

VIOLENCE PREVENTION CASE STUDIES

within the South African-German
Development Cooperation



national treasury

Department:
National Treasury
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



**german
cooperation**

DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

This publication was researched, written and designed by VPUU NPC, 215 Lower Main Road, Observatory, Cape Town,



on behalf of the South African-German Development Cooperation.



GIZ-VCP and VPUU NPC, eds. 2020.
Violence Prevention Case Studies. Available online at www.saferspaces.org.za and www.vpuu.org.za

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ISBN_XXXXXXXXXX

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This *Violence Prevention Case Studies* booklet, and the accompanying *Guide to Designing Integrated Violence Prevention Interventions*, were researched and produced as part of the project, *Knowledge Management across the Field of Violence Prevention within the South African-German Development Cooperation*.

Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading NPC (VPUU NPC), based in Cape Town, was responsible for the research, writing and design of the publication. Valuable inputs and comments on the publication was provided by the Inclusive Violence and Crime Prevention Programme implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ-VCP), on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

Special thanks to the Project Steering Group for their extensive and insightful guidance throughout the project: the National Treasury: International Development Cooperation (IDC) unit, the BMZ, the German Development Bank (KfW), VPUU NPC as well as the GIZ-VCP Programme, which coordinated the overall implementation of the project.

Finally, this project, and resulting publications, would not have been possible without the open and committed participation of all partners involved in the different measures of the South African-German Development Cooperation in the field of violence prevention, who generously offered their time, experience and knowledge during the learning exchanges and workshops throughout the project: the Safety and Peace through Urban Upgrading Project (SPUU Helenvale) in Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, the Safety Promotion through Urban Upgrading Project (SPUU Mamelodi East) in the City of Tshwane, Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU) in Cape Town and the Western Cape Province, the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service (CSPS), Department of Cooperative Governance, South African Police Service, South African Local Government Association, City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane, King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality, as well as the Masifunde Learner Development NPO.

FOREWORD

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
FOREWORD	5
FOREWORD	6
FOREWORD	7
ACRONYMS	10
INTRODUCTION	12
BACKGROUND	13
METHODOLOGY	14
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	16
SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL MODEL	16
WHITE PAPER ON SAFETY AND SECURITY	18
HOW TO READ EACH CASE STUDY	22
ACTIVE PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	24
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	26
YOUTH FOR SAFER COMMUNITIES	30
WOMEN'S DIALOGUES	34
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND	38
VICTIM SUPPORT	42
COUNSELLING ACCESS POINTS	44
EARLY INTERVENTION TO PREVENT CRIME AND VIOLENCE AND PROMOTE SAFETY	48
EMTHONJENI	50
YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION DESKS	54
YOUTH SKILLS DEVELOPMENT	58

EFFECTIVE AND INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY FOR SAFETY, SECURITY AND VIOLENCE AND CRIME PREVENTION	62
NTLAZANE ROAD TRADERS FACILITY	64
MUNICIPAL CAPACITY BUILDING	68
SAFETY THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN	72
END STREET NORTH PARK	74
SAFE HOME-TO-SCHOOL ROUTES	78
RESOURCE CENTRE AND SAFE SPACE	82
MULTIPURPOSE CENTRE	86
EFFECTIVE JUSTICE SYSTEM	90
ENDNOTES	92
CONTACT DETAILS	93
ICON CREDIT	100
PHOTO CREDIT	101

ACRONYMS

ACT	Area Coordinating Team	DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	KSD	King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality	VCP	Inclusive Violence and Crime Prevention Programme
CAP	Community Action Plan	DSD	Department of Social Development	MBDA	Mandela Bay Development Agency	VPUU NPC	Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading Non-profit Company
CAP	Counselling Access Point	DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation	M&E	Monitoring and evaluation	YCPD	Youth Crime Prevention Desks
CCNIA	Charlotte Chamberlain & Nicola Irving Architects	ECD	Early Childhood Development	NGO	Non-governmental organization	YSC	Youth for Safer Communities
CDF	Community Development Fund	EC DSL	Eastern Cape Department of Safety and Liaison	NPO	Non-profit organization	WC	Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
CoCT	City of Cape Town	EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme	NTA	Nilazane Traders Association	DEA&DP	
CPF	Community Policing Forum	ETC	Eastcape Training Centre	O&M	Operations, management and maintenance	WHO	World Health Organisation
CPTED	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design	FAC	Facility Advisory Committee	PAC	Programme Advisory Committee		
CSPS	Civilian Secretariat for Police Service	FAMSA	Families South Africa	PIF	Public Investment Framework		
CUBES	Wits University Centre for Urbanism and Built Environment	FCW	Foundation for Community Workers	SALGA	South African Local Government Association		
DBE	Department of Basic Education	GBV	Gender-based violence	SAPS	South Africa Police Service		
DCoG	Department of Cooperative Governance	GDS	Growth and Development Strategy	SCP	Social Crime Prevention		
DCS	Department of Correctional Services	GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	SDF	Social Development Fund		
DoF	Department of Finance	GSS	Gauteng Safety Strategy	SEDA	Small Enterprise Development Agency		
DHS	Department of Human Settlements	HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus	SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise Businesses		
DoCS	Gauteng Department of Community Safety	IDP	Integrated Development Plan	SNA	Safe Node Area		
DoH	Department of Health	IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Framework	SNAC	Safe Node Area Committee		
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	JAM SA	Joint Aid Management South Africa	SPUU	Safety & Peace through Urban Upgrading (Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality)		
DPWV	Department of Public Works	JCPZ	Johannesburg City Parks and Zoo	SPUU	Safety Promotion through Urban Upgrading (City of Tshwane)		
		JCSP	Johannesburg City Safety Programme	TKLA	Tarna Klitzner Landscape Architect		
		JDA	Johannesburg Development Agency				
		KDF	Khayelitsha Development Forum				
		KfW	German Development Bank				

INTRODUCTION



BACKGROUND

In 2018, the South African-German Development Cooperation established a project to support more systematic knowledge management among the violence prevention interventions it supports.

The resulting project was titled “Knowledge Management across the Field of Violence Prevention within the South African- German Development Cooperation,” with the overall objectives of enabling strategic network building and sustainably institutionalising, up-scaling and replicating successful approaches arising out of these interventions.

Learning exchanges focused on stakeholders and partner institutions from four programmes were held to collect information for knowledge products.

