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ANNEX 1

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2018 in favour of the Republic of South Africa to be financed from the general budget of the Union

Action Document for the Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in South Africa Programme

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in South Africa programme CRIS number: DCI-AFS/041-015 financed under the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)			
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Zone: Africa The action shall be carried out at the following location: South Africa			
3. Programming document	Multi-Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) between the Republic of South Africa and the European Union for the period 2014-2020			
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Building a capable and developmental State: Promoting the attainment of women empowerment and gender equality	DEV. Aid: YES ¹		
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 10 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 10 000 000 of which: EUR 8 700 000 for budget support and EUR 1 300 000 for complementary support			
6. Aid modality and implementation modalities	Budget Support Direct management – Budget Support: Sector Reform Contract Procurement of services			
7 a) DAC codes	15170: Women’s equality organisations and institutions 15180: Ending violence against women and girls			
b) Main Delivery Channel	100000 – Public Sector Institutions			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/ good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
	Trade Development	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ Official Development Aid is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective.

	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	N/A			
10. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	<p><u>Primary: SDG 5: "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls"</u></p> <p><u>Secondary: SDG 8: "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all" and SDG 10: "Reduce inequality within and among countries"</u></p>			
<p>SUMMARY: Gender inequality remains among the biggest challenges to the achievement of the global commitment for inclusive growth of the South African National Development Plan Agenda 2030. One of the manifestations of the prevailing gender inequality is the high rate of violence against women and girls. The action will strengthen the South African government capacities to plan, budget and implement programmes that address gender equality and women's empowerment more comprehensively. It will support the South African government in translating its commitment to gender equality into actions that enable the realisation of social and economic rights, specifically for girls and women. Through a Sector Reform Contract, and following national policy on the use of Official Development Aid, the programme will provide resources to Government Departments to develop pilot and innovative activities in gender responsive planning and budgeting, disaggregated data collection, evaluations, policy reviews, as well as strengthen their capacity to address some of the causes of gender-based violence. This will be accompanied by cross-sector policy dialogue, improved coordination of Departments as well as development partners, with the support of technical assistance.</p>				

1. CONTEXT

1.1. Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

South Africa's history of colonisation and apartheid is acknowledged as having left an indelible mark – a deeply divided society, with significant social and economic disparities across ethnic origin, geographic location, gender and ability. The dawn of democracy saw concerted efforts directed at addressing injustice of the past and building a society that reflects the vision of equality enshrined in the Constitution. Consequently, gender equality and the rights of women have been embedded in the transformation agenda of the country, generating a plethora of policies and legislative frameworks for the advancement of gender equality as well as evolving national gender machinery². However, these frameworks and mechanisms have been criticised for failing to materialise into effective practice.

The 2017 Poverty Report of the national statistical service of South Africa (Stats SA) unveils that poverty levels see women experiencing greater impact than men³. Women have less access

² The National Gender Machinery in South Africa refers to the the Office on the Status of Women (OSW), the Gender Focal Points (GFP) and Commission on Gender Equality (CGE), the Parliamentary Joint Monitoring Committee on the Improvement of the Quality of Life and Status of Women (JMC) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

³ 50% of women-headed households are classified as poor compared to 33% for men-headed households.

to the opportunities and resources necessary to overcome poverty, such as land, housing, financial assets, employment and education, and are more affected by food insecurity⁴. "Employment continues to have a gendered and generational distribution. Women have far worse employment⁵ prospects than men" - around 37% of working age women are employed compared to 50% of men, and 46 % of African women aged 15-34 are neither in employment, training or education compared to 35% of African men of the same age⁶. With respect to economic opportunities, women are positioned within the low-skill employment sectors such as domestic work, farm work, care work, retail; each of which are predominantly of a temporary nature⁷. The representation of black women in senior positions within the public and private sectors is still low. As a result, women's incomes in South Africa are significantly less than those of men, with much of women's work being unpaid and undervalued.

Over and above the challenges confronting the realisation of gender equality, the extent and normalisation of violence perpetrated against girls and women (e.g. rape, murder, sexual assault, common assault, ukhutowala⁸, trafficking) is identified as one of the most critical challenges facing South Africa. Around 60 000 sexual offences are reported annually to the police but it is estimated that only 1 in 9 are actually being reported. The number of women killed by intimate male partner is 4 times the global average (9.6 per 100 000 women versus 2.4)⁹. The exposure to violence and the threat of violence influence the extent to which women are able to participate in the society and undermine the realisation of their social and economic rights.

1.1.1. Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

South Africa has a solid legal and policy foundation from which to strengthen progress towards promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. The country has ratified several international conventions¹⁰, declarations, regional charters and protocols that are geared towards addressing gender inequality. Domestically, several pieces of legislation give recognition to the rights of women and equality between women and men in all areas. The principle of gender equality is promoted by the Constitution which also created the Commission on Gender Equality, an independent Institution with oversight functions on promotion of gender equality. The "**Policy framework for gender equality and women's economic empowerment**" (Policy Framework), adopted in 2000, and subsequent provincial and local frameworks, spell out South Africa's vision on gender equality and women's economic empowerment. The document is informed by the Convention of Eradication of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and facilitates the implementation of obligations and commitments in relation to CEDAW and to the Beijing Platform of Action (1995). It provides guidelines on how to structure the translation of this vision with respect to planning and budgeting.

In addition, the **National Development Plan** Vision 2030¹¹ sets forth the country plan for economic transformation, poverty eradication, and full employment. It acknowledges how the marginalisation of women and their experience of inequality impede the growth and development of the country. Within this plan, emphasis is placed on the necessity to formulate social and economic responses that enable women to thrive and contribute to society. **The**

⁴ Stats SA, 2017 and General Household Survey 2012: 25% of women-headed households cut food portions and skip meals while 17% of male-headed households do the same; 21% of women-headed households are likely to have insufficient food compared to 15,8% of male-headed households.

⁵ World Bank, *Overcoming Poverty and Inequality in South Africa*, 2017.

⁶ Stats SA 2017.

⁷ Stats SA Gender Statistics, 2015.

⁸ Ukuthwala is the practice, in rural areas, of abducting under aged girls and forcing them into marriage.

⁹ UNODC global studies on homicide.

¹⁰ See Gender Check list.

¹¹ <http://www.gov.za/issues/national-development-plan-2030>

Medium Term Strategic Framework¹² is the government's action plan for the period 2014-2019. Its review and follow up plan (2015-2020) reiterate the imperative radical socio-economic transformation and gender mainstreaming across government. Institutions responsible for gender equality and women's empowerment have operated primarily in silos and in an ad hoc manner. Additionally, well-placed institutions, such as the National Treasury, the Department of Women, the Department of Social Development, have not necessarily had the relevant technical capacity to utilise existing instruments for embedding gender equality across government departments. The programme will provide a means to enhance technical skills as well as greater co-ordinated collaborative arrangements.

