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South African Integrated Programme of Action Addressing Violence Against Women, Children, and LGBTIQ persons (2019 – 2024)

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Table of Contents

1. Acknowledgements 5

2. Supported By 5

3. Acronyms 6

4. Foreword 9

5. Executive Summary 10

6. Introduction 11

7. Situation Analysis 13

7.1. Scope of the Problem 13

7.1.1. Violence against women 14

7.1.2. Violence against children 15

7.1.3. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, and Queer (LGBTIQ) persons 16

7.1.4. Particularly vulnerable women, children, and LGBTIQ persons 16

7.1.5. The Social Cost of Violence 18

7.1.6. The Economic Cost of Violence 20

7.1.7. Linking interventions and the scope of the problem 21

8. Legislative and policy frameworks underpinning the key interventions responding to VAWC and LGBTIQ persons 23

8.1. Government Law and Policy 23

8.2. Government regulations, guidelines, standing orders, and directives 23

8.3. Regional and International Commitments 24

9. South African Integrated Programme of Action Addressing Violence Against Women, Children, and LGBTIQ+ persons 2019 - 2024 25

9.1. Theory of Change 25

9.2. Guiding Principles 25

9.3. Goals and Objectives 26

9.3.1. Overall Goal 26

9.3.2. Objectives 26

9.3.3. The Pillars of the POA 26

9.4. Expected Outcomes and Indicators 28

9.5. Key Interventions categorised according to timeframes and pillars 29

9.5.1. Key interventions related to a strong system and social mobilisation 29

9.5.2. Key interventions related to prevention and protection 33

9.5.3. Key interventions related to response, care, and support 36

9.5.4. Key interventions related to care and support 37

9.6. Key Interventions categorised according to target group 39

9.6.1. Key interventions related to women 39

9.6.2. Key interventions related to children 39

9.6.3. Key interventions related to LGBTIQ+ persons 41

9.7. Timeframe 43

9.8. Coordination 43

9.9. Cost 43

10. Monitoring and Evaluation 44

10.1. Results and resources framework 44

10.1.1. A Strong System 44

10.1.2. Prevention and Protection 65
10.1.3. Response 79
10.1.4. Care and Support 86

11. Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Review of the POA 91
11.1. Operational and financial monitoring and reporting 91
11.2. Outcomes monitoring and reporting 91

12. Annexure A: National, Regional, and International Legal Instruments 92

13. References 95

Tables

Table 1: Risk factors for violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons .....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 2: Selected forms of violence according to most likely age of occurrence (adapted from UNICEF, 2017).....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 3: Short, medium, and long term interventions to strengthen the system 29
Table 4: Short, medium, and long term prevention and protection interventions 33
Table 5: Short, medium, and long term response interventions 36
Table 7: Key interventions related to women 39
Table 11: Objectives, Outcomes and Indicators for a Strong System 44
Table 12: System-related Interventions.....45
Table 13: Objectives, Outcomes and Indicators for Prevention and Protection.....65
Table 14: Prevention and Protection Interventions 65
Table 15: Objectives, Outcomes and Indicators related to Response.....79
Table 16: Response, Care, and Support Interventions.....79

1. Acknowledgements

TBC November 2018

2. Supported By

UNICEF promotes the rights and wellbeing of every child in everything we do. Together with our partners, we work in 190 countries and territories to translate that commitment into practical action, focusing on special effort on reaching the most vulnerable and excluded children, to the benefit of all children, everywhere.

Date of publishing: November 2018.

3. Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CCPF	Child Care and Protection Forum
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CHHs	Child-headed Households
COGTA	The Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CPFs	Community Policing Forums
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CPR	Child Protection Register
CSP	Civilian Secretariat For Police
DAC	Department of Arts and Culture
DBE	Department of Basic Education
DOC	Department of Communications
DG	Director General
DOH	Department of Health
DOHA	Department of Home Affairs
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
DHS	District Health Survey
DOHS	Department of Human Settlements
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DOJ&CD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
DPME	Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation
DPSA	Department of Public Services and Administration
DPW	Department of Public Works
DSD	Department of Social Development
DOT	Department of Transport
DTPS	Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services
DOW	Department of Women (Ministry of Women in the Presidency)
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FBOs	Faith Based Organisations
FCS	Family Violence, Child Protection, and Sexual Offences Investigations
FPB	Film and Publications Board
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCIS	Government Communication and Information System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and communication Technology

IDP	Integrated Development Planning
IJS	Integrated Justice System
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention, and Security
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMA	Media Monitoring Africa
MRC	Medical Research Council
NASC	National Alliance for Children living and working on the street
NCCPF	National Child Care and Protection Forum
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NDP	National Development Plan
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
NRSO	National Register on Sex Offenders
OPR	Older Person's Register
OSC	One-Stop Centres
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
POA	Programme of Action
POA: VAWC	The South African Integrated Programme of Action Addressing Violence Against Women and Children (2013 – 2018)
RBM	Results-Based Management
SA	South Africa
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SAPS	South African Police Services
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SOCs	Sexual Offences Courts
SOCA	Sexual Offences and Community Affairs
TCCs	Thuthuzela Care Centres
TTT	Technical Task Team
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAWC	Violence Against Women and Children
VAWCVP	Violence Against Women, Children, and other Vulnerable Populations
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VOCS	Victim of Crime Survey
VSWs	Victim Support Workers
WHO	World Health Organisation

4. Foreword

By the Minister of Social Development November 2018

5. Executive Summary

TBC November 2018

6. Introduction

Violence against women and children in South African occurs at unacceptably high levels. Since 1994 the South African Government has introduced a number of interventions to prevent and respond to violence, through laws, policies, programmes, specialist facilities.

Acknowledging that violence is not acceptable and that an urgent response was needed, in May 2012 an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on Violence to address the phenomenon of VAWC was established. This IMC is chaired by the Minister of Social Development and is made up of other Government Ministers including the Ministers of Justice and Constitutional Development, Health, Home Affairs, Police, the National Prosecuting Authority, Women, and Basic Education. In addition, a Technical Task Team (TTT) was established which includes functional officials in each of these ministries to become the technical level committee to execute the mandate of the IMC.

In 2013 the South African Government developed the POA: VAWC.[1] The POA: VAWC was approved on 18 September 2013, but subsequently adjusted to accommodate the changes made by Cabinet in terms of national departments after the 2014 elections in May 2014.

The POA: VAWC provided comprehensive, multi-sectoral and long-term strategic interventions to address VAWC, and emphasised government commitment and accountability to ending violence. The overall goal was the elimination of all forms of VAWC, based on the three pillars of prevention and protection, response, and care and support. In addition, the POA: VAWC emphasised the importance of a foundation of strengthened system components, and advocacy and communications.

During the process of developing the POA: VAWC key gaps were identified, including consultations with civil society and provinces, the exclusion of vulnerable populations, and the lack of a coordination structure.[2] In addition, concerns were raised around the lack of resources for implementing the plan, and lack of a communication plan to implementing partners.

Taking these concerns into account, during 2018 the POA: VAWC was revised through a systematic process of desktop research, provincial consultations in all provinces, national consultations including the women's sector, the children's sector, children, two technical specialised sessions with M&E

[1] Department of Social Development (2014). South African Integrated Programme of Action Addressing Violence Against Women and Children (2013 – 2018).
[2] KPMG (2016) Diagnostic Review of the State's Readiness to Address Violence.

experts, an additional review by M&E and costing, and interviews with key stakeholders from government and civil society, and a final read through for validation of interventions by technical specialists. This process was overseen by the TTT: VAWC.

The primary outcome of this process was the development of a revised and costed POA: VAWC that is informed by evidence-based best practice and research, has a strong coordinating framework and implementation mechanisms framework, with societal support.

In addition, the process has helped to clarify the roles of various coordinating partners (government departments), and the relationships between coordinating partners and civil society, to ensure that the revised POA can be implemented at the National, Provincial, and Local Level.

A key shift has been the emphasis on the inclusion of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer persons. Their inclusion as a category 'separate' from women and children is not intended to imply that in some instances they are also part of this broader group (for example, in the case of lesbian women, or gay children for example), but also to recognise that considering their needs under the categories of women and children is sometimes insufficient, exclusionary, or not sufficiently specific.

7. Situation Analysis

7.1. Scope of the Problem

It is important to note that establishing the exact scale of violence in South Africa is made difficult by a lack of reliable, long-term, national data, and the high degree of underreporting of violence by the victims of crime (particular when those victims are already part of a vulnerable group). These challenges were noted, both in the review process, and in the preceding research.

However, there has been significant research into the types of violence in South Africa, and the individual, relationship, community, and societal factors that increase the risk of violence. The socio-ecological model considers the individual, interpersonal (the family, relationships, friendships), the community, the policy and society as levels of risk and resilience, and hence as intervention points for programmes preventing and responding to violence. It's important to note that these factors are not causal – i.e. the presence of one of these factors does not ensure / prevent violence, however, they are often linked to or correlated with violence.[3]

- At the **individual level**[4] personal history and biological factors influence how individuals behave and increase their likelihood of becoming a victim or a perpetrator of violence.
- Personal **relationships** such as family, friends, intimate partners and peers may influence the risks of becoming a victim or perpetrator of violence.
- **Community** contexts in which social relationships occur, such as schools, neighbourhoods and workplaces, also influence violence.
- **Societal** factors influence whether violence is encouraged or inhibited.

Thus, seeking to prevent violence requires an analysis of the risk and protective factors for different forms of violence at different points in an individual's life, relationships, community, and society. In addition, it is important to consider what risk and protective factors are linked to the perpetration of violence.

The table below indicates some of these risk factors at the socio-ecological level of violence at which they predominantly impact. 'Women', 'children', and 'LGBTIQ persons' are not homogenous categories, although both experience high levels of violence in South Africa and globally. When considering prevention strategies and responses to violence against women and children it

[3] UN Women (2012) *Virtual Knowledge Centre to End Violence Against Women: Risk and Protective Factors.*
[4] Descriptions of each level are directly taken from the World Health Organization (2018b) *The Ecological Framework.*

is important to consider the principle of intersectionality i.e. that the likelihood of experiencing violence is more likely for certain categories of women and children or LGBTIQ persons because of their race, class, gender, sexual orientation, educational achievement, disability, citizenship status, and socio-economic position.

This is not to say that interventions to address violence against women, children, and vulnerable populations should not be implemented in a broad based manner, but rather that the same interventions might not work in all contexts, and that the context of South African women and children is important to consider across all interventions.

There are multiple points in a person's life that influence their risk of experiencing violence, the likelihood that violence occurs in a society, and the risk of violence perpetration. The impact of this is that there is no single intervention that will address all forms of violence, and that interventions are required at multiple levels. The interventions proposed in this document consider the life-course approach, to ensure that prevention programmes are sensitive to how exposure to and experience of violence changes across the life course, and that interventions are thus appropriate to the stage of development.[5]

7.1.1. Violence against women

As noted above, difficulties exist in estimating the scale of violence against women in South Africa due to the low rates of reporting, and the challenges of the existence of disaggregated crime data.

Violence against women in South Africa takes a number of forms, including, but not limited to intimate partner violence, emotional violence, sexual violence, physical violence, homicide and intimate femicide, sexual homicides, economic violence, trafficking, and harassment and sexual harassment.

Certain factors increase the risk of violence against women occurring.[6] These include young or old age, alcohol and substance abuse, childhood experience of violence, disability, poverty, involvement in or exposure to other criminal or violent behaviour, conflict and poor communication, risky sexual behaviour, power disparities within relationships, living in a high-risk location, patriarchal

[5] Van Niekerk and Makoae (2014)
[6] DSD and UNICEF (2016a) Towards a more comprehensive understanding of the direct and indirect determinants of violence against women and children in South Africa with a view to enhancing violence prevention. Final Report, October 2016.

social norms, hegemonic masculinities, and norms of male sexual entitlement.[7] Membership of a vulnerable group also increases women's chances of experiencing violence, and this is discussed on the section of this document on vulnerable populations.

7.1.2. Violence against children

Research by DSD and UNICEF (2016a) indicated that "many South African children are exposed to high rates of violence in their homes, schools, and communities" and that the rates of reporting this violence are much lower than the rates of the incidence of such violence.[8] The Optimus Study (2016) reports that lifetime prevalence of exposure to family violence was 25.6% for males, and 37.6% for females, with rural respondents (32.8%) more likely than urban respondents (27.5%) to have a lifetime prevalence.[9]

South Africa research on violence against children similarly reveals that violence occurs at different points in a child's life, and that different forms of violence are more likely to occur at particular life stages.[10]
Many forms of violence against children occur in South Africa including physical violence and homicide (murder), corporal punishment, sexual violence, emotional abuse, neglect, intimate partner violence, bullying and harassment, gang violence, harmful cultural practices (for example virginity testing and forced child marriage for girl and traditional male circumcision), sexual homicide, trafficking. Thus, the emphasis is on both physical and non-physical forms of violence.

Certain factors increase vulnerability for children including a lack of parental presence; poverty, household and community exposure to crime, substance abuse, and violence; family temper and conflict; violence at home; child use of violence; their age; and membership of a vulnerable group. Boys and girls are not equally vulnerable to all forms of violence. Males are at greater risk for perpetrating all forms of violence. Males are more likely than females to be victims of physical violence. Females are significantly more likely than males to suffer emotional and sexual violence.[11]

[7] DSD and UNICEF (2016b) Summary report: Towards a more comprehensive understanding of the direct and indirect determinants of violence against women and children in South Africa with a view to enhancing violence prevention. February 2016. Page
[8] DSD and UNICEF (2016a) Page 15.
[9] The Centre for Justice and Crime Prevention and the Gender, Health and Justice Research Unit (2016) Summarised findings from the Optimus Study on Child Abuse, Violence and Neglect presented at the Sheraton Hotel, 1 June 2016. Slide 26
[10] Lake and Jamieson (2016) "Using a child rights approach to strengthen prevention of violence against children."
[11] DSD and UNICEF (2016a).