The following programmes were engaged:

- Safety Promotion through Urban Upgrading (SPUU) in the City of Tshwane (CoT),
- Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU) in the City of Cape Town (CoCT) and Theewaterskloof Municipality, implemented by VPUU NPC,
- Safety and Peace through Urban Upgrading (SPUU) in Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality, implemented by the Mandela Bay Development Agency (MBDA), and
- Inclusive Violence and Crime Prevention Programme implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

Two knowledge products were developed based on the lessons learned in the exchanges and by the programmes: **Violence Prevention Case Studies within the South African-German Development Cooperation** and the **Guide to Designing Integrated Violence Prevention Interventions**.

This resource book is meant for government decision-makers and practitioners in South Africa’s violence prevention landscape. It should be read in conjunction with the **Guide to Designing Integrated Violence Prevention Interventions**, to support the institutionalisation, upscaling or replication of the approaches featured in this book. The process behind the development of these two knowledge products is depicted on the following page.



Participants exchanged lessons learned during workshops in 2019

METHODOLOGY

The information in this booklet was captured through case study interviews for 14 interventions from

- City of Cape Town,
- Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality,
- City of Tshwane,
- City of Johannesburg,
- King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality,
- Theewaterskloof Municipality, and
- South African Police Service (SAPS).

They were supplemented by two smaller learning exchanges and two large workshops for municipal, provincial and national officials, practitioners and other civil society actors from across South Africa.

The insights for this booklet were verified in a peer review session and through correspondence with each partner involved in the interventions. Data collection and analysis were framed by the themes of the **White Paper on Safety and Security** and the social-ecological model (see next page).

The infographic on the left shows how the methodology of this knowledge management project relates to the policy framework [soil], the interventions [roots], and the resulting knowledge products [leaves]. The metaphor of a tree comes to mind, as the various interventions are “rooted in the soil” of the six themes of the **White Paper on Safety and Security**. From these roots, a participatory knowledge management process grew. This process of sharing knowledge through exchanges, workshops and interviews, as illustrated by the trunk of the tree, branches off into six leaves, which are the emerging planning guides.

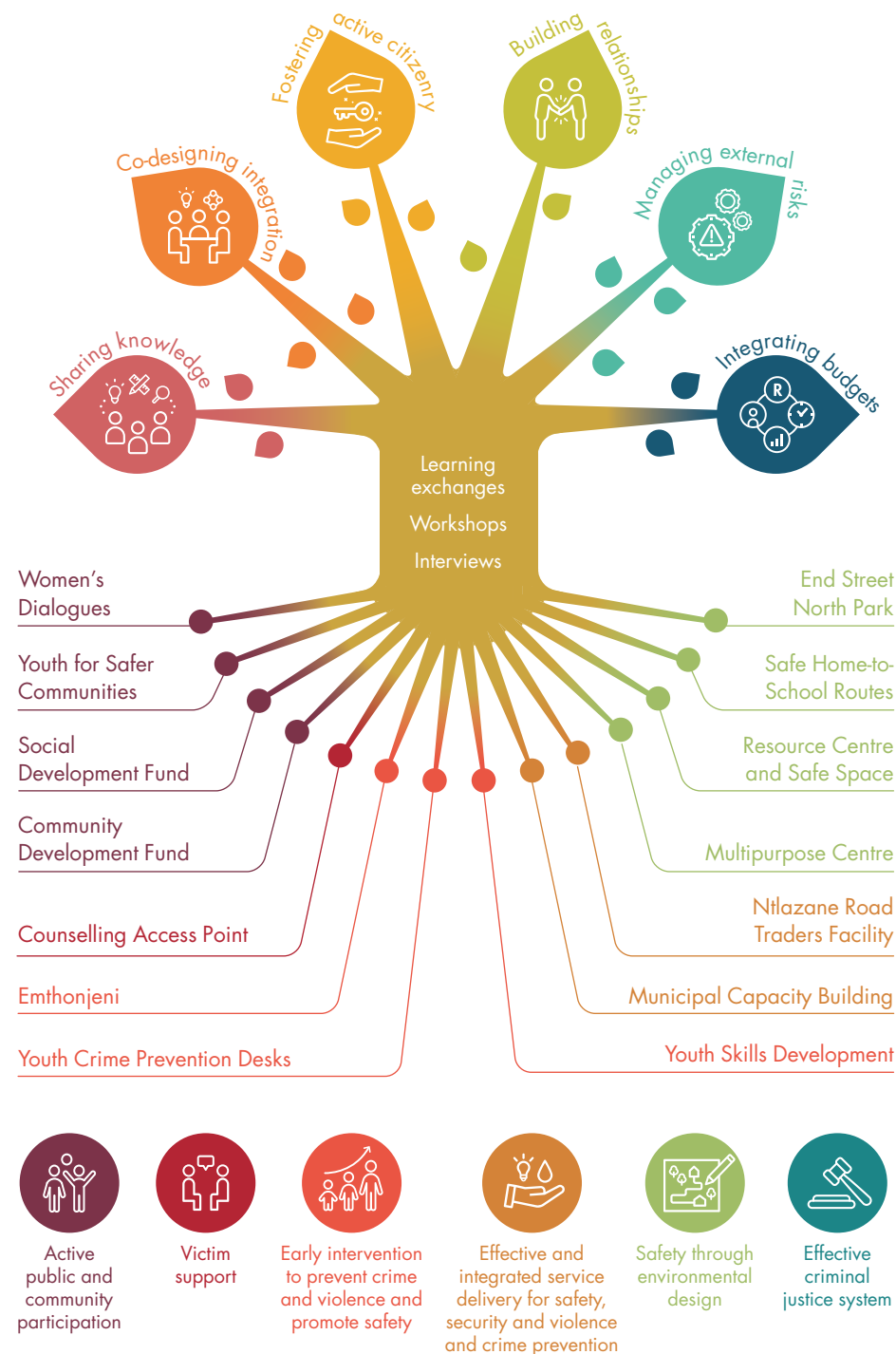
The tree stresses how all parts have a role to play and the grounded nature of the emerging knowledge products.

The most pertinent knowledge gathered stretches into six “branches” (or strategies) - from there, the “leaves” unfurl as the six booklets of the **Guide to Designing Integrated Violence Prevention Interventions**.

