efficacy, success or failure by government should be within the first 7 days of each month in the medium term, however at the onset a quarterly announcement within the first 7 days of each end of quarter should occur. Provincial data collection points, with national data sources should be agreed with Research Unit ultimately taking responsibility for the quarterly report.

### *Public Education and Awareness*

CGE can launch a nationwide campaign on how economic inclusion of women, youth is beneficial to the national goals of economic growth.

## 3.5 SPECIFIC MEASURES FOR MEN

### 3.5.1. President's Proposal

1. Men must play an active role in the movement against gender-based violence.





2. Men must lead by example in showing women respect and decency.
3. Men must be positive role models to our sons and daughters.
4. When men witness acts of violence against women they must not look away.

### 3.5.2. Discussion of Proposal

Involving men is vital in the struggle to address gender-based violence. This issue is addressed in all of our engagements outlined in our action plan, through an understanding that for interventions to be successful they must target the root causes of violence. We support the President's call for men to take responsibility for this problem and will continue to encourage healthy gender norms through our public education and awareness raising.

### 3.5.3. CGE's Role

#### *Monitoring*

In 2019/2020 the CGE to conduct a review of State Programmes targeting men to assess whether this has been implemented and present this to Parliament.

#### *Public Education and Awareness*

The CGE to ensure that its existing awareness campaigns include a reflection on men's responsibility to address violence.

Partnerships with men and youth networks that engage on forming positive masculinity and responding to the issue of fatherlessness in the nation. Social partners to be identified and linked to national department to massify programs that address such as government will need to work in partnership with communities and society to drive change in this regard.

## 4. CGE Action Plan

There are short term [immediate], medium term [6- 24 months] and long term [24 – 60 months and beyond]

[Implementation foresee in 6-60 months period]. These are clearly outlined. Interventions are aligned to the five focal points outlined by the President.

### 1. PREVENTION:

PRESIDENTIAL ACTION	PROPOSED CGE ACTION	OUTCOME	RESPONSIBLE UNIT (and Commissioner(s))	S/M/L	PROPOSED TARGETS AND INDICATORS OF SUCCESS
<b>1. PREVENTION</b>					
1.1 Mass media campaign	Roll out campaign on “Positive masculinity” during 16 Days and throughout the year		CGE Communications Unit	S	
1.2 Prevention education in schools and update life orientation curriculum	Review and monitor the DBE CSE in line with national GBV goal of prevention		PEI and Communication Units	L	
1.3 Substance Abuse Awareness and education	Refer to 4.6 (below)			S	
1.4 Hearings on Sexual Abuse and Teen pregnancy at Schools linked to sexual violence	Conduct hearings provincially (can pilot some during 16 Days). CGE to continue its hearings around school sexual abuse. Include in provincial Hearings for DBE.		Legal Unit and Provincial Manager Office of CEO	S	



1.5 Strategy to respond to linkages between GBV and criminality, drugs, human trafficking, resourcing of points of entry	CGE recommend training of police units, specialised units to deal with human trafficking and interception  Review the CGE Decriminalisation of prostitution position paper, linkages to GBV and human trafficking		Legal Unit	S	
1.6 Gender sensitivity training holding officials to account	CGE to address this at a provincial level by hosting a meeting with the relevant Departments before the end of the financial year.		Office of CEO	S - M	
1.7 Mass mobilisation programme to train and deploy prevention activists to all of our 278	CGE to monitor this by having a meeting with or writing to each district municipality to ascertain how they will be fulfilling this mandate and which communities will be identified		PEI and Communication Units	S	
1.8 Rebuilding and strengthening families	Partnership with institutions and organisations that advance rebuilding of families		Office of CEO Office of Chair	S-L	

## 2. STRENGTHEN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

PRESIDENTIAL ACTION	PROPOSED CGE ACTION	OUTCOME	RESPONSIBLE UNIT (and Commissioner(s))	S/M/L	PROPOSED TARGETS AND INDICATORS OF SUCCESS
<p>2.1 Ring fence budgets for interventions and directing resources to improve TCCs, FCS units and sexual offences courts</p>	<p>CGE to monitor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The rollout of the specialised facilities identified</li> <li>(ii) The budget allocation towards this</li> <li>(iii) The infrastructure at each site meet minimum standards</li> <li>(iv) Whether each facility has access to the necessary specialised staff</li> </ul> <p>CGE to further monitor the allocation of these funds at provincial level</p> <p>Participation of the private sector in these facilities</p>		Office of CEO	S	



