

Stop Violence Before It Happens



3RD DRAFT
COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL GBVF PREVENTION STRATEGY
AND
FRAMEWORK OF ACTION

22 November 2021

Acknowledgements

Esther Maluleke

Chief Director: Governance Transformation, Justice
and Security

DWYPD

Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities



women

Department:
Women
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Linda Naidoo (PhD)

National Project Officer for Gender-based Violence

UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional
Office for Southern Africa



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Sarah Reis

Programme Specialist, Gender Policy and Advocacy

UNFPA

United Nations Population Fund



Sinah Moruane

Child Protection Specialist

UNICEF

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund



unite for children

Puleng Charity Mkhathshwa

Programme Associate

UN Women

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and
the Empowerment of Women



Consulting Group

Alta le Roux (PhD) Lead supported by

Ilse Gravett (PhD)

Foreword

3rd DRAFT

Acknowledgements

Foreword

Acronyms

List of Figures and Tables

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	10
2. INTRODUCTION	11
3. BACKGROUND ON GBVF	16
4. THE COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL PREVENTION STRATEGY (CNPS).....	25
5. OVERVIEW OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW, STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND COMMUNITY DIALOGUES	30
6. FINAL DRAFT THEORY OF CHANGE (ToC).....	32
7. STAKEHOLDERS: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	39
8. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY: GBVF	56
9. INTRODUCTION TO THE FRAMEWORK OF ACTION (FoA)	70
10. INTRODUCTION TO MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK	107
11. CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE WAY FORWARD.....	111
12. GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....	112
13. REFERENCE LIST	120

ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCV	Chronic Community Violence
CDW	Community Development Worker
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CGE	Commission for Gender Equality
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CNPS	Comprehensive National Prevention Strategy
COGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CPF	Community Policing Forum
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DAC	Department of Arts and Culture
DBE	Department of Basic Education
DCS	Department of Correctional Services
DCDT	Department of Communications and Digital Technologies
DEL	Department of Employment and Labour
DFID	Department for International Development
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
DHS	Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DOC	Department of Communications
DOH	Department of Health
DOJ&CD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development

DOT	Department of Transport
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DR	Diagnostic Review
DSAC	Department of Sports, Arts and Culture
DSD	Department of Social Development
DV	Domestic Violence
DVA	Domestic Violence Act
DWYPD	Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EEA	Employment Equity Act
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GBVF	Gender-based Violence and Femicide
GCIS	Government Communication and Information System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPF	Gender Policy Framework
GRPBM&E	Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation and Auditing Framework
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
HTV	Homophobic and Transphobic violence
IDMT	Interdepartmental Management Team
IDP	Integrated Development Plan (Municipalities)
IGBVF-SC	Interim Steering Committee for Gender-based Violence and Femicide
IJS	Integrated Justice System
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMC-VAWC	Inter-Ministerial Committee on the Root Causes of Violence Against Women and Children
IPDV	Inter-Partner Domestic Violence

IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
ISCPS	Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy
JSE	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
LGBTQIA+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual and other extensions
MAP	Men as Partners
MRM	Moral Regeneration Movement
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NCGBVF	National Council on Gender-based Violence and Femicide
NAP	National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance
NDP	National Development Plan
NGM	National Gender Machinery
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
NPO	Non-Profit Organisation
NSP	National Strategic Plan
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PEP	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
PEPUDA	Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAHRC	South African Human Rights Commission
SAJEI	South African Judicial Education Institute
SALRC	South African Law Reform Commission
SAMRC	South African Medical Research Council
SANEF	South African Editors Forum
SAPS	South African Police Services
SDA	Skills Development Act
SDGS	Sustainable Development Goals

SEA	Sexual exploitation and abuse
SETA	Sector Education & Training Authority
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SGM	Sexual and Gender Minority
SH	Sexual Harassment
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SOA	Criminal law (Sexual Offences and Related matters) Amendment Act (Sexual Offences Act)
SOCs	Sexual Offences Courts
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TTCs	Thuthuzela Care Centres
UN	United Nations
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United National Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAWC	Violence Against Women and Children
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VIP	Violence Is Preventable
VP	Violence Prevention
VPI	Violence Prevention Interventions
VPS	Violence Prevention Strategy

VPF	Violence Prevention Forum
WHO	World Health Organisation
WPSS	White Paper on Safety and Security

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure 1	Cover page of the NSP on GBVF (p. 12)
Figure 2	Cover page of the Overview of National Strategic plan on GBVF Roll-Out Year 1 (p. 12)
Figure 3	NSP on GBVF Pillars 1 – 6 Summary from Overview of NSP on GBVF Roll-Out Year 1 (p. 14)
Figure 4	Cover page of the National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (p. 15)
Figure 5	The Broader Context of GBVF (p. 17)
Figure 6	Problem Analysis Pillar 2 (p. 20)
Figure 7	ISS Violence Prevention Forum (VPF) Definition of Violence Prevention (p. 21)
Figure 8	Comprehensive Socio-ecological model (p. 22)
Figure 9	Process for Developing the CNPS (p. 29)
Figure 10	Final Draft Theory of Change (p. 35)
Figure 11	Four sectors of Key Stakeholders (KS) (p. 39)
Figure 12	ToC Results aligned with NSP Key Interventions (p 71)
Figure 13	4 Pathways (p 71)
Table 1	Risk and Protective Factors (p. 23)
Table 2	Structures: Roles and Responsibilities regarding reporting (p. 40)
Table 3	Responsibilities of the Different Structures regarding Accountability (p. 42)
Table 4	Outline of the Roles and Responsibilities of National Departments' Mandates and GBVF Roles (p. 44)



SECTION 1

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite South Africa having some of the most advanced legislation in the world in dealing with GBVF matters, and currently having a much greater awareness of the issue (especially since the march on 1 August 2018 under the banner of the #TheTotalShutdown, which sparked a number of measures by government), the levels of GBVF are still high.

Legislation alone will not combat and prevent Gender-based Violence and Femicide (GBVF), and neither will government win this battle on its own. A whole-of-society approach is needed to address GBVF effectively, meaning government engaging with multi-sectoral stakeholders (including civil society, communities, academia, media, private sector, NGOs, other voluntary associations, families and individuals) in terms of effective, facilitated coordination strategies for active participation.¹ It is vital that relevant divisions of government work together as a whole-of-government approach to facilitate synergies and avoid parallel efforts. Meaningful participation demands transparency, commitment and accountability, and must be inclusive and representative.²

With men being the dominant perpetrators of GBVF, there is a need for engagement and dialogue with boys and men to reconstruct harmful masculinity, and the conceptions that maintains it³. Men being a large part of the problem, should now become a large part of the solution. Dialogues between partners of all gender identities, but especially between men and women need to take place.

GBVF prevention is a complex and multi-sectoral undertaking because its root causes are numerous and inter-related. Prevention calls for adequate funding, support for victims and their children, an effective judicial response, and simultaneous long-term efforts on multiple levels e.g. the empowerment of women, structural changes and transformation in norms and behaviours that ignite and perpetuate the inequality of women and the use of violence in society.

Prevention of GBVF is both possible, and critically important in view of the enormous cost it extracts. This second draft of the Comprehensive National Prevention Strategy (CNPS) on GBVF focus on a comprehensive, long-term strategy that integrates the expertise and efforts of a wide range of relevant stakeholders, combining their knowledge and practices. The strategy emphasises sustainability, accountability and monitoring. It addresses the root causes of GBVF, and suggests that responses from programme recipients and survivors of GBV should be integrated into best practices. The strategy should be regarded as a living document, strengthened by research and updated by new practices and regular stakeholder consultations.

¹ <https://www.apc.org/en/news/voice-whole-society-approach-covid-19-pandemic>

² IISD/SDG Knowledge Hub: P4R Examines Whole-of Government, Whole-of-Society Approaches in 2030 Agenda Reviews. 16 April 2019

³ SA News: Fight to combat GBVF is a societal one. 21 October 2021

2. INTRODUCTION

Gender-based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) is a violation of human rights and obstructs the achievement of gender equality. Although the dawn of democracy in 1994 brought an end to the structural violence of apartheid its reverberations are still felt, and violence continues to assert itself in intimate relationships, families and communities.

South Africa's GBVF affects mostly women, children and other vulnerable groups. Its effects permeates various aspects of a victim's life: e.g. violence at home has a significant impact on her ability to function at work, and it negatively impacts on her children's perceptions of intimate partner relationships.

President Ramaphosa, in his commendation of the National Strategic Plan (NSP), stated that the unacceptable high levels of GBVF are a blight on South Africa's conscience and a betrayal of the hard-fought Constitution. He added that *the South Africa we want* is a country where all its citizens are able to lead lives of dignity and freedom, and where the vulnerable are protected by our Constitution and Bill of Rights. President Ramaphosa said no effort will be spared until this country's women and children are safe, can live, work and play in freedom, and have their rights upheld⁴.

The acknowledgement of the high levels of gender-based violence and femicide in South

Africa and the undertaking by the President to reclaim society from *the clutches of violence, homophobia, chauvinism and misogyny* underscores the prevention of GBVF as a national priority.

According to the National Strategic Plan (NSP)⁵, the Presidential Summit on Gender-based Violence and Femicide, held in November 2018, mandated that an Interim Gender-based Violence and Femicide Steering Committee (IGBVF-SC) be established to facilitate the development of the NSP on GBVF. The 24 demands that flowed from the march on 1 August 2018 under the banner of #TheTotalShutdown, was the impetus for this plan.

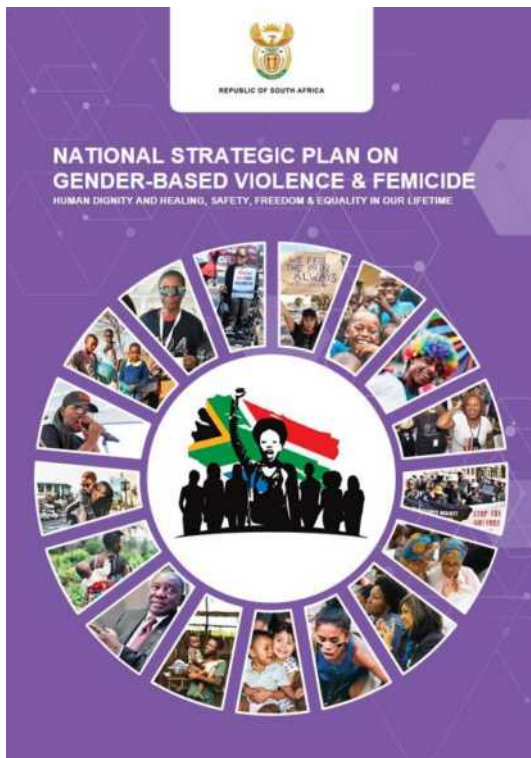
The Declaration, consisting of 19 Articles, reflect the recommendations that emerged from the Presidential Summit. These describe the critical issues that need to be addressed to strengthen the response to GBVF. The Declaration was signed on 28 March 2019 by the President and respective civil society formations, and social movements.

Launched in April 2020, the NSP defines the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders to accelerate, advance and realise its vision and outcomes.

⁴ National Strategic Plan on Gender-based Violence and Femicide, 2020-2030, p.2

⁵ National Strategic Plan on Gender-based Violence and Femicide, 2020-2030, p.16

Figure 1: Cover page of the NSP on GBVF



In 2021, the Overview of National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Roll-out Year 1 Report (1 May 2020 - 30 April 2021) was published, reviewing the first year of implementation. During the first year a number of important initiatives were undertaken to address harmful social norms by respective government departments, civil society, the labour movement, the faith sector and private sector – with an increased understanding of the necessity of stopping violence before it happens.

Regarding Pillar 2, three important insights (among others) were arrived at:

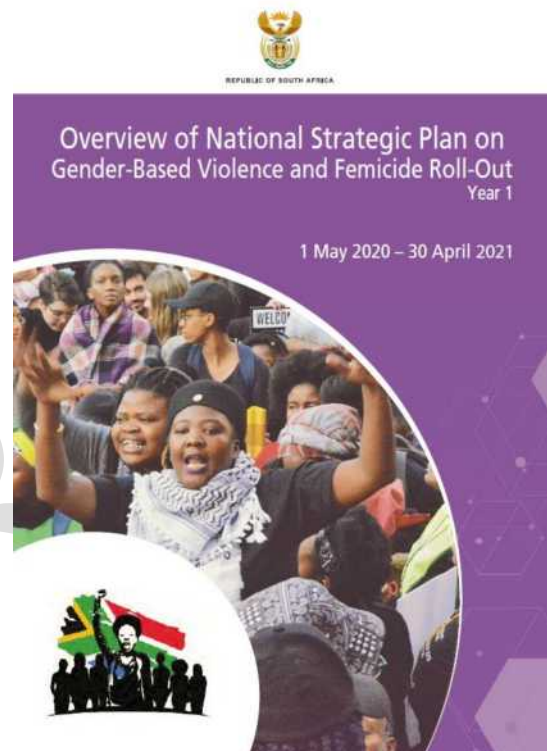
- The experience of Covid-19 has shown that behaviour change is possible when supported by concerted and ongoing efforts (such as messaging), and people realise that negative behaviours are potentially harmful to them. (This has positive implications for GBVF prevention work⁶.)
- Recognising the scale of the challenge, building and bolstering national capacity for the critical task of GBVF prevention was identified as a key priority within the NSP on GBVF e.g. integrated

⁶ Overview of National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Roll-out Year 1 Report (1 May 2020-30 April 2021)

programming interventions within departments; support by DSD to the civil society sector to facilitate community prevention efforts; building capacity in the public sector through the National School of Government (NSG) virtual course.

- Addressing the intergenerational impact of GBVF is key in breaking the cycle of violence.

Figure 2: Cover page of the Overview of National Strategic Plan on GBVF Roll-Out Year 1



The Minister of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities intends introducing the National Council on Gender-based Violence and Femicide Bill, 2021 to parliament in the current financial year⁷. The Bill seeks to establish a multi-sectoral, independent and non-partisan advisory body, comprising of representatives from both government and civil society organisations to ensure effective coordination and implementation of the NSP on GBVF. This envisaged structure will be called a National Council on Gender-based Violence and Femicide (NCGBVF) and be accountable to the Board of the Council.

The Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (DWYPD) is responsible to foster the accountability of key stake holders and role

⁷ Government Gazette Staatskoerant, Republic of South Africa. Vol.676, 5 October 2021, No.45267

players, and to monitor the implementation of the NSP on GBVF by the various stakeholders.

There exists a large body of research explaining the problem of violence, its causes and practical ways to address it. What is less clear is knowing how to prevent GBVF, or how to come to agreements across sectors and departments about what is needed and how it should be prioritised.

The development of the Comprehensive National Prevention Strategy (CNPS) is critical as it will provide a framework for a whole-of-society response to break the underlying socio-cultural gender norms as well as underlying societal socio-cultural power relations that create the fertile ground for GBVF to flourish. The CNPS will guide

and prioritise **key evidence-based interventions** for different **target groups** and will align with the **Communication Strategy** that guides the **creation of behaviour shifting content** for different audiences⁸

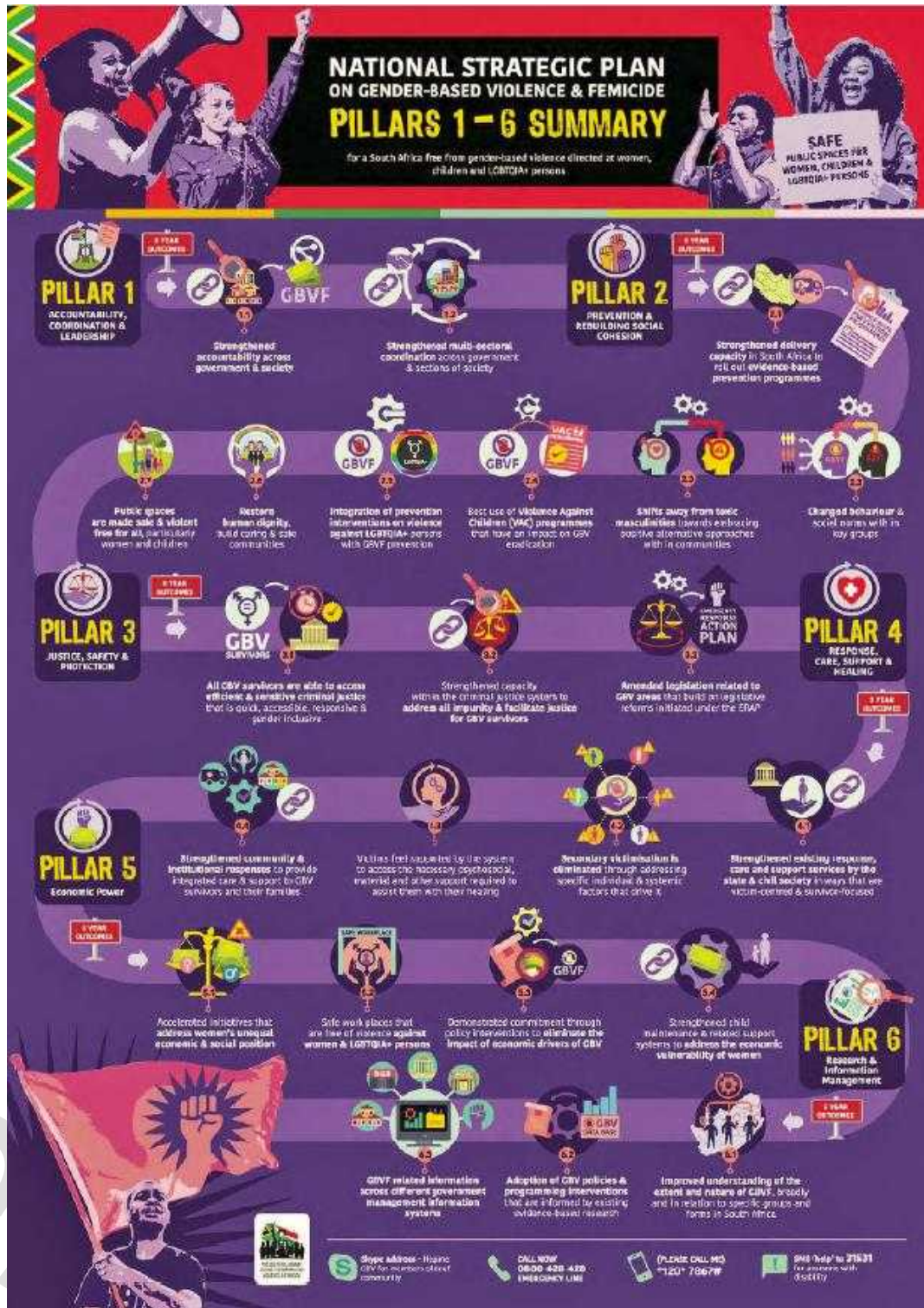
The Communication Strategy needs to be taken forward as a matter of urgency, and would need to align with the CNPS. There is a need to **generate interest from creatives (individuals, organisations) to support the Communication Strategy** as they need to have a key role to play in in shifting harmful social norms. They are also best able to make sure that the strategic response developed is brought to life in a way that not only creates awareness but breaks through the clutter and help to shift the dial. Financial resources are needed to implement the strategy.⁹

All six pillars of the NSP: Accountability, Coordination and Leadership (Pillar 1), Prevention and Rebuilding Social Cohesion (Pillar 2), Justice, Safety and Protection (Pillar 3), Response, Care, Support and Healing (Pillar 4), Economic power (Pillar 5) and Research and Information Management (Pillar 6) need to be applied in a coordinated and integrated manner. While each pillar has its own point of departure and focus, it is inter-related with all the other pillars and should be applied in conjunction with the others. For instance, within the context of prevention and social cohesion, there needs to be accountability within Pillar 2 itself, but also accountability of Pillar 2 in relation to the other pillars and vice versa.

⁸ Overview of National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Roll-out Year 1 Report (1 May 2020-30 April 2021)

⁹ Ibid

Figure 3: NSP on GBVF Pillars 1 – 6 Summary (from 'Overview of National Strategic Plan on GBVF Roll-Out Year 1')

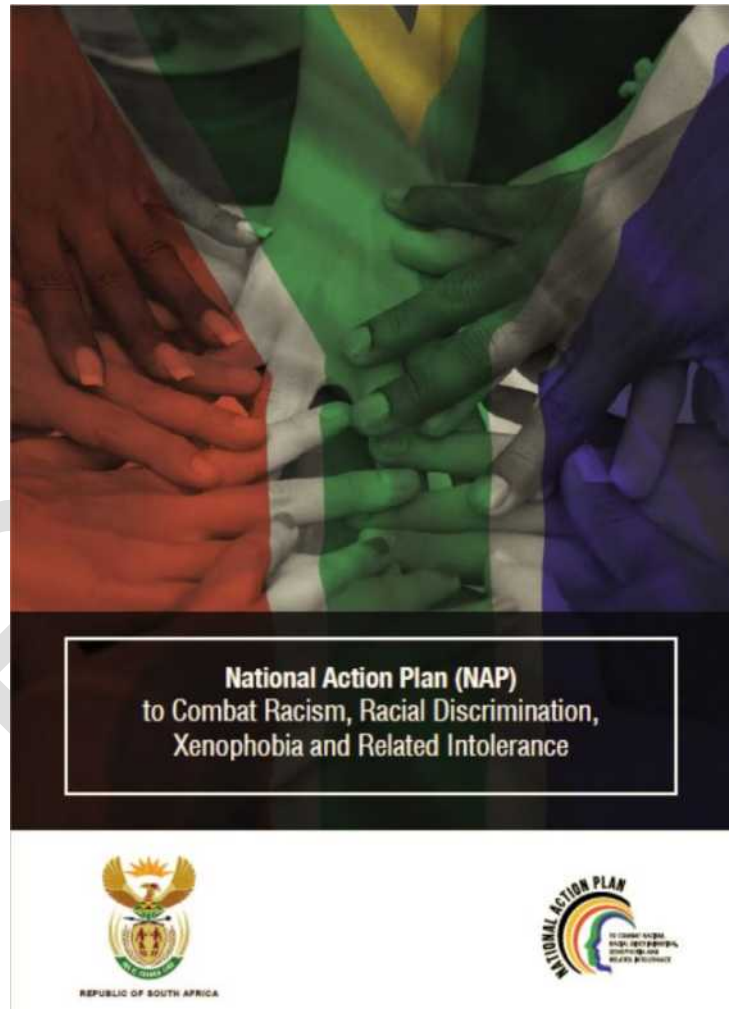


Pillar 2 of the National Strategic Plan (NSP) is described as Prevention and Rebuilding of Social Cohesion (also named Restoration of the Social Fabric, as stated in the M&E Framework of the NSP). The approach of Pillar 2, as stated in the NSP, is that South Africa responds to the GBVF crises in a coherent, comprehensive and multi-sectoral way that transforms harmful social and structural norms that feed gender-based violence, while intentionally reshaping the values and norms in ways that build positive social cohesion and restores human dignity¹⁰.

It is not implied in the above that greater social cohesion will reduce gender-based violence, or that gender-based violence is the consequence of gender inequality and a lack of social cohesion. However, intentionally reshaping values and norms towards respect for self and others, and nurturing a sense of caring and kindness should aid healing and dignity for individuals and communities.

While there are a considerable number of definitions with respect to social cohesion, it is not well defined in the South African literature. The Department of Social Development's White Paper on Families identifies social cohesion as 'a process of building shared values and communities of interpretation, reducing disparities in wealth and income, and generally enabling people to have a sense that they are engaged in a common enterprise, facing shared challenges, and that they are members of the same community'¹¹. The NAP¹² sees building social cohesion as an urgent national priority, encapsulating a spirit of inclusion and a sense of diversity among all who live in South Africa. In a meeting in 2020 at the National Assembly the importance of eradicating inequality, poverty and unemployment as factors that contribute towards social cohesion was pointed out. Upholding and enforcing the Constitution will aid in building mutual respect among persons and restores human dignity.

Figure 4: Cover page of the National Action Plan



¹⁰ National Strategic Plan on Gender-based Violence and Femicide, 2020-2030, p.45

¹¹ Department of Social Development White Paper on Families, 2012: 4)

¹² National Action Plan (NAP) to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

3. BACKGROUND ON GBVF

Broad definitions

Gender-based violence (GBV) refers to harmful acts directed at an individual based on their gender. Some of its roots are gender inequality, the abuse of power and harmful social norms¹³. The term GBV is commonly used to underline how systemic inequality between males and females – which exists the world over – acts as a unifying and foundational characteristic of most violence perpetrated against women and girls.

The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVAW, 1993) emphasises that this kind of violence is ‘a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to the domination over and discrimination against women by men, and to the prevention of the full advancement of women.’ Gender discrimination not only causes many forms of violence against women and girls, but contributes to the widespread acceptance and invisibility of such violence – so that perpetrators are not held accountable and survivors are discouraged from speaking out and accessing support. Social values, norms and practices within a cultural or social group often support unequal power relations between genders and encourage violence.¹⁴

South African landscape

In South Africa violence is pervasive and affects all who live in the country, in direct and indirect ways. The *historical legacy of violence* in South Africa has fashioned a *deeply traumatised society* through racism, migration patterns destabilising families, lack of services, unequal power relations and poverty, and left its mark on generations to come. Secondary traumatising, socioeconomic

and material impact, and a sense of powerlessness and helplessness are some of its consequences¹⁵. *The endemic violence and high levels of crime in the country, poverty and gender inequality add to a sense of hopelessness, destitution and normalisation of violence.*

Besides the historical contexts of violence, a combination of other factors and theories maintain and/or create contexts that potentially feed violence¹⁶:

- *a culture of violence where it is normal to use violence to resolve conflict; weak sanctions against the use of violence*
- *relationship- and partner conflict*
- *male dominance in relationships accompanied by a sense of entitlement, and belief in rigid gender roles*
- *attitudinal support for violence against women*
- *extremely high levels of drug and alcohol abuse*
- *moral decay (e.g. lack of respect for others and self)*
- *unemployment; high crime levels*
- *disintegration of families (e.g. fragmented, dysfunctional; unsupportive towards members)*
- *poor parenting¹⁷*
- *poor mental health*
- *limited access to support systems*

Violence is complex and its many causes and forms, interrelated.

