

# **365 Days of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children**

**Conference report 3-5 May 2006**



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## **Acknowledgements**

A ground breaking first effort in South Africa to convene a multi stakeholder forum committed to developing an action plan for ending gender violence, the "365 Days of Action conference" owes its success to many individuals and organisations.

South Africa's Deputy President, Phumzile Mlambo Ngcuka and the Deputy Ministers who participated and chaired various working group sessions gave the conference a high level political profile and backing. Deputy Minister Nomatyala Hanga, champion of the government's Sixteen Days of Activism campaign, and the team in her office led by Deon Isaacs, gave critical political leadership to the process.

The Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit (SOCA) of the National Prosecuting Authority, led Thoko Majokweni, and Gender Links, led by Colleen Lowe Morna, initiated the idea of the conference and the multi sector planning team that gave it shape and form. The team comprised: Phumeza Mafani (NPA), Janine Moolman (Gender Links), Ester Maluleke (Department of Health), Pat Moodley (Department of Justice and Constitutional Development), Kay Brown (National Treasury), Shoki Tshabala (Gauteng Department of Community Safety), Mbali Mncadi (South African Police Service), Romi Fuller (Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation), Rabbuh Raletsemo (Engender Health: Men as Partners) and Sally-Jean Shackleton (Women'sNet). The GCIS under the leadership of Ilva McKay, developed and managed a media and communications strategy. David Jacobs in particular, worked many hours to ensure that plans were implemented smoothly.

United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative and Coordinator of the UN System in South Africa, Scholastica Kimaryo and Macharia Kamau, UNICEF Country Representative gave the initiative the full support of the UN family which sponsored the conference. Special thanks are due to Micaela de Sousa assisted by Pernille Bengsten of UNICEF for working tirelessly with the organizing team. The Norwegian Council for Africa and AusAid, through their support to GL's gender justice programme, provided further financial support.

Susan Nkomo from the Office on the Status of Women and Joyce Piliso-Seroke, Chair and Chana Majake, CEO of the CGE, ensured the participation of the national gender machinery.

Gender Links and SOCA staff provided administrative, logistical and programme support, in particular Jan Moolman (who now works for Women's Net) Judy Merckel, Nontobeko Dlamini, Phumeza Mafani and Pierre Smith.)

## **Executive Summary**

From 3-5 May 2006, approximately 260 people gathered at a conference in Benoni, Johannesburg to develop a plan of action to address the high levels of violence against women and children in South Africa. What emerged from the watershed conference was consensus on the need to deepen and strengthen our activism to end gender violence and indeed, to extend the 16 Days of Activism to 365 days of action.

The outcomes documents, the Kopanong Declaration (**Annex A**) and the National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children (**Annex B**) provide the tools with which to do this. These far-reaching documents build on the richness of the activism already being undertaken in South Africa by proposing a set of targets, indicators and timeframes through which monitor the impact of interventions addressing violence against women and children (by both government and civil society).

Convened by the Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit of the National Prosecuting Authority, UNICEF and Gender Links the National Action Plan to end Violence Against Women and Children aimed to adopt and implement a comprehensive, multi-sector strategy and plan for ending violence against women and children.

The approach was informed by evidence from across the world which suggests that efforts to reduce levels of gender violence are more likely to be successful if they are collaborative, inter-sectoral, and involve a range of stakeholders including government structures and civil society. This is because gender violence is a societal problem and as such requires a wide-ranging societal response.

A planning team – consisting of representatives from government and civil society - was established to develop plans and assist with implementation. The planning team also undertook to involve key strategic partners whose participation was essential for the conference to be a success. These included the GCIS, Department of Provincial and Local Government, the national gender machinery, government departments, UN Agencies and various civil society organisations.

## **Participation**

In total, 264 delegates attended the conference (list attached at **Annex C**). Participants included representatives from:

- National, provincial and local government
- The legislature
- The judiciary
- Chapter Nine Institutions
- Civil society - trade unions, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs)
- The arts and sports community
- Traditional leaders
- The media
- The private sector

- Donors
- The United Nations

The conference benefited from a high level of political support, evidenced by the Deputy President’s keynote address (**Annex D**) in the opening ceremony as well as the participation of seven Deputy Ministers in the conference deliberations. This included the Ministers of Justice and Constitutional Development, Health, Arts and Culture, Social Development, Communications, Safety and Security and Local and Provincial Government.

While every effort was made to consult as widely as possible, there was concern expressed by a group of NGOs over what they felt was “limited consultation in the run-up to the National Action Plan”. A statement, outlining their support for the National Action Plan, as well as their concerns, was presented in the plenary session on the second day of the conference (**Annex E**).

### Summary of action points

The National Action Plan was developed and refined through intensive working groups, the majority of which were chaired by individual Deputy Ministers. Two facilitators (representing government and civil society) worked with delegates in each group to identify three strategic objectives and three priority actions. These were decided on through a process of debate and consensus.

The action points and rich discussion during the working groups (programme attached at **Annex F**) were then used to draft the Kopanong Declaration to which delegates committed themselves on the second and final day of the conference.

The table below outlines the three priority areas identified in each working group which form part of the National Action Plan.

Thematic working group	Priority actions
Legislation and policy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sexual Offences Bill passed by November 2006 – after public comment</li> <li>2. Resolve status of specialised/dedicated courts by November 2006</li> <li>3. Justice Ministry to fund meeting between Justice Ministers and think tank of civil society once every six months</li> </ol>
Criminal justice system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of minimum standards for criminal justice agencies</li> <li>2. Establishing and sustaining dedicated / specialised services</li> <li>3. Integrated ongoing training of all service providers within the criminal justice system</li> </ol>
Specialised services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Audit of all specialised services, assess audit to influence best practice model and develop a best practice model</li> <li>2. Strategy for sexual offences courts, including establishing immediate link with existing NGO service providers</li> <li>3. The drafting of a joint, integrated training plan for gender based violence and child abuse. Set up body to co-ordinate above; tertiary education to include victim empowerment principles regarding gender based violence and child abuse (This is</li> </ol>

	an international priority)
Comprehensive treatment and care	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implement the National Policy on Sexual Assault Care Practice and the Management Guideline – an oversight committee must be established by the gender focal point directorate of the dept of health (this structure must include provincial representation, and civil society orgs) 2006 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provide information to all role players on the policy and guidelines</li> <li>- provide information to survivors/victims on the services and their rights</li> <li>- educational materials for role players on the issues (with an emphasis in using materials already developed by NGOs and others)</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Develop a comprehensive national policy and guidelines for the treatment and care of victims/survivors domestic violence using as a model the development of the sexual assault policy and guidelines 2007</li> <li>3. Each province must develop a comprehensive plan to establish psycho-social and mental health care for victims/survivors of gender violence start 2006 end 2007</li> </ol>
Infrastructure and places of safety	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify and address gaps in the legislative and policy framework to enable effective implementation</li> <li>2. Implement programmes through budget allocation for sustainability (Mid Term Expenditure Framework)</li> <li>3. Coordinate structures and systems to regulate meetings of key role players (from governmental to non-governmental organisations) to address the needs of shelters</li> </ol>
Prevention, education and awareness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training for men and boys on legislation, human rights, and communication skills/negotiation skills</li> <li>2. Consult and attain buy-in from religious and traditional authorities to promote gender equality</li> <li>3. Develop and implement a comprehensive communication strategy to combat GBV</li> </ol>
Media and communications	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ongoing monitoring and feedback</li> <li>2. Developing gender policies in media houses</li> <li>3. Developing a directory of sources on gender violence, HIV and AIDS and guidelines for covering gender violence</li> </ol>
Children	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legislation and policy (response) - To fast-track promulgation and implementation of policies and legislation without compromising consultation and the provisions of this policy and legislation (short term and ongoing); ensure implementation is adequately resourced (material and human resources) and managed (medium term/continuous)</li> <li>2. Service delivery (care and support) - To develop a common understanding of what constitutes child protection via the Child Protection Strategy process and Protocol development and implementation on all levels of service delivery (short term); to conduct an audit of existing services to identify overlaps and gaps (short term); to address the gaps and develop services in under-resourced areas (medium term/continuous); develop norms and standards of service delivery with a view to developing and retaining skilled personnel across all sectors so that best practices can be implemented by child protection workers (short term)</li> <li>3. Prevention - To create safe spaces for children in their own communities and environments; address infrastructure (roads, lights, signs) issues that make it safer for children to travel (short and long term); develop support systems for families such as child-care, recreational facilities, parenting training programmes and also develop and build capacity school-governing bodies (short</li> </ol>

	term/continuous); strengthen communities to monitor and respond to potential and actual violence against children (short term/continuous); monitor and research programmes to identify best practices by formal training (short term/continuous)
Economic empowerment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To task the Commission on Gender Equality to coordinate with relevant stakeholders (teacher unions, tertiary institutions, education policy groups etc) to comprehensively monitor and critique the curriculum of educators and learners in order to assess whether the curricula enhances/promotes the culture of human dignity and gender equality</li> <li>2. The National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC), South African NGO Coalition (SANGOCO), Business SA, Naledi, the Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA), SA New economics (SANE), the Alternative Information and Development Centre (AIDC) and the emerging social movements (sector enterprise development agencies) etc to evaluate the effectiveness of the approach and the potential to positively impact on economic development on women (base line to see if PPPs exist and then to see impact and thirdly its relation to women)</li> <li>3. Coordinate consultative meetings with faith based organisations, cultural and traditional leaders, media and the South African National Editors Forum (SANEF), educational authorities and the private sector to assess their role in the national strategy and action plan to end gender based violence and economic empowerment of women</li> </ol>
Coordination and resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish the agreed coordinating structure and a secretariat based in the office of the Deputy Minister of Local Government; seek technical expertise through the United Nations for such a structure if necessary</li> <li>2. Finalise the short term action plan covering for the next six months; receive any additional inputs for the medium term action plan by the end of June; consult widely with other stakeholders by 9 August; (adopt the next 365 Day Action Plan at the end of 2006 Sixteen Day campaign?)</li> <li>3. Engage with SAPS regarding obtaining specific statistics on domestic violence and ensuring that this aspect of gender violence can be effectively monitored. Identify the overarching indicators for the plan and publicise them during the Sixteen Day campaign</li> </ol>

## Outputs

**1. The Kopanong Declaration which proposes to extend the Sixteen Days of Activism to a year-long campaign:** The declaration recommits delegates at the conference to provisions contained in the South African constitution including the equality clause, the right to human dignity amongst others. Delegates made a commitment to "... collective resource mobilisation to ensure that these actions are taken. We will hold each other mutually accountable for the actions we have pledged to ensure that every woman and child in our nation is able to enjoy the rights to which they are entitled by our Constitution." The commitment of both government and civil society to the principles of the Declaration is an important step forward in efforts towards ending gender violence.

## ***2. The Action Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children***

The Action Plan outlines key priority actions to be taken across 10 thematic areas to address violence against women and children in South Africa. It includes targets, indicators and timeframes to begin measuring the response to and impact of interventions to address violence against women and children.

## ***3. The National Action Plan Task Team***

The task team consists of delegates from the conference, including the conference conveners, who were nominated during the working group sessions. Members include Gender Links and the SOCA Unit of the NPA as well as the national gender machinery and key women's organisations with a national presence.

The task team is currently developing a set of concrete short, medium and long term targets and indicators of success (based on the action plan), which it is hoped will be launched during the 16 Days of Activism in 2006.

Significantly, UNICEF has continued its support of the process and is assisting with the establishment of a Programme Management Unit which will oversee the programmatic, technical and administrative functions related to implementing. The Task Team will support and give guidance to this structure.

## **Outcomes**

***1. A coordinated inter-sectoral approach to addressing the levels of violence against women and children in South Africa:*** The National Action Plan conference and associated processes has the potential to ensure a more coordinated approach to addressing violence against women and children. It responds directly to oft-cited criticism that organisations within the gender violence sector operate in isolation from each other and as such a great deal of duplication takes place. The potential for meaningful coordination extends to projects and programmes undertaken by government departments and civil society. The work of the Task Team and Programme Management Unit will also assist in the sharing of information regarding the existence of existing and planned programmes which other structures can support.

## ***2. Strengthened relationships between stakeholders working in the gender justice sector including between government and civil society structures***

The conference provided the space for delegates – from government and civil society - with similar interests to debate and network with each other. Relationships that would not necessarily have been formed were begun in an environment that encouraged the exchange of information and supported the formation of partnerships.

## ***3. Concretised, high-level, and visible political support for addressing gender violence***

While addressing gender violence has been firmly placed on the political agenda, sustained and visible efforts by governments to address the epidemic have not always been evident. This has led to criticism from civil society structures who argue that government is not taking gender violence seriously.



The high level political support and participation is evidence of government's commitment. The participation of Deputy Ministers in the working groups also provided the opportunity for a more engaging and personal dialogue between NGOs and government. This helped to deepen the understandings of the nature of governments programme as well as to shed light on and emphasise the critical work that NGOs are undertaking, often without government support.

Government's in principle commitment to the National Action Plan is also an important step forward in terms of being able to measure the impact of projects undertaken and supported by various government departments.

#### ***4. The potential to deepen the lobbying and advocacy and as such the impact of the 16 Days of Activism Campaign***

The development and publicising of national targets and indicators of success means that we will be able to hold both government and civil society organisations more accountable for the work they are undertaking. Agreement on a set of short, medium and long term priorities and targets will result in the campaign, in addition to raising awareness about violence against women and women, being a period in which we can take stock of the progress made and challenges experienced during the course of the year.

This annual "check up" will result interventions being evaluated and refined on an annual basis, resulting in a more nuanced and effective response to gender violence.

#### **Evaluation**

The National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children Conference was the first step in a long term project to reduce the levels of and eventually eliminate violence against women and children. However, judging from the responses of participants, and the momentum that has continued post-conference, it certainly was a great leap forward. The opportunities for networking, debate and discussion between government and civil society organisations as well as the specificities of the National Action Plan are evidence of it. As one participant stated as part of the evaluation **(Annex G):**

*I wanted to say I have seldom enjoyed a conference as much. It was a place where so much useful and powerful information was shared, people really connected and got to know one another better and it seems as though we were truly inspired by a common purpose. Even though I am sure there will be countless obstacles along the way it felt like a true "benchmark moment" and the start of a new phase in the process of ending gender violence where a real partnership between government and civil society seems possible.*

## **Introduction**

This report highlights the activities of a collaborative partnership to build on the momentum generated by the Sixteen Days of Activism Against Gender Violence in South Africa through concretising a National Action Plan to end gender violence. It outlines the proceedings of the watershed 365 Days of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children held in Johannesburg from 3-5 May 2006 which culminated in the Kopanong Declaration, through which participants from government and civil society reaffirmed their commitment to ending violence against women and children and agreed on a set of actions they will undertake to do this.

Addressing the high levels of violence against women and children is a key priority for governments in Southern Africa, who have shown their commitment by adopting the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Addendum on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children. The process through which the National Action Plan Conference was organised as well as the post-conference activities, demonstrates this commitment as well as the benefits of collaboration and government/civil society partnerships.

## **Background**

In preparation for the 2005 Sixteen Days of Activism, Gender Links conducted an audit of commitments made during the previous year's campaign. The audit concluded that "unless we commit ourselves to a National Action Plan to end Gender Violence, with targets, timeframes, indicators, clear roles and responsibilities, the [16 Days of Activism] campaign will become irrelevant."

In her speech on the closing day of the campaign, Deputy President Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka pledged her support for a National Action Plan to End Gender Violence. The idea was welcomed also by the Office on the Status of Women. Concurrently, the Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit (SOCA) of the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) had planned to hold a dialogue on Sexual Offences Management. This dialogue, initially planned for the Sixteen Days of Activism, was postponed to 9 March 2006.

At a meeting on 30 January 2006 between Gender Links and the SOCA unit chaired by Special Director of Public Prosecutions Thoko Majokweni, it was agreed that the two initiatives be brought together into a concerted national effort. A planning committee was formed that brought together representatives of the government Inter Departmental Management Team (IDMT) and civil society representatives, with the NPA and Gender Links as conference convenors.

What followed was three months of intense planning, building new relationships and strengthening old ones, and the conception of a process which broke new ground and gave true meaning to the words of our President at the opening of the 16 Days of Activism Campaign in 2004 when he said:

"The success of previous campaigns has been attributed to the formation of strategic partnerships between government, civil society, business and a variety of other sectoral

partners ... all united by a common cause, to eradicate violence against women and children... We need to make each one of us understand that human development, and especially the development of women and children is in the best interest of all – women and men alike... Together we can and must defeat the demon of women and child abuse. This we will do, if we stand and work together.”

## **Purpose**

During discussions with the NPA it became obvious that the nature of the partnership being explored went beyond the two institutions. Rather, it represented a unique opportunity to bring all stakeholders involved in efforts to end gender violence together in a collaborative process to devise a national plan of action to end violence against women. It was also apparent that the development of the plan was the first step in process that would strengthen the sometimes oppositional relationship between government and civil society and build and concretise a measurable society-wide response to the gender violence pandemic in South Africa.

Our starting point however was to adopt and implement a comprehensive, multi sector strategy and plan for ending violence against women and children through:

1. Agreeing on short term actions and indicators that stakeholders will commit to undertaking this year within the framework of a longer term strategy to end gender violence within the context of the SADC Addendum on the prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children.
2. Aligning key indicators that will be used as the basis for benchmarking progress during review sessions at the national, sub regional and international level as well during the annual Sixteen day campaign processes.
3. Creating mechanisms to ensure co-ordination and sustained momentum.
4. Ensuring that all sectors of society (government, civil society and the private sector) are held accountable for the commitments they make.

*The conference has inspired many. We can all look forward to something tangible that has the potential to change the lives of ordinary people in a big way. It has also reminded me of our role and responsibility as civil society to remain loyal to the cause*

**Renald Morris:  
Open Society  
Foundation of  
South Africa**

## **Collaboration, partnership and political support**

Because of its multiple facets, the best hope of eradicating gender violence is through coordinated multi sector initiatives. This is the understanding that underpinned the planning and implementation of the project. Partners spanned a broad cross section of society.

### **Political support**

At the closing ceremony of the 16 Days of Activism Campaign in 2005, Deputy President Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka expressed her support for a National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children with a scorecard, targets and indicators. The Deputy President, Minister in the Office of the Presidency and a number of Deputy



Ministers whose departments are directly related to the implementation of the Action Plan including the Deputy Ministers of Social Development; Arts, Culture and Technology; Correctional Services and others were briefed at a meeting joint meeting.

This meeting proved critical as it provided the opportunity for the Deputy President and senior government officials to be briefed about the process and to get their buy-in.

## **Government**

1. Government Communication and Information System (GCIS)
2. National Department of Provincial and Local Government
3. The Office on the Status of Women (OSW)

### GCIS

The GCIS were a critical partner as the body is "involved in drafting communication strategies and programmes for the whole of government at national level, and integrating the communication operations of all government departments." As such, the commitment of the GCIS, which is also responsible for the media and communications aspect of the governments 16 Days of Activism Campaign, contributed greatly to the overall success of the conference. In addition the consultative process allowed for civil society organisations to feed into the GCIS's 16 Days of Activism Campaign communication strategy for 2006.

*Local government structures have an important role to play in addressing gender violence issues as they are closest to communities and women who require their assistance*

**Zubeda Dangor,  
Executive  
Director, NISAA  
Institute for  
Women's  
Development**

### Department of Provincial and Local Government

Following the resignation of Deputy Minister of Correctional Services, Cheryl Gillwald, from office earlier this year, the responsibility of spearheading the governments' 16 Days of Activism Campaign was placed with the Deputy Minister of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG), Nomatyala Hangana. The involvement of the DPLG in the processes leading up to the National Action Plan Conference, the conference itself, and post-conference provide a good opportunity for the Department to interact and develop relationships with key stakeholders in the gender violence sector in the country.

The interaction between civil society structures and the DPLG have laid a solid foundation for taking the National Action Plan forward, strengthening programmes and activities during the 16 Days of Activism, and also for the overall coordination of efforts towards addressing gender violence in the country. The establishment of the National Action Plan Task Team – one of the conference outcomes – supports these efforts as well.

### National Gender Machinery

The Office on the Status of Women (OSW) and Commission on Gender Equality (CGE) are part of South Africa's gender machinery. The structures have a critical role to play in achieving gender equality and as such addressing the high levels of gender violence in the country.

Both structures at national level assisted in the constituting of provincial delegations of participants from the nine provinces. The participation of delegates from the OSW and CGE at provincial level was critical as it is they who will be involved in ensuring that the National Action Plan is implemented and monitored on the ground.

### **Civil society**

The planning committee comprised representatives from several NGOs including Gender Links, Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, Engender Health: Men as Partners and Women'sNet. A broad cross section of NGOs from across the country participated in the conference.