Each of the 14 “roots of the tree” described in this booklet include information about:

- The context in which each intervention is situated
- Why the intervention was needed and how it came about
- A key concept behind the intervention
- A timeline of the intervention
- Information about outcomes and/or impacts
- Lessons learned
- Policy imperatives motivating for similar interventions

More information about the lessons learned from these case studies can be found in the six booklets of the **Guide to Designing Integrated Violence Prevention Interventions**.



CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The conceptual framework of the case studies was informed by the **2016 White Paper on Safety and Security** and the social-ecological model. Using these tools, the case studies have been mapped on a matrix of interventions.

SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL MODEL

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), embracing the ecological approach (Bronfenbrenner), violence prevention requires understanding and interventions at various levels; namely, society, community, relationship and individual. The social-ecological model provides a lens through which to view the case studies, highlighting how the different interventions prevent violence and promote safety at various levels. Many of the case studies in this book intervene at more than one level of the social-ecological model, as demonstrated in the matrix of interventions.

Violence prevention interventions in South Africa may influence an individual at each of the levels in the following ways:



INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

Addresses the specific conditions of one person, such as their mental health, livelihood or cognitive development



RELATIONAL LEVEL

Addresses peer and family dynamics that may contribute to violence, such as domestic violence, parenting skills or conflict resolution



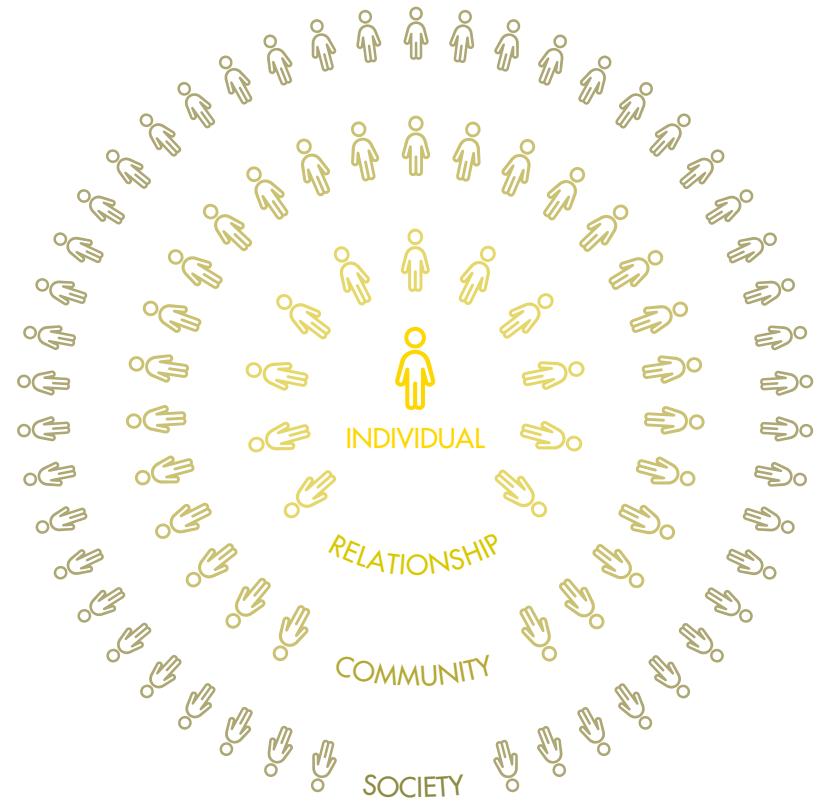
COMMUNITY LEVEL

Addresses local perceptions and challenges specific to the neighbourhood or area involved in the project, such as unemployment, cohesion or school safety.



SOCIETAL LEVEL

Addresses beliefs, cultural attitudes and institutional conditions across society, such as legislation or gender norms.



WHITE PAPER ON SAFETY AND SECURITY

The **2016 White Paper on Safety and Security** (hereafter: **WPSS 2016**) presents a government-wide integrated approach and policy framework to address crime and violence over the medium-term. It promotes developmental, collaborative, knowledge-based and participative approaches to planning and implementation for safety and violence and crime prevention interventions.

Embracing the above approaches, the **WPSS 2016** recognises the centrality of crime and violence prevention and is informed by six key themes.

The six key inter-related and interdependent thematic interventions collectively facilitate the outcome of safer communities. The implementation of these interventions is supported by system requirements (system outcomes), broadly defined in the Implementation Framework.



Government departments at all levels/spheres (national, provincial and local) play a critical role in the **WPSS 2016**'s implementation. This multi-level and multi-sectoral approach requires knowledge-based strategic planning towards evidence-based strategies, interventions and programmes.

The **WPSS 2016** is supported by a guiding **Implementation Framework** which describes the role of each government department and sphere in relation to the six themes. It is in alignment with the implementation processes described in the Implementation Framework that this case study booklet provides examples of interventions currently being implemented in South Africa. Therefore, the booklet is organised according to the above six themes. It should be noted that many of the case studies can be categorised in more than one theme, as is demonstrated in the matrix of interventions in the following pages.

HOW TO USE THE MATRIX OF INTERVENTIONS

The matrix on the following page conceptually maps the interventions within the **WPSS 2016** framework. The dots indicate which themes are linked to each intervention, allowing us to see the greater picture of all the projects and notice trends and gaps. For example, it shows that current area-based approaches within the South African-German development cooperation have the strongest emphasis on the **WPSS 2016** theme of active community participation.

WHY REPLICATE THESE INTERVENTIONS?

In addition to the mandate of the **WPSS 2016** described on the left, the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, the **Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF)** and the **National Development Plan (NDP)** provide overarching motivation for replicating, institutionalising or adapting the case studies in this booklet.

SDG 11 calls for inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements.

SDG 16.1 calls for significant reduction in all forms of violence everywhere.

The **IUDF** recognises safety as a basic human right, a public good, and a necessary condition for realising spatial transformation. It aligns very closely with the **WPSS 2016**. It includes urban safety, particularly safety in public spaces as essential ingredients for creating liveable and prosperous cities.

The **NDP** details a vision of 2030 in which "people living in South Africa feel safe and have no fear of crime." In order to achieve this vision, it prioritises integrated approaches and community participation in community safety.

More specific policy alignment appears in each case study in this booklet.