Challenges in responding to violence against children are complex, and are often linked to a challenge of implementing the existing legal and policy framework. Research emphasises the importance of a focus on primary prevention, coupled with interventions to strengthen parenting skills, as these have proved effective in high-, middle- and low-income settings.[12] In light of these findings the study recommended "a population-based early intervention public health approach to eradicating violence against children" that should use a four-pronged strategy, which included:[13]

- Early intervention and prevention;
- More detailed research on the prevalence of violence through analysis of data generated through universal screening for violence against children (of parents and children);
- Intervention programmes at scale;[14]
- Improved information and surveillance systems.

7.1.3. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, and Queer (LGBTIQ) persons

VAWC is one effect of a broader context of gender discrimination, socio-economic inequality, and high levels of violence. Despite Constitutional provisions that protect the equality of all persons and prohibit discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, DSD and UNICEF (2016a) report that lesbian and bisexual women continue to face violence and discrimination in many contexts.

It is difficult to estimate the scale of this violence because there is no requirement to report the victim's sexual orientation or gender identity to police when reporting crimes. In addition, lesbian and bisexual (LB) women are specifically targeted because of their sexual orientation, and gender performance.[15] Similarly, gay and trans men face stigma when reporting crimes perpetrated against them.

7.1.4. Particularly vulnerable women, children, and LGBTIQ persons

In addition, within South Africa, certain groups are vulnerable to violence, for example refugees, migrants, and asylum seekers; orphans; destitute adults and children; sex workers; persons with disability; and the elderly. For this reason, this document aims to take note of these particular vulnerabilities through the

[12] DSD and UNICEF (2016a).
[13] DSD and UNICEF (2016a) Page 17.
[14] I.e. Should use those programmes that have been assessed and found to be effective and roll them out at a large scale.
[15] DSD and UNICEF (2016a) Page 74.

interventions proposed. The descriptions below aim to provide an overview of these particular vulnerabilities, to highlight some of the key issues.

Sex workers and their children: Research on violence against sex workers has not been undertaken at a national level, however the Say Her Name Campaign (report forthcoming 2018) indicates that sex workers are at a high risk of femicide, and that media reporting around sex work contributes to the stigmatization of sex workers and violates their human right to dignity.[16] A number of South African studies point to the increased vulnerability of sex workers to violence, resulting in sex workers working in conditions that are often dangerous because sex work clients do not want to face arrest. This includes vulnerability to emotional, physical, and sexual violence, and an increased vulnerability of street sex workers to kidnapping, assault, rape and murder.[17]Sex work and all forms of prostitution are currently criminalised in South Africa, and this may increase their vulnerability.

Migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees women: DSD and UNICEF (2016a) note that refugees' experience of violence is three-fold[18] they can experience violence from other refugees; they can be exposed to general violence; they can be exposed to or experience xenophobic violence. Female refugees are extremely vulnerable to violence as a result of intersecting vulnerabilities, and possibly are at increased risk of violence and harassment from partners and non-partners. This is linked to the challenge to patriarch gender roles, the lack of social networks in new communities, and the reduced likelihood of reporting the crimes due to fear of authority or fear of deportation.[19] Female refugees and migrants may also be more vulnerable to non-intimate partner violence against women at the border, in their interactions with state role players, and in violence that targets them because of their status as vulnerable.[20]

Persons with Disability: DSD and UNICEF (2016a) note that global research indicates that women with disabilities are at an increased risk of violence both from intimate partners and from health care providers. South African studies show that women with disabilities face challenges in reporting violence and in accessing care and support, and face stigma that is compounded by stigma around disabilities.[21] Children with disabilities are also particularly vulnerable to violence due to their dependence on caregivers.

[16] The Say Her Name Campaign (2018).
[17] DSD and UNICEF (2016a) Page 76.
[18] DSD and UNICEF (2016a) Page 77.
[19] DSD and UNICEF (2016a) Page 78.
[20] DSD and UNICEF (2016a) Page 78.
[21] DSD and UNICEF (2016a) Page 76.

The Elderly: There is a lack of reliable evidence and data on national prevalence of violence against elderly women. One form of violence that elderly and older women are particularly at risk of is witchcraft-related violence, which includes physical abuse, damage to property, murder or attempted murder via necklacing, stabbing, and stoning of women suspected of being witches.[22] Age and gender are individual risk factors for this crime, whilst community and societal risk factors include cultural beliefs and practices, spiritual insecurity, poverty, and law enforcement challenges, a lack of awareness or understanding of ageing and dementia, and stigma associated with old age.[23]In addition, DSD and UNICEF (2016a) note that elderly women are at particular risk of economic violence aimed at gaining control over their material assets or property, including their old age grant or pensions. Elderly women are at risk from family members, extended families, and strangers. Key risk factors for elderly abuse also include drug and alcohol abuse, unemployment, HIV/AIDS and the weakening of traditional family structures and values.[24] There is an absence of literature on risk and protective factors for elder abuse.

7.1.5. The Social Cost of Violence

Violence has a significant impact in South Africa, with it being amongst the leading causes of years of life lost in South Africa in both 2010 (10th cause), and 2015 (8th cause), and amongst the top ten leading causes of life lost in six of nine provinces in 2015.[25]

For women, violence against them has profound physical, social and economic impact, which inevitably impacts children in their household. It is linked to a number of consequences including:

- Physical injury including head injuries, back pains, loss of hearing, loss of eyesight, damage to internal organs, cardiovascular problems, miscarriages, and unwanted pregnancies;[26]
- Loss of life;
- Lack of housing due to the shortage of shelter facilities available to women leaving violent partnerships;
- Behavioural effects such as alcohol abuse, suicidal ideations, low self-esteem, lack of confidence, living in fear, isolation, and making excuses for violent behaviour;[27]

[22] DSD and UNICEF (2016a) Page 75.
[23] DSD and UNICEF (2016a) Page 75.
[24] DSD and UNICEF (2016a) Page 75.
[25] Massyn, N, Padarath, A, Peer, N, Day, C (2017) *District Health Barometer 2016/17.*
[26] CSVR (2016) Gender-Based Violence In South Africa: A Brief Review. Page 15.
[27] CSVR (2016) Gender-Based Violence In South Africa: A Brief Review. Page 15.

- Placing women at risk of HIV infection, with exposure to physical and sexual IPV accounting for 7% of the HIV/AIDS burden in South Africa.[28] High levels of sexual violence also put women in same-sex couples at risk of HIV;[29]and
- Psychological health problems including depression, anxiety, suicidal thoughts, emotional distress, substance abuse and smoking;[30] Rape Trauma Syndrome and PTSD.

Similarly, violence against women and children has significant emotional, financial, physical, and psychological costs and negative consequences including:[31]

- The intergenerational transmission of violence,
- Lowered productivity and absenteeism at work and school,
- Poorer quality of life resulting from the effects of violence experienced in their childhood;
- The risk of fatal and non-fatal injuries;
- A negative impact on the child's cognitive, social, psychological, and emotional development, including:
    - Changes in brain structure and function,
    - Behavioural responses including sleep disturbances and eating problems,
    - Responses that indicate poor emotional regulation (e.g. temper tantrums, excessive anger),
    - Psychosomatic responses including stomach problems and headaches,
    - Academic and social difficulties at school,
    - Aggression and depression,
    - Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder,
    - High risk-taking behaviours (alcohol/substance abuse, risky sexual behaviour),
    - Difficulties in peer and intimate relationships, and
    - HIV and other STIs; and
    - The intergenerational transmission of violence.

[28] DSD and UNICEF (2016a) Towards a more comprehensive understanding of the direct and indirect determinants of violence against women and children in South Africa with a view to enhancing violence prevention. Final Report, October 2016. Page 67
[29] Lynch, I and Clayton, M (2014) I never thought lesbians can be infected. Women who have Sex with Women and HIV Risk.
[30] DSD and UNICEF (2016a))
[31] DSD and UNICEF (2016a)

7.1.6. The Economic Cost of Violence

The costs of violence are significant and violence incurs direct costs, indirect costs, and opportunity costs.[32] Direct costs relate to paid expenses on the provision of services, facilities, and expenses incurred by the victims or households. Indirect costs include those that don't necessarily have a monetary value (including the psychological costs). Opportunity costs are costs that represent the loss of potential activity or behaviour that could have a monetary value, for example lost wages when a woman can't leave home because it is violent. These costs affect the victims, the government, civil society, business, and the next generation.

Thus, violence has a significant public health impact and concurrent cost to society including loss of income due to days off of work or spent on physical or psycho-social recovery;[33] healthcare costs, criminal justice system costs, child services costs.

- Costs to the victim of violence include consumption costs (i.e. the cost of the logistics of seeking help and services, and possibly relocation), loss of earning, and those associated with morbidity and mortality.[34] In 2012/2013 it was estimated that the average cost per victim of violence was R6 500.[35]
- In terms of government costs, KPMG (2014) considered the costs associated with the SAPS, DSD, DOJ&CD, DOH, and NPA as a result of reported GBV, their administrative costs, the services and facilities, and the dedicated staff that are necessary for responding to GBV. In 2012/13 the estimated cost to government was R513 551 244.
- The estimated costs to civil society included costs incurred in providing support services, shelters, and counselling to survivors of violence. They estimated that the cost to civil society at that time was R885 585 832 (2012/2013) – exceeding the cost to government.[36]
- The cost to business included victims' absenteeism from work, loss of productivity, loss of income in recruiting new staff when victims must be replaced. The estimate for South African business was R1 823 236 692.[37]

GBV prevents an economy from attaining its full economic potential by skewing goods and services related to the effects of violence away from their optimal

[32] KPMG (2014) Too costly to ignore – the economic impact of gender-based violence in South Africa. Page 15.
[33] Thorpe, J, Wakefield, L, and Watson, J (2014) Costing Gender-Based Violence: An Estimate of Some of the Service Delivery Related Costs 2013/14.
[34] KPMG (2014) Page 29
[35] KPMG (2014) Page 29
[36] KPMG (2014) Page 34
[37] KPMG (2014) Page 35

use (e.g. health care services, police services, etc.) and reducing productivity, savings, and investments.[38]

Recent research around the financial cost implications of the NAWONGO judgment further indicates a need to review the funding models and methods for civil society implementation of government programmes and services.

The scope of violence points to the need for solutions that focus on systems strengthening to ensure a coordinated and well resourced response to violence and care for the victims, but also to the need to introduce particular prevention mechanisms that can reduce the likeliness that violence will occur. Whilst these interventions may be costly, it is clear that the costs of not responding to violence are far more significant, including that the cycle of abuse will continue indefinitely.

7.1.7. Linking interventions and the scope of the problem

Part of the research for the reviewed POA included looking not only at risk, but at protective factors, at all levels of the sociological model including implementing laws and policies; attempting to address norms and values; creating safer spaces in homes, schools, and communities; improving parenting skills; income and economic strengthening; response and support services; and education and life skills across the life cycle. The interventions section of this document takes note of the conditions of fiscal and economic constraints, and thus proposes interventions that will occur over the short, medium, and long term.

In order to ensure that the response is coordinated effectively, the interventions also take note of the Diagnostic Review recommendations around establishing a coordinating body to provide oversight and direction to the sector, to ensure accountability, and to monitor progress against the POA. The review emphasised the importance of clear roles for each department (national and provincial) and civil society, and for local government. [39] The review recommends that this body should be given the power to put forward proposals and plans and to lead the implementation of the POA, and coordinate the activities of various stakeholders implementing the plan and that the state's response should take into account the multiple role players responsible, rather than reducing the response to action by the lead department.

The suggested function of this coordinating structure for this document is outlined later in this document, taking into account the challenges that inter-

[38] KPMG (2014) Page 10
[39] KPMG (2016) Recommendation 1.2. Page 161.

sectoral and inter-departmental collaboration often faces linked to participation, access to resources, and relationship building.

8. Legislative and policy frameworks underpinning the key interventions responding to VAWC and LGBTIQ persons

8.1. Government Law and Policy

Some of the key pieces of legislation passed in South Africa to address; prevent; and respond to VAWCVP include the Marriage Act 25 of 1961; the Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995 and amendments; the South African Police Services Act 68 of 1995; the Constitution Act 108 of 1996; the Film and Publications Act 65 of 1996 and amendments; the South African Schools Act 84 of 1996 and amendments; the Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1997 and amendments; the Criminal Law Amendment Act 105 of 1997; the Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998; the Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998; the Recognition of Customary Marriages Act 120 of 1998; the Promotion of Equality and Prevention and Unfair Discrimination Act 4 of 2000; the Firearms Control Act 60 of 2000, the National Health Act 61 of 2003; the Children's Act 38 of 2005 and amendments; the Older Persons Act 13 of 2006; the Civil Union Act 17 of 2006; the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act 32 of 2007 and amendments; the Child Justice Act 75 of 2008; the Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act 1 of 2011; the Civilian Secretariat for Police Act 2 of 2011; the Protection from Harassment Act 17 of 2011; the Dangerous Weapons Act 15 of 2013; the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking Act 7 of 2013; and the Judicial Matters Amendment Acts 43 of 2013, 24 of 2015, and 8 of 2017, The White Paper on Families, the White Paper on Safety and Security, the National Schools Safety Framework,

8.2. Government regulations, guidelines, standing orders, and directives

The Police National Instructions on Sexual Offences, SAPS Standing Order 321, SAPS Standing Order 322, SAPS Standing Order 324, SAPS Standing Order 325, National Policy Guidelines for Police Regarding Sexual Offences, National Policy Guidelines for Health Care Providers in terms of Sexual Offences, National Instructions to Forensic Health Care Professionals, Directives to be followed by all medical practitioners when dealing with sexual offences cases, Department of Basic Education Regulations for Safety Measures at all Public Schools, The National Instructions for the SAPS in terms of Domestic Violence, the Department of Justice Regulations Under the Domestic Violence Act, and all regulations, directives standing orders, and directives relevant to responding to violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ+ persons.

8.3. Regional and International Commitments

In addition to domestic commitments, South Africa has become signatory to a number of international and regional agreements, and is required to observe other international agreements in its legal practice. These include the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child; the African Union African Youth Charter; the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa; the African Union Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa; the African Commission on Human and People's Rights Resolution 111: The Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Women and Girl Victims of Sexual Violence; the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development; AU Agenda 2063; Resolution 275 of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights: Resolution on Protection Against Violence and other Human Rights Violations against Persons on the basis of their real or imputed Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity; the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and Optional Protocols; the UN Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage, and Registration of Marriages; the UN Principles for Older Persons; the Beijing Platform for Action; the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; the Yogyakarta Principles; the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities; the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights; the UN General Assembly Resolution 17/19: Human Rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the UN Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees; the UN Sustainable Development Goals; the African Commission on Human and People's Rights Guidelines on Combating Sexual Violence and its Consequences in Africa, Protocol on the control of firearms, ammunition and other related materials in the SADC Region.