The assessment of the various above mentioned South African public policies reflects their convergence with the EU-South Africa Multiannual Indicative Programme 2014-2020, which includes a specific objective "Building Gender equality and resilience" under Focal Sector 3 "Building a capable and developmental State".

The action will contribute to the achievement of SDG 5. It is also aligned to the EU international commitments to promote, protect and fulfil all human rights and to the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action as stated in the EU Gender Action Plan 2016-2020¹³. The proposed intervention is in line with the new European Consensus on Development¹⁴. The programme will also be aligned with the EU Guidelines on violence against women and girls and combatting all forms of discrimination against them by supporting actions which will aim at preventing violence protecting and supporting victims and prosecuting perpetrators.

1.1.2. Stakeholder analysis

The primary Government stakeholders are **the National Treasury, the Department of Women, the Department of Monitoring and Evaluation** and the **Department of Social Development**¹⁵ which are responsible for the costing, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of policies and programmes related to Gender Equality. These key departments have struggled with unclear mandates and appropriate technical skills on how to take gender equality forward within their policies and programmes. Given the increasing policy prioritisation of gender equality, these departments have begun to assume the role they must play in attaining gender equality. A number of other relevant Government departments at national and provincial levels include: the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development¹⁶, South African Police¹⁷, Department of Health¹⁸, Departments of Higher Education and of Basic Education¹⁹. In addressing the economic rights of women, key departments are the Department of Small Business Development and the Department of Trade

¹² http://www.gov.za/sites/www.gov.za/files/MTSF_2014-2019.pdf

¹³ Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020, SWD(2015)182 final of 21.9.2015.

¹⁴ People: Human Development and Dignity call to " *achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women by deepening multi-stakeholder partnerships, strengthening the capacity for gender-responsive budgeting, planning, and ensuring the active participation of women and women's organisations in decision-making.*" OJ C 210 of 30.6.2017.

¹⁵ The Department of Social Development is responsible for co-ordinating social services for women, including statutory services for survivors of violence. The Department is leading the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Violence Against Women and Children and the Victim Empowerment programme.

¹⁶ The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development is responsible for Sexual Offences Courts, Equality Courts and protection of the rights of vulnerable groups.

¹⁷ The South African Police Service is responsible for Victim Empowerment Services, and Family and Child Protection Services.

¹⁸ The Department of Health is responsible for the provision of maternal and child health services, provision of services at Victim Support Centres.

¹⁹ The Department of Higher Education and Training & Department of Basic Education are responsible for programmes to address Gender-Based Violence in schools, and the Integrated School Health Policy.

and Industry²⁰ and the Department of Labour²¹. These departments have mandates, policies and programmes, thus budgets, which are related to the realisation of gender equality and women's empowerment. Although their capacities and resources both budgetary and human vary, they are well positioned to inform policies and policy processes so that gender approaches can be embedded in practice. Other stakeholders: Local government, including traditional representatives, and the South African Local Government Association, Statistics South Africa, State institutions supporting constitutional democracy²² (Commission of Gender Equality and Human Rights Commission), UN Agencies. Civil society organisations (CSOs) and Academia are also instrumental in supporting the realisation of gender equality and women's empowerment through implementation support as well as oversight functions. The final beneficiaries will be women and men living in South Africa who will benefit from improved services responsive to their needs and minimising the barriers to realisation of their rights. The development of the proposal, inclusive of stakeholders' identification, has required extensive consultation with CSOs that work directly with beneficiaries, officials from the key departments, the above-mentioned State institutions supporting constitutional democracy as well as representatives from other Development Partners, including EU Member States. The proposal reflects alignment with the existing plans of these key departments, thus demonstrating the commitment to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. The alignment of the programme with existing policies and priorities is expected to serve as an incentive for Departments to deliver on them.

1.1.3. Priority areas for support/problem analysis

Commonly identified barriers that hinder the translation of gender equality commitments into practice and which will be addressed through the programme, include:

- Insufficient understanding among government officials of the significance of gender equality and women's empowerment towards the attainment of growth and development;
- Absence of a data gathering strategy/systems that provide disaggregated information to be used in planning, monitoring, evaluation and research²³;
- Insufficient capacity to undertake gender-responsive planning and budgeting aligned to the government's vision for gender equality and women's empowerment and related planning frameworks across spheres of government²⁴;
- Poor co-ordination and collaboration across departments²⁵ /sectors and with stakeholders such as civil society and the private sector;
- Unclear delineation of responsibilities and limited enforcement and accountability²⁶;
- Limited understanding of gender-based violence (GBV) and effective ways to prevent it and respond to it.

Three departments play a key role for a comprehensive response to gender equality and women's empowerment:

- The Ministry of Women in the Presidency on coordinating the government response to women's socio-economic empowerment and the promotion of gender equality;

²⁰ The Department of Small Business Development and the Department of Trade and Industry have small has incentive programmes for women (Isivande Women's fund).

²¹ The Department of Labour is responsible for monitoring implementation of and compliance with the Employment Equity Act.

²² Known as 'Chapter 9 Institutions' after their place in the constitution.

²³ Statistics SA, Annual report, 2015, p. 3.

²⁴ High Level Panel on the Assessment of Key Legislation and the Acceleration of Fundamental Change, 2017.

²⁵ KPMG South Africa, *Report on the Diagnostic Review of the State Response to Violence Against Women and Children*, January 2016.

²⁶ KPMG South Africa, 2016.

- The National Treasury to provide support on how legislation, policies, structures and programmes are costed and the allocation of budgets;
- The Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation in relation to supporting actors in the sector to evaluate the impact of their responses to violence against women and gender equality and improve the planning.

Much of the Government efforts to address gender-based violence have been focused on general prevention work, in particular on awareness-raising, with limited results in creating long term changes. The programme will support the implementation of innovative interventions to address gender-based violence and its link to economic empowerment based on international practices.²⁷ One of the key departments in this regard will be the Department of Social Development.

In addition, to optimise potential impact, the programme will promote the establishment of platforms that facilitate collaboration across stakeholders. Prompting co-ordinated and integrated interventions will more likely enable girls and women to reach their full potential and thrive in the society.

1.2. Other areas of assessment

1.2.1. Fundamental values

South Africa has a strong framework for adherence to the fundamental values of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. It has also ratified all the main international human rights conventions. With respect to democracy, peaceful periodic democratic elections are held in respect of national laws and international standards. Constitutional/democratic institutions function well and checks and balances are in place. A strong civil society and media significantly contribute to pluralism, oversight and accountability.

With respect to the rule of law, the Constitution provides for the separation of powers, the Judiciary is independent and impartial, and the Bill of Rights (Chapter 2 of the Constitution) is widely regarded as one of the most progressive in the world and includes all civil and political rights as well as justiciable socio-economic rights.