		ACTIVE PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	VICTIM SUPPORT	EARLY INTERVENTION TO PREVENT CRIME AND VIOLENCE AND PROMOTE SAFETY	EFFECTIVE AND INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY FOR SAFETY, SECURITY AND VIOLENCE	SAFETY THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN	EFFECTIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
SPUU-HELENVALE	Safe Home-to-School Routes	●				●	
	Youth Skills Development			●	●		
	Counselling Access Points		●				
	Women's Dialogues	●	●				
VPUU NPC	Emthonjeni	●		●	●	●	
	Resource Centre and Safe Space	●			●	●	
	Ntiazane Road Traders Facility	●		●	●		
	Social Development Fund	●	●	●	●		
SPUU-TSHWANE	Community Development Fund	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Multipurpose Centre	●			●	●	
GIZ-VCP AND PARTNERS	Youth for Safer Communities	●		●			
	Youth Crime Prevention Desks	●		●			
	End Street North Park	●		●	●	●	
	Municipal Capacity Building	●			●		

HOW TO READ EACH CASE STUDY


Below is an explanation of where to find specific information about each case study.

Title of the case study

WOMEN'S DIALOGUES

SPUU MBDA | HELENVALE, NELSON MANDELA BAY MUNICIPALITY

Organisation and area of intervention



Key concept box

Helenvale is a community that was created by Apartheid-era forced removals with:

- 75% unemployment
- 80% of residents living in formal dwellings
- 22% of households experienced violence in 2016

Helenvale has a population of over 21,000 people. The community faces some of the highest crime rates in the municipality, with an average 10-year homicide rate of 65 per 100,000. In 2011, the SPUU programme initiated a feasibility study and found that the community was:

- 70% under the age 35
- 13% education attainment

The study also found:

- Strong social cohesion;
- Low trust in public information or confidence in their leadership;
- Strong talent in music, performing arts and sports; and
- High crime and victimization levels.

WHY IS SOCIAL COHESION IMPORTANT TO VIOLENCE AND CRIME PREVENTION?
Social cohesion is the level of social integration and inclusion in communities and society. Research has found a possible link between community cohesion and lower levels of fear, even where there are high levels of crime victimisation. Trusting our neighbours can help us to feel safer.

In 2013, SPUU MBDA began a youth dialogue programme to provide young people with more information about life skills and social issues. But the team soon realised that women in Helenvale were also keen to stay informed and come together through dialogues; therefore, a women's dialogue group was established.

The dialogues are a women-led, non-hierarchical, informal space for women from Helenvale to learn about SPUU and to plan events and group-run programmes that focus on women's issues.

The group hosts different programmes focusing on different "strata" of women from Helenvale, from teen to elderly. The group is an effective way for SPUU MBDA to reach sectors of the community that may otherwise be difficult to reach.

The SPUU Social Facilitator supports the group's cohesion, empowerment and knowledge of options.

Information about the area and the intervention

Date of beginning and end of each phase

on going 2014

2015 2013

2013 2012

2011

Phase of the intervention, its relevant steps and partners

Women's Dialogues began

- Meet every Thursday
- Share ideas and experiences
- Impart knowledge
- Organise various programmes with partners

Rape Crisis
FAMSA
Alternatives to Violence Project

Youth Dialogues began

Programme Advisory Committee (PAC) formation

Feasibility Study

- Identified key problems and proposed interventions

Non-Hierarchical leadership
Organic group processes

Partnerships per phase

Timeline of the intervention

Methods and tools applied to the intervention

Results, outcomes, greatest achievements and future goals of the intervention

RESULTS

12-15 consistent members who are "always ready to roll up their sleeves"

Committed members: the women's group has consistently met every Thursday for the past five years.

OUTCOMES

The group now independently designs its own programmes.

Training programmes have led to employment.

The women in the group speak up for themselves and speak "truth to power".

The women in the group offer peer support to one another.

The women completely own the group; it will continue when the SPUU programme is finished.

FIGHTING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
The psychosocial support and skills provided by partners and peers in the space of the Women's Dialogues have empowered participants with self-confidence and independence in the face of domestic violence and patriarchal social norms.

Policies that support the use of the intervention

WHY REPLICATE THIS INTERVENTION?

The **NUF 2016-2019 Implementation Framework** mandates that municipalities involve communities in implementation and monitoring of projects.

The Eastern Cape Department of Safety and Liaison **Provincial Safety Strategy 2016-2020** calls for community-based activities that are locally appropriate, feasible, affordable, successful, and able to be evaluated.

The **Implementation Framework for the 2016 White Paper on Safety and Security** calls for all spheres and levels of government to capacitate communities, especially women, "to participate in planning, design and implementation of interventions."

The **Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy** calls on municipalities to "mobilise community support for the implementation of the integrated SCP strategy."



The women's dialogue group has a food garden

How the intervention fights GBV

ACTIVE PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION



Active public and community participation is crucial to violence prevention because all of society is needed to combat violence and crime, including an active citizenry and coordinated partnerships.

According to the **WPSS 2016**, active and public community participation includes:

- Sustainable forums for coordinated and collaborative action on community safety;
- Public and community participation in development, planning and implementation of crime and violence prevention interventions; and
- Public and private partnerships to support safety, crime prevention and violence prevention programmes and interventions.

The case studies on violence prevention through active and public community participation highlighted are:

- Social Development Fund
- Youth for Safer Communities
- Women's Dialogues
- Community Development Fund

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

VPUU NPC | LOTUS PARK, KHAYELITSHA, CITY OF CAPE TOWN



Lotus Park is a small informal settlement that formed in 2003, as a relocation site for flood victims and people evicted from the Cape Town Waterfront. In the decade that followed, residents struggled with:

- Crime
- An unsafe environment
- Water and sanitation
- Conflict
- Corrupt land sale

VPUU NPC became involved in Lotus Park in 2010. A baseline household survey conducted in 2011 found that

60% of respondents felt that the crime and violence in the area were intolerable



Residents struggled with social issues related to youth, unemployment and substance abuse

The first project implemented in Lotus Park by VPUU NPC was the Social Development Fund (SDF).

Partnerships throughout the project:

- 📁 Women's movements
- 📁 Small businesses
- 📁 Health sector
- 📁 Cultural groups
- 📁 Sports associations

The SDF is VPUU's funding vehicle for year-long, community-driven crime and violence prevention projects that align with the area's **Community Action Plan**.