9. South African Integrated Programme of Action Addressing Violence Against Women, Children, and LGBTIQ+ persons 2019 - 2024

9.1. Theory of Change

[TBC]

9.2. Guiding Principles

In the past South Africa's response to violence has focussed on the introduction of laws that prohibit violence and on placing duties on various criminal justice system role players, in particular the South African Police Services (SAPS), the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), to prevent violence.[40]

However, this has not adequately addressed the need to prevent violence through addressing the social context or social behaviours that facilitate and encourage violence, and as a result, according to a 2016 Diagnostic Review "the national strategies adopted by South Africa since 1994 have failed to reduce levels of crime and violence because they do not reflect the complexity of the failure of our social systems to provide safety."[41] Violence continues at prolific levels, and a new approach is necessary.

The guiding principles of this document include:

- A complex understanding of prevention that takes note of primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention strategies as well as situational and social violence and crime prevention;
- A commitment to human and children's rights, including incorporating the Global Partnership INSPIRE strategies;
- A broad participatory and partnership approach to violence prevention and response, and victim-support that involve women, children, and LGBTIQ persons and the broader societal engagement in defining appropriate interventions and strategies.
- A commitment to a continuum of services that ensures that each person can access services that are sensitive and responsive to their needs.

[40] KPMG (2016) Report on the Diagnostic Review of the State Response to Violence Against Women and Children. Page v
[41] KPMG (2016) Page v.

9.3. Goals and Objectives

9.3.1. Overall Goal

The overall goal of the POA is **the elimination of all forms of violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ+ persons,** at all levels including the individual, relationships, communities, and societies.

9.3.2. Objectives

The main objectives of this POA are thus as follows:

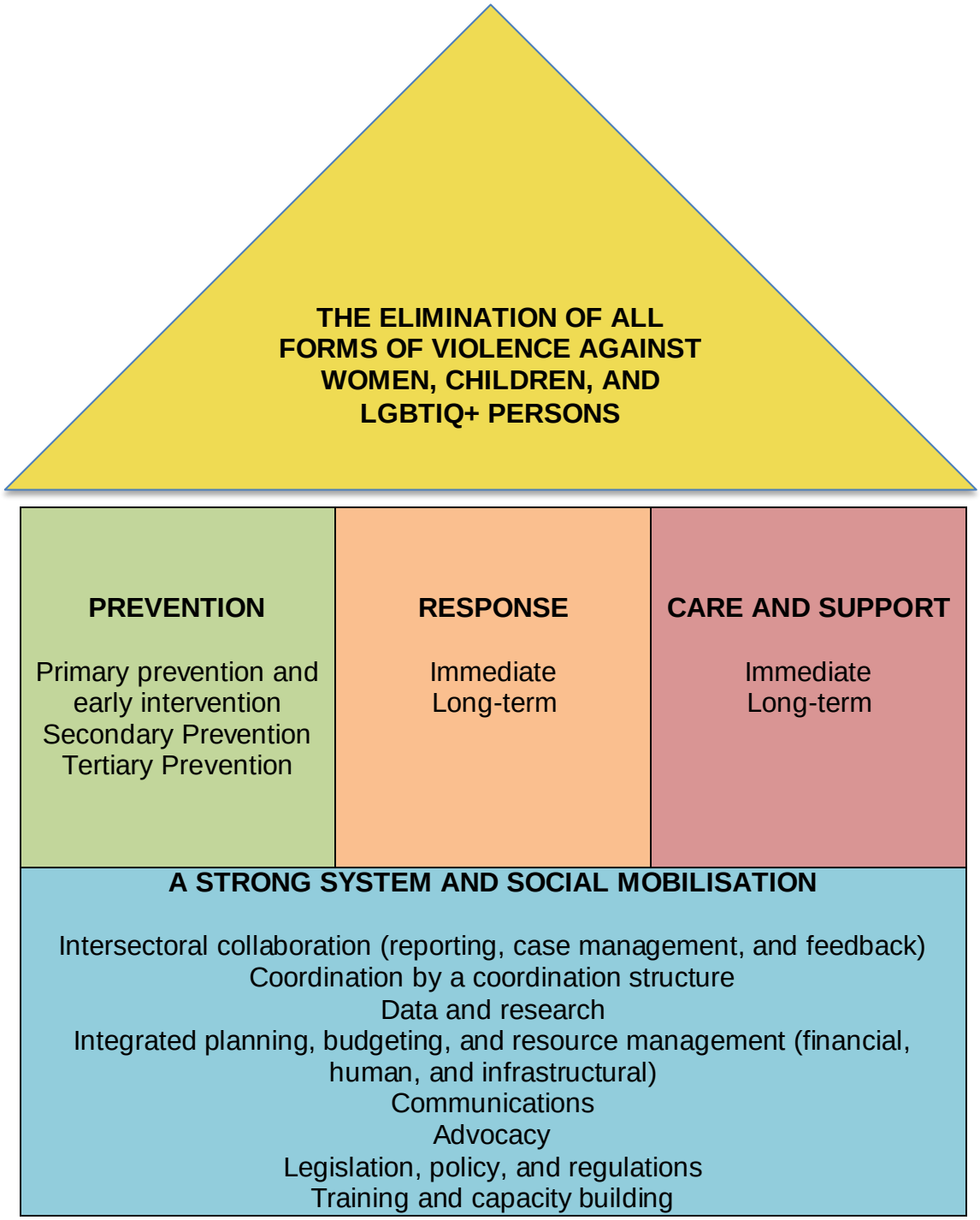
i. Strengthen the system at all levels of government and civil society to ensure that the POA is well coordinated, well resourced, well communicated, and responsive to the evolving evidence-base.
ii. Ensure the adequate costing, budgeting, and provision of sufficient resources (human, financial, and infrastructural) for the implementation of the POA at the National, Provincial, and Local level.
iii. Prevent violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ+ persons through prevention intervention at the primary, secondary, and tertiary level.[42]
iv. Respond to violence in an integrated, coordinated, and sensitive manner by ensuring a comprehensive package of services to affected women, children, and LGBTIQ+ persons.
v. Provide a core package of care and support services to the victims of violence to meet their psychosocial needs.

9.3.3. The Pillars of the POA

In view of the above goal and objectives, the POA includes initiatives to target the full cycle of violence, aimed at (i) A strengthened system and social mobilisation, (ii) Prevention and Protection; (ii) Response, Care, and Support.

This is represented in the image on the following page.

[42] It should be noted that this objective encompasses Objective 4 of the POA: VAWC 2013 – 2018, with programmes that target offenders considered a form of 'tertiary' prevention.


THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, CHILDREN, AND LGBTIQ+ PERSONS
PREVENTION
Primary prevention and early intervention
Secondary Prevention
Tertiary Prevention
RESPONSE
Immediate
Long-term
CARE AND SUPPORT
Immediate
Long-term
A STRONG SYSTEM AND SOCIAL MOBILISATION
Intersectoral collaboration (reporting, case management, and feedback)
Coordination by a coordination structure
Data and research
Integrated planning, budgeting, and resource management (financial, human, and infrastructural)
Communications
Advocacy
Legislation, policy, and regulations
Training and capacity building

9.4. Expected Outcomes and Indicators

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS
By 2024, the South African government response to violence against women, children, and vulnerable groups is well coordinated, integrated, evidence-based, and well resourced (financial, human resources, and infrastructure).	• Number of meetings of co-ordinating structures • Awareness levels of South African citizens in terms of VAWC LGBTIQ persons • Meeting Attendance rates of participating role-players • Number of research projects on VAWC LGBTIQ persons conducted • The percentage growth of the budget for VAWC LGBTIQ persons • Percentage of facilities for victims of violence that fully complies to norms and standards
By 2024, children, women, and LGBTIQ+ persons are protected from violence at all life stages (infancy, childhood, adolescence, youth, adulthood, old-age)	• Number of identified and reported cases of violence against women, children and LGBTIQ persons. • Average time taken of conviction in cases of violence against women, children and LGBTIQ persons. • Number of girls and boys getting married while under age 18 • % of women who indicate to feel safe as measured by the Victim Of Crime (VOC) survey • % of children who indicate to feel safe as measured by the VOC survey • % of target population (men and boys) who reject violence against women and children
By 2024, children, women, and LGBTIQ+ persons who experience violence are able to access a standardised and sensitive response from state service providers	• % of identified children, women and LGBTIQ persons at-risk who received support services • % of registered survivors of violence who received medical, legal, counselling and/or social services disaggregated by sex and age • % of prosecution and conviction rate for all crimes against women, children and LGBTIQ persons (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH) • Number of child, women and LGBTIQ victims of violence who were referred to rehabilitation and psycho-social support service centres
By 2024, children, women, and LGBTIQ+ persons who experience violence are able to access a standardised and sensitive care and support package from state service providers	• Number of Victim Support Workers (VSW) trained and deployed per province; • Number of quality safe house models (green door/white door) established per province; • Number of halfway houses providing long-term services for effective social reintegration and rehabilitation • Percentage of registered survivors of violence who received long-term care, support and empowerment services

9.5. Key Interventions categorised according to timeframes and pillars

Key interventions were developed based on the input received during provincial consultation with the emphasis on identifying short, medium, and long-term interventions per pillar of the plan. The tables below summarise those interventions.

9.5.1. Key interventions related to a strong system and social mobilisation

Table 1: Short, medium, long term, and ongoing interventions to strengthen the system

Timeframes	Interventions
Short term interventions (2019 / 2020)	• Coordination structure to be established at national, provincial, and local level including representation from government, civil society, academia, traditional leaders, and traditional healers • Operations Guidelines and Protocols are established for the coordination structure[43] • Identify departmental champions per department to drive awareness of the plan • Develop a child-friendly version of the plan • Review and ensure implementation of an external communication strategy that has a clear and identifiable brand and distribution plan and targets women, children, and LGBTIQ persons and promotes their participation (Using appropriate languages, methods and messages that address norms and values, and sexual orientation and gender identity) • Develop and run public awareness campaigns around existing helplines, interventions, and the POA at the national, provincial, district, and local level • Produce an annual report that consolidates and analyses the reports submitted by NGOs/NPOs to the state that addresses their challenges, produces reports on the numbers of persons accessing their services, and provides an indication of impact of these services • Provincial POAs and spending plans are developed to respond to the NPOA and to address specific provincial concerns

[43] Guidelines to clearly establish a) appointment of relevant persons per department b) intergovernmental relations, c) frequency of meetings d) chairing for meeting e) record of meetings f) how to respond to issues of non-performance g) roles and responsibilities h) civil society participation i) training on plan j) internal communications strategy k) external communication strategy (linking with existing violence prevention programmes to improve uptake) l) non-state fundraising (e.g. from donors), m) for advocacy around the POA in each department, and n) for funding the participation of for state and non-state participants

Timeframes	Interventions
	• Local POAs and spending plans are developed to respond to the NPOA and PPOAs • Joint national planning for a dedicated budget for implementation of the POA and its core package of services for prevention, response, and care and support • The implementation of the POA should form part of the implementation protocol and performance agreements of ALL DGs (National), Premiers (Provincial), Mayors (Local) • Development of multi-stakeholder national, provincial, and local level spending plans for the implementation of the POA and quarterly financial reporting on these spending plans • Programmatic and financial oversight of the POA is conducted annually • Operational and financial monitoring of the implementation of the POA at a Department Level is conducted quarterly • Outcome / Impact level monitoring and evaluation of the POA is conducted annually • Finalize Hate Crimes Bill and sign it into law. • Finalise regulations on Sexual Offences Courts, ensure that Section 55A of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act 32 of 2007 comes into force, and ensure that there is an updated, fully costed, roll out plan for these courts • Review the Life Orientation Curriculum to ensure that it adequately addresses gender, sexual orientation, gender diversity consent, safe sexual relationships, violence, and healthy conflict resolution • Enforcement of parliamentary oaths, and code of conduct of public sector employees so that public sector perpetrators of violence are held accountable • Review the Sexual Offences Act and related policies, regulations, instructions, and station orders, and municipal bylaws in order to decriminalise sex work • Implement the recommendations of the preventing barriers to reporting rape and domestic violence report • Develop a research agenda around VAWC and LGBTIQ persons for 2019 – 2024 that includes a plan to strengthen the collection of disaggregated prevalence data • Conduct research on prevention programmes in operation in South Africa run by both state and non-state organisations in order to evaluate their impact, and establish a baseline for evidence-based prevention
Medium term interventions (2019 – 2021)	• Develop a public awareness campaign around the CPR and NRSO functions and purpose

Timeframes	Interventions
	• Identify sectors for customised public education on the POA and legal and sensitivity training (e.g. political parties, trade unions, faith-based organisations, traditional councils, media houses, chapter 9s, hate crimes working group, academia, parliament, provincial legislatures) • Sectoral parliaments to deal with the POA on their agendas (youth parliament, children's parliament, women's parliament) • Quarterly debriefing for all frontline service professionals involved in the implementation of the POA (police, health care workers, social workers, courts) • Based on existing policy, develop a costed core package of services, facilities, and human resources for the implementation of the POA at the national, provincial, and local level • Source funding to support civil society coordination around issues of violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ+ persons, and to support their participation in the coordination structure • Standardised data collection tools and indicator level reporting frameworks (application tables) are developed with technical indicator descriptions for operational indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of the plan, including for financial monitoring of the plan • Outcomes level standardised data collection tools and reporting frameworks are developed for the monitoring and evaluation of the plan • Improve the integration of the administrative data information management system across National Government departments and ensure disaggregated data collection, and data sharing via publicly accessible portals for effective reporting, programming, monitoring and evaluation • Develop a policy on the reintegration of child offenders into schools providing for their academic and emotional needs • Harmonization of marriage laws relating to forced and under age marriages • Review of the Domestic Violence Act and related regulations, instructions, and policies, and finalisation of case • Review of laws and policies related to investigations, bail and sentencing of cases involving women, children, LGBTIQ persons • Audit of legislation responding to violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons that remains to be costed and costing of such legislation • Conduct and finalise a research gap analysis on shelter services for women, children, LGBTIQ persons, and trafficked persons, in South Africa in order to assess availability, distribution, accessibility (including for families and PWD),