The European Commission's overall assessment of the fundamental values is positive despite some inherent problems linked to young democracies. The political debate at all levels and amongst all strata of the society on the underlying principles, while at times chaotic, remains open and free.

1.2.2. Macroeconomic policy and performance

South Africa's macroeconomic policies are framed in the New Growth Plan²⁸ and the National Development Plan 2030²⁹. As a matter of fact, the 2018 budget³⁰ prioritises actions to address inequalities and boost economic growth. Funding priorities will be given to programmes that create jobs, eliminate poverty and narrow the inequality gap. Efforts will be made to mobilise private and public investment in social and economic infrastructure, new technologies and activities that help build a diversified economy. New opportunities for access to market will be promoted and cartels and oligopolies will be confronted. Improved connectivity and corridors between rural and urban areas will be promoted.

The South African economy is forecast to grow by 1.5% in 2018 and by 1.8% in 2019 albeit significantly lower than the 5% anticipated in the National Development Plan (NDP).

²⁷ See DFID *What Works to Prevent Violence programme*.

²⁸ <https://www.brandsouthafrica.com/investments-immigration/business/trends/global/newgrowthpath>.

²⁹ <https://www.brandsouthafrica.com/governance/ndp/the-national-development-plan-a-vision-for-2030>.

³⁰ 2018 budget speech –www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2018/speech/speech.pdf.

The resignation of former President Jacob Zuma in February 2018, the nomination of Cyril Ramaphosa as President as well as the appointment of a new economic team, have substantially contributed to create a renewed sense of optimism and confidence amongst the population, civil society, economic actors and likely investors. The inaugural speech of President Ramaphosa emphasised completing policy and structural reforms, acting decisively against corruption, and improving corporate governance and operational failures of state-owned companies (SOCs). Meanwhile, political uncertainties will remain challenging in the run up to the Presidential election in 2019. Likewise, further deterioration in the finances of SOCs will continue to pose a risk for the fiscus and the short term economic outlook.

The 2018 budget strikes a balance between spending commitments and long-term stability of public finances. Although it has no intention to support "austerity" measures that would harm service delivery, delay economic recovery and compromise tax revenue collection, expenditure ceilings will remain the rule of thumb. Rating agencies will continue to scrutinise macro and fiscal indicators and will not hesitate to further downgrade South Africa's credit rating (long-term local and foreign currency debt).

As mentioned in the Budget Speech 2018, the government will be required to raise an additional ZAR 28 billion (about EUR 2 billion) in tax revenue and reduce spending by ZAR 26 billion (about EUR 1.8 billion) over the next two years. For the fiscal year 2017/2018, the fiscal deficit stands at ZAR 149 billion (about EUR 10 billion) (3.1% of GDP), while government debt now stands at ZAR 2.2 trillion (about EUR 150 billion) (50.7% of GDP) and the debt service amounts to ZAR 169 billion (about EUR 12 billion) (the fastest growing expenditure).

The service sector was the main contributor to growth in 2016, providing an additional 120 000 job opportunities. The performance of the mining industry continued to be subdued (mining and manufacturing employment declined by 80 000 jobs in 2016), whereas the petrochemicals, the beverage and food industry and the automotive industry were the main positive contributors to manufacturing output. Annual consumer price inflation was 4.4% in January 2018, down from 4.7% in December 2017. The consumer price index increased by 0.3% month-on-month in January 2018, the lowest rate since December 2015. Considering the full year 2016, the trade deficit shrank to ZAR 3 billion (about EUR 200 million) compared to ZAR 52 billion (about EUR 3.5 billion) in 2015, as exports went up 5.8% and imports grew at a much slower 1%. Weak business confidence and low levels of profitability have weighed on investment across all sectors of the economy.

In 2017, the National Treasury was betting on higher growth based on a number of positive trends: higher international commodity prices; appreciation of the exchange rate that bodes well for capital inflows, inflation, business and consumer confidence; drought conditions that had abated in most of the country; less tense industrial and labour relations and more stable energy supplies.

To promote investment in the short term, government needs to urgently undertake a series of measures such as finalising land reform and mining development legislation; transitioning from analogue to digital communication channels and release of broadband services; continuing the Independent Power Producer Programme both in renewable and gas technologies; streamlining investment approval processes; production-friendly industrial relations and rapid resolution of disputes; creating an enabling environment for small, medium and micro-sized enterprises and public-private partnerships; focusing on labour intensive sectors (agriculture, agro processing, tourism); and expanding regional and trade links.

The unemployment rate remains critically high at 26.7% (with a marginal improvement of 0.2% year on year). In the fourth quarter of 2017, the "not economically active population" increased by 503 000 (total 154 740) of which 103 000 were discouraged work-seekers.

Despite certain risks for this eligibility condition³¹, the country is expected to remain within acceptable macroeconomic and fiscal boundaries and therefore be eligible for budget support.

1.2.3. Public Financial Management (PFM)

The National Treasury (NT) is responsible for managing South Africa's national government finances. Supporting efficient and sustainable public financial management is fundamental to the promotion of economic development, good governance, social progress and a rising standard of living for all South Africans. The Constitution of the Republic (Chapter 13) mandates the NT to ensure transparency, accountability and sound financial controls in the management of public finances.

The NT's legislative mandate is also described in the PFM Act (Chapter 2). The NT is mandated to promote government's fiscal policy framework; to coordinate macroeconomic policy and intergovernmental financial relations; to manage the budget preparation process; to facilitate the Division of Revenue Act, which provides for an equitable distribution of nationally raised revenue between national, provincial and local government; and to monitor the implementation of provincial budgets.

Over the next 10 years, NT priorities include increasing investment in infrastructure and industrial capital; improving education and skills development to raise productivity; improving the regulation of markets and public entities; and fighting poverty and inequality through efficient public service delivery, expanded employment levels, income support and empowerment.

With the appointment of a new Minister and Deputy Minister in February 2018, the NT will continue pursuing critical reforms such as the Public Procurement and Supply Chain Management, the implementation of the municipal standard chart of accounts (mSCOA), the Integrated Financial Management and Information System (IFMIS), and the change in the accounting system (from cash based to accrual accounting at national level). Capacity building will remain crucial to enable the sustainability of the reform process. The NT, in close cooperation with the Department of Public Enterprises led by Minister Pravin Gordhan (ex-Minister of Finance), will coordinate efforts to improve the balance sheets of State-owned Companies and reduce the risks for the fiscus caused by the ever increasing contingent liabilities.

The latest PFM assessments include:

The National Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Assessment (PEFA) 2014: Overall, PEFA 2014 scored slightly better than PEFA 2008 with some slippages related to budget credibility (Performance indicator PI-4) and to predictability and control in budget execution (PI-2110). On the positive side, comprehensiveness and transparency and policy based budgeting have both improved with better scores for PI-9: Oversight of aggregate fiscal risk from other public sector entities and PI-11: Orderliness and participation in the annual budget process. Discussions are on-going with the NT and development partners to carry out a PEFA in 2019 based on the new framework.