¹³ UNHCR Africa. <https://unhcr.org/afr>

¹⁴ WHO, Violence Prevention - The Evidence: Changing cultural and social norms that support violence (2009)

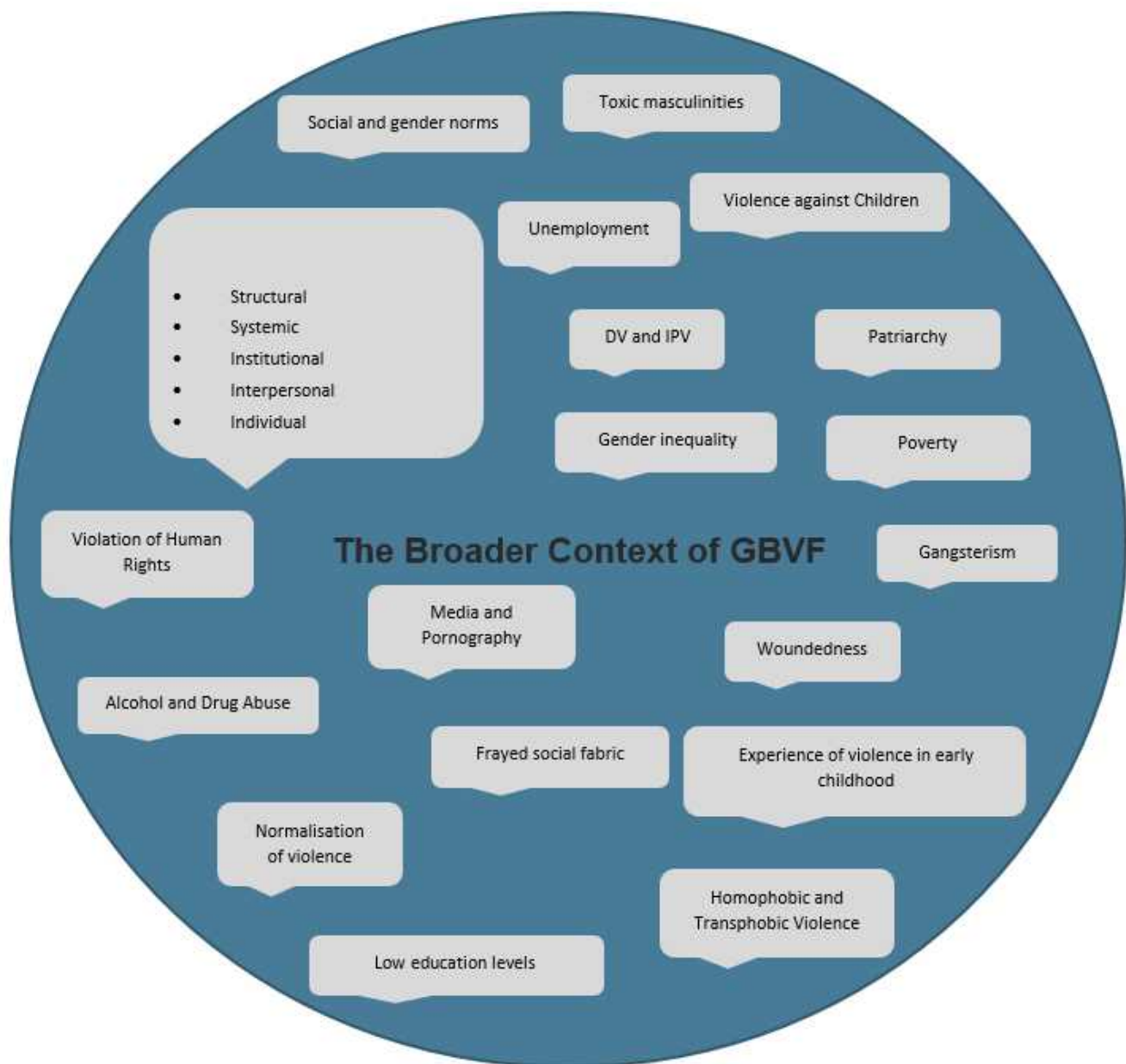
¹⁵ Adonis, C. 'Exploring the salience of intergenerational trauma among children and grandchildren of victims of apartheid-era gross human rights violations', *Indo-Pacific Journal of Phenomenology* Vol 16. .2. Grahamstown Oct. 2016

http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1445-73772016000200005

¹⁶ Department of Social Development: Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy, September 2011

¹⁷ www.vichealth.vic.gov.au

Figure 5: The Broader Context of GBVF



Gender-based violence is an extreme demonstration of unequal gender relations, and femicide the ultimate expression of GBV. It violates a person's fundamental right to life. Growing up in a home free of violence, and living in a society free of violence is not a privilege, but a right.

Although gender-based violence and femicide (GBVF) is embedded in the broader context of violence, it has its own specific profile. One feature is that its victims are mostly women and its

perpetrators, mostly men. **Intimate partner violence** is the most common form of violence in South Africa with **one in five** (21%) women ever having experienced **physical violence** by a **partner**.¹⁸

The **NSP** defines **GBVF** as any act against women (or other vulnerable groups) that results in, or is likely to result in **physical, sexual, economic or psychological harm or suffering** which include **threats** of such acts as **coercion or arbitrary**

¹⁸ Stats SA (2020) Crimes against women in South Africa, an analysis of the phenomenon of GBV and femicide

deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.¹⁹

The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DOJ&CD) commissioned a **National Strategy on the Prevention of Femicide** to spotlight femicide as a critical, distinct and extreme form of GBV that requires a dedicated prevention strategy.

The agreed **country-level definition of femicide** in the above draft strategy is described as:

The **killing of a female person** regardless of the person's age, gender identity, or sexual orientation, whether committed directly or indirectly by another person.²⁰

Given the complex nature of femicide in South Africa, and the known **large proportion of femicides committed by intimate partners**, the two broad categories based on whether the perpetrator is an intimate partner or not, is best suited for the South African context.

The most recent global rate of intimate partner femicide was reported in 2017. The **South African intimate partner femicide rate of 2009 was 5.6/100 000**, almost **five times the global rate** reported in 2017 as **1.3/100 000 female population**.²¹

Extent of violence and GBVF

The Global Peace Index (GPI) 2021 produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) ranks South Africa 123 out of 163 countries.²²

The South African Police Services (SAPS) statistics for the **2019/20** period showed an increase of 1.4% in reported murders in South Africa to 21 325 (from the previous year) – or an **average of 58 persons murdered every day**. Quarter One Crime Statistics **2021/2022** points to a **66.2% increase** in murder, compared to the corresponding period of the previous financial year. The Minister of Police cautioned that it would be more reasonable to compare 2021/2022 with the 'normal' period of 2019 when the 'hard lockdown' of level 5 did not keep everyone indoors, and businesses such as taverns, night clubs and liquor outlets were not forced to close down. The

comparison with the previous so-called 'normal' period of 2019/2020, amounts to a murder **increase of (only) 6.7%**.²³

More research needs to be done in South Africa on the effects Covid-19 had on the levels of violence and GBVF, in particular.

In its review of the contact crime statistics (such as categories of GBVF) in terms of the first Quarter of 2021/2022, the Commission for Gender Equality (CGE) says police statistics do not reveal the true extent of sexual offences in South Africa. Unreported cases of sexual offences, such as rape, remain concealed because '...a long-standing criticism of the SAPS is that their reported figures only cover cases that were reported at their police stations.'

There are a number of barriers to the reporting of sexual offences such as lack of confidence in the criminal justice system, particularly the police and courts; fear of intimidation by the abuser; fear of being shunted by family members because speaking out brings 'shame on the family name'; the slight chance of the perpetrator being incarcerated; fear of not being believed; the desire to avoid the stigma associated with rape; challenges with accessing police stations that are located far away; lack of information/knowledge, and others.

Due to this challenge of **under-reporting**, the 12 702 figure (5 406 or 74.1% increase) of sexual offences recorded in the 1st quarter of 2021/22 may **not be a true reflection** of the reality of sexual violence suffered by women and girls.²⁴

Drivers of GBVF

The NSP describes effective prevention as addressing the range of risk factors that drive gender-based violence and contribute to the normalisation of violence. There are a number of drivers that lead to GBVF.

One major driver is the **unequal distribution of power** between male and female, with the consequent asymmetrical relationships amongst

¹⁹ United Nations General Assembly A/RES/48/104 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women 23 February 1994

²⁰ National Integrated Strategy on the Prevention of Femicide in South Africa (DO&CD and MRC) (

²¹ Abrahams N, Mathews S, Martin LJ, Jewkes R. Intimate partner femicide in South Africa in 1999 and 2009. PLoS Med. 2013;10(4):e1001412

²² www.visionofhumanity.org

²³ www.gov.za

²⁴ <https://www.news24.com/news24/southafrica/news/crime-stats-dont-reveal-true-extent-of-sexual-offences-in-sa-says-gender-equality-body-20210901>

the genders. Another driver, mentioned in the NSP, is the patriarchal gender norms that promote the use of violence as acceptable social practices, while feeding into ideas of masculinity and femininity. Specifically ideas of masculinity that are centred on male control of women, male sexual entitlement, inequitable gender attitudes, risk taking and anti-social behaviour²⁵. Complimenting to the above, are ideas about femininity that promote women's subordination to men and encourage them to be complicit with violence. Also, the subjugation of women and expectations on women to acquiesce to male partners' sexual desire and needs.²⁶

Poverty and GBV are mutually reinforcing with poverty increasing women's risk of experiencing violence, and GBV increasing the risk for poverty. Individual and household poverty feature significantly as a base indirect determinant for perpetration. Economic stress may increase the

likelihood of arguments over resource priorities. Poverty, together with low education and unemployment, increase women's vulnerability to experience intimate partner violence. Low levels of education amongst women could make them more economically dependent on male partners, and lead to diminished control in relationships. Unemployment among men may cause stresses and strains over their failure to fulfil household expectations²⁷. Research shows that exposure to violence and ideas that tolerate violence begins in childhood by way of socialisation across all settings such as home, school and communities, and is reinforced by the media. Childhood adversities, for example, a baby having a weak bond with its care giver, or children being neglected and abused has been shown as consistent drivers of violent behaviour in South Africa and other global settings.²⁸

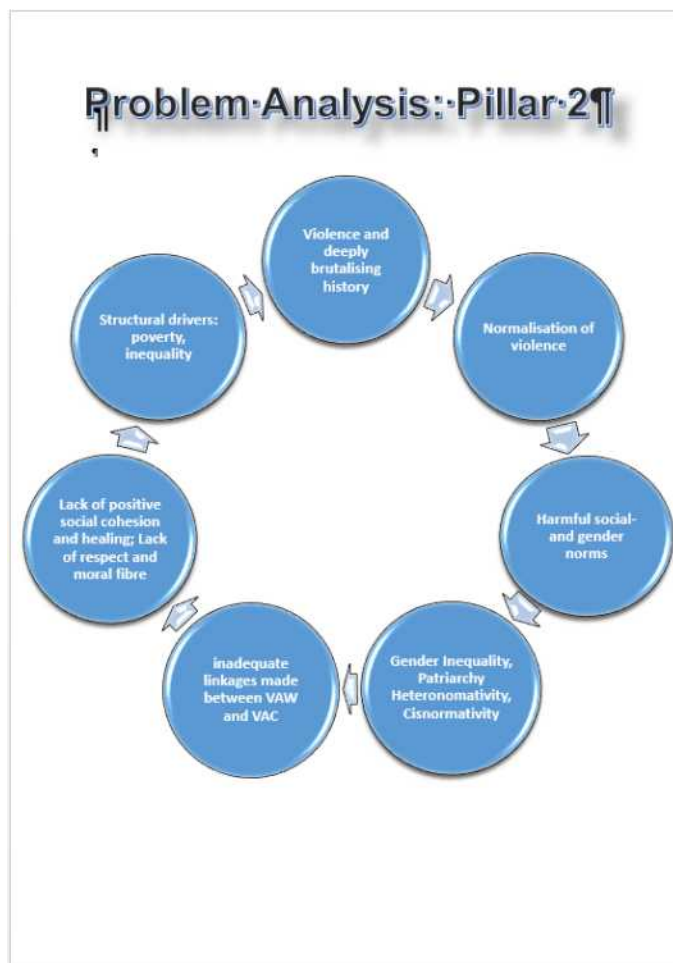
²⁵ Jewkes, R & Morrell, R. (2010). Gender and sexuality: emerging perspectives from the heterosexual epidemic in South Africa and implications for HIV risk and prevention. *Journal of the International AIDS Society*, 13, 1-11.

²⁶ Wood, K.M., Lambert, H. & Jewkes, R. (2007). 'Showing Roughness in a Beautiful Way': Talk about Love, Coercion, and Rape in South African Youth Sexual Culture. *Medical Anthropology Quarterly*, 21, 277-300.

²⁷ Mthembu et al. (2016); Peralta & Tuttle, (2013) Vyas & Heise, (2016); Gibbs, Jewkes, Willan, & Washington (2018)

²⁸ Gil-Gonzales, Vives-Cases, Ruiz, Carrasco-Portino, & Alvarez-Dardet, (2008)

Figure 6: Problem Analysis Pillar 2 (from Umtata Workshop PPP)



Problem analysis

In South Africa violence is not only deeply rooted, but persistent and 'normalised', and coupled with high levels of widespread crime. Institutional weaknesses in the public sector add to the inadequate responses to violence, including GBVF. Stakeholders from the private and non-profit sectors also suffer from institutional and functional weaknesses, including inadequate funding and lack of coordination. Covid-19 has added to these challenges, since it worsened unemployment, food insecurity and inequality.

South Africa²⁹ has been experiencing a chronic GBVF crisis over many years, arising in part from a brutal and dehumanising apartheid history and the widespread acceptance of violence (and crime)

as normative, under-girded by gender- and other related socio-economic inequalities.

The cause of GBVF can be attributed to a number of interrelated factors. Aspects on the individual, relationship, family, community and societal levels intersecting with economic, cultural and religious aspects, drives GBVF.

Difficulties

Although South Africa has progressive GBVF policies and legislation, the fragmented and inadequate response to the scourge, lack of adequate funding, failure to prioritise and integrate the issue into the wider human development agenda, lack of capacity and support for those responsible for programme and service delivery, result in an overall inadequate focus on preventing GBVF.

²⁹ National Strategic Plan on Gender-based Violence and Femicide, 2020-2030, p.35

South Africa has a history of deeply rooted violence that manifested in extended ways - institutional violence, emotional violence, structural violence, inter-personal violence, economic violence. The damaging effects of violence and the woundedness it brings, tends to be long lasting with an inter-generational impact. Unless individual and collective trauma are addressed and the drivers of violence eradicated (as a dedicated, long-term effective violence prevention will not materialise. Over many decades, violence has become 'normal' for a large number of South Africans e.g. partners (mostly males) spontaneously responding to interpersonal conflict in the form of physical violence, caregivers using corporal punishment on children to chastise them in the home context, and the often knee-jerk destruction of public property (schools, businesses etc.) as part of expressing grievances. The explosion of violence in July 2021 (in KZN and Gauteng) after the arrest of Mr Jacob Zuma, was an alarming reminder of how easily large scale violence can erupt in South Africa. The cost in lives, economy and overall sense of safety was enormous.

Prevention in South Africa

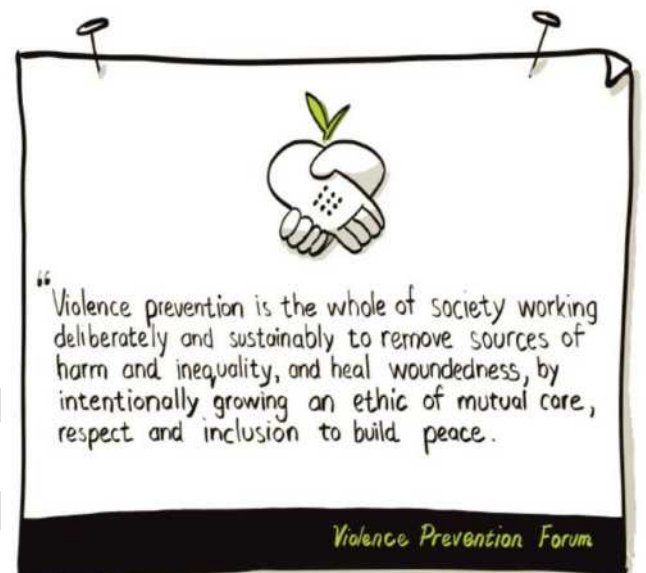
What makes prevention challenging is that it is complex, takes a rigorous, coordinated (and long term) effort by all stakeholders, and that it is relatively difficult to measure. In order to develop the right approaches, it is crucial to understand the context of GBVF (which could be different in different settings), it is important to build capacity regarding implementers, scale-up programmes, and innovatively affect deep and lasting changes in social norms and behaviours – an issue that is often sensitive and deeply entrenched in the minds of people.³⁰

It was pointed out that violence prevention is not only a difficult concept to define, but that South Africa need a definition that is uniform and reflects its context in order to achieve a shared commitment to action.³¹ The following violence prevention definition, developed by the 13th

meeting of the Violence Prevention Forum, is included as part of the PS:

'Violence prevention is the whole of society working deliberately and sustainably to remove sources of harm and inequality, and heal woundedness, by intentionally growing an ethic of mutual care, respect and inclusion to build peace.'

Figure 7: Violence Prevention Forum Definition of Violence Prevention³²



It is vital that previous gaps and weaknesses regarding violence prevention are taken into account as valuable lessons learned for future processes and programmes. In the past, among role players such as government departments, the private sector, civil society, NGOs and communities there was a seemingly lack of accountability, resources, focus, purpose, collaboration and comprehension of processes, roles and responsibilities towards a shared goal of addressing violence prevention in effective ways.

Current understandings of the risk- and protective factors

The CNPS need to be firmly rooted in the known risk- and protective factors. The diagram below³³, reflects the socio-ecological model which identifies different risk factors at different levels.

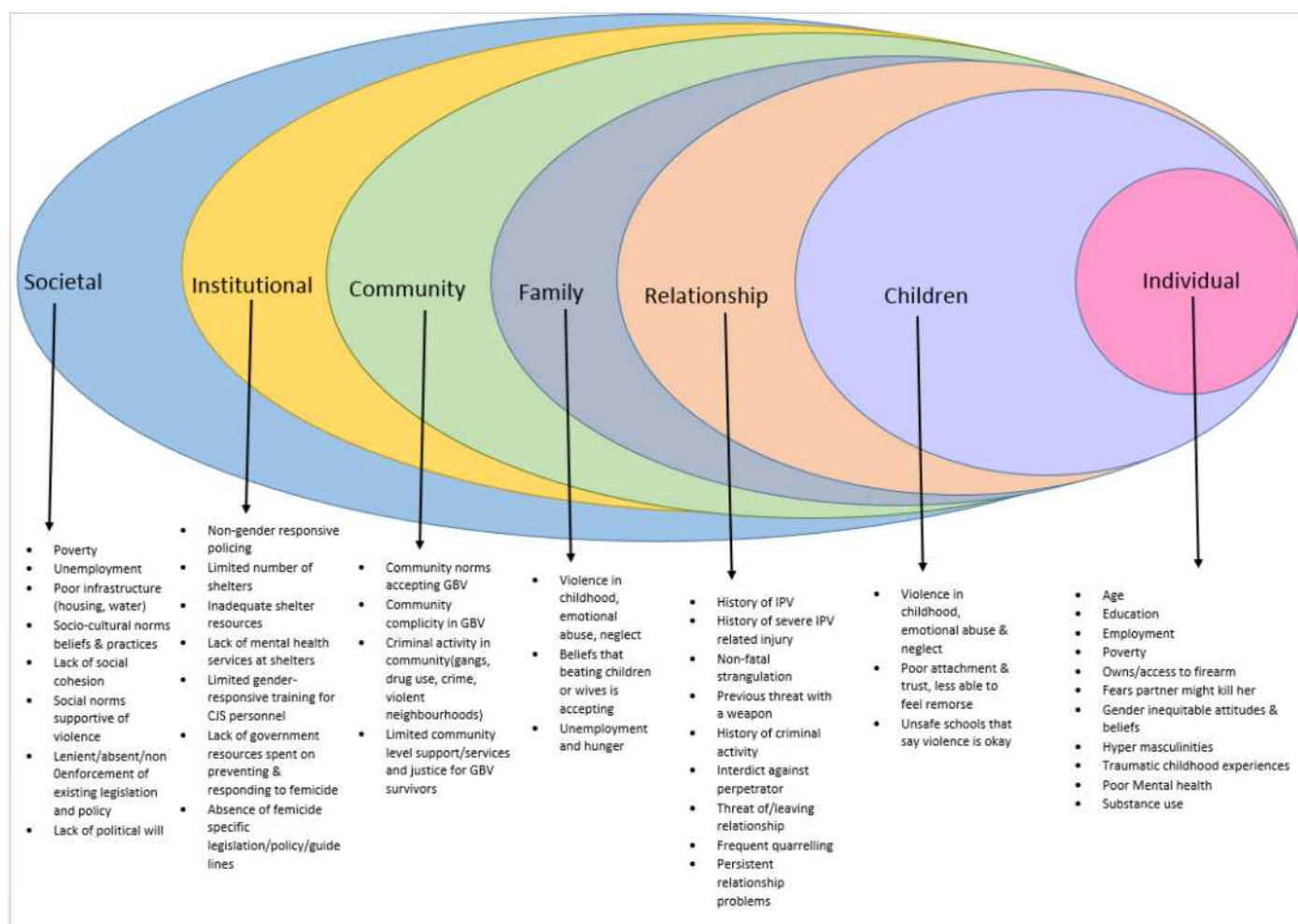
³⁰ What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls: Research and Innovation Programme: Final Performance Evaluation, March 2020, UK Department for International Development (DFID)

³¹ <https://issafrica.s3.amazonaws.com/site/uploads/policybrief-161.pdf>

³² ISS: Violence Prevention Forum 13th meeting, 2021

³³ NSP Consultative Workshop, Presentation by Prevention Commission 17 May 2019

Figure 8: Comprehensive socio-ecological model³⁴



The socio-ecological model posits that the drivers and risk factors of GBVF exist at multiple levels. Risk factors at a **societal level** that have been identified in the literature³⁵ are conflict and crisis, rapid social change, gender, social and economic inequalities, poverty, weak economic safety nets, poor rule of law and cultural norms that support violence.

Certain factors at the **institutional level** makes women and other vulnerable groups susceptible to GBVF. These include a **non-gender responsive criminal justice system**, **inadequate training** of police and judiciary in terms of investigation and prosecution of cases right through the process, **poor enforcement** of current GBVF related

legislation, , lack of sufficiently resourced **shelters** and **mental health services** to met the needs of survivors.³⁶

Risk factors at **community level** include poverty, high levels of crime, high residential mobility, high unemployment, local illicit drug trade and situational factors.

Risk factors at **family (household) level** include families with **high conflict** and **negative communication styles**, violence, families that are isolated from and not connected to other people (extended family, friends, neighbours), low level of **parental education** , mental illness.³⁷

³⁴ Combination of models from Umtata: Towards a National GBVF Strategic Plan. Provincial Consultation Workshop 16 August 2019 (Final NSP Presentation), and National Integrated Strategy on the Prevention of Femicide in South Africa (DO&CD and MRC)

³⁵ Sida Preventing and Responding to Gender-Based Violence Expressions and Strategies, 2015

³⁶ National Integrated Strategy on the Prevention of Femicide in South Africa (DO&CD and MRC)

³⁷ 20190718-samhsa-risk-protective-factors.pdf

Risk factors at a **relationship level** include harsh and **neglectful parenting** practices, marital discord, **intimate partner violence** (IPV), threats with a weapon, alcohol use, jealousy, violent parental conflict, low socioeconomic household status and friends that engage in violence.

Risk factors at the level of a child involve experiencing **abuse, trauma, violence** and **witnessing a mother being abused**. These experiences in childhood potentially have a lifelong negative effect on a person.

Risk factors at an **individual level** include being a victim of **child maltreatment, psychological/personality disorder, alcohol and substance abuse** and having a history of violence, low levels of education and income, hyper-masculinities and gender inequality.

Many of these risk factors reflect the wider social and community contexts in South Africa, with historical and sociological elements that add more complexity. All these factors are further

compounded by an intolerance of gender and sexual diversity, hate crimes, exclusionary laws relating to sexual and gender minorities, homelessness due to stigma and discrimination, and a non-recognition of diverse family forms for LGBTQIA+ persons.

At the same time, it is argued that the South African population in general is **widely preoccupied with vulnerability to crime and violence** with a high proportion of citizens managing a realistic threat of violence on a daily basis. This threat of violence leads to fear, anxiety, anger and disillusionment and contributes to a **break down in desirable** aspects of **social cohesion**, creating a context in which further violations continue to take place largely unchecked³⁸ and further **breaking down in levels of trust** between the **state and communities**.

The RESPECT³⁹ table below places risk- and protective factors next to each other in a comparative way:

Table 1: Risk and Protective Factors

ECOLOGICAL LEVELS	RISK FACTORS	PROTECTIVE FACTORS
Societal	Discriminatory laws on property ownership, marriage, divorce and child custody	Laws that promote gender equality promote women's access to formal employment address VAW
	Low levels of women's employment and education	
	Absence or lack of enforcement of laws addressing VAW	
	Gender discrimination in institutions (e.g. police, health)	
Community	Harmful gender norms that uphold male privilege and limit women's autonomy	Norms that support non-violence and gender equitable relationships, and promote women's empowerment
	High levels of poverty and unemployment	
	High rates of violence and crime	
	Availability of drugs, alcohol and weapons	
Interpersonal	High levels of inequality in relationships/male-controlled relationships; dependence on partner	Intimate relationships characterised by gender equality,

³⁸ Eagle, G. 'Crime, fear and continuous traumatic stress in South Africa :What place social cohesion', *Psychology in Society* Vol. 49, 2015, P 84

³⁹ RESPECT women: preventing violence against women. Geneva: World Health Organisation; 2019 (WHO/RHR/18.19)

ECOLOGICAL LEVELS	RISK FACTORS	PROTECTIVE FACTORS
	Men's multiple sexual relationships	including in shared decision-making and household responsibility
	Men's use of drugs and harmful use of alcohol	
Individual	Childhood experience of violence and/or exposure to violence in the family	Non-exposure to violence in the family
	Mental disorders	Secondary education for women and men and less disparity in education levels between women and men
	Attitudes condoning or justifying violence as normal or acceptable	Both men and boys and women and girls are socialised to, and hold gender equitable attitudes

Effective prevention means addressing the range of risk factors that drive gender-based violence, femicide and violence and contribute towards the normalisation of violence. There are a number of known factors that lead to GBV⁴⁰: (i) pervasive patriarchal norms that promote the use of violence as an acceptable social practice;⁴¹ (ii) social and gender norms from childhood within families, relationships, institutions, communities, society and populations; (iii) Ideas of masculinity that are centred on male control of womxn, male sexual entitlement, inequitable gender attitudes, risk-taking and antisocial behaviour⁴²; (iv) Ideas about femininity that promote womxn's subordination to men⁴³, encourage womxn to be complicit with violence; (v) the subjugation of womxn⁴⁴; (vi) expectations on womxn to acquiesce to male partners' sexual desire and needs⁴⁵; (vii) homophobic and transphobic violence (HTV) against sexual and gender minority (SGM) adults and children are prevalent across most systems and institutions in Southern Africa due to a range of patriarchal, heteronormative and cisnormative beliefs and attitudes⁴⁶; (viii) exposure and experiencing violence from early childhood, including boys being bullied; (ix) the emotional attachment bond between the primary caregiver (e.g., mother) and child is integral to how children

form later relationships with peers, partners and their own children⁴⁷; (x) drug and substance abuse; (xi) Individual and household poverty feature significantly as a base indirect determinant for perpetration and (xii) education is another significant direct determinant of greater economic dependency on male partners, and a diminished control in the relationship. In many instances often responses to prevention at local levels have not focused on these underlying socio-economic drivers but instead focused on increasing security.

⁴⁰ Base Document for Prevention Commission *Presidential Summit* 1-2 November 2018

⁴¹ Devries *et al.*, 2011

⁴² Jewkes and Morrell, 2010

⁴³ Shefer *et al.*, 2008

⁴⁴ Shai, 2018

⁴⁵ Wood *et al.*, 2007

⁴⁶ UNESCO, 2016; Francis, Reygan, Brown, Dlamini, McAllister, Nogela, Mosime, Muller & Thani, 2018

⁴⁷ Norton *et al.*, 2012

4. THE COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL PREVENTION STRATEGY (CNPS)

Context of the Strategy

Violence is unacceptable, harmful and costly. There are many reasons to prevent violence against women, children and vulnerable persons, but one of the most pressing is because it is a fundamental violation of human rights. This violation cannot be allowed to persist if South Africans are committed to build respectful relationships, and have safe communities.

Violence extracts a profound and long-term cost on women's health, families and communities, as well as enormous economic costs. The intersectionality of VAW and VAC means the health and well-being of their children are at risk. Violence in the home means children witness brutality against their mothers and other females. Other intersectionalities such as those between GBVF and HIV means females are in danger of contracting HIV. The high incidence of teenage pregnancy (with some girls as young as 10 years) possibly point to child rape occurrences.