Timeframes	Interventions
	capacity (human and financial), physical health services, economic wellness services, and security measures to keep residents safe • Knowledge hub to produce a guide on how to develop and document evidence-based programmes and develop a prevention toolkit
Long term interventions (2019 – 2024)	• Development of an inter-sectoral interdepartmental training policy and minimum norms and standards to ensure uniform implementation of the POA (sensitivity, awareness and understanding of gender, sexual orientation, and harmful norms and values, professional development, competency, debriefing skills) • Develop training curriculum to implement the inter-sectoral interdepartmental training policy and minimum norms and standards to ensure uniform implementation of the POA • Conduct a study on the provision of financial support to victims of violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons including the use of compensation orders.
Ongoing	• Maintain, update, and raise awareness around the national research and knowledge hub on violence against women, children and LGBTIQ persons (awareness raising with government departments, civil society, and academia) • Knowledge hub to publish laws and policies and guidelines related to VAWC and LGBTIQ persons and to partner with organisations who commemorate victims of violence • DSD and other state funders to provide feedback on reports to organisations they fund (provincial and national) • Training of all national, provincial, and local level budget holders to ensure proper financial management of the POA and adherence to PFMA and donor guidelines

9.5.2. Key interventions related to prevention and protection

Table 2: Short, medium, long term, and ongoing prevention and protection interventions

Timeframe	Interventions
Short term interventions (2019 / 2020)	• Develop a directory of prevention, response, care and support services in every province that is updated annually and distributed to all households • Identify and monitor hotspots of traditional circumcision deaths and develop a plan to respond • Amend and review existing programmes addressing substance abuse to ensure incorporation of the POA and the links between substance abuse and violence are clearly stated • Develop new and strengthen existing statutory and non-statutory interventions for offenders at community level and monitor and evaluate these for their impact
Medium term interventions (2019 – 2021)	• Introduce a programme targeting traditional leaders and traditional healers to ensure that traditional courts promote positive gender norms, do not preside over cases of violence, and uphold the values of the Constitution • Introduce a programme targeting religious and faith-based leaders to ensure that religious institutions promote positive gender norms, and uphold the values of the Constitution • Introduce at least one substance abuse and recovery centre per district and monitor the support provided to children and adults in these facilities • Review the policy around the advertisement of alcohol in the media and at sports events to assess the impact on violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons, as well as the costs associated with limiting this advertising • Develop a programme on healthy relationships that promote positive gender roles, addresses patriarchal norms and values, and promotes healthy conflict resolution strategies • Develop a programme on healthy gender norms and run this programme at local level targeting men, women, and gender non-conforming persons • Programme to be developed to address parental and caregiver support at all stages of the child's life cycle and all stages of the family life cycle (taking note of different family forms), with follow up interventions at the local level. (Content should address gender equality, human rights, gender and sexual orientation, and intimate partner violence) • In collaboration with civil society, every municipality to conduct a root-cause analysis of violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons in their municipality; to facilitate women, children, and LGTIQ+ participation in this process; and to develop a local level safety plan to respond to these issues

Timeframe	Interventions
	• Develop a plan on safe public transport (formal and informal) • Each school to develop a school safety plan and school safety committee in response to the school safety framework that deals with referral, prevention, response, and care and support, and includes policies and procedures to protect persons who report violence against children. • Each tertiary institution to develop a safety plan and safety committee that deals with prevention, response, and care and support and includes policies and procedures to protect persons who report violence • DBE to undertake an audit of schools for children with disability for accessibility and provision of quality education and to develop a plan to respond to gaps • Increase the number of poverty eradication and job creation programmes in every district to address economic and income inequalities for women and youth, including women and youth in the shelter system • Every municipality to designate land for a safe play park for children that is child-friendly • Develop an awareness campaign that promotes the constitutional rights of undocumented children for public, private, and civil society stakeholders
Long term interventions (2019 – 2024)	• Health warning on liquor bottles to include the line: warning: consumption of alcohol makes you vulnerable to perpetrating and becoming the victim of violence • Investigate the introduction of a levy on all formal alcohol producers (e.g. SAB, breweries etc.) that contributes funding to the establishment of substance abuse and recovery centres in every district
Ongoing	• Monitor the implementation of the Drug Master Plan to ensure that the recommendations linked to violence are implemented • Local government to monitor the issuing of liquor licenses to ensure that establishments are not close to schools, and to revoke licenses where taverns are close to school and to respond swiftly to the existence of illegal taverns • Labour inspectors to conduct unannounced visits to respond to child labour cases • In collaboration with civil society, hold community dialogues on issues of violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons, and trafficking, and how to identify and report these crimes are run in every district, and monitored and evaluated for their impact • In collaboration with civil society, hold community dialogues around xenophobia and related intolerance, and the rights of migrants and refugees, and asylum seekers and monitor and evaluate them for their impact

Timeframe	Interventions
	• In collaboration with civil society, hold community dialogues around the rights of people with disabilities (including people with albinism) and monitor and evaluate them for their impact • In collaboration with civil society, hold community dialogues around child abuse including content on corporal punishment, child labour, trafficking, domestic violence, gangsterism, and around cybercrimes, cyberbullying, and the law around distribution of images that are linked to violence against children with a) children and b) adults and monitor interventions emanating from these dialogues • In collaboration with civil society, hold community dialogues on the traditional circumcision of children, forced marriages, and other harmful social, cultural, and religious practices affecting women, children, and LGBTIQ persons • In collaboration with civil society, hold community dialogues around the rights of older persons and monitor and evaluate them for their impact

9.5.3. Key interventions related to response, care, and support

Table 3: Short, medium, long term, and ongoing response interventions

Timeframe	Interventions
Short term interventions (2019 / 2020)	• All performance targets that make it less likely or more difficult to report or prosecute violence against women, children, or LGBTIQ persons must be removed from all departmental performance must be removed from government planning documents • Investigate the potential for the classification of violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons as a medical emergency at health facilities to ensure victims receive speedy treatment • Train more forensic nurses in every district to improve emergency medical care • Increase awareness of the GBV command centre in all districts • Every police station to have station orders on violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons and a poster have a poster displaying how to report police non-compliance • In all regions promote prosecutor led investigations to ensure that cases are well-investigated • Ensure that every criminal and civil court has access to CCTV facilities to allow for witness testimony in camera • Prosecutors must introduce victim impact assessment statements to improve the prosecution of cases of violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons • Backlog of cases of violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons to be finalised within one year
Medium term interventions (2019 – 2021)	• Local level emergency response team to be established at every local municipality with clear protocols for week day, weekend, after hours services (to consider danger and rural allowance), and protocols for child protection • Introduce / maintain at least one one-stop centre per district (TCC or Khuseleka or Kgomotso) • Review the legislative framework around the protection of whistle blowers and legally mandated persons who report violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ during the criminal justice process (reporting, testimony) and develop a plan to address challenges • Introduce a road to justice card to allow the victims of crime to track their own cases through the justice system • Introduce at least one sexual offences courts in all regional courts according to the MATTSO guidelines

	• Ensure all children's courts have access to the necessary human, financial, and infrastructural resources to function effectively • Education forums should be strengthened / introduced at the local and provincial level to address violence against children and ensure follow up on reported cases
Long term interventions (2019 – 2024)	• Develop a clear policy or guideline, in line with World Health Organisation recommendations, around the screening of victims of violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ+ persons at designated/specified/recommended health facilities to improve referral, improve early intervention, and to improve capturing of prevalence data
Ongoing	• Annual monitoring of laws and policies related to violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons to assess their impact through engagement with affected stakeholders

9.5.4. Key interventions related to care and support

Table 4: Short, medium, long term, and ongoing care and support interventions

Timeframe	Interventions
Short term interventions (2019 / 2020)	• Increase the provision of counselling/psychosocial support services for victims of violence throughout criminal justice processes, including to victim offender mediation sessions and post-sentencing in court processes and ensure these services are evaluated through post-care surveys • Increase the availability of counselling, psychosocial support services to victims of violence who have not reported the crime to the SAPS and ensure these services are evaluated through post-care surveys • Every police station to designate a dedicated Victim Friendly Room that meets the norms and standards for facilities, human resources • Each municipality to designate at least one family-friendly shelter that will accept adults with their children
Medium term interventions (2019 – 2021)	• Ensure that all magistrates, district, and regional courts have court preparation officers available • Municipalities to develop a plan on municipal care and support including a service map and referral paths (responding to safety plan (prevention intervention))
Long term interventions (2019 – 2024)	• Introduce / maintain at least one halfway house (Khuseleka model) per district to support exit from shelters • Develop a program to promote the reintegration of persons in the shelter system into their communities when they leave shelters (including addressing their health (mental and physical), economic, and housing needs

9.6. Key Interventions categorised according to target group

In order to make clear the focus on each group of the POA, this section details the interventions per group, and identifies some of the indicators for measuring the success of these interventions. The majority of interventions proposed are cross-cutting, hence these tables just reflect those with an explicit focus on one of the identified target groups of the POA.

9.6.1. Key interventions related to women

Table 5: Key interventions related to women

Pillar	Interventions	Indicators
Prevention	• Each tertiary institution to develop a safety plan and safety committee that deals with prevention, response, and care and support and includes policies and procedures to protect persons who report violence • Increase the number of poverty eradication and job creation programmes in every district to address economic and income inequalities for women and youth, including women and youth in the shelter system	• Number of tertiary institutions with safety plans developed • Number of tertiary institutions with safety committees • Number of poverty eradication/job creation programmes per district

9.6.2. Key interventions related to children

Table 6: Key interventions related to children

Pillar	Interventions	Indicators
Systems	• Develop a child-friendly version of the plan • Review the Life Orientation Curriculum to ensure that it adequately addresses gender, sexual orientation, gender diversity consent, safe sexual relationships, violence, and healthy conflict resolution • Develop a public awareness campaign around the CPR and NRSO functions and purpose	• POA VAWC child friendly version developed • Life Orientation Curriculum on POA VAWC and LGBTIQ reviewed • Public awareness campaign on CPR and NRSO developed

Pillar	Interventions	Indicators
	• Develop a policy on the reintegration of child offenders into schools providing for their academic and emotional needs • Harmonization of marriage laws relating to forced and under age marriages	• Policy on the reintegration of child offenders into schools developed • Marriage laws relating to forced and under age marriages harmonised
Prevention	• Identify and monitor hotspots of traditional circumcision deaths and develop a plan to respond • Programme to be developed to address parental and caregiver support at all stages of the child's life cycle and all stages of the family life cycle (taking note of different family forms), with follow up interventions at the local level. (Content should address gender equality, human rights, gender and sexual orientation, and intimate partner violence) • Each school to develop a school safety plan and school safety committee in response to the school safety framework that deals with referral, prevention, response, and care and support, and includes policies and procedures to protect persons who report violence against children. • DBE to undertake an audit of schools for children with disability for accessibility and provision of quality education and to develop a plan to respond to gaps • Every municipality to designate land for a safe play park for children that is child-friendly • Develop an awareness campaign that promotes the constitutional rights of undocumented children for public, private, and civil society stakeholders	• Hotspots of traditional circumcision deaths identified • Hotspots of traditional circumcision deaths monitored • A plan to respond to traditional circumcision deaths developed • Parental programme developed • Number of schools with school safety plans • Number of schools with school safety committees • An audit of schools for children with disability for accessibility and quality of education conducted • Number of municipalities with land for safe play parks for children designated • An awareness campaign that promotes constitutional rights for undocumented children developed

Pillar	Interventions	Indicators
	• Labour inspectors to conduct unannounced visits to respond to child labour cases • In collaboration with civil society, hold community dialogues around child abuse including content on corporal punishment, child labour, trafficking, domestic violence, gangsterism, and around cybercrimes, cyberbullying, and the law around distribution of images that are linked to violence against children with a) children and b) adults and monitor interventions emanating from these dialogues	• Number of unannounced visits to respond to child labour cases by Labour inspectors conducted • Number of community dialogues on issues around child abuse including content on corporal punishment, child labour ,trafficking
Response	• Ensure all children's courts have access to the necessary human, financial, and infrastructural resources to function effectively • Education forums should be strengthened / introduced at the local and provincial level to address violence against children and ensure follow up on reported cases	• Number of children's courts with access to the necessary human ,financial and infrastructural resources established • Number of educational forums strengthened per district • Number of educational forums strengthened per province

9.6.3. Key interventions related to LGBTIQ+ persons

Table 7: Key interventions related to LGBTIQ persons

Pillar	Interventions	Indicators
Systems	• Finalize Hate Crimes Bill and sign it into law.	• Hate Crimes Bill finalised

9.7. Timeframe

The duration of the POA: VAWC will be five years, from 2019 until 2024.

9.8. Coordination

In order for the POA to be implemented effectively, a government coordination structure will be established by partner departments in government. This structure will then be responsible for the coordination of the POA, as well as other relevant government plans of action and strategies.

In the interim, the DSD in partnership with the DOW will coordinate the implementation of the POA.

