



**COUNTRY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE FIFTEENTH-YEAR REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BEIJING PLATFORM OF ACTION (BPFA+ 15)**

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PART 1: Enabling Environment

Preamble: In this section, countries assess the degree to which there is an enabling environment at country level for supporting effective implementation of the Beijing Platform of Action. This appraisal focuses on the following aspects of the creation of such an enabling environment for the implementation of the BPFA:

- a) Institutional Arrangements
- b) Commitment to CEDAW
- c) Commitment to continental level gender equality protocols
- d) Commitment to sub-regional level gender equality protocols
- e) Adoption of a national gender policy
- f) Emerging issues for Africa
- g) Integration of gender equality principles into national development strategies (NDS) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP)

a) Institutional Arrangements for Gender Equality, Equity and Empowerment of Women

1.1 Have any institutional arrangements been put in place for promoting Gender Equality, Equity and Empowerment of Women in line with the strategic objectives for the BPFA, and recommendation from reviews of the BPFA. Yes No

If yes, please list the various institutional arrangements and mechanisms:

Institutional Arrangement	Year of Establishment	Function(s)
The South Africa's Policy framework for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality	2000	<p>Purpose and Objectives</p> <p>The main purpose of this Gender Policy Framework is to establish a clear vision and framework to guide the process of developing laws, policies, procedures and practices which will serve to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men in all spheres and structures of government as well as in the workplace, the community and the family.</p> <p>The main objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create an enabling policy environment for translating government commitment to gender equality into a reality; • establish policies, programmes, structures and mechanisms to empower women and to transform gender relations in all aspects of work, at all levels of government as well as within the broader society; • ensure that gender considerations are effectively integrated into all aspects of

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government policies, activities and programmes; • establish an institutional framework for the advancement of the status of women as well as the achievement of gender equality; and • advocate for the promotion of new attitudes, values and behaviour, and a culture of respect for all human beings in line with the new policy. <p>It was anticipated that this Gender Policy Framework will represent a significant step in the struggle for gender equality and justice in South Africa, in particular by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhancing the visibility and influence of the National Gender Machinery; • strengthening the voices of women in civil society, in Parliament and in other legislatures who have already made a visible impact by challenging gender blind laws and policies; • enhancing the work that is already being undertaken by the Commission on Gender Equality and • adding momentum to the implementation of South Africa’s commitment to the <i>Platform for Action</i> adopted after the World Conference in Beijing in 1995 and the 16 articles of the <i>Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)</i> which the South African Government ratified without reservation in 1995. • guiding the development of the National Gender Action Plan (NGAP).
National Machinery	Gender	<p>A set of coordinated administrative structures or “machinery” was established to promote women’s empowerment and the mainstreaming of gender considerations in government policies and operations to promote gender equality.</p> <p>According to the National Gender Policy Framework, the facilitative structures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament: The Joint Monitoring Committee on the Improvement of the Quality of Life and Status of Women, Women’s Caucuses, Women’s Empowerment Unit; • Government: Cabinet, the National Office on the Status of Women

		<p>(OSW) in the Presidency, Provincial Office on the Status of Women in Premiers' Offices, Gender Units and Gender Focal Points (GFP) in line departments (at best in the Offices of the Directors-General), gender units / Gender Focal Points in local government structures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent bodies: The Constitutional Court, other courts, and all Chapter 9 bodies, including the Commission on Gender Equality (CGE) has a crucial role to play in monitoring and acting as a watchdog over the structures in government, private sector and civil society. The CGE is expected to work closely with the Human Rights Commission to ensure that women's rights are recognized and upheld as human rights; • Civil society: non-governmental organisations, community based organisations, faith-based organisations; business and labour are recognised as an important component of the NGM especially in the role of the monitoring of implementation.
Gender Policy Framework For Local Government	2007	The policy provides specific direction on the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment in the local sphere of government. The policy is one of the significant mechanisms to remove barriers to women's participation in the Department

1.2 What are the major constraints that prevent the National Gender Machineries from being effective?

- Mainstreaming of gender equality issues requires champions and orchestrated coordination coupled with effective regular monitoring by government ministries and departments, which the current NGM lacks the capacity to adequately oversee.
- A 2007 Governance and Administration Cabinet Cluster meeting noted a general lack of compliance by the Public Service with the National Policy Framework for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality with regard to institutional mechanisms.

- Continuous challenges with respect to implementation and monitoring and evaluation of gender programmes.
- Mandates, roles and responsibilities of the NGM structures currently overlaps and are not clearly defined.
- Lack of enforcement and accountability mechanisms to ensure compliance and performance; coupled with lack of M&E tools and indicators;
- Insufficient human and financial resourcing and inadequate capacity building; compromise communication and information flow.
- Lack of organisation of the NGO Sector into an umbrella coordinating structure leading to their poor participation in the NGM
- The lack of seniority of many gender focal points and the lines of accountability excludes them from decision-making and input into planning, budgeting and strategy formulation leading sometimes to “gender-blind” government programmes.

b) Commitment to CEDAW

1.3 What additional work has been done on CEDAW since the 2004 evaluation? What are the lessons learnt?

South Africa ratified the Optional Protocol of CEDAW in March 2005. We have experienced some challenges in meeting the targets for the 2nd and 3rd periodic reports to the Committee, but have finalised a comprehensive 2nd, 3rd and 4th report, which was due 14 January 2009, and has been submitted to the CEDAW Committee.

1.4 Has the Government ratified the Additional Protocol to CEDAW?

a. Ratified? Yes Year of ratification [15 December 1995]

c) Commitment to Continental Level Gender Equality Protocols

1.5 Indicate actions taken to implement the following continental level policy/strategy/framework in your country:

1. *AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa* [July 2004]
Year

1.1. Frequency of reporting: Always Sometimes Never

2. *The African Women’s Protocol* [2003]

2.1. Frequency of reporting: Always Sometimes Never

d) Commitment to Relevant Sub-regional Level Policies and strategies

1.6 State the relevant sub-regional level policy or strategy and actions taken at country level

Instrument	Action taken at country level
The protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa	South Africa ratified the protocol in 2003
SADC protocol for Gender and Development	South Africa adopted this protocol in August 2008 and currently undertaking internal processes towards its ratification.

e) Adoption of a National Gender Policy

1.7 Has the Government developed a national gender policy or reviewed an existing one to conform to the BPFA+10 Recommendations?

(a) Developed Yes Year of adoption [2000] No

f) Emerging Issues for Africa

1.8 Has your Government adopted Gender Responsive Budgeting as a mechanism?

Yes Year of adoption [] No

South Africa has adopted the gender mainstreaming mechanism in which all departments has to mainstream gender in its entire mandates. Therefore gender budgeting is mainstreamed in the total budget of the respective department.

1.9 What are the lessons learnt in formulating, implementing and monitoring the National Gender Policy?

Lack of enforcement and accountability mechanisms to ensure compliance and performance; coupled with lack of M&E tools and indicators;

Insufficient human and financial resources and inadequate capacity building; compromise communication and information flow.

g) Integration of Gender Equality Principles in the NDS/ PRSP

1.10 Has the Government formulated a National Development Strategy (NDS) / PRSP?

NDS: Yes Year [] No
 PRSP: Yes Year [] No

If Yes, please indicate which of the following areas articulated in the NDS and budgeted for in the national programme of activities? (Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')

	Gender Issues Articulated In the NDS/ PRSP	Gender Issues Budgeted for in the NDP
BPFA 12 Critical Areas of Concern	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
1. Women and Poverty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Women in the Economy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Education and training for women	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Women and health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Violence Against Women	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Women in Conflict Situations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Women in Power and Decision Making	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Human rights of women	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Women in the media	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Women and the environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. The Girl Child	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. HIV/AIDS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emerging Issues for Africa		
13. Financing for Gender Equality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Other (Specify)		

1.12 Please rate availability of the following statistics and data in your country?

Very effective	Good	Average	Poor	Ineffective
1	2	3	4	5

Availability of gender statistics in following areas	Response				
	1	2	3	4	5
Sex disaggregate data on social issues (education, health)	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex disaggregate data on economic issues (production, income, trade, employment, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex disaggregate data on environmental issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex disaggregate data on Time-Use	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statistics on GBV/Violence Against Women	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statistics for women in decision-making positions (cabinet, parliament, etc.)	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.13 How effective is the dissemination strategy of Gender Statistics in your country?

Very effective	Good	Average	Poor	Ineffective
1	2	3	4	5

1.13.1 Does it involve use of ICT? Yes X No

Please elaborate: Information available in the government websites.

Information on the health status of women was fragmented and often unavailable. In the last several years South Africa has strengthened routine health information systems and created structures to ensure provincial coordination of standards to achieve these objectives. The vital registration system has been strengthened significantly. Challenges still exist in unifying hospital information systems that were previously developed without national hardware standards

PART 2: Review of the 12 Critical Areas of Concern and other Emerging Issues

Preamble: Part 2, provides a set of guiding questions that can be used to assess a country’s performance against expected actions to be taken by governments as stipulated in the BPFA for 1995. All the 12 critical areas of concern are covered. Countries will also review their performance against cross cutting and emerging issues for the BPFA for Africa.