### **The United Nations**

The United Nations, through the United Nations Children's Fund provided critical financial, administrative and technical support which made the National Action Conference possible. Other key partners included:

### **Participation**

The process was supported by all government clusters, though the leadership of the Presidency and the Ministry of Provincial and Local Government, as champions of the Sixteen Days of Activism to End Gender Violence Campaign. The high-level political support lent to the process is a significant factor in the overall success of the National Action Plan. Chapter 9 institutions, faith based organisations, NGOs and the private sector were all brought on board to ensure proper representativity throughout the process.

**Deputy President Phumzile Mlambo Ngcuka at the 2006 Sixteen Days of Activism Against closing ceremony**

In total, 264 delegates from the abovementioned sectors attended the conference (excluding speakers from the opening ceremony on May 3<sup>rd</sup>). As such, the conference deliberations benefited from a good mix of government and civil society delegates, as well as participants from relevant UN agencies who contributed to a vibrant discussion and comprehensive action plan.

While every effort was made to ensure proper geographical representation, one of the shortcomings of the conference was a dominance of participants from Gauteng. However, delegates at the conference and indeed the task team and subcommittees that were set up post-conference are hard at work gathering support and commitment to the action plan and Kopanong Declaration around the country.

## **Opening ceremony: Contextualising the National Action Plan Conference**

The conference was underpinned by an approach that acknowledged the multiple impacts and causes of gender violence. As such, a decision was taken to ensure that the programme reflected the complexity of addressing gender violence, and allowed for in-depth discussions on a cross section of critical points.

Speakers at the opening ceremony reflected the high level of political commitment to the process, including Deputy President Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka who delivered the keynote address.

### **Extracts from the keynote address by Deputy President Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, 3 May 2006:**

... This year South Africa also celebrates the 10th anniversary since the adoption of the first democratic Constitution, which is our guide in our efforts to reach a truly democratic, non-racial and non-sexist society...

For several years now, South Africans from all walks of life have joined hands in the 16 Days of Activism for No Violence against Women and Children Campaign that has served to raise a high level of awareness about the many faces of gender violence and the multiple responses needed to end this scourge.

We cannot achieve this through Government actions alone, or through the campaigns in isolation. Campaigns must be accompanied by practical steps and actions which must be taken by all sectors of our society in partnership with each other. It is only through a strong partnership between Government, civil society, business, labour and all sectors of our communities that we can address this issue successfully!

Of equal significance was the speech given at the opening ceremony by Scholastica Kimaryo, the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative and Coordinator of the UN System in South Africa. Citing the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, Kimaryo emphasised:

*"What is needed is real, positive change that will give more power and confidence to women and girls, and transform relations between women and men at all levels of society. Change that will strengthen legal protection of women's property and inheritance rights... Change that makes men assume their responsibility – in ensuring an education for their daughters; abstaining from sexual behaviour that puts others at risk; forgoing relations with girls and very young women; and understanding that when it comes to violence against women and children, there are no grounds for tolerance and no tolerable excuses"*

However, while political will and commitment from government is important, the human face of gender violence is equally powerful. Shirley Ramalepa, a survivor of gender violence gave a riveting account of her journey to survival during the opening ceremony. Her first words "I am a survivor" gave meaning to the deliberations that were to follow

over the next two days. Ramalepa was a writer in the Gender Links “I story” project in 2005.

### **Extracts from Ramalepa’s I story**

I firmly believe that if I could survive two abusive relationships, anyone can. I have made peace with my abuser and have found the strength to overcome my experiences and to help other women in the situation I was in. My abusive past is not an excuse for me to sit back do nothing now that it’s over, but a reason to speak out and fight against gender violence.

I remember when I finally got the protection order; I was so scared to leave the court; I refused to step outside; because I thought he would be waiting outside to kill me. I had to be escorted home.

He would call and say: “you think you are hiding? But I am waiting for you; I am watching you and know exactly where you are. I can get you any time – you won’t know when or where.” I have never been so afraid in my life. I couldn’t stay in one place for a long time. I would spend hours in libraries, because I thought that it was unlikely that he would know where I was. No one knew where I was, not even my children, who I would arrange to meet in a public place, where I thought we would be safe. For many months I kept everything I needed in one bag, and wherever that bag was, was where I would be sleeping that night.

Eventually I guess he gave up. I last heard from him – still threatening to come and get me - a few years ago. My healing has begun. I still work at the same NGO and have regained my self-esteem. My children are doing well and are also healing. He can’t hurt us anymore.

### **Day 1: critical engagement**

Nozizwe Madlala-Routledge, Deputy Minister of Health, chaired the opening plenary session of the conference during which delegates had the opportunity to engage with presenters and also pose questions to the six Deputy Ministers present.

Presenters in the opening session included Colleen Lowe Morna who gave an overview of the findings of the gender violence audit conducted in 2005, Mmabatho Ramagoshi, Director Gender Equity in the Department of Education and member of the IDMT who spoke about governance and institutional mechanisms to address gender violence, and Gopalan Balagopal, Senior Advisor on Child Protection from UNICEF who’s presentation highlighted international best practices for creating lasting partnerships in sexual and gender-based violence.

As stated, the structure of the programme reflected the desire of the conference organisers to ensure that participants had the opportunity to discuss, debate and reflect on the issues of concern that had been identified. The 10 working groups, identified through a process of consultation with the planning committee, represented the “work” of the conference; the deliberations within these groups would form the basis of the National Action Plan.

These working group sessions were divided into the following thematic areas:

1. Legislation and policy
2. Criminal justice system
3. Specialised facilities
4. Comprehensive treatment and care
5. Infrastructure and places of safety
6. Prevention, education and awareness
7. The media
8. Children
9. Economic empowerment
10. Coordination and resources

Two facilitators (one representing government and the other civil society) identified because of their expertise in each thematic area, took participants through a process through which the groups identified strategic objectives and priority actions for inclusion in the National Action Plan.

Deputy Ministers from the Departments of health, safety and security, arts and culture, social development, communication and constitutional development and justice chaired various working groups which related directly to the services delivered through their departments.

A table outlining the chairs, facilitators and panelists is attached at **Annex H**. What follows is a brief description of the core discussion during each working group as well as the strategic objectives agreed upon by the individual groups.



## WORKING GROUP SUMMARIES

### Legislation and policy

#### **Key issues identified in the audit**

The South African Constitution has among the most progressive provisions in the world for gender equality. Yet many women remain unable to claim these rights. Contradictions between customary law, which governs the every day lives of many women – especially poor rural women – and codified law, undermine many of these gains. Inefficient and ineffective implementation of laws and policies, compounds the problem. Many women remain unaware of their rights and are unable to access the justice system. There are also still a number of areas in which laws are open to constitutional challenge, such as the criminalisation of sex work and barring of same-sex marriages.

#### **Working group discussion points**

- Long delay in the passing of the Sexual Offences Bill which has been on the cards since 1996, as well as concerns over the Bill's provisions
- Critical problems with the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act
- Low levels of awareness of employees of their rights in relation to sexual harassment
- Filling the gaps between legislation and policy and practice
- Other pieces of legislation that impact on addressing violence against women and children

Concluding her presentation to the legislation and policy working group Michelle O'Sullivan, Director of the Women's Legal Centre pointed out that there have been significant achievements for women's rights over the past 10 years. She said:

*"After 1994, the government's commitment to ensuring gender equality and combating violence against women was evidenced by the significant legislative and policy developments which took place during the following years.*

*Despite this positive beginning, the government's dedication to advancing women's rights has slowed and increasingly women have been forced to seek relief in the Courts. Litigation is not as effective as legislative and policy reform and proper implementation in bringing about widespread change which will benefit all women."*

Her presentation echoed the sentiments of other panelists and delegates in the working group. They argued that a legislative framework on its own (without proper implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, statistical analysis and an increase in women's access to justice) is an inadequate response to the high levels of violence against women in South Africa.

As expected, the long-awaited Sexual Offences Bill, which had been tabled in Parliament a few days before the conference, generated heated discussion. Civil society panelists and delegates made strong arguments for the Bill to include provisions to ensure greater protection for the victim and limit inquiries into the complainant's sexual history.

Presentations also emphasised the need to view policy formulation as a process which involves the creation of policy through consultation, implementation, maintenance and evaluation. In her presentation, Lisa Vetten from the Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre asked: "Are women getting the services they require?" She argued for more qualitative and in-depth studies on women's experience of services. Vetten pointed out that a "one size fits all" approach is not sufficient, as women are not a homogenous group. Within the category "women" there are groups who experience different forms of marginalisation based on disability, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation etc.

Jayne Arnott, from the Sex Workers Education and Advocacy Taskforce pointed to an omission in the draft National Action Plan. Arnott pointed to the need to: "highlight the extremely high levels of violence and harassment against sex workers, in particular street based sex workers, and to ensure that the need for urgent review of legislation related to adult sex work is included in the national plan of action."

She noted that the draft Sexual Offences Bill excludes sex work and that the Law Reform Commission is dealing with this issue in a separate review. An issue paper setting out the issues related to adult sex work was issued in the latter half of 2002, yet to date, it is unclear when the discussion paper will be released or what revised legislation will be put in place.

*The Constitution, which contains a clear commitment to gender equality, remains an invaluable tool for advancing women's freedom and security*

**Michelle O'Sullivan:  
Director,  
Women's Legal  
Centre**

In her presentation Joyce Maluleke, from the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development's Gender Directorate, argued for consistency as an essential ingredient for justice. However, different arrangements and standards in different courts made this extremely difficult. Even the "Guidelines for the Implementation of the Domestic Violence Act by Magistrates" an attempt to achieve consistency, was not working effectively as the guidelines are not binding on Magistrates many of whom simply do not implement them.

Speaking about maintenance, Maluleke said that unemployment and the difficulties around verifying assets of self-employed people made it difficult to implement the Maintenance Act. She argued that the effectiveness of the provisions of the Act depended largely on the passion of the Magistrates and prosecutors.

Responding to the panelists and questions from participants, Johnny de Lange, Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (who chaired the session) spoke of the need to change attitudes and build the capacity of role players within the criminal justice system. He called for less reliance on the "goodwill of individuals" and for the implementation and support of lasting systems that will ensure proper and effective implementation of legislation and policy.

### **Strategic Objectives**

1. Access for all women to justice within the criminal justice system
2. Develop, enact and implement a comprehensive legislative framework that gives effect to rights of women to be free from gender based violence by May 2008
3. Cost laws in place and develop business plans.

## **Criminal justice system**

### **Key issues identified in the audit**

Stereotypical and gender-biased attitudes persist amongst members of the criminal justice system. These attitudes often act as deterrents for women reporting incidences of sexual assault and gender violence. It is imperative that training with these officials be undertaken as a matter of urgency. An important step forward is the Integrated Domestic Violence Training Programme through which a process of training specialised units of police, judges, and prosecutors is being implemented. However, members of the criminal justice system are often responsible for secondary victimisation of survivors of sexual assault as they firstly, lack the skills to assist them and secondly, do not understand the gendered dimensions of the assault.

### **Working group discussion points**

- Improved and effective coordination between the different components of the criminal justice system ie police, courts, prosecutors
- Stereotypical attitudes and a lack of understanding about the gendered dimensions of violence amongst personnel
- Inability of actors within the criminal justice system to deal with hate crimes
- Developing minimum standards of service deliver, targets and indicators of success

South Africa records between 50 000-55 000 reported rapes annually. Despite this alarming figure, research shows only a seven percent conviction rate for these crimes. In this context, interventions targeting the criminal justice system become critical to ensure that the survivors of violence receive the necessary support – from reporting an incident of violence to successful conviction and the rehabilitation of offenders.

These issues, amongst others, dominated the discussions during the working group on the criminal justice system. Bronwyn Pithey, a senior state advocate at the Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit of the National Prosecuting Authority outlined some of the key issues within the criminal justice system. These included the need for a paradigm shift away from provider-centred service provision to one that takes a victim-centred approach, more effective coordination between the various components of the criminal justice system to ensure the delivery of efficient services, and how recruitment and the capacity of personnel within the criminal justice impacted on service delivery.

Pithey argued for a move from retributive to rehabilitative and restorative justice and called for issues around children in custody, diversion programmes and alternative dispute resolution to be explored in more depth. Delegates felt that traditional leaders are an important constituency in this regard and need to be brought on board in more meaningful and inclusive ways.

Challenges facing the South African Police Service (SAPS) were outlined by Mr Moodley, the Director of the Gender Unit within the SAPS Social Crime Prevention Unit. He

highlighted gender-biased attitudes and a lack of understanding of the gendered dimensions of domestic and sexual violence as key obstacles to adequately responding to gender violence.

On a positive note Moodley reported on station interventions which include qualitative monitoring and evaluation of services delivered to victims of crime based on the Victim of Crime Services Charter as well as the training of rape and sexual offences investigators. He argued for the adoption of the Thuthuzela Centre/Sexual Offences Court approach to be adopted as a model for case management in as many courts as possible, given the higher conviction rate achieved in these courts.



**SAPS supporting the Sixteen Days of Activism. 2006**

Mohau Makhosane, Deputy Director of Medico-Legal Services in the Gauteng Department of Health gave input on the role of the Department of Health within the criminal justice system making specific reference to the collection of forensic evidence and the need for a comprehensive approach to meet the psychosocial, physical and other health needs of survivors of violence.

The criminal justice system is not equipped to deal with hate crimes associated with sexual orientation. Donna Smith, Director of the Forum for the Empowerment of Women, made this statement when she presented the findings of a study on hate crimes against lesbian women. The study found that of 22 lesbian women who had been raped because of their sexual orientation, 19 did not report it. Smith pointed out that hate crimes do not fall into the categories of sexual assault or domestic violence, yet the majority of attacks against lesbian women are of a sexual nature.

The discussion generated by the presentations brought out a number of additional concerns within the working group. These included: monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and the quality control of services; the need for a separate category of statistics for domestic violence; the development and implementation of minimum standards for places that do not offer specialised facilities eg separate waiting rooms etc and the need to get the SAPS, the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, Department of Correctional Services and Department of Health to agree on a set of priority areas they are all working on.

Deputy Minister of Safety and Security, Susan Shabangu, chair of the working group session, reiterated the calls for success indicators and review mechanisms. She proposed a "new way of looking at statistics." She continued:

*"We do training, but how do we measure if the training has been successful, ie how do we measure the impact of training. If there is no common understanding with regard to training, there can not be effective integration and coordination."*

Shabangu highlighted concerns around juveniles and the rehabilitation of perpetrators. She asked if the criminal justice system is responding adequately to corrective measures, or if it is helping to create criminals. "We need to look at the extent of incidents and 'appropriate' punishment. What programmes can we put in place to ensure that child offenders do not become hard criminals as a result of an ineffective criminal justice system?" she asked.

**Strategic objectives**

1. Integrated case management operating on minimum standards with a view to increasing conviction rates of perpetrators of gender based violence
2. Reduce secondary victimisation by improving services to survivors of gender based violence
3. Alignment of targets and success indicators within the Criminal Justice system

## Specialised facilities

### Key issues identified in the audit

Specialised facilities to assist survivors of violence can help reduce the trauma and assist women in accessing the comprehensive treatment and care, legal, and psychological support required after a sexual assault. Despite this, the provision of services is fragmented, unevenly distributed and probably not cost effective. In virtually every instance – be it Sexual Offences Courts, one stop centres, the Victim Empowerment Programme, places of safety or legal aid centres – there does not appear to be an audit of needs as against existing facilities and resources to determine targets, timeframes and indicators for ensuring that a fully comprehensive set of services is made available to survivors of gender violence.

### Working group discussion points

- Models of practice including Thuthuzela Centres, One Stop Centres, Victim Empowerment Centres etc
- Sexual Offences Courts: what contributes to higher conviction rates, insufficient numbers of courts, is this the model for adoption as a best practice?
- Family violence, child protection and sexual offence units (FCUs)
- Uneven distribution of services across provinces
- Availability of and access to legal aid

“The inadequate provision of effective services by government to survivors of gender violence is one of the primary causes of secondary victimisation,” argued a delegate during the working group session on specialised facilities. “The only way to address this is to ensure that every survivor of violence is able to access effective specialised services, with highly trained and skilled staff who are able to address their needs.”

This statement, made at the beginning of the session set the tone for a vibrant discussion which benefited from having Jean Benjamin, Deputy Minister of Social Development (DSD) who chaired the session and Zodidi Tshotsho, who presented the DSD approach to victim empowerment.

Speaking out strongly against the inadequacy of staff at certain facilities, Fiona Nicholson, Director of the Thohoyando Victim Empowerment Centre (TVEP) said: “Many [staff] simply do not have the maturity to deal with the constructive criticism made by civil society organisations, it’s extremely frustrating!” Delegates urged the Deputy Minister to ensure that there is specialised recruitment and training of staff as well as proper monitoring mechanisms in place to ensure the delivery of quality services.

There was support for the finding of the Gender Links audit regarding the insufficient numbers and spread of comprehensive service centres (including Thuthuzela Centres, Victim Empowerment Centres, ‘one stop centres’ etc) where survivors of violence can receive comprehensive assistance. Access to the facilities is crucial if they are to be effective. Recommendations included linking the one-stop centres to medical facilities

(not necessary hospitals) such as clinics and medical centres which are more likely to be located within reach of communities and closer to women's localities.

Common aspects of support provided by the different kinds of comprehensive service centres were discussed. These include forensic and medical services, police services and immediate trauma intervention. A number of gaps were identified including:

- the availability of short stay safe houses or shelters, not necessarily located at the centre itself, but to which survivors reporting to the centre should have the option of going to should it be required
- ongoing psycho-social support

Mark Kenny from the NPA SOCA Unit outlined the working processes of the Thuthuzela model when linked with a Sexual Offences Court, emphasising the benefits of a prosecutor led investigations approach. Sexual Offences Courts linked to Thuthuzela centres achieve a much higher conviction rate. This is largely due to the comprehensive nature of the services provided – from reporting a case to the collection of evidence, preparation for court as well as having a dedicated specialist prosecutor giving guidance throughout the investigation process.

"There are aspects within each model that work for survivors of violence that should not be discarded," said one delegate during the discussion on best practice. Delegates recommended that existing comprehensive service centres be capacitated to provide the full range of services necessary. This however, would need to be preceded by an audit of existing services, their location, capacity etc.

Delegates called for an increase in the numbers of sexual offences courts as well as developing the capacity of officials in general courts to deal with sexual offences. Pierre Smith, from the NPA SOCA Unit in Pretoria spoke about the process of ensuring that the existing Sexual Offences Courts were "blue print compliant" – in other words, met the standards set out for proper and effective operation. He pointed out the need to make sure that in "training specialist prosecutors to work at Sexual Offences courts and general courts, we also need to train senior public prosecutors in courts to make sure that there is will at management level."

It was also recommended that sexual offences courts work in a similar manner with NGOs that provide comprehensive services such as GRIP and TVEP as they do with the Thuthuzela Centres.

In her presentation Wilna Lambeley from the Legal Aid Board made a strong argument for the need for women to know their rights in terms of the law and the role of the Legal Aid Board in this regard. Three critical areas related to legal aid were identified. These included:



**Fiona Nicholson from the Thohoyando Victim Empowerment Centre, poses a question to Deputy Minister Susan Shabangu during the plenary**

- the availability of legal aid for the accused
- cycle time
- civil legal aid for victims (advice and litigation)

It was proposed that each Sexual Offences Court be allocated two representatives from the Legal Aid Board to minimise delays, that the Legal Aid Board provide services to survivors of violence to help them understand the recourse they have in terms of the law eg financial recourse in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act etc, and that gender violence and child abuse cases be fast tracked through the system.

The DSD's Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP) generated much discussion on the need to ensure the delivery of quality services to survivors of violence, a point emphasised by Jean Benjamin, Deputy Minister of the DSD. Recommendations included national, provincial and local workshops for stakeholders on the implementation of minimum standards of service delivery to survivors of violence as part of the South African Victims Charter; an assessment of the current VEP training and update of the training manual; a joint training initiative for all service providers in victim empowerment and trauma support; as well as the mainstreaming of victim empowerment strategies and programmes into education curricula.

### **SPECIALISED POLICE UNITS MUST STAY OPEN AND BE STRENGTHENED**

"Police service in massive shake-up" screamed the headline in the *Cape Argus* newspaper on 3 May 2006. The story was about how members of specialised police units, including the family violence, child protection and sexual offences unit (FCUs) were to be redeployed to local police stations.

Carol Bower, Executive Director of Resources Aimed at the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (RAPCAN) was quoted as saying: "The size of child abuse and sexual abuse cases is enormous in this country. This work needs specially trained people. Until we have a situation where we do not have as many sexual assault cases, we need specialist units."

Bower's comments reflected the general feeling amongst delegates on the morning of 4 May, the first official day of the National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children. Delegates were concerned over rumours circulating that the intention of the redeployment was to close down the FCUs altogether. Deputy Minister of Safety and Security, Susan Shabangu, faced a string of questions during the plenary session from concerned NGO representatives who argued strongly against the rumoured closures.