9.9. Cost

[TBC November 2018}

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

10.1. Results and resources framework

10.1.1. A Strong System

Table 8: Objectives, Outcomes and Indicators for a Strong System

FOUNDATION: A STRONG SYSTEM AND SOCIAL MOBILISATION	
Objective	i. Strengthen the system at all levels of government and civil society to ensure that the POA is well coordinated, well communicated, well resourced, and responsive to the evolving evidence-base. ii. Ensure the adequate costing, budgeting, and provision of sufficient resources (human, financial, and infrastructural) for the implementation of the POA at the National, Provincial, and Local level.
Outcome	By 2024, the South African government response to violence against women, children, and vulnerable groups is well coordinated, integrated, evidence-based, and well resourced (financial, human resources, and infrastructure).
Indicators	• Number of meetings of co-ordinating structures • Awareness levels of South African citizens in terms of VAWC LGBTIQ persons • Meeting Attendance rates of participating role-players • Number of research projects on VAWC LGBTIQ persons conducted • The percentage growth of the budget for VAWC LGBTIQ persons • Percentage of facilities for victims of violence that fully complies to norms and standards

Table 9: System-related Interventions

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
Coordination	1. Coordination structure to be established at national, provincial, and local level including representation from government, civil society, academia, traditional leaders, and traditional healers	DSD and DOW	• Number of TORs for coordination structures approved • Number of Provinces where coordination structures are established • Number of municipalities where coordination structures are established	• Signed off and dated TORs	At least 55 existing various structures that don't work well together / are not standardised across levels or provinces, and include duplication. No overarching structure.	The coordination structures is established.			The Coordination Structure actively and effectively coordinates the implementation of the POA and the review process
	2. Operations Guidelines and Protocols are established for the	Coordination structure	Operational guidelines and protocols for Coordination structures developed: • National • Provincial • Municipalities	Signed and dated operational guidelines and protocols: • National • Provincial • Municipalities	At least 55 existing various structures that don't work well together / are not	The operations guidelines and protocols are finalised.			The coordination structure operates effectively.

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
	coordination structure[44]				standardised across levels or provinces, and include duplication. No overarching structure.				
	3. Identify departmental champions per department to drive awareness of the plan	All departments	Number of Departmental Champions identified	• Names, Surnames and positions of the Departmental Champions	Department's don't have a POA champion	Each department has identified their champion	Departmental champions are reviewed, and where necessary replaced	Departmental champions are reviewed, and where necessary replaced	Departmental champions per department to drive awareness of the plan
Communication, advocacy, and social mobilisation	4. Develop a child-friendly version of the plan	DSD (GCIS)	POA VAWC child friendly version developed	• An approved Child friendly version of the POA	No child-friendly version	A child friendly version is developed	-	-	The child friendly version is updated in line with the new POA

[44] Guidelines to clearly establish a) appointment of relevant persons per department b) intergovernmental relations, c) frequency of meetings d) chairing for meeting e) record of meetings f) how to respond to issues of non-performance g) roles and responsibilities h) civil society participation i) training on plan j) internal communications strategy k) external communication strategy (linking with existing violence prevention programmes to improve uptake) l) non-state fundraising (e.g. from donors), m) for advocacy around the POA in each department, and n) for funding the participation of for state and non-state participants

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
	5. Develop a public awareness campaign around the CPR and NRSO functions and purpose	DSD (GCIS, DOJ)	Public awareness campaign on CPR and NRSO developed	• Approved Public awareness campaign on CPR and NRSO	The NRSO and CPR are in existence, but there is a lack of clarity around their status and function	A public awareness campaign is developed	A monitoring tool is developed to assess public knowledge and understanding of the registers	The public knowledge of these registers is monitored	The public knowledge of these registers is evaluated, and the public awareness campaign is revised
	6. Review and ensure implementation of an external communication strategy that has a clear and identifiable brand and distribution plan and targets women, children, and LGBTIQ persons and promotes their participation	GCIS (Lead Department and Coordination Structure)	• External communication strategy reviewed • Reviewed external communication strategy implemented.	• Approved external communication strategy • Approved implementation plan for the external communication strategy	Many communication interventions exist but are not linked to programming, do not have a clear brand, and are not measured for their effectiveness	The external communications strategy is developed	The external communications strategy is reviewed and updated	The external communication strategy is reviewed and updated	A clear external communication strategy around the POA is in place

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
	(Using appropriate languages, methods and messages that address norms and values, and sexual orientation and gender identity)								
	7. Maintain, update, and raise awareness around the national research and knowledge hub on violence against women, children and LGBTIQ persons (awareness raising with government departments, civil society, and academia)	Civilian Secretariat for Police (GCIS)	• Number of awareness campaigns around national research on POA VAWC & LGTBIQ persons • Knowledge hub on POA VAWC & LGTBIQ persons maintained	• Publication materials available. • Updated research available on Knowledge hub.	Established by Safer Spaces	Established and expanded	Research findings from 2018 – 2021 are on the site Research inventory	Research findings from 2021 – 2023 are on the site	Research finding from 2023 – 2024 are on the site
	8. Knowledge hub to publish laws and policies and guidelines related to VAWC and LGBTIQ persons and to partner with organisations who	Civilian Secretariat for Police (GCIS)	Number of Laws/policies/guidelines on VAWC & LGTBIQ persons published	• Publicized laws, policies and guidelines	Knowledge hub has been established by Safer Spaces	All existing laws, policies, and guidelines related to VAWC and LGBTIQ persons are	New laws, policies and guidelines are added to the site	New laws, policies and guidelines are added to the site	All existing laws, policies, and guidelines related to VAWC and LGBTIQ persons are published on the site

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
	commemorate victims of violence					published on the site			
	9. Identify sectors for customised public education on the POA and legal and sensitivity training (e.g. political parties, trade unions, faith-based organisations, traditional councils, media houses, chapter 9s, hate crimes working group, academia, parliament, provincial legislatures)	Coordination structure	• Number of sectors identified for customised public education on POA VAWC & LGTBIQ persons • Number of sectors identified for customized training on legal/sensitivity • Number of customized training sessions on legal/sensitivity and public education on POA VAWC & LGTBIQ persons conducted	• Approved list of identified sectors • Approved training materials • Approved programme for the training	Public awareness of violence and the norms and attitudes that promote violence is varied. There is evidence that some groups promote harmful beliefs about violence.	Selected groups are identified and undergo training	Selected groups are identified and undergo training	Selected groups are identified and undergo training	Selected groups are identified and undergo training
	10. Develop and run public awareness campaigns around existing helplines, interventions, and the POA at the national, provincial, district, and local level	DSD / SAPS / DOJ / GCIS	• National public awareness campaigns around existing helplines, interventions and POA developed • Number of National public awareness campaigns around existing helplines,	• Awareness campaign documentation available. • Approved Programmes for National awareness campaigns	Helpline numbers are in existence but public is not aware of them	Public awareness campaigns are developed	Public awareness campaigns are implemented	Public awareness campaigns are implemented	Public awareness campaigns are implemented

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
			interventions and POA conducted • Number of Provincial public awareness campaigns around existing helplines, interventions and POA conducted • Number of municipal public awareness campaigns around existing helplines, interventions and POA conducted	• Approved Programmes for Provincial awareness campaigns • Approved Programmes for Municipal awareness campaigns					
	11. Sectoral parliaments to deal with the POA on their agendas (youth parliament, children's parliament, women's parliament)	Parliament Legislatures	Number of sectoral parliaments who included POA on their agendas	• Approved agendas	These issues are dealt with on an ad-hoc basis	Sectoral parliaments respond to the POA	Sectoral parliaments respond to the POA	Sectoral parliaments respond to the POA	Sectoral parliaments respond to the POA
Training and systems	12. Development of an inter-sectoral interdepartmental training policy and minimum norms and standards to ensure	Coordination Structure	• POA Inter-sectoral and interdepartmental training policy with minimum norms and	• Approved policy document • Approved norms and standards	Policy not developed Departments train separately	The policy is developed	The policy is reviewed	The policy is reviewed	The policy is reviewed and updated

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
	uniform implementation of the POA (sensitivity, awareness and understanding of gender, sexual orientation, and harmful norms and values, professional development, competency, debriefing skills)		standards developed						
	13. Develop training curriculum to implement the inter-sectoral interdepartmental training policy and minimum norms and standards to ensure uniform implementation of the POA	DSD and Coordination Structure (DBE, SAPS, DOJ, DOHA, COGTA, Traditional Healers, DOH)	• POA training curriculum developed	• Approved training curriculum	Departments train separately	-	The training curriculum is developed based on the policy	The training curriculum is implemented across all departments	The training curriculum is reviewed and updated
	14. Quarterly debriefing for all frontline service professionals involved in the implementation of the POA (police, health care workers,	Respective departments	• Number of frontline service professionals debriefed on a quarterly basis • Number of debriefing sessions conducted for	• Dated and signed list of frontline professionals attended the briefing sessions	Debriefing is not accessible to all service providers High service provider	Quarterly debriefing is undertaken by departments	Quarterly debriefing is undertaken by departments	Quarterly debriefing is undertaken by departments	Quarterly debriefing is undertaken by departments

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
	social workers, courts)		frontline service professionals on a quarterly basis	• Approved debriefing programmes	burnout and trauma				
	15. DSD and other state funders to provide feedback on reports to organisations they fund (provincial and national)	DSD (All other state funders)	• Number of feedback reports from DSD provided • Number of feedback reports from other state funders provided	• Approved feedback reports from DSD and other state funders	This is not standardised	One annual feedback report submitted to each organisation	One annual feedback report submitted to each organisation	One annual feedback report submitted to each organisation	One annual feedback report submitted to each organisation
	16. Produce an annual report that consolidates and analyses the reports submitted by NGOs/NPOs to the state that addresses their challenges, produces reports on the numbers of persons accessing their services, and provides an indication of impact of these services	DSD (DPME)	• Annual reports on NGOs/NPOs analysis produced	• Approved annual report					

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
Integrated planning and budgeting	17. Provincial POAs and spending plans are developed to respond to the NPOA and address specific provincial concerns		• Number of Provincial POAs developed • Number of Provincial spending plans developed	• Approved Provincial POAs • Approved provincial spending plans					
	18. Local POAs and spending plans are developed to respond to the NPOA and PPOA		• Number of Municipal POAs developed • Number of Municipal spending plans developed	• Approved Municipal POAs • Approved Municipal spending plans					
	19. Develop a costed core package of services, facilities, and human resources for the implementation of the POA at the national, provincial, and local level	DSD (Justice, SAPS, Health, Education DOW)	• A costed core package of services developed for the implementation of the POA • National • Provincial • Local	• Approved costed core package of services for implementation of POA	DSD sector funding policy MATSSO report	The core package is finalised and costed A gap analysis is conducted to assess resource gaps			A fully funded core package of services is provided
	20. Joint national planning for a dedicated budget for implementation of the POA and its	Treasury, DPME and Coordination Structure (with	• Joint national POA planning for dedicated budget implemented	• Approved joint budget for POA	Departments budget and plan individually				The POA is well resourced.

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
	core package of services for prevention, response, and care and support	lead departments)							
	21. The implementation of the POA should form part of the implementation protocol and performance agreements of ALL DGs (National), Premiers (Provincial), Mayors (Local)	Minister Premier COGTA SALGA	• Number of Performance Agreements for DGs where the implementation of POA is reflected. • Number of Performance Agreements for Premiers where the implementation of POA is reflected. • Number of Performance Agreements for Mayors where the implementation of POA is reflected.	Approved Performance Agreements		Performance agreements for DGs are updated. Performance agreements for Premiers are updated. Performance agreements for Mayors are updated.			Every DG is involved in the uptake and implementation of the POA.
	22. Development of multi-stakeholder national, provincial, and local level spending plans for the implementation of the POA and	Treasury and Lead Department	• POA multi-stakeholder spending plans developed • Quarterly financial reporting on	• Approved spending plans • Signed off quarterly	Departments budget and plan separately	A multi-stakeholder plan is developed for the MTEF	The multi-stakeholder spending plans	The multi-stakeholder spending plans are updated	The multi-stakeholder spending plans are reviewed for their effectiveness

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
	quarterly financial reporting on these spending plans		spending plans implemented	financial reports			are updated		to ensure issues are identified in the next POA
	23. Training of all national, provincial, and local level budget holders to ensure proper financial management of the POA and adherence to PFMA and donor guidelines	Treasury	• Number of POA budget holders trained per national department • Number of POA budget holders trained per province • Number of POA budget holders trained per district municipality	• Signed off attendance registers	Training takes place ad hoc.	Training occurs	Refresher training for existing staff and training for any new staff	Refresher training for existing staff and training for any new staff	Refresher training for existing staff and training for any new staff
	24. Source funding to support civil society coordination around issues of violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons, and to support their participation in the coordination structure	Coordination Structure (Local Donors, International Donors)	• Funding support for civil society coordination sourced • Number of women participating in the coordination structure supported • Number of LGBTIQ persons participating in the coordination structure supported	• Approved funding agreements • Signed attendance registers					

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
Monitoring and evaluation	25. Standardised data collection tools and indicator level reporting frameworks (application tables) are developed with technical indicator descriptions for operational indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of the plan, including for financial monitoring of the plan	DPME	• Standardised data collection tools developed • Indicator level frameworks developed	• Data collection templates	Departments collect and monitor data separately	Standardised tools are developed	Standardised tools are reviewed and updated	Standardised tools are reviewed and updated	Standardised tools are reviewed and updated
	26. Outcomes level standardised data collection tools and reporting frameworks are developed for the monitoring and evaluation of the plan	DPME	• Outcomes level standardised data collection tools developed	• Results based M&E Framework	Departments collect and monitor data separately	Standardised tools are developed	Standardised tools are reviewed and updated	Standardised tools are reviewed and updated	Standardised tools are reviewed and updated
	27. Improve the integration of the administrative data information management system across	DOJ (SAPS, DOH, DBE, DSD, DCS, DOHA, COGTA)	• Integration of administrative data information management system improved	• Availability of administrative data	The IJS is not fully integrated across departments or levels of government		All relevant departments at all		The IJS and other administrative data systems are integrated and well used.

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
	National Government departments and ensure disaggregated data collection, and data sharing via publicly accessible portals for effective reporting, programming, monitoring and evaluation				(provincial, district, local)		level use and upload the information to this system		
	28. Programmatic and financial oversight of the POA is conducted annually	Parliament Provincial legislatures Chapter 9s	• Programmatic oversight of the POA conducted • Financial oversight of the POA conducted	• Programmatic oversight report • Financial oversight report	The POA was not well implemented, or well-known between 2013– 2018.	Parliament holds joint meetings for Ministers of line departments to account.	Recommendations are made to the coordination structure to improve the implementation of the POA, and that the challenges are	Recommendations are made to the coordination structure to improve the implementation of the POA, and that the challenges are	Oversight of the POA is effective and improves the implementation of the POA.