The Provincial PEFAs 2015: Overall, the nine provincial PEFAs indicate that provincial governments perform reasonably well, generally mirroring the strengths and weaknesses in PFM systems and processes at national level. Within the "Public Financial Management Capacity Programme for Improved Service Delivery" that will be implemented as from 2018, a provision has been made for an update of the 2015 Provincial PEFAs.

Auditor-General (AG) South Africa: PFMA audit outcomes (2016-2017). For the 2016/2017 financial year, 422 departments and public entities with a total budget of ZAR 1.2 trillion were

³¹ Risk Management Framework 2017.

audited. National and provincial governments have recorded much-improved audit results, although the AG highlighted the slowness of the auditees in addressing audit recommendations aimed at improving internal control systems, eliminating governance risks and other concerns³².

In conclusion, the current PFM system in the country and approach to further improvements is not only relevant but coherent with the identified weaknesses. A major challenge remains capacity building in the public service, support for which is included in the AAP 2017 with a new PFM project focussing on Financial Management at local level with a focus on improved service delivery.

1.2.4. Transparency and oversight of the budget – Open Budget Index 2017

In the very latest survey (2017), South Africa has been ranked first, alongside New Zealand, with a score of 89 out of 100 for "Transparency"; an improvement of 3 points compared to the 2015 survey. In general terms, South Africa provides the public with "extensive" budget information. Meanwhile Open Budget Index (OBI) made two recommendations to further improve transparency: (1) increase the information provided in the Executive's Budget Proposal by including more data on the financial position of the government and (2) increase the information provided in the Year-End Report by including more information on the comparisons between planned revenues and actual outcomes and comparisons between the original macroeconomic forecast and the actual outcome.

"Public Participation" in the budget process remains, as in many other countries, the most problematic issue. OBI considers that South Africa provides few opportunities for the public to engage in the budget process with a score of 24/100 (New Zealand scored 59/100). While this score appears to be low, it is two times higher than the global average and the highest in the region.

OBI recommends to pilot mechanisms for members of the public and executive branch officials to exchange views on national budget matters during the monitoring of the national budget's implementation but also to hold legislative hearings on the formulation of the annual budget, during which any members of the public or civil society organisations can testify and to establish formal mechanisms for the public to assist the supreme audit institution in formulating its audit programme and to participate in relevant audit investigations.

The budget oversight (Legislature and Auditor-General South Africa) provides adequate oversight of the budget during the budget cycle (formulation and implementation) with a global score of 85/100. Nonetheless with this high score, OBI recommends to ensure the Executive's Budget Proposal is provided to legislators at least two months before the start of the budget year and to ensure a legislative committee publishes a report on the Audit Report on their website.

In conclusion, the budget transparency and oversight of the budget eligibility condition for the budget support programme is met.

2. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risk	Risk level	Mitigation measures
RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK MAIN RISKS		
1. <u>Political Risk</u> : High unemployment and inequality are a	Medium	The Government of South Africa has adopted a number of measures intended to increase

³² Overall, the Auditor General required Auditees to perform the following basics properly and consistently: (i) implementing plans to address deficiencies in financial control, (ii) providing effective leadership and monitoring achievement of performance targets and (iii) reviewing and monitoring compliance with key laws and legislation over financial matters.

permanent source of dissatisfaction which may manifest itself in violent eruptions.		government efficiency and service delivery. The present and other EU programmes support these efforts including in the areas of justice, health, small businesses, employment and education.
2. <u>Macro-economic Risk</u> : The macro-economic context may be affected by political changes in the build up to the national presidential election in 2019 – which would lead to a further downgrade of South Africa impacting negatively on its economic activity.	Medium	The Government of South Africa has repeatedly stated its commitment to follow a path of macro-economic stability. Progress in this area will be monitored by the EU Delegation. From an operational perspective, budget support operations also contribute to increase (mutual) accountability and transparency. The long-standing relationship and co-operation (20 years) between the National Treasury and the EU on improving the Public Finance Management systems is instrumental in enhancing and strengthening fiscal discipline, strategic allocation and operational efficiency.
PROJECT/SECTOR SPECIFIC RISKS		
3. Political and policy changes following the 2019 elections as well as new planning cycle.	Medium	Risk will be mitigated by focusing on result indicators aligned with SDGs where changes will be limited. Some indicators may have to be reviewed during programme implementation
4. Limited capacity within Departments to articulate coherent project proposals and manage the programme.	Low/ Medium	Risk will be mitigated by providing Technical Assistance (TA) to Departments throughout the entire four-year period.
5. Limited willingness to change "business as usual" behaviour by testing pilot projects and policy changes.	Low/ Medium	Policy dialogue, continued engagement through Programme Steering Committee (PSC) and TA support.
6. Limited willingness to participate in cross-sectoral fora at national, provincial and local level.	Low/ Medium	Consultative workshops with key departments to maintain and strengthen project buy-in with TA support, inclusion of key departments on PSC.
7. Possible duplication/overlapping with initiatives supported at national and regional level by other donors.	Low/ Medium	Risk will be mitigated by strengthening the donors' coordination group with the support of TA when required.
<p>It is assumed that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gender equality and the attainment of the SDGs remain priorities of the Government of South Africa after the 2019 national elections. Staff-turnover at key implementation levels within each department remains no more than average. Environment remains conducive for addressing gender-based violence and facilitate implementation of women economic empowerment interventions at all levels. 		

3. LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1. Lessons learnt

Lessons and evaluations from previous EU projects in South Africa point out that budget support is the most effective implementation modality³³ for the programme in the context of limited Official Development Aid (ODA) and own country resources. In line with the Government ODA policy, budget support is used by National Treasury, in full use of country systems, to select and fund value added activities, targeting bottlenecks in the implementation of policies and service delivery necessary to achieve government outcomes. While often remaining associated to the selection of budget support funded actions, the EU's engagement remains focused on policy dialogue around sector indicators and favouring exchange of experiences with EU and Member States, complementarity with other EU funded programmes and Technical Assistance.

Lessons from the "*Support to the Government of South Africa's Victims Empowerment Programme*" (2009-2012, implemented by UNODC) as well as from the DFID programme "*A safer South Africa programme for women and children*" (2012-2015), point to the need to work at provincial and local levels as they are responsible for implementing national strategies and programmes. Interventions must also include a focus on people considered highly marginalised and those with limited levels of access to services. Interventions must be rigorously designed, drawing on effective ways to promote women empowerment and gender equality based on good practices³⁴. Proposals submitted by Departments to access budget support funds have to contain a comprehensive business plan, not just of activities to be funded, including the overall logic of the proposal and indicating how their results will be assessed and how they will address the problem they are meant to solve.

3.2. Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

Complementarity: The on-going EU-funded programmes continue to assist government efforts in improving living conditions of the poor, promoting employment and enhancing modus operandi within the administration, while aiming to achieve the National Development Plan vision and Sustainable Development Goals. The proposed programme will reinforce and complement the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment throughout on-going EU-funded programmes under the Multi-annual Indicative Programme, in particular the *Education for Employability programme*, the *Employment Promotion through Small, Medium and Macro Enterprises Support programme*, the support for the *Public Service Training and Capacity Building programme*, as well as the *Public Financial Management Capacity Development Programme for Improved Service Delivery*. The latter programme foresees some support to civil society to conduct budget analysis, including gender-sensitive budget analysis. In addition, the EU is also supporting research on inequality which includes a gender perspective (under the support to *Southern Africa – Towards Inclusive Economic Development*) implemented by the National Treasury. Findings from these programmes will be used to feed into the analysis and policy dialogue. The programme will also seek complementarity with the EU-Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) *Peace and security regional programme* that among others focuses on strengthening SADC and its member states' capacity to address the prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence within the region. The programme will also build on actions implemented by Civil Society Organisations under the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) (some of which target the issue of costing and resourcing for prevention and services for victims of Gender-Based Violence).

³³ Evaluation of Budget Support in South Africa, September 2013

³⁴ Drawn from the work of UN Global Compact, the European Institute for Gender Equality, UNODC guidelines, DFID, etc.

Synergies and collaboration: The main donors active in the area of Gender Equality are detailed in the donor matrix. Particular synergies will be sought with Irish Aid, the German international cooperation agency (GIZ), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Collaboration will be sought with UN Agencies; in particular with UN Women who will participate in the Programme Steering Committee and in the policy dialogue when relevant and appropriate.

Donor coordination takes place through the EU Development Counsellors' meetings. In addition, the Delegation of the European Union to South Africa launched in 2015 a Gender Development Partner Group, allowing for exchanges among relevant South Africa based donors, beyond EU Member States. It is anticipated that the Delegation of the European Union to South Africa, with the support of Technical Assistance, will reinforce the coordination, and include academics, CSOs and Government officials to participate and share views on specific gender related issues, as well as learning from project implementation.

3.3. Cross-cutting issues

The action intends to address gender equality, including gender based violence (GBV), and thus supports the translation across government of a rights-based approach (which is a Constitutional requirement). By using this term, it is understood that GBV applies to women and men, girls and boys while acknowledging that women and girls are overwhelmingly affected by violence and sexual violence. Women and adolescent girls not only are at high risk and primary targets of GBV but suffer higher consequences as compared with what men endure. As a result of gender discrimination and their lower socio economic status, women have fewer options and fewer resources at their disposal to avoid and escape abusive situations and to seek justice. In line with the principle of leaving no-one behind, the action will ensure inclusion of other marginalised and high risk persons including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people, sex workers, refugees, women with disabilities, elderly and rural women. The urgency to critically integrate gender dimensions in policy/programmatic design and implementation is high when considering the gender disparities in ownership and access to resources (such as land, credit and technology), coupled with socio-cultural barriers, lower adaptive capacity and increased women's exposure to climate risks.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION Objectives/results

The programme is relevant to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG 5 (gender equality) but also promotes progress towards Goals 8 (sustainable growth and employment) and 10 (inequality). This does not imply a commitment by South Africa benefiting from this programme.

The **Overall Objective** of this action is to contribute to gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls in South Africa. The action will focus on improving the capacities of the Government of South Africa to include gender issues in its policy and programme management cycle at national, provincial and local levels so as to meet the needs of women and girls.

The strategic interventions will address two key objectives:

SO1: To strengthen the National Gender Machinery, especially line Departments at national and provincial and local level³⁵;

SO2: To facilitate the provision of comprehensive interventions to address gender-based violence (GBV) including through women economic empowerment³⁶ at national, provincial and local levels.

³⁵ Some National Departments (equivalent to Ministries) operate at national, provincial and local (district) levels as part of their duties include direct service delivery provision (eg: Department of Social Development, Health, Housing, Education, ...).

Under specific objective 1, the specific outputs are:

- Improved usage of sex-disaggregated data in government policy cycle;
- Improved gender-responsive policy formulation and budgeting;
- Strengthened implementation and enforcement of gender-related laws and policies.

Under specific objective 2, the specific outputs are:

- Improved inter-sectoral collaboration at national, provincial and local levels;
- Strengthened provision of comprehensive GBV prevention related interventions;³⁷
- Increased access to well-coordinated and comprehensive GBV services.

Direct outputs of the action will be:

- Increased allocations to the Reconstruction and Development Programme fund³⁸ for gender-related projects;
- Increased capacity of Government departments to design and implement pilot projects addressing gender equality;
- Pilot projects on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment are implemented;
- Improved policy dialogue on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment;
- Improved awareness on gender Equality and Women Empowerment.

4.2. Main activities

4.2.1. Budget support

The main activity is the transfer of funds to the National Treasury to support primarily the Department of Women (DoW), Department of Social Services (DSD), Department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) and other Government Departments that will develop, in line with national policy on the use of ODA, added-value activities³⁹ at local, provincial and national levels in all results areas. Approval and allocation of resources for the "pilot actions" is the responsibility of the National Treasury following national policies and procedures (see lessons learned). Variable tranches have been designed with the aim of supporting a reduced number of projects (in line with national ODA policy) under the key result areas.

Policy dialogue will also form part of activities as it is an important component of the budget support approach (see section 5.11 below for details).

Recourse to a Sector Reform Performance Contract will support the acceleration of reforms on gender equality and women empowerment, will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of

³⁶ As a result of gender discrimination and their lower socio economic status, women have fewer options and fewer resources at their disposal to avoid and escape abusive situations. Economic empowerment has long been considered a key component in structural interventions to reduce gender inequality and gender-based violence. Looking at GBV alongside women's economic empowerment provides an opportunity for a more comprehensive response in attaining gender equality.

³⁷ See example of interventions in *"A more comprehensive understanding of the direct and indirect determinants of violence against women and children in South Africa"*, Mathews S, University of Cape Town, 2016.

³⁸ The Reconstruction and Development Programme Fund (RDP Fund) was established on 1 November 1994 in terms of the Reconstruction and Development Programme Fund Act, 1994 (Act No 7 of 1994) (RDP Act). The income of the RDP Fund consists of government grants and donations from development partners, including Budget support transfers.

³⁹ Added value is defined as: Innovation (developing new and more effective approaches); Piloting and testing (pioneering new approaches for replication purposes); Risk mitigation (creating an enabling environment thereby attracting investment in SME initiatives), Catalytic initiatives/best practices (unlocking domestic resources and activate potential); Skills-transfer and address capacity gaps (ensuring that South African institutional capacity is enhanced for sustained, long-term implementation).

sector expenditures by the various spheres of Government involved, and will facilitate knowledge sharing and capacity development, especially through technical assistance.

4.2.2. Complementary support

The Commission will contract a technical assistance to support the implementing Government Departments and the National Treasury in the design, administration and implementation of the pilot projects, developing the programme's M&E mechanisms, serving as the secretarial support for the governance structure of the programme, as well as supporting sector coordination and the coordination of donor support and potential synergies with other projects. The technical assistance will also support Government, in particular the Department of Women, in organising and facilitating sector policy dialogue.

4.3. Intervention logic

The project intervenes in a context of reasonably developed gender policies and established priorities that have failed to transform into practice due to a number of causes including data disaggregation and poor M&E frameworks, capacities to integrate gender in planning and budgeting, poor co-ordination and collaboration and service provision limitations in GBV (see problem analysis). The programme will aim at contributing to address these identified causes. If the capacity of officials is strengthened, then they will be able to integrate gender into their planning and budgeting frameworks. If gender disaggregated data is purposefully identified within the planning frameworks, then monitoring and evaluation frameworks can more explicitly monitor progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment. If gender is integrated into planning, budgeting and M&E frameworks, then the potential for improved co-ordination and collaboration is harnessed. These factors all contribute towards facilitating the translation of policies into practice thus key to unlocking improved service provision to address gender inequality. Additionally, inter-sectoral collaboration between government departments and stakeholders (e.g. women's organisations) at all levels will facilitate the provision of comprehensive services to survivors of gender-based violence, including the link between prevention and response to better address gender-based violence.

Based on the problem analysis and the lessons from previous EU programmes, it is proposed to use a sector budget support modality. Based on national policy in the use of ODA, the National Treasury will screen, select and disburse to the most appropriate gender-relevant Departments upon submission of pilot/innovative/catalytic and targeted projects (potentially including CSO and Academia) that will enhance the Government's capacity to mainstream gender and build gender equality frameworks and implement the provision of comprehensive gender related services and interventions.

Policy Dialogue, regular monitoring and the choice of indicators, will provide incentives to accelerate policy progress. The Technical Assistance will support increased sector coordination and assist the weakest Departments in their capacities to deliver. Lessons learnt from the implementation of pilot projects funded through the budget support component will inform policy.

This project will complement and provide impetus and coherence to the rest of the EU programmes implemented under the MIP, which already address cross-cutting gender equality issues in areas such as employment, education, health; governance/institution building and private sector development (see 3.2 complementarity). In particular, women economic empowerment is also addressed within the ongoing EU Small, Medium and Micro-sized Enterprises (SMME) budget support programme which includes indicators related to Women and SMMEs.

The action would in this context focus on specific projects aimed at unblocking policy and administrative bottlenecks faced by Government, increasing its capacity to deliver services to women, address substantive gender equality issue and mobilising political willingness.

5. IMPLEMENTATION

Both in indirect and direct management, the Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures affecting the respective countries of operation.

5.1. Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.

5.2. Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 48 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.3. Implementation of the budget support component

5.3.1. *Rationale for the amounts allocated to budget support*

The amount allocated for budget support component is EUR 8 700 000, and for complementary support is EUR 1 300 000. This amount is based on a broad qualitative assessment of the following elements:

- **Financing needs** based on the policy supported and the use of ODA **funding for piloting** new approaches for policy making not otherwise feasible with national budget due to fiscal constraints and perceived risk on the nature of actions.
- **Management capacity:** National Treasury has issued a document⁴⁰ reflecting the commitment of the overall management capacity of the Government to ensure proper application of Budget Support funds in South Africa.
- **Ownership:** Government entities receiving support from this programme must reflect their allocations in their annual performance plan and budget overview.
- **Transparency:** The funds are released to the South African government, through the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) Account, when the agreed conditions set out in the Financing Agreement have been met. The Auditor-General of South Africa audits the financial statements.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** South African systems of monitoring and evaluation are used to assess the performance of activities funded under the programme.
- **Track record and absorption capacity** of past disbursements and how effectively agreed objectives were achieved with budget support operations: being risk- and added-value pilot activities, aiming at introducing evidence-based policy reforms, the absorption capacity is generally slower than in the implementation of the Department "business as usual" activities.

5.3.2. *Criteria for disbursement of budget support*

a) The general conditions for disbursement of all tranches are as follows:

- Satisfactory progress in the implementation of the Sector policy ("Policy framework for gender equality and women's economic empowerment") and its successor, as well as:

⁴⁰ Supplement 9 to the Policy Framework and Procedural Guidelines for the Management of Official Development Assistance (2003)

- the Department of Women Strategic Plan 2015-2020 and its successor,
- The Department of Social Services Strategic Plan 2015-2020 and its successor,
- The Programme of Action on Violence against Children and Women,
- Other government Department Strategic Plans and documents with a focus on the selected indicators from the logframe.

and continued credibility and relevance thereof, as proven also by relevant policy dialogue on the above-mentioned policies, carried out in different fora, such as the PSC of the Programme.

- Implementation of a credible stability-oriented macroeconomic policy;
- Satisfactory progress in the implementation of the general PFM reform agenda;
- Satisfactory progress with regard to the public availability of timely, comprehensive and sound budgetary information.

b) The specific conditions for disbursement that may be used for variable tranches are the following, as described in Annex 1:

- KP1: Number of departmental budget and planning documents in which Gender Responsive planning and budgeting processes is incorporated.
- KP2: Extent to which Programme of Action: Violence against Women and Children (POA: VAWC) is integrated into government strategic plans and APPs.
- KP3: Extent to which a minimum package of comprehensive support services for women and children experiencing violence is developed.

The chosen performance targets and indicators to be used for disbursements will apply for the duration of the programme. However, in duly justified circumstances, the National Treasury may submit a request to the Commission for the targets and indicators to be changed. The changes agreed to the targets and indicators may be authorised by exchange of letters between the two parties.

In case of a significant deterioration of fundamental values, budget support disbursements may be formally suspended, temporarily suspended, reduced or cancelled, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the financing agreement.

5.3.3. Budget support details

Budget support will be implemented with both fixed and variable tranches.

Budget support is provided as direct untargeted budget support to the National Treasury. The crediting of the euro transfers disbursed into Rands will be undertaken at the appropriate exchange rates in line with the relevant provisions of the financing agreement.

5.4. Implementation for complementary support of budget support

5.4.1. Procurement (direct management)

Subject in generic terms, if possible	Type (works, supplies, services)	Indicative number of contracts	Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure
Technical Assistance	Service	1	2nd 2019

5.5. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 on the basis of urgency or of

unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.6. Indicative budget

	EU contribution (in EUR)
5.3 Budget support (Sector Reform Contract)	8 700 000
5.4 Technical Assistance (direct management)	1 000 000
5.9 Evaluation, 5.10 Audit	200 000
5.11 Communication and visibility	100 000
Total	10 000 000

5.7. Organisational set-up and responsibilities

Overall responsibility for the programme will fall under the National Treasury.

The programme will be strategically managed through a Programme Steering Committee (PSC) co-chaired by National Treasury and by the Department of Women. The EU will be a member as well as other senior representatives from the following Departments: Planning Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) and Social Development (DSD). Representatives from UN Women and the Commission for Gender Equality will be invited upon request as well as other representatives of other Departments such as the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DOJ&CD). The role of the PSC will be primarily to provide strategic guidance and overall oversight for the programme, including budget support tranche performance monitoring, policy dialogue and steering of the complementary support. The PSC will meet twice a year throughout the programme and may call for extra ad-hoc meetings if and when required. The PSC may establish further working committees as required. The Technical Assistance will provide secretariat support to the PSC.

5.8. Performance monitoring and reporting

With the exception of the first payment which is foreseen to take place following the signature of the Financing Agreement, performance monitoring for the programme is expected to take place on an annual cycle consisting of the following steps:

- (i) the Departments⁴¹ Annual Performance Plans (APP) published in April of each year;
- (ii) the Departments⁴² Annual Report (AR) published in the last trimester of the year, including the Auditor General's report;
- (iii) the previous reports from the PSC concerning the overall performance of the programme;
- (iv) the formal request for disbursement from the National Treasury (NAO).

For the assessment of the general condition regarding satisfactory progress in the sector policy, assessments in year N will, as far as possible, be based on the performance in year N-1. The same principle applies for the assessment of the specific conditions for the variable tranches.

⁴¹ Full list of departments are explained in Annex 1: conditions for the release of the fixed and variable tranches.

⁴² Full list of departments are explained in Annex 1: conditions for the release of the fixed and variable tranches.

The National Treasury will be responsible for collecting data from various line Departments and Government bodies as and when necessary, depending on the main source of verification identified, for the request for disbursements of budget support tranches.

Policy dialogue will take place within the framework of the South Africa-EU "Strategic Framework" under the Mogôbagôba Dialogue⁴³ process. These fora may include, but are not limited to:

- The PSC for this Programme (at least twice a year);
- The EU-SA Summit dialogues, in particular the EU-SA Structured dialogue on Human Rights and other high level dialogues related to Gender Equality;
- The SA-EU Annual Consultations and associated preparatory meetings;
- Cross Sector policy fora under the leadership of the Department of Women, with participation of high-level representatives of departments (social and economic clusters) and other stakeholders (donors, academia, CSO, chapter 9 institutions) (at least annually);
- Ad-hoc technical meetings on issues relevant to the achievement of the objectives and expected results of this programme;
- Other events (launch of the programme, field visits to sites of interest, etc) for the departments, the European Union and other actors to engage in a transparent and visible manner on the results of the programme as well as dialogue with civil society organisations.

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the list of result indicators (for budget support). The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.9. Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a mid-term and final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

A mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving, if appropriate.

A final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the assessment of the progress and results based on the indicators, as well as documenting best practice, case-studies and beneficiary profiling for concrete results on how the intervention has changed people's life.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 2 months in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all

⁴³ South Africa-European Union Strategic Partnership Joint Action Plan, May 2007, and the Trade, Development, and Cooperation Agreement, December 1999.

necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Indicatively 2 contracts for evaluation services shall be concluded in 2021 and 2023.

5.10.Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

Indicatively a contract for audit services shall be concluded in 2022.

5.11.Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.6 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

The Communication and Visibility Plan of Action and its implementation will be undertaken by the Technical Assistance team under the supervision of the EU Delegation. The communication and visibility budget of this Financing Agreement is EUR 100 000 and it will be implemented by way of procurement to be indicatively launched in trimester 3 of Y1. The communication and visibility budget of this Financing Agreement may be pooled with the respective budgets of other Financing Agreements in the context of a larger communication programme.

APPENDIX – INDICATIVE LIST OF RESULT INDICATORS⁴⁴

The activities/inputs, the expected direct and induced outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the list of results indicators are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action without any amendment to the financing decision. The table with the indicative list of results indicators will evolve during the lifetime of the action: New columns will be added for intermediary targets (milestones), when it is relevant and for reporting purposes on the achievement of results as measured by indicators. Note that indicators should be disaggregated by gender whenever relevant.

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification
Overall Objective: Impact	To achieve gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls in South Africa	1. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age (SDG Indicator 1.2.1)	1. 55% below Upper Bound Poverty line; 40% of the population below the Lower Bound Poverty Line (41.7 % of women and 38.2% of man , 44.8% of black male, 49.2 of black female) ⁴⁵ (2015)	1: By 2030, according to SDG target: 20% of the population below the Lower Bound Poverty	1. Stats SA reports
		2. Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations (SDG Indicator 3.3)	2. 5.58 (2016)	2. The National Strategic Plan for HIV/Aids 2015-222 aims to reduce new HIV infections by more than 60%.	2. WHO reports
		3. Employment to population ratio by gender (SDG Indicator 8.5)	3. Men 49.1 Women 37.9 (Quarterly Labour Force Survey March 2018)	3. National development plan target is 52% of the population is employed by 2020, and 61% by 2030.	3. Quarterly Labour Force Survey
		4. Proportion of women in managerial positions, to be disaggregated by public and private sectors (SDG Indicator 5.5.2)	4. Males occupy 78,0% of the top management positions and females 22,0%, Males occupy 66,7% of the senior management positions and females 33,3% in both private and public sectors (Commission for Employment Equity annual report 2016/2017)	4. Strategic Framework for Gender Equality within the Public Service set a milestone to achieve of 50% women at the SMS level and 2% people with disabilities in all structures of the South African	4. Commission for Employment Equity annual report
		5. Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (SDG Indicator 5.4.1)	5. 17% for women, 7% for men (Stats SA Gender Volume 1 2011)	5. By 2030, according to SDG target: "recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5. Statistic SA
		6. Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence (SDG Indicator 5.2.2)	6. 27.9% of women (estimated from UNFPA Regional office for South Africa 2018)	6. By 2030, according to SDG target : is to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	6. Statistic SA, Victim crime survey (Stats SA), UNFPA Reports

⁴⁴ All indicators are aligned with the relevant programming document; those matching with the EU Results Framework should be marked with (**)

⁴⁵ Lower Bound Poverty line has been used by Stats SA as the official line to report on SDG indicators.

Specific Objective(s):	SO1: To strengthen the National Gender Machinery, especially line Departments at national and provincial and local level	1. Status of the National Gender Machinery (Department of Women - Strategic Plan 2015-2020)	1. The National Gender Machinery was described under the 2000 Policy Framework. A review was done in 2018 (Department of Women - Annual Report 2018/2019)	1.1 NGM framework developed (Medium Term Strategic Framework Target 2020/21)	1.1 Department of Women (DOW)Annual report
	SO2: To facilitate the provision of comprehensive interventions to address GBV including through women economic empowerment at national, provincial and local levels.	2. Status of a financing strategy for social development services that will include funding norms and standards (Department of Social Development- Strategic plan 2015-2020) ⁴⁶	2. Diagnostic evaluation of the Non-Profit Organisations Regulatory Framework and Legislation was done in 2016 (Department of Social Development Annual Report 2016/2017)	2. A resourcing strategy for social development services developed and published by 2019 (Medium Term Strategic Framework Target 2020/2021)	2. Department of Social Development (DSD) Annual Report
Outputs (induced)	IO.1.1 Improved usage of sex-disaggregated data in government policy cycle.	1.1.1: Number of country Indicators Frameworks for socio-economic Empowerment of Women and Gender equality Developed. 1.1.2: Number of reports in fulfilment of South Africa international treaty obligation on women per year ⁴⁷	1.1.1: 0 (DOW APP 2018/2019) 1.1.2: 2 in 2017/2018 (DOW APP 2018/2019)	1.1.1.: Target 2020/21: One review report on the country gender indicators framework developed (DOW APP 2018/2019) 1.1.2: 2 reports in fulfilment of international treaty obligations on women produced per year (DOW APP 2018/2019) ⁴⁸	1.1.1 and 1.1.2 Department of Women (DOW) Annual report

⁴⁶ The NDP 2030 identifies a critical need for the current social welfare system to be reformed to deliver better results for vulnerable groups including a review of relevant existing policy and legislation to take account of new contextual realities. The current state civil-society partnership model of delivery of services is inadequately funded, poorly structured and organized to respond to the increasing complex social problems facing our society. Reform of funding alone is not sufficient and should be informed and accompanied by reform to the system of delivery, including a more integrated approach to the way social welfare and development is commissioned and provided. This model or resource strategy should be based on partnership arrangements between the state, civil society organisations and private sector including international donors.

⁴⁷ CEDAW report was presented in 2015, and response to observations are due in 2018 and next report is due in 2022. Universal Periodic review was presented under the 3rd Cycle in 2012, next round is due in 2022; Commission of the Status of the women is taking place annually.

⁴⁸ The National Machinery acts as the monitoring mechanism for harmonizing government policies and programmes with international programme and monitoring the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and other international instruments and commitments related to women's empowerment and gender equality.

IO.1.2 Improved sector policy formulation and budgeting	1.2.1: Extent to which Gender responsive planning and budgeting framework is developed 1.2.2: Number of departmental budget and planning documents in which Gender Responsive planning and budgeting processes is incorporated (cf. Variable tranche indicator in Annex 1)	1.2.1: Expert roundtable consultation on GRB held in 2018 (DOW APP 2018/19) 1.2.2: 0	1.2.1: Gender responsive planning and budgeting framework is developed (DOW APP 2018/19) 1.2.2: GRB&P processes incorporated in at least 2 national departments planning and budgeting documents in 2020/2021 and GRB&P integrated into the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) guidelines in 2021/2022	1.2.1 and 1.2.2 DOW Annual reports (cf variable tranche indicator in Annex 1)
IO.1.3: Strengthened implementation and enforcement of gender related laws and policies	1.3.1: Percentage of maintenance matters finalised within 90 days from date of proposed service ⁴⁹ 1.3.2: % increase in matters lodged before the Equality courts, disaggregated by sex and by causes of the complaint. ⁵⁰	1.3.1: 85% were reported as percentage of matters audited in 2015/16 (DoJ&CD APP 2017/2018) 1.3.2: In 2016/2017 there was a 14% decrease in matters lodged before the Equality court-480 cases were reported (57% by male and 43% by female) (DOJ&CD Annual report 2016/2017)	1.3.1: 50% ⁵¹ (DOJ&CD APP 2018/2019) 1.3.2: 25% (DOJ&CD APP 2018/2019)	1.3.1 DOJ&CD Annual report 1.3.2 DOJ&CD Annual report
IO.2.1. Improved inter-sectoral collaboration at national, provincial and local level	2.1.1: Percentage of municipalities with functioning ward committee 2.1.2: Number of memorandum of understanding (MOU) signed with stakeholders per year to build safer communities	2.1.1: 90% (Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs Annual Report 2016/17) 2.1.2: 2 per year (Civilian Secretariat of Police APP 2018/19)	2.1.1: 100% 2.1.2: 2 per Year	2.1.1 COGTA Annual report 2.1.2 Civilian Secretariat of Police Annual report

⁴⁹ The Maintenance Act of 1998 enshrines that every child has the right to basic necessities such as food; shelter; clothing; medical and dental care; education; and social services. Getting maintenance is an ordeal for many single parents, in particular for single women.

⁵⁰ Causes being unfair discrimination, harassment , hate speech...

<p>IO.2.2: Strengthened provision of comprehensive GBV prevention interventions</p>	<p>2.2.1: Extent to which Programme of Action: Violence against Women and Children (POA: VAWC) is integrated into government strategic plans and APPs (CF Variable indicator)</p> <p>2.2.2: Number of provinces of and persons trained on Active Teenage Parenting Programme, disaggregated by sex</p>	<p>2.2.1: 2018/19 POA under review (DOW)</p> <p>2.2.2: 3 (DSD APP 2017/18)</p>	<p>2.2.1: POA:VAWC indicators reflected in the APPs of at least: Department of Social Development; Department of Women; Department of Justice & Constitutional Development (2 PoA indicators per department) for 2020/21 (Cf variable)</p> <p>2.2.2: 9 provinces (DSD APP 2018/19)</p>	<p>2.2.1 DSD Annual report-PoA: VAWC report</p> <p>2.2.2 DSD Annual report</p>
<p>IO.2.3: Increased access to well-coordinated and comprehensive GBV services</p>	<p>2.3.1: Conviction rate at Thuthuzela Care Centres reported cases</p> <p>2.3.2: Extent to which a minimum package of comprehensive support services for women and children experiencing violence is developed (cf Variable Indicator)</p>	<p>2.3.1: 67% (DOJ&CD 2017/18)</p> <p>2.3.2 A review of support services rendered to women and children who are victims of violence, inclusive of costing is being undertaken by DSD (Budget Vote 2017)</p>	<p>2.3.1: 70% (DOJ&CD APP 2018/19)</p> <p>2.3.2: Comprehensive services provided in at least 1 established service hub (court, TCC, SAPS support, shelter) in 3 different provinces (Cf. Variable Indicators)</p>	<p>2.3.1 DOJ &CD Annual report</p> <p>2.3.2 DSD Annual Report and Project steering committee report.</p>