R10 000 – R15 000

cost of average grant

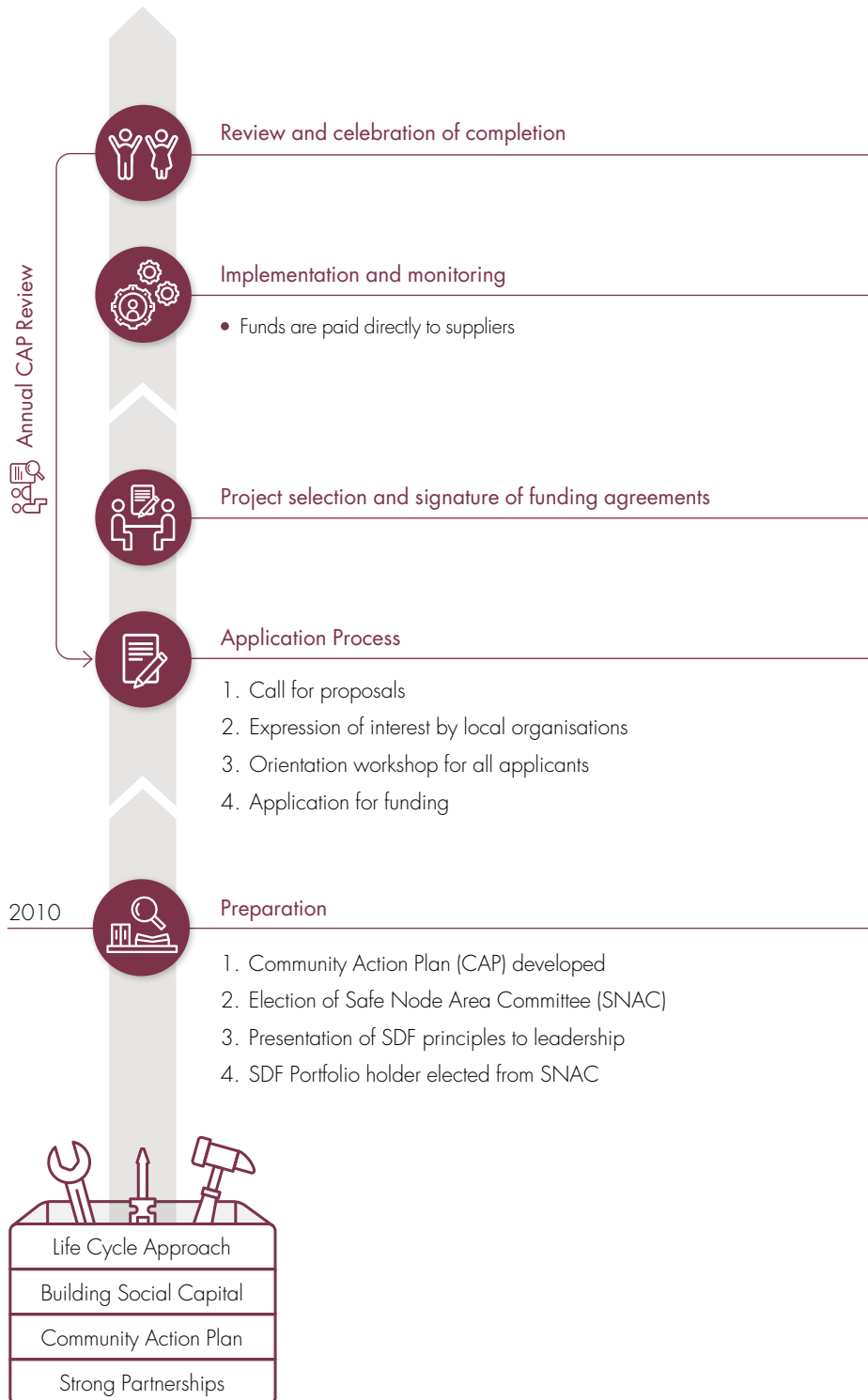
10% of project costs covered by community, to foster ownership and longevity



Grantees also commit to a community service project activity in addition to their project

WHAT IS A COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN?

A **Community Action Plan** is a living document where local leadership's development visions for their communities, baseline survey findings, community assets, and Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) are overlaid and negotiated. A CAP is an opportunity for all stakeholders in an area to define an integrated budget and negotiate the prioritisation of individual violence prevention interventions, based on the funding setup of the programme and the wider socio-political context.



RESULTS

An aerobics club, traditional dance and music groups for various ages, sewing businesses and a youth karate team are among the community organisations supported through the SDF in Lotus Park.

17 groups received funding

OUTCOMES



Many of the groups saw an increase in membership.



Participating sports groups were formalized in order to get funding.



Participating small businesses supported the livelihoods of community members.

GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS



Youth Motivators, all from different SDF projects, regularly activate the Lotus Park **Active Box**¹ and are committed to youth safety in the neighbourhood.

FUTURE GOALS



Encourage groups to remain active now that SDF funding has come to an end.



Determine how to make SDF sustainable in Lotus Park by finding other funders outside of VPUU.

WHY REPLICATE THIS INTERVENTION?

The **IUDF** mandates that municipalities involve communities in implementation and monitoring of projects. It also calls on DCoG and DHS to facilitate social compacts for the upgrading of priority informal settlements.

The **Implementation Framework for the WPSS 2016** calls for all spheres and levels of government to capacitate communities "to participate in planning, design and implementation of interventions."

The Western Cape Government's **Safety Plan [Working Document]** calls for building resilience to violence by strengthening social cohesion through participation in recreation, sport, arts and culture.

The **Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy** calls on municipalities to "mobilise community support for the implementation of the integrated SCP strategy".



Madzikane Traditional Dance Group used the SDF grant for uniforms

YOUTH FOR SAFER COMMUNITIES

MASIFUNDE LEARNER DEVELOPMENT WITH SUPPORT FROM GIZ-VCP | KWAZAKHELE, IBHAYI, NELSON MANDELA BAY MUNICIPALITY



Kwazakhele has a long history of political activism, following its establishment as a township where Black African residents from Korsten, Port Elizabeth were forcibly relocated in the 1950s under the Group Areas Act.

92% of residents speak isiXhosa as their first language

10th in reported crimes per precinct in the Eastern Cape in 2019

Amidst high levels of violence and minimal school resourcing, youth are a focal point as



Performers



Artists



Victims







Perpetrators

Youth for Safer Communities, a joint project of Masifunde Learner Development and GIZ-VCP, expanded to Kwazakhele High School in 2016, with the intent to create platforms for youth to express themselves, unpack safety ideas and devise solutions to crime.