<p>2.2 Professionalisation of SAPS and improved performance management.</p> <p>Hold policemen who are corrupt and inept to face the law and if found guilty they should held liable.</p>	<p>CGE to lobby for additional aid to be given to units dedicated to GBV, increase personnel and resources required.</p> <p>Monitoring of backlogs, cases withdrawn, monitor police complaints (wrt GBV cases in provinces). Issues to be addressed at provincial hearings, include SAPS Commissioners.</p>		<p>Research Unit and Provincial Offices Link to GBV Index [provide inputs]</p>	<p>S</p>	
<p>2.3 Working to clear the backlog of criminal cases for rape and other forms of GBV by:</p> <p>(i) establishing special courts (ii) hiring additional court staff (iii) clearing the backlog at forensic labs</p>	<p>CGE to address this at a provincial level by hosting a meeting with the relevant Departments during 16 days of Activism to establish:</p> <p>(i) Backlogs (ii) Resource requirements at forensic labs in current and outer years</p>		<p>Office of CEO Office of Chairperson</p>	<p>S - L</p>	
<p>2.4 The National Register on Sexual Offenders and the Child Protection Register</p>	<p>CGE establish the process related to updating both DSD and DoJ lists.</p> <p>Review legislation on making offenders list public monitoring such. The CGE to hold a hearing in relation</p>		<p>Legal Unit</p>	<p>S-M</p>	



to the functioning, efficacy, and issues facing the national registers.

### 3. ENHANCE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

PRESIDENTIAL ACTION	PROPOSED CGE ACTION	OUTCOME	RESPONSIBLE UNIT (and Commissioner(s))	S/M/L	PROPOSED TARGETS AND INDICATORS OF SUCCESS
3.1. Parliament should effect the necessary legislative changes to ensure that all crimes against women and children attract harsher minimum sentences	CGE to request a meeting with the Speaker of Parliament at the National Level and the Speakers of Provincial Legislatures to discuss the establishment of an Ad Hoc Joint Oversight Committee that monitors GBV.		National: Office of the Chairperson  Provincial: Provincial Managers and Commissioners	Urgent	
3.2. Parliament to engage the judiciary on the role it can play in supporting the national effort to end gender-based violence	CGE to address this in provincial meetings identified in 1.6 (above) to ascertain what provincial strategies are being employed.		Office of CEO Provincial Managers	S	



3.3 Strengthen programmes to rehabilitate offenders and youth at risk	CGE to partner with NGOs, Faith based organisations, the NYDA, private sector to partner in interventions with state to address rehabilitation of youth		Office of CEO	S-M	
3.4 Finalise the victim support services bill to strengthen support for GBV programmes and services	The CGE to write to the DSD to discuss the progress with this bill.		Office of CEO Legal	M-L	
3.5 Parliamentary committees to prioritise these areas of legislative reform	Addressed by activity in 3.1.			Urgent	
3.6. Review the plethora of institutions and mandate to focus and prevent duplication	The CGE to request the workflow of the ISCSGBV in order to identify this as a matter of priority		Office of CEO	S	
3.7. Measure progress of GBV programs	Develop GBV Index		Research Unit	S - M	
3.8 Monitoring Framework for Gender mainstreaming, budgeting and reporting by government	The CGE must monitor progress and work done by DPME, DPYWD and ensure synergies. Also improve the work where gaps established.		Office of CEO	S - L	

#### 4. SUPPORT, CARE AND HEALING FOR VICTIMS

PRESIDENTIAL ACTION	PROPOSED CGE ACTION	OUTCOME	RESPONSIBLE UNIT (and Commissioner(s))	S/M/L	PROPOSED TARGETS AND INDICATORS OF SUCCESS
4.1. Standardise the framework for funding civil society organisations working with survivors of gender-based violence	CGE to monitor at a provincial level (DSD funds disbursed at this level) to ensure equality		Provincial Research	M	
4.2. Through the Emergency Action Plan provide post-rape training for health care providers and lay counsellors who provide care and support to victims and survivors	CGE to request updated information from the national and provincial departments of health in terms of: (i) Baseline information per province (ii) Financial allocation per province (iii) Allocation of these service providers per province (iv) SAPS funding allocation DNA Kits per region		Office of the CEO Provincial Managers	S	





<p>4.3 Work with the private partners to increase the number of TCCs from 54 to 100 by 2025</p>	<p>Covered by the activity in 2.1.</p>		<p>Refer to 2.1</p>		
<p>4.4 Establish five TCCs in the OR Tambo District (no time frame)</p>	<p>Covered by the activity in 2.1.</p>		<p>Refer to 2.1</p>		
<p>4.5 Meet with representatives of the private sector to discuss the establishment of a GBVF Fund to increase support to survivors</p>	<p>CGE to find out more about the establishment of this fund and how the CGE can share information, and benefit from the funding</p> <p>Once fund is established CGE to monitor roll out and allocation.</p>		<p>Office of the CEO Finance and Fundraising Committee</p>	<p>S-M</p>	
<p>4.6 DSD must increase the visibility of substance abuse awareness and education, and prioritise funding for more treatment facilities</p>	<p>CGE to undertake a study into the links between alcohol abuse and GBV (if not added to President study)</p> <p>CGE to host hearings on the impact of alcohol in communities with high levels of GBV</p>		<p>Research</p> <p>Legal Office of CEO</p>	<p>M</p>	