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
							challenges are addressed.	addressed.	
	29. Operational and financial monitoring of the implementation of the POA at a Department Level is conducted quarterly	All departments at all levels / Coordination structure	• Departmental operational monitoring of the POA conducted • Departmental financial monitoring of the POA conducted	• Operational monitoring report • Financial monitoring report	Framework	4 Quarterly reports	4 Quarterly reports	4 Quarterly reports	4 Quarterly reports
	30. Outcome / Impact level monitoring and evaluation of the POA is conducted annually	DPME	• Outcome monitoring and evaluation report produced • Impact evaluation report produced	• Outcome monitoring report • Impact evaluation Report	POA M&E framework	Outcomes level M&E Framework developed by DPME These indicators included in the MTSF 2019 - 2024	3 annual reports produced	2 annual reports produced	5 year review of the impact of the POA
Law and policy	31. Finalize Hate Crimes Bill	DOJ	• Hate Crimes Bill finalised	• Approved Hate Crimes Bill	The Hate Crimes Bill remains a draft	The Hate Crimes Bill is finalised.			
	32. Finalise regulations on Sexual Offences Courts, ensure that	DOJ	• Regulations on Sexual Offences Courts finalised	• Approved regulations on sexual	The regulations related to Sexual	The regulations related to Sexual			

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
	Section 55A of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act 32 of 2007 comes into force, and ensure that there is an updated, fully costed, roll out plan for these courts		• Fully costed, roll out plan on Sexual Offences Courts updated	offences courts • Approved costed roll-out plan on sexual offences courts	Offences Courts are in draft.	Offences courts are finalised.			
	33. Review the Life Orientation Curriculum to ensure that it adequately addresses gender, sexual orientation, gender diversity consent, safe sexual relationships, violence, and healthy conflict resolution	DBE (DSD, DOH, Civil Society)	• Life Orientation Curriculum on POA VAWC and LGBTIQ reviewed	• Approved Life Orientation Curriculum	There is a lack of clarity around the status of the LO curriculum				
	34. Enforcement of parliamentary oaths, and code of conduct of public sector employees so that public sector	DPSA	• Parliamentary oaths, code of conduct on public sector employees enforced	• ???????	Cases of officials perpetrating abuse exist				Officials who perpetrate abuse are subjected to the appropriate

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
	perpetrators of violence are held accountable								legal remedies and are dismissed from their posts
	35. Develop a policy on the reintegration of child offenders into schools providing for their academic and emotional needs	DBE and DSD	• Policy on the reintegration of child offenders into schools developed	• Approved policy	Offenders receive mixed treatment	A first draft of the policy is developed and published for public comment	The draft policy is reviewed and updated	The policy is finalised	The policy is implemented
	36. Harmonization of marriage laws relating to forced and under age marriages	DOHA	• Marriage laws relating to forced and under age marriages harmonised	• Harmonized marriage laws	The various marriage laws are not clear on forced and under age marriages	Laws are harmonized	-	-	-
	37. Review of the Domestic Violence Act and related regulations, instructions, and policies, and finalisation of case	DOJ	• Domestic Violence Act reviewed	• Approved Domestic Violence Act	The Domestic Violence Act is unequally implemented and includes gaps	The DOJ hosts public hearings on the DVA in 9 Provinces	An amendment Act is introduced at Parliament	The Amendment Act is passed	The Amendment Act is in force
	38. Review of laws and policies related to investigations, bail and sentencing	DOJ (lead) SAPS, NPA, DOH (support)	• Laws relating to investigations on POA VAWC and	• Reviewed Laws relating to investigations	Bail laws are unequally implemented and minimum				Issues with the laws are addressed in revised

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
	of cases involving women, children, LGBTIQ persons		LGBTIQ cases reviewed • Laws relating to bail on POA VAWC and LGBTIQ cases reviewed • Laws relating to sentencing on POA VAWC and LGBTIQ cases reviewed	• Reviewed laws relating to bail • Reviewed laws relating to sentencing	sentencing is unevenly applied				documents (where necessary law is amended)
	39. Audit of legislation responding to violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons that remains to be costed and costing of such legislation		• Legislation responding to POA VAWC and LGBTIQ persons audited	• Audit Report	Some legislation is not costed	An audit is conducted of all legislation dealing with VAWC and Violence against LGBTIQ persons that has not been costed	Legislation is costed	Spending plans are developed in relation to legislative costing and are aligned to the core package of services	The resources to implement legislation are available
	40. Review the Sexual Offences Act and related policies, regulations, instructions, and	DOJ (Provincial Government, SALGA)	• Sexual Offences Act reviewed	• Approved reviewed Sexual Offences Act					

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
	station orders, and municipal bylaws in order to decriminalise sex work								
	41. Implement the recommendations of the preventing barriers to reporting rape and domestic violence report	SAPS (provincial departments of Community Safety, Civilian Secretariat for Police, SAPS Inspectorate, Parliament)	• Number of recommendations implemented	• Implementation report					
Evidence-based research	42. Develop a research agenda around VAWC and LGBTIQ persons for 2019 – 2024 that includes a plan to strengthen the collection of disaggregated prevalence data	Coordination Structure (Universities DHET MRC HSRC Civil society research bodies Donors)	• Research agenda around VAWC and LGBTIQ persons developed	• Research Reports	The structure is established	The structure reviews existing research for gaps	The research agenda is developed and implemented	The research agenda is achieving its targets	The research produced informs the development of the new POA
	43. Conduct a study on the provision of financial support to victims of violence against women, children, and	Treasury (DSD, SAPS, DOJ, DOH, DBE, SAPS)	• Study on the provision of financial support to victims of violence against women, children	• Research Report	These orders are not used in a standardised fashion and victims do not receive	The study parameters are finalised	The study is underway	The study's draft results and recomme	The provision of compensation for victims of this violence is clarified.

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
	LGBTIQ persons including the use of compensation orders.		and LGBTIQ persons conducted		financial compensation			ndations are published	
	44. Conduct and finalise a research gap analysis on shelter services for women, children, LGBTIQ persons, and trafficked persons, in South Africa in order to assess availability, distribution, accessibility (including for families and PWD), capacity (human and financial), physical health services, economic wellness services, and security measures to keep residents safe	DSD (DOH, SAPS, Department of Public Works, Civil Society Service Providers)	• Research on gap analysis on shelter services for women, children and LGBTIQ persons conducted	• Research Report	2018 audit analysis Unit cost CYCCs	Service provider appointed / gap analysis research begins	Gap analysis is completed and recommendations presented	Recommendations are implemented at national, provincial, local level	All persons who need shelter are able to access it.
	45. Knowledge hub to produce a guide on how to develop and document evidence-based	Civilian secretariat for Police	• Guidelines on development of evidence based programmes produced	• Approved guidelines	DSD Guidelines for development of prevention and early	Guide development begins	First version of Guide is	Guide is reviewed	Revised guide is developed and publicised

	Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
	programmes and develop a prevention toolkit		• Prevention toolkit produced	• Approved toolkit for prevention	intervention programmes		developed and publicised		
	46. Conduct research on prevention programmes in operation in South Africa run by both state and non-state organisations in order to evaluate their impact, and establish a baseline for evidence-based prevention	DSD (SAPS, DOJ, DOH, DBE, Civil Society, DHET, research institutions)	• Research on prevention programmes conducted	• Research reports					

10.1.2. Prevention and Protection

Table 10: Objectives, Outcomes and Indicators for Prevention and Protection

PREVENTION AND PROTECTION PILLAR	
Objective	Prevent violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ+ persons through prevention intervention at the primary, secondary, and tertiary level. TO BE CONFIRMED
Outcome	By 2024, children, women, and LGBTIQ+ persons are protected from violence at all life stages (infancy, childhood, adolescence, youth, adulthood, old-age)
Indicators	• Number of identified and reported cases of violence against women, children and LGBTIQ persons. • Average time taken of conviction in cases of violence against women, children and LGBTIQ persons. • Number of girls and boys getting married while under age 18 • % of women who indicate to feel safe as measured by the Victim Of Crime (VOC) survey • % of children who indicate to feel safe as measured by the VOC survey • % of target population (men and boys) who reject violence against women and children

Table 11: Prevention and Protection Interventions

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
1. Monitor the implementation of the Drug Master Plan to ensure that the recommendations	CDA	• Implementation of Drug Master Plan monitored	• Monitoring Report	The National Drug Master Plan 2018 - 2022	Tool for monitoring the impact of intervention		New drug master plan includes interventions responding to	Monitoring of the new Drug Master Plan

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
linked to violence are implemented					s is developed		the links between alcohol abuse and violence	
2. Local government to monitor the issuing of liquor licenses to ensure that establishments are not close to schools, and to revoke licenses where taverns are close to school and to respond swiftly to the existence of illegal taverns	COGTA (DTI, Department of Economic Development, SAPS, Ward Councillors)	• Issuing of liquor licenses monitored per Municipality	• Monitoring Reports	Some liquor establishments exist near to schools	Liquor licenses for establishments near to schools are revoked All new liquor licenses comply with legal requirements	All new liquor licenses comply with legal requirements	All new liquor licenses comply with legal requirements	All new liquor licenses comply with legal requirements
3. Health warning on liquor bottles to include the line: warning: consumption of alcohol makes you vulnerable to perpetrating and becoming the victim of violence	DOH	• Visible signs on liquor bottles	• Visible signs on liquor bottles	Department of Health regulations R764 24 August 2007	Health regulations on the warnings on alcohol bottles are revised	-	-	-
4. Develop a directory of prevention, response, care and	Provincial Coordination Structure / GCIS	• Directory of prevention, response, care and support	• Approved Directory	Services exist, but are not well	First version of the directory is developed,	Third version of the directory is developed, distributed,	Fourth version of the directory is developed, distributed, and	Fifth version of the directory is developed, distributed, and

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
support services in every province that is updated annually and distributed to all households		services per province developed • Number of households where the directory of prevention, response, care and support services are distributed	• Names and addresses of HH	known by all stakeholders	distributed, and publicised in all 9 provinces	and publicised in all 9 provinces	publicised in all 9 provinces	publicised in all 9 provinces
5. Identify and monitor hotspots of traditional circumcision deaths and develop a plan to respond	COGTA	• Hotspots of traditional circumcision deaths identified • Hotspots of traditional circumcision deaths monitored • A plan to respond to traditional circumcision deaths developed	• List of hot spots • Monitoring report • Approved plan	Deaths occur as a result of traditional circumcision but this data is unevenly collected and coordinated	Hotspots are identified in all 9 provinces and a plan is developed	The plan is implemented	The plan is implemented	The plan is reviewed and evaluated.
6. Introduce a programme targeting traditional leaders and traditional healers to ensure	COGTA (Contralesa, DOH, DOJ)	• A gender norms programme targeting traditional leaders/tradition	• Approved programme	Traditional courts and traditional leaders hear cases of	A programme is developed	The programme is implemented and monitored	The programme is implemented and monitored	The programme is evaluated

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
that traditional courts promote positive gender norms, do not preside over cases of violence, and uphold the values of the Constitution		al healers developed • Number of traditional healers where the programme was introduced	• Signed and dated list of traditional healers	violence against children, women, and LGBTIQ persons				
7. Introduce a programme targeting religious and faith-based leaders to ensure that religious institutions promote positive gender norms, and uphold the values of the Constitution	Commission for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Cultural, Religious, and Linguistic Communities)	• A gender norms programme targeting religious/faith based leaders developed • A gender norms programme targeting religious/faith based leaders introduced	• Approved programme • Signed and dated list of religious/faith based leaders	Unequal performance by religious leaders in terms of upholding human rights	A programme is developed	The programme is implemented and monitored	The programme is implemented and monitored	The programme is evaluated
8. Labour inspectors to conduct unannounced visits to respond to child labour cases	Department of Labour and DSD	• Number of unannounced visits to respond to child labour cases by Labour inspectors conducted	• Monitoring report	Cases of child labour still occur	DOL and DSD respond to reported cases of child labour by conducting unannounced visits	DOL and DSD respond to reported cases of child labour by conducting unannounced visits	DOL and DSD respond to reported cases of child labour by conducting unannounced visits	DOL and DSD respond to reported cases of child labour by conducting unannounced visits
9. Introduce at least one substance abuse and recovery	DSD (DOH)	• Number of substance abuse	• Infrastructure plan	Not all districts have	An audit of existing centres is	50% of districts have at least one substance	80% of districts have at least one substance	Every district has at least one substance

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
centre per district and monitor the support provided to children and adults in these facilities		centre per district established • Number of children receiving support services n recovery centre facilities monitored • Number of adults receiving support services in recovery centre facilities monitored	• Dated and signed list of children and adults receiving services	a recovery centre	undertaken and a plan to respond to gaps is developed	abuse and recovery centre	abuse and recovery centre	abuse and recovery centre per district
10. Investigate the introduction of a levy on all formal alcohol producers (e.g. SAB, breweries etc.) that contributes funding to the establishment of substance abuse and recovery centres in every district	Treasury (DTI / Department of Economic Development / Industry Association for Responsible Alcohol Use)	• Introduction of a levy on all formal alcohol producers investigated	• Introduction of alcohol levy investigation report.	No such levy is in place	Research is conducted into the financial impact of such a levy, and the financial impact of violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons	The recommendations of the research report are implemented.	-	-

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
					linked to substance and alcohol abuse.			
11. Amend and review existing programmes addressing substance abuse to ensure incorporation of the POA and the links between substance abuse and violence are clearly stated	DSD	• Existing programmes addressing substance abuse amended	• Approved reviewed substance abuse programmes	Drug Master Plan Provincial Development Plans IDPs	The alcohol and substance abuse programme framework is clarified	All existing programmes are reviewed and aligned with the goals of the POA	All existing programmes are reviewed and aligned with the goals of the POA	All existing programmes are reviewed and aligned with the goals of the POA
12. Review the policy around the advertisement of alcohol in the media and at sports events to assess the impact on violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons, as well as the costs associated with limiting this advertising	ICASA Advertising Complaints FPB Industry Association for Responsible Alcohol Use	• Policy around the advertisement of alcohol in the media reviewed • Policy around the advertisement of alcohol at sports events reviewed	• Approved reviewed policies on advertisement of alcohol in the media and alcohol at sport events	The Alcohol Advertising Code	The Alcohol Advertising Code is reviewed and the cost implications are investigated	50% Reduced advertising of alcohol in sports	80% reduced advertising of alcohol in sports	No sports events use alcohol advertising
13. Develop a programme on healthy relationships that promote positive	DSD (DBE DOW DOJ)	• A POA programme on healthy relationships that	• Approved programmes	Various policies exist that are not standardised	The first draft of the programme is developed	The programme is piloted in at	The programme is piloted in at least 2 further	The programme is evaluated for

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
gender roles, addresses patriarchal norms and values, and promotes healthy conflict resolution strategies		promote positive gender roles developed		and have gaps (e.g. different types of intimate partnerships)	and reviewed via public consultation	least 1 district per province	districts per province	its impact and revised
14. Develop a programme on healthy gender norms and run this programme at local level targeting men, women, and gender non-conforming persons	DSD and DOW (DBE, Sports and Recreation, DAC, SALGA)	• A POA programme on healthy gender norms developed	• Approved programme	Various NGO service providers are running programmes / interventions	The first draft of the programme is developed and reviewed via public consultation	The programme is piloted in at least 1 district per province	The programme is piloted in at least 2 further districts per province	The programme is evaluated for its impact and revised
15. Develop new and strengthen existing statutory and non-statutory interventions for offenders at community level and monitor and evaluate these for their impact	DCS and DSD	• Existing statutory interventions at community level strengthened • New statutory interventions at community level developed • Existing non-statutory interventions at community level strengthened	• Strengthened statutory interventions	Various interventions exist but do not comprehensively address tertiary violence prevention strategies	An audit of existing interventions takes places and gaps are identified.	Existing interventions are updated to address tertiary prevention. 50% of intervention gaps are addressed by the introduction of new interventions	Existing interventions are updated to address tertiary prevention. 80% of intervention gaps are addressed by the introduction of new interventions	Existing interventions are assessed for their impact on violence prevention.