In this intervention, Grade 10 learners begin each year with school safety workshops, where they map safety in their communities and discover their potential as change agents.

Partnerships throughout the project:

-  Masifunde Learner Development NPC
-  Masifunde Bildungsförderung e.V
-  Kwazakele High School
-  Alternatives to Violence Project

These workshops are at the heart of YSC. The learners then nominate **youth leaders** to act as Local Heroes of Safety in the community and at their schools. Throughout the school year, learners engage in after-school activities to promote safety. The youth are activated to change norms and behaviours in their schools through clubs and campaigns. This peer-to-peer education promotes nonviolent values. At the end of each school year, the Local Heroes of Safety gather at a Youth Summit with learners from other schools, to share about their activities and inspire one another. YSC has reached 20 000 learners through:

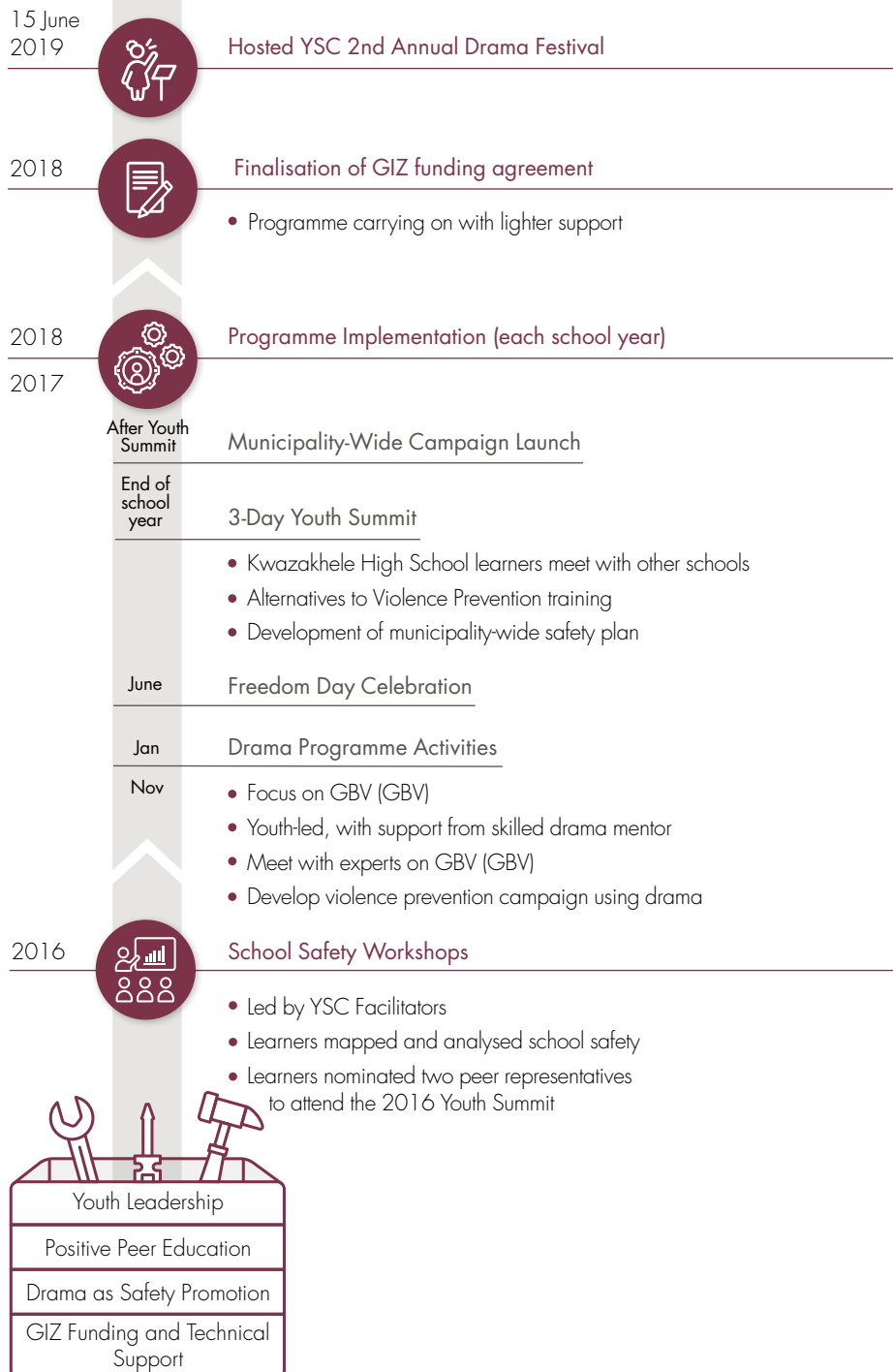
35 participating schools

120+ learners being trained

The youth at Kwazakhele High School chose to use drama performances as their activity, in order to raise awareness about safety issues at their school. They work with a mentor to to use different drama methodologies for their campaign.

WHY YOUTH LEADERSHIP?

Empowering **youth as leaders** activates them to understand their responsibilities, serve as positive role models to their peers, and activate others to play a role in their school or community's safety. When young people learn about their rights and responsibilities and see their peers vocally standing up for human rights, they become more confident to promote safety as active citizens. That's why the most "outspoken" learners are selected as leaders in YSC. They demonstrate this confidence by, for example, by reaching out to the municipality to launch an activity.



RESULTS

- 3 Local Heroes of Safety from Kwazakhele
- 18 Drama group participants gained performing arts skills
- 700 Learners reached at Freedom Day Performance 2017
- 200+ Learners reached at Annual Drama Festival 2017 and 2018

OUTCOMES



Participants changed their perceptions about their roles as young citizens and pursued safety and nonviolence in spaces where violence is often normalised.

GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS



Learners led participatory action research about Kwazakhele High through a safety audit.



Learners from other schools in Kwazakhele, not only Kwazakhele High School, became involved in the drama club, bringing together youth from across the township towards a common goal of community safety.

FUTURE GOALS



Evaluation and documentation of the project

WHY REPLICATE THIS INTERVENTION?