Section 1: Women and Poverty

a) Measures taken by government empower women and reduce poverty

2.1.1 Indicate actions taken by your government through review of macro policies, development of new legal framework and other socio-economic measures and strategies all aimed at empowering women and reducing their level of poverty. *(Tick the box for which the answer is ‘Yes’ or leave box unchecked if answer is ‘No’)*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Reallocation of public spending in favour of programmes and projects aimed at empowering women	Yes X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Apex fund institution • Government committed 1 billion to new loan fund for agricultural development • Land Bank introduced step-up loan facilities to provide short term micro-credit to vulnerable groups • Home Loan and Mortgage Disclosure Act, 2000(Art 63 of 2000) • The National Economics Fund(BEE Fund • Umsobomvu Youth Fund • Khula Enterprise • State funding is also available for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 87% of support granted or received through accessing micro credit under the Khula Start, a project of Khula Enterprise, went to women. • R85 million jworth Women Private Equity Fund and the Isivande Women’s Fund; established exclusively for women following the study on “Women’s Access to Finance in South Africa” in 2006. • Annual Review of SMMEs conducted by the Department of Trade and Industry notes that in the informal sector there are 570 000 males who

		<p>Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), including women's NGOs through Development Agencies such as: National Development Agency; Department of Social Development; Department of Labour's Strengthening Civil Society Fund; the National Lottery Board; Provincial and Local Government Development Agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Financial Services Regulatory Framework has been liberalized to facilitate traditional saving initiatives such as Women's Associations or "<i>Stokvels</i>" • A banking initiative, the <i>Mzansi Bank</i>, allows unemployed and self employed persons to open banking account • Reviewed legislation dealing with Domestic Violence and Sexual Offence and Child protection • ASIGISA • JIPSA • EPWP <p>SA government adopted a macro policy framework as base for various poverty alleviation programmes</p> <p>The Department funds various NGO's through its oversight entity, National Development Agency.</p>	<p>are employers and self employed, while there are 664 000 females who are employers and self employed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the formal sector there are 378 000 males who are employers and self employed while there are only 128 000 females who are employers and self employed. • This translates into approximately 28% of formal businesses being female owned and 62% of informal businesses being female owned. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved legal measures to protect women and the girl-child against abuse, to empower victims to seek redress and facilitate early intervention, obtain financial assistance from offenders and reduce the impact of violence on women and their families (to also minimise the impact of domestic and other forms of violence on the economic and social welfare of women). <p>Total number of registered non-profit organisations 48 456 of which over 60% are founded and led by women by 2008.</p>
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		<p>The National Development Agency (Act 108 of 1998) stipulates its main aim as funding civil society organisations to carry out development of poor communities focusing on vulnerable groups amongst whom are women.</p> <p>The provincial implementing arm of service delivery of the department also funds various civil society organisations.</p>	
		<p>The Free Basic Services (FBS) Programme is interventions that contribute towards poverty relief. The Indigent Policy was developed and requires each municipality to develop and adopt an indigent policy outlining criteria to determine who qualify as an indigent and to ensure that indigents who are unable to afford basic services can have access to the package of services included in the FBS Programme (water, sanitation, electricity, waste removal).</p>	<p>According to the Free Basic Services Statistics Report (March 2008), there were 5, 517, 090 indigent households nationally. Out of this number, a total number of 4,228, 512 indigent households benefited from Free Basic Water by March 2008. In 2004, the percentage of indigent households benefiting from Free Basic Water was 67% and in March 2008 this percentage had risen to 77%. With regard to access to Free Basic Electricity, the report indicates that a total of 4, 011, 002 (73%) indigent households were served with Free Basic Electricity by March 2008. The report notes an increase to access to Free Basic Electricity by indigent households from 69% in 2007 to 73 % in 2008.</p>
Design social protection tools (gender-sensitive safety nets in favour of women and girls)	Yes X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government of South Africa has given priority through legislation, policy and administrative reform to address and relieve poverty by increasing access to social grants that include an old-age grant, disability grant, war veterans' grant, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The social grant brought very poor closer to the poverty line, as the income of the poorest 10% and 20% in the country. Expenditure on income transfers to households in general, increased from R42, 9 billion in 2002/03 to R74, 2

		grant-in-aid, foster child grant, child support grant, care dependency grant and social relief of distress.	billion in 2005, representing an increase of 20% a year.
Provision of services (training, legal services, credit) to women to enable them to start up businesses.	Yes X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of the South African Women Entrepreneurs Network (SAWEN) is to redress the persistent obstacles that women entrepreneurs face in starting, growing and sustaining their own enterprises. It is a networking forum for individuals and organizations that are committed to the promotion and advancement of women entrepreneurs. • The Technology for Women in Business (TWIB) is an initiative aimed at enhancing the accessibility of science and technology to women in business and in particular, in small, medium and macro enterprises. • The EPWP has created opportunities for women to become construction entrepreneurs and other public works jobs such as road works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAWEN has to date recruited 2000 potential members who own small-to-medium enterprises countrywide. • Through the Department of Social Development there are a number of projects throughout the country to facilitate economic empowerment and sustainable development. For example, in the Northern Cape Food Security Projects provided R420000 to the <i>Eksteenskuil Women's Development</i> for 89 women as beneficiaries; the <i>Itireleng Delicious Bakery</i> received R205 000.00 for 8 women who built a tuck shop for ongoing sustainability; <i>Bulletrap Vegetable Garden</i> received R420 000.00 for participants to manage their own household gardens and to sell their produce to the community.
		<p>Access to enabling documents for women in the rural areas to access services such as services for pregnant women, registration of babies once they are born (proposal for on-line registration).</p> <p>Recognition of Customary Marriages Act, 1998 to be amended to enable customary wives to inherit</p>	<p>2004 a campaign on checking the Identification and marriage status was launched which resulted in correcting the information in the identification document.</p> <p>Introduction of the Recognition of Customary Marriages Act, 1998 (Customary Marriages Act) empowered women to protect their</p>

			children's inheritance and to participate in their spouse's business. Rural women managed to access financial assistant/loan and to register their businesses and to apply for state social security grant/assistance for their children and disabled persons.

In South Africa most of the social grants are given to women yielding the following results. The household impacts of South Africa's social grants are developmental in nature. Poverty and its associated consequences erode the opportunities for children and youth to attend school, forming a vicious cycle of destitution by undermining the household's capacity to accumulate the human capital necessary to break the poverty trap. Social security grants counter these negative effects by providing households with more resources to improve the household well-being.

Children in households that receive social grants are more likely to attend school. Therefore the positive effects of social security on education are greater for girls than for boys, helping to remedy gender disparities. Social grants are effective in addressing the problem of hunger, as well as basic needs in general. All major social grants are significantly and positively associated with a greater share of household expenditure on food. Spending in households that receive social grants focuses more on basics like food, fuel, housing and household operations, and less is spent on tobacco and debt. This increased spending on food is associated with better nutritional outcomes.

NATIONAL GRANTS STATISTICS			
TYPES OF GRANTS	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
CHILD SUPPORT GRANT	87, 785	5,005, 086	5,092, 871
OLDER PERSON'S GRANT	693, 875	1,688,011	2,381,886
DISABILITY GRANTS	572, 405	740, 235	1,312, 640
CARE DEPENDENCY GRANDS	1,539	53, 000	54,539
WAR VETERAN'S	1,243	266	1,509
FOSTER CARE	269, 633	458, 198	727, 831
TOTAL	1,626,48	7,944,796	9,571,276

b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.1.2 For the critical area of Concern “Women and Poverty”, please indicate if any of these issues were addressed in efforts to empower women and reduce poverty. (*Tick the appropriate response*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Effective Result Based Management mechanism	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No X
Involvement of men and boys	Yes X	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes X	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs for women and poverty	Yes X	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Food security	Yes x	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality to reduce poverty	Yes X	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

- There is a Strategy for the Engagement of Men and Boys for the greater involvement as partners in the prevention of gender violence.
- There are Gender Trainings conducted
- Community Development has a programme on linking grants to sustainable livelihoods

Involvement of men and boys

The government of South Africa made funds available for every citizen; however, women are prioritised in certain schemes based on the fact that they were previously disadvantaged. Policies elaborated above therefore also benefit men. Umsobomvu youth fund is specifically for youth(Boys and girls included) as well as women.

Capacity Building

South African Women Entrepreneurs Network (SAWEN) and The Technology for Women in Business (TWIB) are initiatives specifically for capacity building and women empowerment

Gender and ICTs for women and poverty

Food security

Through the Department of Social Development there are a number of projects throughout the country to facilitate economic empowerment and sustainable development. For example, in the Northern Cape Food Security Projects provided R420000 to the *Eksteenskuiil Women's Development* for 89 women as beneficiaries; the *Itireleng Delicious Bakery* received R205 000.00 for 8 women who built a tuck shop for ongoing sustainability; *Bulletrap Vegetable Garden* received R420 000.00 for participants to manage their own household gardens and to sell their produce to the community

Financing gender equality to reduce poverty

Women were given opportunities to access loans and funding if they wish to start a business

Section 2: Education and training for women

Introduction:

South Africa is justifiably proud of its participation rate in education, with overall gender parity having been achieved. There are slight gender disparities at primary level, with more boys than girls enrolled at primary school. These, however, are reversed at the secondary level of education, with more girls than boys enrolled. In 2008, the highest Gender Parity Index (GPI), 1.08 is reflected in the secondary phase and the lowest, 0,98 in the primary phase. Since 2000, more females than males have enrolled in higher education and female enrolment has increased at a faster rate than male enrolment. The table below shows primary and secondary GPI.

Primary and Secondary GPI as calculated from Over Participation of learners in education, 2000 to 2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Primary GER of girl learners	103.2	102.8	103.0	102.6	102.0	101.0	106.5	101.6

Primary GER of boy learners	108.9	107.1	107.1	107.0	106.8	105.0	101.4	105.2
Primary GPI	0.948	0.960	0.962	0.959	0.955	0.962	0.960	0.966
Secondary GER of girls learners	87.4	88.7	89.7	90.6	92.8	92.0	97.6	93.3
Secondary GER of boy learners	77.5	79.3	81.3	82.8	84.6	85.0	80.8	88.2
Secondary GPI	1.127	1.119	1.103	1.094	1.097	1.082	1.090	1.058
Overall GER of girl learners	96.8	97.1	97.6	97.8	98.3	97.0	94.0	98.5
Overall GER of boy learners	96.16	95.84	96.71	97.28	97.81	97.00	93.00	97.85
Overall GPI	1.006	1.013	1.009	1.005	1.004	1.000	1.010	1.006

Source: Education statistics in South Africa at a Glance (2006), published February 2008, with data originally sourced from 2001 - 2006 SNAP surveys (conducted on the 10th school day), School Realities publications 2005 to 2007

The Department of Education established the Gender Equity Directorate in 1998. The purpose of the Directorate is to ensure that gender sensitive policies and programmes are in place and programmes to promote gender equity in education are being implemented across the system. Monitoring and evaluation takes place through an inter-provincial structure that meets on a quarterly basis. Central to the core functions of the Directorate is to ensure that teaching and learning at South African schools takes place in an enabling environment that promotes gender equality, human dignity, human rights, and especially the rights of girls. Each provincial Department of Education has a gender focal person, responsible for implementing provincial plans, and liaising with the national Department.

a) Measures taken by government for education and training of women

2.2.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure education and training of women. *(Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
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in the Following Areas			
Elimination of barriers that hinder boys and girls' access to education	Yes X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South African Schools Act 84 of 1996 (SASA), makes schooling compulsory for all learners aged 7 to 15 years. • Introduction of the no fee schools policy or the policy on fee exemptions (where learners are either partially or fully exempted from paying school fees). • National School Nutrition Programme that addresses the barrier of social security and poverty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2008, the highest Gender Parity Index (GPI), 1.08 is reflected in the secondary phase and the lowest, 0, 98 in the primary phase. • The country spent R3, 022,798,275 financing 41, 8% (4 995 473) of learners who are attached to 55,2% (13 912) no fee schools in 2007. • In 2007/08, over 6 million learners in 17 899 schools had access to the National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP), served by 1 630 service providers from Community-Based Cooperatives by providing food supplies. 26 408 food handlers who receive an honorarium ranging between R300 and R500 per month are employed in the programme, and there are currently 6 390 food gardens in schools.