Shabangu pointed out that FCUs were being restructured within the SAPS and not closed down. While this did assist in allaying some of the fears of delegates, discussions during the specialised services working group session, raised similar concerns. Participants argued that "no one knows what the reasons behind the SAPS redeployment decision are," yet these actions have a "knock-on effect" for all specialised services dealing with gender violence.

"There are also serious problems of capacity within these units and burn out amongst members happens frequently," said one delegate. Other concerns included the skills levels of staff within the units, inadequate training as well commitment at the level of management level to the work of the FCUs.



**Strategic objectives:**

1. Ensure every survivor of gender violence has access to specialised services
2. Minimise levels of secondary victimisation
3. Standardise and coordinate services between stakeholders and partners

## Comprehensive treatment and care

### **Key issues identified in the audit**

Treatment and care for survivors of gender violence entails a number of considerations: psychological, the possibility of STI infection and now possibly of contracting HIV. The latter has added particular urgency to the treatment of survivors of sexual assault, especially in South Africa which has among the highest rates of HIV infection and of gender violence in the world. While the provision of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) to survivors of sexual assault is an essential component of the response to assist them, emotional and psychological support are also important and are central to the impact of rape on a survivor. It is essential that the health service response more broadly rather than focusing only on the provision of PEP.

### **Working group discussion points**

- Reducing secondary victimisation in the context of providing comprehensive treatment and care
- Providing adequate and supportive care to survivors of sexual and gender violence

“[Rape] survivors have had traumatic and horrible experiences – they are disheveled and uncomfortable, dirty and embarrassed, often in physical pain and always in psychological distress. We simply treat only some of the outward symptoms of their severe trauma and we know this is not the spirit of good medicine or Batho Pele.”

This statement, contained in a petition to the Medical Manager and Hospital Manager of Philadelphia Hospital in Mpumalanga which was signed by signed by specialists, medical officers, community doctors and interns at the hospital in January 2002, clearly captures the discussions that took place within the comprehensive treatment and care working group.

The issue of secondary discrimination was highlighted time and time again by panelists and delegates who called for a more responsive health system that addressed the multiplicity of needs of survivors of sexual violence.

Kathleen Dey, Counseling Coordinator of Rape Crisis Cape Town outlined the three main causes from which secondary trauma stems. These include:

- An acceptance of certain myths and stereotypes about rape leads to personnel treating victims in an insensitive manner
- Personnel refuse to provide any assistance at all or refuse some assistance
- Even if assistance is offered, and even if it is offered in a sensitive manner, the procedures themselves are traumatic.

She pointed out that:



**Esther Maluleke, Director of the Gender Focal Point Directorate in the Department of Health at the 2005 cyber dialogues**

*"When women go public with stories of rape, they place a great deal of trust in our social systems and in doing so risk disbelief, scorn, shame, humiliation and refusals of help ... The implications are very clear – a negative experience leads to a much poorer outcome. Therefore preventing secondary victimisation and trauma must be a key focus in any intervention with rape survivors."*

Endorsing the proposals made in the specialised services working group, Dey argued that "...rape care centres that bring together doctors, nurses, victim support volunteers, social workers and prosecutors to work as an integrated team assisting rape survivors are ... most helpful to rape survivors and avoid the stress associated with traveling from one service to the next and facing a different environment and attitude towards care every time they do so."

In her presentation Nadira Omarjee, Research Manager at People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA) expressed concern over the overwhelming majority of HIV positive women who lack access to effective medical treatment and in some instances are encouraged to be sterilised. Omarjee's presentation lifted the lid on how HIV positive women experienced a range of sexual and reproductive health right violations, often at the hands of the very health system that was meant to be protecting them.

Liesl Gertholtz, Director, Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre who facilitated the working group session, has argued that despite the apparent commitment by government, the rollout of post-exposure prophylaxis has not proceeded smoothly and problems ranging from interrupted drug supplies to a lack of adequately trained counselors have been reported by NGOs assisting survivors of sexual assault. Serious concerns about the adherence rates amongst survivors have been also raised by health care workers. Participants from NGOs and the Department of Health, including Esther Maluleke, Director of the Gender Focal Point Directorate in the Department of Health who co-facilitated the working group session debated these issues and agreed that a holistic and comprehensive approach is required. This includes:

- Popularising the Department of Health Policy on Sexual Assault Care Practice and the Management Guidelines at national provincial and local level,
- Mainstreaming gender-based violence into the public health (academic) curricula
- Training of nurses and other medical practitioners on sexual assault care practice
- Ensuing the provision of PEP to survivors of sexual assault in all public facilities

**Strategic objectives**

1. To deliver on a comprehensive programme on treatment and care of survivor/victims of gender based violence.

## Shelters and places of safety and care

### Key issues identified in the audit

There are not enough shelters and where they do exist, they are primarily located in urban areas. Long-term shelters are almost filled to capacity and there is often a long waiting list of women who are in need. The lack of "second stage" housing after taking temporary refuge at a shelter contributes greatly to this problem. The establishment and maintenance of shelters is expensive and requires both financial and human resources in order to function properly. Shelters compete for limited resources. This restricts the provision of services to women in need. Some shelters have had to close down, others operate on public donations and yet others rely on volunteers. This raises policy questions about the role of government with regard to supporting shelters.

### Working group discussion points

- The lack of minimum standards for shelter facilities
- Transitional housing options for women who require it
- Bad coordination between government structures and NGOs including resource allocation from the Department of Social Development to NGOs
- Designing interventions which maximize impact
- Recognising the contribution of NGOs
- The disproportionate geographical spread of shelters

According to the police crime report of 2004/2005, women and children account for 59% of the victims of crimes (murder, rape, indecent assault, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and common assault. Given this, said Zubeda Dangor, Director of the NISAA Institute for Women's Development:

*"...it is clear that the services such as counseling and shelters for women and children are essential in alleviating trauma and empowering women to take control of their lives. Furthermore the development of infrastructure is essential to ameliorate these conditions."*

Speaking on the panel during the working group on shelters, Dangor expressed concern over the absence of proper coordination, planning and by extension funding for NGOs by government. This she argued compounded the already tenuous position many shelters being run by NGOs were in – NISAA's shelter is in imminent danger of closure after one of its foreign donors stopped funding it.

"At the level of national planning, there is insufficient representation from the shelter network. NGOs and government need to work together, rather than bypassing each other. Despite the lack of government expertise on shelters, the process of consultation on shelters resulted in the institution of a top-down policy and a lack of willingness to integrate the experience of NGOs working in the field," she said.

"Coordinating structures are woefully under resourced and there are concerns over how resources are allocated," agreed Ashley Green Thomson, the director of Ithemba Lesizwe. While NGOs shoulder a great deal of the workload in terms of the provision of shelters, when it comes to resources, they receive disproportionate funding. "Money

needs to be put into civil society. It does not mean that because NGOs criticise government they are not working towards the same goal," he said. Green-Thomson called for the design of interventions to maximise impact. "We need to understand [for example] how we intervene in poor and rural communities. We need to make sure that women's concerns are not seen as a feature of a plan, but rather that they are reflected throughout the whole plan."

Linked to the issue of coordination was that of uniformity of approach. Shoki Tshabalala from the Gauteng Department of Community Safety told delegates that one of the challenges facing South African shelters was the absence minimum standards that applied across the board. Another challenge was that of how to implement economic empowerment programmes for women who were staying at the shelters. Tshabalala proposed that government departments explore joint budgeting to begin to address this. The Gauteng Department of Community Safety is currently developing a provincial Safety Plan. She proposed that the same plan be used to develop local safety plans.

Speaking about the need to address transitional housing options, Nefale Mukundisi from the Department of Housing outlined the new comprehensive housing plan, which goes beyond "the numerical target and building houses for quantity." Plans are in place to accelerate the delivery of housing. The working group identified a number of key issues that need to be addressed. These included:

- Integrated planning at a provincial level to ensure implementation and to make sure that that local and provincial priorities are fed into national planning
- Fast-tracking of funds raised during the 16 Days of Activism Campaign that are earmarked for shelters
- Creating opportunities for abused women's economic empowerment eg, tenders, and exploring ways that all economic cluster departments find a niche within the national planning framework and involving the Department of Labour through learnership programmes, and
- Involving the Department of Labour through learnership programmes.

Dangor emphasised the importance of local government:

*"Local government structures have an important role to play in addressing gender violence issues as they are closest to communities and women who require their assistance. The setting up of a gender violence task team in specific communities, consisting of NGO representatives as well as representatives from municipalities and other stakeholders who meet regularly can go a long way in addressing women's specific needs and gender violence vulnerabilities. Structural factors such as street lighting, cutting grass in velds that women and children walk through, can be a good starting point."*

#### **Strategic objectives**

1. Ensure sustainability and strengthen existing shelters and services
2. Clarify and align the roles at local and provincial government levels
3. Extend facilities (shelters) to rural areas
4. Mobilise resources for shelters (e.g. infrastructure, finances and human resource or skills development)

## Prevention, education and awareness

### **Key issues identified in the audit**

The importance of challenging negative aspects of culture, tradition and religion and involving men in efforts to end gender violence has been recognised as an important strategy prevention strategy by women's organisations and government. Despite these positive developments, a number of studies suggest that attitudes and opinions are slow to change and that there is a danger of backlash. High levels of violence against girls in school often carried out by teachers and male peers are cause for great concern.

### **Working group discussion points**

- Engaging men and boys as partners in work to end gender violence
- Getting to the heart of the matter: how to change attitudes and mindsets
- Socialising agents, gender role construction and challenging stereotypes
- Culture, tradition and harmful practices
- Working within the school setting and with young people

"Responding to the 55 000 reported rapes a year is not the only critical intervention that we need, we need to go beyond responding to the crisis, and deepen our prevention efforts," said Mmabatho Ramagoshi, Director of the Gender Equity Unit in the Department of Education during the opening plenary of the National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children Conference.

Building on this issue during her presentation to the working group on prevention, education and awareness, Ramagoshi argued that all South Africans are responsible for preventing violence and must interrogate their attitudes, behaviours, and belief systems. Interventions need to begin with the individual in the private space of the home if work to prevent gender violence is to have any meaningful impact.

Reverend Bafana Khumalo, former Commissioner at the Commission on Gender Equality and independent consultant agreed with Ramagoshi's proposal that "prevention efforts also need to take into account the intersections of gender based violence and HIV/AIDS as this will impact on the kinds of approaches adopted."

In a frank discussion on gender, culture and tradition, Khumalo said that culture was dynamic and evolved over time, and certain cultural practices could be harnessed in efforts to end violence against women and children. However, certain harmful traditional practices worked only to exacerbate gender inequality and feed stereotypes about women and men. He mentioned child marriages, 'ubusoka' and virginity testing as examples of harmful traditional practices.

There was concern over what some considered assumptions that gender violence was seen as a "black issue". "Is it because [when it comes to] gender based violence and HIV workshops only black men and women attend? Is it because of the way HIV and

gender based violence programmes are packaged?” asked Mbuyiselo Botha, Director of the Men’s Forum.

The racialisation of violence – with Black men being portrayed as the primary (if not only) perpetrators was also raised as a concern. It was felt that this served to perpetuate stereotypes about black men as violent and as such, many interventions are targeted at Black communities to the exclusion of others which also experience gender violence.



**Shirely Ramalepa speaking during the cyber dialogues in 2005. Survivors of violence speaking out is one strategy to raise awareness on gender violence**

Many delegates felt very strongly about working with men and boys to end gender violence and about the need to interrogate the violent hegemonic masculinities into which many boys and young men are socialised into. The potential of working with and encouraging role models was discussed as a viable option for engaging with young men and boys. However, participants argued that caution must be exercised when identifying role models, using the example of Benedict Vilakazi, the popular soccer player who was acquitted on charges of raping a 15-year old girl. Traditional leaders were identified as an important stakeholder who should be engaged as they have access to men and boys who would not necessarily be reached by traditional advocacy campaigns.

Maretha de Waal, a researcher at the Commission on Gender Equality, shared the findings of the National Gender Opinion Survey. The survey found that the issue of

negative cultural practices, including religious practices and the inherent potential to oppress women were a common denominator in investigations of root causes of gender based violence. Many participants in the opinion survey felt that cultural and religious beliefs often placed women in subordinate positions vis-à-vis men and that this prevented women from resisting incidents and abuse while at the same time limiting their options for seeking safety in the community or with relatives.

### **Strategic objectives**

1. Strengthen capacity of men and boys to reduce gender based violence in partnership with women and girls.
2. Strengthen partnership with traditional and religious leaders to instill positive norms and values on gender relations.
3. Enhance community capacity to condemn gender based violence.
4. Adequate and effective monitoring and evaluation of prevention, education and awareness programmes.



## Media and communications

### **Key issues identified in the audit**

A number of studies including the Gender and Media Baseline Study have concluded that often where gender violence is concerned the media is as much a part of the problem as of the solution. However, there have been some positive developments and media have made efforts to both increase coverage and provide more in depth reporting on gender violence. Some stories have begun to challenge the view that women are “victims” of violence, are giving women a platform to share their views, thus portraying them in more positive roles as “survivors”.

### **Working group discussion points**

- The media should assess how they portray women and men and how this contributes to gender inequality
- Sensational reporting on gender violence
- Education and training of media practitioners
- The role of community radio in raising awareness about gender violence
- Newsroom policies and regulatory framework
- Challenges faced by journalists in news rooms

“What is needed, is a shift in the mindset of people in the media; we need gender-sensitive reporters and editors,” suggested a participant in the media and communications working group. Chaired by Deputy Minister of Communications, Roy Padayachie, participants highlighted the important role that the media could play in raising awareness and helping to change societal perceptions about violence against women.

The dominant representation of women in the media (in the context of gender violence) is that of the helpless victim. The group felt that this served to perpetuate perceptions that women are unable to deal with violence in their homes or have very few options open to them. This, some argued, is one of the reasons that many women do not report gender violence. The only way to counter this was for the media to “consciously show cast women in a positive and empowering manner.”

Delegates debated whether having more women editors would make a difference in the way in which gender violence is reported. Some believed that a woman editor would be more sensitive and ensure increased coverage of the issue; others felt that it would not make any difference as all editors are influenced by deadline pressures, the needs of their target market and ultimately, their bottom line.

Portia Kobue, Head of News at Kaya FM and Neo Masote-Momodu, Manager of Public Affairs at the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), both panelists during the session, agreed that the focus on deadlines is a major challenge. They were challenged by Judith Smith, Director of the Southern Africa Media and Gender Institute (SAMGI) who argued that if content was prepared on time, there would be no need for gender issues to get sidelined. In other words, issues of gender should always be incorporated into the copy mix of content for broadcast, print etc.

A participant from the SABC pointed out that coverage of gender violence went beyond hard news formats (print, radio and TV). Rather, she suggested that other genres eg soap operas also be used to change societal perceptions by for example developing specific story lines that would highlight issues of violence against women.

Deputy Minister Padayachie said that what was required was a deepening of the quantitative and qualitative focus on gender issues within the media in order to impact on the nations' consciousness. This he said would go a long way to institutionalise a culture of community responses to gender violence.

Masote-Momodu suggested the need for a shift from focusing purely on news to ensuring coverage of "what should be happening" as a way of highlighting positive developments. One of the ways this could be done, proposed a delegate from the Department of Education, was to get ordinary South Africans to "tell their stories about how they are addressing the situation" rather than consistently having "high profile people" talk about gender violence. "We need to hear the voices of ordinary men and women," he said.

*Information is not enough for changing people's behaviour as behaviour is closely linked to identity and power structures*

**Nadira Omarjee,  
Research  
Manager: People  
Opposing  
Women Abuse**

But targeting journalists and editors is not enough said Deputy Minister Padayachie. What is equally important is to target training institutions to ensure transformation in the media through the training of gender-sensitive journalists. Kobue endorsed the Deputy Minister's proposal, and proposed that the training of journalists is also the responsibility of media houses. She said journalists needed to be pro-active to go out and find the gender stories and not wait to be invited to launches and conferences and cover these as events only; rather more analytical and in-depth reporting is necessary.

Highlighting the importance of policy and regulatory frameworks that govern media, William Bird, Director of the Media Monitoring project however cautioned, that policies on their own, including editorial guidelines, will not necessarily result in the desired changes. He cited the example of the *Sunday World*, which he believed violated many ethical codes in the manner in which stories were covered. Bird also emphasised the positive and potential negative benefits of information technology and new media as related to gender violence.

Responding to Bird's comments about regulatory frameworks, Masote-Momodu supported Nosimphiwe Jikijela from Women'sNet who argued that more attention needed to be paid to community radio stations as a tool to educate and raise awareness. The localised nature of the content produced by community radio stations, as well as the fact that they broadcast in local languages, provided a good opportunity to reach ordinary South Africans.

Taking the discussion as step further, Kobue stressed that government should provide support to community radio stations while Masote-Momodu suggested that perhaps what was required, was a more structured and formalised regulatory framework specifically for community radio stations. She also stressed the need to bring together

key stakeholders such as the Government Communication and Information System, the South African National Editors Forum (SANEF) and others to ensure that issues of gender, and gender violence in particular, are receiving proper and sufficient coverage in the media.

**Strategic objectives**

1. Increase the levels and depth of media coverage on gender specific issues and gender violence as well as an increase in the number of stories that mainstream gender.
2. Ensure that information and reporting on gender violence is easily understandable, clear and educative.
3. Involve all the media and representative media bodies e.g. SANEF, NCRF in the National Action Plan process to ensure maximum impact and for media organisations to mainstream gender in their institutions.

## Children

### **Key issues identified in the audit**

A number of factors work against children's ability to access their rights and be protected by the law. These include high levels of sexual exploitation and abuse including prostitution, paedophilia and incest; a significant decline in educational access and completion as well as the HIV and AIDS epidemic. Despite some efforts of policy-makers, social welfare offices, court officials and the police, there are many child advocates who believe that the child protection and justice system is not functioning well. There is a need for coordination and integration of various child protection services including the South African Police Services, the National Prosecuting Authority, social welfare services and civil society to improve services to children.

### **Working group discussion points**

- Who bears the duty to protect the rights of children?
- Legislation provides good guidelines, but service delivery does not necessarily follow
- Improving the relationship between government and civil society to ensure an integrated approach to planning and monitoring
- Bad timing of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence Campaign
- Lack of capacity within government to implement laws and policies

Delegates from the Office on the Rights of the Child, the United Nations Children's fund (UNICEF), government departments and civil society child rights activists in the children's working group called for children's issues to be at the forefront of discussions on gender violence. Buyi Mbambo, UNICEF Project Officer for Child Protection, outlined three key issues to addressing violence against children. These included:

- examining how the media perpetuates violence against children and as engaging the media to report on "the stories on the ground";
- encouraging communication between government and NGOs for an integrated approach to planning and monitoring; and
- providing proper support and protection for children who report violence, particularly in rural areas to ensure reporting and monitoring violence against children

Mbambo shared the UNICEF comprehensive framework in creating a protective environment for children. The framework includes mention of the "duty bearer" – the person who has the duty to protect the rights of children. Duty bearers are found in families, communities and in broader society including traditional leaders and politicians. "It is important that we bring them all on board," she said.

Luke Lemprecht's presentation focused on the relationship between government and NGOs. He stressed that civil society has an acute awareness of the issues on the ground that affect children which high level policy-makers are far removed from and therefore do not have a clear understanding on what the most appropriate responses were. The fact that some government officials see the NGO sector as "trouble makers" is problematic as this



**Joan van Niekerk, Child Line national coordinator during the plenary session**

sometimes creates an antagonistic relationship between the two. Lamprecht suggested that all sectors work together in order for any efforts to be successful. Speaking directly to NGOs, he declared: "we need to be the masters of our destiny and not becoming dependent on donors."

Lamprecht argued that while legislation provided some good guidelines, the reality was that service delivery is hampered and the needs of the child often become secondary to the needs of the state. He gave the practical example of an average social worker who cannot manage all the cases that he/she receives. Consequently 'burn-out' occurs and junior level people are left to take over very specialised work.

Joan van Niekerk, Child Line's national coordinator who facilitated the working group session on children, suggested that the 16 Days of Activism in some ways increases the vulnerability of children as they are encouraged to disclose abuse, but at a time when service provision is at its lowest – due to the holiday season from the beginning of December. Children are more vulnerable and are less likely to report to systems that they see as unresponsive; the 1/7 adults who report a case of abuse is more likely to be 1/10 for children who report a case of abuse.

Van Niekerk's concerns included the under-resourcing of service delivery for children, an increase in violence against children including the rise of child on child violence. the lack of implementation of the Children's Bill and the Child Justice Bill, the lack of capacity of Correctional Services, and the disjuncture between pieces of legislation. She suggested that there be an analysis of how the policy documents relate to each other in order to achieve the basic task: to care for children and protect their rights.