The development of the Comprehensive National Prevention Strategy (CNPS) will provide a framework for a whole-of-society response to break the underlying socio-cultural gender norms as well as underlying societal socio-cultural power relations that create the fertile ground for GBVF to flourish. The CNPS will guide and prioritise key evidence-based interventions for different target groups and will align with the Communication Strategy that guides the creation of behaviour shifting content for different audiences⁴⁸

Regarding the national GBVF Prevention Strategy, President Ramaphosa emphasised strengthened accountability at all levels of government and society to address GBVF effectively, joint interventions by stakeholders, support, healing and justice for victims, legislative reform and

evidence-based social and behaviour change programmes.⁴⁹

In 2020 the DWYPD was commissioned by government with developing a Prevention Strategy on GBVF. The Strategy will align with other relevant policy frameworks, such as the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019 -2024, National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security South Africa 2020 – 2025, and be guided by international frameworks such as RESPECT and INSPIRE. A comprehensive list of relevant policies and frameworks is attached as Annexure 1.

The primary audience for this strategy is policymakers, programme implementers working on prevention and responding to GBVF which will assist them in designing, planning, implementing and monitoring and evaluation interventions and programmes. The strategy is also meant to guide the actions of other departments at national or provincial level, and to provide guidance at local government level.

One of the functions of the NCGBVF will be to ensure the development of programmes and measures for education and training concerning the prevention and combating of Gender-based Violence and Femicide. The NCGBVF will act in a supportive role in relation to the DWYPD, who has the lead role in the development and to oversee the implementation of the CNPS.

In particular, the role of the Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (DWYPD) is to be the lead in strengthening the delivery capacity of South Africa to roll out effective prevention programmes, of which the developing of a Comprehensive National Prevention Strategy (CNPS) is a key activity.⁵⁰

⁴⁸ Overview of National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Roll-out Year 1 Report (1 May 2020-30 April 2021)

⁴⁹ SA news: Government developing comprehensive GBVF prevention strategy, 11 June 2021

⁵⁰ Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation for the National Strategic Plan on Gender-based Violence and Femicide 2020 - 2024

The mandate of the DWYPD is to regulate the socio-economic transformation and implementation of the empowerment and participation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities⁵¹. This will be achieved by providing an enabling environment for a multi-sectoral, coherent strategic policy and programming framework to strengthen a coordinated national response to the crisis of GBVF by the government of South Africa and the country as a whole.

The Department

- provides guidance for enhancing existing systems, mechanisms, and procedures
- address barriers to the equal participation of women in public and private sectors
- contribute to the elimination of GBVF.

The Department is responsible for fostering the accountability of key stakeholders and role-players and monitoring the implementation of the NSP on GBVF by the various sectors. At the national level, departments and national agencies shall submit their reports to DWYPD and DPME using standardising tools. For other government tiers, reports will be prepared according to the level of operation – province coordinated by the office of the Premier, and district and local municipality levels coordinated by the Mayor's office. The reports submitted at each level must be quality assured and signed off by accounting officers. Provincial departments are also expected to submit their reports to their respective national departments.

In short, monthly reporting will focus on the progress of implementation of the activities at national, provincial, district and local municipality operational plans. Quarterly reports will focus on the progress towards attaining targets of the planned outputs against each indicator. Semi-annually reports will focus on the progress made with regard to different pillars, while annual reports will contain information on the consolidated performance for the whole year and identify achievements against targets.

Purpose of the Strategy

The Comprehensive National Prevention Strategy (CNPS) of the NSP builds on the latter as its foundational document, and is informed by a desktop review of national and international literature on GBVF, consultations with a relevant group of multi-sectoral stakeholders (from government and civil society), and the lived experiences of groups of women and children from Dialogues held in the rural areas of Lusikisiki and Idutywa, Willowvale in September 2021. The CNPS is also informed by a strong Theory of Change (ToC), developed in collaboration with a group of multi-sectoral stakeholders who fine-tuned its conceptualisation. The ToC will culminate in a Framework of Action (FoA) clarifying the roles and responsibilities of departments at national, provincial and local levels, as well as civil society actors. The final CNPS will include the M&E Framework to guide its implementation.

The Strategy aims to articulate how violence prevention should be addressed in an effective, multi-sectoral, coordinated way at scale. This will take place by means of key strategies underpinning its root causes and drivers, and by understanding the specific context of South Africa with its unique possibilities, challenges and limitations. Aspects such as roles and responsibilities, accountability, monitoring and evaluation, and resources. The purpose is to reduce the prevalence of violence, and specifically GBVF, by changing norms towards mutual respect and removing risk factors that feed incidences of violence and harm.

The CNPS endorses the socio-ecological model as basis for a layered approach in effective prevention to the GBVF crisis. It also takes into account the life-course perspective, indicating risk- and protective factors across a person's life span. The Comprehensive Systems Approach focus on Prevention, Early intervention (for potential high risk victims) and Response (for those already affected by violence).

The approach of the CNPS involves coherent, comprehensive and multi-sectoral ways to transform harmful social and structural norms that drive GBVF, while intentionally reshaping the

values and norms in ways that build positive social cohesion and restores human dignity. (NSP, p45).

Objectives of the Strategy

- A national framework to facilitate effective, feminist and transformative prevention interventions that contribute towards substantively addressing the drivers of GBVF in South Africa, as articulated in the NSP on GBVF
- Explicitly articulate key policies and actions required at all tiers of the socio-ecological model to stop (and/or reduce) GBVF in South Africa, and contribute towards restoration and healing
- Define key messages for critical sections of society in order to reshape social norms that drive violence in general, and GBVF in particular
- Identify a road map towards the achievement of the respective outcomes in the NSP related to prevention.

Scope of the Strategy

Focuses on comprehensively and strategically responding to prevent gender-based violence and femicide, with a specific focus on all women (across age, physical location, disability, sexual orientation, sexual- and gender identity, gender expression, nationality and other diversities), to prevent violence against children, and to comprehend how these serve to reinforce each other.⁵²

Vision of the Strategy

A South Africa free from gender-based violence and femicide directed at women, children and LGBTQIA+ persons⁵³.

The vision of this strategy is to ensure that all people in South Africa, particularly women, children and gender non-conforming persons are and feel safe; enjoy healthy, happy lives, relationships and social connectedness; have access to sensitive, humanising quality services, and are fully able to realise and exercise their right to autonomy and bodily integrity and equality as an

integral component of sustainable human development in the country.⁵⁴

Principles of the Strategy

The principles that will guide the PS on the GBVF are in line with those that guide the implementation of the NSPs programmes:

- A multi-sectoral approach which harnesses the roles, responsibilities, resources and commitment across government departments, different tiers of government, civil society, movements, youth structures, faith-based structures, traditional structures, the media, development agencies, the private sector, academic institutions and all other stakeholders.
- Complementing and augmenting existing strategies, instruments and national initiatives on GBVF, and on overall safety in the country.
- Active and meaningful participation of communities, civil society, movements, and those most affected by GBVF in the design, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of the strategy.
- A visionary, gender-responsive and transformative approach that takes account of inequality and gender differences that drive and enable GBVF, and specifically, the need for men to transform.
- A human rights-based, trauma-informed, victim-centred, survivor-focused approach to the provision of services that reaches all, regardless of financial means.
- An inter-generational, youth-friendly approach.
- Progressive realisation of outcomes through the prioritisation of reforms and strategic partnerships to address wider systemic challenges.
- Forward looking in the co-creation of a different social milieu underpinned by respect, compassion and human dignity for all.
- Mutual accountability for changes recognising that meeting these outcomes require government, civil society, communities, social movements, the private sector, development partners, and all

⁵² National Strategic Plan on Gender-based Violence and Femicide, 2020-2030, p.16

⁵³ Ibid

⁵⁴ Umtata: Towards a National GBVF Strategic Plan. Provincial Consultation Workshop 16 August 2019 (Final NSP Presentation)

stakeholders to work together to drive the agenda forward.

- Inclusiveness, embracing diversity and intersectionality, recognising the importance of centering the experience of women most marginalised by poverty, race, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and nationality⁵⁵.

Further principles include:

- Using a holistic lens by taking into account structural and power related drivers; prevention to be diffused to all tiers of society while being contextually appropriate.
- Focusing on effective evidence-informed/based programmes; though much of the data comes from the South African context, gaps should be bridged by adapting international programmes.
- Theory-driven prevention firmly rooted in the known drivers and risk factors of GBVF, of which gender inequality is one of the most critical.
- Being innovative and adaptive by intentionally exploring and applying new, workable prevention strategies by investing in high-quality pilot studies, and applying and analysing creative and promising community approaches.
- An inclusive and human-centered approach, responsive to the human perspective, as well as to all vulnerable groups; strategies for diverse groups may require tailoring and additional research.
- A life-course perspective that indicates key risks and protective factors over a person's life span, rooted in human rights.
- Available psychosocial care and support services, necessary for secondary prevention and healing, and vital to break the inter-generational cycle of violence.

- Utilisation of powerful communication strategies and different media platforms with the potential to reach specific target audiences in large numbers, in powerful and sustained ways.

- Strengthening of Women Rights, as well as LGBTQIA+ organisations and movements.

Development Process of the Strategy

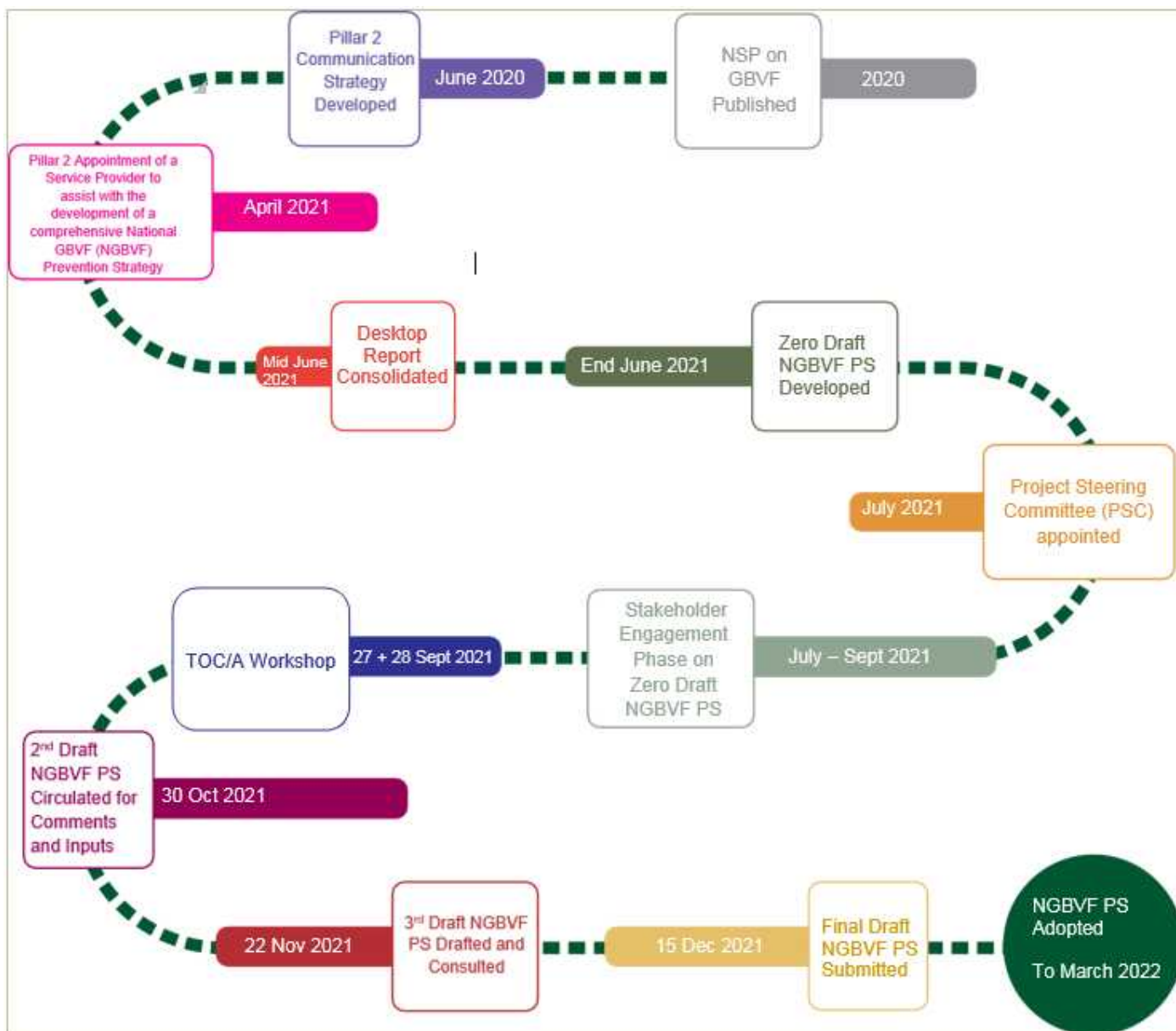
The figure below depicts the development process of the CNPS. The Comprehensive National Prevention Strategy (CNPS) builds on the NSP as its foundational document. It is informed by a desktop review of national and international literature on GBVF, consultations with a relevant group of multi-sectoral stakeholders (from government and civil society), as well as the lived experiences of groups of women and children from Dialogues held in the rural areas of Lusikisiki and Idutywa, Willowvale in September 2021.

The CNPS is furthermore informed by a strong Theory of Change (ToC), developed in collaboration with a group of multi-sectoral stakeholders who fine-tuned its conceptualisation. A short summary on the desktop literature review, consultations with stakeholders and dialogues are given. Then the draft ToC is shared.

The ToC will culminate in a Framework of Action (FOA) clarifying the roles and responsibilities of departments at national, provincial and local levels, as well as civil society actors. The final CNPS will include the M&E Framework to guide its implementation.

⁵⁵ National Strategic Plan on Gender-based Violence and Femicide, 2020-2030, p.17

Figure 9: Process for Developing the CNPS⁵⁶



⁵⁶ Development Process Model aligned to the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2020 to 2025

5. OVERVIEW OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW, STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND COMMUNITY DIALOGUES

The CNPS is informed by the following documents: the Desktop Report reflecting the literature review, the Stakeholder Consultation Report ⁵⁷, the Summative Report on the Lusikisiki Dialogues, and the Draft ToC. Some documents are still in the process of being finalised, such as the Lusikisiki Report and the ToC.

The Literature Desktop Review was developed by considering relevant national and international literature, both academic and non-academic. As well as international and national legal frameworks, and those international treaties that South Africa is a signatory of. Relevant national strategies and plans were taken into account, including the prevention definitions of a number of Violence Prevention Forum (VPF) workshops on GBVF.

The Desktop Review acknowledged that GBVF is embedded in the larger landscape of South African violence. This includes the influence of systemic and structural violence of the country. Although GBVF is partly a **product of misogyny**, it is also a product of a **culture of violence**.

Therefore, the document recognises that South Africa has high levels of violence across the board, and that although the focus is very much on GBVF (especially women, children and other vulnerable groups) all forms of violence needs to be address.

The reviewed national and international research studies indicated the global picture of GBVF as

well as the context specific nature of the South African landscape. The document describes various prevention definitions, as well as approaches and frameworks.

It explores understandings of social cohesion, describes the role of stakeholders, and the

evidence-based interventions. It concludes with recommendations that followed from conclusions reached.

Stakeholder Consultations with more than forty individuals, organisations representing different sectors, including members of the 6 Pillars of the NSP were held by the Consultancy Group.

The consultations were broad as 14 sectors were reached with discussions on their work in the context of GBVF, amounting to 356 people in virtual discussions, A further 1239 (who were invited but could not attend), were reached by email with relevant documentation and asked for feedback. A Stakeholder Consultation Report was compiled that concludes with the most significant matters that was shared.

Some of the main themes that emerged are clustered together:

- The importance of a holistic, life-cycle, eco-systemic approach to prevention, with realistic and achievable goals
- Strengthened leadership and accountability by government, as well as inter-departmental coordination and monitoring, backed by adequate resources and mechanisms to ensure compliance regarding implementation
- A multi-sectoral approach (whole-of society to prevent GBVF, with strengthened relationships and coordination between sectors and organisations
- Specific approaches and actions to support vulnerable groups such as the LGBTQIA+ community and persons living with disability

⁵⁷ Stakeholder Consultation Report on the Zero Draft NGBVF Prevention Strategy

- The intersectionality between violence against children and violence against women, as well as between HIV and GBVF taken into account
- Incorporating the voices of victims, perpetrators, vulnerable groups, including children to learn more about how to find avenues for effective prevention
- Incorporating the support and active involvement of men's organisations
- A renewed effort to enhance social cohesion across the whole spectrum of race, class and in communities
- A concerted effort to bring healing (and dignity) to traumatised individuals and communities,
- The importance of improved community safety (street lights, taxis, parks, schools), and improved service delivery
- Effective, timeous services for victims of violence with a focus on their needs and well-being
- **Addressing social norms that drive GBVF;** inspiring and supporting partners, parents and communities to function in the realm of respect and gender equality instead of violence and fear with the input of religious and traditional leaders, schools and municipalities
- **Empowerment of women** in all respects: economic, insight into their human rights and access to education, higher self-regard etc.
- More research done on the South African context regarding violence GBV and femicide, and on programmes and implementation strategies because we need knowledge, not emotion, to change the thinking and behaviour of a society that largely sees violence as a reasonable means to an end.

The Summative Report on the Lusikisiki Dialogues held from 13 – 16 September⁵⁸ provides an overview of the outcomes of a four-day visit by the **Generation Equality Gender-based Violence Action Coalition** (CEGBVAC). The initiative is a partnership between the GEGBVAC SA Team in South Africa, the Women's Ikhwelo Network (WIN) through Masimanyane Women's

Rights International, the ORT District Development TCC Team and the Lusikisiki Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Combat Team (LGBVFCT).

It set out to:

- **Strengthen local efforts** to respond to the scourge of rape, sexual violence, femicide and other forms of GBVF, in Lusikisiki and the wider municipality;
- **Facilitate a deeper understanding of the drivers** of rape and sexual violence in these communities:
 - Use this information to feed into an area-based customised prevention strategy that will address systemic, socio-cultural and socio-economic drivers in integrated and multi-level ways.
- Harness and link existing capacities, skills and opportunities at local, district, provincial and national levels towards making a meaningful difference in the lives of women in these communities.

Significant is that the Dialogues was designed as community consultations in villages, driven and facilitated by local colleagues and run in the local language, isiXhosa (with added translation in English, if needed). Concrete actions were identified to be taken forward and psychosocial support was readily available.

Four overall themes emerged from the specific recommendations that were made:

- The importance of strengthened policing, with a range of suggestions made as to how to achieve this
 - Improved and responsive service delivery
- Addressing social and economic challenges that drive GBV and high levels of rape and GBVF in Lusikisiki
- Amplifying community voice towards building safe and united communities.

⁵⁸ Summative Report: Working together to prevent rape, sexual violence and GBV in Lusikisiki (13 – 16 September), Generation Equality Gender-based Violence Action Coalition (CEGBVAC)

6. FINAL DRAFT THEORY OF CHANGE (ToC)

Introduction

The Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (DWYPD) is in the process of developing a National Strategy to prevent Gender-based Violence and Femicide (GBVF). The strategy is part of the NSP on GBVF Pillar 2: Prevention and Rebuilding Social Cohesion which sets out to leverage different platforms and approaches to transform attitudes and behaviours, and enable healing from individual and collective trauma arising from violence.

To this effect the Department hosted a technical workshop on 28 and 29 September 2021 with numerous stakeholders to aid the conceptualisation of the strategy. The aim of the workshop was to:

- Articulate challenges faced thus far in the development of the Comprehensive National Prevention Strategy (CNPS), namely, to articulate the focus of the strategy, and to narrow the strategy to what is possible and achievable within the fiscal, political, institutional and resource limitations.
- Identify and articulate what stands in the way of violence prevention in South Africa, and how to address it.
- Identify key strategies that are needed to shape the process of going forward with the violence prevention agenda.

The workshop was attended by 30 practitioners from various organisations and sectors. Over the two days the participants defined the problem the strategy needs to address, the objectives of the strategy and they explored key activities that the strategy needs to lead.

What follows is a summary of the workshop discussion regarding the problem statement, overall objectives and intervention pathways of the strategy. This is meant to aid further consultations after which the ToC will be finalise and integrated into the strategy.

Problem statement

Varied stakeholders in the sector broadly share an analysis of the problem. South Africa currently faces a situation where violence is widely normalised, and both misogyny and crime are widespread. There are institutional weaknesses in the public, private and non-profit sectors, as well as inadequate coordination. This has often been coupled with a lack of inclusion of the diverse constituencies that are critical to addressing GBVF, such as the LGBTQIA+ communities and persons with disabilities. The Covid-19 pandemic has deepened inequality, poverty, food insecurity, and unemployment.

During the workshop the problem was further expanded on as follows:

1. **There is weakened delivery capacity to roll out effective prevention programmes in South Africa**
 - a. Capacity of CSO's and NGO's to continuously provide services should be increased, because jumping from crisis to crisis is inadequate. Needed interventions should be provided in a sustainable way
 - b. Government programmes and platforms do not have capacity, or the existing capacity is not harnessed to do prevention work
 - c. Current communications and advocacy work are not communicating the right message to the right audience, and not providing the guidance and skills to develop the prevention messaging adequately. The

capacity of artists and creative communities as delivery mechanisms towards building the right culture is not used in prevention work

- d. Lack of knowledge about existing delivery capacity at local- and provincial levels, and how this can be build or strengthened
- e. Effective programmes not scaled up or used
- f. The delivery capacity of mainstream media and other platforms have not been harnessed as part of the delivery capacity for the national prevention messaging
- g. Existing government platforms have not been effectively used for transformative messaging (e.g. National School of Government (NSG), Government Communication and Information System (GCIS))

2. Behaviour and social norms that drive GBVF are entrenched within key groups in South Africa

- a. Inadequate knowledge on how to build a culture of peace, and how to address personal healing and personal awareness so that persons can move to internal motivation
- b. Lack of knowledge about how to identify and harness the power of those in communities who can lead change, and make sure they understand the transformative agenda
- c. Behaviour change is not sustained because contextual stressors remain the same and even increase
- d. Information and knowledge is not optimally shared across sectors and systems
- e. Existing interventions are not institutionalised in effective school-based prevention programmes

3. Entrenched toxic masculinities that does not embrace positive alternative approaches for expressing masculinities and other

sexual and gender identities, within specific communities/groups

- a. The general public is left behind, and it is unclear if most people know what toxic masculinity is and how it presents. It is also unclear how to generate a shared understanding on this issue
- b. The language and terms used in policy or research are not understood by the people who need to change
- c. Toxic masculinity is the norm, and informs our responses (e.g. victimised women are removed from their homes to shelters, rather than alleged perpetrators), and this needs to be acknowledged and a better agreement reached
- d. Lack of knowledge about which 'language' and words reinforce sexism and discrimination, and how to effectively challenge those
- e. Limited knowledge on how to change and challenge harmful faith-based beliefs and norms

4. Fragmented responses

- a. The intersections between violence against children (VAC) and violence against women (VAW) are not addressed and shared risk factors, vulnerabilities, consequences, co-occurrences and intergenerational effects are overlooked
- b. Lack of integrating LGBTQIA+ in prevention programming, because prevention programming tends to be cis-gendered specific
- c.

5. Human dignity has been eroded and communities are unsafe and uncaring, and have not been able to respond to collective trauma

- a. Existing violence prevention interventions (focused at individual level) are not adequate to deal with generational destruction to dignities
- b. Multi-sectoral approach to healing is needed, but unclear where to begin

6. Public spaces are not safe and violent free, particularly for women and children

- a. Planning at local level is not reflecting gender consideration (i.e Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) not gender responsive))
- b. We do not know enough about interventions that work to make public transport, **mostly taxis, safe**
- c. Levels of violence and challenges in the **taxi industry** contribute to make modes of public transport unsafe
- d. Programmes known to be effective elsewhere are not undertaken in South Africa or not implemented in a sustainable way
- e. Roll out of **Safe Parks** requires large scale investment and possible sponsorship by the private sector, as it is a great space for the delivery of a range of **violence prevention programmes**

Despite these significant challenges, there are also many reasons to be hopeful. There is now widespread recognition that gender-based violence has reached unacceptable levels, and requires a whole-of-society approach for change to happen. There is political leadership to combat gender-based violence at the highest levels, and there have been notable successes in prevention initiatives. This convergence creates a unique opportunity for effective, widespread, and sustainable change.

What is violence prevention?

To understand how the strategy would intervene to address the above challenges we must define what is meant by violence prevention.

Violence prevention is a complex issue that has been defined differently in various legislations and policies, though some common ideas can be identified. The National Strategic Plan on Gender-based Violence and Femicide states that prevention means addressing the range of

risk factors that drive gender-based violence, femicide and violence and contribute towards the normalisation of violence. More recently the Violence Prevention Forum expanded on this definition with the aim of reflecting the context of violence prevention in South Africa. Violence prevention was defined as 'a whole of society working deliberately and sustainably to remove sources of harm and inequality, and heal woundedness, by intentionally growing an ethic of mutual care, respect and inclusion to build peace'. This conceptualisation of violence prevention seem to resonate with the discussions at the workshop, where violence prevention is understood to be broader than targeted interventions implemented with communities or families at risk. It includes removing sources of harm that make individuals vulnerable to GBVF. (protective factors)

Overall outcomes of the strategy

The objective of the strategy is to foster coordinated prevention of GBVF at scale. Together with other interventions in the NSP, the strategy will contribute to reducing incidences of GBVF by removing sources of harm and healing woundedness. In order to bring about the necessary change to prevent GBVF and to realise the outcomes under Pillar 2, the following pathways are key for delivery:

- Deepening a collective understanding of the drivers, the responses, good practises and how to strengthen impact
- Increasing and amplifying financial, human and other resources to respond
- Ongoing actions and activism to transform social norms towards healing, wholeness and reshaping individuals, institutions, families and communities
- Identify, develop and implement effective interventions



Figure 10: Final Draft Theory of Change

In the Theory of Change Figure 10 above, there are three primary components which are necessary to achieve the Pillar 2 objectives in the NSP. These components culminate in the principles for approaching prevention as stated in the centre of the square (on the left). The output areas in the four blocks (square) surrounding the principles, are the requirements to achieve the objectives. The result areas are depicted in the purple diamonds to the right of the square (representing the outcome areas). These components are not designed to displace the objectives in the NSP, but rather to serve as a framework or organising principles that can link activities across the prevention space to the objectives. These components are described below.

Strategic intervention areas

Participants at the workshop identified interventions needed to address the noted challenges and achieve the overall objective of the strategy. The interventions identified by participants have been grouped into four strategic intervention areas. These are not lower level/operational activities but strategic pathways of the strategy. Individual activities must be spelled out in individual department's Annual- and Operational Plans.

Pathway 1: Resourcing

Sustainable, reliable, community level resourcing is critical if meaningful prevention work is going to take place in communities. The strategy needs to ensure there is sustainable and predictable funding for NGO's implementing violence prevention interventions in communities. However, this is also happening at a time where the public sector is facing unprecedented resource constraints, and it is not clear what models exist for sustainable resourcing.

- Address unpredictable and unreliable funding for NGO's providing services
- Ensure a sustainable supply of services in communities
- Support for small community-based organisations to grow their capacity and strengthen governance systems

Pathway 2: Rolling out violence prevention interventions

Across South Africa, a lot is being done at all levels from within households to national departments to prevent gender-based violence. Individuals, communities, and organisations are working tirelessly to shift these damaging dynamics. The objectives of the strategy should be to ensure that efforts are coordinated and aligned to the objectives of the NSP. There should be shared principles and approaches that inform violence prevention interventions in the country. There should be platforms and right messaging. In addition, the strategy needs to ensure that there is a good spread of interventions both geographically and through the eco-logical levels.