<p>Measures to increase tertiary enrolment and retention of women and girls, especially in sciences, mathematics and technology-related disciplines</p>	<p>Yes X</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies to increase the diversification of women's participation in Science, Engineering and Technology (SET) have received attention at the policy level in the National Plan for Higher Education (2001). • The policy on e-education sets a target for our schools, and the goal is to equip every student in general and further education and training with knowledge and skills to use ICT confidently, creatively and responsibly by 2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Carnegie-South Africa Scholarship Programme created scholarships for 150 young women in the science and engineering fields in South African universities between 2003 and 2010. • The formation of the National Research and Development (R&D) Strategy which called for the establishment of a South African Reference Group (SARG) on Women in Science and Technology. • The establishment of and continued support to the National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) which provides funding support to large numbers of the poorest students wanting to access higher education opportunities. • A feasibility study to determine models of implementation for Infrastructure, Connectivity, Professional Development, Curriculum Integration, Research and
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			Human Resource Systems was completed in 2006.
Eliminate gender gap in basic functional literacy	Yes X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>Kha Ri Gude Mass literacy Campaign</i>, approved by Cabinet in 2007, will run for the next five (5) years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Campaign aims to enable 4, 7 million adults to achieve basic literacy and numeracy over the period 2008-12. It targets vulnerable groups such as women, youth, the aged and the disabled. Learners enrolled for 2008 are numbered at 357 161, and 79% of the learners are female. The programme has 31 180 educators and each educator constitutes a learning site which can be in a persons' home, garage, church, school, or even under a tree. This improves access to the program and cuts on travelling costs.
Support and develop gender studies and research	Yes X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2008, the Department, in partnership with UNICEF, commissioned the Human Sciences Research Council to conduct desktop research on learner pregnancy in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study, to be released in 2009, will help provide a picture of the prevalence and determinants of teenage pregnancy in South Africa, accessing existing research and data available. The study will inform the development intervention

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on women students' experiences of higher education 	<p>programmes to reduce teenage pregnancy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study reflects on Carnegie-South Africa scholarship programme and women students' experiences of higher education, particularly in the science and engineering field. Published in March 2009.
Eliminate gender disparities in all areas of tertiary education by 2015	Yes X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers of study loans and bursaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities are encouraged to prioritise female students when offering bursaries and study loans. • The Carnegie-South Africa Scholarship Programme created scholarships for 150 young women in the science and engineering fields in South African universities between 2003 and 2010.
Measure to eliminate barriers to schooling of pregnant adolescents	Yes X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South African Schools Act prevents discrimination against learners on the basis of pregnancy, as well as expulsion from school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of the "<i>Measures for the Prevention and Management of Learner Pregnancy</i>" (2008) to support educators and managers in handling cases of unplanned learner pregnancy. • Generations 1-3, the first in a series

			of teacher support materials were produced in the Teacher newspaper in 2008. The Teacher is sent to all schools.
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b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.2.2 For the critical area of Concern “*Education and training of women*”, please indicate if any of these issues were address in efforts to empower women and reduce poverty. (*Tick the appropriate response*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes X	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No X
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes X	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes X	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs for women and education	Yes X	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Addressed food security issues	Yes X	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality education and training of women	Yes X	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to the question above, please elaborate:

Effective policy development and implementation

The National Plan for Higher Education, March 2001 in its restructuring of the higher education system, established student-equity and employment equity targets. Student-equity targets are for black and female students who are underrepresented, while employment-equity aims to address the race and gender employment inequalities

The Adult Basic Education and Training Act, 2000 (Act 52 of 2000) provides for basic education to older persons who previously could not access education opportunities. This Act largely benefits women and black women in rural areas who were historically disadvantaged. In order to redress the inequities in education experienced by persons with disability, the Education White Paper 6: Special Needs Education, building an Inclusive Education and Training System (2001) encourages where possible the inclusion of learners with special needs into public mainstream schools.

In order to address poverty and other socio-economic factors that continue to threaten the provision of quality education for all, the Education Department has increased the number of schools in previously disadvantaged areas and increased the budget for the provision of basic services to schools, for example, in the 2006/07 financial year, 21 schools were built and R950 million was allocated for service provision.

The Department of Public Works in compliance with the Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act 97 of 1998) has developed a bursary fund, in addition to a Directorate for Learnership, Internship and Young Professionals for enhancing the quantity and quality of education in the construction and property industry

Availability of the sex disaggregated data

The Education Statistics at a Glance Report, 2006 and the Labour Force Survey of March 2007 has disaggregated data.

Capacity Building

The Further Education and Training Act, 1998 (Act 98 of 1998) provides the basis for developing a nationally coordinated Further Education and Training system aimed at ensuring representation and equal access to further education at the workplace by persons who have been marginalized in the past including women, the disabled and the disadvantaged

The South African Government, through the Multi Plan Implementation Strategy for Adult Education and Training, has set targets to reduce the illiteracy rate by half in 2005. The focus of adult basic education and training centres and the South African national literacy initiative programmes, is on rural areas and especially on women living in rural communities. There have also been projects that target domestic workers.

Gender and ICTs for women and education

The Department of Science and Technology established the National Advisory Council on Innovation to serve as an advisory panel. The Science, Engineering and Technology for Women Sub-committee advises the Minister on issues relating to women within the science and technology environment. The programme has been in operation since 2003 and to date has spent R3 150 000 on awards and Fellowships for women. One of the positive spin-offs of this process has been assistance provided by the department in the production of a television series on Women in Science that was screened on national television in South Africa in 2007. This series served both to educate young girls on careers in science, engineering and technology but also highlighted the impact of women scientists in South Africa. The winners of the different categories in the Women in Science Awards also featured in a supplement to a weekly South African newspaper.

The following are some practical interventions currently being implemented in South Africa towards achieving the mainstreaming gender into ICT policy and building an inclusive information society:

- The South African government through the Department of Communications and the State Owned Enterprises has introduced programmes in the area of ICT infrastructure such as the Amateur Radio Program and Community Radio Stations Support Program that enables women and young girls to get technical training in the field of radio as well as use the community radio stations to receive and transmit information relating to their needs and challenges as women in the South Africa;
- The Women's Development Bank through support from the Department of Communications has also implemented a training program for rural women on ICT literacy in their mother tongues;
- The establishment National Electronic Media Institute of South Africa (NEMISA) who focuses on training programs in broadcasting graphic design and animation. The main target audience are rural and disabled women;
- South African Post Office (SAPO) who provides access to government services through Public Information Terminals (PITs) and the deployment of young people as e-cadres to assist communities to access government services such as social grants where women are the main beneficiaries;
- The introduction of the E-Cadre Program as the National Youth Service (NYS) flagship of the Department of Communications where the majority of the participants approximately sixty percent are currently young women who were drawn from the rural nodal municipalities in the country.

Meraka Institute (Meraka Institute's full name is the African Advanced Institute for Information and Communication Technology) which includes the following projects;

- The National Accessibility Portal (NAP) and information portal that provides information to people with disabilities are employment information, how to access social grants, where to find support if you have a child with disability just to mention a few and the portal is therefore a useful tool to women with disability in particular as it is accessible to all categories of disability and also accessible in terms of language preference which makes it user friendly to especially rural disabled women.
- ICT in SMMEs (Infopreneurship) this is a program that young girls in rural areas are given software on a computer that enables them to access information about entrepreneurship and how to start their own businesses.
- ICT Access Wireless Africa this is a program assisting communities to use wireless technologies to access services and the main target group in the program are also women from disadvantage communities
- Digital Doorway Program this is a e-literacy program aiming at equipping communities to access information through the use of computers and again the main target group is women especially young women and mothers
- The Department of Communication also has a partnership with the Department of Education and the ISET SETA and Further Education and Training Colleges focusing on creating Centres of ICT Excellence in other FET Colleges across the country through a ICT Skills Development Program where young people are trained in the field of ICT. The majority of the learners currently enrolled in this program are young girls.
- In terms of E-Learning country launched its NEPAD e-Schools programme and adopted the E-Education Policy and both these initiatives are aimed at encouraging schools to become conducive environments for E-learning and to encourage learners and teachers to use information communication technology as a learning tool in the classroom.
- Department of Science and Technology adopted the Youth into Science Strategy with a specific focus on young women where they have annual science and technology career expo to encourage young girls to consider careers in the field of Science Engineering and Technology
- In terms of partnerships with Non Governmental Organisations the Government supports the Cell C mobile operator – Take a girl child to work campaign; hosted annually and has successfully exposed more than hundred young girls in grades 9 to 12 over the past three years to opportunities in the ICT sector through this campaign.
- The country, through relevant department has also worked with the Media Diversity and Development Agency (MDDA) in supporting programs promoting diversity in the field of broadcasting through financial support and by hosting the Women in ICT Awards;

Addressed food security issues

Through the National School Nutrition Programme, government ensures that primary school learners from poor communities are provided with a healthy meal for 156 days per annum. In 2007, over 6 million learners in 17 899 primary schools were beneficiaries of this programme. This scheme enhances active learning capacity of students, and works in conjunction with food production and nutrition education initiatives in schools

Section 3: Women and health

a) Measures taken by government for women and health

2.3.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure quality health services for women *(Tick the box for which the answer is ‘Yes’ or leave box unchecked if answer is ‘No’)*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the Copenhagen Declaration	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		
Design and implement and monitor gender-sensitive health programmes, including affordable sexual and reproductive health care services and education for women and girls, and increase resources for women’s health	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	South Africa, strategies for the sexual and reproductive health policy implementation during this reporting period following the Meeting of AU Ministers of Health in Maputo,	Ninety-five percents of maternal service facilities had health care providers trained in the prevention of Mother to child Transmission(PMTCT),which extended the 2007/2008 target of 60% Cervical cancer screening coverage target of