#### **Strategic objectives**

1. Legislation and policy (response) - The timeous development, promulgation, resourcing and implementation of legislation and policy to effectively prevent and respond to the violence against children. This legislation and policy must be integrated, appropriate, complementary and harmonised with international conventions of children.
2. Service delivery (care and support) - The timeous implementation of services to respond to violence against children that are accessible, child-friendly, integrated, inter-sector and in line with international conventions.
3. Prevention -To research causes of violence against children and translating these findings into prevention strategies, programmes and mechanisms making child-protection everybody's responsibility.

## Economic empowerment

### Key issues identified in the audit

The intersections between poverty, gender violence and HIV and AIDS are well established. Women's economic dependence often results in them remaining in abusive situations and having less power to negotiate safe sexual encounters with their partners. It is argued that the path out of poverty for most women requires economic frameworks that address their exclusion from the economic mainstream. In order for women to escape their exclusion from economic opportunities or their relegation to poorly paid and informal sector jobs, they require tools that offer a way out, including job training, information on labour laws and rights, credit, and access to land and water.

### Working group discussion points

- The negation of women's economic empowerment by the socio-economic and traditional context in which they live
- Linkages between economic empowerment and gender violence
- Shifting women's economic projects away from the survivalist sector
- Gender discriminatory projects that operate as obstacles to women's penetration of specific markets
- Support available to women entrepreneurs

Women's economic empowerment has been recognised as a key strategy to address the triple impacts of poverty, gender violence and HIV and AIDS. Despite this agreed participants in the economic empowerment working group, economic empowerment is not often seen in the context of gender violence.

Making a strong argument for women's empowerment not to be done in isolation, Gertrude Fester, gender activist and former Commissioner of the Commission on Gender Equality said:

*"...without a supportive environment or even having a hostile relationship with her partner because of her newly found 'independence and empowerment' it will be a very challenging position the woman will find herself in. How often have we heard that empowered women have been battered by their spouses who could not accept that their wives/partners have more important jobs or earn more money than their husbands?"*

In other words, there is a danger that women's economic empowerment and associated benefits is often negated by the socio-economic and traditional context in which they live. Agreeing with Fester, Vaneetha Moodley, Director of the KwaZulu-Natal based Vuka Uzithathe Institute for Gender and Economic Development added that while economically empowered women threaten the traditional role of women in the home, the increase in income it is also possible that an increase in income leads to a decrease in violence. However, she says, this is also often accompanied by men stopping their contribution towards the running of the home. She added:

*"...unequal power relations [sometimes] contribute to a lack of control of income generated in women's business enterprises, leading to a failure of the enterprise."*

Participants in the working group expressed concern over the mistaken impression that women have become more “upwardly mobile” when in fact, they still constitute only 1.5 percent of top management. Also, there needs to be a shift away from women’s primary economic activity taking place in the survivalist sector: “Can we really say that women are empowered through these initiatives? How can women move away from these survivalist and unsustainable projects into the mainstream of economic activity?” asked someone.

Sharing the approach of the South African Women Entrepreneur Network (SAWEN), Mmabatho Matiwane, head of the Department of Trade and Industry’s (DTI) Gender and Women Empowerment Unit, said that SAWEN attempts to assist women in both the survivalist and other sectors eg street vendors in the informal economy, women in business as well as women involved in the investment sector.

SAWEN aims to provide women with business advisors to prepare them on what to expect when dealing with banks, as well as marketing strategies, capacity building and financing – through the Independent Development Corporation and national empowerment funds such as Khula.

Matiwane also shared the DTI’s Strategic Framework on Gender and Women’s Economic Empowerment the goals of which include amongst others:

- To challenge the direct and indirect barriers in enterprise, industry and trade which prevent women from having equal access to and control over economic resources
- To facilitate women’s equal access to economic and productive resources by strengthening their capacity and networks as well as their ability to benefit from DTI policies and programmes.
- To increase women’s easy access to finance by assessing existing programmes that provide access to finance for women and suggesting improvements to address existing gaps in a sustainable manner.
- To conduct research and put in place indicators and monitoring systems to measure the gendered impact of DTI policies and programmes.

But while support of this nature is important for women entrepreneurs, Moodley pointed to other less obvious challenges women face. These include gender discriminatory practices which result in women struggling to penetrate particular non-traditional markets and sectors eg construction, mining agriculture etc. In addition, experience at Vuka Uzithathe shows that some customers are “suspicious” of women as business people (because of ingrained gender bias).

Supporting the need to provide support for women entrepreneurs, a participant from the Department of Social Development cautioned against creating a dependency and the dangers of a “welfarist” approach to economic development. Also important, stressed Fester in her presentation, was the need to “disaggregate the concept ‘women’ as women are not all homogenous.”

"What does economic empowerment mean for and what strategies should be used for women in rural areas who do not speak English? How do we devise economic empowerment strategies for the girl child with disabilities, refugee women, women who are not literate, or those infected and affected by HIV and AIDS," she asked.

She critiqued current economic policies including ASGISA which she argued is purely economic and reductionist, despite experience and research showing that having a purely economic programme does not change women's lives. Fester cited the UN Research Institute for Social Development (2005) which states that:

*"Social policy remains largely detached from economic policy and continues to be seen as a way of mitigating the social costs of unfettered economic liberalisation."*

### **Strategic objectives**

1. Advocacy and lobbying activities with a view to place raising awareness about the links between gender based violence and economic development
2. To enhance and strengthen strategic PPPs with an emphasis on integrating community based organisations for a consolidated, holistic approach to eradicating violence against women and to facilitate the economic empowerment of the community with an emphasis on groups at risk, eg women, disabled people and youth, taking cognisance of the intersection of race, class, location, disability and sexuality.
3. To engage with institutions (religious, traditional, cultural, educational, media, business) that perpetuate patriarchy and the oppression of women through an integrated approach to combat violence against women and to realise the inherent dignity of women and men, boys and girls.



## Coordination

### **Key issues identified in the audit**

- The gender justice sector suffers from a lack of proper coordination which results in gaps in services and delivery on the one hand and duplication of work on the other. The absence of a holistic response has undermined efforts to address gender violence.
- The development of an anti-rape strategy by the Inter-Departmental Management Team - consisting of the Department of Social Development, Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, Department of Health, Department of Education, Department of Correctional Services, the National Treasury, the South African Police Services – which is led by the Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit of the National Prosecutions Authority is an important step forward. However there has been strong critique from civil society over the lack of consultation in this process.
- Few survivors of sexual violence have access to integrated and holistic services to respond to their trauma.
- While there are cordial relationships between government and civil society, the lack of consultation on substantive issues is a major concern. As a result the relationship between these two stakeholders is often oppositional as opposed to complementary.
- Focus on gender violence gains momentum during the 16 Days of Activism on Gender Violence with little attention apparently paid to the issue in the rest of the year. It is essential that addressing gender violence remain on the national agenda throughout the year.
- It is not clear how much is allocated in the national, provincial and local government departments to specifically respond to gender violence.

### **Working group discussion points**

- How to ensure multi stakeholder buy-in.
- How to ensure a sustainable structure from the grass roots up.
- How to ensure that the action plan is adopted, implemented, and that effective monitoring and evaluation takes place.

The group agreed that:

1. The task team nominated at the conference would form the nucleus of the coordinating structure, but would need to meet to determine how it functions and whether there is need to bring in other stakeholders. A Secretariat needs to be established to ensure administrative support.
2. Finalise the short term action plan covering for the next six months; receive any additional inputs for the medium term action plan by the end of June; consult widely with other stakeholders by 9 August; (adopt the next 365 Day Action Plan at the end of 2006 Sixteen Day campaign?)
3. Engage with SAPS regarding obtaining specific statistics on domestic violence and ensuring that this aspect of gender violence can be effectively monitored. Identify the overarching indicators for the plan and publicise them during the Sixteen Day campaign.

**Strategic objectives**

1. Harness the capacity of all stakeholders; develop partnerships and synergies, assign each other roles and responsibilities around the shared goals of ending gender violence.
2. Enhance ownership and accountability and maximize impact through concerted action.
3. Ensure that the action plan is effectively led, managed, implemented, monitored and evaluated.

## **Giving meaning to SA's constitution: the Kopanong Declaration**

At the end of the working group sessions, rapporteurs, together with a "drafting team" began the conceptual task of developing what would become known as the Kopanong Declaration and updating the draft National Action Plan. The process was made easier by the fact that the facilitators had had very specific briefs in terms of guiding the discussions during the working groups.

The next day facilitators and rapporteurs shared the discussions from individual working groups in a plenary session, facilitated by Cathy Albertyn from the Centre for Applied Legal Studies. This session provided the space for delegates to add to the already rich content of the action plans and declaration as they commented and made input after each presentation. Delegates were also introduced to the members of the National Action Plan Task Team, who were nominated during the working group sessions and who represented a wide range of interest groups.

A group of civil society representatives also used the plenary session to voice concern over the extent to which they had been consulted and involved in the processes leading up to the conference. Their concerns were outlined in a statement presented to the plenary. These are the signs of a health democracy: this was not an item on the otherwise very 'tight' agenda, but rather an issue that arose during the course of the deliberations that needed to be addressed. It is important that this tension between government and civil society be debated and tackled in a transparent manner – both have critical roles to play in the development of our country, and indeed, in ensuring that the National Action Plan is a success.

*This conference is a powerful expression and demonstration of South Africa's renewed commitment to and urgency to bridge gender based inequities; to ensure that All South Africans enjoy the benefits of a constitutional democracy, particularly women and children*  
**Scholastica Kimaryo, the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative and Coordinator of the UN System in South Africa**

The Deputy President's comments at the opening ceremony regarding the significance of the conference taking place in the year South Africa celebrated a decade of its first democratic constitution were again highlighted as Joyce Seroke, Chairperson of the Commission on Gender Equality in the closing session. Seroke's presentation focused on the correlation between the National Action Plan, Kopanong Declaration and the true meaning of our constitutional democracy. She also highlighted the important role of the national gender machinery in achieving the ideals of the Constitution.

The 260 delegates at the conference – reflecting all spheres of government; constitutional bodies; civil society; business; unions; faith-based organisations; traditional authorities and international cooperating partners including United Nations Agencies – recommitted to the values of the constitution and ensuring that every woman and child in South Africa is able to enjoy the rights enshrined in it.

In setting out key strategic objectives, the Declaration breaks with past trends in putting public education and awareness at the heart of the agenda and seeking to extend the reach of the 16 Days of Activism Campaign through schools, local government,

traditional authorities, men's organisations and groups not traditionally involved in the campaign.

Together with the National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children, the Declaration is an important tool in ending gender violence. These tools will assist us in deepening our activism against gender violence, by deepening and strengthening the 16 Days of Activism Campaign and ensuring that as a society we take action against the epidemic 365 days a year. The action plan's specific targets, indicators and outcomes take South Africa one step closer towards quantifying both the levels of gender violence, as well as the impact of responses to the epidemic.

### **Extracts from the Kopanong Declaration**

**We** the participants at this watershed conference to agree on a coordinated and comprehensive approach to ending violence against women and children...

**Commit** ourselves to finalising a detailed action plan whose overarching objectives are to:

- Strengthen and place far greater emphasis on prevention through forging effective partnerships with all stakeholders, including schools, parents associations, community based organizations, the media, local government, traditional and religious leaders and the private sector; as well as develop criteria for monitoring the effectiveness of such campaigns.
- Ensure men work together with women in eliminating patriarchy.
- Create a safe physical environment.
- Promote a holistic, empowerment approach to eradicating violence against women and children that takes account of the intersection of race, class, location, disability and sexuality and of the role of poverty and economic inequality in fuelling this scourge.
- Eradicate violence against women and children in a targeted and measured way over the coming decade, based on baseline data on sexual offenses, domestic violence, sexual harassment, hate crimes and identity based violence to be established as part of the action plan.
- Develop, enact and implement a comprehensive legislative framework that gives effect to the rights of all citizens especially women and children to be free from gender based violence; cost the laws in place and develop business plans, for their implementation.
- Ensure an integrated case management system operating on minimum standards with a view to reduce cycle times and increase conviction rates of perpetrators of gender violence.
- Eliminate secondary victimisation by improving services to survivors of gender violence and ensure that every survivor has access to comprehensive treatment, victim friendly care that is standardised and coordinated between the various service providers.
- Provide effective support and help to empower survivors of gender violence to reclaim their lives and dignity; as well as to rehabilitate perpetrators.
- Put in place effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

## Media coverage

The table below outlines the media coverage as monitored by Gender Links of the National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children Conference. This list however, is not exhaustive.

<b>National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children: Media coverage</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Newspaper</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>Article</b>	<b>Writer</b>
01-May	Cape Times		365 days of action to end gender violence	Zeninjor Enwemeka
03-May	The Star	3	Fight against abuse of women to be extended into year-long campaign	Lebogang Seale
07-May	NAMPA		Kopanong Declaration: 365 Days of Action to End Gender Violence	C Lowe Morna
21-May	Southern Times		Kopanong Declaration: 365 Days of Action to End Gender Violence	C Lowe Morna
19-May	Agenda Newsletter		Kopanong Declaration: 365 Days of Action to End Gender Violence	C Lowe Morna
07-May	Sunday Independent		Activists feel let down by Sexual Offences Bill	Angela Quintal
07-May	Southern Times		365 days of action to end gender violence	C Lowe Morna
<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Radio Station</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Interviewee</b>
02-May		Algoa FM	NAP Conference	J Moolman
02-May		Heart 104.9 FM	NAP Conference	J Moolman
02-May		702	NAP Conference	J Moolman
02-May		SABC	NAP Conference	C Lowe Morna
03-May		Radio sonder grense	NAP Conference - Why 365 days?	J Moolman
04-May		Yfm	NAP Conference - Why 365 days?	J Moolman
<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>TV Station</b>	<b>Topic</b>	
02-May		SABC	NAP Conference	C Lowe Morna

As mentioned in the working group on media and communications, the media's role in efforts to end gender violence cannot be underestimated. The coverage of the National Action Plan Conference placed the process firmly on the national agenda and provided the opportunity for those not directly involved in the process to begin to do so. Both during and after the conference Gender Links and the NPA were inundated with queries and comments from organisations that supported the principle of the Kopanong Declaration and National Action Plan and wanted to become involved.

## Way forward

As stated previously, the Declaration and National Action Plan represent the beginning of a much longer term process. The next step is to ensure that commitments expressed in the Kopanong Declaration and the priority action plans identified have life beyond the conference itself.

The National Action Plan Task Team constituted at the conference has formalised its terms of reference. The Task Team is structured around three clusters into which the 10 thematic working groups are located. Below is a graphical representation of the structure and membership:

**365 DAY FORUM**= Government (National, provincial, local); Civil Society (NGOs, CBOs, FBO, Unions; traditional authorities); Legislatures; Business. Meets annually to review progress and adopt plan for the following year.

**Task Team** = Representatives from each of the theme groups; provinces and local government

**PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT UNIT IN THE IDMT**  
 Manager  
 M and E specialist  
 Information and Communication officer

**Coordination, monitoring and evaluation**  
 IDMT, CGE, OSW, Network on Violence Against Women, Temba Lesizwe, POWA, GAP

**Response**  
 Legislation  
 Criminal justice system  
 Specialised facilities  
 Comprehensive treatment and care

**Support**  
 Infrastructure and Places of safety  
 Economic empowerment  
 Rehabilitative justice

**Children and other vulnerable groups**  
 NB: While concerns will be mainstreamed separate committee to ensure visibility

**Prevention**  
 Public education  
 Media

### Provinces

### District and ward committees

The mode of operation for the task team is as follows:

- Meetings every (one month to six weeks) of the committees.
- Quarterly meeting of the Task Team.
- Interim report for the Sixteen Days of Activism 2006
- Launching of the 2007/2008 Action Plan on 8 March, International Women's Day 2008.
- Action plan each year on 8 March; interim assessment and action planning during the Sixteen Days of Activism for adoption the following year.

The coordination of the task team and its activities will be supported by a programme management structure.

The work of monitoring the progress of the action plan is crucial as implementation takes place on so many different levels – geographically, sectorally and in terms of responsibility. The structure of the task team attempts to reflect this. The approach adopted will encourage a “bubble up” approach ie what is happening at district and ward level will feed into and determine provincial and national responses within the clusters.

The establishment of a programme management unit recognises the huge and important task of coordinating and implementing the National Action Plan. While Gender Links and the IDMT convened the conference, it is important that the processes begun have life beyond individual institutions. UNIFEF’s support of a formal programme management unit, which will oversee and monitor the implementation of the National Action Plan is therefore critical.

Work is currently underway to develop a concrete set of targets and indicators for the National Action Plan. These will be unveiled during the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence this year so that we can finally begin to measure the impact of our interventions.

## **Annex A**

### **THE KOPANONG DECLARATION 365 DAYS OF ACTION TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

**We** the participants at this watershed conference to agree on a coordinated and comprehensive approach to ending violence against women and children;

**Consisting**, as we do, of 260 representatives from all spheres of government; constitutional bodies; civil society; business; unions; faith-based organisations; traditional authorities and international cooperating partners including United Nations Agencies;

**Concerned**, that ten years after our Constitution came into force and despite the ratification of several international human rights instruments the rights of people who suffer gender violence are still daily violated;

**Convinced** that the Age of Hope depends on all South Africans living in an environment where they are free from fear and able to exercise and enjoy their full human rights;

**Aware** that the Sixteen Days of Activism campaign needs to be sustained all year around;

**Recommit** ourselves to the following fundamental provisions of the Constitution:

- The equality clause which outlaws unfair discrimination on grounds of race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, language and birth.
- The right to human dignity.
- The clause on freedom and security of the person which states that everyone has the right to "bodily and psychological integrity". This includes the right to make decisions concerning reproduction; to security and control over one's body and to dignity.
- Socio-economic rights such as right to adequate housing, health care services, food, water and social security.
- The statement that in cases where customary law or any law conflicts with the Constitution, the Constitution takes precedence.

**Commit** ourselves to finalising a detailed action plan whose overarching objectives are to:

- Strengthen and place far greater emphasis on prevention through forging effective partnerships with all stakeholders, including schools, parents associations, community based organizations, the media, local government, traditional and religious leaders and the private sector; as well as develop criteria for monitoring the effectiveness of such campaigns.
- Ensure men work together with women in eliminating patriarchy.
- Create a safe physical environment.
- Promote a holistic, empowerment approach to eradicating violence against women and children that takes account of the intersection of race, class,



location, disability and sexuality and of the role of poverty and economic inequality in fuelling this scourge.

- Eradicate violence against women and children in a targeted and measured way over the coming decade, based on baseline data on sexual offenses, domestic violence, sexual harassment, hate crimes and identity based violence to be established as part of the action plan.
- Develop, enact and implement a comprehensive legislative framework that gives effect to the rights of all citizens especially women and children to be free from gender based violence; cost the laws in place and develop business plans, for their implementation.
- Ensure an integrated case management system operating on minimum standards with a view to reduce cycle times and increase conviction rates of perpetrators of gender violence.
- Eliminate secondary victimisation by improving services to survivors of gender violence and ensure that every survivor has access to comprehensive treatment, victim friendly care that is standardised and coordinated between the various service providers.
- Provide effective support and help to empower survivors of gender violence to reclaim their lives and dignity; as well as to rehabilitate perpetrators.
- Put in place effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

**We further commit** to ensuring that the following priority actions, at a minimum, are taken before the 2006 Sixteen Day campaign that starts on 25 November 2006:

- The Sexual Offences Bill is passed after a further round of public comment.
- The Children's Bill is passed as part of the development, promulgation, resourcing and implementation of legislation and policy to effectively prevent and respond to violence against children harmonised with international conventions, standards and norms.
- An audit of all specialised services (forensic clinic services, one- stop centres, Victim Empowerment Centres etc) is conducted to determine what exists and to develop a best practice model.
- A strategy is developed for the management of sexual offences including the establishment of sexual offences courts, with participation of NGO service providers;
- The drafting of a joint, integrated training plan on violence against women and children and a body to co-ordinate the above.
- Development of implementation plans for all existing policies and procedures on gender violence including the National Policy on Sexual Assault Care Practice. This should include provincial and civil society representation and should have a strong public education and awareness component.
- Formulate a policy framework on partnerships between government and non-governmental organisations in the provision of shelters and places of safety to include all stakeholders, including local government.
- Canvass the draft action plan extensively with all stakeholders, especially those not represented at this conference, and those that have the capacity to ensure that this plan is effected at community level, such as local government, schools and traditional authorities.