The **Implementation Framework for the WPSS 2016** calls on:

- National Treasury, DSD, and provincial-level departments of safety to scale up context-appropriate youth resilience programmes;
- National Treasury, CSPS, DSD, DCoG, DPME, and provincial-level departments of safety to establish context-appropriate, youth-focused violence and crime prevention and safety promotion interventions;
- SAPS, DSD, and provincial-level departments of safety to institutionalise nonviolent school practices and culture and to increase access and availability of arts programmes;
- DSD to provide funding for NGOs to establish programmes and training for challenging gender norms;
- Municipalities to sustain community participation in spatial planning and design and promote safe and healthy environments.

The **National Development Plan** calls on municipalities to involve youth in safety.

The Eastern Cape **Provincial Safety Strategy 2016-2020** calls for community-based activities that are locally appropriate, feasible, affordable, successful, and able to be evaluated.

The **Nelson Mandela Bay IDP 2017-2022** commits to centring youth concerns and needs in programme development.

WOMEN'S DIALOGUES

SPUU MBDA | HELENVALE, NELSON MANDELA BAY MUNICIPALITY



Helenvale is a community that was created by Apartheid-era forced removals with:

75% unemployment

80% of residents living in formal dwellings

22% of households experienced violence in 2016

Helenvale has a population of over 21,000 people. The community faces some of the highest crime rate in the municipality, with an average 10-year homicide rate of 65 per 100 000.

In 2011, the SPUU programme initiated a feasibility study and found that

22% of households had experienced violence

38% of adults had completed Matric

The study also found:

- Strong **social cohesion**;
- Low trust in public information or confidence in their leadership;
- Strong talent in music, performing arts and sports; and
- High crime and victimization levels.

WHY IS SOCIAL COHESION IMPORTANT TO VIOLENCE AND CRIME PREVENTION?

Social cohesion is the level of social integration and inclusion in communities and society. Research has found a possible link between community cohesion and lower levels of fear, even where there are high levels of crime victimisation. Trusting our neighbours can help us to feel safer.

In 2013, SPUU MBDA began a youth dialogue programme to provide young people with more information about life skills and social issues. But the team soon realised that women in Helenvale were also keen to stay informed and come together through dialogues; therefore, a women's dialogue group was established.

The dialogues are a women-led, non-hierarchical, informal space for women from Helenvale to learn about SPUU and to plan events and group-run programmes that focus on women's issues.



The SPUU Social Facilitator supports the group's cohesion, empowerment and knowledge of options.

The group hosts different programmes focusing on different "strata" of women from Helenvale, from teen to elderly. The group is an effective way for SPUU MBDA to reach sectors of the community that may otherwise be difficult to reach.

on going
2014



Women's Dialogues began

- Meet every Thursday
- Share ideas and experiences
- Impart knowledge
- Organise various programmes with partners

📁 Rape Crisis

📁 FAMSA

📁 Alternatives to Violence Project

2015
2013



Youth Dialogues began

2013
2012



Programme Advisory Committee (PAC) formation

2011



Feasibility Study

- Identified key problems and proposed interventions



📁 Partnerships per phase

RESULTS

12-15

consistent members who have become leaders in their community and are "always ready to roll up their sleeves"



Committed members: the women's group has consistently met every Thursday for the past five years.

OUTCOMES

The group now independently designs its own programmes.



Training programmes have led to employment.



The women in the group speak up for themselves and speak "truth to power".



The women in the group offer peer support to one another.



The women completely own the group; it will continue when the SPUU programme is finished.

ADDRESSING GBV

The psychosocial support and skills provided by partners and peers in the space of the Women's Dialogues have empowered participants with self-confidence and independence in the face of domestic violence and patriarchal social norms.

WHY REPLICATE THIS INTERVENTION?

The **IUDF** mandates that municipalities involve communities in implementation and monitoring of projects.

The Eastern Cape **Provincial Safety Strategy 2016-2020** calls for community-based activities that are locally appropriate, feasible, affordable, successful, and able to be evaluated.

The **Implementation Framework for the WPSS 2016** calls for all spheres and levels of government to capacitate communities, especially women, "to participate in planning, design and implementation of interventions."

The **Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy** calls on municipalities to "mobilise community support for the implementation of the integrated SCP strategy."



The women's dialogue group has a food garden

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

SPUU | MAMELODI EAST, CITY OF TSHWANE



Mamelodi East is a settlement growing on the fringe of the City of Tshwane characterised by a mix of formal and informal housing. It is relatively new to the city, as the settlement began informally in the mid-1990s. It has a population of over 87 300 people. Mamelodi East residents could be characterised by

- 46% living in informal dwellings
- 2% annual population growth rate
- 30% unemployment
- R41,704 average annual income

In 2017, the SPUU programme conducted a baseline survey to find that the challenges residents face include:

-  child neglect
-  substance abuse
-  domestic violence
-  unemployment

They also found many local non-profit organisations and highly motivated youth leaders.

This presented opportunities for initiating engagement with the local community through the **Community Development Fund (CDF)**.

The CDF will be run three times in the SPUU programme cycle, with the first application period beginning in 2019. Various local initiatives, early childhood development forums, NGOs and women's groups were identified as potential beneficiaries. Criteria for projects include formal registration, focus on target groups, relevance to SPUU objectives, potential impact, coherence and achievability of proposal.

WHY START A DEVELOPMENT FUND?

Development funds like the CDF and SDF are opportunities to introduce violence prevention programme personnel and local residents to one another. They are mechanisms for capacitating residents to address pressing issues in their communities. They can bring about small and effective positive changes in the community and start broader area-based interventions off on the right foot.

2019



Setup of CDF Structures

- Ward-based public meetings and trainings
- Drafting and submitting proposals
- Site visits to verify legitimacy and capacities of the applicants
- Project selection
 - Rejected organisations are encouraged to improve their proposals and apply again
 - Unregistered organisations are encouraged to register
- Implementation
- Reporting

Nov
2018



Master Plan Approved

2018



Concepting, Design and Procurement

2017



Feasibility Study & Development of Master Plan



EXPECTED RESULTS



Capacity-building among local NGOs in project design, implementation and reporting

FUTURE GOALS



Completion of the first two cycles of CDF

ADDRESSING GBV

Women's groups and other organisations in Mamelodi East can apply for CDF funding for a range of activities that empower and prevent violence against women and other groups vulnerable to direct and cultural violence.

WHY REPLICATE THIS INTERVENTION?

The **IUDF** mandates that municipalities involve communities in implementation and monitoring of projects. It also calls on DCoG and DHS to facilitate social compacts for the upgrading of priority informal settlements.