	<p>Mozambique in September 2006 and development of a Plan of Action for the Continental Policy Framework for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, 2007-2010 are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating sexually transmitted infections and sexual and reproductive health and rights programmes and services, including reproductive cancers, to maximize the effectiveness of resource utilization and attain synergy between the two strategies; • Repositioning family planning as an essential part of the MDGs; • Addressing sexual and reproductive health and rights of adolescents and 	<p>30% was attained and exceeded by the end of 2006/07.</p> <p>Forty-five percent of Community Health Centres were authorized to provide Choice on Termination of Pregnancy services in 2007/2008, which marked an increase from the 25% recorded in 2006/07. About 70% of health facilities authorized to provide CTOP services, actually provided them during 2007/08.</p> <p>The health sector continued to expand the implantation of the Integrated Management of Childhood illness (IMCI) Strategy. As it was the case in 2006/2007, the health care providers in 71% of the health facilities across the country were trained in the IMCI strategy in 2007/08. Over 50% of PHC facilities implementing IMCI also had at least one IMCI practitioner updated or trained or trained on the comprehensive plan for HIV and AIDS care, Management, treatment and Support. The proportion of districts implementation the Household and Community Component of IMCI also increased from 72% in 2006/07 to 84% in 2007/08.</p> <p>Nutrition to improve child health was also</p>
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	<p>youth as a key part of the strategy since youth health is a key priority in South Africa. The government initiated a National Adolescent Youth Friendly Clinic Initiative service in partnership with NGOs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing unsafe abortion; • Delivery of quality and affordable services in order to promote safe motherhood, child survival, maternal, newborn and child health; • Africa and South-South cooperation on population development and the MDGs in Africa • In the area of combating communicable diseases, national immunization coverage improved from 82% in 2004/05, to 84% in 2006/07. This ensures the 	<p>strengthened. Vitamin A supplementation was provides to 100% of children aged 6-12 month; over 25%of children aged 13- 60 months and to almost 60% of post parum mothers.</p>
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		protection of South African children against vaccine preventable diseases.	
Reduce maternal morbidity and mortality, deal with health impacts of unsafe abortions, ensure that girls have continuing access to necessary health and nutrition information and services, and address harmful traditional practices that harm women and girls' health including female genital mutilation	Yes X	<p>South Africa provide the following services free :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ante-natal health care and delivery services • Immunisation • Family planning • Choice on termination of pregnancy. 	<p>Reproductive health and peer education programmes focus on access and activities such as family planning advice, access to contraceptives and the choice on termination of pregnancy. There has been a demonstrable increase in women's access to reproductive health care services. With respect to antenatal care services, the provision of these services has increased markedly in the last 10 years.</p> <p>An important element in reducing maternal and neonatal deaths is the proportion of babies that are delivered with the assistance of medically qualified persons. Data shows an increase in the proportion of deliveries that occur in health facilities and a downward trend in the number of home deliveries.</p> <p>The Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Amendment Act, 2004 (Act 38 of 2004) increased access to safe termination of pregnancy services for women, giving greater effect to the</p>

			constitutionally guaranteed right to access to healthcare services, including reproductive healthcare. It is reported that 216 718 safe terminations were performed in the first four years of the Act being passed and 344,477 women over a seven year period availed themselves of the services.
Support interventions to curb the spread of malaria, cardiovascular diseases, STIs and cancer that affect women, including provision of free and subsidized reproductive health care services	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>National Strategy for the control and management of STIs</p> <p>Strategy to manage breast and cervical cancer.</p>	<p>The National STI Treatment Guidelines including safer sex education, condom promotion and partner notification and treatment was amended. Implementation of the ‘syndromic management’ of sexually transmitted diseases has been strengthened. This has resulted in a reduction of syphilis infections amongst women attending antenatal clinics.</p> <p>In 2005, the Breast Advocacy Coalition drew up a position statement in consultation with the Breast Health Foundation/Bosom Buddies, the Cancer Association of South Africa, GVI Oncology, PinkLink, and Reach for Recovery, as well as oncologists, surgeons, radiologists, healthcare practitioners and the Department of Health, to call for an accessible breast health service for all. The national guidelines of the cervical cancer</p>

			<p>screening programme's goal is to screen at least 70% of women nationally within the target group of women 30 years and older within 10 years of initiating the programme. By 2007, 30% of Primary Health Care facilities had at least one health care provider trained to conduct pap smears and close to 20% of women were screened for cervical cancer during 2006/7.</p>
Medical school curriculum includes gender-sensitive mandatory courses.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		
Research			<p>The Department of Health introduced a Directorate on Research, which has oversight responsibilities for health research including coordination with the Medical Research Council. A parliamentary grant supports the Medical Research Council (MRC) whose brief relates to strengthening capacity for health research in South Africa. Female researchers lead numerous key programmes in the MRC such as the Gender programme, the health promotion programme, Health Information Programme and the Burden of Disease programme.</p> <p>The MRC, an important partner in health research, encourages mainstreaming gender in</p>

			<p>research. The Council has a women's health programme dedicated to research on women's health matters. There are numerous other academic and research institutions such as the Human Sciences Research Council and Health Systems Trust undertaking critical health research in South Africa. The Directorate has been involved in numerous initiatives aimed at promoting women as researchers and protection of the rights of women in scientific research.</p>
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b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.3.2 For the critical area of Concern "Women and Health", please indicate if any of these issues were addressed in efforts to ensure quality health for women. (*Tick the appropriate response*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs for women and health	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Addressed food security issues	Yes X	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality for women's health	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Provision of support for elderly women	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Provision of support for HIV/AIDS affected girls	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded "yes" to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

The Integrated Nutrition Programme was developed from the recommendations of the Nutrition Committee appointed by the Minister of Health to ensure that nutrition security is respected, protected, facilitated and provided to the people of South Africa. Nutrition security incorporates food security, health security and care security where security refers to sustainability and having food and good nutrition on an ongoing basis. Therefore, sound nutrition involves more than just the availability of food or the consumption of a certain amount of nutrients per day. The integrated nutrition programme is implemented as an integral part of the PHC approach and at the different levels of health management structures. It acknowledges extreme inequities in society and targets the most disadvantaged groups. It includes school-feeding programmes, community nutrition projects and income generation projects.

Section 4: HIV/AIDS and its Gender Implications

a) National Institutional and Policy Framework

2.4.1 Has the Government put in place the institutional framework to address HIV/AIDS or adopted any recent strategies or measures including changes in legislation to address HIV/AIDS concerns?

Yes X No

If yes, please indicate as follows:

	Yes	No
1. Existence of an engendered national HIV/AIDS policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Engendered service delivery guidelines and standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Availability of adequate human resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Others (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDS and STIs for the period 2007-2011(NSP) was adopted in April 2007

2.4.2 Has your government established, enforced and monitored strict legal frameworks to address the vulnerability of girls and women

Yes No

If Yes give details

b) HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment Strategy

2.4.3 Has the Government adopted any recent measures and strategies including changes in legislation as part of the country's HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment strategy?

HIV Prevention and Treatment Strategies	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Counselling and voluntary testing	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	VCT and PMTCT sites have increased during the 2006-2007 period.	Both the NSP of 200-2005 and the 2007-2011 consider VCT as an important entry point to treatment care and support programmes and to a lesser degree to some of the prevention strategies. For the 2006/2007 financial year 1 610 775 men and women were tested at the public health facilities. The majority (90%) of the clients accessing VCT services receive their results on the same day. The outcome of the test is discussed with the

			clients during the post-test counselling. The clients are also offered a repeat rapid test where the results were negative.
Male and female condom availability and use	Yes X	The country distribute free male and female condoms	The quality of the condoms is controlled by the South African Bureau of Standards. Male condom accessibility, judged according to the quantity of condoms procured and distributed, has significantly improved. Condoms are being distributed increasingly via non-traditional outlets and handed out at these venues.
Targeted intervention to women and other vulnerable groups	Yes X	The growth of HIV and AIDS funding has continued to focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life-skills education in schools • Prevention programmes including social mobilisation on healthy lifestyles and the Khomanani (health promotion) • campaign Nutrition 	The funds spent by the public sector to combat HIV and AIDS and mitigate its impact, have increased from R 5,317 billion in 2006 to R 5,768 billion in 2007. The HIV and AIDS sub-programme in the Department of Health grew from R676 million to

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary counselling and testing • Mother-to-child prevention programmes • Management of sexually transmittable infections • Condom distribution • Antiretroviral therapy • Home-based and community-based care • Non-governmental organizations • Step-down care 	<p>R3,2 billion at an average annual rate of 29,5% over the seven-year period. The Department of Education increased its expenditure from R157 million in 2006 to R167 million in 2007 while the Department of Social Development has increased its HIV and AIDS spend from R339 million to R452 million in 2007.</p>
Prevention of mother to child transmission	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There are currently 2500 service points were the programme on the Prevention of Mother to child transmission of HIV and AIDS infection is render compared to 18 service points in 2001	By April 2007, a cumulative total of 282 200 patients had been put on antiretroviral treatment.
Provision of antiretroviral therapy	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	ARV was identified as one of the four key priority areas in the National Strategic Plan.	The estimated number of people needing treatment in South Africa was 764,000 by the middle of 2006 of which a total of 353,945 (46%) enrolled in the ART programme and 273,400

			(36%) were initiated on the ART programme in 2006. In 2007; 889,000 people needed treatment of which 488,739 (55%) enrolled and 371,731 (42%) initiated on the ART programme. Approximately 55% of the people receiving treatment were female and 45% male. The estimated number of children (<15years) needing treatment was 52,000 in 2006 and 65,000 in 2007 of which 23,369 received treatment in 2006 and 32,060 in 2007.
Behaviour change communication	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	HIV prevention is one of the key priority programmes articulated in the Strategic Plan of the DOH for 2006/2007. In addition, the Africa Health Strategy, which was adopted by Heads of State and Governments of Africa in 2007, also prioritised prevention as the key strategy to halt the spread of HIV.	Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials in South Africa are of sound technical quality and widely available. All stakeholders disseminate similar messages, articulated around ABC, stigma-mitigation and human and legal rights. The DOH has invested a

			<p>great deal in the production and dissemination of IEC materials through the mass media. Recent reports on the status of HIV and AIDS communication campaigns have found that a variety of AIDS communication programmes, including Khomanani, Soul City and LoveLife are achieving significant reach and are becoming well known and recognised by the general population. The Life Skills programme has been extended to more than 90% of schools in South Africa and significant progress has been made in building capacity among educators.</p>
<p>Medical, psychological and social care to HIV/AIDS victims</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>Collaboration between the government and some of CBOs, NGOs, and FBOs is well established, with many receiving</p>

			<p>funding from government and other donors some of which work closely with government. In addition to the Home-Based Care, the Care and Support programme has strengthened and facilitated the formation of support groups to provide psychosocial support to people living with HIV and AIDS. Paralegals have been mobilized to provide easily accessible legal services to PLHIV. A national framework on HIV and AIDS stigma mitigation to create a supporting environment is being finalised. The values of Ubuntu (humanity) and the roles played by extended family structures, the traditional leaders and traditional healers are also playing a significant role in social care to the HIV and AIDS victims.</p>
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		Goal 8 of the National Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS and STI's (2007-2011) focuses on mitigating the impact of HIV and AIDS and the creation of an enabling environment for care, treatment and support	Psychosocial care and support is provided to people infected and affected by HIV and AIDS, mainly through the home and community based care and support programme. Government provides technical and financial support to non-profit organisations to provide the services to the communities
Home based care	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	The provision of Home/Community Based Care (HCBC) has grown rapidly in the last five years, with guidelines having been developed and training provided to carers.	The programme of Home/Community Based Care (HCBC) is currently offered in 70% of sub-districts countrywide, with up to 29 000 carers trained and receiving stipends. With the introduction of the expanded public works programme (EPWP) there is fast tracking of accredited training to carers. There are currently 100 training providers that are assisted with accreditation with the Health and Welfare Sector Training Authority (HWSETA).