This will include

- Scaling successful (targeted) initiatives to ensure reach while maintaining quality
- Identifying interventions implemented by NGO's and other community-based organisations that are scalable
- Ensuring strengthened capacity of community-based organisations providing services and programmes critical to preventing violence
- Promote universal interventions, including the use of communications and online engagement, to challenge norms and social values

Pathway 3: Knowledge and understanding

The third intervention area focus on strengthening understanding. Much is known about preventing gender-based violence, but gaps remain. The strategy will need to intervene to ensure that:

- What is known about what works to prevent GBVF in South Africa, (and this should include interventions with both victims and perpetrators) is shared across sectors, so that it becomes the basis for programming and resource allocation
- There are efforts to understand interventions implemented by community-based organisations in the absence of formal evidence (research/evaluations)
- Service delivery gaps in communities are understood and efforts are made to close these

- Key stakeholders in the sector are understood and their respective roles are delineated and clarified
- Existing knowledge gaps in prevention are understood and closed/addressed
Systematising interventions should include systematising the research component that will plan a growth of evidence-based practice that is contextually relevant, locally driven, and use oriented. Research approaches needs to be transformational and focus on both conceptual and operational aspects of programme delivery. In addition to what works, it is important to have process and implementation evaluative evidence.

This pathway is well aligned with Pillar 6 of the NSP.

Pathway 4: Advocacy, activism and relationship building

This pathway is an enabler to the overall strategy, and it is a critical path to get to collective action. Preventing gender-based violence requires multistakeholder action for change. On the one hand, there is a need to build consciousness and educate people on how to prevent gender-based violence, and to address widespread misogynistic norms and cultures of violence. This will require multiple entry points and varied tools, including social media, partnerships with institutions in communities such as schools and churches, political leadership, mainstream media, and emerging research on behaviour change.

At the same time, there is a need to build alliances and partnerships within the sector to enable and strengthen organisations to work together in social movement building. Individuals and organisations working to eradicate gender based violence often share common values, create common agendas, coordination efforts, and mechanisms for collaboration require resourcing and energy. But, some coordination mechanisms need to be formal, such as identifying synergies with the Draft National Integrated Strategy on the Prevention of Femicide in South Africa. (Placeholder provided as Annexure 3.) Others may grow best through active collaborative work.

The strategy will require activism on the part of the Lead Department (DWPDP) and the NGBVF Council, but also from women organisations to drive social change. It is hoped that a commonly

held results framework will serve to facilitate this collaboration.

While the output areas above do not reflect the totality of work that must be done to prevent gender-based violence, they can be a tool to create coherence in linking the many activities being undertaken by various stakeholders, towards a common set of objectives.

Principles

The fundamental guiding principle for building a common approach to preventing GBVF is that all interventions must be guided by, and held accountable, to respecting the dignity and worth of all people. For this to happen effectively, six commonly held principles are required.

- **Trauma informed** - This means providing services in ways that fosters trust and safety, respecting diversity and collaborating with communities. Addressing existing trauma is critical to reducing vulnerability to violence. Also, a trauma-informed approach needs to be applied in engagements between sectors. The historical trauma of apartheid has left racial and other tensions that remains today. These need to be acknowledged and actively addressed to enable relationship building and collaborative work between government, NGO's, researchers and the private sector.
- **Lifecycle approach** - The seeds of gender-based violence are often sowed in childhood, and the causes and consequences of gender-based violence are often manifested in different ways at different life stages. To end the cycle of violence, it is critical to take a lifecycle approach, so that intergenerational patterns of violence are stopped.
- **System approach** - Preventing gender-based violence is not something that can happen in isolation. It is integrally linked to a range of other social factors, and an effective approach must acknowledge this. While it is important to draw boundaries around prevention work for the purposes of planning and programming, it is equally important to acknowledge the interlinkages gender-based violence prevention has to a range of other social issues. Individual programmes will not produce sustainable change unless some

of the systemic and structural drivers of violence are addressed such as inequality, food insecurity and indignities in provision of public services (i.e. services in informal settlements, public lighting, etc.)

- **Accountability** - Accountability is a core principle that applies to both individuals and organisations working to prevent gender-based violence, and accountability should be towards the upholding of dignity and respect of all people. This should guide the allocation, prioritisation, and distribution of resources, and the alignment of organisational work towards a common result.
- **Intersectionality** - Acting in a way that acknowledge the **intersectional nature of GBVF** is critical to successful prevention. This means the movement to eradicate GBVF needs to be inclusive of LGBTQIA+ communities, people with disabilities, and those working in eldercare and for children's rights. Interventions should also aim to transform and disrupt power relations and address multi-layered systems of oppression.
- **Context specific, historically rooted and globally aligned** - Effective violence prevention interventions are culturally relevant and responsive to the context in which they are delivered. Addressing the conditions that keep black communities marginalised and poor is important to addressing violence. Where people experience grinding poverty, persistent food insecurity, have fewer chances of making positive contributions to society, unemployment, and poor education, violence might seem like a secondary concern. Transformative economic empowerment of both men and women is paramount to undoing the legacy of colonialism and apartheid.

Risks to the strategy

There are environmental/contextual factors that poses risks to the success of the strategy. These will need to be considered in how the strategy is designed and managed in its implementation.

- Covid-19 is deepening inequality, poverty, food insecurity and employment. Where people experience grinding poverty and constant food insecurity, violence might result and preventing violence might be

perceived as secondary to meeting basic needs.

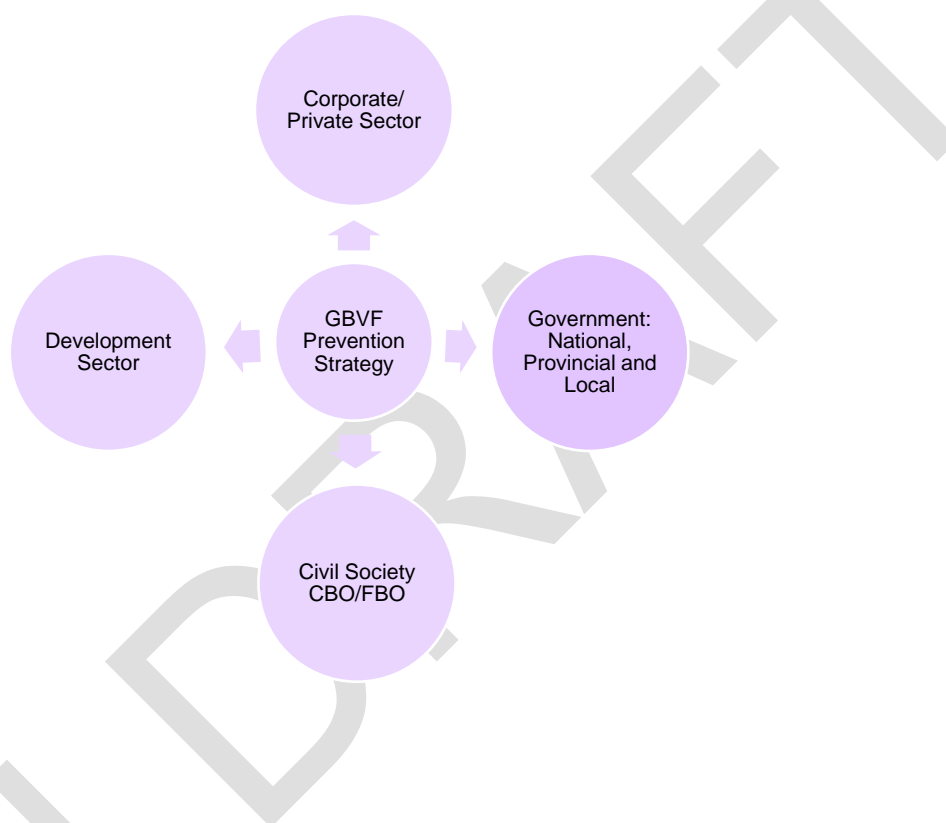
- Mental health issues are worsening particularly in light of Covid-19 and the losses individuals and families are experiencing. This is compounding an existing problem of high levels of stress and trauma (individual, family and collective).
- **Normalisation of a culture of violence, misogyny, crime and brutal dehumanisation** makes introducing a language of respect and peace challenging
- There are institutional weaknesses, **lack of leadership and inadequate coordination** in different parts of the violence prevention ecosystem
- Shifting prioritisation and a negative impact on resourcing as public resources shrink
- There is a general sense of hopelessness, frustration, anger and loss driven in part by a **lack of accountability and dysfunctionality**

7. STAKEHOLDERS: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Individuals are part of relationships, units, groups and communities. A web of complex inter-connectedness links people in both hidden and obvious ways.

The figure below reflects the key stakeholders regarding GBVF, as outlined in the NSP on GBVF.

Figure 11: Four sectors of Key Stakeholders (KS)⁵⁹



This chapter, as per the Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation (15 October 2021 version) outlines the roles and responsibilities for the preparation, review, and approval of the reports across the different levels of the GBVF response. It also outlines the responsibilities of external stakeholders in the reporting process and explains the reporting flow across all levels of the GBVF response.

The institutional arrangements need to reflect a commitment to a flexible and light structure at the centre, with fundamental operational mechanisms to respond effectively and urgently to arising needs. The institutional infrastructure in place

must be representative, responsive, and flexible and be characterised by a bottom-up approach that can support the roll out of the NSP on GBVF and the overall national response to GBVF. The Institutional arrangements for the roll out of the NSP on GBVF are defined by the guidance provided in the GBVF Presidential Summit Declaration and NSP on GBVF in relation to structure and accountabilities.

The defined parameters are:

- a) The **setting up of an independent structure (NCGBVF)**, comprising of 51% civil society and 49% government representation,

⁵⁹ Desktop Report National GBVF Strategy and Framework of Action

- reflective of a range of interests and positionalities.
- b) The accountabilities as specified in the **Public Finance Management Act (PFMA)**, and related legislation that governs public sector practice.
 - c) A relationship with the broader **National Gender Machinery (NGM)**, as specified within the existing policy framework.
 - d) Working with and through key strategic government departments at national, provincial, and local levels and civil society networks and organisations; and
 - e) Building ongoing national, provincial, and local accountability for an urgent, comprehensive, and all-inclusive response to GBVF.

- b) Be empowered to demand accountability across government departments, and therefore cannot be tied to the mandate of any one department; and
- c) Encourage and facilitate collaboration and coordination within respective sectors and communities, ensuring institutional readiness while aligning resources (human, financial, infrastructure and technical) to fulfil its mandate optimally.

A phased approach will be taken to set up the structure and optimise its success, drawing on historical, current, and emerging lessons⁶⁰. The NCGBVF, once appointed, backed by legislation, will be the custodian of the NSP on GBVF and will be responsible for driving its implementation.

The roles and responsibilities for the preparation, review, and approval of the performance reports across the different levels of the Department and other external stakeholders are outlined in Table 2 below.

Therefore, it is envisaged that the structure will:

- a) Hold all role-players and stakeholders accountable.

Table 2: Structures: Roles and Responsibilities regarding reporting⁶¹

Structure	Roles and Responsibilities
Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plays key facilitation and political liaison role in the NCGBVF processes. 2. Ensures that government provides the needed financial support, spending approvals and policy inputs to the NCGBVF. 3. Oversees the implementation of the GBVF programmes and activities; and 4. Ensures that the NCGBVF has the requisite operating environment to perform functions free of manipulation and undue influence.
National Council on GBVF (NCGBVF)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setting the national agenda for responding to GBVF through, among other things, implementation of the NSP on GBVF and processes to engage all stakeholders. 2. Set priorities at three-year intervals (short-term), five-year intervals (medium-term) and long term, aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP) outcomes, Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) and Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) priorities. 3. Facilitate programming, resourcing, and monitoring and evaluation coherence to respective NSP pillars and the GRPBM&EA. 4. Ensure that resources are equitably distributed for a comprehensive response to GBVF. 5. Increase accountability, strengthen coordination, and reduce impunity on GBVF; and 6. Facilitate strategic partnerships as and when required.

⁶⁰ Ibid, pg. 57-61

⁶¹ Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation for the NSP on GBVF 2020 2024 (15/10/21)

Structure	Roles and Responsibilities
NCGBVF Secretariat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The NCGBVF Secretariat Unit led by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) will provide technical and administrative support to the NCGBVF; and 2. The Secretariat will be responsible for the day to day running of the NCGBVF with adequate human and financial resources in place and is accountable to the NCGBVF.
Government Departments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Align strategic plans and existing programmes with the outcomes and outputs in the NSP on GBVF. 2. Allocate budgets for respective pillars. 3. Ensure allocation of funding and resources at national, provincial, and local levels. 4. Resource and enhance the capacity of structures and human resources for effective implementation. 5. Facilitate the necessary inter-governmental relations between national, provincial, and local to facilitate effective implementation of the NSP on GBVF; and 6. Integrate M&E systems into the existing government-wide Framework.
Civil Society Organisations	<p>Co-convene the NCGBVF and provide direction and leadership based on key issues emanating from their constituencies. This would, inter alia, involve the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocate and promote the implementation and resourcing of the NSP on GBVF. 2. Develop targeted messages to address social, economic, and cultural drivers to the realisation of the autonomy of women, children and LGBTQIA+ persons. 3. Support capacity development processes across respective sectors. 4. Ensure that communities and those most affected by the issues are integrally involved in the design and rollout of programmes. 5. Ensure CSOs can deliver services, integrated, and linked with the NSP on GBVF. 6. Advocate for the necessary resource mobilisation to address key systemic barriers to the rights of survivors. 7. Generate and share strategic information representing the views of their stakeholders to inform the development of policies, laws, and strategies for policy and programme formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; and 8. Strengthen overall coordination within civil society to improve response and prevention of GBVF.
Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support local, provincial, and national actions to implement the NSP on GBVF through direct funding and public/ private partnerships; and 2. Play an active role in ensuring that workplaces become active platforms to respond to and prevent GBVF.
Development Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support local, provincial, and national actions to implement the NSP on GBVF. 2. Support capacity development of government (including health-care providers, educators, social workers, and law enforcement agents), CSOs and others to play their specific role in implementing the NSP on GBVF; and

Structure	Roles and Responsibilities
	3. Support CSOs in the formulation of advocacy strategies and provision of technical support as and when required ⁶² .
Commission on Gender Equality	1. The CGE, as a chapter 9 institution with a constitutional mandate to promote respect for gender equality, and the protection, development and attainment of gender equality will regularly assess and monitor progress in implementation of the NSP on GBVF.

The NSP on GBVF is a multi-sectoral, coherent strategic policy and programming framework to strengthen a coordinated national response to the GBVF crisis. Harnessing all to respond to the crisis requires coordination structures and role players to drive the multi-sectoral capacity to respond. The Framework for M&E must emphasise the importance of integrating the NSP on GBVF priorities into Strategic Plans and APPs. If this is

not done, it translates to an NSP on GBVF that is not institutionalised and seen as an 'add-on' to day-to-day work.⁶³

The key roles and responsibilities for enforcing accountability, monitoring implementation and reporting, are outlined in Tables 3 and 4 below:

Table 3: Responsibilities of the different structures regarding enforcing accountability

Structure	Responsibility
Parliamentary Oversight Committee	Plays key facilitation and political liaison role in the NCGBVF processes; and Oversees the implementation of the GBVF programmes and activities
DWYPD	Plays a key role in overseeing the successful implementation of the NSP on GBVF, with ultimate accountability to the NCGBVF; and facilitates institutional coherence across government ⁶⁴
DPME	Facilitate and monitor the integration of the NSP on GBVF outcomes into strategic plans according to pre-determined guidelines
National Treasury	Assess the draft SPs and APPs of national departments to ensure alignment to the national budget and submit written feedback to DPME on assessment for consolidation. National Treasury Regulations (PFMA, Act 1 of 1999) of 1999 require Accounting Officers of institutions to establish procedures for quarterly reporting to the executive authority to facilitate effective performance monitoring, evaluation, and corrective action. In elevating the GBVF interventions to a strategic level it requires, commitments made in the NSP on GBVF, and declaration be infused into Performance Agreements between Ministers and the President; and Premiers with respective provincial departments and entities through the Strategic Plans and APPs to achieve a hierarchy of the desired results and impact at a political level ⁶⁵ (NSP on GBVF, 2020, page 63).
Offices of the Premier (OTPs)	Submit the draft Strategic Plans and APPs of provincial institutions to DPME as per the timeframes stipulated in the Revised Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans. Assess the draft Strategic Plans and APPs according to the pre-determined guidelines provided (where applicable); and Assess the alignment of Strategic Plans and APPs to provincial and local priorities.

⁶² Ibid, pg. 57-61

⁶³ Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (Oct 2020). Assessment of draft Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans.

⁶⁴ Ibid, p. 9, 20, 44,

⁶⁵ Ibid, p.63)

Structure	Responsibility
Provincial Treasuries	Provincial Treasuries must assess the draft Strategic Plans and APPs to ensure alignment to the provincial budget and submit written feedback to OTPs on assessment for consolidation.
Provincial Departments	The departments with oversight responsibilities of concurrent provincial departments must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the alignment of Strategic Plans and APPs of concurrent provincial departments to sector priorities. • Ensure all standardised indicators are reflected in the APPs of concurrent provincial departments (where applicable) • Submit written feedback to DPME on assessment of provincial concurrent departments' Strategic Plans and APPs for consolidation
Commission for Gender Equality (CGE)	The CGE, as a Chapter 9 Institution with a constitutional mandate to promote respect for gender equality and the protection, development, and attainment of gender equality, will regularly assess and monitor progress in the implementation of the NSP on GBVF.
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA)	The purpose of the COGTA Ministry is to improve cooperative governance across the three spheres of government, in partnership with traditional leadership institutions, to ensure that provinces and municipalities carry out their service delivery and development functions effectively ⁶⁶ . In relation to the NSP on GBVF, COGTA should: <p>Ensure the integration of the NSP on GBVF into APP's and IDP's; and</p> <p>Ensure the rollout of GBVF services at municipal, district and local government levels</p>
Provincial GBV Working Group	Co-chaired by Premier and Civil Society Coordinate the rollout of a national response to GBVF through provincial structures with optimal institutional arrangements and resources across government, private sector, media, NGOs, CSOs, religious and cultural institutions with a specific focus on prevention and psychosocial support .
District GBV Working Group	Co-chaired by the Mayor and Civil Society Effective coordination at the district level that responds and prevents GBVF. District level coordinators play a key role to drive and support local responses
Rapid Response Teams	Building onto existing structures that are working well at a community level (Police, Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP), civil society networks etc.), local multi-sectoral coordinating structures play a key role in ensuring that the NSP on GBVF outcomes are translated into meaningful change on the ground

⁶⁶ <https://www.cogta.gov.za/index.php/services/dcog/>

Table 4: Outlines the roles and responsibilities of National Departments Mandates and GBVF Roles⁶⁷

#	DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	MANDATE	GBVF ROLE
1	Dept of Women, Youth And Persons with Disabilities (DWYPD)	Regulate the socio-economic transformation and implementation of the empowerment and participation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing an enabling environment for a multi-sectoral, coherent strategic policy and programming framework to strengthen a coordinated national response to the crisis of GBVF by the government of South Africa and the country as a whole. The Department (1) provides guidance for enhancing existing systems, mechanisms, and procedures; (2) address barriers to the equal participation of women in public and private sectors; and (3) contribute to the elimination of GBVF. The Department is responsible for fostering the accountability of key stakeholders and role-players and monitoring the implementation of the NSP on GBVF by the various sectors.
2	South African Police Service (SAPS)	<p>Provide protection, compassion, and safety to victims of gender-based violence and femicide.</p> <p>Integrate GBVF into wider violence and crime prevention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing an enabling environment for implementation of effective responses to gender-based violence and femicide cases • Creating a conducive environment for victims of gender-based violence and femicide with adequate human resources and budget • Working with communities towards strengthening community level violence prevention programmes with GBVF prevention component
3	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Aims to ensure competent immovable asset management in National and Provincial Government to improve service delivery.	(1) Make available unutilised public buildings to be utilised as shelters or temporary housing arrangements for victims/survivors of Gender Based Violence & Femicide (2) Use public buildings to do prevention messaging to create awareness for Gender Based Violence & Femicide; (3) Job creation and poverty eradication initiatives in communities through the Expanded Public Works Programme

⁶⁷ Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation for the NSP on GBVF 2020 – 2024 (15/10/21)

#	DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	MANDATE	GBVF ROLE
4	Department of Basic Education (DBE)	<p>Provide quality basic education for all and lead the establishment and development of a South African schooling system for the 21st century.</p> <p>Harness approaches to GBV prevention that facilitate integration and deepen the impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the delivery capacity within the basic education sector to roll out evidence-based prevention programmes that address School-related GBV. • Developing an effective national GBV strategy with key messages that address school related GBV. • Developing integrated social norm and behavioural change approaches to address school related GBV <p>Effective use of parenting and early childhood development programmes to build a non-violent and gender transformative approach to parenting</p>
5	Dept of Public Service and Administration (DPSA)	<p>According to Chapter 10 (s 195[1]) of the Constitution of the Republic, Public Administration must be governed by the democratic values and principles enshrined in the constitution, including the following principles:</p> <p>Public administration must be broadly representative of the South African people, with employment and personnel management practices based on ability, objectivity, fairness, and the need to redress the imbalances of the past to achieve broad representation. Furthermore, DPSA monitors and reports on the equity targets (set by Cabinet, i.e., 50% women at SMS level).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPSA developed the Policy and Procedure on the Management of Sexual Harassment in the Public Service during 2013, with first implementation by April 2014. The purpose of this policy is to promote a workplace that is free of sexual harassment, sexual favours, intimidation, and victimisation, where the employer and employees respect one another's integrity, dignity, privacy, and the right to equality in the workplace. It also provides a systematic and consistent approach to managing sexual harassment and steps to be taken when sexual harassment occurs within the course and scope of the Public Service. • The Gender Equality Strategic Framework for the Public Service 2008 (GESF) aims to achieve women's empowerment and gender equality in the workplace. The strategy strongly emphasises the advancement of women in the belief that gender equality cannot be achieved until and unless women have been empowered. GESF Focus on sexual harassment – Strategic objective 2, Sub-Objective 4: has amongst others a Focus on sexual harassment & workplace gender-based violence: • The Public Service, Women Management Week, is used to monitor the implementation of the HODs 8-Principle Plan of Action for

#	DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	MANDATE	GBVF ROLE
		<p>If these equity targets are not met, the government will not be able to fulfil its obligations to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern African Development Community (SADC) – Gender Protocol, • African Union (AU) Agenda 2063, • Convention on the elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) – (articles 4,7, & 11) • Beijing Platform for Action-strategic objective G, and • Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)-Goal 5. <p>The Transformation Policies and Programmes Unit manage the development and support implementation of transformation (diversity) management policies, practices, and frameworks.</p>	<p>Promoting Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality within the Public Service Workplace. The principles were aimed at implementing the gender programme in the office of the DG/HOD as provided for in South Africa’s National Policy Framework for Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality, 2000. The principles impress the DG/HOD to establish policy mechanisms for the transformation to non-sexism, provide adequate resources, implement capacity development, mainstream gender, ensure equity targets, and monitor the gender programmes in the Department.</p>
6	Dept of Social Development (DSD)	<p>Provide social protection services and lead government efforts to forge partnerships through which vulnerable individuals, groups and communities become capable and self-reliant participants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an enabling environment to deliver equitable developmental welfare services by formulating policies, norms and standards, best practices, and supporting the implementation agency. The Department: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develops, supports, and monitors the implementation of policies, legislation and programmes aimed at protecting, empowering, and supporting victims of crime and violence.

#	DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	MANDATE	GBVF ROLE
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Provision of psychosocial services (through the Gender Based Violence Command Centre) as a core mandate and part of the unique contribution of the Department in the overall fight against GBV. 3. Renders continuous educational and awareness campaigns to ensure individuals, families and communities are empowered and made resilient on issues of GBV. 4. Responsible for reducing social ills as it ensures that victims of crime and violence, for example, women receive suitable sheltering services that will meet their needs. 5. Continuous training of Social Service professionals on trauma management and debriefing; and 6. Provide funding, technical support in the form of capacity building to NPOs that DSD has partnered with to render GBVC services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, the Department is also responsible for the implementation of Pillar 4 (Response, Care, Support and Healing) of the National Strategic Plan on Gender Based Violence and Femicide) (Strengthening existing response, care and support services in ways that are victim centred, and survivor focused, and trauma informed to facilitate recovery and healing)
7	Dept of Justice and Correctional Services (DOJ&CD)	Improve access and legal support services to survivors of GBV through a victim centric justice system that is sensitive to and meets the needs of survivors of GBV.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a GBV friendly environment that addresses the unequal and inequitable spread of victim services. • Ensuring that GBV service delivery training and support is provided to all service providers within the CJS dealing with GBVF matters to strengthen victim- centric survivor –focused services and prevent any form of secondary victimisation. • Developing enforcement mechanisms for compensation restitution espoused by the Victim Charter. • Provision of funding support to survivors of GBV to meet specific legal and related support.

#	DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	MANDATE	GBVF ROLE
		<p>Put mechanisms and processes to hold state and societal leadership accountable for taking a stand against GBV.</p> <p>Amend legislation related to GBVF areas, build onto legislative reforms initiated under the Emergency Response Action Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instituting a rapid response mechanism to respond to incidents of hate crimes. • Ensuring that courts impose mandatory minimum sentencing to offenders when found guilty of any form of GBV. • Developing a regulatory framework for integration of community level and GBV violence programmes • Developing phases 3 to 6 of the Femicide Watch • Strengthening capacity within CJS to address impunity and facilitating justice for GBV survivors. • Overhaul of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 to make it victim-centric, including the review of a bail provision. • Ongoing vetting of officials providing services to children and mentally disabled persons. • Amending Chapter 6 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters). Amendment Act, 2007 dealing with the National Register for Sex Offenders (NRSO) to extend protection to all victims of sexual offences, irrespective of age and mental status. • Amending Customary Marriages Act – registration of marriages, recognition of cross-national marriages, same-sex marriages • Inclusion of cyber violence in the Cyber Crimes Bill to address online sexual violence. • Finalisation of Traditional Courts Bill • Decriminalisation of sex work, fast-tracking and promulgation. • Finalising the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill • Developing integrated information, data collection and management systems across government and justice systems (with disaggregated data of GBVF victims)

#	DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	MANDATE	GBVF ROLE
		Strengthening information and research base to address systematic challenges linked to GBVF	
8	Dept of Employment and Labour (DEL)	Promote equity in the labour market through the elimination of unfair discrimination in employment policies and practices; and the implementation of affirmative action measures to redress the disadvantages in employment experienced by designated groups (i.e., black people; women; and persons with disabilities) to ensure their equitable representation in all occupational levels in the workforce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and enforce employment equity policies for the labour market such as Codes of Good Practice in terms of section 54 of the Employment Equity Act, 1998 (EEA) as amended to regulate workplaces to promote fair treatment and working environments free from unfair discrimination based on gender, sex, or sexual orientation; or any other prohibited ground as prescribed by section 9(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and section 6(1) of the EEA. For example, the Department is currently developing the Code of Good Practice on the Elimination and Prevention of Harassment in the workplace, to be finalised by 31 March 2022.
9	Dept of Higher Education and Training (DHET)	Responsible for implementing, managing, and overseeing the Post-School Education and Training (PSET) System that enriches lives, promote social justice, and overcomes historical inequalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide oversight and reporting over Higher Health, working closely with universities and TVET colleges towards putting infrastructure, programmes, care and support mechanisms, and capacity development of staff and student leadership towards engaging GBV at campuses. Provide oversight support for Post-School Education and Training System on GBVF Prevention programmes
10	Dept of Home Affairs (DHA)	To be the custodian of identity and civic status, including citizenship, and to manage international migration securely and efficiently in the interest of economic development and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBVF work includes ensuring that women and other vulnerable groups in society are protected from harassment and violence. DHA instruments marriage, inheritance and migration policies and legislations play a crucial role in eliminating discrimination against women, girls, and gender non-conforming persons; eliminating

#	DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	MANDATE	GBVF ROLE
		national security. The core services provided by the Department include registration of births and deaths; solemnisation and registration of marriages and civil unions; registration of divorces; and managing movements of persons in and out of the country through issuing of passports, visas and permits.	harmful practices; and providing an enabling environment for women's equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources.
11	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS)	Responsible for strengthening the delivery capacity of South Africa to roll out effective prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of technical support for developing communication and advocacy campaigns, GBV curriculum and tools for multi-sectoral institutions to meet the diverse needs. • Developing key standardised messages and toolkit for targeted media houses and departments
12	National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)	Enhance the prioritisation of sexual offence prosecutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on the strategic and operational oversight and assistance in matters relating to sexual offences, domestic violence, child justice, maintenance, and trafficking in persons in line with relevant legislation, including the constitution. The role includes emphasising stakeholder cooperation to ensure a collective victim centred approach towards the aforementioned matters. Among other things, NPA is responsible for the management of the Thuthuzela Care Centres (TCCs) model, skills development programmes, research where required, legislative development, public awareness campaigns, prosecutor related initiatives etc.
13	Statistics South Africa (STATS SA)	Responsible for collecting, producing, and disseminating official statistics to assist organs of state, businesses, other organisations and the public in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics South Africa strives to deliver quality products and services transparently and ethically. • Ensures methodology and standards are aligned to internationally recognised best practices. Open to other alternative data sources and partners that can close existing data gaps. Stats SA also responsible

#	DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	MANDATE		GBVF ROLE
		planning, decision-making, and monitoring or assessing policies.		<p>for providing support and technical assistance on the statistical value chain in pillars 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 of the NSP on GBVF 2020-2030 in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning a national prevalence survey to understand the magnitude of GBV in South Africa. 2. Planning a national study to understand the extent of violence against LGBTQIA+ persons. 3. Development of GBVF methodology and indicators for measurement to cover prevalence, severity, risk factors and reporting. 4. Providing inputs into data collection, analysis and dissemination plans of the planned national prevalence studies;
14	National School of Government (NSG)	Provide GBVF and Monitoring and Evaluation training to departments that request it from the NSG		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public servants have improved their capacity to recognise different ways gender-based violence occurs and identify and address patriarchal values and norms, and structural drivers of gender-based violence.
15	Dept of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA)	Dept of Cooperative Governance (DCOG)	Facilitate, support and enforce gender responsive planning and reporting at the local level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department aims to develop and implement child friendly and gender-responsive district and metro One Plans. It will also revise the 2020-2025 child friendly and gender-responsive Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) implementation plan and ensure that this plan is rolled out in 44 Districts and 8 metros. The Department will revise the regulated Local Government indicators to ensure that they are gender and children sensitive.
		Dept of Traditional Affairs (DTA)	Facilitates, Supports and Regulates gender responsive programmes within religious, traditional leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department regulates processes for gender-friendly and regulatory frameworks to implement GBVF prevention programmes within religious and cultural institutions and communities.

