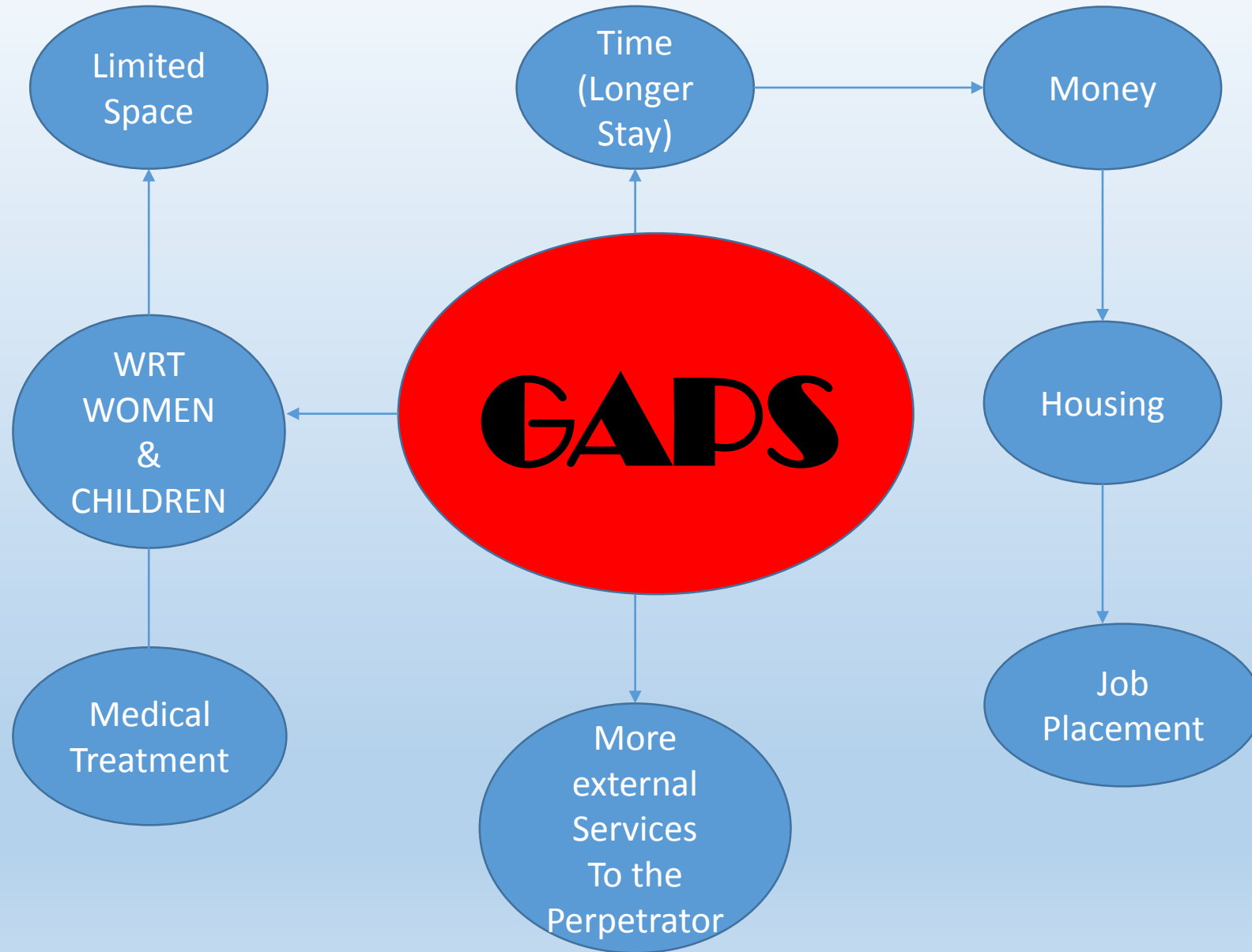


Gaps in Services

By

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Gaps in Policy – according to review by Soul City in 2015

- Broadly put the document well outlines GBV being an issue that should be viewed 2 fold though having many theories or factors to substantiate it.
- GBV should be viewed as a human rights issue as well as a matter of public health.
- The greatest gaps that could be identified is that a costing was never really accurately done which meant that to fully implement there would need to be an increase in personnel. This especially for equal distribution and access.

Gaps in Policy – according to review by Soul City in 2015

- Some gaps are also identifiable as underreporting as there is an evidenced gap in faith in justice being reached.
- A challenge identified is the limitation of one stop centres as for now it is about forensic medical and initial support with support from SAPS FCS for statements but a gap is that whilst NPA are responsible for the smooth running for them there is an absence from being able to apply for a protection order or maintenance relief in regards to such cases.

Gaps in Policy – according to review by Soul City in 2015

- There is a need for further intersectoral and interdepartmental collaboration for preventative work as well as curative work, if one looks at the societal non-acceptance and understanding of the beautifully laid out mandates with still stereotypical views entrenched. There are many effects that need attention from psychological to socio-economic on an individual and familial level. By this we reference for example the sale of alcohol and its indirect effect on substance related abuse within any perspective of theory. Then we link it to the gaps in understanding of how HIV/ AIDS also becomes a part of the mortality rate in dealing with victims of abuse.