		<p>The Home and Community Based Care Policy Framework developed by the Department of Social Development in partnership with the Department of Health, seeks to address the needs of those carrying the burden of care, mainly women and girls, and ensure greater involvement of men by addressing :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the needs of the most vulnerable people in the communities, for example older persons, children, women, youth and people with disabilities. -the vulnerability of women by providing them with necessary information and appropriate services in supporting their roles as women and through economic and social empowerment programmes. - greater involvement of men in the Home and Community Based Care Programmes 	<p>Services provided include psychosocial care and support, provision of food parcels and meals, assistance with the acquisition of vital documents and access to social grants, memory work, succession planning</p>
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Other (please specify)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		

Section 5: Violence Against Women

a) Measures taken by government for elimination of violence against women

2.5.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure elimination of violence against women (*Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No'*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Legal sanctions for violence against women	Yes X	<p>Legislation and strategies with and punitive measures against perpetrators of violence against women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Domestic Violence Act 1998 - The National Crime Prevention Strategy of 1996 led by Criminal Justice System Departments - The Anti-Rape Strategy developed by interdepartmental Management Team (Departments) as an integrated response on violence against women - Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998 recognising the harassment of the employee as a form of unfair discrimination including sexual harassment in the workplace. 	<p>South Africa has established independent institutions that strengthen the democratic processes of the country and monitor the implementation of the equality legislation. Examples of such institutions are:</p> <p>The South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) with the mandate to conduct regular equality reviews. The SAHRC Equality Unit is committed to the achievement of social justice through the promotion and protection of human rights. It is also committed to providing awareness in respect of the Equality Act, 2000 that seeks to ensure that the inequalities of the past on the basis of gender, disability and race are eliminated, and to promote the achievement of substantive equality in the country by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • instituting legal proceedings in the Equality Court in its own or public interest or on behalf of another person who cannot act in their own name • requesting any component of the State or any person to provide information on measures taken

		<p>From DoSD The DoSD lead the Integrated approach strategy. It focuses on prevention, prosecution, rehabilitation of offenders and victim support</p>	<p>relating to the achievement of equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring and assessing the extent to which unfair discrimination on the grounds of race, gender, disability and other grounds persist in South Africa, the effect thereof and recommendations on how best to address the problem. <p>The Commission on Gender Equality(CGE), established through the Commission on Gender Equality Act, 1996 (Act 39 of 1996) is tasked with supporting constitutional democracy primarily through monitoring in the private and public spheres.</p> <p>The Joint Monitoring Committee on the Improvement of the Quality of Life and Status of Women is a permanent Parliamentary Portfolio Committee in the National Parliament that monitors and oversees Government's progress regarding compliance with global instruments it is signatory to.</p> <p>From DoSD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of 54 Sexual Offences Courts nationally with average conviction of 62% - Establishment of Thuthuzela Care Centre which are 24 hours one stop centres for a basket of services to victims especially women who are the affected by violence. - Establishment of Domestic Violence Courts which are dedicated courts for handling domestic violence in all magistrate courts. By June 2007, 45 454
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			<p>domestic violence cases were reported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Family Courts to strengthen co-ordination of legal and social services on family disputes, domestic violence, maintenance, divorce-ancillary relief and welfare of children. The courts also provide psychological, sociological and mediation support services to women and children subjected to gender-based violence - The Victim Empowerment Programme which is an integrated stakeholder programme and services victims and perpetrators of gender based violence led by the Department of Social Development was established. About 70 shelters were established by 2008. The strategy for perpetrators of violence targeting men was developed by the Men Sub-directorate under Victim Empowerment. This was a follow-up to resolutions of the 48th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women in 2004. - The is an on-going programme of action
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			<p>established in 2007 on gender based violence known as the 365 Days National Program of Action. Reported rape statistics increased to 54926 by 2006. Awareness on cultural and religious practices is undertaken by different stakeholders and this has been a challenge to measure as it happen mostly in private domain and it is mostly affecting women and girl children.</p>
		<p>The 16 Days of Activism for No Violence Against Women and Children Campaign plays an important role in creating awareness in the fight against the scourge of violence on women and children</p>	<p>The campaign has expanded its scope from the predominant focus on awareness raising to fund-raising activities for the benefit of organisations (especially shelters) that provide services to women and children experiencing violence. In 2007 the campaign raised R90 000. Its priority so far has been the Farm Workers Project and in 2008 the campaign ensured the donation of R50 000 to farm workers in the North West Province. The campaign has been successful in advocating for the participation of men in the fight against violence against women and children. In 2007 the campaign coordinated the One Million Men's March Against Violence on Women and Children. The department seeks to strengthen the capacity of municipalities to participate in the campaign. To this end, the department developed the 16 Days Campaign Municipal Toolkit</p>
Enacted or reinforced	Yes X	The Equality Courts.	The Equality Courts which deal with matters

country legislation to punish offenders and support women subjected to violence with justice and legal services			covered by the Promotion of the Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act, 2000 (Act 4 of 2000.) housed in the same buildings as Magistrates' courts, and deal with issues of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfair discrimination • Publication of information that unfairly discriminates • Harassment • Hate Speech
Mainstreamed gender perspectives in all policies and laws related to VAW	Yes X	Inter-Departmental Management Team (IDMT) is the South Africa's Integrated Response to Violence against Women which is aimed at providing a coordinated multi-disciplinary expert team focused on the design and implementation of integrated, innovative, futuristic and sustainable strategies and programmes with relevant partners to end Gender Based Violence. The activities include : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention and reduction of Gender Based Violence • Improvement of the quality of services addressing Gender Based Violence including victim support • Efficiently respond to the incidents of Gender Based Violence • Promotion of the best interest of the children. • Address specific needs of vulnerable groups • Provide programmes for offender rehabilitation and reintegration 	The National Crime prevention Strategy (NCPS) which gave birth to the Justice Crime Prevention strategy with programmes/projects to address priorities below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-rape strategy (prevention, reaction and support) • Domestic Violence Programme (prevention and reaction) • Child Abuse and Neglect programme (prevention and reaction) • Interdepartmental initiatives to improve Criminal Justice System processes for Rape and Sexual Offences (e.g. Multi Disciplinary Service Centres, specialised training, Sexual Offences Courts, FCS Units) • Communication, Education and Awareness programmes • Local and community based programmes (community policing, neighbourhood watches) • Partnership Initiatives with NGO and Private Sector: Advocacy, Counseling, Education

Women with disabilities have access to information on services for violence against women	Yes X	The Government has established the mainstreaming of the Integrated National Disability Strategy White Paper and guidelines through the Office on the Status of Disabled Persons in the Presidency.	The realization of this policy allowed for a multi-pronged approach to advance the rights of people with disabilities in all areas. The health needs are especially poignant in addition to targeted assistance, programmes and support in addressing inequities for economic, social, and cultural advancement.
Provide well funded shelters and relief support for girl and women	Yes X	Thuthuzela Care Centres Victim Empowerment Program	Thuthuzela Care Centres are 24-hour one-stop centres where victims have access to all services such as the police, counselling, doctors, court preparation and prosecution. The main objective of these centres is to eliminate secondary victimization, reduce case cycle time and increase convictions. The Victim Empowerment Programme led by the Department of Social Development, is an integrated programme aimed at ensuring that the criminal justice system implements a victim-centred approach and to provide victim-friendly service to all victims of crime, especially victims of gender-based violence.
Promote research, collect data and compile statistics on domestic violence	Yes X		The research" Getting to grips with trafficking: reflections on human trafficking research in South Africa, by Robyn Pharoah, ISS Monograph Series • no 123, June 2006" is one example
Measures aimed at preventing sex tourism and trafficking	Yes X	Criminal Law(Sexual Offence and related Matters)Amended Act,2007(Act 32 of 2007) Specific statutes that currently support the combating of trafficking and have	This Act has a chapter dedicated to criminalizing trafficking for sexual purposes. The research" Getting to grips with trafficking: reflections on human trafficking research in

		<p>been used to prosecute traffickers include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of Organized Crime Act, 1998 (Act 121 of 1998); • Refugees Act, 1998 (Act 130 of 1998); • Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act 116 of 1998); • Sexual Offences Act, 1957 (Act 23 of 1957); • Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act 75 of 1997); and • Child Care Amendment Act, 1996 (Act 96 of 1996) 	<p>South Africa, by Robyn Pharoah, ISS Monograph Series • no 123, June 2006” pointed the some of following :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The age, gender and other characteristics of victims vary. • Though the sexual exploitation of trafficked women and girls is highly prevalent, men and boys are also sexually exploited and significant numbers of men, women and children are trafficked into other sectors; • Though poverty, inequality and a range of other factors such as the promise of a better life, a lack of information, established patterns of migration and fewer constraints on travel may encourage trafficking, more research is required on the structural conditions which make trafficking possible; • Trafficked individuals are subject to both physical as well as psychological coercion in order to keep them in their subjugated state; • Trafficking has significant implications for victims’ health and well-being and there is again a need for detailed research in this area;
Measures aimed at preventing sex tourism and trafficking		Immigration Act prevent unlawful and illegal movement of women and children with a purpose of trafficking of people for sex and any other unlawful deals.	Interdepartmental campaign under leadership of the Department of Justice (National Prosecuting Authority).
Encourage the media to examine the impact of gender role stereotyping including those encouraged	Yes X	By using the media to highlight gender issues, the Advocacy Project of the NGO is strengthening citizen participation, involvement of men, and	Together with the Human Sciences Research Council’s Gender and Development Unit, the NGO works with community-based organizations, the media and local government to pilot and

by commercial advertising.		government accountability.	research community mobilization strategies that train community members to support and hold local government accountable for the delivery of effective gender-based violence and related services; Supports existing advocacy initiatives such as the One in Nine Campaign, the Sexual Offences Bill Working Group and the Joint Civil Society Monitoring Forum on ARV roll-out; Convenes a series of strategic meetings that bring together activists from other social movements and successful national and international advocacy organizations-the Treatment Action Campaign, Gun Free South Africa, the Landless People's Movement to develop and share advocacy strategies and materials; Develop advocacy strategies and materials that can be used effectively by men and women to support and hold government accountable.
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b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.5.2 For the critical area of Concern “*Violence Against Women*”, please indicate if any of these issues were addressed in efforts to ensure elimination of violence against women. (*Tick the appropriate response*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality for violence against women	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