	<p>CGE to raise the findings of both these interventions with (i) Parliament, (ii) The alcohol industry, National Liquor Board, and Provincial Liquor authorities (under the department of community safety) and (iii) the public.</p>				
<p>4.7 Support for human trafficking victims</p>	<p>CGE to undertake a situational analysis study per province into (i) prevalence of human trafficking (ii) nature of human trafficking (iii) provincial solutions.</p> <p>CGE to host hearings on this issue with the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) Mining</li><li>(ii) Agriculture</li><li>(iii) Domestic work sector</li></ul>		<p>Research Unit</p>	<p>S-M</p>	



	CGE to publicise its findings to Parliament, the Executive, and the public				
4.8 Address GBVF at Institutions of higher learning through a) Resource a gender-based violence framework at institutions of higher learning which will include the establishment of gender equity offices in these institutions b) Meeting with the VCs of institutions of higher learning to develop a plan on how to address this.	As CGE continues to engage institutions of higher learning, it should assess the existence of gender equity offices		Legal	S-M	

## 5. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

6. PRESIDENTIAL ACTION	PROPOSED CGE ACTION	OUTCOME	RESPONSIBLE UNIT (and Commissioner(s))	S/M/L	PROPOSED TARGETS AND INDICATORS OF SUCCESS
<p>5.1. Prioritisation of women for access to employment, training opportunities and procurement of services in public and private sector (Government is committed to reach its target of 30% procurement by women owned, growing to 40%)</p>	<p>CGE to re-publish outcomes of the procurement hearings, however update the recommendations with decisive actions</p> <p>CGE to monitor the allocation of funds to women</p>		<p>Legal Unit</p>	<p>S-M</p>	
<p>5.2. Government will continue to prioritise social support and training for women engaging in small business and informal sector activity, and will call on established business to be part of this effort</p>	<p>CGE to host Economic Hearings and investigate regulation to encourage women participation in key sub-sectors where oligopolies exist.</p> <p>CGE to monitor this through budgetary monitoring and engaging the Department of Small Business Development on how they intend to prioritise women.</p>		<p>Office of CEO Legal Unit</p>	<p>S-M</p>	



<p>5.3 All government departments will be expected to adhere to gender-responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation.</p>	<p>The CGE must monitor progress and work done by DPME, DPYWD and ensure synergies. Also improve the work where gaps established.</p>		<p>Office of CEO</p>	<p>S - L</p>	
<p>5.4 Government will improve the collection and analysis of data to monitor GBV programmes conducting two surveys</p>	<p>CGE to write to the Presidency and offer assistance with the development of the TOR of these surveys. Furthermore advise on data collection by Stats SA and other departments or agencies.</p>		<p>Office of the Chairperson Office of the CEO</p>	<p>Urgent</p>	
<p>5.5 Government harnessing the YES initiative to recruit young South Africans to boost staffing at police stations, shelters and counselling centres</p>	<p>CGE Response in section 5.8 in soliciting response to overall economic strategy on strategy to absorb youth in economy</p>		<p>Office of the Chairperson Office of the CEO</p>	<p>S</p>	
<p>5.6 The private sector partnerships to capacitate rape crisis centres at hospitals, clinics and victim support centres in police stations</p>	<p>CGE to formulate strategy to engage Businesses of chamber and private sector strategies as part of its mandate.</p>		<p>Office of CEO</p>	<p>S-M</p>	



<p>5.7 Government will reallocate 1.1 billion in the 2019/2020 financial year for these initiatives</p>	<p>CGE to receive information of this fund allocation on Monday 21 October from Presidential response to questions</p> <p>CGE to monitor this expenditure at a provincial level to assess the impact, if any.</p>		<p>Office Of the Chairperson</p>	<p>Urgent</p>	
<p>5.8. Treasury to account for its plans to develop the economic empowerment of women</p> <p>An economic plan and prioritisation programmes of action to be developed emanating from CGE inputs from Economic strategy must be developed to engage Economic cluster beyond issues of procurement</p>	<p>Following the failure of the Minister of finance to respond to or acknowledge the CGE's submission on the economic strategy the CGE should subpoena:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The Minister of Financial</li><li>2. Provincial Treasuries</li></ol> <p>To provide a response on their commitments to addressing economic inequality between men and women, and their rollout of programmes to support women's economic empowerment</p>		<p>Office of the CEO Legal Office of the Chairperson</p>	<p>Urgent</p>	

## 5. Way Forward

Commissioners once having read the CGE response and the consolidated inputs will:

- a. Adopt the plan of action for national and provincial offices
- b. Office of Chair to action CEO to operationalize the recommendations and ensure that both national and provincial level units and teams are aligned to the newly approved actions and incorporate in strategic planning process for short to medium term [6-24 months]
- c. Send a delegation to engage the President, Parliament, the NGM, and the relevant Ministers on our Response and Action plan and where information is required from them we inform them [ this must occur in October - December]
- d. Immediately issue a press statement to inform the nation of our CGE response. Also oversee the media process and alerting the nation, our partners and communities of the thrust of oversight and focal points through a press briefing.
- e. Going forward the CGE should do bi-monthly press statements on GBV related issues and the state of GBV. After key interventions proposed thus Communications Unit must adopt a plan of action.
- f. This plan should be included in the CGE Annual planning meetings, and strategic plan update for 2020. It will inform the strategic planning process for 2020/21.