#	DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	MANDATE		GBVF ROLE
16	Dept of Human Settlement, Water and Sanitation (DHSWS)	Dept of Human Settlements (DHS)	Accelerate initiatives to address women's unequal economic and social position.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of support to referred GBVF victims through Human Settlements programmes; and providing support to DSD on shelters and interim housing for GBVF victims.
		Dept of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	To Provide sufficient, reliable, clean water to support socio-economic growth. Ensure that the country's water resources are protected, managed, developed, conserved, and controlled by regulating and supporting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating awareness on no violence against women and children for 365 days in the Department and its entities. Development of monthly Departmental Report on the Implementation of Pillar 5 Monitoring and Evaluation plan
17	Department of Correctional Services (DCS)	The Correctional Services Act (CSA, 1998) mandates the Department to provide among others for: a correctional system; the establishment, functions and control of the Department; the custody of all offenders under conditions of human dignity; the rights and obligations of sentenced offenders; the rights and obligations of unsentenced offenders; a system of community corrections; release from correctional centres and placement under correctional supervision, parole and release on the		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop intervention programmes for both officials and offenders to address GBVF and contribute to eliminating the scourge. Address possible barriers to the equal participation of women in the public sector. Ensure access to Education Services and Skills Development Programmes for female and male offenders. Developing/reviewing policies and policy procedures that affect Constitutional imperatives and relevant legislation to mainstream GBV in DCS operations. Provide guidelines on the incarceration of female and male offenders in housing units. Render rehabilitation programmes. Develop guidelines on rendering victim support programmes. Provide guidelines on the use of diversion programmes.

#	DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	MANDATE	GBVF ROLE
		sentence expiry date. Further, the Act emphasises the provision of rehabilitation of offenders, including personal wellbeing services. Criminal Procedure Act (Act No. 51 of 1977) Offenders must be detained in accordance with the sentences handed down by the courts and regulate victim involvement in the decisions of parole boards. Child Justice Act (Act No. 75 of 2008) provides a child justice system for children in conflict with the law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policies on managing mothers with babies, incarceration of children and adult offenders inside correctional centres.
18	Dept of Trade and Industry (DTI)	Put policy mechanisms in place for survivor-focused co-operatives to build economic resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating an enabling environment for public-private partnerships to facilitate economic opportunities for GBV survivors
19	Dept of Defence (DOD)	Strengthen the capacity of DOD leadership to address impunity and facilitate justice for GBV and Sexual harassment survivors. The Department of Defence Ministerial Task Team on Sexual Abuse and Sexual Offences (2020) highlighted failures of existing possible measures to address the scourge. Overall, women lost confidence in existing mechanisms resulting in reluctance to report cases of sexual misconduct within DOD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To review and strengthen possible mechanisms to ensure that the redress mechanisms are effective. The DOD provides an enabling environment for strategic policy and programming framework that strengthen a coordinated response to the crisis of GBVF and Sexual misconduct to all DOD members. The DOD provides guidance for enhancing existing systems, mechanisms, and procedures to address barriers to the equal participation of women in the DOD. The DOD also contribute to the elimination of GBVF and Sexual Misconduct. Chief Directorate Transformation Management in the DOD is responsible for fostering accountability of key stakeholders and role players as well as monitoring implementation in the DOD

#	DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	MANDATE	GBVF ROLE
20	Dept of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD)	Put houses and interim shelters in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide land and agrarian fund for gender transformative approaches in support of GBV survivors
21	Dept of Communications and Digital Technologies (DCDT)	Develop social media accountability framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating and adopting zero-tolerance policies on cyber violence and GBV sensitive reporting
22	Department of Health (DOH)	Strengthen response, care and support services through the provision of health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring improved access to care and support towards a cohesive, comprehensive, resourced, effective and efficient victim-centred response of health services for GBVF victims and mental health cases`.
23	Dept of Transport (DOT)	To ensure that women, children, LGBTIQIA+ persons have access to safe public transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing safe public transport campaigns for women and vulnerable groups
24	Dept of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME)	Establish GBVF data house to source, analyse, synthesise, disseminate, and evaluate usage of GBVF data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing leadership in the development of plans, monitoring and evaluation Generating database and information system relating to GBV data provided by all service providers and departments
25	Dept of Sport, Arts and Culture (DSAC)	To facilitate community interventions that promote social connectedness and healing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate strategic conversations on the collapsed social and moral fibre in communities spearheaded by Social Clusters and Moral Regeneration Movement (MRM)

#	DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	MANDATE	GBVF ROLE
26	Dept of Small Business Development (DSBD)	To lead and coordinate an integrated approach to the promotion and development of entrepreneurship, small businesses and co-operatives and ensure an enabling legislative and policy environment to support their growth and sustainability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide economic support to the designated targeted groups by mainstreaming them across all programmes, policies, projects, interventions within the DSBD Portfolio (SEFA and SEDA). The support will be provided by establishing a clear vision and Framework to guide the process of developing laws, policies, procedures and practices to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men in all National Gender Policy Framework, encouraging inclusivity and promotion of full consideration of all targeted groups so that their economic needs and aspirations are at the core of planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation, auditing and reporting to ensure an effective rollout of the NSP on GBVF.
27	Department of Science and innovation (DSI)	Enhance the role of science, technology, and innovation (STI) in helping to address South Africa's national goals through the following (1) Ensure a coherent and coordinated NSI, (2) driving knowledge creation and innovation, and (3) providing the enabling environment in terms of human capabilities, infrastructure, funding and international linkages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put in place frameworks and instruments to eliminate discrimination and bias against women in the areas within the DSI mandate, e.g., in the allocation of bursaries and business support packages in research and innovation. Undertake the necessary research to understand and combat gender inequality and GBV and monitor progress towards gender goals. Ensure that knowledge creation is empowering to women, e.g., considering women's needs in medical research.
28	National Treasury (NT)	Allocate adequate resources and budget for implementation of GBVF legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide oversight on budget spending for implementation of GBV legislation
29	South African Local Government Association (SALGA)	To make public spaces violent free for women, children, and other vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate the integration of safety audits in gender responsive IPDs and interventions

8. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY: GBVF



COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AND FEMICIDE

During June 2020 Pillar 2 of the NGBVF Collaboration Forum, the UN Women appointed a service provider to develop the GBVF Communication Strategy.⁶⁸

Below follow a summary of the strategy that needs to be taken forward as a matter of urgency and which needs to be further aligned to the Adopted CNPS (Comprehensive National Prevention Strategy). In the Overview of the NSP on GBVF Roll-Out 1 (1 May 2020 – 30 April 2021)⁶⁹. It is further indicated in this report that there is a need to generate interest and support from creatives to support the Communication Strategy as they have a key role to play in shifting harmful social norms. They are also best able to make sure that the strategic response developed is brought to life in a way that not only creates awareness, but breaks through the clutter and actually help to shift the dial.

Securing financial resources is vital to implement this communication strategy and is a high priority for the implementation of the CNPS. The summarized narrative of this strategy is attached as Annexure 2.

⁶⁸ Communication Strategy Power Point Presentation (June 2020)

⁶⁹ Overview of the NSP on GBVF Roll-Out 1 (1 May 2020 – 30 April 2021)

THE BRIEF

To create a strategic communication plan that will inform different stakeholder communication and activities around Gender Based Violence and Femicide.

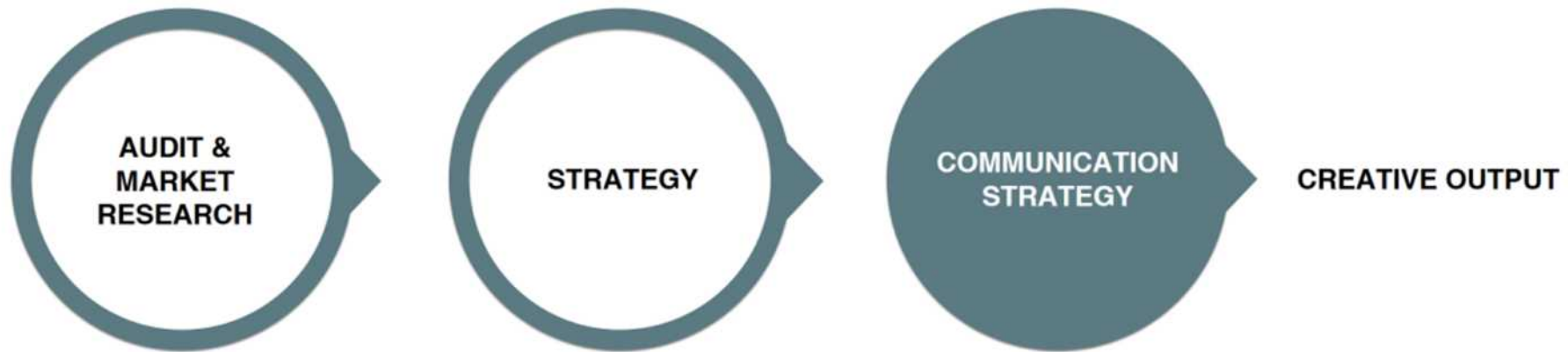
THE GOAL

The goal is to change the norms and stereotypes that perpetuate violence against women. Ultimately we want to shape a society that is continuously striving to shape itself into something we can all be proud of.

The following approach were followed in developing the Communication Strategy outlining 4 specific segments. Outstanding is the 4th segment of this process.

3rd DRAFT

THE APPROACH



COMMUNICATION TERRITORY WORKSOP

Defining key communication territories and exploring messaging that can arise from them.

TARGET AUDIENCE

BEYOND POWER TOWARDS LIBERATION

PRIMARY TARGET AUDIENCE

Challenging the **construct of patriarchal society** while bringing to light its dynamic with GBVF and the oppression of women, boys and LGBTQI communities.

Inversely, reflecting the impact of patriarchal construct as an oppression to self with the rigid construct of masculinity and providing support for their liberation.

SECONDARY TARGET AUDIENCE

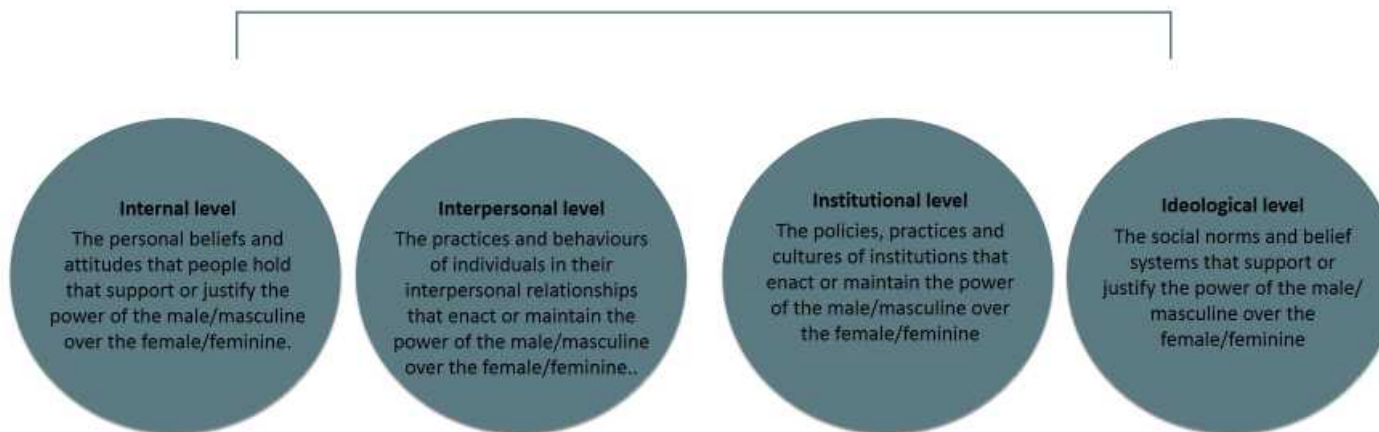
Challenging the construct of patriarchal society while bringing to light its dynamic with GBVF and the oppression of women, boys and LGBTQI communities.

Inversely, **empowering target audience** within their own power and providing support that enables their liberation.

BEYOND POWER TOWARDS LIBERATION



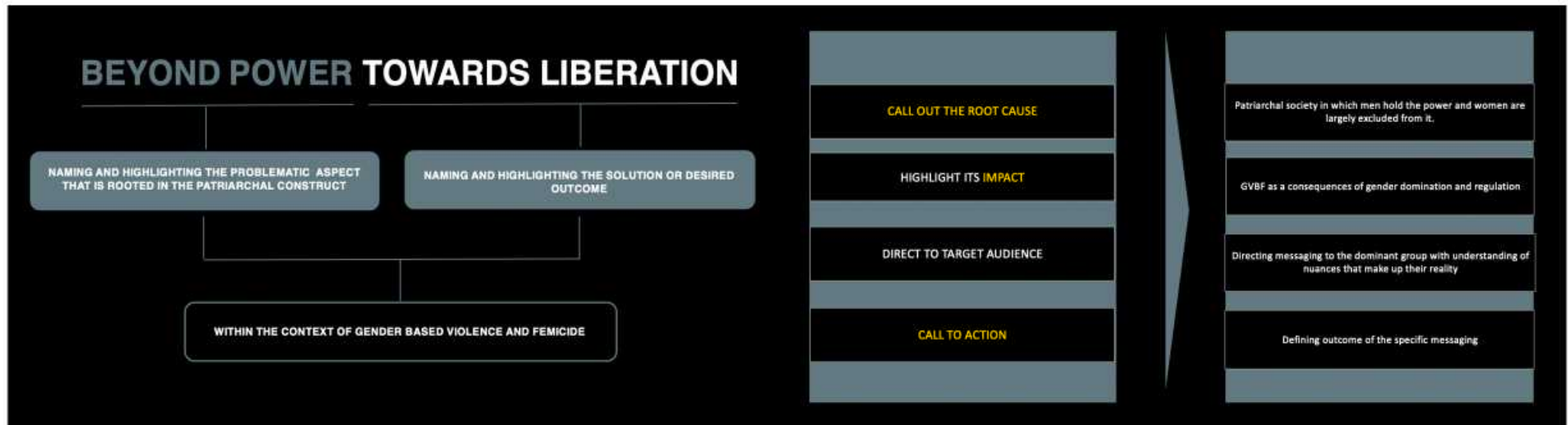
The narrative can then be applied to every societal level and touch points within those levels



MESSAGING CONSTRUCT

MESSAGING THEME

MESSAGING STRUCTURE





MESSAGING CONSTRUCT

Naming and highlighting the problematic aspect that is rooted in the patriarchal construct

“Do I need a dompas to walk around at night so you don’t rape me?”

Naming and highlighting the solution or desired outcome

You remain my oppressor and in Democratic South Africa, I am still not free!

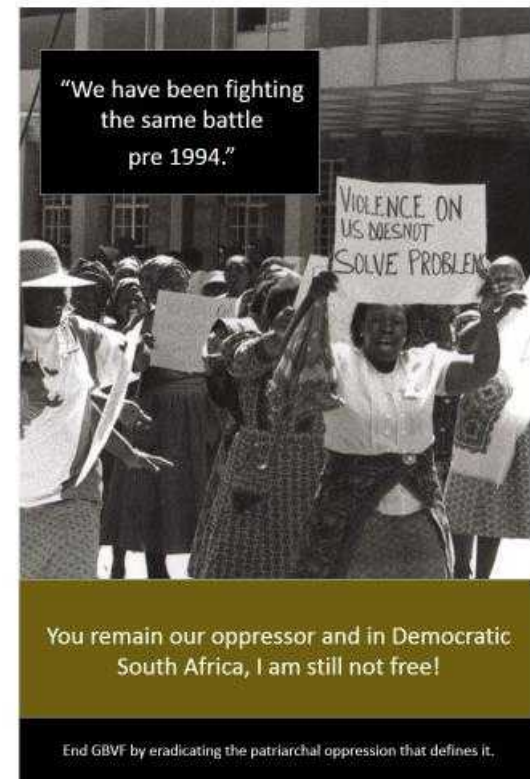
Call to action directly linked root cause

End GBVF by eradicating the patriarchal oppression that defines it.

WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AND FEMICIDE



EXAMPLE OF PRIMARY TARGET APPLICATION





MESSAGING CONSTRUCT

Naming and highlighting the problematic aspect that is rooted in the patriarchal construct

Real men are human...

Naming and highlighting the solution or desired outcome

Your pain does not need to be inflicted on another.
Abusing a woman does not heal.

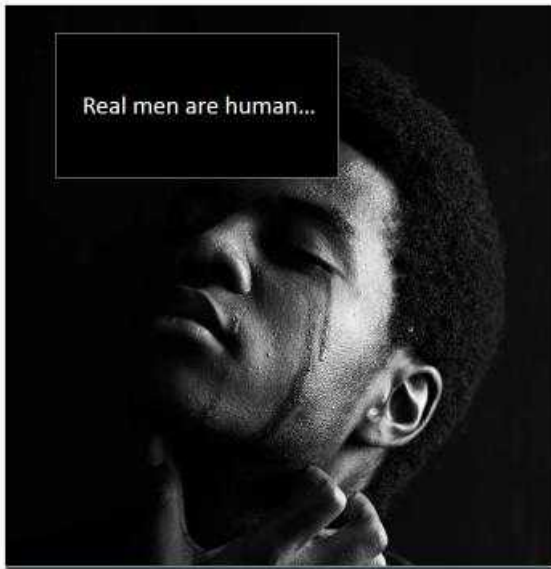
Call to action directly linked root cause

End GBVF by rising above the patriarchal constructs that oppress your freedom

WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AND FEMICIDE



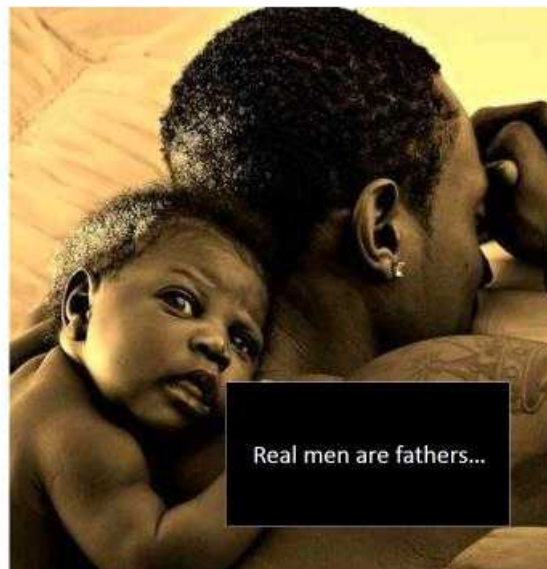
EXAMPLE OF PRIMARY TARGET APPLICATION



Real men are human...

Your pain does not need to be inflicted on another.
Abusing a woman does not heal.

End GBVF by rising above the patriarchal constructs that oppress your freedom



Real men are fathers...

Your role is to raise them not create a society
where they will never be free.

End GBVF by rising above the patriarchal constructs that oppress your freedom



"You fought the same
battle pre 1994."

You have become the oppressor and in Democratic
South Africa, women are still not free!

End GBVF by rising above the patriarchal constructs that oppress. true freedom

EXAMPLE OF BRAND APPLICATION

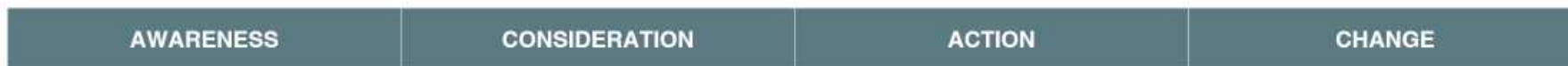


Under a patriarchal society, girls are socialised to believe they are inferior!



Under a patriarchal society, boys are socialised to believe they are superior!

THE ROOT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AND FEMICIDE BEGINS HERE



BEYOND POWER TOWARDS LIBERATION

MINDSET	What is patriarchy?	How does it impact GBVF?	What needs to be done?	What does the desired outcome look like?
COMMUNICATION	Patriarchy is the current construct of our society where men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it.	GBVF is an instrument of gender domination that is determined by hegemonic, powerful, yet threatened patriarchal structures	End GBVF by eradicating the patriarchal constructs that oppress our true liberation	Gender based equality and a truly liberated Democratic South Africa.
WHO?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRIMARY TARGET AUDIENCE SECONDARY TARGET AUDIENCE 			
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid #336666; padding: 2px 10px;">INTERNAL LEVEL</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #336666; padding: 2px 10px;">INTERPERSONAL LEVEL</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #336666; padding: 2px 10px;">INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #336666; padding: 2px 10px;">IDEOLOGICAL LEVEL</div> </div>			
HOW?	LONG TERM MULTI STAKEHOLDER DRIVEN COMMUNICATION PROGRAMME			
TOUCHPOINTS	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC





**WE ARE CREATORS
RE-CREATORS &
CO-CREATORS OF
CULTURE**



SECTION 2

9. INTRODUCTION TO THE FRAMEWORK OF ACTION (FoA)

The Framework of Action (FoA) is based on the Theory of Change (ToC), developed as a tool to bring about solutions to complex, social problems (Anderson, 2005).⁷⁰ It identifies the theory of a strategy/policy (as a series of critical-thinking exercises) in terms of changes that need to take place over time to reach the desired goal. The ToC is designed to draw a broad, strategic picture on the basis of which multiple interventions can be developed. Three benefits of using a ToC approach are that it:

- Makes goals and assumptions explicit
- Provides a clear basis for evaluation
- Promotes accountability⁷¹

The Framework of Action (FoA) is aligned with the 4 pathways of the ToC design as the overarching Output areas which are required to achieve the objectives as outlined in Figure 13.

Pathway 1	Resourcing
Pathway 2	Intervention
Pathway 3	Knowledge and understanding
Pathway 4	Advocacy, Activism and relationship building

The 5 Results (as depicted in the purple diamond) aligns with the 7 Key Interventions as described in the National Strategic Plan (NSP) indicated in Figure 12.