Section 6: Women and Armed Conflict

a) Measures taken by government for protection of women in armed conflict situations: Emelang

2.6.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure elimination of violence against women (*Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No'*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Women's voices in conflict prevention are heard and they are meaningfully involved in peace processes, including in the planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of refugee projects	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		
Train women in conflict resolution, reconciliation and tolerance	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Training provided by various NGO's, relevant government officials participate in conflict resolution programmes offered on continent	Numbers not available
Integration of a gender perspective in the resolution of armed and other forms of conflict	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Inclusion of gender considerations and guidance to countries where South Africa participates in mediation efforts. Submission to Parliament of White Paper on National Defence that inter alia deals with the achievement for gender equality.	Concerted efforts to consider gender balance when nominating teams to assist with mediation and/or reconstruction and development in DRC, Burundi, Sudan.
Investigate and punish policy, security and armed forces involved in acts of	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		

VAW			
Protect the safety and integrity of women refugees	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	DHA inputs Refugee Act was amended in 2008 to take into consideration issues of women and children. Women were defined as minors and to attain the refugee status in S.A. was dependent on their men. Children were not allowed to apply for asylum only if they have a male family member and not able to access the status as unaccompanied children. The amendment extended the reason for applying for asylum including cultural and traditional reasons that threatens the Human Rights	The DHA developed an integrated strategy to deal with the discrimination for asylum seekers and the refugee women. This includes access to all basic services.
Train military officials on the human rights of women and measures to assist women refugees deal with the trauma of rape and rejection	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Amended Refugee Act also recognise the relationship of the different department and their roles and responsibility such as SAPS, SANDF, DSD etc	Integrated strategy spells out the role of individual department such social development, housing, health, labour, education trade and industry and the role of the Provincial and local government
Implement provisions of UNSC Resolution 1325	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Development of National Action Plan in consultation with civil society, submission of Best Practices on Gender mainstreaming in Peace missions to UNDPKO.	Draft National Action Plan in the process of being developed.
Implement provisions of the AU Protocol on Women's Rights	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Implementation of Protocol provisions ongoing	National action plan developed for 50/50 quota of women in decision making, February 2009
Ratified and domesticated international Conventions and Protocols	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	All protocols ratified, SADC Protocol in process of being ratified.	SADC Protocol signed, to be submitted to Parliament.

b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.6.2 For the critical area of Concern “*Women in armed conflict*”, please indicate if any of these issues were address in efforts to protect women in armed conflict. (*Tick the appropriate response*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs for women in armed conflict situations	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Addressed food security issues	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality for women in armed conflict	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

Section 7: Women and the Economy

a) Measures taken by government for women and economy

2.7.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure full participation of women in the economy. (*Tick the box for which the answer is ‘Yes’ or leave box unchecked if answer is ‘No’*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Adopt and enact laws that guarantee an equal access to employment opportunities and social protection benefits.	Yes X	<p>The principal instruments that South Africa have been implemented to transform labour market include the following :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act 66 of 1995); • Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act 75 of 1997); • Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act 55 of 1998); • White Paper on Affirmative Action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EPWP aims to create additional work opportunities for a minimum of one million people; at least 40% women, 30% youth and 2% disabled between 2004 and 2009. • The Department of Land affairs has a National Employment Equity Committee that monitors the implementation of the

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the Public Service, 1995; Public Service Act, as amended in 1996 and 2001 (Act 30 of 2007); legislation dealing with social security and workplace health and safety 	<p>employment equity plans and ensures the achievement of targets. The Department is on track as of July 2007, where the department in 2007 showed a 56% representation of women compared to 54% in 2006.</p>
Ensure equal access to capital and trade opportunities.	Yes X	<p>Legislative measures that seek to address income differentials and which prohibits discrimination include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act 75 of 1997) Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act 66 of 1995) Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act 55 of 1998) Extension of unemployment insurance to previously excluded categories of workers, which include domestic workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The best practice is that of EPWP Victoria West Road Construction project amounting to is R6, 8 million that started on 18 August 2003. The Department of Labour has contributed funds to train 23 people; 16 women and 7 men to build roads, stabilization and excavation of storm water channels and the laying of curbs. Three women graduates established their own businesses. The workers on the project tendered successfully for a Telkom project to repair roads. The beneficiaries were honoured with certificates of recognition by the Deputy President during the Women's Month Programme in 2007.
Build capacity in gender-sensitive economic analysis.	Yes X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South African law prohibits sexual and other forms of harassment. Sexual and other forms of harassment are included in the rights relating to non-discrimination under the Employment Equity Act, 	

		<p>1998 (Act 55 of 1998) and the Equality Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A <i>Code of Good Practice on Sexual Harassment</i>, amended in 2005, has been issued to provide clarity on sexual harassment. Sexual and other forms of harassment are under the purview of the Department of Labour, specifically the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration, and the Labour Court (which falls under the Department of Justice). 	
Ratified and domesticated International Conventions that guarantee the participation of women in the economy			

b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPPA

2.7.2 For the critical area of Concern “*Women and the Economy*”, please indicate if any of these issues were address in efforts to ensure equal participation of women in the economy. (Tick the appropriate response)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs for women and the economy	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Addressed food security issues	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality for women and the economy	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

Effective policy development and implementation

Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place

Availability of sex disaggregated data

Involvement of men and boys

Capacity Building

Gender and ICTs for women and the economy

Addressed food security issues

Financing gender equality for women and the economy

Section 8: Women, governance, power and decision making

a) Measures taken by government on women governance, power and decision-making

2.8.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure meaningful participation and involvement of women in power and decision-making. (Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Encourage and promote stronger representation of women in political and diplomatic circles	Yes X	The following legislation was put in place : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The White Paper on the Transformation of the Public Service, 1995• The White Paper on Affirmative Action in the Public Service, 1998,• a minimum target of 30% was put in place for women in management positions in	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In 2008, in the National Parliament, almost a third (33%) of Members of the National Assembly are women.• The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly are women. The position of the Speakers of the National Assembly has been occupied by women from 1994 to 2009.• In 2008, twenty-nine (i.e. 28.15%) women are appointed as

		<p>the Public Service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new revised government target is that of 50% representation of women at all levels in Senior Management Services in the Public Service by March 2009. • The Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act 55 of 1998). • South Africa is signatory to the 1997 SADC Heads of State Declaration on Gender and Development, which had a minimum target of at least 30% women in political and decision-making positions by 2005. • Also a member the AU Heads of States' Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, 2004 took decision to ensure 50% representation of women • The Electoral Act, 1998 (Act 73 of 1998) states that every registered party and candidate must facilitate the full participation of women in political activities. • The ANC ruling party in December 2004 adopted the decision that 50% of its candidates on the party lists will be women • The Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 	<p>Ambassadors, High Commissioners and Consul-Generals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2005, women comprised approximately 40% of all elected councillors at the local government level. • The representation of women in Cabinet has steadily increased over the years with women currently constituting 42.8% of Ministers, which entails a 200% increase from 1997. • Overall there has been a three-fold increase in the number of women Ministers appointed from 1997 to 2008. • Women National Ministers constitute 39.2%; women Deputy Ministers is at 42.8% while women Premiers is at 44.4% • The Deputy Head of State is a women since was 2005. • In 2005, women constituted about 28 (13.52%) of 207 of the country's judges, one of whom was a Deputy Judge President. • The remarkable progress that must be noted is that prior to 1994, only 1 woman (who was white) served as a Judge. • In 2008, 30% women comprise judges and magistrates. • The South African Chapter was launched in August 2004. • Government is providing the necessary support to ensure that the Chapter capacitates its
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		<p>1998 (Act 117 of 1998) requires parity in the representation of women and men in political party lists and ward committees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures aimed at facilitating the organization of South African women judges and magistrates into an association affiliated to the International Association of Women Judges have been ongoing since 2003. 	<p>members and participates in meaningful decision making. This structure will place women's issues on the agenda of transformation of the judiciary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In January 2007 the founding members of the South African Chapter of the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA SA) adopted their constitution and elected an executive committee. They plan to focus on collaboration with programmes of Legal Aid, education and rights awareness for women, and strengthening of international relations.
Encourage greater involvement of women, in particular indigenous women, in decision-making processes	Yes X	The Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Amendment Act, 2003 (Act 41 of 2003) provides for a quota for the representation of women with regard to the establishment of traditional councils.	According to the gender audits carried out by the South African Local Government Association in 2004 and 2006, the representation of women in local government was 29% in 2004 and 42% in 2006.
Support research to help identify adequate ways and means to politically empower women		<i>In 2004 a series of Ingxoxo Zamakhosikazi (Women's Conversations) were hosted by government with a view to ensuring women's participation in the country's Ten Years of Freedom Review process to obtain feedback on the impact of government policies and related services on their lives. These forums obtained useful feedback covering a wide range of women's priorities and needs including: poverty, violence against</i>	Groups such as South African Association of Women Entrepreneurs Network (SAWEN), South African Women in Mining Association, Women in Oil and Energy South Africa, Technology for Women in Business, Women in Nuclear South Africa, Women in Construction and South African Women in Dialogue (SAWID) were formed.

	<p>women, land, housing and access to finance and natural resources such as land and was integrated in government plans for accelerated progress.</p> <p>The Government of South Africa has also actively supported the establishment of and facilitating the input of women's interest groups in mainstream policy-making structures in the various sectors.</p>	
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b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.8.2 For the critical area of Concern “*Women in power and decision making*”, please indicate if any of these issues were address in efforts to ensure equal participation of women in power and decision-making. (*Tick the appropriate response*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Institutional mechanisms in place	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No X
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No X
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No X
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes X	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes X	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes X	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs for women	Yes X	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Food security issues	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No X
Financing gender equality	Yes X	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

Availability of sex disaggregated data

The research conducted have disaggregated data

Involvement of men and boys

SAWID has a branch for Young SAWID which the participants are young men and women

Capacity Building

South African Women Entrepreneurs Network (SAWEN) and The Technology for Women in Business (TWIB) are initiatives specifically for capacity building and women empowerment

Gender and ICTs for women and the economy

Addressed food security issues

Financing gender equality for women and the economy

SAWEN received R30million from government funding in the form of project specific grants.