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
16. Programme to be developed to address parental and caregiver support at all stages of the child's life cycle and all stages of the family life cycle (taking note of different family forms), with follow up interventions at the local level. (Content should address gender equality, human rights, gender and sexual orientation, and intimate partner violence)	DSD (DOH DBE COGTA)	• Parental programme developed	• Approved parental programme	Sinovuyo	An audit of existing programmes to be undertaken and gaps identified. A plan is developed to respond to gaps and integrate programmes to ensure that they address norms and values, income and economic strengthening, and conflict resolution.	A parenting programme is implemented by local government that addresses norms and values, income and economic strengthening, and conflict resolution.	A parenting programme is implemented by local government that addresses norms and values, income and economic strengthening, and conflict resolution.	A parenting programme is implemented by local government that addresses norms and values, income and economic strengthening, and conflict resolution.
17. In collaboration with civil society, every municipality to conduct a root-cause analysis of violence against women, children, and	COGTA (Local Coordination Structures, Mayors, Ward councillors,	• Number municipalities who conducted root cause analysis of violence against women, children	• Root cause analysis report	Root cause analysis has been conducted at the national level (Optimus)	Root causes analyses are undertaken in 10% of municipalities and their	Root cause analyses have been undertaken in 50% of municipalities and their	Root cause analyses have been undertaken in 100% of municipalities.	Local level safety plans are in place in 100% of municipalities.

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
LGBTIQ persons in their municipality; to facilitate women, children, and LGBTIQ+ participation in this process; and to develop a local level safety plan to respond to these issues	DSD, Civil society, SALGA, Civilian Secretariat for Police)	and LGBTIQ persons • Number of municipalities who developed a local level safety plan to respond to POA VAWC and LGBTIQ persons	• Approved local level safety plan	Local level contexts vary	findings published	findings published. Local level safety plans are developed for 10% of municipalities.	Local level safety plans are in place in 50% of municipalities.	These are updated annually.
18. Develop a plan on safe public transport (formal and informal)	Department of Transport (taxi associations) DBE (scholar transport) DHET (university transport)	• A plan on safe public transport developed	• Approved plan and safe public transport	No such plan in existence.	Public hearings on safe public transport in 9 provinces.	A first draft of the plan is published for public comment by the Department of Transport.	The plan is finalised and implemented at a national and provincial level.	The plan is monitored.
19. Each school to develop a school safety plan and school safety committee in response to the school safety framework that deals with referral, prevention, response, and care and support, and includes policies and	DBE (DOJ, SAPS, DOH)	• Number of schools with school safety plans • Number of schools with school safety committees	• Approved school safety plans • Approved TOR for school safety committees	National School safety framework	An audit of schools is undertaken and schools without school safety plans are identified	50% of schools have an up to date school safety plan dealing with prevention, response, and care and support	80% of schools have an up to date school safety plan dealing with prevention, response, and care and support	100% of schools have an up to date school safety plan dealing with prevention, response, and care and support

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
procedures to protect persons who report violence against children								
20. Each tertiary institution to develop a safety plan and safety committee that deals with prevention, response, and care and support and includes policies and procedures to protect persons who report violence	DHET (DOJ, SAPS, DOH)	• Number of tertiary institutions with safety plans developed • Number of tertiary institutions with safety committees	• Approved tertiary level safety plans • Approved TORs for tertiary safety committees	Higher education policy	An audit of existing higher educations is undertaken to identify institutions with and without plans	50% of institutions have an up to date school safety plan dealing with prevention, response, and care and support	80% of institutions have an up to date school safety plan dealing with prevention, response, and care and support	100% of institutions have an up to date school safety plan dealing with prevention, response, and care and support
21. DBE to undertake an audit of schools for children with disability for accessibility and provision of quality education and to develop a plan to respond to gaps	DBE	• An audit of schools for children with disability for accessibility and quality of education conducted • A plan to respond to the gaps for schools for children with disability developed	• Audit report • Approved plan	Inclusive education policies	Audit commences	50% of schools audited	100% of schools audited and plan developed	Plan is approved and rolled out
22. Increase the number of poverty	DOL	• Number of poverty	• Approved programmes	SASSA database to	Existing poverty	50% of all districts have	80% of all districts have	Every district has a poverty

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
eradication and job creation programmes in every district to address economic and income inequalities for women and youth, including women and youth in the shelter system	(DBE, DHET, DTI / DOL / DSBD / DOW / DSD / NYDA / CYCCs, Department of Economic Development, Civil society, Department of Human Settlements)	eradication/job creation programmes per district		identify adults for targeting National Youth Policy NDP targets	eradication programmes are mapped and gaps identified	access to a poverty eradication and job creation programme targeting women and youth	access to a poverty eradication and job creation programme targeting women and youth	eradication and job creation programme
23. In collaboration with civil society, hold community dialogues on issues of violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons, and trafficking, and how to identify and report these crimes are run in every district, and monitored and evaluated for their impact	DSD (Coordination Structure, Civil society, FPB, SAPS, DOJ, DOW)	• Number of community dialogues on issues of VAWC and LGBTIQ persons conducted per district	• Dated and signed attendance list	The dialogues are happening but they're not being evaluated	Community dialogues take place in 10% of districts	Community dialogues take place in 50% of all districts	Community dialogues take place in 80% of all districts	The impact of the community dialogues is evaluated
24. In collaboration with civil society, hold community dialogues around xenophobia and	DOJ (DOHA Civil society DBE	• Number of community dialogues on xenophobia conducted	• Dated and signed attendance list	The dialogues are happening but they're	Community dialogues take place in 10% of districts	Community dialogues take place in 50% of all districts	Community dialogues take place in 80% of all districts	The impact of the community dialogues is evaluated

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
related intolerance, and the rights of migrants and refugees, and asylum seekers and monitor and evaluate them for their impact	DOH, Department of Arts and Culture (Social Cohesion), DIRCO)	• Number of community dialogues on related to refugees conducted	• Dated and signed attendance list	not being evaluated				
25. In collaboration with civil society, hold community dialogues around the rights of people with disabilities (including people with albinism) and monitor and evaluate them for their impact	DSD (Civil society)	• Number of community dialogues on issues around the rights of people with disabilities conducted	• Dated and signed attendance list	The dialogues are happening but they're not being evaluated	Community dialogues take place in 10% of districts	Community dialogues take place in 50% of all districts	Community dialogues take place in 80% of all districts	The impact of the community dialogues is evaluated
26. In collaboration with civil society, hold community dialogues around child abuse including content on corporal punishment, child labour, trafficking, domestic violence, gangsterism, and around cybercrimes, cyberbullying, and the law around distribution of images that are linked to	DSD (FPB DOJ Civil society, Department of Communications, DTI)	• Number of community dialogues on issues around child abuse including content on corporal punishment, child labour ,trafficking	• Dated and signed attendance list	Use existing laws and policies	Community dialogues take place in 10% of districts	Community dialogues take place in 50% of all districts	Community dialogues take place in 80% of all districts	The impact of the community dialogues is evaluated

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
violence against children with a) children and b) adults and monitor interventions emanating from these dialogues								
27. In collaboration with civil society, hold community dialogues on the traditional circumcision of children, forced marriages, and other harmful social, cultural, and religious practices affecting women, children, and LGBTIQ persons	COGTA (Faith-based leaders, Rural Development DOH DOJ DBE, Civil Society)	• Number of community dialogues on issues around traditional circumcision of children • Number of community dialogues on issues of forced marriages	• Dated and signed attendance list • Dated and signed attendance list	** unclear.	Community dialogues take place in 10% of districts	Community dialogues take place in 50% of all districts	Community dialogues take place in 80% of all districts	The impact of the community dialogues is evaluated
28. In collaboration with civil society, hold community dialogues around the rights of older persons and monitor and evaluate them for their impact	DSD (DOJ COGTA)	• Number of community dialogues on issues around the rights of older persons	• Dated and signed attendance list					
29. Every municipality to designate land for a safe play park for	SALGA (COGTA, Local Departments	• Number of municipalities with land for safe play parks for	• Play parks established	A shortage of safe spaces for children in	30% of municipalities designate a safe play	60% of municipalities designate a safe play park	100% of municipalities have a designated	Safe-play parks are audited in municipalities

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
children that is child-friendly	of Sports and Recreation, Human Settlements, Public Works, Arts and Culture, SAPS)	children designated		many municipalities	park for children that is child-friendly	for children that is child-friendly	safe play park that is child-friendly	and a plan for improvement is developed
30. Develop an awareness campaign that promotes the constitutional rights of undocumented children for public, private, and civil society stakeholders	DSD (DOH, SAHRC, DOHA, DBE, GCIS, Departments of Arts and Culture)	• An awareness campaign that promotes constitutional rights for undocumented children developed	• Awareness campaign documentation	Children's Act Poor application of documentation laws resulting in children being unable to access human rights	An awareness campaign is developed and run in all Government Departments	An awareness campaign is developed and run in Provinces	An awareness campaign is developed and run in District Municipalities	An awareness campaign is developed an run in all local municipalities

Response

Table 12: Objectives, Outcomes and Indicators related to Response

RESPONSE PILLAR	
Objective	Respond to violence in an integrated, coordinated, and sensitive manner by ensuring a comprehensive package of services to affected women, children, and LGBTIQ+ persons
Outcome	By 2024, children, women, and LGBTIQ+ persons who experience violence are able to access a standardised and sensitive response from state service providers
Indicators	• % of identified children, women and LGBTIQ persons at-risk who received support services • % of registered survivors of violence who received medical, legal, counselling and/or social services disaggregated by sex and age • % of prosecution and conviction rate for all crimes against women, children and LGBTIQ persons (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH) • Number of child, women and LGBTIQ victims of violence who were referred to rehabilitation and psycho-social support service centres

Table 13: Response Interventions

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
1. All performance targets that make it less likely or more difficult to report or prosecute violence against women, children, or LGBTIQ persons must be	ALL	• Number of signed performance agreements where negative performance	Monitoring report	2018 APPs include targets that include	No APP includes performance targets that reduce the likelihood that	No APP includes performance targets that reduce the likelihood that	No APP includes performance targets that reduce the likelihood that	No APP includes performance targets that reduce the likelihood that violence against

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
removed from all departmental performance must be removed from government planning documents		targets have been removed		disincentives officials from opening cases, or prosecuting cases	violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons is reported, investigated, or prosecuted	violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons is reported, investigated, or prosecuted	violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons is reported, investigated, or prosecuted	women, children, and LGBTIQ persons is reported, investigated, or prosecuted
2. Local level emergency response team to be established at every local municipality with clear protocols for week day, weekend, after hours services (to consider danger and rural allowance), and protocols for child protection	SAPS (DSD, DOH, DOJ, DBE)	Number of municipalities where local level emergency response teams are established	• Approved local level emergency response team plans	Response services exist but are not integrated	LERT are established in 10% of municipalities	LERT are established in 50% of municipalities	LERT are established in 80% of municipalities	LERT are established in 100% of municipalities
3. Investigate the potential for the classification of violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons as a medical emergency at health facilities to ensure victims receive speedy treatment	DOH	• Investigation report on the classification of VAWC and LGBTIQ persons at health facilities produced.	• Investigation report produced	Violence against children, women, and LGBTIQ persons is not classified as an emergency	DOH investigates the implications of this.	DOH ensures that all necessary emergency medicines and services are available for the treatment of victims of violence	DOH ensures that all necessary emergency medicines and services are available for the treatment of victims of violence	DOH ensures that all necessary emergency medicines and services are available for the treatment of victims of violence

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
4. Train more forensic nurses in every district to improve emergency medical care	DOH	• Number of forensic nurses trained per district	• Dated and signed attendance list	Forensic nurses are not equally available	An audit of these services is conducted and gaps identified	50% of districts have access to forensic nurses	80% of districts have access to forensic nurses	100% of districts have access to forensic nurses
5. Introduce / maintain at least one one-stop centre per district (TCC or Khuseleka or Kgomotso)	NPA DSD DOH (Treasury	• Number of Districts where One –stop centres are operational.	• Infrastructure plan approved	55 Thuthuzela Care Centres 8 Khuselekа one stop centres	Conduct a service map to assess access to one-stop centres in high prevalence areas. Identify gaps and develop a plan to respond.	Existing one-stop centres are maintained New one-stop centres are introduced to respond to the gap analysis	Existing one-stop centres are maintained New one-stop centres are introduced to respond to the gap analysis	All districts have access to a one-stop centre
6. Increase awareness of the GBV command centre in all districts	DSD	• Number of Districts where awareness campaigns of the GBV command centre are conducted	• Approved awareness campaign programme for GBV command centre	GBV Command Centre Awareness not measured	Develop a measurement tool to assess awareness Run campaigns to increase awareness	Measure awareness Run campaigns	Measure Awareness Run campaigns	A 50% increase in awareness of the GBV command centre in all districts.
7. Every police station to have station orders on violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ	SAPS	• Number of police stations with station orders on VAWC	• Approved list of police stations with station orders	National Instructions	80% of police stations to have station	100% of police stations to have station	Monitoring of the use of station orders and posters	Updating of station orders based on monitoring