Key intervention 1	To strengthen the delivery capacity in South Africa to roll out effective GBVF prevention programmes i.e. government departments, municipalities, civil society and other relevant stakeholders
Key intervention 2	To implement effective, evidence-based GBVF prevention intervention programmes, targeted at specific key groups, reached through/at specific entry points, that will lead to behaviour and social norms change
Key intervention 3	To ensure the embracement of positive alternative approaches to ensure sustained shifts, away from toxic masculinities and other sexual and gender identities expressions (attitudes and behaviour), within specific communities/groups. This will be achieved by designing and adapting EBIs to provide skills that shape new forms of positive masculinities
Key intervention 4	To optimally harness Violence Against Children (VAC) programmes that have an impact on GBVF eradication
Key intervention 5	Increased cross fertilisation and integration of prevention interventions on violence against LGBTQIA+ persons with broader GBVF prevention and violence prevention interventions
Key intervention 6	Strengthened programming that addresses the restoration of human dignity, builds caring communities and respond and address individual, historic and collective trauma
Key intervention 7	To ensure that public spaces are made safe and violent free for all, particularly for women and children

⁷⁰<https://archive.globalfrp.org/evaluation/the-evaluation-exchange/issue-archive/evaluation-methodology/an-introduction-to-theory-of-change>

⁷¹ UN Women: A Framework to Underpin Action to Prevent Violence Against Women

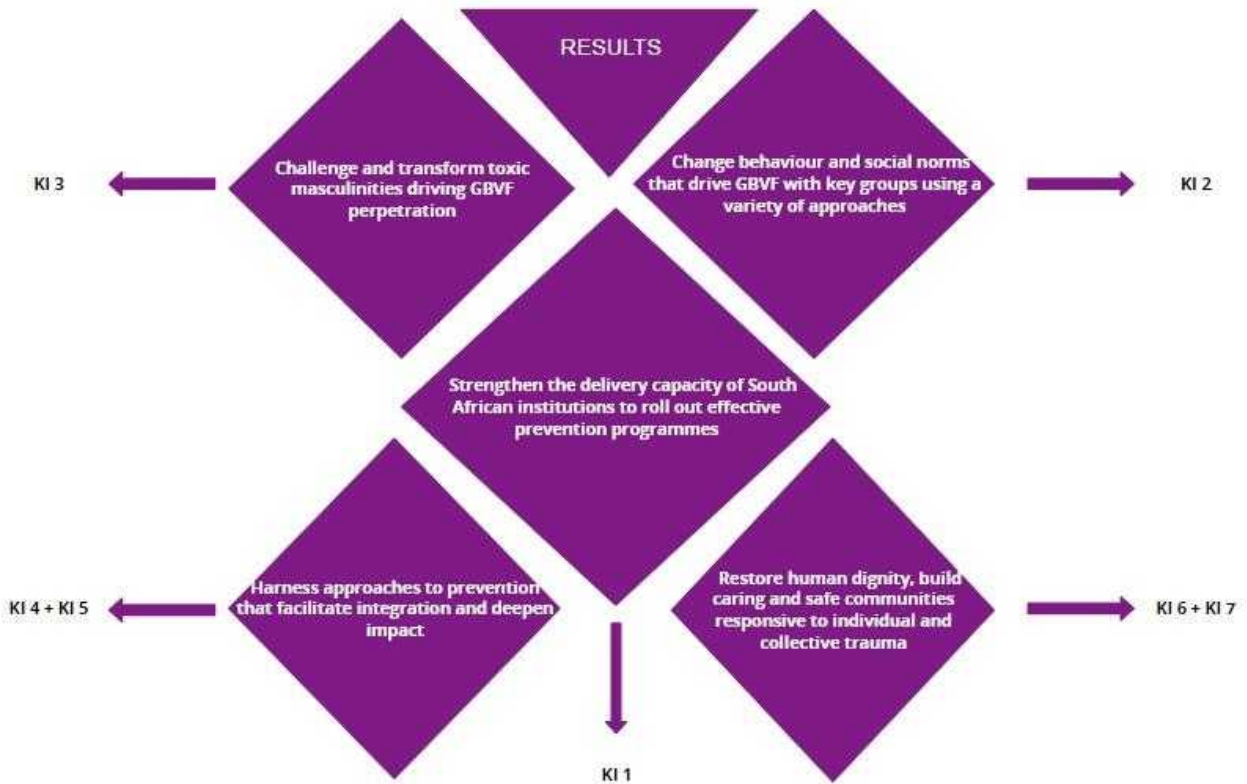


Figure 12:
ToC Results aligned with 7 NSP Key Interventions (purple diamond)

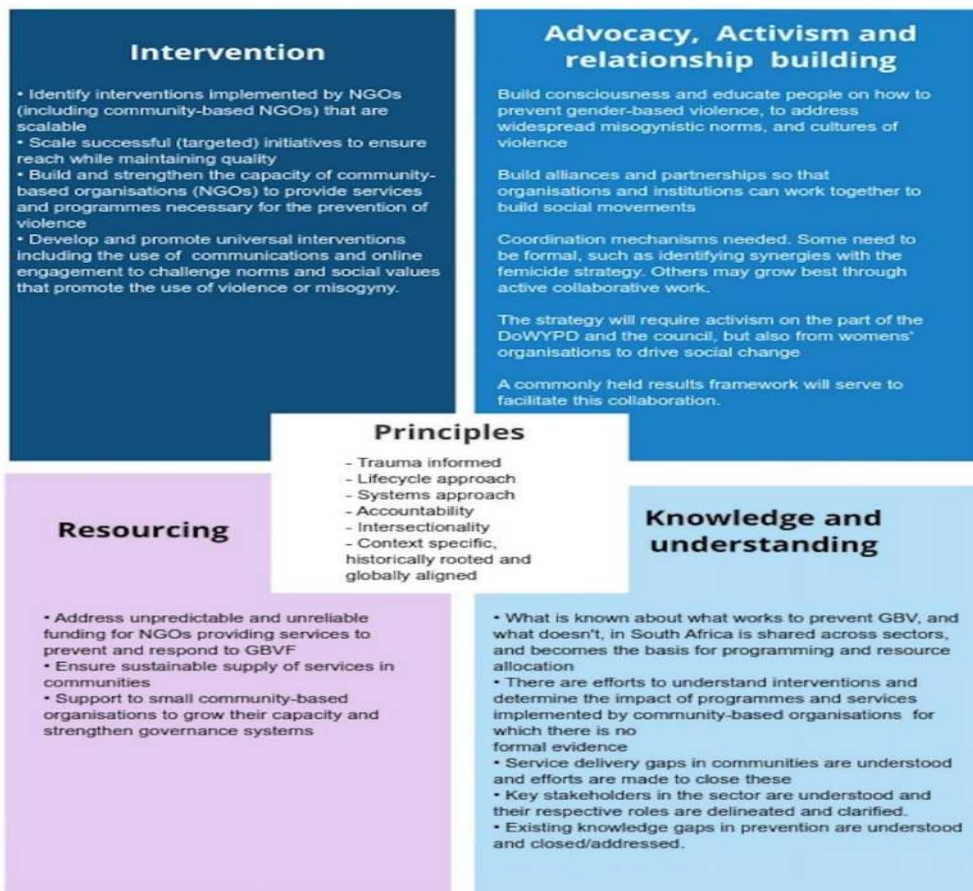


Figure 13:
Four Pathways and Principles

The FoA (below) uses the seven Key Interventions, as described in the NSP, as basis. The stated Key Activities were compiled from a number of sources: the Desktop Review, the Consultation Report, the TOC Workshop, the Zero Draft of the CNPS, Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation for the NSP on GBVF 2020 – 2024 (15/10/21), DWYPD Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 2020 – 2024 and the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (M&EP) GBVF-NSP 2020 – 2024 Priorities.

Please note the following:

- the column referring to Lead/Support Dept(s), the green and red colouring indicate acceptance/non-acceptance of responsibility
- the additional key activities (not included in the NSP and marked in the first column) still need to be approved, and populated in a next phase
- discrepancies amongst the three ME documents, mentioned above, were noted

COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL PREVENTION STRATEGY (CNPS) ON GBVF: FRAMEWORK OF ACTION (FoA)						
STRATEGIC INTERVENTION AREAS						
1. RESOURCING PATHWAY						
Increasing and amplifying financial, human and other resources to respond						
NUMBER	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
1	Strengthen the delivery capacity of South Africa to roll out effective prevention programmes	Political leaders (especially the President and Premiers) regularly promoting and amplifying messages of social cohesion, GBVF etc., while at the same time being accountable for inflammatory remarks that achieve the opposite				
2		Address unpredictable and unreliable funding for NGOs providing services				
3		Build in sufficient checks and balances to ensure financial fidelity in both public and private sector				
4		Thorough assessment of government failures (e.g. unnecessary costs and wastage in gov systems) and successes to achieve better performance				
5		Get systems to interconnect better to achieve more via a				

NUMBER	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
		fuller understanding of the intersectionality of GBVF with other issues				
6		Government should utilise their existing platforms more effectively to bring transformative messaging about GBVF				
7		Optimal sharing of knowledge and information across sectors and systems; acknowledge failures and gaps in order to achieve collective action and synergy				
8		Mechanisms to ensure due compliance of implementation actions assigned to the different departments with clear roles and responsibilities assigned				
9		Ensure sustainable supply of services in communities				
10		Support to small CBOs to grow their capacity and strengthen governance systems				
11		GBVF fund allocation – distribution an ensuring accountability				
12		Private sector partnerships explored and secured				
13		Development partners involved				
14		Address ineffective and inefficient service delivery (whether from lack of support, cooperation, lack of discipline etc.)				
15		Strengthened relationships within sectors and organisations, as well as between them, to increase understanding, respect and cooperation				

16		Alignment to the costing for roll-out and streamline into the NCPS for GBVF with specific focus areas i.e. Communication Strategy roll-out.				A sub-group to be assigned to work with GIZ (specifically Luxolo) on this issue. Shalen, (from GCIS) involved in costing assignment for 2022.
----	--	---	--	--	--	---

2. INTERVENTION PATHWAY

Identify, develop and implement effective interventions

STREAM 1 TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING

NUMBER	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
Activity 2.1.4 & 2.1.3 (NSP – Appendix B, p 91)	2.1 Strengthen the delivery capacity of South Africa to roll out effective prevention programmes.	Develop and collate transformative/transformational TRAINING materials, curriculum, tools and approaches that can be adapted for prevention interventions for different institutional and social contexts and meet diverse needs (Priority area, but must include families)	Number of Accessible Manuals and training support materials developed	X number of accessible Manuals and training support materials developed by March 2021	Lead: NCGBVF Support: NSG, DBE, DHET, Academic Institutions, Training institutions	<p>Cadre is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CDWs ○ CHCWs ○ Community Level Activists ○ Service Organisations ○ Ward Committee Members ○ District Level <p>Trained in GBVF prevention work and implementing anti GBVF programmes (COGTA)</p> <p>A cadre of lay mental health workers is trained to support individuals at a community level to deal with ongoing psycho-social issues</p> <p>This material needs to be consistent with prevention messaging for the public sector, schools, communities and diverse audiences is adapted and developed</p> <p>More specifically to be adaptable for disabled persons and need to be built into the design and materials are made accessible for all disability groups</p>
Activity 2.1.5 (NSP – Appendix B, p 91)		Train and support community capacity to deliver GBVF prevention interventions.	Number of Community Development Workers (CDWs) trained doing GBVF prevention work.	X Number of CDWs trained in anti GBVF doing prevention work by March 2024.	Lead: DSD, NSG Support: NCGBVF, DoH, COGTA, DPSA??	The District Development Model (DDM) aims to improve the coherence and impact of government service delivery with a focus on 44 districts and 8 metros across the country as

NUMBER	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
					CDW Cadre administration Municipalities	development spaces that can be used as centres of service delivery and economic development, including job creation ⁷²
			Number of anti GBVF programmes implemented by trained CDWs	X Number of anti GBVF programmes implemented by trained CDWs by March 2024	Lead: DSD, NSG Support: NCGBVF, COGTA , DPSA?? CDW Cadre administration Municipalities	
			A gender-responsive Ward Committee capacity building Programme implemented	200 ward committee members trained on Gender, Equity and Diversity in Development	Lead: NCGBVF and COGTA Support: DSD, Provincial Departments and Municipalities	
			Number of Community Health Care Workers (CHCWs) trained in GBVF doing prevention work	X Number of CHCWs trained in GBVF doing prevention work by March 2024.	Lead: DOH , NSG Support: NCGBVF, Provincial Health Departments	Mr Ramphele Morewane ramphele.morewane@health.gov.za
			Number of anti GBVF programmes implemented by trained CHCWs	X Number of anti GBVF programmes implemented by trained CHCWs		
			Number of Community level activists trained in anti GBVF	X Number of Community level activists trained in	Lead: NCGBVF, COGTA	

⁷² <https://www.cogta.gov.za/ddm/>

NUMBER	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
Activity 2.1.6 (NSP – Appendix B, p 91)			Number of service organisations trained in anti GBVF <i>(Clarification needed what is a service organisation)</i>	X Number of service organisations trained and rolling out prevention programmes by 2024	Lead: NCGBF, COGTA Support: DSD, Provincial Departments and Municipalities	The Rapid Response Institute ⁷³ aims to unleash the power of front-line teams to create a transformative impact on a variety of complex societal issues, as GBVF
			Number of prevention programmes implemented by trained service organisations	X Number of prevention programmes implemented by trained service organisations by March 2024		
			Number of district level coordinators trained in anti GBVF.	X Number of district level coordinators trained by March 2024.		

⁷³ www.rapidresults.org

NUMBER	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
			Number of community based GBVF programmes/interventions implemented by Community level activists	X Number of community based anti GBVF programmes implemented by Community level activists by 2024		
Activity 2.2.8 (NSP – Appendix B, p 92)			Service providers receive on-going skills training to prevent secondary victimisation, and enable them to respond in a victim-centered, professional manner Capacity building of police, prosecutors, and the judiciary on emerging cyber threats so that they are able to better appreciate the nature of the crimes, can respond effectively to complaints when filed, and enforce existing laws			Cyber specific capacity building of criminal justice sector officials
			On-going training for educators on a number of issues regarding GBVF, keeping discipline, safety, identifying abuse among learners, better cooperation with parents etc.			
Activity 2.6.1 (NSP – Appendix B, p 94)			A cadre of lay mental health workers is trained to support individuals at a community level to deal with ongoing psycho-social issues			
			Medical staff and educators trained to report suspected child and			

NUMBER	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
			teenager rape cases for investigation (e.g. children as young as 10 being pregnant and giving birth); families educated that rape is a criminal offence that should not be rectified with a gift from the perpetrator			
			Collaborative platform for information and best practices etc. to enhance multi-sectoral collaboration			
			Capitalising on government interventions e.g. 16 days by CSOs etc.			
			Media sensitisation training for different media platforms – the media needs internal behaviour change to affect their reporting for the better			
			SALGA/COGTAs sensitisation training on GBVF with the aim to create a deep understanding of their critical roles and responsibilities.		SALGA/COGTAs	(Joe Slovo Foundation can play a key role in this regard). City planning is not sufficiently linked to the purpose of the NSP; departments should constantly be reviewing their activities and approaches to be in line with the NSP. Important to link these critical local government cadres with the Rapid Response Teams through the OTPs in the different provinces to strengthen the localisation of interventions
			Critical capacity building will be achieved by training traditional and religious leaders, and healers on key concepts and messaging		GIZ	

			Capacity building need to include community leaders and judiciary as well. Judges/magistrates must be informed of all prevention programmes/training relating to parenting so that they can enforce relevant orders.			
			Integrate Gender Justice and GBVF Prevention into Training of Religious leaders – Seminaries, University Theology programmes (as well as training programmes for other faith leaders)			
STREAM 2 INTERVENTIONS AT DIFFERENT ENTRY POINTS						
NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
Pre-Natal Level	2.4 Harness approaches to prevent VAC that facilitates integration and deepen impact.	The pre-natal phase programming is a critical entry point and first stage of planning a family, becoming orientated towards parenthood and learning parental skills				Interventions to be led by NDoH i.e. First 1000 days (UNICEF) and Baby Mat (Ububele) ⁷⁴
Early Childhood Development (ECD) Level Activity 2.4.1 (NSP – Appendix B, p 93)		Use parenting and ECD programmes to build non-violent and gender transformative approaches to parenting	Number of ECD programmes that have integrated and rolled out GBVF prevention/to build non-violent and gender transformative approaches to parenting implemented	1 annually April 2020 – March 2024	Lead: DBE, DSD Support: DOH, NCGBFV, CSOs, COGTA municipalities	Prevention efforts are integrated into the roll out of the national ECD programme GBVF prevention integrated into roll out of ECD programme . Positive EBI parenting programmes i.e. Families Matter! (DSD), Stronger Families (UNODC) to be adapted and

⁷⁴ <https://perspectives.waimh.org/2013/09/15/ububele-baby-mat-project-bried-cost-effective-community-based-parent-infant-intervention/>

NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTS	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
School-based Level Activity 2.4.3 (NSP – Appendix B, p 94)		After school care programmes are rolled out, targeting informal settlements and communities where children are particularly vulnerable to violence (including informal settlements)				rolled out, led by DSD and supported by the ECD sector After school programmes are implemented through CSOs and Youth Groups (i.e. Soul Buddyz, Girl Guides South Africa (GGSA), Boys Scouts, etc.)
Activity 2.2.1 (NSP – Appendix B, p 92)		Adapt and roll out school based GBVF prevention programmes focussed on, among others, life skills An evidence-based prevention intervention (preferably) is rolled out targeting school going children	% of sexist learning material replaced (DBE) % of/Number of schools REACHED with programmes specifically designed and rolled out to address GBVF. Number of strategic behavioural change interventions with learners identified and rolled out	100% by March 2024	Lead: DBE Support: Provincial Departments of Education, DSD Lead: DBE	Good Schools Toolkit piloted and adapted for roll out The Good School Toolkit ⁷⁵ is a methodology created to help educators and students explore what makes a healthy, vibrant, and positive school and guide them through a process to create their vision in a participatory learning approach On primary school level examples: ChommY (DSD), Vhutshilo 1 (USAID), Strong Together – Stopping Violence in its tracks, GEM/BEMs (DBE/UNICEF) On secondary school level examples: YOLO (You Only Live Once – DSD), Vhutshilo 2 (USAID), She Conquers (DoH), Sport 4 Development (Agape Youth Movement)
			% of in-service teachers trained on anti-sexism (DBE)	95% by March 2024		
			% of schools with programs specifically	X % by March 2024		

⁷⁵ <https://raisingvoices.org/good-school/>

			rolled out to address GBVF			
			Research on learners' attitudes, views and perceptions on GBVF conducted	Research conducted by March 2021		
NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
Post-School Education and Training (PSET) Level Activity 2.2.2 (NSP – Appendix B, p 92)		Implement programmes to prevent GBVF and eliminate the scourge of GBVF in the Post-School Education and Training (PSET) System Awareness and prevention programme for institutes of higher learning is developed and rolled out e.g. compulsory subjects part of curricula in schools and higher education institutions to prevent GBVF (by among others, treating genders the same and teaching them the same values)	Policy Framework to address GBVF in the PSET system approved.	By March 2021	Lead: DHET Support: PSET Institutions, NCGBFV	National support for PSET institutions is affected in the implementation of GBVF policies and provides proper support and assistance to victims of GBV with an effective and comprehensive specialised referral system and policies in place ensure an enabling environment and referral system to curb and address GBVF in PSET Institutions. EBI examples: Stepping Stones (USAID), One Man Can (Sonke Gender Justice) and Men Championing Change (MCC – DSD), Ntombi Vimbela! (MRC – piloted this sexual violence intervention for PSET for female students in South Africa) LGBTQIA+ students to receive attention as a specific student vulnerable group
			% of PSET Institutions/National and institutional accountability frameworks developed	100% by December 2021	Lead: DHET Support: PSET Institutions,	
			% institutions with GBVF policies with a specialised referral system.	100% of institutions by December 2021	CSO, National and Provincial departments	
			Annual report on implementation by Institutions of anti GBVF policy framework developed	Annually from April 2022	Lead: DHET	

NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
Workplace Level Activity 2.1.7 (NSP – Appendix B, p 91)	2.2 Implement evidence-based behaviour change interventions with targeted communities.	Workplace GBVF interventions in identified sectors are piloted and rolled out			Casatu	<p>Joe Slovo Foundation ILO C-190 ratification</p> <p>Examples to be considered: the STOP Sexual Harassment Prevention Package⁷⁶ as well as ILOs Guidelines on sexual harassment at the workplace⁷⁷</p> <p>An awareness of sexual harassment to be created as per ILO Webinar definition: ‘...a range of unacceptable behaviours, practices or threats thereof, whether a single occurrence or repeated, that aim at, result in, or are likely to result in physical, psychological, sexual or economic harm, including gender-based violence and harassment’. Key message: ‘Each of us has a role to play – through dedicated and coordinated actions – partnerships and policy efforts – join us today!’</p> <p>Workplace GBVF campaign examples:</p> <p>#YOU CANTHIDE campaign activities</p> <p>#IITSNOTOK campaign activities</p>

⁷⁶ <https://www.care.org/our-work/education-and-work/dignified-work/preventing-violence-and-harassment-at-work/>

⁷⁷ https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-jakarta/documents/publication/wcms_171329.pdf

NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTS	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
		Behaviour change - interventions to shift attitudes and behaviours within the public sector adapted and rolled out	Number of behaviour change interventions to shift attitudes and behaviours within the public sector adapted and rolled out.		Lead: NCGBVF Support: COGTA , DSD, DSAC, CSO, and National and Provincial Depts	
Household Level Relationship Skills Strengthening		Programmes to educate household members on relationship issues e.g. singles and partners, siblings, parents and children (including sexuality issues), inter-generational relations, extended family members living in the home				
		Programmes to educate people on the power of language, e.g. becoming more conscious about harmful language that escalates into violence and entrench gender discrimination and inequality				
Community-based Level		Family planning information, and pre-natal education for young girls and women				
Activity 2.4.2 (NSP – Appendix B, p 94)		Parenting programmes to equip mothers and fathers (especially) with non-violent and gender transformative communication and parenting skills are rolled out	Number of parenting programmes to build/with non-violent and gender-transformative communication skills/approaches to parenting implemented/rolled out			Positive EBI parenting programmes i.e. Sinovuyo, Seven Passes (PLH), Teen, Let's Talk (USAID) adapted and rolled out, led by DSD and DBE and supported by CSOs

NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTS	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
Activity 2.2.3 (NSP – Appendix B, p 92)	2.2 Implement evidence-based behaviour change interventions within targeted communities	A programme specifically targeting religious leaders is rolled out to harness their capacity as agents of social norm change	Number of behaviour change interventions to shift attitudes and behaviours for religious leaders implemented	Proportion of religious leaders that shows shifts in values ----- THROUGH Intervention programmes for religious leaders adapted and rolled out	Lead: NCGBVF Support: COGTA, DSD, DSAC, CSO, and National and Provincial Depts	<i>We Will Speak Out</i> : Faith Leaders' Gender Transformation Programme (FLGTP) KZN Christian Council ⁷⁸ (ICPD25 Nairobi) ⁷⁹ and UNFPAs Church Resource Manual on Sexual Gender Based Violence (contextual bible studies to transform responses to sexual gender-based violence) ⁸⁰ Faith Action (UN Women) ⁸¹ to end Gender-based Violence TearFund ⁸² (USAID) Transforming Masculinities UNICEF (Training on GBV Prevention and Child Protection)
Activity 2.2.4 (NSP – Appendix B, p 92)		A programme specifically targeting traditional leaders and healers on specific harmful practices with a province specific focus is developed and rolled out	Number of behaviour change interventions to shift attitudes and behaviours for traditional leaders implemented	Number of traditional leaders and healers demonstrating a shift in specific harmful practices -----THROUGH Intervention programmes for traditional leaders and healers	Lead: NCGBVF Support: COGTA, DSD, DSAC, CSO, and National and Provincial Depts	Target audience reached through the National House of Traditional Leaders (NHTL) DoJCD/NPA Skills Programme 'Ndabexitha' focusing specifically on Domestic Violence

⁷⁸ <http://www.kzncc.org.za>

⁷⁹ https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Nairobi_Summit_Report_on_ICPD25.pdf

⁸⁰ <https://genderjustice.org.za/publication/church-resource-manual-on-sexual-gender-based-violence/>

⁸¹ <https://sites.google.com/rapidresults.org/nsp-gbv/home>

⁸² <https://www.usaid.gov/global-health/health-areas/family-planning/working-faith-communities-prevent-gender-based>

NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	developed and roll out. TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
Activity 2.2.5 (NSP – Appendix B, p 92)		A community-based intervention to address harmful gender norms in a culturally sensitive manner is rolled out and assessed across a spectrum of communities	Number of Evidence based behaviour changes interventions implemented			
		Community interventions rolled out to facilitate an embracing of different forms of SOGI	Number of community outreach interventions to raise awareness and generate acceptance of different expressions and forms of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI) rolled out.	X number by 2024	Lead: DWYPD Support: COGTA, DSD, DSAC, CSO, Provincial and National Depts., Municipalities	
		Interventions on knowledge about, and compliance to the Constitution vs traditional/religious laws as the supreme law of the land.				
		Interventions focussing on knowledge about Children's Rights, and the obligations and responsibilities of parents, caregivers and the general public (e.g. the fact that it is compulsory for anyone to report child abuse)				
		Awareness campaigns and programmes to reduce stigma regarding the LGBTQIA+ community, people living with disability, persons with albinism, sex workers, sexual assault victims etc.				
		Interventions on the dangers of substance abuse (research indicate that it plays a large role				

		in criminal activities and violence)				
STREAM 3						
INTEGRATION OF GBVF PREVENTION INTO EXISTING PROGRAMMES						
NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
Activity 2.1.9 (NSP – Appendix B, p 92)	2.4 Harness approaches to prevent VAC that facilitates integration and deepen impact.	GBVF prevention is integrated into programmes that address related social issues, specifically drug and alcohol abuse (as it plays a large role in violence and criminal activities), HIV prevention, economic empowerment of women, youth and LGBTQIA+ individuals, mental health, etc.	Mainstreaming models for critical areas developed and piloted			This activity to be led by DSD and supported by Development Partners i.e. UNICEF, USAID, GIZ, etc.
Activity 2.1.10 (NSP – Appendix B, p 92)		GBVF prevention intentionally integrated into job creation and poverty eradication initiatives in communities to enhance economic empowerment for women	Number of models of GBVF prevention mainstreamed into job creation and poverty eradication initiatives in communities		DPWI DEL	Social Enterprise Development and Social marketing techniques to be explored
Activity 2.4.4 (NSP – Appendix B, p 94)		Intentional integration and cross fertilization of programming focused on VAW and VAC takes place, particularly as it relates to parenting skills and corporal punishment more broadly (communication and acceptable disciplining)	Systems and structures for strengthened inter linkages between VAC and VAW programming in place			
Activity 2.3.3 (NSP – Appendix B, p 93)		Integrate GBVF prevention into SOGIE (sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression) programming and vice versa	% integration of GBVF prevention into SOGIE programming	90% integration by March 2024	Lead: NCGBVF, DOJ&CD Support: DBE, DHET, DEL, NSG	Violence prevention against persons as a result of sexual orientation and sexual and gender identity, is increasingly integrated into GBVF prevention programmes
Activity 2.5.2 (NSP – Appendix B, p 94)		Integrate GBVF prevention into wider violence and crime prevention	Crime prevention strategy with GBVF prevention integration developed	1 crime prevention strategy developed	Lead: NCGBVF, SAPS Support: DSD, DOJCD, CSOs	Community level violence prevention programmes integrating GBVF prevention.

NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
		Integrate GBVF prevention into substance abuse (drugs and alcohol) interventions	% integration of GBVF prevention into substance abuse interventions.	100% integration	Lead: DOH, DSD Support: NCGBVF, CSOs, UNODC	Violence prevention programmes at community levels integrate prevention of GBVF into their interventions and vice versa Sifiso.Phakathi@health.gov.za EBI programmes: KeMojo (DSD) Lulu (Line-up Live-up) - UNODC ⁸³ successfully implemented in Western Cape Province
		Integrate GBVF prevention into SRHR and HIV prevention interventions	% integration of GBVF prevention into SRHR and HIV prevention interventions.	100% integration	Lead: DOH, SANAC Support: DSD, NCGBVF, CSOs, UNFPA, National and Provincial government, Municipalities	Dr Thato Chikadire thato.chikadire@health.gov.za UNFPA ⁸⁴ – i.e. Canadian Project currently being rolled out in the Eastern Cape
2.5 Increased cross fertilisation and integration of prevention interventions on violence against LGBTQIA+ persons with broader GBVF prevention and violence prevention interventions	Violence prevention against persons as a result of sexual orientation and gender identity, is increasingly integrated into GBVF prevention programming	Sexual prevention and gender identity violence prevention integrated into GBVF prevention programming			DSD, DBE, SAPS DOJ&CD	

⁸³ <https://www.unodc.org/dohadeclaration/en/sports/lineupliveup.html>

⁸⁴ <https://www.unfpa.org/publications/addressing-violence-against-women-and-girls-sexual-and-reproductive-health-services>

Activity 2.5.1 (NSP – Appendix B, p 94)						
		Programmes on GBVF integrate mental health issues (depression, suicide thoughts etc.)				
STREAM 4 ENVIRONMENTS MADE SAFE						
NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
Activity 2.2.6 (NSP – Appendix B, p 92)	2.7 Public spaces are made safe and violent free for all, particularly women and children	Community programmes to build safe communities sensitive to the needs of women, children and LGBTQIA+ persons are integrated to IDPs and continually rolled out	Number of community programmes to build safe communities for women, children, and LGBTQIA+ persons to IDPs related interventions rolled out			E.g. Neighbour Vigilance and Bystander Programmes: Ring the Bell; Turn down the Radio), in co-operation with Community Police Forums (CPFs) and SAPS SAPS to implement their Integrated Sex Offences (SO) and GBV Action Plan, specifically Focus 4: Prevention of GBVF and SO by implementing proactive measures to GBVF, Sexual Offences (SO) prevention and Domestic Violence (DV); Hosting GBVF and SO campaigns and public education programmes Example: SafeSpaces ⁸⁵ and GIZ (A Guide to Designing Integrated Violence Prevention Interventions) ⁸⁶ These programmes need to include raising awareness to generate acceptance of different expressions and forms of Sexual Orientation of Gender Identity (SOGI)

⁸⁵ <https://www.saferspaces.org.za>

⁸⁶ <https://www.saferspaces.org.za/learn-how/entry/a-guide-to-designing-integrated-violence-prevention-interventions>

NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
Activity 2.2.7 (NSP – Appendix B, p 92)		Cyber-awareness programmes that are disability-accessible and responsive on online safety, protection and digital security for the public, including young children and parents, are rolled out	A cyber-awareness programme developed and rolled-out			To roll out in specific targeted communities awareness raising programmes of dementia versus witchcraft to create an understanding within specific targeted communities/provinces i.e. Eastern Cape
		Safety in schools and higher education institutions to involve ensuring that weapons (knives, guns etc.) are not brought to premises; information on conflict skills and anger management, and information on basic, respectful communication to enhance educator/learner and learner/learner conduct				DBE ⁸⁷ Cyberbullying guide for children and parents, including a list of resources about preventing cyberbullying Pillar 6's involvement to guide safe Apps
		Violence prevention programmes at community levels integrate prevention of GBVF into their interventions and vice versa			DSD, DBE, SAPS, DWYPD	
		Parental programmes focusing on child safety in the home and community				

⁸⁷ <https://www.education.gov.za>

NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTS	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
		Make public spaces violent free for women and children	% of municipalities implementing GBVF programmes Safety plans for all modes of public transport developed (DOT & COGTA) % implementation of safety plans for each transport mode Proportion of safe parks for children. Percentage of identified illegal liquor outlets closed (SAPS)	100% (all) municipalities to have gender responsive IDPs by 2024)	Lead: COGTA, SALGA Support: DEA, DSAC, DSD, NCGBFV, Municipalities	
			Proportion of municipalities integrating safety from GBVF interventions into their IDPs.	Gender-responsive IDPs integrate safety audits and interventions.		
			Number of local partnerships between communities and local government to work together to make spaces safe			
Activity 2.7.1 (NSP – Appendix B, p 95)		IDP Processes integrate safety audits	Safety audits undertaken by Municipalities			
			Street lighting, bridges, isolated parks, shebeens, drug dealers, and related factors integrated in safety plans			
			Development of IDPs through integrating a gender analysis and perspective to planning in the built environment and budgeting			

NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTS	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
Activity 2.7.2 (NSP – Appendix B, p 95)		Women, children, and LGBTQIA+ persons are able to access safe transport (all vulnerable groups, including people living with disabilities)	Public transport safety interventions in place. Safety plans for all modes of public transport developed	April 2021	Leads: DOT, COGTA Support: NCGBF Provincial Departments of Transport, Municipalities, Business, Labour	Safe transport campaign rolled out Public transport safety interventions in place One identified initiative is The <i>Safe Ride</i> campaign which was launched in 2016 by Sonke Gender Justice in partnership with SANTACO (South African National Taxi Council). The objective of this campaign is to engage the South African taxi industry (taxi associations, drivers, owners, queue marshals) and key government departments in a campaign to promote respectful and non-violent behaviour towards customers, prevent sexual and gender-based violence and harassment, and promote gender equality and safety of women and children within the taxi industry.
			% implementation of safety plans for each transport mode	By additional 20%/year	Leads: DOT, COGTA Support: NCGBF Provincial Departments of Transport, Municipalities, Business, Labour	
Activity 2.7.3 (NSP – Appendix B, p 95)		Public parks are made safe for children	Proportion of safe parks for children	Implemented continuously and reported quarterly	Leads: DOT, COGTA Support: NCGBF	Safe Parks Initiative rolled out (e.g. Isibindi Programme ⁸⁸ ? new name)

⁸⁸ <http://www.naccw.org.za/isibindi/safe-parks>

					Provincial Departments of Transport, Municipalities, Business, Labour	Refer to relevant programme – COGTA Include SAPS social crime prevention indicator
			Percentage of identified illegal liquor outlets closed	90% Annually April 2020 to March 2024	Lead: SAPS Support: Provincial and Local Government	
		Learn from and adapt Safe and Inclusive Church Initiative – Anglican Church of Southern AFRICA (ACSA) – both responsive and prevention initiatives				
STREAM 5 TOXIC MASCULINITIES (TRANSFORM ATTITUDES, BELIEFS AND NORMS)						
NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTS	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
Activity 2.3.1 (NSP – Appendix B, p 93)		A programme targeting men to shift toxic behaviour, as well as reviewing their approach and role as fathers, is piloted and rolled out	Programme/Strategic interventions targeting men, including their role as fathers (as active and caring fathers)	X by March 2024	Lead: NCGBF & Research Institutions Support: DHET, DSD, National Centre on Violence and Crime Prevention, CSO, Media, National and Provincial	Adapted /piloted and rolled out (e.g. Brothers for Life) Media and awareness interventions promoting positive alternative images of masculinities should be rolled out i.e. Brothers for Life (CCI), Husband Schools (UNFPA), etc. Specific programmes targeting men, male students and boys to be adapted and rolled out i.e. Men Championing Change (MCC – DSD), One Man Can and Men Care (Sonke Gender Justice) etc. to ensure that men through their participation in these kind of interventions, actively demonstrate and champion to tackle GBVF in their different spaces of living

						Strategic interventions focusing on young men in PSET, and the unemployed Commission studies to better understand how to intervene in the development of toxic masculinities
NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
			Number of Strategic interventions to shift behaviour in men, rolled out/implemented	Number of men trained or exposed to alternative approaches for expressing masculinities		100- day challenge focus for Pillar 2 with the Joe Slovo- and Ford Foundations
Activity 2.3.2. (NSP – Appendix B, p 93)		A behaviour change intervention focused on building gender equitable approaches to communication and relationships is rolled out using religious institutions and workplaces as possible platforms	Number of Strategic interventions focused on building gender equitable approaches to communication and relationships are rolled out using religious institutions and workplaces as possible platforms	X by March 2024	Lead: NCGBF &Research Institutions Support: DHET, DSD, National Centre on Violence and Crime Prevention, CSO, Media, National and Provincial departments, COGTA, municipalities Business, Labour	Fatherhood South Africa programme rolled out in AGS FBGs Men participating in programmes that seek psycho-social support and support in ongoing ways
		Strategic and specific SBC interventions focussing boys and adolescents identified and rolled out – the younger they get the right message, the better				

NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTS	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
			Number of strategic interventions with young men (PSET, unemployed, working) identified/implemented and rolled out.	X by March 2024	Lead: NCGBVF & Research Institutions, DBE Support: DHET, DSD, National Centre on Violence and Crime Prevention, CSO	
			Number of young men who attended the strategic interventions			
		Specific SBC Programmes to teach/empower women and girls to have positive perceptions of their abilities, worth and significance (especially) in relation to patriarchal norms to build self-esteem, to be empowered to stand up against discrimination				
		Programmes for traditional- and religious leaders, and faith-based organisations to address inequality and discriminatory practices . E.g. greater (equal) participation of women in political and social settings in rural areas.				
		Substitute father programmes for boys and adolescent males				
		Programmes for boys and men on positive, healthy masculinity				

STREAM 6		SOCIAL COHESION AND HEALING (PSS)				
NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
Activity 2.6.2 (NSP – Appendix B, p 94)	2.6 Strengthened programming that addresses the restoration of human dignity, builds caring and safe communities and responds to historic and collective trauma	Local formations that provide spaces for dialoguing, self-expression and developing practical solutions are established (with survivors, with mixed community groups, with men, with LGBTQIA+ persons etc. in ways that make sense for communities)	Number of local Circles of Healing/ Ubuntu established to provide support to survivors, ment, LGBTQIA+ persons rolled out.	Implemented	Lead: NCGBVF & DOH , DSAC, DSD Support: COGTA, CSOs, FBOs, MRM structures, traditional structures, National and Provincial government, Municipalities	Part of the existing budget under Health Sector Bargaining Thulani.Ntshani@health.gov.za
Activity 2.6.1 (NSP – Appendix B, p 94)		Facilitate community interventions that promote social connectedness, dignity and psychological healing for individual and community trauma and woundedness.	%/Number of Strategic conversations held on the collapse of social and moral fibre in society spearheaded by the Social Cluster, working with the Moral Regeneration Movement (MRM).	X/Annually April 2020 to March 2024	Lead: NCGBVF & DOH , DSAC, DSD Support: COGTA, CSOs, FBOs, MRM structures, traditional structures, National and Provincial government, Municipalities	Cadre: Lay mental health workers Part of the existing budget under Health Sector Bargaining Thulani.Ntshani@health.gov.za Integrate and learn from church-based activities – use the universal presence of churches in every community – and mosques, temples, etc - as part of building social cohesion beyond individual religious institutions (as happened in anti-Apartheid struggles under the UDF movement)
			Number of social workers hired at local government level	X per year	Lead: NCGBVF & DOH , DSAC, DSD Support: COGTA, CSOs, FBOs, MRM structures,	Social workers hired at local government level and sufficient ratio to population

NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
					traditional structures, National and Provincial government, Municipalities	
			Ratio of Social Worker to population at municipal level	X Social Worker per 1000 population	Lead: NCGBVF & DOH , DSAC, DSD Support: COGTA, CSOs, FBOs, MRM structures, traditional structures, National and Provincial government, Municipalities	
Activity 2.6.3 (NSP – Appendix B, p 95)		Promoting transformative values (respectful, gender equality) through non-violent art expressions across all art forms, - e.g. drama, poetry, drawing, painting etc. at community level	Number of arts awards aimed at espousing transformative values Community building through non-violent art forms. Community, school and individual art awards across ages	X/Annually April 2020 to March 2024	Lead: NCGBVF & DOH , DSAC, DSD Support: COGTA, CSOs, FBOs, MRM structures, traditional structures, National and Provincial government, Municipalities	Thulani.Ntshani@health.gov.za Part of the existing budget under Health Sector Bargaining
		Implementation of the National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.	Rapid Response Mechanism to respond to incidents of racist and xenophobic offences/hate crimes implemented	Rapid Response mechanism instituted by 2022 April	Lead: DOJCD Support: NCGBVF, National and Provincial Departments, Municipalities	DSAC?

					CSO, Chapter 9 Institutions	
			Virtual data repository on disaggregated statistical data for measurement of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	1 data virtual repository	Lead: DOJCD Support: NCGBVF, National and Provincial Departments, Municipalities CSO, Chapter 9 Institution	Pillar 6?
		Programmes to generate a moral vision for South Africa , framing and promoting values, morality and rightful conduct – ubuntu principle/golden rule/human rights				
3. KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING PATHWAY (ALIGNED WITH PILLAR 6)						
Deepening a collective understanding of the drivers, the responses, good practices and ways to strengthen impact						
NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
Activity 2.1.2 (NSP – Appendix B, p 91)	Shifts away from toxic masculinities towards embracing positive alternative approaches for expressing masculinities and other sexual and gender identities, within specific communities/groups	Develop (and adapt) context-specific home-grown holistic set of GBVF prevention interventions (including assessment tools) to more deeply understand what is required to effectively prevent all forms of GBVF more broadly in South Africa	Continuous assessment of community and instices and ways to itutional prevention interventions that are effective and have the potential for wider impact.			
		Commission studies to better understand how to intervene in the development of toxic masculinities in South Africa	Number of Studies to better understand how to intervene in the development of toxic masculinities in South Africa.	X number by March 2024	Lead: NCGBVF & Research Institutions,	Also include toxic masculinities masquerading as religious norms based on misinterpretation or misuse of sacred texts. (Often patriarchal religious forms of 'benign' domination are not recognised as toxic – e.g. Father = God

					DBE Support: DHET, DSD, National Centre on Violence and Crime Prevention, CSO	deifying the masculine – and particularly the deification of certain charismatic religious leaders opening the way for institutionally-sanctioned GBVF
NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
		Design (and adapt) interventions to provide skills that shape new forms of positive masculinities	Number of Strategic interventions to shift behaviour in men implemented	X by March 2024	Lead: NCGBF & Research Institutions Support: DHET, DSD, National Centre on Violence and Crime Prevention, CSO, Media, National and Provincial departments, COGTA, municipalities Business, Labour	E.g., Brothers for Life
Activity 2.1.7 (NSP – Appendix B, p 91)		Promising, innovative interventions in key areas (substance abuse, lay mental health care workers, LGBTQIA+ persons, disability, and economic power) are identified, tested, and expanded	Partnerships between research institutions and local NGOs to document and strengthen good practices established Promising innovations around key areas identified, tested, and rolled out			
		Evidence-based behaviour change interventions adapted and rolled out in specific				Stepping Stones and SASA Model adapted and rolled out

NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	COMMENTS
		geographical communities.				Combo of Stepping Stones and Creating Futures
		Centralised GBVF Prevention Hub is in place linked into the National Centre on Violence Crime prevention				
		Research on attitudes, views and perceptions from learners/young people on GBVF (used to track attitudes)				
		Critical reviewing on effectiveness of campaigns, interventions and programmes by implementors as well as research institutions				
		Studies to be conducted on the effects of Covid-19, specifically with regard to its influence on the prevalence of GBVF				
		More research to be conducted on diversion programmes for child offenders to increase effectiveness				
		In light of the high levels of recidivism and habitual reoffending, according to NICRO, more research on recidivism and Correctional Service programmes is needed.				
		More research needed on the GBVF experiences of women living with disability , (taking into consideration it is not a homogeneous group) to aid programmes and services.				
		More research needed on the sex workers with regard to GBVF to aid programmes and services.				

		More research needed on the violence amongst LGBTQIA+ partners as well as violence against the LGBTQIA+ community to design effective programmes for their needs and challenges.				
		More research on men's reports of perpetration of partner and non-partner violence and rape.				
		More awareness of the inter connectivity between aspects of violence; and more insight of the realities communities are facing in order to ground responses in realistic ways				

4. ADVOCACY, ACTIVISM AND RELATIONSHIP BUILDING PATHWAY

Ongoing actions and activism to transform social norms towards healing, wholeness and reshaping individuals, institutions, families and communities

NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
		Communication Strategy GBVF	Key messages overarching developed			Key messages, to ensure consistent messaging, will be developed and will form an integral part of the multi-media campaign to be led by Brand SA and GCIS in close cooperation and participation of all the different government departments' communication sections
		Communication and Advocacy campaigns	Prevention Communication toolkit with list of key messages and targeted sources of media developed	April 2021	Lead: Brand SA, GCIS Support: DWYPD, National, Provincial, Local Government, CSO	Ensure consistency of messaging interpreted with diverse sectors (e.g. education, religious, traditional, etc)

			Sustained media campaign for 365 days, by all departments led by GCIS providing information, including awareness, and participated in by all departments.	X number of Sustained anti GBVF media campaigns for 365 days implemented by April 2021	Lead: Brand SA, GCIS Support: DWYPD, National, Provincial, Local Government, CSO	Another sustained multi-pronged media campaign to be considered for roll out is the Soul City Edutainment Model/Campaign
			Number of multimedia campaigns implemented, with different sources used.	X number multimedia campaigns implemented by March 2024	Lead: Brand SA, GCIS Support: DWYPD, National, Provincial, Local Government, CSO	
			Gender responsive community engagement social media platforms (Govchat) implemented in all provinces	9 provinces by 2022	COGTA	
NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
		Use public buildings to do prevention messaging in partnership with the private sector (MERP Oct)	9 public buildings utilised for education and awareness through outdoor advertising and signage in partnership with the private sector	March 2021	DPWI	In partnership with progressive churches; cf VIOLENCE-FREE ZONES being piloted in KZN hotspots currently (KZN Network on Violence Against Women, with support from WWSOSA)
Activity 2.2.10 (NSP – Appendix B, p 93)		Building onto the ERAP, multi-pronged multi-media campaign is rolled out in a sustained way aligned with messaging being communicated in the behavioural change interventions in ways that reach all South Africans (e.g. via gate keepers, high impact influencers i.e. Manchester United, community radio etc)	Sustained multi-pronged media campaign rolled out			E.g. Soul City Campaign

NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
Activity 2.2.11 (NSP – Appendix B, p 93)		Interventions that formalize media efforts towards equal women’s representation, a positive portrayal of women and LGBTQIA+ persons in media and sensitive reporting of GBVF are promoted (Including Faith-based media)				<p>Efforts of Soul City, Gender Links and GIZ to sensitize the media in general and journalist/media students regarding the above, should be enhanced and coordinated i.e. ‘Step it up for gender equity’</p> <p>The Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA) as the media regulatory body in South Africa should also be included, in order to oversee the telecommunications and broadcasting sectors and should be led by the Department of Communications (DoC) and GCIS⁸⁹</p> <p>Advertising houses/companies should also be targeted in this regard, including the Advertising Regulatory Board</p> <p>This should be included in their Annual Performance Plans (APP) as the core group stakeholders of this industry, namely DoC, GCIS, ICASA, SABC, MDDA, Films and Publications Board, and Brand South Africa⁹⁰</p>
		Community outreach interventions to raise awareness and generate acceptance of different expressions and forms of SOGI are rolled out				GIZ programme (I-Initiate)

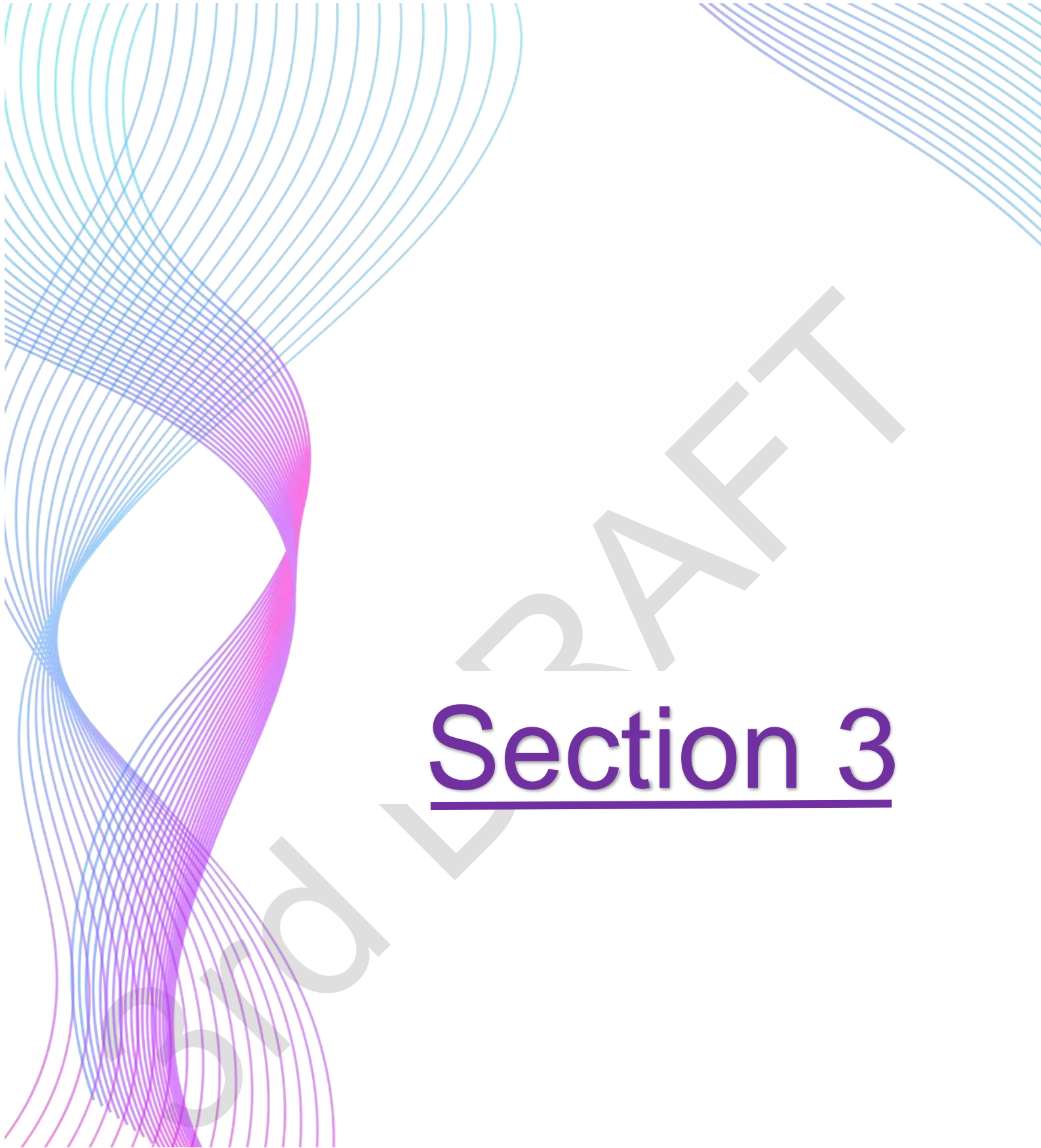
⁸⁹ The South African Regulatory Regime in print, broadcasting and online (Joe Thlooe)

⁹⁰ <https://m.soundcloud.com/pmgza/department-of-communications-2>

NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
		Strategic community outreach interventions rolled out to raise awareness and generate acceptance of different expressions and forms of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI) are rolled out				Also in faith-based sector, using sacred texts – (e.g. Inclusive and Affirming Ministries)
		Media awareness interventions promoting positive and alternative images of masculinities rolled out				Including in Christian sector - Jesus as a role model of alternative masculinities.
		Ongoing constitutional, legal, policy and regulatory reforms to address insufficiencies regarding specific contexts and circumstances of women who experience or are confronted with different forms of GBVF.				
		Advocacy for increased female involvement in peace and security structures as expressed by UN Guidelines for member states				
		Victims of violence who found healing, especially GBV, acting as activists, motivation speakers etc. to encourage other victims to speak out				
		Research on using understandable language, terms and descriptions to enhance gender equality				
		GCIS to be approached as a platform for roll-out to ensure 365 days sustained content aligned to the objectives of the NSP and the Communications Strategy to ensure ONE VOICE – ONE MESSAGE TO ALL.				Consistency also with FAITH ACTION TO END GBV's Comms campaigns – (e.g. Current 120-Day Comms Campaign - #faithingenderjustice, #ToxicToTransformativeMasculinities...)

NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
		Support needed across all pillars for effective roll-out.				
		Heads of Comms Teams of all Government Departments to be receiving the same messages to be communicated to their internal and external stakeholders as a whole-of-government approach. It is imperative that ALL government departments grasp their roles and responsibilities in executing their mandates as outlined in the NSP on GBVF. Departments need to organically step forward.				
		The importance of new technology in targeting children and youth with SBCC messaging – this group is very active on social media, a logical entry point to reach them.				
		Media programmes with positive messaging as part of GBVF prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Linking role models - Specific traditional leaders /actors and religious leaders 				GIZ programmes rolled out in Lesotho and Zambia (Gatekeepers) The role of religious and traditional actors in the prevention of VAW and Girls in Zambia (GIZ)
		Media programmes for children are critical – this should already be one avenue of addressing children in the ECD phase. The SABC have a vast range of relevant programmes for children and youth on the subject of gender equality – this should be used to full capacity.				Digital Solutions as part of Children Programming (SABC Programme) (GIZ) User-centered development of digital solutions for the prevention of VAW and Girls in Lesotho

		Even during children's TV programmes certain messages could be added from time to time during breaks e.g. a cartoon character giving a short, basic message				
NUMBER/ ENTRY POINT LEVEL	KEY INTERVENTION/ RESULT	KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEAD/ SUPPORT DEPTs	INTERVENTION TYPES/COMMENTS
		Image-based violence should be reviewed, analysed and complained about via the Film Board, Broadcasting Complaints Commission of SA				
Activity 2.2.9 (NSP – Appendix B, p 93)		Regulations to ensure that mobile phones used by children are identified and content to such devices is filtered, is revised	Regulations developed			Parents sensitised awareness programmes to manage their children's phones i.e. Samsung/iPhone
		NB: Linking with Pillar 3: on Review of Legal Frameworks in the media industry (Shalen) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advertising Board - Film and Publications Board (New Amendment Act) 				



Section 3

10. INTRODUCTION TO MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

This Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation has been developed to guide systems and processes for tracking, assessing, and reporting the results of the interventions outlined in the National Strategic Plan on GBVF (NSP on GBVF) 2020–2030.

The Framework will guide all monitoring and evaluation processes implemented by all state and non-state actors of GBVF. It outlines the theory of change, logical Framework, monitoring and evaluation activities, indicators and technical indicator definitions, data flow processes, roles and responsibilities, and the requisite capacity to implement monitoring and evaluation activities.

Through this Framework, the country will be able to track its progress towards the realisation of its vision of becoming 'A South Africa free from Gender-Based Violence directed at women, children and LGBTQIA+ persons.'⁹¹

The specific objectives of the M&E Framework are to:

- Monitor implementation of prioritised interventions across the six NSP on GBVF pillars.
- Outline clear and measurable targets and indicators and assign roles and responsibilities.
- Provide guidance and tools for reporting on progress in the implementation of the NSP on GBVF; and
- Strengthen integrated planning and coordination across government and sections of the society.

The NSP mainly guides the M&EF on GBVF principles:

- Complementing and augmenting existing strategies, instruments and national initiatives on GBVF and overall safety in the country.

- Active and meaningful participation of communities, civil society, movements, and those most affected by GBV in designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the strategy.
- A visionary, gender-responsive, and transformative approach considers inequality and gender differences that drive and enable GBVF, specifically, the need for men to transform.
- Progressive realisation of outcomes through the prioritisation of reforms and strategic partnerships to address broader systemic challenges.
- Mutual accountability for changes recognising that meeting these outcomes requires government, civil society, communities, social movements, the private sector, development partners and all stakeholders to work together to drive the agenda forward and
- Inclusiveness, embracing diversity and intersectionality, recognising the importance of centring women's experience most marginalised by poverty, race, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and nationality.

⁹¹ Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation for the National Strategic Plan on Gender-based Violence and Femicide (2020-2024)

In addition to the founding guiding principles, the Framework is guided by the following M&E principles:

- **Integrated planning and alignment**, recognising that stakeholders must align M&E processes and work in a multi-sectoral manner for efficient and effective tracking of NSP on GBVF implementation progress.
- **Standardisation of targets and indicators** to allow for comparability of NSP on GBVF outcomes and interrogation of impact; and
- **Transparency and feedback** where Information dissemination mechanisms will be utilised to promote transparency and enhance accountability at all levels.

The Pillar 2: MER Plan, (below) illustrates information on the Outputs, Indicators, Means of Verification and Departments.⁹²

⁹² Ibid

Outcome: South Africa has made considerable progress in rebuilding/reweaving the social fabric in ways where GBVF and violence more broadly is deemed unacceptable.

PILLAR 2: MER FRAMEWORK⁹³

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				Means of Verification	Lead Department
			2021	2022	2023	2024		
2.1 Strengthened delivery capacity in South Africa to roll out evidence-based prevention programmes	No of evidence-based programmes implemented	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Reports	DWYPD, Brand SA, GCIS, NCGBVF, DSD, NSG, DOH and COGTA
2.2 Changed behaviour and social norms within key groups as a result of the rollout of evidence-based prevention interventions	No of behaviour change interventions implemented to shift attitudes and behaviour	8*	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Reports	DBE, DHET, NCGBVF
2.3 Shifts away from toxic masculinities towards embracing positive alternative approaches for expressing masculinities and other sexual and gender identities, within specific communities/groups	No of studies to better understand how to intervene in the development of toxic masculinities	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Reports	NCGBVF & Research Institutions
2.4 Optimally harnessed Violence Against Children (VAC) programmes that have an impact on GBVF eradication	No of VAC programmes implemented	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Reports	DBE & DSD, DOJ&CD, NCGBVF, SAPS, DOH and DSD

⁹³ DWYPD, Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation for the NSP on GBVF 2020 – 2024 (VERSION 2: 15/10/21)

Outcome: South Africa has made considerable progress in rebuilding/reweaving the social fabric in ways where GBVF and violence more broadly is deemed unacceptable.