Section 9: Human rights of women

a) Measures taken by government for human rights of women

2.9.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to protect human rights of women. *(Tick the box for which the answer is ‘Yes’ or leave box unchecked if answer is ‘No’)*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Report on schedule to the Committee on CEDAW	Yes X	The country has submitted to the CEDAW committee a Periodic Report covering up to 15 February 2009 on the “Progress made on the implementation of the Convention for the period 1998 to 2008”.	The strong political will and broad societal commitment has allowed for best practice measures to affirm the human rights of women in critical areas and to advance the woman’s agenda in South Africa, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of a National Gender Machinery (NGM) • The recognition of a core principle contained in the National Policy

			<p>Framework for Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality that customary and cultural practices are subject to the right to equality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Head of Department’s 8 Principle Action Plan for Promoting Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality within the Public Service Workplace”. • The development of a Local Government Gender Policy Framework. • A strong and robust gender-sensitive civil society network that is active in the fields of research, policy research, advocacy and service provision. • The Recognition of Customary Marriages Act, 1998 (Act 120 of 1998) which provides an opportunity for women married under customary law to call on their constitutional rights should they wish to do so. • The integrated poverty reduction and job creation programme through the EPWP which aims to create additional work opportunities for a minimum of one million people; at least 40% women, 30% youth and 2% people with disabilities, in South Africa between 2004 and 2009. • Changes to the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act 75 of 1997) which included pregnancy and parental rights and the extension of basic employment rights to vulnerable groups such as domestic workers and part-time workers.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of a social security net through a social grants programme including equal entitlement to social benefits such as grants for elderly persons, people with disabilities, and caregivers. • Advancing women's empowerment through the mainstreaming of gender in the implementation of the Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 1996 (Act 3 of 1996); Housing Act, 1997 (Act 107 of 1997); Water Services Act, 1997 (Act 108 of 1997); the Land Bank Amendment Act, 1998 (Act 21 of 1998); and the Integrated Sustainable Development Programme. • The impact of the free basic services programme on improving the socio-economic conditions of women and the quality of life especially in rural areas. • The achievement of universal education for children and gender parity in education. • Partnerships between civil society and media organizations for media advocacy and programmes about gender based violence, HIV and AIDS and other related issues that lead to improved government responses and to shifts in social norms within communities across the country. • The integrated, multi-sectoral approach of Government in addressing violence against women includes the 365 Day National Plan of Action to End Gender Violence; an annual 16 Days Activism Campaign on No Violence against Women
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			and Children; the involvement of men and boys as partners in fighting violence against women and in changing attitudes and the behaviour of boys and men; the establishment of Equality Courts and dedicated Sexual Offences Courts; amongst others and the Victim empowerment programmes and the Thuthuzela Care Centres as 24 hour one-stop centres where victims have access to services such as the police, counselling, doctors, court preparation and prosecution.
Publicise information on national, regional and international mechanisms for seeking redress of HR abuse	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Inclusion of regional and international instruments as part of gender training	A better understanding and commitment to these
Embody the principle of the equality of men and women in country legislation and strengthen development of programmes to protect the human rights of women	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Contractual Freedom	Legal capacity for women and men is an inalienable right that may not be waived through any contract, including a marital contract. Prior to the democratic and equitable legislation, black women who had attained the universal age of majority lost their legal capacity upon entering into a customary marriage.
		Freedom of Movement and Domicile	South Africa has equal rights for women and men with regard to freedom of movement and domicile. The most significant government measures have been in relation to making it easier for foreign spouses to join their South African spouses in the country.
		Equal access to land and	Government measures aimed at equalising

		<p>housing</p> <p>Right to Enter Marriage</p> <p>Marital Consent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's Strategy • Gender Policy 	<p>women and men's rights in respect of access to, ownership of and control over land and resources such as housing have contributed to women's <i>de facto</i> enjoyment of equality of freedom of movement and domicile.</p> <p>Everyone, whether male or female has a right to choose whether to enter into marriage or not. This includes the right to choose a spouse. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of marital status in addition to the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sex, gender or combination of grounds. The courts have interpreted the constitutional guarantee to include the right to choose a marital regime in recognition of cultural diversity and the right for same sex partners to be married.</p> <p>Consent is an essential requirement of marriage in all marital regimes in South Africa. This also applies to customary marriages. Forced marriage and abduction are criminalised. At a <i>de facto</i> level enjoyment of this right is often hampered by economic and cultural circumstances but this is mitigated by avenues such as the CGE, SAHRC, Equality Courts and the ordinary criminal courts which are available for the enforcement of infringed rights.</p>
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<p>Translate to user friendly language information relating to the equal status of women including relevant protocols</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Sexual Harassment Policy</p> <p>A multilingual team organized by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development conducted radio talk shows in all African medium radio stations as well as a series of provincial workshops between November 2003 and June 2006.</p> <p>Simplification of CEDAW, AU Protocol, SADC GAD Declaration in pamphlets for distribution</p>	<p>The purposes of the radio talk shows were to educate the public on the Recognition of Customary Marriages Act and to evaluate the implementation of the Act. The radio talk shows were targeted at the public, while the workshops were targeted at traditional leaders and service providers.</p> <p>The project sought to achieve the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased utilization of the Act by persons married in terms of customary law in particular those in rural communities, and especially women; • Easy access and compliance procedures to the Act by persons intending to enter into a Customary Marriage • Easy access and compliance procedures to the Act by persons intending to enter into a Polygamous Marriage, especially those from the rural communities by developing a <i>pro-forma contract</i> to be attached to the regulations; • Legislative reform to address problem areas that have been identified during the talk show; • Publishing the findings from the radio talk shows and workshops; • Capacity building for different stakeholders that have a role to play in the Act, such as traditional leaders, Master of the High Court, Family Court, Divorce Court, Home Affairs personnel and members of the
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			<p>legal profession; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uniformity in the manner in which the Act is implemented.
4. Ratified and domesticated International and African Conventions and Protocols that guarantee the human rights of women		<p>CEDAW was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979. South African Parliament ratified CEDAW without reservation on 15 December 1995. We have also ratified its Optional Protocol without reservation in March 2005.</p> <p>Beijing Declaration and platform for Action which South Africa ratified Beijing platform for Action in 1995</p> <p>The protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.</p> <p>The solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa</p> <p>The Addis Abab Declaration on the Dakar Platform of Action on Women</p> <p>Gender and Development: A Declaration by Heads of States or Government of the SADC and its Addendum: The prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and</p>	<p>The country has submitted to the CEDAW committee a Periodic Report covering up to 15 February 2009 on the "Progress made on the implementation of the Convention for the period 1998 to 2008".</p> <p>South Africa has submitted the Beijing +10 report in 2005</p> <p>South Africa has signed the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development which has lifted that standard of this declaration</p>

		<p>Children</p> <p>The SADC Addendum on the Prevention and Elimination of Violence Against Women and Children.</p> <p>SADC Protocol on Gender and Development- Adopted by SADC Heads of State or Government on 17 August 2008 of which South Africa also signed.</p>	<p>The country is currently in the process of ratifying the protocol</p>
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b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.9.2 For the critical area of Concern “*Human rights of women*”, please indicate if any of these issues were address in efforts to protect human rights of women in decision-making. *Tick the appropriate response)*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Food security issues	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

Effective policy development and implementation

Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place

Availability of sex disaggregated data

Involvement of men and boys

Capacity Building

Gender and ICTs for women and the economy

Addressed food security issues

Financing gender equality for women and the economy

Section 10: Women in media

a) Measures taken by government for human rights of women

2.10.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure effective participation of women in media *(Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Measures that support research on women and media and ensure women's access to and participation in media	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		
Promote gender-aware media policies and gender balance in appointments at all levels of the media	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		
Encourage and recognise women's media networks	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		
Encourage the participation of women in the development of professional guidelines and codes of conduct for media	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		
Promote gender sensitive research and implementation of a strategy of information,	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		

education and communication and support research on women and the media			
Enforcement of provisions of the World Summit on the Information Society			

b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.10.2 For the critical area of Concern “*Women in media*”, please indicate if any of these issues were address in efforts to promote equal participation of women in media (Tick the appropriate response)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Institutional mechanisms in place	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Food security issues	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

Effective policy development and implementation

Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place

Availability of sex disaggregated data

Involvement of men and boys

Capacity Building

Gender and ICTs for women and the economy

Addressed food security issues

Financing gender equality for women and the economy

Section 11: Women and the environment

a) Measures taken by government on women and the environment

2.11.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure beneficial participation of women in the environment. *(Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Measures integrating gender in the design and implementation of environmental sound resource management, especially in rural areas	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The inclusion of the right to environmentally sustainable development in the Constitution has emphasized the importance of the sustainable use of natural resources in the South African context.</p> <p>The National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004) regulates bio-prospecting involving</p>	<p>In its Plan of Implementation submitted to the Commission on Sustainable Development, the South African Government asserts that the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development should benefit all, particularly women, youth, children and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>An agreement was reached between the Centre for Studies in Research and Innovation (CSIR) and a group of 10 traditional healers, whereby knowledge is</p>

		indigenous biological resources, and in particular provides for a fair and equitable sharing by stakeholders in benefits arising from bio-prospecting	collected by healers for the CSIR, and benefits arising from commercial use of the knowledge are paid into a trust administered by the healers, many of whom are women.
Measures to engender MDG 7, empower women as producers and consumers to ensure effective environmental actions	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	The outcome of the Johannesburg Summit 2002 confirms the South African Government's commitment to ensuring that women's empowerment and gender equality are integrated in all activities encompassed within Agenda 21, the MDGs and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.	
Provide technical assistance to women in sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, small enterprises, trade and industry	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan indirectly benefit women by ensuring the sustainable use and development of the country's rich natural resources.	Women are identified as beneficiaries of this programmes and projects aimed at poverty relief and economic empowerment. Furthermore, the transformation strategy of the fishing industry has made an impact towards women empowerment by supporting women entrepreneurs in this industry.