- Put in place the coordinating structure for the National Action Plan including a multi-sector task team comprising representatives of all the working committees and a Council of Deputy Ministers chaired by the Deputy Minister of Local Government as the champion of the Sixteen Day campaign.
- Put in place a secretariat with the necessary technical support to ensure effective capacity and implementation.
- Find mechanisms to ensure relevant disaggregated data; agree on key targets and baselines for the effective monitoring and evaluation of the action plan; and put in place a computerised tracking system to be developed with assistance from the Integrated Justice Sector (IJS) office.
- Finalise the short term action plan for the next six months by June and receive any additional inputs for the medium term action plan by the end of June with a view to adopting the 2007 Action Plan at the end of this year's Sixteen Day campaign on 10 December.

We commit to collective resource mobilisation to ensure that these actions are taken. We will hold each other mutually accountable for the actions we have pledged to ensure that every woman and child in our nation is able to enjoy the rights to which they are entitled by our Constitution.

Agreed this 5<sup>th</sup> day of May 2006.

**Annex B**  
**Draft National Strategy and Action Plan to End Gender Violence**

**WORKING GROUP ONE: LEGISLATION AND POLICY**

**Strategic Objectives**

1. Access for all women to justice within the criminal justice system
2. Develop, enact and implement a comprehensive legislative framework that gives effect to rights of women to be free from gender based violence by May 2008.
3. Cost laws in place and develop business plans.

**Priority actions**

1. Sexual Offences Bill passed by November 2006 – after public comment
2. Resolve status of specialised/dedicated courts by November 2006.
3. Justice Ministry to fund meeting between Justice Ministers and think tank of civil society once every six months.

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<b>LEGISLATION AND POLICY</b>								
<b>Legislation</b>								
<b>Sexual Offences Bill</b>								
Passing of bill	November 2006 after comment							
Public awareness on the bill	One one-day information workshop with 30 pp?	Women's Centre; Rape Crisis Cape Town	Begin public awareness on the bill	30 people trained	?	?		

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Over-arching intersectoral guidelines and policy on GBV in terms of Sexual Offences Act enacted within 1 year of enactment of SOA and implemented by November 2007	Nov 2006							
Comprehensive legislation to address decriminalizing of sex workers	November 2007							
Child Justice Bill introduced by	November 2007							
<b>Trafficking</b>								
Bill on trafficking in human beings to be passed	By when?	DOJ Parliament	Model legislation passed					
<b>Domestic Violence Act</b>								
Proper costing and resource provision for the DVA	Costing by?	DOJ						

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Ensure proper reporting on the DVA by SAPS who have not submitted a report to parliament and ICD (only two). Both required to submit reports twice a year	Two reports a year by SAPS and ICD on DVA	SAPS, ICD	Regular reporting and corrective action on implementation of DVA	Two reports a year by SAPS and ICD on DVA				
Train the trainer programme on DV Act	1 workshop per district from May 2006 to Nov 2006	NVAW NC	Changing attitude of SAPS towards DVA	Services available in province to assist victims; community needs education	?	?	?	?
Training workshops for service providers, members of SAPS, court officials on provisions of DVA and making use of existing complaints mechanisms to address shortcomings in implementation	Two half day workshops with 40 participants each by? Overall target?	Women's Centre (others?)	Smooth implementation of DVA	Overall number to be trained?				
Recognition of	November							

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Muslim marriages	2006							
<b>Maintenance Act</b>								
Fast track amendments / costing of the bill								
Introductory training workshops on the MA for service providers, court officials and members of SAPS	Two half day training workshops attended by 40 pp each Overall targets?	Women's Centre.	?		?	?	?	?
Mtgs of Western Cape Maintenance Group	3 mtgs x 45 pp each	Women's Centre	?	45 pp reached				
Publish Maintenance Update	Four editions	Women's Centre	Effective tracking of MA.	4 editions of the bulletin				
<b>Legal advice and education</b>								
To provide legal advice on rights to maintenance, divorce, protection orders and accessing complaints relating to DVA	200 clients receive legal advice and information; 60 clients receive telephonic advice; 60	Women's Centre						

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
	requests for information addressed; six workshops of two hours each held with 155 shelter residents							
<b>Legal Aid and court support</b>								
Needs analysis of services provided by legal aid in relation to gender based violence; plan for ensuring universal access.	Needs analysis complete by?	LAB,DOJCD	Provision of legal support services to all					

- Justice Ministry to fund meeting between Justice Ministers and think tank of civil society once every six months.

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National Strategy and Action Plan to End Gender Violence**

**WORKING GROUP TWO: CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

**Strategic objectives**

4. Integrated case management operating on minimum standards with a view to increasing conviction rates of perpetrators of gender based violence
5. Reduce secondary victimization by improving services to survivors of gender based violence
6. Alignment of targets and success indicators within the Criminal Justice system

**Priority actions**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<b>CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</b>								
<b>Progressively reduce each year the rate of GBV</b>								
Sexual offences	In line with existing target on contact crimes, reduce the rate of sexual offences by 7% each year	JCOP						



Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Domestic violence	Introduce a separate police reporting category for domestic violence; set targets for reducing this	SAPS	Progressive reduction in cases of domestic violence	Crime codes on domestic violence		None		
Basade project	160 days project to reduce gender violence. Focus on sexual offenders More detail please	SAPS	SAPS to provide info from Basade group by end May	?	?	?		
<b>Police investigations and prosecutions</b>								
Conduct an audit – and propose appropriate corrective measures – of the number of GBV (rape and indecent assault) cases the SAPS investigates against the number of cases	Audit complete by ?  NPA done 2005 (of what's on roll), get info from SAPS	DOJCD, NPA, SAPS, DSD, DHA, DT, DCS,	Recommend for more effective investigations	Report		?		

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
that are eventually referred for prosecution.								
Ongoing annual audit	Yearly	DOJCD, NPA, SAPS, DSD, DHA, DT, DCS,	Recommend for more effective investigations	Report				
Specialised investigations (FCS units) – there needs to be an alignment of targets and success indicators	40% detected	DSS	Increase in the detection rate of offences against children (under 18 years)	No of cases detected				
	30% to court	DSS	Increase in the percentage of cases to court for sexual assaults against children	No of cases to court				
	42% detected	DSS	Increase in the detection rate of sexual offences and assaults	No of cases detected				

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
			against women (18 years and older)					
	40% to court	DSS	Increase in the percentage of cases to court for sexual offences and assaults against women	No of cases to court				
Family violence child protections and sexual offences units (FCS's) – to be maintained and expanded	Difficult to specify but there needs to be a consultative process because it has a huge impact on all depts	DOJCD, DCS, NPA, SAPS, DCS, NPA, DHA, DT						
<b>Anti rape and sexual offences programme</b>								
Conduct an Anti Rape campaign to support National Women's Month -	1 National campaign 9 Provincial campaigns	SAPS DOJCD, DCS, NPA, DCS, NPA,		Number of campaigns		200 000	220 000	242 000

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
		DHA, DT						
Anti rape and sexual offences programme implemented in all provinces in consultation with Civil Society		SAPS, DOJCD, DCS, NPA, DCS, NPA, DHA, DT		12 reports per quarter		60 000	66 000	72 600
Members at stations provide services to victims of rape and sexual offences		SAPS		12 reports per quarter				
Preventive programmes for rape and sexual assault are conducted at all stations		SAPS		12 reports per quarter				
Conduct awareness campaigns to educate community on rape and sexual offenses.	1 National campaign 9 Provincial campaigns	SAPS		Number of campaigns		200 000	220 000	242 000
Conduct women against crime volunteer training – Pilot project in the Western Cape	Two training sessions	SAPS		Two training sessions		22 000	22 000	24200
Launch programme for rape survivors		SAPS	Successful implementation	Progress report		40 000	44 000	48 400

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
			of program					
<b>Domestic violence</b>								
Conduct an imbizo on domestic violence to support the Sixteen Days	1 National campaign 9 Provincial campaigns	SAPS	Monitor the implementation of the DVA by SAPS and coordinate integrated domestic violence programme	?		200 000	220 000	242,000
Participate in Operations Basadi to support 16 days of Activism	1 National campaign 9 Provincial campaigns	SAPS		?		200 000	220 000	242,000
Monitor adherence to National Instruction 7/1999 Domestic Violence	12 reports per quarter	SAPS		Publicly available reports		200 000	220 000	242,000
Conduct awareness campaigns to educate community on domestic violence	1 National campaign 9 Provincial campaigns	SAPS		?		200 000	220,000	242 000
Monitor training of members with regard to Domestic Violence	12 reports per annum	SAPS		?		350 000	350 000	350 000
Implement integrated domestic violence training – SAPS, prosecutors and magistrates	? % of service providers per year for the next 5 years - % to be determined by depts	NPA, SAPS, DSD, DCS, DOJCD	Skilled service providers	Increased number of service providers trained				

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Launch project assault	?	SAPS	Successful implementation of project	?		40 000	44 000	48 400
Women of strength project	?	SAPS	?	?		40 000	44 000	48 400
Conduct awareness campaigns to promote domestic violence self defense for people on farms	Campaign conducted			?		20 000	22 000	24200
Conduct men's march	?	SAPS		?		10 000	11 000	12 100
There needs to be a separate category of statistics for domestic violence		STATS SA						
<b>Hate Crimes</b>								
System to identify and defines hate crimes/ identity based violence and incorporating them into the crime code system		DOJ, SAPS, NPA, FEW	Definition and framework	Crime code/ report of investigation				
<b>Victim friendly facilities</b>								
All depts who provide services should establish victim								

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
friendly facilities								
Establish victim friendly facilities (VFF) throughout the country	2 VFF per province=18; 7 VFF per province upgraded; 18 VFF launched.	SAPS	Victim friendly police stations	Increase in victim friendly facilities		1 936 000	1936 000	1936 000
Monitor community based projects to empower victims of crime		SAPS		12 reports per quarter		60 000	60 000	72 600
Ensure that ASPS members are trained and sensitized to provide victim friendly services		SAPS		No of members trained in VEP		50 000	50 000	50 000
Update and maintain the data base on Victim Friendly Facilities		SAPS		9 returns per month				
VEP policy printing	Roll out of policy guidelines document to all provinces by ?	SAPS		Policy guidelines document		500 000		
Ensure continued provision of crime	? sufficient crime evidence	SAPS	All stations properly	Crime evidence collection kits at		1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
evidence collection kits to FCS units and detective services	collection kits at stations		equipped	each station.				
<b>Complaints- ICD</b>	-							
Monitor the policing of domestic violence cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 4 provincial heads</li> <li>- More satellite offices</li> <li>- 14, 20 and 29 additional investigators over the next three years</li> </ul>	ICD	Capacity to monitor implementation of DVA effectively	Expansion in facilities	?	R 4 mil	R 7 mil	R 13 mil
Monitoring the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act (1998) by the SAPS	75% compliance?	ICD	Increase in the proportion of registered cases of non-compliance with the act being ratified by SAPS for internal prosecution	?	?	?	?	?
Comprehensive and reliable information	75% of ?	ICD	Increase in the proportion of	?	?	?	?	?



Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
on reported cases			cases registered within 24 hours of receipt					
Establish 24 hour hotline	2006	DSD, DOJ	Facilitate complaints	No of complaints received				
Regular reports to be made publicly available	Ongoing All outstanding reports to be available by 1 June	ICD		Timeous reports				
Awareness raising		ICD						
<b>Courts</b>								
Develop minimum standards for DV, maintenance and sexual offences courts	Dec 2006	DOJ, NPA, DSD	Increase in standards	Minimum standards		?	?	?
Develop capacity and minimum standards in non-specialised facilities	?	DOJ	?	?		?	?	?
Implement, monitor and evaluate case flow management; establishing local, area and provincial	?	DOJCD, DCS, NPA, SAPS, DCS,	?	?		?	?	?

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
case flow committees; exploring Differentiated Case Flow Management; and rolling out the e-scheduler		NPA, DHA, DT						
Improve the quality of investigations (and time taken to conclude them) and evidence; and improving the management of witnesses	?	DOJCD, DCS, NPA, SAPS, DCS, NPA, DHA, DT	?	?		?	?	?
Reduce case cycle times, also giving due attention to children	?	DOJCD, DCS, NPA, SAPS, DCS, NPA, DHA, DT	?	?	?	?	?	?
Increase rate of successful prosecutions in regular courts	From 7% to ??	SAPS, NPA	?	?	?	?	?	?
Sustain the dedicated courts, notably,	How many are to be	DOJCD, NPA,	?	?	?	?	?	?

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
among others, on sexual offences; finalise the framework for the establishment of such courts.	established?	DSD, Health						
<b>Sentencing and bail conditions</b>								
Implementation and training on existing bail guidelines	?	DOJ	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Restorative justice and rehabilitation of offenders</b>								
Reduce the number of children in police and prison custody		DOJCD, IJS, DCS, DSD, NPA						
Implement restorative justice, diversion programmes, and alternative dispute resolution		DCS						
Help the community to identify and rehabilitate people	Formation of support groups for	YWCA				R50 000		

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
who are perpetrators of GBV	perpetrators of GBV in five provinces by end of 2006							
<b>Coordination within the criminal justice system</b>								
Coordination of JCPS cluster at national level needs to filter to provincial and local level		SAPS, DOJ						
Alignment of targets/ success indicators within the CJS/ gov depts	By the 16 Days 2006	DOJCD, DCS, SAPS, DCS, NPA, DHA, DT, DSS		Consistent, uniform targets/ success indicators				

**WORKING GROUP THREE: SPECIALISED FACILITIES**

**Strategic objectives:**

4. Ensure every survivor of gender violence has access to specialised services
5. Minimise levels of secondary victimization
6. Standardise and coordinate services between stakeholders and partners

**Priority actions:**

4. Audit of all specialized services, assess audit to influence best practice model and develop a best practice model
5. Strategy for sexual offences courts, including establishing immediate link with existing NGO service providers
6. The drafting of a joint, integrated training plan for GBV and child abuse. Set up body to co-ordinate above tertiary education to include VEP principles re GBV and child abuse (GLOBAL AND INTERNATIONAL PRIORITY)

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<b>SPECIALISED FACILITIES</b>								
1. Audit of all specialized services ;( forensic clinic services, one-stops, etc.)(What exists, what is the state of practice and identification of gaps)	6 months (to be finalized by 27 October 2006)	IDMT including NGO's						
2. Assess audit to influence best								

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
practice model. 3. Developing a best practice model								
<b>One stop services</b>								
Surveys to establish the levels of service and customer satisfaction.	Women's dialogues in all provinces on information that women need; culminated in national workshop on 14-15 Feb 2006	DSD	Women's strategy (to be finalized)	Workshop reports	?	?		
Roll out of additional Thutuzela Centres?	?	NPA	?	?	?	?		
Upgrade one stop VEP centres to Thutuzela Centres	6 centres upgraded by?	DSD	One stop centres such as that in Uitenhage that has a shelter for abused women and children upgraded	?	?	?	?	?

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
			to TCC					
Establish additional one stop centres annually in partnership with provinces	2 per annum	DSD	Increase in the number of one stop services	Two new DSD one stop centres per annum	?	?	?	?
Short stay/ safe house or shelters to be included in the model								
Ongoing psycho-social support through centres								
<b>Sexual offences courts (SOCs)</b>								
Strategy for sexual offences courts, including establishing immediate link with existing NGO service providers	25 November 2006	NPA						
Needs analysis for SOC's; plan for roll out to ensure every survivor of gender violence has access at local level.	100 SOC's by March 2006?	NPA	?	?	?	?	?	?
Existing SOCs need	100 %	NPA						

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
to be made blueprint compliant	compliance in areas where accessibility is lacking eg in rural areas 1. Separate waiting rooms 2. Court preparation officer to assist victim taking through court process 3. Prosecutor with specific training to deal with sexual offences 4. Case manager at court ? 5. Two prosecutors per court 6. Closed circuit television 7. Intermediaries for children							



Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
	8. Presiding officers will have had training to get understanding of gender violence issues in context 9. Prosecutors must be on top of case law 10. Project oversight committees							
Make regional general courts blueprint compliant eventually as part of strategy								
Have strategy in place to ensure that roll out and compliancy will happen								
In training of prosecutors to work at SOCs and general								

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
courts also train senior public prosecutors in courts to ensure there is will at management level								
Strategy must include environmental scan to justify roll out but ultimately to have specialist facilities at all courts								
Linking SOC courts to existing services eg GRIP, TVEP								
Case flow management Prosecutors to be included in model – oversight committees to be functioning properly	All cases on outstanding roll and 50% of new cases received	NPA	Cases finalised					
Public prosecutions	Increase conviction rates to 70%	NPA	Increase in the conviction rate in sexual offences					

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
			courts					
Need access to statistics and information re: charges, cases taken up, convictions								
<b>Legal Aid</b>								
Fast tracking Legal Aid to offenders/accused	Increase from 1 to 2 legal aid people to be allocated to each SOC							
General fast tracking of all GV and child abuse cases through the system								
Establish referral system from civil society and then marketing referral system to Legal Aid Board								
Legal Aid should offer service to victim that lets them know the rights they have ito recourse eg								

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
financial recourse into the criminal procedure act Legal Aid board should build capacity of NGOs/CBOs								
<b>The Victim empowerment policy (VEP)</b>								
Fourth Draft Integrated Victim Empowerment Policy	April 2006	DSD			EU funding to strengthen programme			
Workshops for the implementation of the minimum standards for service delivery to victims of violence as part of the SA Victims Charter of Services	All provinces by 2006 (done)	DSD	Quality assurance using minimum standards as a guideline					
Professionals trained in victim empowerment and trauma support				Updated manual for training professionals in victim empowerment				

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
				and trauma support				
VEP training need to be assessed, training manual updated and implemented. Joined training initiative of all service providers in victim empowerment and trauma support VEP to be mainstreamed into tertiary education curriculums (all training) – SAQWA responsibility								
Monitoring and evaluation of victim empowerment policy services	March 2007	DSD						
<b>FCS Units</b>								
Engage and give insight, explanation and goals of SAPS restructuring as it has a knock-on								

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
effect on all if ignored								
Increase capacity in FCS units								
Capacity building for and from all disciplines to FCS Units								
<b>Information on services</b>								
National Resource Directory updated regularly and links on the website work. Directory to be translated into 5 key languages.	Directory translated into all official languages over the next three years. ?	DSD				R 300 000		
<b>Training</b>								
The drafting of a joint, integrated training plan for GBV and child abuse. (identification of serious gaps in training) Set up body to co-ordinate above tertiary education to	Establish body by 30 June ; Input from IDMT SAQWA by December 2006; Training plan by Ideally 31 March 2007	IDMT; SAQWA						

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
include VEP principles re GBV and child abuse <b>(GLOBAL AND INTERNATIONAL PRIORITY)</b>								

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**National Strategy and Action Plan to End Gender Violence**

<b>GROUP FOUR: COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT AND CARE</b>
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**Strategic objectives**

To deliver on a comprehensive programme on treatment and care of survivor/victims of gender based violence.

**Priority actions**

1. Implement the National Policy on Sexual Assault Care Practice and the Management Guideline – an oversight committee must be established by the gender focal point directorate of the dept of health (this structure must include provincial representation, and civil society orgs) 2006
  - provide information to all role players on the policy and guidelines
  - provide information to survivors/victims on the services and their rights
  - educational materials for role players on the issues (with an emphasis in using materials already developed by NGOs and others)
2. Develop a comprehensive national policy and guidelines for the treatment and care of victims/survivors domestic violence
  - using as a model the development of the sexual assault policy and guidelines 2007
3. Each province must develop a comprehensive plan to establish psycho-social and mental health care for victims/survivors of gender violence start 2006 end 2007

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<b>COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT AND CARE</b>								
Actions: Each province, with	DoH, gender focal point							



Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<p>the lead department being the Department of Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Undertakes a needs assessment on the psycho-social mental health needs of victims/survivors of gender violence</li> <li>·identify key role players</li> <li>·establish or strengthen and existing, coordinating bodies to ensure commitment and accountability</li> <li>·resource needs</li> <li>· make specific reference to the particular needs of men, women and children</li> <li>·this needs assessment will guide the</li> </ul>	<p>directorate</p>							

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
comprehensive plan								
Strengthen treatment and support programmes and services for survivors of gender-based violence.					R 1.2 mil	R 1.2 mil	R 1.5 mil	R 2 mil
Popularise the Policy on Sexual Assault Care Practice and the Management Guidelines at the national, provincial, and local government level.	How many sessions, forums, meetings and workshops?	DOH	Improved standards and quality of service delivery in health care facilities for survivors and victims of gender-based violence and sexual assault	Increased sharing of knowledge and information on the sexual assault care practice policy and guidelines. Improved standards and quality of service delivery in health care facilities for survivors and victims of gender-based violence and sexual assault				
Annually train	How many	DOH	Increased	Increased				

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
nurses and medical practitioners on sexual assault care practice, including implementation of the above-mentioned policy guidelines.	practitioners trained per annum?		number of nurses and medical practitioners annually trained on sexual assault care practice.	implementation of the sexual assault care practice policy and guidelines at health facility level.				
Creation of posts for health workers who are trained in sexual assault care practice.	How many posts created and filled by trained sexual assault care practitioners?	DOH	Increased number of posts created and filled by trained sexual assault carers and practitioners.	Increased allocation of human and financial resources by the department of Health (at national, provincial and district/local level) for the violence against women and children.				
Mainstream gender-based violence into the public health (academic) curricula	How many institutions and colleges to have incorporated gender and	DOH	Increased number of institutions and colleges that have incorporated	Improved standards and quality of service delivery in health care facilities for				

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
	violence against women in their teaching curriculum?		gender and violence against women in their teaching curriculum.	survivors and victims of gender-based violence and sexual assault				
Advocate for mainstreaming of gender (in particular, gender-based violence) into the HIV and AIDS Information, Education and Communication campaigns	How many HIV and AIDS IEC materials to be developed, produced, and distributed?	DOH	Increased number of HIV and AIDS IEC materials developed, produced, and distributed which include gender considerations.					
Ensure provision of Post – Exposure Prophylaxis to survivors and victims of sexual assault in public facilities	What percentage (%) of facilities to be providing Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) to survivors and victims of violence and	DOH	Increased number or percentage (%) of facilities providing Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) to survivors and victims of violence and	Increased access to services by victims and survivors of gender-based violence.				

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
	sexual assault?		sexual assault.					
Provision of support services such as: counselling and debriefing services GBV care practitioners who deal with the GBV cases on a regular and daily basis.	How many/ what % support services to be established and provided to health care workers ?	DOH	Increase in support services established and provided to health care workers					
In collaboration with partners in the public and private sector, mount a public awareness campaign on treatment and care of survivors of gender-based violence.	How many people to be targeted in the campaign, time period?	DOH		Increased demand for services by victims, survivors of gender –based violence, and their families.				
<b>Home-based care</b>								
Awareness (IEC) targeting communities about the role of HBC/ community workers re GBV		DOH						

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<b>Voluntary counseling and testing</b>								
linkages of GBV and HIV and AIDS centres (referrals and counselling skills)	2 community counselling facilities opened each year for 2 years 2006/07 - Mdantsane and Gonubie 2007/08 – Duncan Village and Port Grey Santa	Masimanyane	Communities have greater access to information on gender based violence, HIV/AIDS and human rights	Established community facilities			?	?

## National Strategy and Action Plan to End Gender Violence

### WORKING GROUP FIVE: INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLACES OF SHELTERS

#### Strategic objectives

1. Ensure sustainability and strengthen existing shelters and services
2. Clarify and align the roles at local and provincial government levels
3. Extend facilities (shelters) to rural areas
4. Mobilise resources for shelters (e.g. infrastructure, finances and human resource or skills development)

#### Priority actions

1. Identify and address gaps in the legislative and policy framework to enable effective implementation
2. Implement programmes through budget allocation for sustainability (Mid Term Expenditure Framework)
3. Coordinate structures and systems to regulate meetings of key role players (from governmental to non-governmental organisations) to address the needs of shelters
4. Formulate a policy framework on partnerships between governmental and non-governmental.
5. Establish and strengthen existing provincial shelter networks – roll-out of minimum standards and developmental quality assurance of services
6. Create a safe environment through infrastructure development and maintenance
7. Establishment of victim friendly facilities. SAPS should have collaborative partners if they adopt a multi-sectoral strategy

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLACES OF SAFETY</b>								
<b>Places of safety</b>								
Needs assessment	All provinces	DSD	Strategy to	Needs				

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
of shelter requirements targets and indicators for delivery.			address the needs Number of functioning shelters and their needs	assessment report Research document				
Maintenance of shelters Staffing, operational, physical structures, financial, programmes	Functioning shelters	DSD, Dept of Public Works, Dept of Housing, Local Govt						
Establishing shelters in addition to the 86 in existence at the end of 2005	Two shelters in rural areas of Mpumalanga and KZN; two shelters annually in partnership with provinces.	DSD	?	?		R 1 mil		
Possibilities of funding from other spheres of government e.g. local government explored.	Local govts, DPLG and other spheres of govt.	Responsible orgs and the IDMT				2005/2006 funding available for NGO's		



Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<b>Secondary housing and skills development</b>								
Sustainability - linking shelters to skills development and income generating	Negotiation with Dept of Labour, SETA	DSD, IDMT						
DSD to conclude and act on negotiations with housing on making secondary housing available at a minimum fee	Negotiation has begun – no timeframe	DSD, Department of Housing						
Institutional housing subsidy for women who are victims of domestic violence	Forming a provincial consortium	DOH	Policy of vulnerable groups					
Research on access to affordable housing for women experiencing gender-based violence	Discussion paper on women's right to access to housing and housing policies on local and provincial gvt	Women's Centre, NVAW, Shelter, Dept of Housing	Understanding of options open to women who wish to leave their homes.	Discussion paper.				

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
	in Western Cape.							
<b>Safety in public spaces</b>								
Planning and Management of living spaces * Clearing open spaces, numbering houses * Compliance of new buildings with safety standards * Improve street lighting * Improve safety in recreational spaces, parks, stadiums, etc	Safer cities programmes	Local govt and strategic depts. And parastatals						
Improve safety in public transport and the relevant facilities – taxi ranks, train stations.	* Avail public transport in rural areas * Improve security on public transport	SAPS, DOT, Dept of Edu, Municipality						
<b>Resources</b>								
Need to integrate budgets for	Annually	Local gvt						

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
addressing gender violence into Integrated Development Plans at local government level.								
Retain and transfer skills (mobilize human resources)	Develop a concept paper			Changed legislation and by-laws that are sensitive				
Need to have interdepartmental plans at all govt spheres	Gender sensitive plans that are developed in consultation with strategic partners and key stakeholders							
<b>Legislative Framework</b>								
Role of local govt in: * Crime prevention * Primary health								
Establish policy framework on how govt institutions								

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
relate to and support non-govt institutions/strategic partners								

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**WORKING GROUP SIX: PREVENTION, EDUCATION AND AWARENESS**

**Strategic objectives**

1. Strengthen capacity of men and boys to reduce gender based violence in partnership with women and girls.
2. Strengthen partnership with traditional and religious leaders to instill positive norms and values on gender relations.
3. Enhance community capacity to condemn gender based violence.
4. Adequate and effective monitoring and evaluation of prevention, education and awareness programs.

**Priority actions**

1. Training for men and boys on legislation, human rights, communication skills/negotiation skills.
2. Consult and attain buy-in from religious and traditional authorities to promote gender equality.
3. Develop and implement a comprehensive communication strategy to combat GBV.
4. To develop indicators and tools to have baseline data for effective impact assessment

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget		
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08
<b>PREVENTION, EDUCATION AND AWARENESS</b>							
<b>Campaigns and general awareness raising</b>							
Major shift in focus towards prevention; and allocation of dedicated resources to this.	?	DSD, NPA, EngenderHealth, DoE, DoJ, Local Govt, SAPS, DoH, DoD	Mutual accountability	Prevention strategy Consolidated budget	R 1.12 mil (DSD)		

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Continue programmes to encourage people to speak out.	40 stories told, documented each year	GL , DoE, NPA, WomensNet, Church Women's Org. Western Cape Network, DAC.	Develop culture that is conducive to speaking out	Short stories; video clips, books, booklets, documentaries, CDs		R70 000		
Women in leadership	Three phases participatory workshops group counseling and support	Gender AIDS forum	Acknowledge and address their own and other experiences of violence			200 000	200 000	200 000
<b>In the home/Unorganized communities</b>								
Need to highlight and transform the gender inequalities in the home.	?	DPLG NHOTL, DAC, EngenderHealth(MAP), Western Cape Network, Gender Reconciliation Organisation, DSD, United Nations & Partners	?	?				
<b>In schools</b>								
Develop a Gender Based Violence Framework.	?	DOE, IDMT, DSD funded partners, DoW, Organised labour	?	?				

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Develop a communication strategy for the GBV Framework	?	DOE	?	?				
Print and distribute Gender Based Violence manual "Opening Our Eyes".	?	DOE	?	?		R 800 000		
<i>Izimbizo</i> for parents, educators, learners and other stakeholders on gender in Education held.	Organise community dialogues in Limpopo, Western Cape and Eastern Cape. Organise GEM workshops in all Provinces	DOE				R 300 000		
<i>Safety in School</i>		DoE, NPA, Premiers Offices						
<b>Culture, tradition and the role of men</b>								
Campaign to change	Workshops	DCS – National gender	Awareness of	Reduction of		R 1.2 mil	R 1.2 mil	R 1.2 mil

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
mindsets	conducted 2006/07 – 40%DCS staff 2007/08 – 50% 2008/09 – 60%	desk EngenderHealth(MAP) GETNET, UN on drugs & Crime,	gender based violence	violence against women and children				
	?	Masimanyane, GetNet, DoD,MAP, (Dwaf), Lesedi Community Services	Work with men to combat GBV and reduce incidence of GBV	Men become more proactive and less violent in communities – cases of violence against women begin to decline		?	?	?
	Community members in the Northern Cape	DOE	Distribution of information that will encourage debates through community radios, newspaper and departmental newsletters	Pamphleteering, slots on radio, adverts and articles		R10 000		



Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Innovative strategies for engaging with traditional authorities and men.	2006	CGE Others??, DPLG, UN & Partners		National Gender Machinery Policy - Men and Gender Equality Programme				
Gender Opinion Survey undertaken every five years, targeted campaigns developed		CGE						
Virginity testing campaign		CGE						
<b>HIV and AIDS and GBV</b>								
Increase awareness on the link between Gender Based Violence and HIV/AIDS	8 workshops in each region in KZN	NNVAW KZN, EngenderHealth(MAP), Get Net	Build the capacity of affiliated organizations & stakeholders in KwaZulu Natal province	Integrated Training manual on the link		R 260 000		
General awareness workshops	Monthly in districts, schools, clinics, churches and	Northern Cape NVAW, EngenderHealth(MAP), Get Net	Informed public that lodge complaints with NVAW about DV	No of workshops held No of complaints rcvd		?		

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
	workshops		cases					
	KZN, Natal North, Northern Cape, free State and Gauteng to have awareness campaign by end 2006	YWCA, GETNET		At least one awareness campaign in each locality; at least one workshop on GBV		R50 000		
	200 people trained (10 workshops of 20 people) each year for 3 years	Masimanyane, Get Net, NISSA	More awareness about the laws which protect women in SA	Women's Human rights training				
	8 x workshops Educators in the Northern Cape	DOE	Training on gender sensitivity and gender based violence			R 32 000		
<b>Making use of special dates in the calendar to stretch</b>								

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<b>the campaign</b>								
Support the 50 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Women's March		DSD						
Projects on public holidays	?	Dept of Culture and Sports	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Special campaigns</b>								
One in nine campaign	Raise awareness on low levels of rape reporting	GAF, others	Accelerate passing of SOA; increased level of support for women who speak out			150 000	150 000	150 000
Claim back the night	Know your rights campaign with young women and youth	GAF	National plan to address link btwn violence against women and HIV and AIDS			300 000	300 000	300 000
<b>Publications</b>								
Gender justice barometer	Gender Links	Monthly newsletter for monitoring the SADC Addendum on Ending Gender Violence Increased awareness on gender justice	- 12 e-newsletters - Responses		R 270 000			
<b>Same sex</b>								

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<b>relationships</b>								
To raise awareness around the levels of violence linked to LGBT community								

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**WORKING GROUP SEVEN: MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION**

**Strategic objectives**

1. Increase the levels and depth of media coverage on gender specific issues and gender violence as well as an increase in the number of stories that mainstream gender.
2. Ensure that information and reporting on gender violence is easily understandable, clear and educative.
3. Involve all the media and representative media bodies e.g. SANEF, NCRF in the National Action Plan process to ensure maximum impact and for media organisations to mainstream gender in their institutions.

**Priority actions**

1. Ongoing monitoring and feedback.
2. Developing gender policies in media houses.
3. Developing a directory of sources on gender violence, HIV and AIDS and guidelines for covering gender violence.

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/ 07	2007/ 08	2008/ 09
<b>THE MEDIA</b>								
Gender policies	80% media houses, and particularly the public broadcaster, to develop gender policies by 2008	All media, GCIS	Gender is mainstreamed at all levels in media houses	Gender policies				
Coverage	Commitment to	All	An increase in	Articles				

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/ 07	2007/ 08	2008/ 09
	year long coverage of gender violence	media, GCIS	the volume and depth of coverage					
Directory of sources and guidelines for covering gender violence	Set of guidelines adopted by the media industry	SANEF, MISA, GL, SAGEM, MMP	Directory and ethical principles that guide coverage of gender violence	Directory and guidelines				
Media monitoring	Annual report on coverage of gender violence	MMP, GL, MISA, SANEF, SAGEM	Ongoing monitoring evaluation of coverage	Reports				
Media debates on coverage of gender violence	At least one a year ahead of the 16 day campaign	GCIS, all media, MMP, SAGEM	To share the findings of the ongoing monitoring	Terms of reference to effect changes				

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**WORKING GROUP EIGHT: ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT**

**Strategic objectives**

1. Advocacy and lobbying with a view to place pressure about the links between GBV and economic development
2. To enhance and strengthen strategic PPPs with an emphasis on integrating CBOS for a consolidated, holistic approach to eradicating VAW and to facilitate the economic empowerment of the community with an emphasis on groups at risk, e.g. women, disabled people and youth taking cognizance of the intersection of race, class, location, disability and sexuality.
3. To engage with institutions (religious, traditional, cultural, educational, media, business) that perpetuate patriarchy and the oppression of women through an integrated approach to combat VAW and to realize the inherent dignity of women and men, boys & girls.

**Priority actions**

1. To task CGE to coordinate with relevant stakeholders (teacher unions, tertiary institutions, education policy groups etc to comprehensively monitor and critique the curriculum of educators and learners in order to assess whether the curricula enhances/promotes the culture of human dignity and gender equality.
2. NEDLAC, SANGOCO, Business SA, NALEDI, SEDA, SANE (SA New economics), AIDC & the emerging social movements (sector enterprise development agencies) etc to evaluate the effectiveness of the approach and the potential to positively impact on economic development on women. (base line to see if PPPs exist and then to see impact and thirdly its relation to women.)
3. Coordinate consultative meetings with FBOs, cultural and traditional leaders, media and SANEF, educational authorities and the private sector to assess their role in the national strategy and action plan to end gender based violence and economic empowerment of women.
4. ASGISA: Does the economic policy link with social policy (with specific relevance to VAW) or is it detached with too much emphasis on economics?

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<b>ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT</b>								
<b>Government &amp; Community</b>								
Establish shelters with economic development programs and mechanisms (incl. exit strategy) in place to enable women to make a choice to make an informed choice. Community, Church and other religious institutions to provide gender sensitive support – as a complementary service.	X number of shelters With economic development programmes  X number of gender sensitisation interventions with all role players	Social Development, Health, Justice, Labour, Agriculture, Education, community, Religious/traditional institutions	Govt to engage Civil Society organizations with experience to establish and manage shelters.  More funding must be channeled to community structures to maintain services					
Community policing forums need to take a	Community Policing Forums	SAPS DOJ Correctional	Acceptance and acknowledgement that DV is a					



Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
more active role in addressing gender violence and share best practices. Domestic violence is not a private matter but a public health issue.		Services Relevant Civil Society Organisations VEP	public issue.					
<b>Programmes and policy</b>								
Design of programmes addressing economic empowerment (e.g. residential programmes), need to take account of unique circumstances of women should aim to create and enabling	Project Consolidate ASGISA, JIPSA IDP's, etc.	DPLG DTI SALGA Civil Society Organisations	Gender sensitized IDP's and economic policies that are gender sensitive that takes care of social policies. Public Participation will be enhanced and projects would be far more sustainable					

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
environment and not become exclusionary.								
Gender disaggregated targets need to be set	Censes SA, Crime stats, GDPs	Stats SA, HSRC, Universities, all relevant govt depts.	Policy more effectively informed for greater impact					
<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>								
Comprehensive M&E system to track the growth of women. experiences of women moving from survivalist to formal economy – used to inform current interventions.	Employers, NEDLAC		Growth of women in private sector, business, govt					

<b>Universal access to credit and capital, technology &amp; support</b>	Women in business, vendors (streets), stokvels, corporates, informal sector	Khula, DTI, formal banking institutions, NEF, UYF	Growth in business and economic independence					
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**WORKING GROUP NINE: CHILDREN**

**Strategic objectives**

- 1. Legislation and Policy (Response)** - The timeous development, promulgation, resourcing and implementation of legislation and policy to effectively prevent and respond to the violence against children. This legislation and policy must be intergrated, appropriate, complementary and harmonised with international conventions of children.
- 2. Service Delivery (Care and Support)** - The timeous implementation of services to respond to violence against children that are accessible, child-friendly, intergrated, inter-sector and in line with international conventions.
- 3. Prevention** -To research causes of violence against children and translating these findings into prevention strategies, programmes and mechanisms making child-protection everybody's responsibility.

**Priority actions**

- 1. Legislation and Policy (Response)** - To fast-track promulgation and implementation of policies and legislation without compromising consultation and the provisions of this policy and legislation. (Short term and ongoing) Ensure implementation is adequately resourced (material and human resources) and managed (Medium term/continuous).
- 2. Service Delivery (Care and Support)** - To develop a common understanding of what constitutes child protection via the Child Protection Strategy process and Protocol development and implementation on all levels of service delivery (Short term). To conduct an audit of existing services to identify overlaps and gaps (Short term). To address the gaps and develop services in under-resourced areas (Medium term/continuous). Develop norms and standards of service delivery with a view to developing and retaining skilled personnel across all sectors so that best practices can be implemented by child protection workers (Short term).
- 3. Prevention** - To create safe spaces for children in their own communities and environments. Address infrastructure (roads, lights, signs) issues that make it safer for children to travel (Short and Long term). Develop support systems for families- such as child-care, recreational facilities, parenting training programmes and also develop and build capacity school-governing bodies (Short/continuous). Strengthen communities to monitor and respond to potential and actual violence against children (Short-continuous). Monitor and research programmes to identify best practices by fomral training (S/continuous).

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output indicators	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<b>CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Legislation general</b>								
Contribute to the development of legislation and policy; advocacy and lobbying; passing of laws	Ongoing	Childline SA And other stake-holders	Legislation and policy that protects the rights of children and delivery of essential services to children and families	Content and progress of legislation; reports and updates on policy and law reform		R250 000		
<b>The Children's Bill</b>								
	Bill passed by June 2006	DSD	Promulgation and introduction of Bill					
Development of regulations	Regulations developed by March 2007	DSD		Regulations for the Children's Bill				
Costing of implementation	Bill costed by March 2006	DSD		Costing				
Public education		DSD						
Look for surviving relatives and give support for child-headed households		DSD	Need to reintegrate children into extended family. Child-headed households					

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output indicators	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
			should be the last resort and not encouraged.					
<b>Child Justice Bill</b>								
Fast track promulgation	March 2007		Promulgation and introduction of Bill					
Ensure proper resourcing		DSD						
Public education								
Support for those children who have committed crimes								
<b>Child care and protection services</b>								
Strengthen reporting Supportive counseling for children and parents; court preparation to children caretakers preparing to go through the criminal justice process	Ongoing in some provincial offices other plans	Childline SA And other stake-holders	Reduction in secondary trauma experienced by children			R1 000 000		
Clusters and depts to attend to operational matters, include definition of department roles and responsibilities,		JCPS and SS Clusters, DCS, DSD, NPA, SAPS, DOJCD,						

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output indicators	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
regarding secure care facilities for children in conflict with the law, and the plight of homeless children, as part of social crime prevention								
Identify suitable secure care facilities for children in trouble with the law		DCS, DSD, NPA, SAPS, DOJCD, NPA, DHA, DT						
Provide therapy for children who have suffered abuse and trauma and counseling for perpetrators	Therapy services established and provided in five provinces in short term (Nov 2006) and 4 remaining provinces in long term (Nov 2006)	Childline SA	Rehabilitation of children who have suffered trauma and abuse	Number of children who are able to access and attend therapy after abuse and trauma.		R3 000 000		
Rehabilitation programmes for adults and children who commit offences against children	Adults and children in KZN by (Nov 2006) and children who commit offenses in Gauteng and ECape by (Nov	Childline SA	Number of offenders reported for reoffending during rehabilitation	Number of offenders referred for rehabilitation No of offenders who complete rehabilitation		R100 000 plus donated hours from professionals		

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output indicators	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
	2006) and other provinces							
Computerised child protection register fully functioning	March 2007	DSD						
Toll free helpline for children and adults with concerns about children for the reporting of violence against children	Short term goal	Child line SA	Service to ensure effective reporting/follow up child abuse	Toll free line established; All counselors trained		R3 500 000		
Training in child protection including phone counselors; lay counselors in communities; therapists including to perpetrators; child rights; alternatives to corporal punishment	Short term goal	Child line SA Other stakeholders						
<b>Schools</b>								
Strategy for ending violence in schools		DOE						
Programmes in schools from pre to high schools, as well as tertiary education, with focus on child rights, life skills and responsible behaviour		Childline SA	?	?	?	?	?	?
Monitor inclusion of		CGE, DOE	2006					



Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output indicators	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
gender education in school curricula and institutions of higher education (CGE has committed to developing a partnership with the Department of Education to include gender education in school curricula and facilitate gender dialogues in institutions of higher learning)	Number of learners exposed to training in life skills 2006/07– 8000 learners 2007/08 - 10 000 learners 2008/09 – 15 000 learners	Masimanyane	More youths able to have control over their bodies and make own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive rights	Life skills programme – in respect of domestic violence, rape and sexual assault and HIV/AIDS to be conducted in 12 schools in Buffalo City				
Sexual harassment in schools is rife and there needs to awareness raising and education campaigns to ensure that learners know what steps they can take if they are experiencing sexual harassment.	90 provincial officers trained	DOE	Protection of children and educators in safe and secure learning environment	10 district officials and principals in all 9 provinces trained in the implementation of the signposts workbook		R 300 000		
<b>Violence in the home</b>								
Give alternatives to corporal punishment								
<b>Research</b>								
Develop knowledge on	Ongoing	Childline SA				250 000		

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output indicators	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
violence against children via collecting stats on Childline service; small research projects; journal articles		and other organisations						

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**WORKING GROUP TEN: COORDINATION**

**Strategic objectives**

1. Harness the capacity of all stakeholders; develop partnerships and synergies, assign each other roles and responsibilities around the shared goals of ending gender violence.
2. Enhance ownership and accountability and maximize impact through concerted action.
3. Ensure that the action plan is effectively led, managed, implemented, monitored and evaluated.

**Priority actions**

1. Establish the agreed coordinating structure and a secretariat based in the office of the Deputy Minister of Local Government; seek technical expertise through the United Nations for such a structure if necessary.
2. Finalise the short term action plan covering for the next six months; receive any additional inputs for the medium term action plan by the end of June; consult widely with other stakeholders by 9 August; (adopt the next 365 Day Action Plan at the end of 2006 Sixteen Day campaign?)
3. Engage with SAPS regarding obtaining specific statistics on domestic violence and ensuring that this aspect of gender violence can be effectively monitored. Identify the overarching indicators for the plan and publicise them during the Sixteen Day campaign.

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/0 7	2007/0 8	2008/09
<b>COORDINATION, RESOURCES, MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>								
<b>National Action Plan</b>								
Conference to develop the plan	May 2006, 200 delegates at conference	Gender Links, NPA, UN agencies	Focused year long campaign – 365 days to	- National Action Plan to end Gender Violence - Inter-sector		R 600 000		

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/0 7	2007/0 8	2008/09
			end gender violence	steering committee				
Process for finalisation and adoption of short term plan to the Sixteen Days;	June 2006	IMC; Task team	Immediate actions identified; acted upon	A few strategic measurable outcomes by the time of the Sixteen Day campaign				
Launch medium term 365 Day plan	(During the Sixteen Day campaign in 2006)	IMC; Task team	Sustained plan following the Sixteen Days	Medium term action plan				
<b>Coordinating structure</b>								
Establishment of a coordinating mechanism	May 2006	Conference participants	Structure to ensure that processes are taken forward	Coordinating structure				
Establishment of a secretariat	June 2006	DPLG, task team, UN	Capacity and administrative support	Staff and systems				
<b>Mobilisation</b>								
Consultation and mobilisation to customise the action plan at all levels	By 9 August 2006 each stakeholder to have popularised the action plan	All conference participants	Rollout of the National Action Plan.	Common understanding and commitment appt response to GBV				
<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>								
Engage with SAPS on obtaining and keeping	Immediate	Task team	Effective monitoring of	Agreed yardsticks for domestic				

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/0 7	2007/0 8	2008/09
specific statistics on domestic violence			domestic violence	violence.				
Measure baselines, develop an agreed set of higher level indicators	Immediate	Task team	Overarching targets with which to bench mark progress	Higher level indicators				
Develop lower level indicators for the three theme areas: prevention, response, support/empowerment	To accompany short term and medium term action plan	Task team	Specific indicators with which to measure progress	Lower level indicators				
IT system for monitoring; automated quarterly reports with signals	Monitoring tool developed; same tool at all levels.	Treasury	Effective and regular monitoring; timely corrective action	Quarterly reports				
Application of sanctions, compel those who have responsibility to do the work.								
Build ending gender violence into key performance areas of DGs, senior managers	2007	Relevant institutions	Responsibility taken at senior management level for implementation	PA's reflecting ending GBV as a priority.				

Proposed action	Target	Who	Outcome	Output	Allocated Budget			
					16 Days 2006	2006/0 7	2007/0 8	2008/09
Audit	Audit of all commitments made and acted on to Nov 2006	GL, DOE		1000 reports	R200 000			
<b>Resource allocations</b>								
Costing of the National Action Plan	All partners to fill in the template by end of June if not a budget, should say so.	All partners who have not submitted plans	Composite set of all plans and resources	Statistics on resources being spent to end gender violence.				
Check for duplication and leveraging opportunities	Ongoing	Task team	Synergies developed	Effective partnerships				
Bids on ending GBV into budget (treasury to assist)	Date?	Gvt dept	Effective budgeting for future plans	Adequately resourced plans				
Public/private, public/NGO partnerships to end GBV	Ongoing	Contracting parties	Skills leveraged; impact maximised	Effective partnerships				

**ANNEX C: CONFERENCE DELEGATES**  
**NAP Conference delegates: 3 - 5th May 2006**

No.	Surname	Name	Tel	Cell	Fax number	Civil society	Govt Dept	Email
1	Abrahamsen	Ms Therese	(021) 731 8824		(021) 731 8859	Intl.Labour Org		<a href="mailto:abrahamsen@ilo.org">abrahamsen@ilo.org</a>
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3	Albertyn	Prof Cathy	(011) 717 8600	083 267 3675		CALS		<a href="mailto:albertync@law.wits.ac.za">albertync@law.wits.ac.za</a>
4	Allison	Joan		082 570 8779		UNHCR		<a href="mailto:allison@unhcr.org">allison@unhcr.org</a>
5	Amri Makhetha	Judica	012 431 8800					<a href="mailto:makhetha@ilo.org">makhetha@ilo.org</a>
6	Appels	Ms Mercia		083 347 5056			CGE	<a href="mailto:luciam@pprotect.org">luciam@pprotect.org</a>
7	Arnott	Ms Jayne	(021) 448 7875	083 2560 443	(021) 448 7857	SWEAT		<a href="mailto:jayne.arnott@sweat.org.za">jayne.arnott@sweat.org.za</a>
8	Balagopal	Mr Gopalan				UNICEF		<a href="mailto:mmarques@unicef.org">mmarques@unicef.org</a>
9	Banerjee	Ms Lopa	(012) 354 8682	082 210 3157	(012) 354 8681		UN: Human Rights	<a href="mailto:ibanerjee@un.org.za">ibanerjee@un.org.za</a>
10	Barnard	Mr Jan						
11	Bazillili	Susan		082 573 0946		IWRP		<a href="mailto:sbazillili@webmail.co.za">sbazillili@webmail.co.za</a>
12	Bengsten	Pernille	(012) 354 8201					<a href="mailto:pbengsten@unicef.org">pbengsten@unicef.org</a>
13	Biggs	Ms Meaka	(021) 447 1447	083 383 0206	(021) 447 5458	Rape Crisis		<a href="mailto:meaka@rapecrisis.org.za">meaka@rapecrisis.org.za</a>
14	Bird	Mr William				Media Monitoring Proj		
15	Blumrick	Ms Rita	(033) 392 8700	084 745 6842	(033) 392 8763		NPA @ DPP KZN	<a href="mailto:rblumrick@npa.gov.za">rblumrick@npa.gov.za</a>
16	Boitshepo	Lesedi	011 727 8500		011 339 1291			<a href="mailto:boitshepo@acils.org.za">boitshepo@acils.org.za</a>
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187	Peters	Ms Marjorie					EC: SPU (Premier)	<a href="mailto:thabisa.mabhengeza@oto.ecprov.gov.za">thabisa.mabhengeza@oto.ecprov.gov.za</a>
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189	Pithey	Adv Bronwyn						
190	Pitse	Seipati	012 671 5149		012 671 5838			
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197	Radebe	Ms Dudu	(012) 440 1691	(012) 440 1692	082 602 4028	FHR		<a href="mailto:ally@fhr.org.za">ally@fhr.org.za</a>
198	Raletjena	Aaron	012 845 600	082 446 4214			NPA	<a href="mailto:araletjena@npa.gov.za">araletjena@npa.gov.za</a>
199	Raletsemo	Rabbuh				Engender health		

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201	Ribeiro	Ms Barbara-Ann	(012) 303 9179	082 556 2409	(012) 323 4310		Gauteng DoH	<a href="mailto:barbara.ribeiro@gauteng.gov.za">barbara.ribeiro@gauteng.gov.za</a>
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211	Segwai	Pontsho				NISAA		
212	Sehloho	Cleopatra	(011) 407 6327	082 376 0902			City of JHB	<a href="mailto:cleopatras@joburg.org.za">cleopatras@joburg.org.za</a>
213	Sengwayo	Fikile	013 766 6801					
214	Sepora	Seitebaleng	(018) 387 0260	082 455 5813			NW: Social Dev: Premier	
215	September	Ms Patricia	(021) 483 2533	082 805 9124			WC: Office of Premier	
216	Shackleton	Ms Sally				Womens Net		
217	Shangase	Ntombi	012 430 1280				Presidency	
218	Shongwe	Sizakele	012 312 7175	072 643 4977				<a href="mailto:sizakeles@sacdev.gov.za">sizakeles@sacdev.gov.za</a>
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221	Sichinga	Towera	011 403 5650			CSV		
222	Sidonde	Ms Nompilo						
223	Smith	Ms Donna	011 339 1867			FEW		
224	Smith	Ms Judith				SAMGI		
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239	Tsemo	Dr Sihaka	(012) 354 8681	082 444 8924	(012) 354 8681		UN: OHCHR	<a href="mailto:sihaka.tsemo@undp.org">sihaka.tsemo@undp.org</a>
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243	Tshabalala	Mr William	(012) 312 5377	083 391 4817	(012) 312 5218		DoE Abet	<a href="mailto:tshabalala.w@doe.gov.za">tshabalala.w@doe.gov.za</a>
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255	Van Rensburg	Ms Corne	(053) 830 9340	(053) 832 1716			Premier: Disability Prog	<a href="mailto:ospd@leg.ncape.gov.za">ospd@leg.ncape.gov.za</a>
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260	Williams	Ms Suraya						
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262	Zulu	Pindi	011 854 5804			Nisaa		<a href="mailto:resource@nisaa.org.za">resource@nisaa.org.za</a>
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## **Annex D**

### **Address Delivered by the Deputy President, Ms Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, at the "365 Days of Action to End Violence against Women and Children" event at the Kopanong Hotel, Johannesburg, 3 May 2006**

Deputy Minister of Provincial and Local Government, Nomatyala Hanganana;  
The UNDP Resident Representative, Scholastica Kimaryo;  
Distinguished guests and friends, all of whom are here today because of your  
commitment to ending violence against women and children;  
Ladies and Gentlemen

I am honoured to share this moment with you. I wish to express the Presidency's and Government's sincere appreciation to the organisers of this important event for inviting us to share with you an emerging approach to Government's programme focused on violence against women, and to raise awareness on the issues of abuse for the entire 365 days of the year.

During the closing of the 16 Days of Activism last year we said that "the 16 Days of Activism Campaign is a call to action. Each one of us, as individuals, as members of churches, unions, sports clubs or employees of organisations, need to make our voices heard and our actions must demonstrate the will for peace in our homes, our schools, our places of work and in our communities."

We further highlighted the fact that the Campaign for 2006 needs to be centred around changes in attitudes and behaviour. We said that the work of raising awareness must go on to enable it to return with a renewed commitment to effecting real change in the lives of women and children living in fear".

It therefore gives me pleasure to be here with you tonight when you meet to deliberate around practical steps that need to be taken in ensuring that the commitments we made last year become a reality.

It is also crucial that this conference take place in 2006, which marks the 50th Anniversary of the Women's March when 50 000 courageous women marched to the Union Buildings, bringing to a regime which knew neither justice nor democracy, their vision of hope, development and peace. It showed their bravery and their commitment to changing; fundamentally, their circumstances in a system that denied them their basic human rights and of course their rights as women.

Also important is the fact this year South Africa also celebrates the 10th anniversary since the adoption of the first democratic Constitution, which is our guide in our efforts to reach a truly democratic, non-racial and non-sexist society.

You will know that South Africa is committed to ensuring a better life for all, free from violence, especially against women and children. Government is fully aware of the need to ensure the protection of the rights to equality, human dignity, privacy and freedom, as well as security of each person in this country as mandated by our constitution. The

commitment is also informed by the obligations South Africa has in terms of international instruments for human rights such as the Beijing Platform for Action, Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women.

Violence against women and children is an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace as stipulated in our Constitution and enshrined in the Bill of Rights. It violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women and children, of their basic human rights and freedoms.

That is why South Africa has over the last 12 years prioritised the fight against violence directed at women and children and treated it as a serious crime and violation of human rights. Since 1998, the 16 Days Campaign has succeeded in placing the violence against women and children firmly on the national agenda. The campaign has managed to bring on board the media, sporting sector, men's groups, private sector, non-governmental organisations, faith based organisations and other stakeholders on the quest to end violence against women and children.

The challenge is to extend this campaign beyond the 16 day period to a 365 day programme to end violence against women and children, as an enhancement of the government gender based violence programme.

The increase of reports and incidents of violence against women and children must stop! What we know is that each one of these cases is one too many. There is an urgent need for all of us to address this critical problem facing our nation together. It is a scourge that makes it difficult for us to enjoy the gains we make in other sectors as all violent acts have a serious impact on the family, the community and the nation as a whole.

For several years now, South Africans from all walks of life have joined hands in the 16 Days of Activism for No Violence against Women and Children Campaign that has served to raise a high level of awareness about the many faces of gender violence and the multiple responses needed to end this scourge.

We cannot achieve this through Government actions alone, or through the campaigns in isolation. Campaigns must be accompanied by practical steps and actions which must be taken by all sectors of our society in partnership with each other. It is only through a strong partnership between Government, civil society, business, labour and all sectors of our communities that we can address this issue successfully!

In my closing speech of the 2005 16 Days campaign, I pledged Government support for a comprehensive and properly coordinated plan to end gender violence; a campaign in which all sectors of society hold each other accountable for what needs to be done.

I emphasise again today, that while Government has a critical role it cannot eradicate this problem on its own. Issues of violence against women and children also occur within the private domain. Government can facilitate but it is within families and communities that remedies must emerge and be implemented.

The online and face-to-face dialogues facilitated by the Government Communications (GCIS) and civil society partners in all nine provinces has resulted in a "check-list for change" that has been widely circulated, including to all Government departments.

The Department of Provincial and Local Government is the lead department for the Sixteen Days campaign, and will lead Government's involvement to ensure an integrated approach and ensure that this campaign is transformed to a 365 Days Campaign.

We also believe this will ensure that this struggle must take root at all spheres of government and, all government departments and most crucially must take root at a local government level as a matter of urgency. It is for that reason that since the inception of democracy in our country in 1994, South Africa has put in place legislation to protect women and children against violence and ensure that the rights and needs of victims of crime and violence are effectively addressed, allow me to reflect on some of the interventions:

Government has prioritised combating crimes against women, such as domestic violence, rape, assault and child abuse by introducing programmes through the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster Departments (JCPS) which include an Anti-Rape Strategy, an interdepartmental Domestic Violence Programme, and a Victim Empowerment programme.

The Victim Empowerment programme is now operational at 307 police stations, and over thirty thousand police officers have been trained.

Sexual Offences Courts, as well as Family Courts dealing with cases of maintenance, children and domestic violence have been established, in addition to 62 Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Investigative Units within the South African Police Service (SAPS).

A Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit have also been established within the National Prosecuting Authority. In addition the Thuthuzela Centres have been established in a number of provinces to provide one-stop services to those who have been subjected to gender based violence so that they can access speedy and effective help.

Currently, the Department of Justice is reviewing the proposed amendments to the new Sexual Offences Bill and this legislation will come before us for finalisation in Parliament this year.

- We want to see the Sexual Offences Act passed;
- We want to see proper reporting of incidents of Domestic Violence, as promised in the Domestic Violence Act;
- We want to see male rape identified as just that and not sexual assault;
- We want to see more publicity for services that we do offer so that people know what is available to help them;
- We want to see conviction rates drastically improved;
- We want to see more support groups for victims of gender-based violence;

- We want to see Community Policing Forums take a more active role in the combating of gender based violence in our communities;

All the programmes and pieces of legislation that we have implemented are geared towards ensuring that we decrease significantly the numbers of women and children who experience rape, sexual assault, physical, verbal, financial and emotional abuse (and often a combination of all these). Many women and children are murdered, too.

I have been informed that a working document will be drawn up bringing together all available plans and suggestions for actions leading up to the 2006 16 Days campaign, as well as in the medium to longer term. It is important that this document be fully debated by this conference to ensure ownership of the strategies proposed.

Such a document must ensure that:

- We generate increased awareness amongst all citizens about violence directed at women and children, how it manifests itself in our society and the negative impact it has on the development of these vulnerable groups;
- We profile the way in which Departments are addressing this scourge in a holistic and integrated manner; and
- We demonstrate the Government's commitment towards the prevention and eradication of all forms of violence against women and children.

Working groups should propose inputs to a Declaration to be adopted by all of us at the closing ceremony on Friday and we must emerge with a concrete action plan. A critical component of the conference will be to reach agreement on sub-committees and a coordinating structure to ensure effective implementation strategies.

I am aware that, in the short space of time available, we may not have reached everyone we need to in these preparations. This campaign will mean nothing unless it touches the lives of all South Africans, especially women and men in the most remote parts of our country. Therefore the document must be shared with all throughout the national and provincial machineries for Children, Gender and Persons with Disabilities.

In addition, I am asking each one of you here today to see yourselves as ambassadors for this cause of fighting against violence directed to women and children.

I hope that the deliberations held here over the next few days will be multiplied many times over at provincial and local level; that the draft plan will be taken, owned, appropriated, adapted and implemented in homes, schools and communities around the country, every day of the year.

In doing so, South Africa will become one of the first countries in the region and across the globe to turn the 16 Days campaign, now in its eighth year, into a 365 day campaign to respect the rights of women and children.

We owe it to the courageous women who marched to the Union Buildings fifty years ago to make it happen! We owe it to the memory of such stalwarts as Ma Ellen Kuzwayo

who reminded us constantly that their mission had not yet been accomplished to make it happen.

We owe it to those who crafted the Constitution, including the women who criss-crossed this nation getting inputs for a Women's Charter to make it happen.

We owe it to the young women and children of today and tomorrow to make it happen. The Age of Hope that the President spoke of in his State of the Nation address depends on our making it happen.

I am confident that we can make it happen. I wish you all the very best in your deliberations.

Malibongwe Igama lamakhosikazi!

**Issued by: The Presidency**  
**4 May 2006**

## **Annex E**

### **NGO STATEMENT**

As NGOs we welcome the creation of a structure that allows us to work together with government.

However, in the same way that government has a separate forum as proposed in the National Action Plan, NGOs need their own forum. The function of this Forum is to be broadly representative and inclusive of the VAW sector and to feed into and inform the Gender Justice Forum.

Further, the nature of the partnership between government and NGOs will be different at different times. Sometimes the partnership will be supportive, at other times complementary and sometimes constructively critical depending on the times, context and issues at hand.

In addition, we suggest that for the immediate future and until there has been wider consultation with NGOs, the Gender Justice Forum be an interim structure. We do not want to delay the process of the National Action Plan as it is a good initiative and a fair amount of work has been put into it already. Nonetheless, there was limited consultation in the run-up to the National Action Plan while those NGOs at the conference did not widely represent the sector. To ensure that there is buy-in nationally, organizations need to go back and consult with our partners and members.

We look forward to working in partnership with government and also to addressing some of the gaps in the process to ensure the National Action Plan is effective.

Thank You



**Annex F  
Programme  
365 Days of Action on Violence Against Women and Children**

TIME	ITEM	SPEAKER/ CHAIR/ FACILITATOR/PANELIST
<b>WEDNESDAY 3 MAY OFFICIAL OPENING</b>		
18:30-19:00	Registration	
	Choir performs during registration	
<b>Chair for the evening: Advocate Vusi Pikoli: National Director of Public Prosecutions</b>		
19:00-19:15	Screening of Gender Links 16 Days of Activism video	
19:15-19:20	Welcome	Essop Pahad: Minister in the Office of the President
19:20-19:30	Making the link to the 16 Days of Activism Campaign	Nomatyala Hanganana: Deputy Minister of Provincial and Local Government
19:30-19:40	Personal testimony	Shirley Ramalepa
19:40-19:50	International perspective	Scholastica Kimaryo: United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative and Coordinator of the UN System in South Africa
19:50-20:15	Keynote address	Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka: Deputy President
20:15-20:20	Vote of thanks	Deputy Minister of Arts and Culture Ntombazana Botha
20:20-21.00	Cultural event/performance and dinner	
<b>THURSDAY 4 MAY</b>		
8:00-8:30	Registration	
<b>KEY ISSUES: PLENARY</b>		
8.30-8.35	Welcome and introduction	<b>Chair: Dr Jean Benjamin: Deputy Minister Social Development</b>
8:35-8.45	Objectives	Advocate Thoko Majokweni: Special Director National Prosecutions Authority Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit
8.45-9.00	Explanation of the programme and process	Sally-Jean Shackleton: Information Coordinator, Women'sNet
9.00- 10.00	Panel Discussion	<b>Chair: Nozizwe Madlala-Routledge: Deputy Minister Health</b>
	1. Presentation of findings of gender violence audit	Colleen Lowe Morna: Executive Director, Gender Links.
	2. Governance & Institutional mechanisms	Mmabatho Ramagoshi: Director, Gender Equity in the Department of Education and member of the Inter Departmental Management Team:
	3. International best practice: creating lasting partnerships in sexual and	Gopalan Balagopal: Senior Advisor on Child Protection United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



TIME	ITEM	SPEAKER/ CHAIR/ FACILITATOR/PANELIST
	gender based violence	
10:00-10:30	General discussion	
10:30-10:45	Briefing on Working Groups	Janine Moolman: Editor and Assistant Director, Gender Links
<b>10:45-11:15</b>	<b>Tea</b>	
<b>PANEL PRESENTATIONS IN WORKING GROUPS</b>		
11:15-13:00	1. Legislation and policy	<b>Chair: Deputy Adv Johnny de Lange: Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development</b>
		<i>Rapporteur:</i> Romi Fuller: Researcher, Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation
		Joyce Maluleke: Gender Coordinator, Department of Justice
		Advocate Nolwandle Qaba: Senior Prosecutor, National Prosecution Authority, Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit
		Lisa Vetten, Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre
		Michelle O' Sullivan: Director, Women's Legal Centre
	2. Criminal justice system	<b>Chair: Susan Shabangu: Deputy Minister Safety and Security:</b>
		<i>Rapporteur:</i> Susan Tolmay: Researcher, Gender Links
		Bronwyn Pithey :Senior State Advocate, National Prosecutions Authority Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit
		Mr Moodley: Director, South African Police Services Social Crime Prevention, Gender Unit
		Mohau Makhosane: Director, Medico-Legal Unit Gauteng Department of Health
		Wilna Lambley: Regional Operations Executive, Legal Aid Board
		Donna Smith: Director, Forum for the Empowerment of Women
		Jayne Arnott: Director, Sex Worker Education and Advocacy Taskforce
	3. Specialised facilities	<b>Chair: Jean Benjamin: Deputy Minister of Social Development:</b>
		<i>Rapporteur:</i> Editor and Assistant Director, Gender Links: Janine Moolman
		Sikhonjiwe Masilela: Deputy Director, Maternal, Child and Women's Health and Nutrition, Department of Health
		Mark Kenny: Specialist prosecutor, National Prosecution Authority Special Offences and

TIME	ITEM	SPEAKER/ CHAIR/ FACILITATOR/PANELIST
		Community Affairs Unit
		Barbara Kenyon: CEO, Greater Nelspruit Rape Intervention Project
		Fiona Nicholson: Director, Thohoyando Victim Empowerment Centre
	4. Comprehensive treatment and care	<b>Chair: Nozizwe Madlala Routledge: Deputy Minister of Health</b>
		<i>Rapporteur:</i> Sally-Jean Shackelton, Information Coordinator, Women'sNet
		Dr Nomonde Xundu: Department of Health Cluster Manager: HIV/AIDS, TB, STIs and comprehensive planning
		Lizzy Floyd: Director, Multi-sectoral AIDS Unit, Gauteng Department of Health
		Oniah Nkosi: National Programme Manager, Care Givers Project, Democratic Nursing Organisation of South Africa (DENOSA)
		Nadira Omarjee: Research Manager, People Opposing Woman Abuse
		Kathleen Dey: Counselling Coordinator, Rape Crisis
	5. Infrastructure and places of safety	<b>Chair: Ayanda Nabe: Head, Social Development, South African Local Government Association (SALGA)</b>
		<i>Rapporteur:</i> Pontsho Segwai
		Shoki Tshabalala: Gauteng Provincial Department of Community Safety Security
		Odette Crofton: Social Housing Foundation, Department of Housing
		Ashley Green Thomson: Director, Ithemba Lesizwe
		Zubeda Dangor: NISAA Institute for Women's Development
	6. Education and awareness	<b>Chair: Ntombazana Botha: Deputy Minister of Arts and Culture</b>
		<i>Rapporteur:</i> Rabbuh Raletsemo: Men as Partners & HIV Services Project Coordinator, Engender Health South Africa
		Mmabatho Ramagoshi: Director, Gender Equity in the Department of Education and member of the Inter Departmental Management Team
		Maretha De Waal: Researcher, Commission on Gender Equality
		Mokgethi Tshabalala: Director, Engender Health South Africa
		Bev Russell: Senior Researcher, Social Surveys
		Bafana Khumalo, Independent Consultant, former

TIME	ITEM	SPEAKER/ CHAIR/ FACILITATOR/PANELIST
	7. Media and communications	<p><b>Chair: Deputy Minister of Communications, Roy Padayachie</b></p> <p><i>Rapporteur:</i> Nontobeko Dhlamini</p> <p>Kubi Rama: South African Gender and Media Network</p> <p>William Bird: Director, Media Monitoring Project</p> <p>Government Communication &amp; Information Systems</p> <p>Neo Masote-Momodu: Manager, Public Affairs, SABC</p> <p>Judith Smith: Director, Southern African Media and Gender Institute (SAMGI)</p> <p>South Africa National Editors Forum</p>
	8. Economic empowerment	<p><b>Chair: Deputy Minister Trade and Industry Elizabeth Thabethe (TBC)</b></p> <p><i>Rapporteur:</i> Judi Merckel, Gender Links</p> <p>Mmabatho Matiwane: Head of the Gender and Women's Empowerment Unit, Department of Trade and Industry and South African Women Entrepreneurs Network</p> <p>Pat Khumalo: Member of the Mayoral Committee, Economic Development, Investment Promotion and Tourism (Ekurhuleni Municipality)</p> <p>Vani Moodley: Director, Vuka Uzitathe</p> <p>Gertrude Fester: Independent Consultant, former CGE commissioner</p>
	9. Children	<p><b>Chair: Joan Van Niekerk: Director, Child Line</b></p> <p><i>Rapporteur:</i> Rochelle Davidson: Gender Links</p> <p>Musa Mbere: Department of Social Development</p> <p>Maria Mabetwa: Children's Rights</p> <p>Luke Lamprecht: Teddy Bear Clinic</p> <p>Buyi Mvambo: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</p>
	10. Coordination	<p><b>Chair: Deputy Minister of Local Government, Nomatyala Hanga</b></p> <p><i>Rapporteur:</i> Agnes Odhiambo, Senior Researcher, Gender Links</p> <p>Dr Ellen Kornegay, Office on the Status of Women</p> <p>Chana Majake: CEO, Commission on Gender Equality:</p> <p>Director General: Department of Provincial and Local Government (to be confirmed)</p> <p>Colleen Lowe Morna: Executive Director, Gender Links</p>

<b>TIME</b>	<b>ITEM</b>	<b>SPEAKER/ CHAIR/ FACILITATOR/PANELIST</b>
		Dr Kay Brown: Director: Integrated Justice Cluster National Treasury
		Prof Cheryl Potgieter: Gender and Development Unit, Human Sciences Research Council
		Adv Thoko Majokweni: Special Director National Prosecution Authority, Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit
		Jan Barnard: South African Police Service
		Nompilo Sidondi: National Treasury
<b>13:00-14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	
<b>WORKING GROUP ACTION PLANNING</b>		
	1. Legislation and policy	<i>Facilitators:</i> Lisa Vetten: Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre & Pat Moodley: Department of Justice and Constitutional Development <i>Rapporteur:</i> Romi Fuller: Researcher, Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation
	2. Criminal justice system	<i>Facilitators:</i> Mbali Mncadi: (Director: Violence Prevention, Social Crime Prevention, South African Police Service: & Shereen Said / Danaline Franzman: Legal Department, Commission on Gender Equality <i>Rapporteur:</i> Susan Tolmay: Researcher, Gender Links
	3. Specialised facilities	<i>Facilitators:</i> Samantha Waterhouse: Advocacy Manager, Resources Aimed at the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (RAPCAN): & Advocate Pierre Smith: National Prosecutions Authority (SOCA) <i>Rapporteur:</i> Editor and Assistant Director, Gender Links: Janine Moolman
	4. Comprehensive treatment and care	<i>Facilitators:</i> Liesl Gertholtz: Director, Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre & Esther Maluleke: Director, Gender Focal Point Directorate, Department of Health <i>Rapporteur:</i> Sally-Jean Shackelton, Information Coordinator, Women'sNet
	5. Infrastructure and places of safety	<i>Facilitators:</i> Maretha de Waal, Researcher, Commission on Gender Equality: & Ayanda Nabe: Head, Social Development, South African Local Government Association (SALGA) <i>Rapporteur:</i> Pontsho Segwai
	6. Prevention, education and awareness	<i>Facilitators:</i> Natasha Primo: Director, Women'sNet: & Phumeza Mafani: Project Manager, National Prosecuting Authority Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit <i>Rapporteur:</i> Rabbuh Raletsemo: Men as Partners & HIV Services Project Coordinator, Engender Health

<b>TIME</b>	<b>ITEM</b>	<b>SPEAKER/ CHAIR/ FACILITATOR/PANELIST</b>
		South Africa
	7. Media	<i>Facilitator:</i> South African Gender and Media Network Kubi Rama <i>Rapporteur:</i> Nontobeko Dhlamini
	8. Economic empowerment	<i>Facilitators:</i> Renald Morris Open Society Foundation for South Africa <i>Rapporteur:</i> Judi Merckel, Gender Links
	9. Children	<i>Facilitator:</i> Joan van Niekerk: Director, Child Line <i>Rapporteur:</i> Rochelle Davidson: Gender Links
	10. Coordination	<i>Facilitators:</i> Colleen Lowe Morna: Executive Director, Gender Links & Dr Kay Brown: Director: Integrated Justice Cluster, National Treasury. <i>Rapporteur:</i> Agnes Odhiambo, Senior Researcher, Gender Links
17.00-18.00	Meeting of facilitators and rapportuers	
<b>Friday 5 May</b>		
<b>REPORT BACK ON NATIONAL ACTION PLAN</b>		
8:30-11:00	Report back on the Action Plan by facilitators of the working groups	<b>Chair: Cathy Albertyn Director, Centre for Applied Legal Studies</b>
<b>11:00-11:30</b>	<b>Tea</b>	
<b>ADOPTION OF DECLARATION AND RECOMMITMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION</b>		
<b>Chair: Mmatshilo Motsei: Community Organiser, Gender Activist, Author and Poet</b>		
11:30-12:00	Presentation of the conference Declaration	Essop Pahad: Minister in the Office of the President and Nomatyala Hangana: Deputy Minister of Local Government:
12:30-13:00	Linking to 10 year's of South Africa's constitution	Joyce Piliso-Seroke: Chairperson of the Commission on Gender Equality.
	Committing to 365 Days of Action	All
<b>13:00-14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	
13.00-13.30	<b>Media briefing</b>	Deputy Minister of Provincial and Local Government, Nomatyala Hangana; Conveners and Facilitators

**Summary of evaluation**

TOTAL NO. OF FORMS 52 EXPECTED 272

	<u>EXCELLENT</u>	<u>GOOD</u>	<u>FAIR</u>	<u>POOR</u>	<u>VERY POOR</u>
1. PROGRAMME DESIGN	19	23	5	2	
2. PROGRAMME CONTENT	13	30	4	1	
3. FACILITATION	16	27	4	1	
4. GROUP WORK	14	20	9		1
5. OUTPUTS vs EXPECTATIONS	12	23	11	1	
6. LEARNING OPPORTUNITY	15	23	11		
7.NETWORKING OPPORTUNITY	15	26	7	1	
8.ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS	21	20	7	1	

No input= 1

COMMENTS

No comment=4

No comment Q1 & Q2=2

Summaries

Which session did you find most useful ? Why ?

- There was a high percentage of general appreciation and comment on the effectiveness of the working groups. Participants felt that it awarded them a platform to make an input in one of the most important initiatives taken in this country. They felt that working groups were an effective way of having a discussion on issues, learning about other departments and sectors work, for dialogues in a neutral way and for sharing ideas. They saw this as a good way of collaborating government, civil society, private sector and UN sectors.
- Some participants stressed on the usefulness of specific presentations for example those given by panelists, the deputy president, Thoko Majokweni, Deputy Minister of DPLG Nomatyala Hangana and the UN member Balagopal Gopalan.
- A less percentage found the action plan and draft declaration to be useful (see question 2). However those who found it useful saw it as a good way of initiating team work and joint efforts in the fight against gender violence.

Which session did you find least useful ? Why ?

- The majority of concerns were around the lack of time to have a dialogue in response to the action points presented by the facilitators from different working groups. The report back was seen to have been too swift/quick hence it appeared to be less inclusive of the general participants. One participant felt that

the action plan portrayed that some decisions had already been made by government without extensive consultation with civil society.

- Other participants felt that the official opening speeches and plenary session were too lengthily.

#### Any other comments

- "A conference like this was long waited for, it gives direction to all gender machinery in the effort to fight violence, it is a capacity building mechanism, and I am proud and encouraged to have the participation of the deputy president and deputy ministers. There is hope for support and buy in at provincial level. I am committing myself as an implementer to making a difference in the lives of Women & Children."
- "Thanks to Judi and Nontobeko for managing such a difficult task efficiently"
- "Nomatyala Hanga and Thoko, this is the beginning and a challenge, but just tell yourselves that you are working with people not that you are working for people. You have shown it the way have handled the last hot one from us. Keep it up we are here for you and you are in our prayers. Congratulations and good luck"
- Well done to the organizers, government representatives and civil society. Lets take this forward with enthusiasm, and maturity to realize our mutual goals
- "It was very exciting and a learning curve for most of us."
- "Excellent conference well done."
- "It was a good start to government-civil society collaboration, and this time I feel we will maintain the momentum."
- "Fantastic, well organized, good networking done"
- These are some of the many positive comments made by participants at the conference, however there were concerns raised; such as the problem with the sound system, late recieval of invitations, especially within government departments, lack of information and material pertaining to the conference.
- One unique concern was that women who are at ground level and illiterate are never included in such initiatives, and that some departments within government from specific provinces like limpopo were not invited.

**ANNEX H  
THEMATIC WORKING GROUPS**

<b>Working group</b>	<b>Chair</b>	<b>Facilitator</b>	<b>Rapporteur</b>	<b>Panelist</b>
Legislation & Policy	Johnny De Lange: Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development	Lisa Vetten: Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre & Pat Moodley: Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	Romi Fuller: Researcher, Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation	Joyce Maluleke: Gender Coordinator, Department of Justice Advocate Nolwandle Qaba: Senior Prosecutor NPA, Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit Lisa Vetten, Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre Michelle O' Sullivan: Director, Women's Legal Centre Jayne Arnott: Director, Sex Worker Education and Advocacy Taskforce
Criminal justice system	Susan Shabangu: Deputy Minister of Safety and Security	Mbali Mncadi Director: Violence Prevention, Social Crime Prevention, South African Police Service.	Susan Tolmay: Researcher, Gender Links	Bronwyn Pithey :Senior State Advocate, NPA Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit Mr Moodley: Director, SAPS Social Crime Prevention, Gender Unit Mohau Makhosane: Director, Medico-Legal Unit Gauteng Department of Health Donna Smith: Director, Forum for the Empowerment of Women
Specialised facilities	Dr Jean Benjamin: Deputy Minister of Social Development	Samantha Waterhouse: Advocacy Manager, Resources Aimed at the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect & Adv Pierre Smith: National Prosecutions Authority, Sexual Offences & Community Affairs	Janine Moolman: Editor and Assistant Director, Gender Links	Sikhonjiwe Masilela: Deputy Director, Maternal, Child and Women's Health and Nutrition, Department of Health Mark Kenny: Specialist prosecutor, NPA Special Offences and Community Affairs Unit Barbara Kenyon: CEO, Greater Nelspruit Rape Intervention Project Fiona Nicholson: Director, Thohoyando Victim Empowerment Centre Wilna Lambley: Regional Operations Executive, Legal Aid Board
Comprehensive treatment & care	Nozizwe Madlalal-Routledge: Deputy Minister of Health	Liesl Gertholtz: Director, Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre &	Sally-Jean Shackelton: Information Coordinator, Women'sNet	Dr Nomonde Xundu: Department of Health Cluster Manager: HIV/AIDS, TB, STIs and comprehensive planning Lizzy Floyd: Director, Multi-sectoral AIDS Unit, Gauteng Department of Health



<b>Working group</b>	<b>Chair</b>	<b>Facilitator</b>	<b>Rapporteur</b>	<b>Panelist</b>
		Esther Maluleke: Director, Gender Focal Point Directorate, Department of Health		Oniah Nkosi: National Programme Manager, Care Givers Project, Democratic Nursing Organisation of South Africa (DENOSA) Nadira Omarjee: Research Manager, People Opposing Woman Abuse Kathleen Dey: Counselling Coordinator, Rape Crisis
Infrastructure & places of safety	Ayanda Nabe: Head, Social Development, South African Local Government Association,	Maretha de Waal, Researcher, Commission on Gender Equality: & Ayanda Nabe: Head, Social Development, South African Local Government Association	Pontsho Segwai: Nisaa Institute for Womens' Development	Shoki Tshabalala: Gauteng Provincial Department of Community Safety Security Ashley Green Thomson: Director, Ithemba Lesizwe Zubeda Dangor: NISAA Institute for Women's Development
Prevention, education & awareness	Ntombazana Botha: Deputy Minister of Arts and Culture	Natasha Primo: Director, Women'sNet: & Phumeza Mafani: Project Manager, National Prosecuting Authority Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit	Rabbuh Raletsemo: HIV Services Project Coordinator, Engender Health & Agnes Odhiambo: Senior Researcher, Gender Links	Mmabatho Ramagoshi: Director, Gender Equity in the Department of Education and member of the IDMT Maretha De Waal: Researcher, Commission on Gender Equality Mokgethi Tshabalala: Director, Engender Health South Africa Bafana Khumalo, Independent Consultant, former
Media & communications	Roy Padayachie: Deputy Minister of Communications	Kubi Rama: South African Gender and Media Network	Nontobeko Dhlamini: Gender justice programme officer, Gender Links	William Bird: Director, Media Monitoring Project Ilva McKay: Government Communication & Information Systems Neo Masote-Momodu: Manager, Public Affairs, SABC Judith Smith: Director, Southern African Media and Gender Institute
Children	Joan van Niekerk: National Director, Childline	Joan van Niekerk: Director, Child Line	Rochelle Davidson, Researcher, Gender Links	Luke Lamprecht: Teddy Bear Clinic Buyi Mvambo- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Economic	Renald Morris:	Renald Morris:	Judi Merckel:	Mmabatho Matiwane: Head of the

<b>Working group</b>	<b>Chair</b>	<b>Facilitator</b>	<b>Rapporteur</b>	<b>Panelist</b>
empowerment	Senior Project Officer, Open Society Foundation of South Africa,	Open Society Foundation for South Africa	Gender Links	Gender and Women's Empowerment Unit, Department of Trade and Industry Vani Moodley: Director, Vuka Uzitathe Gertrude Fester: Independent Consultant, former CGE commissioner
Coordination & resources	Nomatyala Hanga: Deputy Minister of Provincial and Local Government	Colleen Lowe Morna: Executive Director, Gender Links & Kay Brown: Director, Integrated Justice Cluster, National Treasury	Colleen Lowe Morna: Executive Director, Gender Links	Chana Majake: CEO, Commission on Gender Equality Prof Cheryl Potgieter: Gender and Development Unit, Human Sciences Research Council Adv Thoko Majokweni: Special Director NPA, Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit Colleen Lowe Morna: Executive Director, Gender Links Jan Barnard: South African Police Service Nompilo Sidondi: National Treasury