PILLAR 2: MER FRAMEWORK⁹³

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				Means of Verification	Lead Department
			2021	2022	2023	2024		
2.5 Increased cross fertilisation and integration of prevention interventions on violence against LGBTQIA+ persons with broader GBVF prevention and violence prevention interventions	No of community level violence prevention programmes implemented that integrate GBVF prevention	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Reports	DOH, SANAC
2.6 Strengthened programming that addresses the restoration of human dignity, builds caring communities and responds to historic and collective trauma	No of programmes implemented to address restoration of human dignity	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Reports	COGTA, SALGA, DSD, DOT, NCGBVF, DOH, DSAC, DOJ&CD, Provinces and Municipalities. (Planning at Municipal level needs to change to make public infrastructure safe for women and children)
2.7 Public spaces are made safe and violent free for all, particularly women and children	No of safe and violent free public spaces accessible to women and children	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Reports	COGTA, SALGA, DSD, DOT, NCGBVF, DOH, DSAC, DOJ&CD, Provinces and Municipalities. (Planning at Municipal level needs to change to make public infrastructure safe for women and children)
		* Annual Report (2021) - programmes targeted at learners						

11. CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE WAY FORWARD

Considerations for the Strategy

- Linkages with the National Integrated Strategy on the Prevention of Femicide in South Africa
- Clarity of roles and responsibilities, and respect for existing mandates
- Tracking and monitoring implementation and results
- CNPS Implementation Task Team to be appointed as high priority to drive the CNPS
- Communication Strategy as an overarching mechanism in the roll-out of the CNPS
- All communication campaigns need to be in line with the Communication Strategy
- A creative abridged, FoA user friendly version should be developed after the approval of the CNPS

12. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Ableism:⁹⁴ The pervasive system of discrimination and exclusion that oppresses people who have mental, emotional and physical disabilities.

Ageism: Any attitude, action, or institutional structure, which subordinates a person or group because of age or any assignment of roles in society purely based on age.

C

Child: A person under the age of 18 years.

Cisgender: A term for people whose gender identity matches the sex that they were assigned at birth. For example, someone who identifies as a woman and was assigned female at birth is a cisgender woman whereas someone who identifies as a man and was assigned male at birth is a cisgender man. Cisgender is the opposite of transgender. 'Cis-' is a Latin prefix meaning 'on the same side as' and is therefore an antonym of 'trans-'.

Comprehensive Sexuality Education refers to the provision of age-appropriate, culturally relevant, scientifically accurate, realistic, non-judgmental information about sex and relationships. Sexuality education provides opportunities to explore one's own values and attitudes and to build decision making,

communication and risk reduction skills about many aspects of sexuality.

Consent: An exercise of choice and a voluntary or unforced agreement to engage in sexual activity with another party.⁹⁵ Consent is an ongoing process and can be withdrawn at any time. Consent to engage in sexual activity is compulsory in every sexual act, always matters and should not be assumed, regardless of the relationship status and irrespective of previous sexual activity with the other party.

Coordination: The regulation of diverse elements into an integrated and harmonious operation; synchronisation and integration of activities, responsibilities, and command and control structures to ensure that resources are used in the most efficient way, in pursuit of the specified objectives.

Cyber Violence is defined as online behaviours that criminally or non-criminally assault, or can lead to assault, of a person's physical, psychological or emotional well-being. It can be done or experienced by an individual or group and happen online, through smartphones, during Internet games, etc.

D

Disability is imposed by society when a person with a physical, psychosocial, intellectual, neurological and/or sensory impairment is denied access to full participation in all aspects of life,

⁹⁴ <https://lgbtqia.ucdavis.edu/educated/glossary>

⁹⁵ The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act 6 of 2012

and when society fails to uphold the rights and specific needs of individuals with impairments.⁹⁶

District-based Approach Service Delivery Model aims to address service delivery and economic development challenges through the synchronisation of planning across all spheres of government, working alongside social partners such as business and community at district level.

Domestic Violence: According to South African law, includes physical abuse; sexual abuse; emotional, verbal and psychological abuse; economic abuse; intimidation; harassment; stalking; entry into the complainants' residence without her consent or any other controlling or abusive behaviour taking place in domestic relationships.⁹⁷

E

Economic Abuse includes the unreasonable deprivation of economic or financial resources, which a complainant is entitled to under law or requires out of necessity and the unreasonable disposal of household effects or other property in which the complainant has an interest.⁹⁸

F

Family: A group of people living together and functioning as a single household, that will provide for the needs and protection of children and all its members. A well-functioning family provides members with emotional, social, spiritual and material support that is sustained throughout life and it also represents the cradle from which the values and norms of a society are transmitted and

preserved and is therefore a key institution for transforming values and norms.⁹⁹

Family Violence is a form of interpersonal violence that includes a range of abusive behaviours – such as physical, sexual, verbal and emotional abuse and neglect – that occur within relationships of care, kinship, dependency or trust.

Femicide: Also known as female homicide, is generally understood to involve intentional murder of women because they are women, but broader definitions include any killing of women or girls. This term does not necessarily account for transgender persons as it relies on the interpretation of biological features to determine the gender of the deceased victim, as female. This constitutes a limitation as the category, femicide, may misclassify transgender women depending on the degree of completeness of their physical transition. Intimate femicide is defined as the murder of women by intimate partners that is 'a current or former husband or boyfriend, same-sex partner, or a rejected would-be lover'.¹⁰⁰

Feminism is a range of social movements, political movements and ideologies that share a common goal: to define, establish and achieve political, economic, personal and social equality among all genders.

G

Gender: The socially constructed identities assigned to the biological characteristics of people in society. The concept of gender includes the values, attitudes, feelings, and behaviours as well

⁹⁶ White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

⁹⁷ Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998, Section 1

⁹⁸ Ibid

⁹⁹ Adapted from ISCPs

¹⁰⁰ Abrahams, N., Matthews, S., Martin L. J., Lombard, C. & Jewkes R. 2013. Intimate Partner Femicide in South Africa in 1999 and 2009. *PLoS Med*, 10, e1001412.

as the interactions and relationships associated with being a woman (femininity) and being a man (masculinity) in a given culture and setting and these are also influenced by social, historical and cross-cultural factors.¹⁰¹

Gender-based Constraints: Refer to disparities and inequalities that all people face that are a consequence of differences linked to their gender, perceived gender or gender identity and/or expression and these disparities and inequalities become barriers to choices of self-expression and access to opportunities and services and determine differential outcomes for them. These disparities and inequalities form constraints when they become a barrier to using a service or taking advantage of an opportunity presented by a health intervention.

Gender-based Violence (GBV): It is the general term used to capture violence that occurs as a result of the normative role expectations associated with the gender associated with the sex assigned to a person at birth, as well as the unequal power relations between the genders, within the context of a specific society.¹⁰² GBV includes physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, and psychological abuse or threats of such acts or abuse, coercion, and economic or educational deprivation, whether occurring in public or private life in peacetime and during armed or other forms of conflict, and may cause physical, sexual, psychological, emotional or economic harm.

Gender Expression: External manifestations of gender, expressed through, among others, a person's name, pronouns, clothing, haircut, mannerisms, behaviour, voice, and/or body characteristics. Society identifies these cues as masculine and feminine, although what is considered masculine or feminine changes over time and varies by culture or by gender identity. Individuals may embody their gender in a multitude of ways and have terms beyond these to name their gender expression(s).

Gender Identity: A person's internal, deeply held sense of their gender as being male or female or both or neither. Some people's gender identity matches the sex assigned to them at birth and their gender identity is cisgender. For transgender people, their internal gender identity does not match the sex they were assigned at birth. Most people have a gender identity of man or woman (or boy or girl). For some people, their gender identity does not fit neatly into one of those two choices (see non-binary and/or gender queer below). Unlike gender expression, gender identity is not visible to others.

Gender Inclusive: in ways that do not discriminate against a sex, social gender or gender identity.

Gender Mainstreaming:¹⁰³ Defined by the United Nations as the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies and programmes, in any area and at different levels. It is a strategy for making women's and men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension in

¹⁰¹ Connell, R. 1987. *Gender And Power: Society, the Person, and Sexual Politics*, Sydney, Stanford University Press;

¹⁰² Bloom, S. (2008) *Violence against Women and Girls: A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators* (Chapel Hill, NC: MEASURE Evaluation)

¹⁰³ <https://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/un-system-coordination/gender-mainstreaming>

the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated. The goal is to achieve gender equality.

Gender non-Conforming: A term used to describe people whose gender expression is different from conventional expectations of masculinity and femininity. Not all gender non-conforming people identify as transgender; nor are all transgender people gender non-conforming.

H

Healing is the personal experience of the transcendence of suffering.¹⁰⁴

Hetero-normative has been defined as the enforced compliance with culturally determined heterosexual roles and assumptions about heterosexuality as 'natural' or 'normal' and that everything else is deviant

Hetero-sexism: Discrimination or prejudice by heterosexuals against homosexuals - a system of oppression that considers heterosexuality the norm and discriminates against people who display non-heterosexual behaviours and identities.

Homophobic Rape: This is the sexual violence against lesbians, the term acknowledges the punitive and hateful elements of the crime.

Household: A household is defined as a group of people living and eating together from the same

pot. Furthermore, a household may consist of multiple families within one household.

Human Rights: Rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include civil, political, social and economic rights. For instance, these include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination

Human Rights-based Approach:¹⁰⁵ The essential attributes of a human rights-based approach are that the development of policies and programmes should fulfil human rights. A human rights-based approach identifies rights holders and their entitlements, and corresponding duty bearers and their obligations, and works towards strengthening the capacities of rights holders to make their claims and of duty bearers to meet their obligations. Principles and standards derived from international human rights treaties should guide all development cooperation and programming in all sectors and in all phases of the programming process.

I

Intersectionality: Refers to overlapping social identities and the related systems of oppression and domination that use these to marginalise and exclude. Although all women face discrimination some women face multiple forms of oppression because of their race, ethnicity, religion, socio-

¹⁰⁴<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1466870/>

¹⁰⁵OHCHR. (2006). Frequently asked questions on a Human Rights-Based Approach. United Nations. New York/Geneva

economic background, abilities and sexual orientation, which in turn shapes their experiences of violence.¹⁰⁶ Intersectionality looks at the relationships between these different forms of oppression and allows for analysis of social problems more fully, shapes more effective interventions, and promotes more inclusive responses.

L

Life Cycle Approach to GBV: Women and girls are at risk of different forms of violence at all ages, from prenatal sex selection before they are born through childhood, as adults and elderly women.¹⁰⁷

M

Multisectoral Response:¹⁰⁸ Refers to deliberate collaboration among various stakeholder groups (e.g., government, civil society, and private sector) and sectors (e.g., health, environment, and economy) to jointly achieve a policy outcome. By engaging multiple sectors, partners can leverage knowledge, expertise, reach, and resources, benefiting from their combined and varied strengths as they work toward the shared goal of producing better health outcomes.

O

Online Violence: Refers to any act of gender-based violence against a woman that is committed, assisted or aggravated in part or fully by the use of Information and Communications Technology

(ICT), such as mobile phones and smartphones, the internet, social media platforms or email, against a woman because she is a woman, or affects women disproportionately.¹⁰⁹

P

Patriarchy: Patriarchy is a social system in which men hold primary power and dominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege and control of property.

Persons with Disability: Includes those who have perceived and or actual physical, psychosocial, intellectual, neurological and/or sensory impairments which, as a result of various attitudinal, communication, physical and information barriers are hindered in participating fully and effectively in society on an equal basis with others.¹¹⁰

Protective Factor: Interacts with the risk and acts as a buffer to prevent an adverse outcome and increase the chance in the case of a child for positive adjustment.

R

Rape: According to the Sexual Offences Act includes the oral, anal or vaginal penetration of a person (male or female, regardless of age) with a genital organ; anal or vaginal penetration with any object, or the penetration of a person's mouth with the genital organs of an animal.

Restorative Justice Services: Restorative justice is an approach to justice that aims to involve the parties to a dispute and others affected by the

¹⁰⁶ <https://cofemsocialchange.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/TS1-Why-does-a-feminist-perspective-matter.pdf>

¹⁰⁷ Watts and Zimmerman. 2002. 'Violence against Women: Global Scope and Magnitude,' *Lancet* 359 (9313): 1233

¹⁰⁸ Salunka, S & Lal, D.K. (2017). 'Multisectoral approach for promoting public health'. In: *Indian Journal of Public Health*, vol 61, pp. 163 - 168

¹⁰⁹ Human Rights Council A/HRC/38/47 Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women its causes and consequences on online violence against women and girls from a human rights perspective – Advance edited version 14 June 2018

¹¹⁰ White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

harm (victims, offenders, families concerned and community members) in collectively identifying harms, needs and obligations through accepting responsibilities, making restitution, and taking measures to prevent a recurrence of the incident and promoting reconciliation.¹¹¹

Rights-based Approach is a conceptual framework for ensuring that human rights principles are reflected in policies and national development frameworks. Human rights are the minimum standards that people require to live in freedom and dignity - based on the principles of universality, indivisibility, interdependence, equality and non-discrimination.

Risk Factor is an event or situation that increases the possibility of a negative outcome for an individual.

S

Safety refers principally to the state of an area and is based on the real and perceived risk of victimization.

Sex: Refers to the biological or anatomical characteristics that a person is born with and is usually determined based on the appearance of external genitalia, namely a vagina to denote female and a penis and testes to denote male. Sex is also a synonym for *sexual intercourse*, which includes penile-vaginal sex, oral sex, and anal sex. *Intersex* is a general term used for a variety of conditions in which a person may be born with a reproductive or sexual organ that does not fit the typical definition of male or female. For example, a person might be born appearing to be female on the outside but have mostly male reproductive

organs on the inside or they might be born with genitals that seem in between the usual male and female types for example a girl born with a noticeably large clitoris or lacking a vaginal opening, or a boy may be born with a noticeably small penis or with a scrotum that is divided so that it forms more like labia (vaginal lips). However, it is possible to change a sex by having a sex change operation.

Sexual and Reproductive Health: A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being in all matters relating to the reproductive system and sexuality; it is not merely the absence of disease, dysfunction or infirmity. For sexual and reproductive health to be attained and maintained, the sexual and reproductive health rights of all persons must be respected, protected and fulfilled. Sexual and reproductive health requires a positive and respectful approach to sexuality and sexual relationships, as well as the possibility of having pleasurable and safe sexual experiences, free of coercion, discrimination and violence.

Sexual Gender-based Violence: Any sexual act or unwanted sexual comments or advances using coercion, threats of harm or physical force, by any person regardless of their relationship to the survivor, in any setting. It is usually driven by power differences and perceived gender norms. It includes forced sex, sexual coercion and rape of adult and adolescent men and women, and child sexual abuse and rape.

Sex Workers are women, men and transgender people (anyone) who receive money or goods in exchange for sexual services, and who

¹¹¹ <http://www.justice.gov.za/rj/rj.html>

consciously define those activities as income-generating even if they do not consider sex work as their occupation and others do - it is not currently defined in South African law.

Sexual Harassment: Behaviour characterised by the making of unwelcome and inappropriate sexual remarks or physical advances in a workplace or other professional or social situation.

Sexual Offences includes the following categories: rape, compelled rape, sexual assault, incest, bestiality, statutory rape, sexual exploitation or grooming, exposure to or display of pornography.¹¹²

Sexual Rights: Human rights which relate specifically to sexuality and which are articulated by national laws, international human rights documents and other international agreements. Sexual rights seek to ensure that all people can express their sexuality free of coercion, discrimination and violence.

Social Cohesion is the reasonable and relative ability of the different members of society to work, live and survive together. The term indicates the predominant existence of collaborative and communal relationships within the social entity. Social cohesion further denotes a discernible social or national identity; characterised by harmonious diversity, in its efforts to strengthen human dignity and social rights that underpin it through various targeted actions.¹¹³

Social Crime refers to all criminal and violent activities provoked by social factors that create an

unsafe society and prevent the restoration of social cohesion and social fabric. The phenomenon takes place in a society and in areas where a general breakdown of social fiber, values, morals and principles exists, leading to further breakdown in respect and responsibility of citizens and families. In addition, it refers to anti-social behaviour, which violates rules and norms of society and prevents the realisation of social cohesion and resilience in families.¹¹⁴

Social Norms: Social norms are unwritten rules that regulate acceptable behaviour in a group. Social norms define what is expected of a woman and a man in society; they are both embedded in institutions and nested in people's minds.¹¹⁵

Survivor-focused: An approach to service provision that is centered around the principle of facilitating a shift away from being a victim towards reclaiming and exercising personal power or agency, as integral to healing.

T

Transgender: Any person whose gender identity does not align with their assigned sex and gender at birth.

Transphobia: Transphobia is the fear, hatred, disbelief, or mistrust of people who are transgender, thought to be transgender, or whose gender expression doesn't conform to traditional gender roles, that is, the behaviours, values, and attitudes that a society considers appropriate for both male and female.¹¹⁶

¹¹² The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act 6 of 2012

¹¹³ White Paper on Social Welfare, 1997

¹¹⁴ Department of Social Development, Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy, September 2011

¹¹⁵ Cislighi, B., Heise, L., STRIVE Technical Brief: Social Norms London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK; 2018

¹¹⁶ <https://www.plannedparenthood.org/learn/sexual-orientation-gender/trans-and-gender-nonconforming-identities/whats-transphobia>

U

Ukuthwala: A form of abduction under the guise of patriarchal tradition and culture that involves kidnapping a girl or a young woman by a man and his friends or peers with the intention of compelling the girl or young woman's family to agree to marriage. It has been marked by violence and rape.¹¹⁷

V

Victim-centric: A victim-centred approach is the systematic focus on the needs and concerns of a victim to ensure the compassionate and sensitive delivery of services in a non-judgmental manner. It seeks to minimise traumatisation associated with criminal justice processes by providing support of victim advocates and service providers, empowering survivors as engaged participants in the process, and providing survivors with an opportunity to play a role in seeing their offenders brought to justice.

Violence: The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, undevelopment, or deprivation.¹¹⁸

Violence Against Women: Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.¹¹⁹ It refers to violence

directed at a woman because she is a woman and that affects her disproportionately. It takes a range of forms including but not limited to: intimate partner violence; non-partner sexual assault; trafficking; so-called honour crimes; sexual harassment and exploitation; stalking; witchcraft related violence; gender related killings.

Violence Against Children: Violence against children includes all forms of violence against people under 18 years old, whether perpetrated by parents or other caregivers, peers, romantic partners, or strangers.

¹¹⁷<http://www.justice.gov.za/brochure/ukuthwala/ukuthwala.html>

¹¹⁸ Adapted from ISCPs

¹¹⁹ United Nations General Assembly A/RES/48/104 *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women* 23 February 1994

13. REFERENCE LIST

1. <https://www.apc.org/en/news/voice-whole-society-approach-covid-19-pandemic>
2. IISD/SDG Knowledge Hub: P4R Examines Whole-of Government, Whole-of-Society Approaches in 2030 Agenda Reviews. 16 April 2019
3. SA News: Fight to combat GBVF is a societal one. 21 October 2021
4. National Strategic Plan on Gender-based Violence and Femicide, 2020 - 2030
5. Overview of National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Roll-out Year 1 Report (1 May 2020 - 30 April 2021)
6. Government Gazette Staatskoerant, Republic of South Africa, Vol.676, 5 October 2021, No.45267
7. Department of Social Development White Paper on Families, 2012:4
8. National Action Plan (NAP) to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance
9. UNHCR Africa. <https://unhcr.org/afr>
10. WHO, Violence Prevention – The Evidence: Changing cultural and social norms that support violence (2009)
11. Adonis,C. 'Exploring the salience of intergenerational trauma among children and grandchildren of victims of apartheid-era gross human rights violations', *Indo-Pacific Journal of Phenomenology Vol 16.2*. Grahamstown Oct 2016.
http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1445-73772016000200005
12. Department of Social Development: Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy, September 2011
13. www.vichealth.vic.gov.au
14. Stats SA (2020) Crimes against women in South Africa, an analysis of the phenomenon of GBV and femicide
15. United Nations General Assembly A/RES/48/104 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women 23 February 1994
16. National Integrated Strategy on the Prevention of Femicide in South Africa (DO&CD and MRC)
17. Abrahams N, Matthews S, Martin L J, Jewkes R. Intimate partner femicide in South Africa in 1999 and 2009. *PLoS Med.* 2013, 10(4):e1001412
18. www.visionofhumanity.org
19. www.gov.za
20. <https://www.news24.com/news24/southafrica/news/crime-stats-dont-reveal-true-extent-of-sexual-offences-in-sa-says-gender-equality-body-20210901>
21. Jewkes R and Morrell R. (2010). Gender and sexuality: Emerging perspectives from the heterosexual epidemic in South Africa and implications for HIV risk and prevention. *Journal of the International AIDS Society, 13*, 1-11.
22. Wood K M, Lambert H and Jewkes R. (2007). 'Showing Roughness in a Beautiful Way': Talk about Love, Coercion, and Rape in South African Youth Sexual Culture. *Medical Anthropology Quarterly*, 21, 277 - 300.
23. Mthembu et al. (2016); Peralta and Tuttle, (2013) Vyas and Heise, (2016); Gibbs, Jewkes, Willan, and Washington (2018)
24. Gil-Gonzales D, Vives-Cases C, Ruiz M T, Carrasco-Portino M, and Alvarez-Dardet C. (2007). Childhood experiences of violence in perpetrators as a risk factor of intimate partner violence: a systematic review. *Journal of Public Health.* , 30(1), 14-22

25. Institute for Security Studies (ISS): Violence Prevention Forum – 13th meeting (2021)
26. What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls: Research and Innovation Programme: Final Performance Evaluation, March 2020, UK Department for International Development (DFID)
27. <https://issafrica.s3.amazonaws.com/site/uploads/policybrief-161.pdf>
28. NSP Consultative Workshop, *Presentation by Prevention Commission* 17 May 2019
29. Sida: Preventing and Responding to Gender-Based Violence Expressions and Strategies, 2015
30. Eagle G. 'Crime, fear and continuous traumatic stress in South Africa: What place has social cohesion', *Psychology in Society Vol. 49, 2015, 84*
31. WHO: RESPECT Women: Preventing Violence Against Women (2019)
32. Base Document for Prevention Commission *Presidential Summit* 1-2 November 2018
33. Devries K M, Mak J Y, Garcia-Moreno C, Petzold M, Child J C, Falder G & Pallitto C. (2013). The global prevalence of intimate partner violence against women. *Science, 340(6140), 1527 - 1528.*
34. Shefer T, Crawford M, Strelbel, A Simbayi L C, Dwadwa-Henda N, Cloete, Kaufman M R & Kalichman S C, (2008). Gender, Power and Resistance to Change among Two Communities in the Western Cape, South Africa. *Feminism and Psychology, 18, 157-182.*
35. Shai, P N. (2018). Constructions of Femininity in the Context of Sexual Relationships among women living in the rural Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. Doctoral degree Monograph University of the Witwatersrand.
36. UNESCO. 2016: Francis, Reygan, Brown, Dlamini, McAllister, Nogela, Mosime, Muller & Thani, 2018
37. Norton WE, McCannon CJ, Schall MW & Mittman BS. (2012). A stakeholder driven agenda for advancing the science and practice of scale-up and spread in health. *Implementation Science, 7, 118.*
38. UN Women. A Framework to Underpin Action to Prevent Violence Against Women (2015)
39. SA news: Government developing comprehensive GBVF prevention strategy, 11 June 2021
40. UNICEF INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children.
41. Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation for the National Strategic Plan on Gender-based Violence and Femicide 2020-2024
42. Umtata: Towards a National GBVF Strategic Plan. Provincial Consultation Workshop 16 August 2019 (Final NSP Presentation)
43. Summative report: Working together to prevent rape, sexual violence and GBV in Lusikisiki (13-16 September), Generation Equality Gender-based Violence Action Coalition (CEGBVAC)
44. Draft Theory of Change Workshop conducted 28-29 September 2021
45. Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (Oct 2020). Assessment of draft Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans.
46. <https://www.cogta.gov.za/index.php/services/d/cog/>
47. Communication Strategy: Gender-based Violence and Femicide Power Point Presentation (June 2020)
48. The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act 6 of 2012
49. White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
50. Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998, Section 1
51. Connell R. 1987. *Gender and Power: Society, the Person, and Sexual Politics.* Sydney, Stanford University Press.
52. Bloom S. (2008) *Violence against Women and Girls: A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators* (Chapel Hill, NC: MEASURE Evaluation)

53. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/un-system-coordination/gender-mainstreaming>
54. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1466870/>
55. OHCHR. (2008). Frequently asked questions on a Human Rights-based Approach. United Nations. New York/Geneva
56. <https://cofemsocialchange.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/TS1-Why-does-a-feminist-perspective-matter.pdf>
57. <https://cofemsocialchange.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/TS1-Why-does-a-feminist-perspective-matter.pdf>
58. Watts C & Zimmerman C. 2002. 'Violence against Women: Global Scope and Magnitude.' *Lancet* 359(9313):1233
59. Salunka S and Lal DK (2017). 'Multisectoral approach for promoting public health': *Indian Journal of Public Health*, vol 61, pp. 163 - 168
60. Human Rights Council A/HRC/38/47 Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women its causes and consequences on online violence against women and girls from a human rights perspective – Advance edited version 14 June 2018
61. <http://www.justice.gov.za/rj/rj.html>
62. The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act 6 of 2021
63. White Paper on Social Welfare, 1997
64. Cislighi B, Heise L. STRIVE Technical Brief: Social Norms London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK, 2018
65. <https://www.plannedparenthood.org/learn/sexual-orientation-gender/trans-and-gender-nonconforming-identities/whats-transphobia>
66. <http://www.justice.gov.za/broschure/ukuthwala/ukuthwala.html>
67. United Nations General Assembly A/RES/48/104 *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women* 23 February 1994
68. Desktop Report National Gender-based Violence and Femicide Prevention Strategy and Framework of Action
69. Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation for the NSP on GBVF 2020 – 2024 (15/10/21)
70. DWYPD, Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation for the NSP on GBVF 2020 – 2024 (VERSION 2: 15/10/21)
71. <https://archive.globalfrp.org/evaluation/the-evaluation-exchange/issue-archive/evaluation-methodology/an-introduction-to-theory-of-change>
72. 20190718-samhsa-risk-protective-factors.pdf
73. <https://www.cogta.gov.za/ddm/>
74. www.rapidresults.org
75. <https://perspectives.waimh.org/2013/09/15/ubulebele-baby-mat-project-bried-cost-effective-community-based-parent-infant-intervention/>
76. <https://perspectives.waimh.org/2013/09/15/ubulebele-baby-mat-project-bried-cost-effective-community-based-parent-infant-intervention/>
77. <https://www.care.org/our-work/education-and-work/dignified-work/preventing-violence-and-harassment-at-work/>
78. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-jakarta/documents/publication/wcms_171329.pdf
79. <https://genderjustice.org.za/publication/church-resource-manual-on-sexual-gender-based-violence/>
80. <https://sites.google.com/rapidresults.org/nsp-gbvf/home>
81. <https://www.usaid.gov/global-health/health-areas/family-planning/working-faith-communities-prevent-gender-based>
82. <https://www.unodc.org/dohadecclaration/en/sports/lineupliveup.html>
83. <https://www.unfpa.org/publications/addressing-violence-against-women-and-girls-sexual-and-reproductive-health-services>
84. <https://www.saferspaces.org.za>

85. <https://www.education.gov.za>

86. <http://www.naccw.org.za/isibindi/safe-parks>

87. The South African Regulatory Regime in print, broadcasting and online (Joe Thlooe)

88. <https://m.soundcloud.com/pmgza/department-of-communications-2>

3rd DRAFT



ANNEXURES



ANNEXURE 1

Policies and Frameworks



ANNEXURE 2

Communication Strategy

GBVF

Summarised Narrative



DRAFT

ANNEXURE 3

National Integrated Strategy on the Prevention of Femicide in South Africa (place holder)



INSERT APPROVED IMAGE OR OTHER LOGO

National Integrated Strategy on the Prevention of Femicide in South Africa

An evidence and practice informed approach to preventing femicide

Acknowledgments

This strategy was commissioned by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DOJ&CD), South Africa. The report was authored by Prof. Naeemah Abrahams, Dr Leane Ramsoomar-Hariparsaad and Dr Nwabisa Shai of the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC). The authors would like to thank all the multi-sectoral stakeholders for their contributions to the development of this document.

1