		<p>The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism through the strategies of its implementing agency, the South African National Parks,</p>	<p>These specifically promoted women participation in its cooperative management, equitable use of natural resources and benefit sharing.</p>
<p>Evaluate policies and programmes in terms of environmental impact and women's equal access to and use of natural resources</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Poverty Relief Programme, the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism projects focus on community-based tourism projects.</p> <p>The Working for Water</p>	<p>By 2004, 34 632 temporary jobs had been created, with 45 % going to women, 22% to youth, and 2 % to persons with disability. Additionally, 2 324 permanent jobs were created, of which 45% were occupied by women (and 15% by youth), with 10 days allocated to training. Thus far, 29 672 people were trained in literacy, numeric and life skills. The South African Government intended to have created 67 300 jobs and 740 300 training days through this programme by 2007, using protection of biodiversity and ecological sustainability to provide jobs and income for poor and unskilled; half of the beneficiaries will be women, and 30% youth.</p> <p>Annually, it employs about 24 000 people</p>

		Programme aims to create employment opportunities through the clearing of invading alien plant species, to enhance water security amongst promoting other downstream economic activities.	from poor rural communities, of whom 54% are women and 26% youth.
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b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.11.2 For the critical area of Concern “*Women and the environment*”, please indicate if any of these issues were address in efforts to promote equal participation and benefit in the environment. *Tick the appropriate response*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Food security issues	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

Effective policy development and implementation

Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place

Availability of sex disaggregated data

Involvement of men and boys

Capacity Building

Gender and ICTs for women and the economy

Addressed food security issues

Financing gender equality for women and the economy

Section 12: The girl child

a) Measures taken by government on the girl child

2.12.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure beneficial participation of women in the environment. *(Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Eliminate injustice and obstacles related to inheritance by girl children	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	The Equality Act (section 8(c)) was the first concrete measure outside the Constitution to prohibit discrimination against women with regard to inheritance rights. Since then the Constitutional Court has specifically abolished specific provisions of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927) that discriminated against women and girls with regards to inheritance and the administration of estates	
Enact and enforce legislation protecting girls from all forms of VAW and ensure marriage	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	The minimum age for consent to marriage in South Africa is 18 years	Consent is an essential requirement of marriage in all marital regimes in South

is by young women's consent		for both boys and girls, and this has been extended to customary marriages through the Recognition of Customary Marriages Act, 1998 (Act 120 of 1998).	Africa. This also applies to customary marriages. Forced marriage and abduction are criminalized and is mitigated by avenues such as the Commission on Gender Equality(CGE), South African Human Rights Commission(SAHRC), Equality Courts and the ordinary criminal courts which are available for the enforcement of infringed rights.
Implement policies, plans and programmes for the survival, protection, development and advancement of the girl child	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrated violence against women response such as the Justice and Crime Prevention Strategy and institutional mechanisms like the specialized sexual offences courts, training initiatives and counselling services play a role.	The establishment of the Sexual Offence and Community Affairs (SOCA) Units to focus primarily on sexual offences, domestic violence , trafficking in persons, enforcement of child maintenance, managing of young offenders and other issues involving victimization of women and children. The unit has the following successes : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of Thuthuzela Care Centres; • Improved skills and capacity development; • An increase in the number of specialist Prosecutors; • Establishment of one-stop multidisciplinary care centres called the Thuthuzela Care Centres; • Establishment of victim support services; • Public awareness campaigns for school children and adults, and speak-out campaigns • Played a critical role in driving the 365 Days National Action Plan to end violence against

			women
Ongoing research on the situation of the girls and realignment of policies and programmes	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Several universities in South Africa have gender studies and this result in researches conducted around the issue of women empowerment and gender equality. The only these two recent researches has been sited : Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, December 2008. Statistics from the SAPS www.saps.gov.za</p> <p>Women and Education; Gender-based Violence in Schools, Research Unit: Dennis Brandi, 12 July 2007 for Women's Parliament; 27-29 August 2007</p>	<p>According to this research the provinces appear to have experienced significant declines in rape rates in the 2006/07 year.</p> <p>The research had the following recommendations :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising the status of girls: girl-friendly schools and promoting gender equality; and income generating activities to raise the profile of women; • Guidelines for schools and learners: comprehensive to address accessible schools and safe environment to responses to allegations by students or educators; • prompt and effective investigation, immediate disciplinary action including for due process for alleged perpetrator/s; and, referral to the criminal justice system; • Reporting mechanisms to facilitate reporting and protect from hostility and revictimisation; • Protection of complainants: confidentiality, protection and support services for victims of gender-based violence and need to find alternate schooling if victimization an issue;

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and enforcement of policies between national and provincial education departments and schools to be strengthened and stricter implementation and monitoring of state officials; • Whole School strategy to address gender inequalities - a holistic approach to management, educators, learners, administrative members and community to make schools safe
Develop and adopt curricula, teaching materials and textbooks to improve the self image, lives and work opportunities of girls	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	The National Curriculum Statement, 2002 is a radical departure from the previous racist and sexist curriculum model. This new curriculum is liberating, nation building, learner centred, outcomes based, and more gender sensitive. The Department of Education is further strengthening the curriculum by providing curriculum support material for teachers nationally, through advocacy inserts on learner pregnancy, sexual violence and harassment in schools in print media.	
Facilitate the equal provision of appropriate services and devices to girls with disabilities	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	White paper 6 stipulate how children with disabilities can be assisted	

2.12.2 For the critical area of Concern “*The girl child*”, please indicate if any of these issues were addressed in efforts to promote the rights of the girl child. *Tick the appropriate response*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
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Effective policy development and implementation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Food security issues	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Effective policy development and implementation

Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place

Availability of sex disaggregated data

Involvement of men and boys

Capacity Building

Gender and ICTs for women and the economy

Addressed food security issues

Financing gender equality for women and the economy

b) Ratification or domestication of relevant global protocols

2.12.2 Has your country ratified and domesticated the Convention on the Rights of the child?

Ratified

Yes X

Domesticated

Yes X

If you have responded “yes” to the question above, please elaborate:

The country has enacted the following legislations:

Legislation	Objective
Abolition of Punishment Act, 33 of 1997	Provides for the abolition of corporal punishment authorised in all legislation.
Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 75 of 1997	Prohibits children less than 15 years to work in a life threatening environment.
Birth and Death Registration Act, 51 of 1992	The Act provides for the registration of births and deaths inside and outside the Republic, burial orders, the issuing of birth and death certificates, alteration of surnames and related matters.
Child Justice Bill of 2002 as adopted by the National Assembly on 25 June 2008	To establish a criminal justice system for children in conflict with the law and accused of committing offences, in accordance with the values underpinning the Constitution and the international obligations of the Republic; to provide for the minimum age of criminal capacity of children; to entrench the notion of restorative justice in the criminal justice system in respect of children who are in conflict with the law; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.
Children's Act, 38 of 2005 as Amended	to set out principles relating to the care and protection of children; to define parental responsibilities and rights;
Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act, 92 Of 1996	In the case of a pregnant minor, a medical practitioner or a registered midwife, as the case may be, shall advise such minor to consult with her parents, guardian, family members or friends before the pregnancy is terminated:
Correctional Services Act, 111 of 1998	The Act makes provision (section 20) for the accommodation and care of infants of incarcerated mothers in prisons where no alternative accommodation is available
Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 32 of 2007	The Act helps in intensifying South Africa's efforts to fight sexual crimes against all persons and, especially, sexual offences being committed against vulnerable groups, including women, children and people who are mentally disabled.
Criminal Law Amendment Act, 105 of 1997	The Act sets out mandatory minimum sentencing for serious crimes including rape. Section 51 requires a court to impose a life sentence on a person convicted of rape of a girl under the age of 16 years, unless there are compelling reasons why not.
Domestic Violence Act, 116 of 1998	The Act provides for the issuing of protection orders with regard to domestic violence and for matters connected therewith. The act also allows the child to approach the court for a protection order without adult assistance.
Employment Equity Act, 55 of 1998	Prohibits discrimination based on HIV status. Applicable to children between the ages of 15 and 18 years, as well as employed caregivers and household heads..
Films and Publications Act, 65 of 1996	The Act prohibits the production, possession and distribution of pornographic material depicting children and provides for the protection of children from exposure to pornographic material.
Identification Act, 68 of 1997	The Identification Act makes provision for the issuing (on application) of identity card

	(documents) to persons upon reaching the age of 16 years.
International Child Abduction Act, 72 of 1996	The Act secures the prompt return of children wrongfully removed to or retained in any Contracting State and to ensure that rights of custody and access under the law of the one Contracting State are effectively respected in the other Contracting States.
Library for the Blind Act, 91 of 1998	To provide for the South African Library for the Blind; for library and information services to visually impaired and print-handicapped readers; and for matters connected therewith.
Maintenance Act, 23 of 1993	This Act allows the court to order an employer to deduct maintenance from the salary of the parent. It allows the court to appoint maintenance officers to trace the whereabouts of a parent.
Marriage Act, 25 of 1961	The Act provides for measures to prevent marriage to minors without the necessary consent. The Act also provides for the granting of consent by the relevant authorities where minors could not obtain consent from parents or guardians.
Mediation of Certain Divorce Matters Act, 24 of 1987	The act provides for the appointment, powers and functions of Family Advocates to ensure that the best interests of the children are served in divorce matters.
Medical Schemes Act, 131 of 1998	The Act protects children and/or their caregivers against unfair discrimination based on their HIV status, disability, gender or race.
National Health Act, 61 of 2003	The Act recognises children as a group who require special attention and provides for free primary health care for children under the age of 6 years who are not members or beneficiaries of medical aid schemes.
Natural Fathers of Children Born out of Wedlock Act, 86 of 1997	The Act makes provision for the possibility of access to custody and guardianship of children born out of wedlock by their natural fathers; it also provides for the notification of natural fathers of any intended adoption of their children born out of wedlock.
Refugees Act, 130 of 1998	The Act makes provision for unaccompanied children who are found in circumstances that clearly indicate that they are asylum seekers to be assisted properly.
South African Citizenship Act, 88 of 1995	Flowing from the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1992, the SA Citizenship Act, 1995 provides for the acquisition of citizenship.
South African Schools Act, 84 of 1996	The Act bans unfair admission policies and discriminatory educational practices and ensures that all learners from the ages of 7 to 15 years are provided with a compulsory basic education. Schools can no longer refuse entry to a child on the basis of their disability unless they can show that it is not reasonably possible for them to accommodate the child. The child's parents have the right to appeal to their MEC.
Welfare Laws Amendment Act, 106 of 1997	This Act governs social security grants. It also introduces the Child Support Grant and provides for the phasing out of the Maintenance Grant.

PART 3: Review on key Achievement, Challenges and Lessons Learnt

Overall, what do you view as your key achievement, challenges and lessons learnt in your efforts to implement the BPFA at country level. For each of the three items highlight 4 priority.

Key Achievement in implementing the BPFA

- 1. _____

- 2. _____

- 3. _____

- 4. _____

Key Challenges in implementing the BPFA

- 1. _____

- 2. _____

- 3. _____

- 4. _____

Key Lessons Learnt in Implementing the BPFA

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Final Note:

Are there any relevant issues that were not covered in the questionnaire? If yes, what are your views, comments and observations on these issues?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH!