

**PARLIAMENT**  
OF THE  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS,  
TABLINGS AND  
COMMITTEE REPORTS**

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FRIDAY, 8 MARCH 2019

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### National Assembly and National Council of Provinces

#### The Speaker and the Chairperson

##### 1. Classification of Bills by Joint Tagging Mechanism (JTM)

- (1) The JTM in terms of Joint Rule 160(6) classified the following Bill as a section 76 Bill:
    - (a) **Division of Revenue Bill** [B 5 – 2019] (National Assembly – sec 76).
  - (2) The JTM in terms of Joint Rule 160(6) classified the following Bill as a Money Bill:
    - (a) **Appropriation Bill** [B 6 – 2019] (National Assembly – sec 77).
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## TABLINGS

### National Assembly and National Council of Provinces

##### 1. The Minister of Justice and Correctional Services

- (a) Proclamation No R. 10, published in Government Gazette No 42276, dated 4 March 2019: Appointment of Tribunal President and Additional Members of the Special Tribunal, in terms of the Special Investigating Units and Special Tribunals Act, 1996 (Act No 74 of 1996).

### National Council of Provinces

##### 1. The Chairperson

- (a) Women's Charter Review Conference: 12 September 2018.



**PARLIAMENT**  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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**12 September 2018**

**Overview of Women's Charter Review Conference**

**1. Background**

The Women's Charter Review Conference was centred around reviewing the Women's Charter for Effective Equality. The primary objective was to start a conversation on the progress made since the adoption of the Women's Charter in 1954 and 1994.

Women in South Africa have a history of uniting across racial and party lines to lobby and advocate for the attainment of women's rights. The first multi-party women's organisation to be launched in South Africa was the Federation of South African Women (FEDSAW). FEDSAW was a national site of women's resistance against shared oppression. Amongst the aims of FEDSAW was to fight and combat sexism within the State and within various political organisations. In 1954, FEDSAW developed and adopted a Women's Charter in its inaugural conference. The 1954 Women's Charter was a result of women's experiences, their needs, their expectations and their demands. The Charter, written at the first conference, called for the enfranchisement of men and women of all races; equality of opportunity in employment; equal pay for equal work; equal rights in relation to property, marriage and children; and the removal of all laws and customs that denied women such equality. The Charter further demanded paid maternity leave, childcare for working mothers, and free and compulsory education for all South African children.

Nearly 40 years later, the Women's National Coalition (WNC) was formed as a national alliance group of women's groups across the country. It brought together organisations from different racial groups, classes, geographical locations and political ideologies. The WNC created an opportunity for women to consolidate their power to impact effectively on the drafting of the new constitution and the democratisation of the country. Through the National Women's Coalition, women were able to take part in negotiations and articulate their demands. Women had drawn up a Women's Charter for Effective Equality, which was developed from the Women's Charter of 1954. The Women's Charter for Effective Equality, with 12 articles, was then adopted on 9 August 1994.

The Women's Charter was the focal point of the Women's Charter Review Conference. The overarching themes and breakaway discussions were formulated from the articles contained in the Charter. The articles encompass the following broad themes and calls for the equal participation, recognition and development of women in all aspects of life and society:

- Equality
- Law and the administration of justice
- Economy
- Education and training
- Development, infrastructure and the environment
- Social services
- Political and civic life



- Family life and partnerships
- Custom, culture and religion
- Violence against women
- Health
- Media

## 2. Conference Themes

Based on an amalgamation of the articles, the review conference was structured around five broad themes. These became the subject areas for the breakaway discussions. These themes were as follows:

### 2.1 Equality, law and the administration of justice

The South African Constitution (Act 108 Of 1996) lays the foundation for protecting women's rights. The equality clause in Chapter Two of the Constitution provides the legal framework within which gender equality is enshrined and prohibits discrimination against anyone on the grounds of race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, sexual orientation and ethnic or social origin. Notwithstanding this, there are significant challenges associated with protecting the rights of women, particularly for women and girls living in rural parts of the country. While a progressive legislative framework has been put in place in South Africa, there are still significant challenges in ensuring that women's rights are promoted and protected. Women and girls face a number of structural barriers to the realisation of their human rights, which are either overlooked or not adequately addressed in national laws, policies and budgets. In addition, women face significant challenges in engaging with the criminal justice system and often experience secondary victimisation when taking up issues such as gender-based violence through the system.

### 2.2 Health and Social Services

Women's improved health status have benefits beyond the individual - when women have adequate access to healthcare and health-related resources they are more likely to not only ensure better health for themselves, but also their families and ultimately their communities. Healthier families and communities are able to result in a more productive labour force which, given the right conditions, contributes to economic and sustainable development. The relationship between women's economic empowerment and reproductive health is often mutually enforcing. In every society and every household, women provide critical economic support to their families, whether in agriculture or by earning income in the informal or formal labour market. Therefore, reproductive decisions and sexual health have a great impact on women's ability to engage in productive labour and contribute to family well-being and that of the nation.

### 2.3 Advancing inclusive economic growth, development and infrastructure

Gender inequality and dependency is inherently linked to lack of access and power. When women are limited in their ability to participate in the mainstream economy, they are more likely to be dependent on state interventions. There is therefore a need to provide women with greater access to employment opportunities, skills development and training as a mechanism to reduce inequality.



In addition, the improved provision of childcare and elder care services (amongst others), may also have a significant impact on reducing inequality and poverty amongst women.

Within the context of global digital and technological development, the work environment for women worldwide is changing. Potentially, this offers opportunities for women in balancing gendered roles and working differently such as working from home, but it also creates challenges such as unstable livelihoods and incomes. Women's economic empowerment must be located within these global shifts and within a context where fiscal and trade change policies are also changing.

The ability of women to be economically active, educated and adequately skilled is critical to business performance and economic prosperity on the whole. Global research has shown that greater equality between men and women has a direct link to increased productivity and a higher Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Yet the World Economic Forum has estimated that the gender gap in economic opportunity could only potentially be closed by 2186. It notes that the global gender gap across health, education, economic opportunity and politics has closed by just 4% over the past 10 years, suggesting that it will take another 118 years to close the gap completely – this is of course, if the pace of change is not increased.

#### **2.4 Violence against Women**

Violence in South Africa is common despite the proliferation of legislation and state measures to prevent the crime before it happens, and protect victims after the fact. For this reason, innovative measures to combat the problem are critical. Over the past decade, more than a million women in the country have been the victim of gender-based violence. The cost of this violence is not only to the victim, but to her family, the economy, and to the state. In addition, it hinders women's ability to exercise their constitutional rights to live and move freely within South Africa's borders.<sup>1</sup>

Violence against women significantly impacts on women's lives and exacerbates their economic disempowerment. Violence against women is so pronounced that it can be described as being physical and psychological warfare waged on women. Violence against women has a negative impact on everyone in society and must be addressed at all levels. In addition, violence-free societies have a positive effect on growing the economy.

#### **2.5 Education, training and the Fourth Industrial Revolution**

Access to education and training is important for women for numerous reasons. Education narrows pay gaps and increases a woman's chance of entering the workforce. United Nations Women (UN Women) indicates that education is essential for women to attain gender equality and become leaders of change. At the same time, educated women benefit entire societies. They make substantial contributions to flourishing economies and the improved health, nutrition and education

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<sup>1</sup> Thorpe, J, 2015, Innovating to end violence against women and harmful practices, Research Unit, Parliament of South Africa



of their families.<sup>2</sup> “Female illiteracy and low female education hurt productivity and earnings – for women and the economy...less schooling may also mean more limited capacity to upgrade technical skills (which is vital for sustainable development).”<sup>3</sup>

As the Fourth Industrial Revolution takes hold in different industries, it will affect women and men differently and unless its gendered implications are understood and addressed, it has the capacity to reinforce gender inequality. Yet, many of the current expected drivers of change have the potential to enable the narrowing of industry gender gaps. Household work could be further automated, relieving some of the current dual burden and allowing women to put their skills to use in the formal economy. The Fourth Industrial Revolution will generate great benefits and big challenges in equal measure. A particular concern is exacerbated inequality. The challenges posed by rising inequality are hard to quantify as a great majority of both men and women are consumers and producers, so innovation and disruption will both positively and negatively affect living standards and welfare.<sup>4</sup>

### **3. Summary of key points raised in the Opening Address by Chairperson of the Multi-Party Women’s Caucus, Hon S Morutoa**

Honourable Morutoa noted that the Multi-Party Women’s Caucus (MPWC), through its work, tried to be a social activism-based structure. As a social activism structure, the MPWC sought to actively lobby and advocate for the advancement of women’s rights both inside and outside Parliament. In addition, the MPWC also made a commitment to reporting on its activities to the public. Honourable Morutoa highlighted the following key areas of activity in the work of the MPWC:

- The MPWC has been lobbying and advocating for the removal of VAT on sanitary towels as well as provision of free sanitary towels for indigent women and girls. It has been interacting with various stakeholders on this issue, including the National Treasury, and Ministry of Women. A National Task Team has since been formed to look at the issue.
- The MPWC has been dealing with the issue of gender based violence and human trafficking.
- The MPWC has sought to ensure that there is an increase in the number of women represented and participating in politics. It had interacted with SALGA in preparation for the local government elections in 2016. The MPWC is currently engaging with the IEC for a review of electoral laws for provincial and national elections.
- The MPWC has been engaged in initiatives to advocate men to be champions of gender equality through the United Nations ‘He For She’ campaign.

<sup>2</sup> <http://beijing20.unwomen.org/en/in-focus/education-and-training>

<sup>3</sup> World Bank, 2001, Engendering Development, page 84

<sup>4</sup> Shwab, K, 2016, The Fourth Industrial Revolution. World Economic Forum.



- The MPWC has been exploring and trying to address the human rights violations experienced by sex workers. It successfully lobbied for the release of the SA Law Reform Commission report in this regard and hosted a seminar with affected stakeholders about the law reform report.

#### **4. Summary of key points raised in the address by Hon Tau, Deputy Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces**

Hon Tau traced the history of the women's movement in South Africa, tracing social mobilisation by women from the beginning of the twentieth century, through the adoption of the Women's Charter for Effective Equality in 1954, to the formation of the Women's National Coalition in the 1990s and the adoption of the Women's Charter in 1994.

Hon Tau identified key areas of work that needs to be prioritised. These can be summarised as follows:

- The building of a developmental state that provides basic services with capabilities to take forward a far-reaching agenda of national economic development whilst at the same time placing people and especially women at the centre of this process.
- The building of an effective, integrated planning and service delivery system.
- Ensuring that civil society works with the state in achieving gender equality and not see civil society as the enemy of the state.
- Building capacity to plan, co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of policies and the Women's Charter to assess the impact they have on women.

Hon Tau outlined identified initiatives that the conference could potentially result in:

- The conference could serve as a launching pad to engage women across all sectors of society, on the most pertinent challenges still facing women today.
- The conference was also an opportunity to report back on the status of women in South Africa, with particular reference to the processing of resolutions emanating from the Women's Parliament events hosted during the fifth Parliament.
- Potentially, it could lead to the development of a thematically relevant Women's Charter, which will thematically focus on the advancement and implementation of the most pressing policy imperatives, so as to accelerate significant improvements in women's quality of life. This could be used to inform the work of the Multi Party Women's Caucus (MPWC) in the sixth Parliament to meaningfully accelerate the women's transformation agenda



- Another possible idea is the launch of a Sector Parliament Resolution Processing Mechanism, comprising of political champions, Committee Chairpersons and administrative officials, in order to accelerate the implementation of sector Parliament resolutions, accompanied by effective oversight and accountability timelines
- The conference could also possibly lead to the launch of an e-democracy monitoring and evaluation oversight mechanism, which will enable joint efforts with all relevant stakeholders in monitoring the advancement and implementation of resolutions across all provinces and localities. This mechanism will also enable regular feedback to the public, on progress made and expected implementation timelines

#### 5. Summary of key points raised by the Chair of the Commission for Gender Equality, Commissioner Nare and Commissioner Bata

The conference was addressed by both Commissioner Bata and Commissioner Nare from the Commission for Gender Equality. Key points raised included:

- **Relevance of Women's Charter:** The Women's Charter is a living document which laid the foundation for a myriad of gender related policies, legislation, strategic and planning texts, the structural arrangements in place and solid gender machinery. It still breathes life into the Chapter 9 institutions whose reasons for existence originally stemmed from this document.
- **Key challenges:** Women continue to face (amongst others) rising levels of gender-based violence, femicide, patriarchy, female gender mutilation, rape, sex-for-jobs and regression in the political representation at all levels of government. Added to this there is the triple challenge of poverty, unemployment and inequality.
- **Reviewing progress:** There is a need to review progress made in promoting gender equality. The High Level Panel on the Assessment of Key Legislation made important recommendations to Parliament. There is a need to use this as a starting point to inform a national summit on the promotion of gender equality.
- **50/50 Representation of women in decision-making positions:** There is a need to conduct oversight in this regard and to ensure effective strategies for ensuring that there are more women in positions of leadership.
- **Women and the economy:** The participation of women in the economy is not as it should be as women still find it hard to access resources. This includes access to credit, access to workplace opportunities and benefits such as health care. All of these are skewed so as to favour the access of men.



- **Sex work:** Sex workers have been raising the violence and abuse that they have been facing for many years. The state has been slow to address this. It is a critical area that must be acted on immediately. From a human rights perspective, the decriminalisation of sex work must be pursued.

#### 6. Summary of key points raised during the panel discussion

A panel comprised of Mr Bafana Khumalo (Sonke Gender Justice), Ms Joy Lange (St Annes Home), Ms Ashanti Kunene (University of Stellenbosch), Ms Paula Assubuji (Heinrich Boll Foundation) discussed some of the key challenges facing women since the adoption of the Women's Charter. The conversation was facilitated by Ms Vivienne Lalu (Dullah Omar Institute). Key points raised during the course of the panel discussion include:

- **National Gender Machinery:** The National Gender Machinery (NGM) is largely dysfunctional. The policy framework that created the NGM is outdated and should be reviewed. It is also important to conduct an audit of the NGM to establish which structures are working properly and which are not. The audit should be used to inform a review of the policy framework.
- **Violence against women:** South Africa can be described as a country at war. While there is progressive legislation in place to address violence against women, there are significant problems with its implementation. Both rape and domestic violence are at unacceptably high levels.
- **Provision of shelter services to victims of domestic violence:** Reference is made to the provision of shelter services in the Domestic Violence Act, but the Act is silent on who is responsible for the funding of shelter services. This has significantly affected the ability to provide adequate shelter services to victims of domestic violence. The Act is also silent on the provision of shelter services to women once they leave shelters, i.e. second stage housing, which is often needed for women to rehabilitate.
- **Recognising women in the working world:** There are still significant barriers to women gaining employment and many women work in vulnerable sectors such as sex work, domestic work and farm work.
- **Shift from gender equality to gender neutrality:** The Women's Charter was a powerful tool in creating a platform upon which women's lives could be improved. However, it appears as if the state's focus on gender equality has entailed a shift away from focusing



on women's rights to focusing on 'gender' and on both women and men. It is necessary, given our history of structural inequality, to retain a focus on women.

- **Access to quality education:** Both in 1954 and then again in 1994, as part of the process of developing the Women's Charter, women asked for free education. This was seen as being integral to breaking the cycle of poverty. The Fees Must Fall campaign in the context of tertiary education must be located within this context.
- **Socialisation and culture:** The challenges in promoting gender equality are deeply rooted in problematic socialisation and cultural practices. There is a critical need to work in communities, in working with people's minds and shaping belief systems. Men are often let off the hook in taking responsibility for addressing gender inequity in society. The key question is who takes responsibility for the burden of addressing this. It cannot be women's responsibility, men need to take responsibility for calling out other men when they are contributing towards creating an unequal society.
- **Gender responsive planning and budgeting:** The main reason why policies and laws that are aimed at improving the quality of women's lives are not effective, is that they are often resourced inadequately. There is a critical need to adopt a framework for gender responsive budgeting and planning and for all government departments to use the framework and be held accountable in this regard.
- **Need for ongoing dialogue:** The conference has shown that there is a need for ongoing dialogue on how to promote women's rights. It is important that more such opportunities are created so that there can be open, frank conversation about what is needed and how to best address challenges.

## 7. Key issues to emerge from the Charter Review Conference

The Charter Review Conference provided an important opportunity to engage on the conference themes and provide insight into how think analytically about giving effect to the articles contained in the Women's Charter for Effective Equality. While the conference did not adopt any resolutions, it did provide insight on areas of work that need to be exacerbated. These are summarised below:

### 7.1 Equality, law and the administration of justice

While a progressive legislative framework has been put in place in South Africa, there are still significant challenges in ensuring that women's rights are promoted and protected. Women and girls face a number of structural barriers to the realisation of their human rights, which are either overlooked or not adequately addressed in national laws, policies and budgets. In addition, women face significant challenges in engaging with the criminal justice system and often experience secondary victimisation when taking up issues such as gender-based violence through the system.



**Key areas of activity:**

- The main challenge remains the fact that there is a progressive legislative framework for promoting gender equality in place, but it is not resourced and implemented. Another challenge is the fact that in conversations about equality and law, the disempowerment of women are not linked back to patriarchy and the way in which this creates a systemic injustice for women. The slow transformation of the judiciary impacts negatively on taking up gender inequality in the justice system.
- Parliament should ensure that it acts on the report that emanated from the High Level Panel on the Assessment of Key Legislation and the Acceleration of Fundamental Change. Many women's rights organisations made submissions through this process and the findings of the report are a starting point for engaging on the promotion of equality and administration of justice.
- There is a need for more education on the Bill of Rights and access to rights. We need to invest more in creating a culture of promoting constitutional values.
- Discussions were held on the failure of the Maintenance Act. The Law Reform process has been taking too long and this process needs to be prioritised.
- Issues of the LGBTI community are often ignored in legislation and policy and this should be addressed.
- Parliament should ensure that it oversees the development of a framework for engaging in gender responsive budgeting and should ensure that all its committees engages with departmental budgets from the perspective of gender responsive budgeting.
- Integrate a gender perspective into the design, implementation and evaluation of development policies, plans and programmes, including budget policies and ensure coordination between line ministries, gender policymakers, gender machineries and other relevant government organisations and institutions with gender expertise.
- Parliament must ensure that it follows up on the review conference. It should ensure that there is a feedback session on the review conference, to ensure that it is not another "talk shop". It should also develop an implementation plan for taking up the recommendations.
- The role of civil society following the conference is to write up their individual reports and share this information with a wider audience. These reports should be used to hold Parliament accountable for delivery after the conference.



## 7.2 Health and social services

The Women's Charter highlights that health services in South Africa have traditionally been unequal, inaccessible and inappropriate. It also notes that a lack of basic services impacts negatively on health. It emphasises that affordable and accessible health care services must be provided for women and that women have control over decisions about their bodies. Women are less likely to have access to most forms of health insurance that are based on formal employment, and to this end the provision of efficient and accessible primary health care is imperative for women's development and empowerment.

### **Key areas of activity:**

- **Prioritise and protect health spending:**  
Women's health needs must be adequately budgeted for. Priority areas include resources allocated to HIV and AIDS, termination of pregnancy, implementing the SDGs, maternal health and psycho- social support.
- **Invest in rural health**  
Considering the context of rural health and the challenges faced in accessing services (poor roads, access to facilities, access to qualified health personnel, high unemployment, food insecurity etc.) Government must review the equitable share formula and furthermore should review and reform the provincial equitable share formula. The reforms should ensure the inclusion of rural adjusters that would mitigate the increased cost of service delivery in rural provinces.
- **Step up efforts to address HIV and AIDS**  
High levels of violence against women has led to women being more vulnerable to HIV and AIDS. South Africa has the highest HIV epidemic in the world. In South Africa, it is estimated that there are approximately 2000 new infections every week amongst girls aged 15-24. An estimated one-third of adolescent girls in South Africa have experienced abuse and violence, a factor that exacerbates vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. Oversight on efforts to address HIV and AIDS need to be intensified.

## 7.3 Advancing inclusive economic growth, development and infrastructure

The face of poverty on the African continent is female. The legacy of colonialisation and racism has meant that black women constitute the majority of the poor. Economic empowerment measures must seek to redress the imbalances of the past. The Global Gender Gap report shows that only 50 percent of women of a working age are in the labour force, compared to 77 percent of men. Globally, more women than men are likely to be unemployed and women are more likely to be employed on a part-time basis. Women are also less likely to be in decision-making positions and they earn between 70 – 90 percent of what men earn across all sectors and occupations. In South



Africa, if we must change the face of poverty, we must find real and concrete solutions to women's access to the economy.

**Key areas of activity:**

- **Women in marginalised sectors of employment**

Economic empowerment measures must seek to redress the imbalances of the past. Furthermore, emphasis should be placed on the plight of women in vulnerable sectors of employment such as in the informal economy, farm workers, domestic workers and sex workers. Specifically, sex work should be decriminalised.

- **Access to the economy**

In order to create better access to the economy, there is a need to create better access to information. Women in the rural areas are particularly disadvantaged in this regard. There is a need to explore how to create better access to the market, finances and opportunities for women.

- **Access to land**

Women face significant challenges in accessing land. Black women must be prioritised in land redistribution plans. Security of tenure for women farm workers is a significant issue.

- **Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBEE)**

Government's plans to promote have not been successful and there is a need to review strategies in this regard.

- **Creation of gender sensitive work environments**

There is dire need to address structural inequality and to ensure that workplaces become gender-equal spaces where women's worth is valued equally, where the physical environment is gender sensitive (such as spaces for breastfeeding) and where the organisational ethos is sensitive to women's family responsibilities.

- **Invest in making women technologically literate**

Innovation and technology are key to unlocking women's economic potential. Ensuring that women and girls are technologically empowered, computer literate and able to navigate their way on the internet, is critical to growing their knowledge base. In addition, this is key to economic survival in the formal economy. Digital literacy is a basic requirement for economic development and being absorbed into the world of work. Government therefore has a responsibility to invest in access to multi-purpose centres that make computers and internet access readily available, particularly in impoverished communities. Technology can expand women's access to the economy and to entrepreneurship. It can play a critical role



in assisting with addressing violence against women, for example, by facilitating access to safe houses, forensic evidence etc.

- **Strengthen parliamentary oversight**

Parliament should do more vigorous oversight in 3 key areas, namely: (i) investment in the care economy and the links between paid and unpaid work, (ii) ensuring equal pay for equal work and reducing the gap in this regard and (iii) addressing sexual harassment and violence against women.

#### **7.4 Violence against women**

It became clear that violence against women is still a significant obstacle that negatively impacts on women's lives and exacerbates their disempowerment. Violence against women is so widespread it can be described as being a form of physical and psychological warfare waged on women. Violence against women has a negative impact on everyone in society and must be addressed at all levels. There is a growing societal focus on addressing violence against women in the wake of the #metoo campaign. The campaign has exposed the global magnitude of the culture of sexual harassment and assault.

##### **Key areas of activity:**

- **Need for follow up on inputs made**

Concern was raised that women's rights organisations have, over a number of years, made inputs to Parliament on the problems in relation to gender based violence. These have been in relation to both domestic violence and sexual offences and have concerned both the need for legislative and policy change and the challenges experienced in terms of providing proper service delivery to victims of violence. Notwithstanding these inputs, very little has been done. There is a serious need for Parliament to account on this and to develop mechanisms for monitoring the inputs received and how it acts on these. Violence against women should be made a priority from an oversight perspective and a plan should be developed for taking up the oversight challenges raised by civil society through many different public participation platforms.

- **Plan to address violence against women**

Despite promises to do so, Government did not deliver on developing an effective plan to address violence against women. In addition, the National Council on Gender Based Violence is inactive, which is interpreted as a negative reflection on Government's commitment to addressing gender based violence. Processes are currently underway to develop a new plan to address gender based violence by the Department of Social Development and the Department of Women. Parliament needs to demonstrate its commitment to ensuring that this plan is effective and well resourced by committing to clear oversight in this regard.



### 7.5 Education and training

The Women's Charter noted that Government should ensure free education. The Constitution then indicates that it would be progressively rolled out to ensure skills. Much money has been spent on this Government Apex priority, on both higher and basic education, forming the biggest portion of the country's budget. Free basic education is provided through the provision of text books, feeding schemes, transport and teachers' salaries. The National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) aims to provide assistance (to students/families in need) for post-school education, however funding is limited. After the fees must fall movement this has been extended, however the system is not yet functioning optimally. This includes lack of access to the internet for online applications.

#### **Key areas of activity:**

- **Oversight on education of girls**

The education of young girls is imperative for economic empowerment. Girls and young women continue to experience discrimination in their lives through limited access to education and socialisation which enforces that home and care work is the domain of women. Equal opportunities for girls and boys must be created and discriminatory practices outlawed.

- **Greater investment in the education of rural girls**

Girls born into situations of poverty are more likely to not complete school, to marry earlier and to continue in cycles of poverty. The education of rural girls is therefore critical to breaking the cycle of poverty. Investment in technology and digital literacy is a critical part of the education process of rural women and girls.

- **Investment in STEM for girls**

Concerted efforts should be made to encourage and support girls in the Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) fields of study. Efforts in this regard must be intensified. The majority of students enrolled at South African universities are women. In 2016, 56% of bursaries were awarded to women towards postgraduate studies. Yet more needs to be done to encourage girls to study science and technology.

- **Improved health education**

There is a need to create more awareness around the prevention of teenage pregnancy as well as improve accessibility to contraception and family planning. It was highlighted that many young women continue to fall pregnant as there was often a stigma attached to visiting clinics for family planning and/or young women felt victimised by staff. Early pregnancy often has a negative impact on school completion and further education and training. Many young people also suffer from depression and anxiety; however, access to services, either through social workers or clinics, remained limited. It was recommended



that there needs to be greater collaboration between the Departments of Education, Health and Social Development.

- **Access to and investment in technology**

Women, particularly those in rural areas need greater access and training on Information Technology (IT). For technology to be effective, it needs to be more normalised and the private sector should be called on to invest in providing public access to information technology facilities. It is also imperative that technological innovation be fostered amongst young people, and young women in particular so as to equip them with the skills to advance and access opportunities in the digital future. This can be done through including information technology based subjects in the school curriculum.

#### **7.6 Reignite the National Gender Machinery**

The Women's Charter Review Conference recommended that Parliament conduct oversight into the status of the national gender machinery, which currently appears to be dysfunctional. It was suggested that this could be the single most useful way of taking the conference deliberations forward as the status of the national gender machinery lies at the root of all the current challenges experienced in relation to promoting gender equity. A dialogue should be convened to assess the status of the gender machinery as well as to look at how it should be strengthened.

#### **8. Concluding comments by Hon Zwane**

Hon Zwane noted the following in her concluding comments:

**Equality, law and the administration of justice:** While a progressive legislative framework has been put in place in South Africa, there are still significant challenges in ensuring that women's rights are promoted and protected.

**Violence against women:** It became clear that violence against women is still a significant obstacle that negatively impacts on women's lives and exacerbates their disempowerment. There is a growing societal focus on addressing violence against women in the wake of the #metoo campaign. The campaign has exposed the global magnitude of the culture of sexual harassment and assault.

**Health and social services:** Women's improved health status has benefits beyond the individual - when women have adequate access to healthcare and health-related resources they are more likely to not only ensure better health for themselves, but also their families and their communities.



**Education and training:** Girls born into poverty are more likely to not complete school, to marry earlier and to continue in cycles of poverty. The education of girls is therefore critical to breaking the cycle of poverty.

**Women and economic empowerment:**

The face of poverty on the African continent is female. The legacy of colonialisation and racism has meant that black women constitute the majority of the poor. Economic empowerment measures must seek to redress the imbalances of the past.

Hon Zwane noted that Parliament was to for the participation at the conference in shaping the conversation on reviewing the Women's Charter. This just the beginning of an ongoing dialogue of assessing the progress made and identifying what needs to be done to accelerate the promotion of gender equality.

She noted that Parliament had noted the comment that the role of the National Gender Machinery is critical in this regard and that we need to assess the status of the National Gender Machinery. As such, Parliament would undertake to do this and to ensure that it investigates what the issues are that are negatively impacting on the work of the NGM. Parliament would also commit to continue to engage with participants how to best address the challenges raised. The report will be collated and made available.

- (b) National Men's Parliament Report: 19 November 2019 – Men Taking Action as Champions of Change.



**Consolidated report**  
**NATIONAL MEN'S PARLIAMENT 19 NOVEMBER 2019**  
**Consultation process from Provinces to Parliament**  
**Men Taking Action as Champions of change**



**social development**

Department:  
Social Development  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



# Consolidated Report

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## Writer's note

This document provides a summary of the key points of discussion and themes across all interactions over a 12-week period as part of the process of engagements. Each of the engagements has separate a set of recorded notes with additional detail.

## Background and history

### 1.1. SANAC Men's Sector

The South African National AIDS Council (SANAC) is a multi-sectoral platform that is made up of government, private sector and civil society. SANAC was created to ensure an integrated and effective response to HIV, TB & STIs and to advise government on the development and implementation of appropriate policies and programmes.

SANAC Men's Sector represents organisations that work with men and programmes focusing on men in the area of Health and Social upliftment. and aims to support initiatives that address the role of men in combating the spread of HIV, TB & STIs, as well mitigating the impact of the disease in our communities. As a collective, the SANAC Men's sector also seeks to support all other national, provincial and district initiatives aimed at improving the health and wellbeing of South Africans.

The Men's Movement seeks to institutionalise a responsive men's civil society movement that is characterised by relevant attitudes, knowledge, skills, infrastructure and systems, with the capacity to effectively prevent and efficiently respond to issues adversely affecting our communities.

There has been on-going criticism that South African men are inadequately responsive to social challenges adversely affecting communities. This is largely due to the fact that the majority of organisations working with men and boys lack the capacity to adequately respond to social challenges faced by our communities.

### 1.2. Takuwani Riime

The aim of the "Takuwani Riime" Men's Movement is to strengthen the capacity and coordination of the men's civil society movement in the country's response to the social challenges faced by South African communities.

"Takuwani Riime!" is a Venda expression meaning: "Let Us Stand Up Together!" ...it is a call to action for men by men to stand up and be counted as meaningful partners in the fight against gender based violence. It is when men are meaningfully engaged in combatting gender based violence, that eradication can be realised and ultimately contribute to the reduction of new HIV infections.

"Takuwani Riime" seeks to institutionalise a responsive men's civil society movement that will act beyond merely condemning gender based violence, and advance towards a coordinated robust men's civil society movement, with the capacity to effectively prevent and efficiently respond to issues adversely affecting our communities.

"Takuwani Riime" Men's Movement works earnestly to bring together developmental partners, government, business, labour, civil society and ordinary South African men from all walks of life to unite with the aim of strengthening the capacity and coordination of the men's' civil society movement in the country's response to the health and social challenges faced by our communities. The men's civil society movement can bring about a united call to action for men to actively participate in the socio-economic development and wellbeing of South Africans.

Through dialogue sessions Takuwani Riime brings together developmental partners, government, business, labour, civil society and ordinary South African men from all walks of life, to unite under the theme: **"Takuwani Riime!": Institutionalising a Responsive Men's Movement.**

### 1.3. Where it all began – where we are now

In August 2015 the South African National Aids Council (SANAC) Men's Sector hosted the **"Takuwani Riime!": Men's Round-Table Dialogue** led by the then Deputy President Cyril Ramaphosa in his capacity as the SANAC Chairperson. The dialogue was set to advance the momentum of the **"Not in Our Name": National Men's Dialogue** launched in April 2013 by former SANAC Chairperson and Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe.

Since then, Takuwani Riime has been hard at work and has engaged a number of strategic partners such as SANAC and the Department of Social Development along with civil society organisations across all 9 provinces that work with men as partners. The **Men Championing Change** Programme has been defined as the core set of activities to promote positive gender norms and to harness the power of men so that they can be agents of social change.

The overarching goal of the Men Championing Change programme is to create an enabling environment in which men can dialogue and **inspire positive values related to sex and sexuality**. Furthermore, the programme hopes to instil active citizenry amongst men, and break communication barriers between men and women. This programme acknowledges that men and boys are members of society; they live within families and communities.

Ultimately, the programme aims to develop a strong front of men who educate other men and inspire positive change that subsequently results in the **prevention** of new HIV infections and gender based violence.

## The Problem Statement

South Africans today are living in an era of heightened social insecurity and exclusion due to the high rates of violence, poor health and inequality which contribute to an unstable economy with a negative impact on the social fabric of society.

### Health

South Africa has the largest HIV epidemic in the world, contributing to **19% of the global number of people living with HIV, 15% of new infections and 11% of AIDS related deaths.**<sup>i</sup>

Although the rate of new HIV infections has been reduced by 44% in the past five years, an estimated 231 100 new infections were recorded in 2017.

The high rates of poverty, low literacy rates, and exposure to GBV are implicated as aggravating risk factors driving the incidence of new HIV infections.

In addition to HIV, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are also a critical concern for the country; particularly cancer, cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases, and diabetes.

### Violence

The Victims of Crime Survey for 2016/17 (VOCS) shows a **rise in sexual offences** (an increase of individuals who experienced sexual offence rose from **0.08%** in 2015/2016 to **0.19%** in 2016/17).

**An estimated 70 813 or 1 in 500 individuals, mostly women, experienced a sexual offence in 2016/17.** Sexual victimization for women was more than twice the rate for men.<sup>ii</sup> In 2018, South Africa has seen an increase in murders, from 19 016 in 2016/2017 to 20 336 in 2017/2018. This means, on average 56 people are murdered a day, of which 46 are men, eight women and 2 are children.

Of the 124 526 total rape cases reported in the last 3 financial years, children were the victims of 41% of these cases. In the same time period, 2 600 children were also murdered. That amounts to 5% of the total murder numbers across the country

### Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Violence against women in South Africa is now five times higher than global figures. Femicide is on the rise in South Africa by 117% in the period between 2015 and 2017. **Sexual offences**, experienced by women **increased by 53%** from 31 665 in 2015/16 to 70 813 in 2016/17.

**7.9 million South Africans are living with HIV in 2018.**

In 2018 **One-in-four of women are HIV positive** ages 15 to 49 in South Africa  
HSRC SABSSM V

**The cost of treating diagnosed diabetics in South Africa was R3.6-billion in 2017**

**37,2%** of individuals who experienced assault **are victimised by a known community member.**

Victims of Crime Survey for 2016/17 (VOCS)

**Every day 46 children are raped and 2 are murdered** in South Africa.

SAPS Crime Stats

### Poverty

Nearly half of the population of South African's considered chronically poor living on R992 per person per month or less. More than a quarter of the population above the poverty threshold is marked-up a segment of the transient poor and non-poor but vulnerable. This means that 76 percent of the population, poverty is a constant threat in their daily lives.

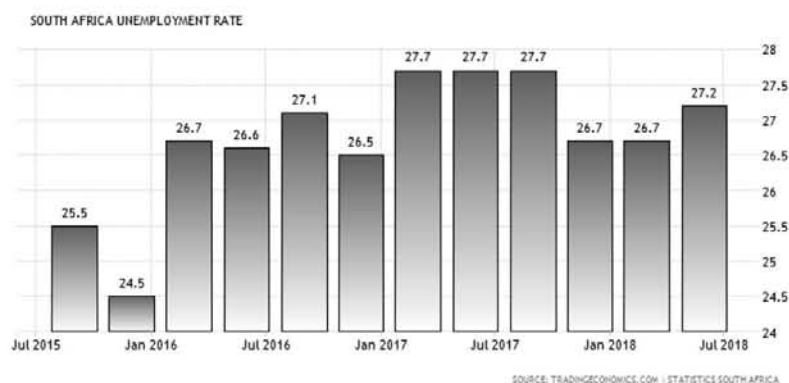
The poverty levels are consistently highest among female-headed households, black South Africans, the less educated, the unemployed, large families, and children. Poverty has a strong spatial dimension in South Africa, a demonstration of the enduring legacy of apartheid.

**27 million**  
people live on **R25**  
per day or less

StatsSA

### Unemployment

South Africa has one of the highest official unemployment rates in the world. The unemployment rate in South Africa increased to 27.2 percent in the second quarter of 2018 from 26.7 percent in the previous period. The number of unemployed rose by 103 thousand to 6.08 million.



### Inequality

South Africa is one of the most unequal countries in the world with a Gini coefficient of 0.63 in 2015 which perpetuates social inequality and exclusion. The difference between high income earners and low income earners is significant.

The Gini coefficient is an aggregation of the gaps between people's incomes into a single measure. Thus, if everyone in a group (or a country) has the same income, the coefficient will be 0. If all the income goes to one person and none to the rest, the coefficient will be 1.

**Income inequality** means that, in South Africa, a **general worker** earns **R 100 a day** while a **professional** earns **more than R3, 000 a day**

The World Bank has confirmed that South Africa is not only the world's most unequal country, but that extreme inequality has become a major constraint to higher levels of economic growth, because it is undermining policy certainty and depressing investment.

## The road to parliament

The "Takuwani Riime" Men's Movement has committed to an annual Men's Parliament at the National Parliament of the Republic of South Africa. This will provide a platform for men to discuss issues regarding the men's civil society movement responses to adverse social conditions and to be held accountable for their contribution to resolving social challenges affecting communities.

As men, we can no longer remain inactive and silent. We believe that men can be positive role models to boys and to act as progressive leaders in communities. That is why we raise this challenge to the men of South Africa; by saying "Takuwani Riime!" - Let Us Stand Up Together! so that we can be counted; by contributing to the solution, each one of us, where we are.

In preparation the first Men's parliament session on 19 November 2018, an extensive consultative process was undertaken to capture the voices and inputs of men and boys across the country.

In August 2017, The National Men's Summit was held in KwaZulu-Natal as the first event in the consultation process. Subsequently, 9 Provincial Parliament sessions were also conducted in the period between September and November 2018. These events are essential in formalising a national response by men in the social upliftment of communities.

## Men's summit 24 – 26 August 2018

The National Men's Summit & Expo was set up under the theme 'Men Championing Change'. It sought to address the role of men in combating the spread of HIV/Aids and Gender Based Violence and to unpack the underlying issues in order to define a clear plan of action for men as champions of change.

The summit was attended by representatives from national, provincial and local government, civil society and business including Men's sector representatives from all nine provinces of the country. The Hon Deputy President David Mabuza delivered the key note address.

In her welcoming remarks, the Hon Deputy Minister of the Department of Social Development Hendrietta Bogopane-Zulu, noted that the summit presents an opportunity for all stakeholders to bring their knowledge, views and voices to define a new strategy for ending HIV/AIDS and Gender Based Violence.

On behalf of the Takuwani Riime leadership, Dr Matome Kganakga gave an overview of the context for the Summit and the process leading up to the National Men's Parliament to be held on 19 November 2018. He expressed that "The summit will provide us a platform to dialogue to define what a man is and come up with a clear strategic plan to present to parliament on 19 November which is international men's day". Arch-Bishop Mbulelo Dyasi led the men gathered at the summit to invite both the Deputy President of the Republic and the Deputy Minister of the Department of Social development to become the Patrons of the Takuwani Riime Movement, and both accepted.

The appointment was ratified by a pledge from men who stood up to make a commitment to "go out there under your leadership, to convince other men that, Not in Our Name – no woman must be raped in our name, no child must be raped in our name. No lesbian woman must be killed in our name, no gay man must be raped in our name, and no elderly woman must be raped in our name!"

In his Key note address, the Hon Deputy President David Mabuza said that say “As men we need to take collective responsibility to draw the line and say – enough is enough this cannot go further. We have to listen to women and feel their pain, atone for the violence we have visited upon their bodies. These gruesome and horrible deeds must stop. It is within our hands to stop this madness that threatens to tear apart the basic fibre of our society”. In closing he called for everyone to work together to report crimes, and then hold the police accountable for their responsibility to enforce the law and provide protection.

The Summit delegates were asked to take a formal stand against HIV/AIDS and Gender Based Violence by reading from the Men Championing Change pledge. Taking the pledge, the men attending the summit rose to their feet with declaration statements for championing change.

#### **Guest Contributions and Discussion Themes**

In support of the men's movement consultation process, the Total Shutdown Movement, SANAC Youth Sector, SANTACO and UNAIDS contributed opening remarks and shared insights about the scale of the challenges related to gender based violence, HIV AIDS and what can be done in partnership. Some of the critical points raised are that policy is not being implemented and that gender inequalities and harmful norms are powerful drivers of the HIV epidemic and that South Africa will not reach its targets as stated in the NSP unless scourge of gender based violence is dealt with.

The Summit was reminded that the NSP Goal 4 target is only 54 months away and the need to get serious about challenging the status that leaves so many people behind. There was an expression of support, that this particular approach will yield positive results in combatting HIV/ AIDS by providing men an opportunity to be guided and educated in the area of health and HIV through dialogue and awareness.

Further contributions were offered by The Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR), The Sonke Gender Justice Network, UNAIDS Southern Africa, #Totalshutdown, COSATU, CONTRALESA, Civil Society formations, Religious and Business representatives.

Highlights of the reports '*Violence Against Women; a Country in Crisis*' by CSVR and '*the State of SA's Fathers*' by Sonke Gender Justice Network were presented. The reports noted that women in South Africa continue to experience extremely high rates of violence and that only 36% of children in South Africa live in the same household as their biological father.

UNAIDS Southern Africa reported that they were seeing a decline in new HIV/Aids infections. However, it is still concerned UN Aids that men were not seeking care at health facilities. The #Totalshutdown movement insisted that men have an important role to play as leaders for corrective action and that Men can also become pillars of strength in the communities. Delegates at the summit were challenged to call out men who do wrong and to stop saying nothing because "the silence of men is deafening!"

COSATU asserted that sexism, discrimination and issues of safety for women had to be attended to in the workplace. Civil Society emphasised that men had an important role to play in bringing change. CONTRALESA said the killing of women is a misrepresentation of culture. Religious leaders noted that the church also has to introspect on its messages to society and should preach equity moving forward. As a delegate Zolile Bless said men need to learn to express their feelings as not doing so led to them beating up women.

The key themes that emerged from the summit include

- Definition of a man
- Toxic masculinity/ What makes men violent
- We (men) must Change
- Need for healing
- Personal Care and Self Respect
- Economic Empowerment
- The voices of the youth
- The Call from Women
- What must be done

The Summit delegates were divided into five groups to discuss the key elements they would like to incorporate into the strategic plan arising from key themes of the summit as a guideline.

Following the group sessions, Delegates were invited to consider how the change must happen. Specifically, each province was asked what they want to achieve. The inputs are summarised as follows;

- **Limpopo** said fathers have to teach young people how to handle women and highlighted the importance of grooming from a young age.
- **Mpumalanga** said it is important for men to change the way they viewed women.
- **Gauteng** called for recreational activities that are needed to develop men.
- **North West** said they want a clear understanding of what it meant to be a man.
- **Free State** said they need information to take into their provinces so that their message not violate women is clear.
- **Northern Cape** said they want to come out having learned how they could change their behaviour.
- **Western Cape** said men need healing and they had to be reminded that this was their process which they had to lead.
- **Eastern Cape** seek a method to be used to stop abuse and bullying among men.
- **KZN** said inclusivity is important for South African men and noted that being capacitated and involved is important.

At the conclusion of the summit, the Hon Hendrietta Bogopane-Zulu congratulated the delegates on a good summit. She said it is important for men to take up the role of leadership in society and become role models. She also highlighted that government has a lot of programmes that could assist in addressing issues of access to economic and social support.

### Setting the tone -KOMENG a play by the Sello Maake-kaNcube Foundation

The play forms part of the Takuwani Riime campaign and was presented to audiences across the 9 provinces in the build up toward International Men's Day on 19 November 2018.

In Komeng (Sepedi for "Initiation School") the playwright employs the metaphor of an initiation school to take a group of four friends through an intense psychological initiation. Zero, Timza, Blaza and McGregor are made to confront their weaknesses when one of them tries to commit suicide.

Through this cathartic encounter, they explore the source of their problems; a broken marriage for McGregor; a rigid, callous outlook on women for Timza; and a life of petty crime for Zero.

The men all realise that the source of their problems is a lack of a sense of grounding. The play is produced by the Sello Maake-KaNcube Foundation.



### Reception / Feedback



*"the themes of the play come from a very painful place in society and that it reminds of how violence and abuse against woman and children was/is normalised"*

***"that the play is a reminder of where men come from and what type of men we do not want in society that abuses and batter women and children"***

*"we need to copy this model and build traditional songs and dance that speaks to these issues so that it become easier to speak about this issue."*

***"We need traditional plays, so that we can illustrate through art where we come from, what we have learnt before and how we need to transform from what we have learnt growing up".***

*"Let us partner with woman so that we can come with a collective stance at eradicating abuse against woman and children through song and dance or art as performed by the community"*

## Provincial Parliaments

In each of the provinces, men gathered in provincial parliaments to engage on the role of men as champions of change.



## Provincial snapshot

To establish the extent of the challenge across the provinces, the table below provides a provincial snapshot of current rates of GBV, and HIV in relationship to available health facilities in each province.

Indicator *	KZN	LIMPOPO	NC	MP	FS	EC	GP	WC	NW
Total population	11 384 722	5 797 275	1 225 555	4 523 874	2 954 348	6 522 734	14 717 040	6 621 103	3 978 955
Female	52%	52%	52%	51%	51%	51%	49%	51%	51%
Male	48%	48%	48%	49%	49%	49%	51%	49%	49%
HIV prevalence among adults	27.0%	17.2%	13.9%	22.8%	25.5%	25.2%	17.6%	12.6%	22.7 %
Sexual offenses	8 759	3 862	1 538	3 198	3 284	8 094	10 116	7 075	4 182
Murder of Women and Children	886	215	76	217	254	730	557	649	231
Primary healthcare services	500	477	164	288	221	771	367	275	314

\*number/ percentage of people per category as recorded for the period ---- to ----

**With the momentum of the Takuwani Riime Movement building, it is expected that there will be a notable improvement in these levels over time.**

**Population** - <http://www.stats.gov.za/publications/P0302/P03021018.pdf>  
**Health** - Gray A, Vawda Y. Health Policy and Legislation. In: Padarath A, Barron P, editors. South African Health Review 2017. Durban: Health Systems Trust; 2017. URL: <http://www.hsl.org.za/publications/South-african-health-review-2017>, page 117  
**Crime Stats** - [https://www.sas.gov.za/services/long\\_version\\_presentation\\_april\\_to\\_march\\_2017\\_2018.pdf](https://www.sas.gov.za/services/long_version_presentation_april_to_march_2017_2018.pdf)

## KwaZulu Natal

Venue & Date	The KwaZulu Natal Provincial Parliament was held on 12 October 2018 in Ladysmith at the Civic Hall in Ladysmith
Discussions /themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ We need to reshape the role or rather the definition of each of the parents to ensure that our society does not deteriorate any further. Let us protect the future of children by actively engaging in programmes that speak towards the up-bridging of children who show signs of being abused.</li> <li>▪ "It has become so easy for children to commit suicide; this is taking place within children as young as six years old". This is a serious problem, through this programme we need to work with educators so that we are able to trace and locate children who show signs of being abused.</li> <li>▪ Men need to be energised towards redefining the current narrative, albeit men must be conscious of what they do and the impact that they leave on society</li> <li>▪ Cancer must be included as part of the discussion of the current issues, we seldom do we speak of this issue!</li> <li>▪ Let's also talk about alcohol and drug abuse which increases the epidemic. Kids under the age of 18 are given alcohol, even young children in school uniform. Let's us set rules for taverns so that the kids don't even go close to the taverns.</li> </ul>
Resolutions	<p><b>Contribution for The Definition of a man</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ We need to begin to separate the male from the man.</li> <li>▪ A male is born, while a man is made by society. A man needs to lead social change and nurture the next generation of men.</li> <li>▪ Men go and test and do not wait for their wives to get tested.</li> <li>▪ Men remain conscious and speak freely of their feelings.</li> </ul> <p><b>Provincial commitment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The province committed to the institutionalisation of district and provincial parliaments and normalising responsive men's movement</li> </ul> <p><b>Provincial targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ We subscribe to the 90/90 strategy to get 90% of men to test for HIV and to work towards ensuring that of those who test, and are found to be positive, 90% of them are on treatment</li> <li>▪ Improved social behavioural change which will be supported by meeting as the men sector. This will be undertaken to reduce Gender Based Violence together with new infections of HIV/AIDS and TB.</li> </ul>

## Limpopo

Venue & Date	The Limpopo Provincial Parliament was held on 18 October 2018 in Lebowakgomo at the Provincial Legislature in Polokwane
Discussions /themes	<p><b>Being a man</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fathers need to parent and treat boys and girls the same, to let go of the patriarchy</li> <li>Men should also be there when women give birth, need to be actively involved in family life and not just financially. Men be there for their sons and force the culture of human rights. It is the responsibility of all men to stand with their sons and fight this pandemic</li> <li>Men have to stop defining themselves against the power they have over others, be it women or children</li> </ul> <p><b>Culture of violence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country's culture with violence is a huge problem such that it has become a norm that the only way to deal with anger and emotions is through violence, and when men lose power the only way to regain power is through violence</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy / justice system</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Justice system's granting of protection and restraining orders has not been effective nor is it properly enforced to protect the victims because crimes are repeated</li> </ul> <p><b>Patriarchy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Main root causes are unequal power relations - men and women were never treated equally, but instead were socialised to make women inferior to men. Marriage was highlighted as a tool used to strip women's power.</li> </ul>

## Northern Cape

Venue & Date	The Northern Cape Provincial Parliament was held on 7 November 2018 at the Mayibuye Arts Centre in the Northern Cape
Discussions /themes	<p><b>Being a man</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Being a man is not only about genetics but also about psychology, culture, social economic status, masculinity or sexuality.</li> </ul> <p><b>Behaviour change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is required is a consciousness that allows man to respond responsibly to the matters in their communities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Fatherlessness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No child will be fatherless, we will also partner with all stakeholders to establish sports arts and culture facilities, and this should target rural communities. We move that we should establish provincial, district and local men's parliament where we will development context specific programmes.</li> </ul>
Resolutions	<p><b>Contribution to the definition of a man</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposal for the definition of a man was as 'he who self identifies themselves as man. Being a man is not only about genetics but also about psychology, culture, social economic status, masculinity or sexuality. What is required is a consciousness that allows man to respond responsibly to the matters in their communities.'</li> </ul> <p><b>Provincial commitment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We as the parliament of the Northern Cape commit to us our resources and networks to raise awareness and constitution, to ensure that we reduce all forms of gender based violence in half.</li> </ul> <p><b>Provincial targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of district and local structures to be report on the progress made.</li> <li>The adoption of the 90/90/90 strategy. That by year 2020 all men will know their HIV status, and 90 percent of all men diagnosed with HIV/AIDS will receive ARV's.</li> <li>We will use our resources as the Northern Cape to mobilise our communities towards the attainment of the national wellness campaign objectives by 2020 to intensify the reduction of non-communicable diseases</li> <li>Engage with the department of justice around increasing sentences for GBV offenders;</li> </ul>

## Mpumalanga

Venue & Date	The Mpumalanga Provincial Parliament was held on 09 November 2018 at the Mpumalanga Legislature in Nelspruit
Discussions /themes	<p><b>Being a man</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A man is leader not by dominating, but by being a provider</li> <li>• Men must learn to express emotions and not hide them, portraying false characters to display the characters of superman. Men are not robots</li> <li>• Let us also take care of the community, not just be a father to your home but a father to the community</li> </ul> <p><b>Culture of violence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As men we cannot contradict our positions, while we advocate for the protection of woman and children the same men are inflicting pain and hurt in society.</li> <li>• South Africa has turned into a blood carpet and the question is what went wrong? Where did we go wrong as a nation?</li> <li>• It seems as if we are free yet we are oppressed, it seems as if we are speaking yet we are silent, it seems as if we are moving yet we are trapped.</li> <li>• The down trodden and marginalised are the highest victims of gender based violence.</li> </ul> <p><b>Patriarchy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• we need to address patriarchy within society. We also need to educate the gate keepers of patriarchy especially women who encourage and condone abuse to understand Gender Based Violence.</li> </ul>
Resolutions	<p><b>Contributions to the definition of a man</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A man is someone who is responsible (family or community) knows their children (homework, clothing and wellbeing) committed to their family and protect their family. The father must stand up as the head and the protector of the family. Love your family, don't be feared by your family. Involve yourself in mentoring your family. Time with your children</li> </ul> <p><b>Provincial commitment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The municipalities and districts need to be responsive towards driving change</li> </ul> <p><b>Provincial targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of Men sectors at a local level to be the first resolution. Then the Men champion change programme in the province – should be discussed at community level. By working together, we need to begin by using the available resources, so that we can prioritise the objectives of the men championing change.</li> <li>• Validation of positive masculinity and the need for healing – safe spaces for men to change</li> </ul>

## Free State

Venue & Date	The Free State Provincial Parliament was held on 9 November 2018 at Bophelo House in Bloemfontein
Discussions /themes	<p><b>Mentoring young boys to become better men</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>men should focus on creating assets rather than liabilities by 'investing in the art of being a man' therefore becoming mentors to younger men.</li> <li>society is destroying itself and we must a return to good values.</li> <li>There is a role of women as partners in the progress of the nation.</li> <li>There should be a special focus on Life Orientation as a subject to teach boys how to become men</li> </ul> <p><b>Edutainment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We should utilise creative teaching practices and integrate teaching tools as edutainment. children learn more creatively in this way and that would improve educational outcomes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to jobs and economic opportunities would help to alleviate the problems in society.</li> <li>We need a society that empowers the youth. young people are eager to work for a better country.</li> </ul>
Resolutions	<p><b>Contribution to the definition of a man</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A man who does not act violently towards other people, doesn't rape and lives in harmony with other people</li> <li>A person who knows themselves and knows who they are and takes responsibility for his actions.</li> <li>A man is a person who takes care of himself and sees himself; taking care of his physical health, mental health and therefore treating others with respect</li> <li>A person who knows and subscribes to good values</li> </ul> <p><b>Provincial commitment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The province committed to the institutionalisation of district and provincial parliaments and normalising responsive men's movement</li> </ul> <p><b>Provincial targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement Bootcamps across the province. Target: to cover the whole province including small towns and villages over the next 4 years.</li> <li>Implement a programme for boys in the province, where older men take responsibility for mentoring boys. Target: 80% of boys should be reached over the next 4 years.</li> <li>Implement a Reach Out campaign targeted at taverns in local communities; Target: 4 or 5 taverns by each men's forum in each community.</li> </ul>

## Eastern Cape

Venue & Date	The Eastern Cape Provincial Parliament was held on 13 November 2018 at the Wooldboard Exchange Chamber of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality
Discussions /themes	<p><b>Religious, cultural, African, historical and current perspective of man hood.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Men need to interrogate their beliefs, values and what they take for granted so that idealised versions of manhood that are harmful can be addressed and that positive aspects of who we are as men can create an enabling environment for all people.</li> <li>The definition of a man needs to be crafted carefully considering the retrospective, current and futuristic view of what a man is outside of culture, religion and masculinity. The definition needs to review the current definition and identify what is lacking and what needs to remain.</li> <li>Men need to be active within both traditional and non-traditional families and create spaces for conversations on masculinity.</li> <li>Mentorship of young men and boys needs to be inculcated within the system and take precedence within other issues at traditional and non-traditional sittings.</li> </ul> <p><b>Need for capacity building</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Men need to have capacity building on leadership skills and how to mentor other men, young men and boys. The community needs to nominate men who will be ambassadors who promote a positive value system through the men's forum.</li> <li></li> </ul>
Resolutions	<p><b>Contribution to the definition of a man</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An acronym proposed that defines the qualities and ideals stand for M.A.N:  <b>M:</b> Motivator and membership of all people who identify as men  <b>A:</b> Active ambassadors for positive change  <b>N:</b> Non-judgemental approach and appreciation of diversity of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression. This is especially important for Men who have sex with men as they are the hidden population.</li> </ul> <p><b>Provincial commitment</b></p> <p>We are committed to creating a voice for all men to speak out. We promote the leadership that is about participation and encouragement of an inclusive approach.</p> <p>The province committed to the institutionalisation of district and provincial parliaments and normalising responsive men's movement</p> <p><b>Provincial adoption of National Health and Wellness Campaign</b></p> <p>Men need dedicated men clinics or facilities that have male medical practitioners; Traditional and non-traditional institutions need to lead the conversations around men's health and sexual behaviour.</p>

	<p>Screening also needs to be scaled provincially to reach even men in the rural areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine testing needs to be encouraged and to ensure that men's health is also discussed in the work place.</li> <li>• Traditional male circumcision and medical male circumcision needs to be acknowledged equally. The community need to hold local initiation schools accountable and ensure that best practice is adopted.</li> </ul> <p><b>Provincial targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The establishment of sporting clubs for boys, young men and men in general. This is to be used a safe space for to engage on the masculinities, gender stereotypes and an inclusive approach to sexuality, identity, orientation and Ubuntu.</li> <li>• Develop educational programmes on positive sex (within safer, responsible and more pleasurable space).</li> <li>• Exchange programmes where men in the rural areas engage with men in the urban areas.</li> <li>• Men need to reflect responsibility with accountability, most importantly Ubuntu.</li> </ul>
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## Gauteng

Venue & Date	The Gauteng Provincial Parliament was held on 14 November 2018 at the Tshwane Council Chambers in Pretoria
Discussions /themes	<p><b>Being a man</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Men need to be honest and call each other out for bad behaviour, be accountable and honest with each other</li> <li>Men need to love, respect and protect each other</li> <li>It is Highly important for men to believe in something, be it religious, cultural etc. as a source of motivation and strength</li> <li>We need to be sensitive to where patriarchy comes from, and the toxic elements of culture and religion</li> </ul> <p><b>Advancing the movement / creating change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abuse and toxic men need to be shunned, punished and associate from society</li> <li>Positive messages and support about men need to be communicated in the media, those messages will help shape the youth and build up the society. Broadcasters need to be influenced to show content that does not discriminate against anyone based on gender, race, sexuality etc.</li> <li>Visibility of voices in poorer communities is critical, more of these voices need to be heard and seen.</li> <li>We need to change the perception of men and rapists and abusers</li> <li>We must work together to stimulate creativity and empower the boys as Father figure for the boy child through arts, sports, academia, robotics etc.</li> <li>We must address violence and drug abuse in Gauteng communities</li> </ul> <p><b>Respect for gender diversity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Men are diverse, and come in various forms of sexualities and identities from those who choose to wear dresses to men with vaginas. That diversity needs to be respected, and the laws and constitution of this country protect that diversity. These men have to be allowed to express themselves as they wish whenever they wish</li> </ul>
Resolutions	<p><b>Contribution to the definition of a man</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good men need to stand up and be seen</li> </ul> <p><b>Provincial commitment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage men to go for health testing, and to live healthier lifestyles</li> <li>Adolescent boys and young men need to be a part of the Gauteng Men's Parliament sittings, they need to understand consequences and effects of certain actions, how it affects them and society the society they live in.</li> <li>There's a need to collaborate with feminist movements, to show them that the men's movement is creating better and safer spaces for them to coexist with men</li> </ul>

- All the various men's organisations need to mobilise their initiatives through broad media, social media platforms, word of mouth, civil society and talk about the work that is being
- Men in poor and disadvantaged communities need to be included in the dialogue, the movement cannot speak on their behalf. Inclusivity is very necessary

**Provincial targets**

- Create a database and formulate a structure to get a clear direction on the steps to be taken
- Establish men's forums in different areas in Gauteng to address men's issues more intimately
- Encourage men to go for health testing, and to live a healthier lifestyle
- Work with Men's organisations in the Gauteng regions (Ekurhuleni, City of Johannesburg, Tshwane) to address men's health.

## Western Cape

Venue & Date	The Western Cape Provincial Parliament was held on 15 November 2018 at Phillipi Village in Cape Town
Discussions /themes	<p><b>Localisation of parliaments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delegates were concerned that the Men's parliament would not reach the people on the ground who need it the most, they believe that everything starts at the local level and some sort of street parliament is needed.</li> <li>How will men's parliament implement at local level, how will the provinces and districts be supported so that it trickles down to the local level?</li> </ul> <p><b>Need for structure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structure is imperative to make the men's movement accountable</li> <li>The involvement of the Deputy President, Premier and Mayors to hold everyone accountable and provide resources, that is why they are led by these aforementioned offices</li> <li>The partnership with government is to fast track implementation and eliminate the potential politics that slow down progress</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>there are historical issues that affect economic growth and development in men and communities, and a crisis of unemployment of skilled graduates.</li> </ul> <p><b>Need for healing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safe platforms need to be created where men and boys can fully and freely express their emotions, there is a dire need for healing and the role of traditional healers in this should be elevated</li> </ul> <p><b>Being a man</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A new definition of a man is needed so that society can move away from only seeing men as rapists, abusers and chauvinists</li> <li>There is a lack of positive role models for boys, and men's current behaviours have made the situation worse. Men have a responsibility to their children</li> <li>On toxic masculinity, it was agreed that the use of power and control in the absence of reasoning is toxic. Men have misunderstood their roles and have limited their status in society only as providers, as a result a role change needs to be advocated and power relations need to be changed</li> </ul>

<b>Resolutions</b>	<p><b>Contribution to the definition of a man</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What defines a man is a character that embraces love for his children and family. A man is a leader, and has to lead by example.</li> <li>• A man is not only defined only his penis or circumcision. He is defined by his actions that support and grow his community, and by respecting women and children.</li> <li>• A man can also be defined as loving, a provider, a protector and a teacher to other men and the community he is a part of</li> </ul> <p><b>Provincial commitment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnerships need to be developed in Western Cape communities, and networks to be built up and collaboration encouraged</li> <li>• The engagement needs to continue in the streets to advocate change. It is a call to grow the movement at the local level and close to the people</li> </ul> <p><b>Provincial targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a structure needs to be established in the Western Cape, otherwise the objectives of Takuwani Riime will not be achieved without a solid structure</li> </ul>
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## North West

Venue & Date	The North West Provincial Parliament was held on 16 November 2018 at the Dr. KK District Municipal Chamber in Orkney
Discussions /themes	<p><b>Socialisation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to raise men according to the constant changing definition of being a man</li> <li>• Raising good men and not train them to fight back</li> <li>• Saying that it is wrong to cry when you are hurt or down</li> <li>• Socialisation of young girls as well, and them accepting abuse or oppression from men due to the way they were raised</li> </ul> <p><b>Mental health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waiting too long before addressing mental health issues</li> <li>• Learning to speak up, speaking up is important</li> <li>• Approaching health facilities when your need any type of service.</li> </ul> <p><b>What a man should be</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role models in how they behave in their society</li> <li>• Holding other men accountable for violence against women and children.</li> </ul>
Resolutions	<p><b>Contribution to the definition of a man</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Men need to be the antidote to abuse and gender based violence. Further men need to promote gender equality and justice.</li> <li>• Men need to hold other men accountable.</li> <li>• Men should accept no as an answer</li> <li>• Have values that are engrained in the young society so that the new definition of being a man reshapes society.</li> </ul> <p><b>Provincial commitments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We need to align traditional initiation schools with the objectives of the men championing change programme.</li> <li>• Capacity building for young boys and men prior to entering initiation schools.</li> <li>• Engage with our young boys and girls instead of taking too much time in front of the TV.</li> </ul> <p><b>Provincial targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create responsive behaviours when abuse is taking place... i.e. Ring a bell when there is violence in the community.</li> <li>• Address drug and alcohol in township localities</li> </ul>

## National Men's Parliament

Venue & Date	The National Men's Parliament was held on 19 November 2018 at the Old Assembly of Parliament in Cape Town
Discussions /themes	<p><b>DEBATES</b></p> <p>Summary of topics raised by Members of the Men's Parliament for debate by the assembly</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Definition of a Man, validation of positive masculinity and the Need for Healing – safe spaces for men to engage (Mr Abdul Karriem Matthews)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women are the most involved in the fight against injustices. Women are the only real leaders of the activism</li> <li>Men are in fact toxic to the way they are raised and socialised, to the way they feel entitled to women's bodies</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>2. Promoting a Healthy Society - health and wellness (Rev. Zwo Nevhutalu)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call to all South Africans to take responsibility and ownership of their health and wellness Multi-sector programme by the Deputy President, "checka impilo" to make a call to better health to know your status</li> <li>Extend the call and raise the call and men should be advocates of this campaign</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>3. The Call from Women on GBV - our response as men (Com. Mbuyiselo Botha)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Violence against women needs to be dealt with directly, and men have the capability to fix it</li> <li>Patriarchy is a system that benefits men and oppresses women, and it needs to be dealt with intimately</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>4. Personal Commitment - the role of men in the re-building society (Rev. Rakem Singh)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"The bravest thing we can do as men is to evaluate and re-evaluate our privilege and power as men, and that privilege and power should be shared with women to create much needed conditions for a fairer and more inclusive society, as a society based on shared values of justice, equality and human rights"</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>5. Mentorship - raising responsive responsible boys</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr Dumisani Rebombo did not present his debate, this was left out of the programme</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>6. Socio-Economic Determinants - how we are going to build the economy (Mr Thulani Tshafuta)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>circumstances are fundamentally shaped by the distribution of resources across the different sections of society, they have a cause and effect relationship on the being of a person. These can relate to the employment status of a person, those who are employed have better health outcome than those without, those who have better access to services tend to have better health outcomes than those that do not have.</li> <li>The circumstances under which we live in a developmental state and democracy should not determine whether we succeed or not</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

**7. Mobilisation and Accountability - from decision, to action, to results – (Mr Siyabulela Jentile)**

- Men's movement has the responsibility of ensuring the transformation of South African men cut across the interracial chain and sexual diversity.
- To mobilise effectively and be accountable the movement needs five keys:
  - Partnerships to advocate for change
  - Politics are needed to be engaged in monitoring and maintaining relationships with political organisations without being partisan
  - Engage policy analysis and evidence generation to make compelling cases especially on issues of interest that SA men want to champion
  - Popular relevance and pop culture, important to leverage the power of popular voices to give energy on these issues
  - Public pressure - must create and use platforms to mobilise action on the issues of interest

**8. Need male roles models and father figures (Mr. Neo Matsunyane)**

- Safe platforms and clubs need to be established where boys can fully express themselves, and to understand their cultural identities
- A plea for men's movement to elect men who can lead this initiative, but can also be father figures to boys

**9. How do we become a better generation (Bishop Gideon Mthembu)**

- The stereotypes about women can no longer be tolerated but to be solved as a matter of urgency, such as being shamed for natural womanhood or emotions
- Women cannot be treated as sexual objects for men

**10. How can we be taught to be economically sustainable – (Mr. Musa Mseleku)**

- Business needs discipline in terms of the managing your first sales and profits, discipline in terms of building a sustainable business
- There's a need to allow partners/wives to grow and succeed and establish their businesses and be financially independent. This cycle will ensure that women stay in relationships out of love and not out of dependency

**11. Driving messages through edutainment (Mr. Sello Maake KaNcube)**

- We have forgotten our Ubuntu as men, today we have removed the foreskin of the mind. As we build RDP houses, can we also build RDP characteristics in men? What I believe in is Ubuntu, and Ubuntu does not have a gender
- Human beings are only seen as equals when they are born, thereafter boys and girls are separated in their humanity early in their age and divisive stereotypes are followed

Resolutions	
	<p><b>Notices of Motion for adoption by the assembly</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Definition of a Man</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This men's parliament defines and recognises a man by what he does and not by his gender</li> <li>• Man will stand against all forms of violence</li> <li>• Man will take courage and personal responsibility for his actions and behaviours, and be committed to being a part of the building of this country</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>2. Health and Wellness</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create safe spaces or reinstate traditional forums for men to promote health and healing to address the silent crisis of men's mental health</li> <li>• Men's physical health should be promoted to cultivate healthy lifestyles and wellbeing</li> <li>• Adoption of the national campaign called known as "Checka impilo" a call of action for all South Africans to take responsibility for their comprehensive health. The programme focuses on information disseminating, testing and screening for various conditions as well as accessing treatment as the major pillars of the campaign.</li> <li>• As part of "checka impilo", the men of SA commit to use their goodwill, resources and network to raise awareness and mobilise their constituencies in order to contribute to the attainment of the campaign targets by 2020</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>3. Gender Based Violence</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pain inflicted upon women, children and people of disabilities is unacceptable - Members of society affected by this need to be supported unequivocally</li> <li>• To half the incidences of gender based violence by 2020</li> <li>• Need coordination by men to defeat the scourge</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>4. Takuwani Riime Institutionalisation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolve and commit to institutionalise men's parliament into a platform that is responsive at national, provincial, district and local levels as follows:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>A.</u> At local level, men's parliament should take accountability at ward level as a source of action for Takuwani Riime movement</li> <li><u>B.</u> At district level, men's parliament should take local accountability across the 52 districts in SA led by the executive mayors or a male representative of the mayor's office, this could be held at metropolitan municipalities or at council chambers</li> <li><u>C.</u> Men's parliament should take provincial accountability across the nine provinces led by the premier of each office or a male representative of the premier's office annually, and this will be held at provincial legislatures</li> </ol> </li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<p><b>D.</b> At national level, men's parliament should take accountability to society by reporting back on contribution of men in rebuilding our society for each year led by the Deputy President of South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further resolve that once every two years, the national assembly will hold an international men's day of the 19 of November</li> </ul> <p><b>The motions of notice were not contested</b></p>
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### The way forward

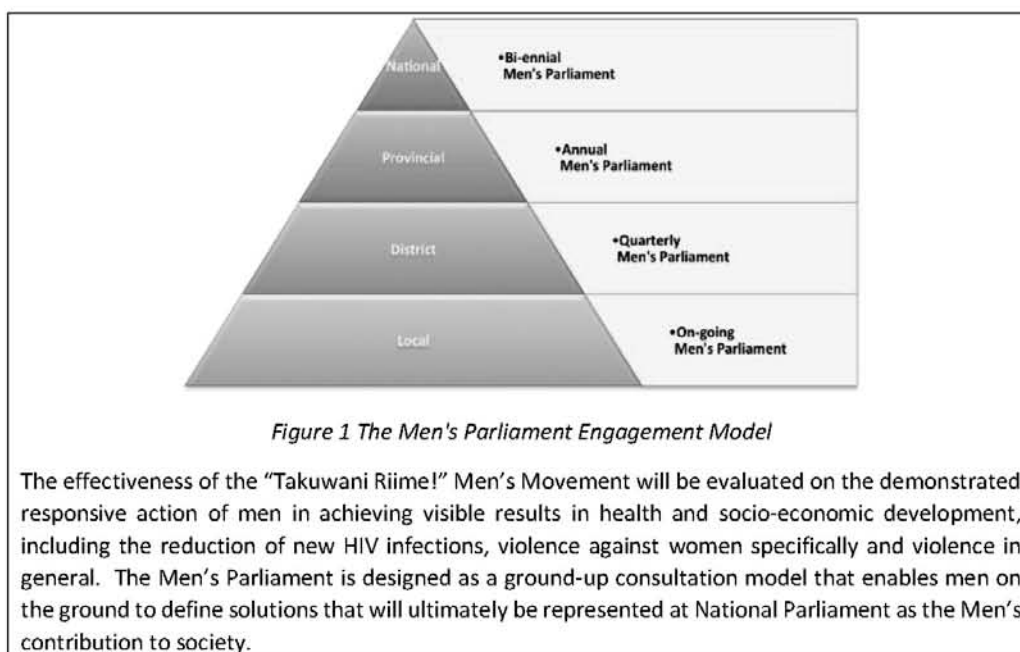
A follow up event was held on 20 of November 2018 at the Cape Town Lodge on the, to create a **plan of action** for the men's movement.

### Plan of action

#### District Parliaments 2019

The Secretary General of the SANAC Men's Sector Dr. Mbulelo M Dyasi presented the Programme of Action for 2019. In presenting the plan of action Dr Dyasi called for a vibrant dialogue with the localities and called on delegates to drive these sessions and create safe spaces for men and asked that they include boys. He also said Takuwani Riime would engage partners to provide training of trainers for men on Gender sensitivity, he said that programmes should Integrate with that of the Department of Social Development.

The diagram below was used to illustrate the consultation process



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 CONSOLIDATED REPORT – CONSULTATION PROCESS FROM PROVINCES TO NATIONAL MEN'S PARLIAMENT 2018
 

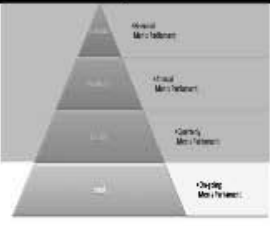

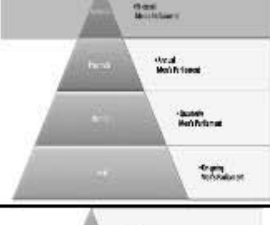

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At District level he called for the integration of Men Championing Change Campaign activations across districts, saying that District Parliaments will be held at Municipal Chambers on a Quarterly basis.

At Provincial level the Deputy chair called for Capacity Building for Provincial leaders this includes; report writing, resource mobilization and anger management (for constituencies). The Provincial Parliaments will be held at Provincial Legislature on an annual basis.

He further added that there would be an Annual National Donor Summit that showcases the results and impact of Takuwani Riime and this will be done to secure funding partnerships. He said that there would also be bilateral meetings with SALGA, Parliament, US Agencies and the UN Family to need to formalise all engagements

The table below summarises the proposed plan of action

Location	Activity	Participation level
<b>Local Parliaments</b> at Municipal Chambers – Quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ward Dialogues               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>safe spaces for men to speak as men (include young boys)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Training of Trainers on Gender sensitivity               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>partners will be engaged,</li> <li>Integrate with DoSD programmes</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>District Parliaments</b> at Municipal Chambers – Quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Men Championing Change Campaign               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activations across districts</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Provincial Parliaments</b> at Provincial Legislature – Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity Building for Provincial leaders               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report writing</li> <li>Resource mobilization</li> <li>Anger management (for constituencies)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>National Parliaments</b> at National Assembly – Once every two years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual National Donor Summit               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Showcase our results and impact</li> <li>Secure funding partnerships</li> </ul> </li> <li>Bilateral meeting with SALGA, Parliament, US Agencies, UN Family</li> </ul>	

**Contributions to enhance the plan from the floor were as follows;**

- Create organogram to show communication path between local, district, provincial and national for coordination
- Proposal – annual parliament to commemorate international Men's day each year
- Commitment from national house of Traditional Leaders – MOU for working together with Takuwani Riime.
- Provincial and district parliaments should not include women to allow men to discuss and debate freely (as women we should give men the space to engage)
- Speed up the capacity building programmes to ensure that the work at district and local level is supported well
- For the training programmes – it is important to use professionals that are men so that we profile some of the important work that men have done and share stories

The SG acknowledged all remarks and inputs and said that there would be rolling out a process to connect the dots. He said that a Memorandum of understanding will be signed with all stakeholders including the House of traditional leaders, over the next few weeks.

Takuwani Riime has declared 2019 the year of District Parliaments.

The Deputy Chair of the SANAC Men's Sector, Dr Matome Kganakga made the closing remarks and declared that **2019 will be the year of District Men's Parliaments!**

He congratulated all the nine provinces for working hard and conducting the provincial parliaments and acknowledged all the work that has been put in over the past years to bring Takuwani Riime to this point.

He called for Takuwani Riime to convene teams in provinces and said that districts won't be led by national structures to create an important local agenda. He emphasised that Takuwani Riime was an open-ended movement that called on everyone to work together as equal partners. District conveners must establish links and partnerships with the Office of the Mayor and Offices of the speaker to carry through the district parliaments. He told the meeting that they should take ownership of the processes of Takuwani Riime and declare it a people's movement.

Ends.

## References / annexes and notes

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<sup>i</sup> <http://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/southafrica>

<sup>ii</sup> <http://www.politicsweb.co.za/opinion/violence-against-women>

## **COMMITTEE REPORTS**

### **National Assembly and National Council of Provinces**

#### **1. REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS AND MEMBERS' INTEREST ON THE COMPLAINT AGAINST HON. A. DLODLO, MP: MINISTER OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION.**

##### **1. Background**

- 1.1 On 8 June 2017, Honourable Van Damme, MP ("the Complainant") lodged a complaint of an alleged breach of the Code of Ethical Conduct and Disclosure of Members' Interests ("the Code") against Honourable Dlodlo, MP, the now Minister of Public Service and Administration ("the Member").
- 1.2 The complaint relates to the time when the Member was the Deputy Minister of Public Service and Administration.

##### **2. The complaint:**

- 2.1 The Complainant refers to an allegation contained in the Sowetan newspaper dated 5 June 2017.
- 2.2 The allegation is that the Member stayed at the Oberoi hotel in Dubai during 2015 and enjoyed spa massages, room service and car hire which she did not pay for.
- 2.3 It is alleged in the newspaper article that a company called Sahara computers booked the accommodation but that Mr. Fana Hlongwane paid the invoice. The invoice for payment by Mr. Hlongwane included spa massages, room service, accommodation and car hire.
- 2.4 The Complainant therefore alleged that the Member did not disclose the benefit as required by item 9.3 of the Code (Interests to be disclosed).
- 2.5 The above-mentioned complaint was brought to the attention of the Member on 14 June 2017.

### **3. The Response by the Member to the allegation**

- 3.1 The Committee considered this matter on 12 June 2018 and decided to invite the Member to appear before the Committee.
- 3.2 The Member appeared in person before the Committee on 27 November 2018.
- 3.3 The Member addressed the Committee on the allegation relating to her stay at the Oberoi hotel in Dubai.
- 3.4 The Member informed the Committee that she and Mr. Fana Hlongwane (the person referred to in the newspaper article) were childhood friends and they considered themselves sister and brother. The Member placed this statement in context: Mr Fana Hlongwane and the Member are not blood relatives, but Mr Hlongwane's biological father housed and cared for the Member and her family. Therefore, the Member was considered family of Mr. Hlongwane according to "African culture".
- 3.5 When the Member undertook to meet Mr. Fana Hlongwane in Dubai she never saw it as anything other than a holiday where she was meeting her brother. The Member categorically stated that at no time was she linked to any "Gupta" business, that she never met the "Gupta's" and that she has never accepted anything from the "Gupta's".
- 3.6 The Member stated that she never intended to break the rules of the Code. The reason why she did not declare the stay at the Oberoi hotel and the additional benefits of spa massages, room service and car hire was because she considered Mr. Fana Hlongwane her brother.

### **4. The provisions of the Code**

- 4.1. Items 9.3.6 and 9.3.7 of the Code provide as follows:
  - 9.3. "The following kinds of financial interests are registrable interests and must be disclosed:
    - 9.3.6- gifts and hospitality in excess on R1500, from a source other than a family Member or permanent companion or gifts of a traditional nature provided that this does not create a conflict of interest for the Member;

9.3.7- any other benefit of a material nature;”.

- 4.2. Item 9.3.6 of the Code refers to the words “family member”. The definition section in the Code refers to “immediate family” as follows: “means a Member’s spouse, permanent companion or dependents;”.
- 4.3 The definition of “immediate family” does not cover the type of brother and sister relationship that exists between Mr. Fana Hlognwane and the Member.
- 4.4 Having considered the explanation given by the Member, the Committee concluded that it is clear that Mr. Fana Hlongwane is not her spouse, permanent companion or dependant. The Member was therefore obliged to disclose her stay at the Oberoi hotel (accommodation), the spa massages, room service and car hire.

## **5. Finding**

- 5.1 The Committee found that the Member breached the Code as contemplated in item 10.1.1.1:
- 5.2 Item 10.1.1.1 provides as follows:

“A Member breaches the Code if the Member contravenes or fails to comply with the requirements of the provisions for disclosing interests.
- 5.3 The Committee found that the Member breached items 9.3.6 and 9.3.7 of the Code as a result of not disclosing the registrable interests.

## **6. Process**

- 6.1 After the Committee found that the Member breached the Code, the Committee invited the Member to address the Committee on the penalty.
- 6.2 The Member was given an option to appear before the Committee and/or to write to the Committee.
- 6.3 The Member addressed written representations to the Committee, which was considered on 6 March 2019.

**7. Penalties**

- 7.1 Item 10.7.7 the Code provides for penalties.
- 7.2 Item 10.7.7.1 of the Code provides that in the event that the Committee finds that a Member has breached clause 10.1.1.1 of the Code, the Committee must recommend the imposition of one or more of the following penalties,-
- (i) a reprimand in the house;
  - (ii) a fine not exceeding the value of 30 days' salary;
  - (iii) a reduction of salary or allowances for a period not exceeding 30 days; or
  - (iv) the suspension of certain privileges or a Member's right to a seat in Parliamentary debates or committees for a period not exceeding 30 days;
  - (v) in event of a breach considered minor by the committee the Member may be ordered to rectify the breach and be counselled on the requirements.
- 7.3 The Committee therefore recommends that the following penalty be imposed-
- (a) A reprimand in the house; and
  - (b) That the Member be ordered to rectify the breach and be counselled on the requirements of the Code.

**HON. H. MAXEGWANA, MP****HON. A. SINGH, MP****CO-CHAIRPERSONS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS AND  
MEMBERS' INTERESTS**

## **2. REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS AND MEMBERS' INTEREST ON THE COMPLAINT AGAINST HON. M.BOOI, MP**

### **1. Background**

- 1.1 On 29 May 2017, Honourable J.R.B Lorimer, MP ("the Complainant") lodged a complaint of an alleged breach of the Code of Ethical Conduct and Disclosure of Members' Interests ("the Code") against Honourable M. Booi, MP ("the Member").
- 1.2 The complaint was brought to the attention of the Member on 9 June 2017.

### **2. The complaint:**

- 2.1 The Complainant provided a copy of an agreement entered into between a company called LURCO COAL (Pty) Ltd ("LURCO") and the Member.
- 2.2 In terms of this agreement, the Member will-
  - act as a consultant for LURCO on a non-exclusive basis, advising on *inter alia* stakeholder relationship management on an ad hoc basis.
  - receive a monthly sum of R60 000 (sixty thousand rand).
- 2.3 The agreement entered into force on 1 December 2015 and will remain in force for an indefinite period.
- 2.4 The Complainant alleged that LURCO entered into contracts with ESKOM.
- 2.5 The Complainant therefore alleged that the Member did not comply with item 7.1 of the Code in that the Member undertook remunerative work outside of Parliament, which was not sanctioned in terms of item 7.2 and ATC'd in terms of item 7.3 of the Code.

### **3. The Response by the Member to the allegation**

- 3.1 The Member acknowledged the business consultation agreement between LURCO and the Member.
- 3.2 The Member expressed regret and stated that it was an oversight that he did not disclose the information. The Member undertook to rectify the non-disclosure with immediate effect.

#### 4. The provisions of the Code

4.1. Item 7.1 of the Code provide as follows:

“7.1. No Member shall perform or undertake remunerative employment or work outside of Parliament, which does not strictly fall within the employment or work sanctioned in terms of clause 7.2 and which has been recorded in the ATC in terms of clause 7.3;

7.2 A Member may only perform or undertake remunerated employment or work outside of Parliament when such employment or work is sanctioned by the political party to which the Member belongs and is compatible with that Member’s function as a public representative; and

7.3 In the event of a party agreeing to such employment of a Member outside of Parliament in terms of clause 7.2, the party must within 30 days provide the Registrar, in writing, with all the relevant details in this regard. If the Registrar is not satisfied that all the relevant information has been provided he or she must indicate to what extent the information must be supplemented and the party must within 30 days. When the Registrar is satisfied that all the relevant information has been adequately provided by the relevant party, the Registrar must within 7 days cause such decision to be recorded in the ATC.

4.4 Having considered that the Member acknowledged the allegation, the Committee on 12 June 2018 concluded that the Member breached the Code.

#### 5. Finding

5.1 The Committee found that the Member breached the Code as contemplated in item 10.1.1.3.

5.2 Item 10.1.1.3 provides as follows:

“A Member breaches the Code if the Member contravenes clauses 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 7.1, 8.1, and 9.19.4 and 9.19.5 of this Code;”.

- 5.3 The Committee found that the Member breached item 7.1 of the Code.

## **6. Process**

- 6.1 After the Committee found that the Member breached the Code, the Committee invited the Member to address the Committee on the penalty.
- 6.2 In a letter dated 13 November 2018, the Member indicated that his non-disclosure was an oversight.
- 6.3 The Member informed the Committee in writing that the Committee may proceed with the sanction in the Members' absence.

## **7. Penalties**

- 7.1 Item 10.7.7 the Code provides for penalties.
- 7.2 Item 10.7.7.1 of the Code provides that in the event that the Committee finds that a Member has breached clause 10.1.1.1 of the Code, the Committee must recommend the imposition of one or more of the following penalties,-
- (vi) a reprimand in the house;
  - (vii) a fine not exceeding the value of 30 days' salary;
  - (viii) a reduction of salary or allowances for a period not exceeding 30 days; or
  - (ix) the suspension of certain privileges or a Member's right to a seat in Parliamentary debates or committees for a period not exceeding 30 days;
  - (x) in event of a breach considered minor by the committee the Member may be ordered to rectify the breach and be counselled on the requirements.
- 7.3 Item 10.7.7.2 of the Code provides that in the event of the Committee finding that a Member is guilty of contravening clauses 10.1.1.3 or 10.1.2 of this Code, the Committee shall not impose any of the above sanction, but shall recommend any greater sanction it deems appropriate to the House, and the House shall decide on the appropriate sanction to be imposed after consideration of the recommendation of the Committee.

7.4 The Committee therefore recommends to the House that the following penalty be imposed in line with item 10.7.7.2 of the Code-

(c) A reprimand in the house; and

(d) A fine equal to 45 days salary.

**HON. H. MAXEGWANA, MP**

**HON. A. SINGH, MP**

**CO-CHAIRPERSONS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS AND  
MEMBERS' INTERESTS**

## National Assembly

### 1. Report of the Portfolio Committee on Communications on the *Films and Publications Amendment Bill* [B 37B – 2015] (National Assembly – sec 75), dated 7 March 2019:

The Portfolio Committee on Communications, having considered the *Films and Publications Amendment Bill* [B 37B – 2015] and proposed amendments of the National Council of Provinces (Announcements, Tablings and Committee Reports, 22 November 2018, p 59), referred to the committee, reports the Bill with amendments [B 37C – 2015], as follows:

#### CLAUSE 6

1. On page 6, in line 15, after “chairperson”, to insert “, and such chairperson must be a retired judge of the High Court of South Africa”.
2. On page 6, from line 18, to omit subsection (3).

#### CLAUSE 12

1. Clause rejected.

#### NEW CLAUSE

1. That the following be a new clause:

#### **Amendment of section 13 of Act 65 of 1996, as amended by section 15 of Act 3 of 2009**

#### **12. Section 13 of the principal Act is hereby amended—**

- (a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

“(1) The expenditure in connection with the performance of the functions, the exercise of the powers and the carrying out of the duties of the Board, Council, Appeal Tribunal, Enforcement Committee and an advisory panel shall be defrayed from money appropriated by Parliament for **[the]** that purpose.”; and

- (b) by the insertion after subsection (1) of the following subsection:

“(1A) All monies lawfully acquired by the Board in the performance of its functions must be utilised to achieve the objects of this Act.”

## CLAUSE 15

1. On page 11, from line 40, to omit subparagraphs (i) and (ii) and to substitute the following subparagraphs:

“(i) explicit sexual conduct which violates or shows disrespect for the right to human dignity of any person;  
(ii) bestiality, incest, rape or conduct or an act which is degrading of human beings;”.

## CLAUSE 17

1. On page 12, from line 20, to omit subparagraphs (i) and (ii) and to substitute the following subparagraphs:

“(i) explicit sexual conduct which violates or shows disrespect for the right to human dignity of any person;  
(ii) bestiality, incest, rape, conduct or an act which is degrading of human beings;”.

## CLAUSE 19

1. On page 16, in line 6, to omit “two years” and to substitute “one year”.

## CLAUSE 34

1. On page 22, in line 47, to omit “2015” and to substitute “2019”.

Report to be considered.