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
persons and a poster have a poster displaying how to report police non-compliance		and LGBTIQ persons • Number police stations where posters on police non-compliance are displayed	on VAWC and LGBTIQ persons • Approved list of police stations where posters on police non-compliance are displayed	Infographic on case flow management DSD Process for reporting non-compliance is not well known	orders and a poster	orders and poster		
8. Develop a clear policy or guideline, in line with World Health Organisation recommendations, around the screening of victims of violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ+ persons at designated/specified/recommended health facilities to improve referral, improve early intervention, and to improve capturing of prevalence data	DOH	• A policy in line with World Health Organisation (WHO) recommendations, around the screening of victims of VAWC and LGBTIQ persons developed	• Approved policy in line with WHO recommendations	WHO recommendations around screening South African research underway	South African research on screening is finalised	Policy development process begins	Public consultations on policy	Policy is finalised
9: In all regions promote prosecutor led investigations to ensure that cases are well-investigated	NPA (SAPS, DOH)	• Prosecutor led investigations promoted in all regions.	• Approved list of prosecutor led investigations	In some regions this takes place	Prosecutor led investigations are	Prosecutor led investigations take place	Prosecutor led investigations take place	Prosecutor led investigations take place across all regions

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
					encouraged by all regions	across all regions	across all regions	
10. Review the legislative framework around the protection of whistle blowers and legally mandated persons who report violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ during the criminal justice process (reporting, testimony) and develop a plan to address challenges	DOJ (DSD, DOW, NPA)	• Legislative framework around the protection of whistle blowers reviewed • Legislative framework around the protection of legally mandated persons who report VAWC and LGBTIQ reviewed	• Approved review on Legislative framework	Witness Protection Act (112 of 1998) Protected Disclosures Act (26 of 2000) Children's Act (38 of 2005)	Call for public submissions	Public hearings	Legislative review finalised and tabled at Parliament Parliamentary public processes begin	Review finalised
11. Ensure that every criminal and civil court has access to CCTV facilities to allow for witness testimony in camera	DOJ	• Number of criminal courts that have access to CCTV facilities • Number of civil courts that have access to CCTV facilities	• Approved list of criminal courts with access to CCTV facilities • Approved list of civil courts with access to CCTV facilities	Some courts have this services available	Map of existing court support services to identify gaps and develop plan to respond	10% of gaps on 2019 study are addressed	50% of gaps on 2019 study are addressed	100% of gaps on 2019 study are addressed, new audit process begins

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
12. Prosecutors must introduce victim impact assessment statements to improve the prosecution of cases of violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons	NPA	• Number of victim impact assessment statements introduced by prosecutors	• Approved victim impact assessment statements	Victim impact statements are not used in all cases	Training for prosecutors on the use of victim impact statements Baseline assessment of the use of these statements in cases of violence against women, children and LGBTIQ persons	Victim impact statements are used in at least 50% of cases	Victim impact statements are used in at least 50% of cases	Victim impact statements are used in at least 50% of cases
13. Backlog of cases of violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons to be finalised within one year	DOJ	• Number of backlog cases of VAWC and LGBTIQ persons finalised	• Report on finalisation of backlog cases for VAWC and LGBTIQ persons	A backlog exists	The backlog is established and all cases finalised within 2019	No backlog exists	No backlog exists	No backlog exists
14. Introduce a road to justice card to allow the victims of crime to track their own cases through the justice system	DOJ SAPS DOH DSD NPA	• Road to justice card for victims of violence introduced	• Approved road to justice card for victims of violence	No card developed	Card developed	Card piloted in 4 provinces	Card piloted in 9 provinces	Card finalised and rolled out
15. Introduce at least one sexual offences courts in all	DOJ	• Number of sexual offences	• Approved list of Sexual	74 sexual offences	-	At least 50% of regional	At least 50% of regional	All regional courts have a sexual

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
regional courts according to the MATTSO guidelines		courts introduced per regional courts according to the MATTSO guidelines	Offences courts	courts are operational according to the DOJ		courts should have a sexual offences court meeting the MATSSO requirements	courts should have a sexual offences court meeting the MATSSO requirements	offences court according to the MATTSO guidelines
16. Ensure all children's courts have access to the necessary human, financial, and infrastructural resources to function effectively	DOJ	• Number of children's courts with access to the necessary human ,financial and infrastructural resources established	• Approved list of children's courts with access to the necessary human, financial and infrastructural resources	All magistrates courts are Children's court	Audit of resources for children's courts and development of a plan to respond to gaps	All gaps identified in the 2019 audit are responded to through the provision of resources	All children's courts are fully functional	All children's courts are fully functional
17. Education forums should be strengthened / introduced at the local and provincial level to address violence against children and ensure follow up on reported cases	DBE	• Number of districts where educational forums are strengthened • Number of provinces where educational forums strengthened	• Approved list of educational forums per district • Approved list of educational forums per province	Education forums exist in various forms at the local and provincial level	An audit of education forums is undertaken to address their existence and use at the local and provincial level. Gaps are identified, and a plan developed to address these.	Education forums are operational in 50% of local municipalities, and 50% of provinces	Education forums are operational in 80% of local municipalities, and 80% of provinces	Education forums are operational in all municipalities and provinces

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
18. Annual monitoring of laws and policies related to violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons to assess their impact through engagement with affected stakeholders	Parliament DPME (Chapter 9s, Civil society, Affected groups)	• Monitoring of laws and policies relating to VAWC and LGBTIQ persons	• Monitoring report	This monitoring takes place on an ad-hoc basis and is not coordinated	1 annual review of laws and policies related to violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons is undertaken	3 annual reviews of laws and policies related to violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons have been undertaken	4 annual reviews of laws and policies related to violence against women, children, and LGBTIQ persons have been undertaken	5 year review of the impact of these laws is published with recommendations

10.1.3. Care and Support

Table 14: Objectives, Outcomes and Indicators related to Response

RESPONSE, CARE and SUPPORT PILLAR	
Objective	Provide care and support to victims of violence in an integrated, coordinated, and sensitive manner by ensuring a comprehensive package of services to affected women, children, and LGBTIQ+ persons
Outcome	By 2024, children, women, and LGBTIQ+ persons who experience violence are able to access a standardised and sensitive care and support package from state service providers
Indicators	• Number of Victim Support Workers (VSW) trained and deployed per province; • Number of quality safe house models (green door/white door) established per province; • Number of halfway houses providing long-term services for effective social reintegration and rehabilitation • Percentage of registered survivors of violence who received long-term care, support and empowerment services

Table 15: Care and Support Interventions

Key interventions	Lead	Indicators	Means of verification	2018 baseline	2019	2021 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
1. Increase the provision of counselling/psychosocial support services for victims of violence throughout criminal justice processes, including to victim offender mediation sessions and post-sentencing in court processes and ensure these services are evaluated through post-care surveys	DOJ / DCS / DSD / DOH / NPA / SAPS	• The number of counselling/psychosocial support services for victims of violence provided in the criminal justice processes	• Approved list of victims of violence who received counselling /psychosocial support services	VOM is conducted pre-parole, but not often pre-or post sentencing	Audit of court access to counselling Audit of VOM session availability Development of a plan to respond to gaps	10% increase in the availability of court counselling and VOM services.	50% increase in the availability of court counselling and VOM services.	All victims have access to court counselling and VOM services should they wish to use them
2. Increase the availability of counselling, psychosocial support services to victims of violence who have not reported the crime to the SAPS and ensure these services are evaluated through post-care surveys	DSD (Civil Society)	• Number of counselling, psychosocial support services to victims of violence who have not reported the crime to the SAPS	• Approved list of victims of violence who received counselling /psychosocial support services	Not all survivors of crime can access justice	Audit of VEP service providers to develop baseline. Develop plan to respond to gaps.	10% increase in availability on baseline	50% increase in availability on baseline.	75% increase on availability on baseline.
3. Every police station to designate a dedicated Victim Friendly Room that meets the norms and	SAPS	• Number of police stations with a dedicated Victim Friendly Room that	• Approved list of police stations with	SAPS guidelines for VFRs	At least 50% of stations have a fully functional	At least 80% of stations have a fully functional	At least 90% of stations have a fully functional VFR that is available 24/7	100% of stations have a fully functional

standards for facilities, human resources		meets the norms and standards	dedicated victim friendly rooms		VFR that is available 24/7	VFR that is available 24/7		VFR that is available 24/7
4. Ensure that all magistrates, district, and regional courts have court preparation officers available	DOJ (Civil Society)	• Number of magistrate courts with court preparation officers • Number of District courts with court preparation officers • Number of Regional courts with court preparation officers	• Approved list of courts with court preparation officers	Some courts have this services available	Map of existing court support services to identify gaps and develop plan to respond	10% of gaps on 2019 study are addressed	50% of gaps on 2019 study are addressed	100% of gaps on 2019 study are addressed, new audit process begins
5. Municipalities to develop a plan on municipal care and support including a service map and referral paths (responding to safety plan (prevention intervention))	SALGA (Civilian Secretariat for Police)	• A plan on municipal care and support including service map and referral paths developed	• Approved plan on municipal care and support	Care and support services exist, but are not well mapped and don't necessarily respond to community needs	Municipalities commence root cause analyses and begin development of municipal safety plans. Community care and support services are mapped.	10% of municipalities have a community care and support plan.	50% of municipalities have a community care and support plan.	100% of municipalities integrate their safety plans with their community care and support plans.

				Community safety plans are not developed				
6. Each municipality to designate at least one family-friendly shelter that will accept adults with their children	SALGA (Provincial DSD)	• Number of municipalities with family friendly shelters for adults and children	• Approved list of municipalities with family friendly shelters	Some shelters do not accept adults with children (especially male children)	Each municipality dedicates a building for this purpose	-	Municipality implements recommendations from shelter gap analysis (systems interventions)	All municipalities are able to provide shelter for families experiencing violence as a unit
7. Introduce / maintain at least one halfway house (Khuseleka model) per district to support exit from shelters	DSD Human Settlements	• Number of districts with halfway houses introduced	• Approved list of halfway houses per district	8 Khuseleka centres across 44 districts	10% of districts establish a halfway house	50% of all districts have a halfway house	DSD implements recommendations from shelter gap analysis (systems interventions)	100% of districts have access to a halfway house
8. Develop a program to promote the reintegration of persons in the shelter system into their	DSD (DOH, DED, Department of Human	• A program to promote the reintegration of persons from the	• Approved programme on	No such progra	Program development	Program piloting in 3 provinces	Program piloting in 3 provinces	Review of program and amendments

communities when they leave shelters (including addressing their health (mental and physical), economic, and housing needs	Settlements, SALGA)	shelter systems into their communities developed	shelter systems	m exists				

11. Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Review of the POA

11.1. Operational and financial monitoring and reporting

Quarterly reports should be produced by each lead Department at the relevant level (national, provincial, and local) to the Coordination Structure at this level detailing progress made on the interventions, indicators, and spending in relation to the POA.

The National Coordination Structure should synthesise these reports and produce a consolidated annual programmatic and financial report for presentation to Parliament.

The Provincial Coordination Structure should synthesise these reports and produce a consolidated annual programmatic and financial report for presentation to the Provincial Legislature, and to the National Coordination Structure.

The Local Coordination Structure should synthesise these reports and produce a consolidated annual programmatic and financial report for presentation to the Provincial Coordination Structure, and National Coordination Structure.

11.2. Outcomes monitoring and reporting

The Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation, supported by the Coordination Structure, should conduct outcomes monitoring on an annual basis.

12. Annexure A: National, Regional, and International Legal Instruments

National legal instruments

- Marriage Act 25 of 1961
- Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995 and amendments
- South African Police Services Act 68 of 1995
- Constitution Act 108 of 1996
- Film and Publications Act 65 of 1996 and amendments
- South African Schools Act 84 of 1996 and amendments
- Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1997 and amendments
- Criminal Law Amendment Act 105 of 1997
- Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998
- Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998
- Recognition of Customary Marriages Act 120 of 1998
- Refugees Act 130 of 1998
- Maintenance Act 99 of 1998
- Promotion of Equality and Prevention and Unfair Discrimination Act 4 of 2000
- Firearms Control Act 60 of 2000
- Immigration Act 13 of 2002 and amendments
- National Health Act 61 of 2003
- Children's Act 38 of 2005 and amendments
- Older Persons Act 13 of 2006
- Civil Union Act 17 of 2006
- Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act 32 of 2007 and amendments

Regional and International Legal Instruments

- African charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
- African Union African Youth Charter
- Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa
- African Union Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa
- African Commission on Human and People's Rights Resolution 111: The Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Women and Girl Victims of Sexual Violence
- SADC Protocol on Gender and Development
- AU Agenda 2063
- Resolution 275 of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights: Resolution on Protection Against Violence and other Human Rights Violations against Persons on the basis of their real or imputed Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity
- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and Optional Protocols
- Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage, and Registration of Marriages
- UN Principles for Older Persons
- The Beijing Platform for Action
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- Yogyakarta Principles

- Child Justice Act 75 of 2008
- Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act 1 of 2011
- Civilian Secretariat for Police Act 2 of 2011
- Protection from Harassment Act 17 of 2011
- Dangerous Weapons Act 15 of 2013;
- Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act 7 of 2013
- Judicial Matters Amendment Acts 43 of 2013, 24 of 2015, and 8 of 2017.
- Hate Crimes Bill
- Victim Support Services Bill
- UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities
- International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
- UN General Assembly Resolution 17/19: Human Rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- UN Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees
- SDGs
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