The **Implementation Framework for the WPSS 2016** calls for all spheres and levels of government to capacitate communities "to participate in planning, design and implementation of interventions."

The **Gauteng Safety Strategy (2014-2019)** envisions deep, meaningful community participation and intensification of youth crime prevention programmes.

The **Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy** calls on municipalities to "mobilise community support for the implementation of the integrated SCP strategy".

VICTIM SUPPORT



Victim support is crucial to violence prevention because, if responses are under-resourced or under-capacitated, survivors of violence and crime may experience unintended negative consequences resulting in re-victimisation.

The Counselling Access Points is the case study highlighting violence prevention through victim support.

According to the WPSS 2016, victim support includes:

- A comprehensive framework promoting and upholding the rights of victims of crime and violence,
- High quality delivery of financial support, intersectoral and specialised support services and therapeutic services to victims and families,
- Providing comprehensive access to specialised services for victims of sexual violence and GBV,
- Effective information-sharing and management and
- Awareness campaigns.

COUNSELLING ACCESS POINTS

SPUU MBDA | HELENVALE, NELSON MANDELA BAY MUNICIPALITY



Helenvale appears in several case studies in this booklet. For more information about the neighbourhood, turn to page 20.


This community faces high crime and victimisation levels, with

2x the national homicide rate

3x the national assault and robbery rate

4x the national attempted murder rate

In 2015, SPUU MBDA coordinated a variety of services, including government, psychological and youth support services, which could be accessed at the Helenvale Resource Centre, located centrally in Helenvale. However,

 the area in which the Resource Centre was built is a conflict zone, overlapping with several gang territories.

After several months, gang violence began disrupting services and making the centre inaccessible. By 2017, DSD and other service providers had stopped working in the centre, and services were discontinued.

In March 2017, SPUU relocated victim support services to counselling access points (CAPs) at four **schools**:

- Bayview Primary School
- Gelvendale High School
- Helenvale Primary School
- Hillcrest Primary School

These new spaces of victim support were first housed in shipping containers on school property and then moved into classrooms that allowed for privacy, access to the community, and little disruption to learning.



CAPs are run by local volunteers and community-based service providers.

The volunteers were sourced from SPUU's employment database and selected through an intensive and transparent interview process.



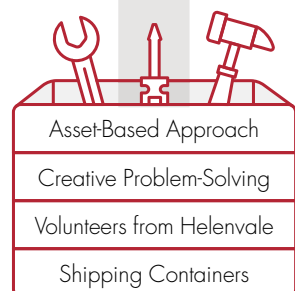
Volunteers underwent rigorous training on social services norms and standards.

The volunteers provide psychological support to community members, with management support from White Door Centre of Hope. The volunteers are paid a stipend (as per the DSD rate). They are mentored by Voice for the Voiceless on

- professional development,
- operational social service support and
- governance and management of NPOs.

WHY PARTNER WITH SCHOOLS?

When the Helenvale Resource Centre became too unsafe to provide victim support services, **schools** became the most accessible hubs of safety in the community. Now, community members know where they can go for counselling in the absence of alternative options. These locations are also safe for survivors of domestic abuse to receive counselling without raising suspicions that could jeopardize their safety; for example, mothers can access the service at the school where their children attend, without having to explain their presence at the school. Schools are also critical sites for early intervention.



Partnerships per phase

RESULTS

Average monthly caseload of all four CAPs for January through September 2019, disaggregated by sex:

	Female victims	Male victims
Domestic violence	10	4
Physical Abuse	1	2
Emotional Abuse	10	8
Financial Elderly Abuse	1	1
Financial Abuse	3	1
Financial child abuse	less than 1	less than 1
Child neglect	less than 1	less than 1

OUTCOMES



Accessibility of safe counselling spaces achieved

GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS



Volunteers easily adapted to counselling roles



Pro-actively responding to needs presented in classrooms



Partners collaborate effectively, with MBDA serving as mediator

FUTURE GOALS



Improved management and governance of CAPs



Completion of mentorship programme, which is key to sustainability of White Door Centre of Hope & Safer Schools Partnership

WHY REPLICATE THIS INTERVENTION?

The **Implementation Framework for the WPSS 2016** calls for SAPS, CSPA and DSD to reduce barriers victims face to reporting and accessing services. It also calls on SAPS, DSD and provincial safety departments to create accessible, community-based psychological support service portals.

The 2018 **Declaration of the Presidential Summit Against Gender-Based Violence and Femicide** calls for a united, comprehensive and effective response to gender-based violence.

EARLY INTERVENTION TO PREVENT CRIME AND VIOLENCE AND PROMOTE SAFETY



Early interventions are crucial to violence prevention because child and youth development and opportunities at every stage of life provide people with more options and safe spaces, both to avoid exposure to violence and to avoid engagement in violent or criminal activity.

The case studies on violence prevention through early interventions highlighted are:

- Emthonjeni
- Youth Crime Prevention Desks
- Youth Skills Development

According to the **WPSS 2016**, early interventions to prevent crime and violence prevention and promote safety include:

- Early childhood development programmes and parent/caregiver support and capacity development, aimed at a healthy start for infants and children;
- Safe and supportive home, learning and community environments for children and youth;
- Context-appropriate child and youth resilience programmes;
- Substance abuse treatment and prevention and
- Context-appropriate interventions for vulnerable/at-risk groups.

EMTHONJENI

VPUU NPC | MONWABISI PARK A-SECTION, KHAYELITSHA, CITY OF CAPE TOWN



Monwabisi Park, also known as Endlovini, is an informal settlement just below the southern edge of Khayelitsha, Cape Town. In 2009, there were about 5000 to 6000 dwellings in the area. One neighbourhood in Monwabisi Park, called A-Section, is home to a majority Xhosa-speaking population. In 2009,



Residents of Monwabisi Park A-Section had limited access to water and schools.



Children played in uninspiring and unsafe spaces.

In 2010, VPUU NPC teamed up with the local community to, first, upgrade water access points in Monwabisi Park to be safe and attractive public spaces. These spaces are for visits from the Neighbourhood Toy Library and for open-air classrooms from which VPUU offers **Early Childhood Development (ECD)** services.

In 2019, out of the 220 young children in A-Section,

137 are in VPUU's ECD programme

41 are in another ECD programme but access other VPUU services.

WHY ECD?

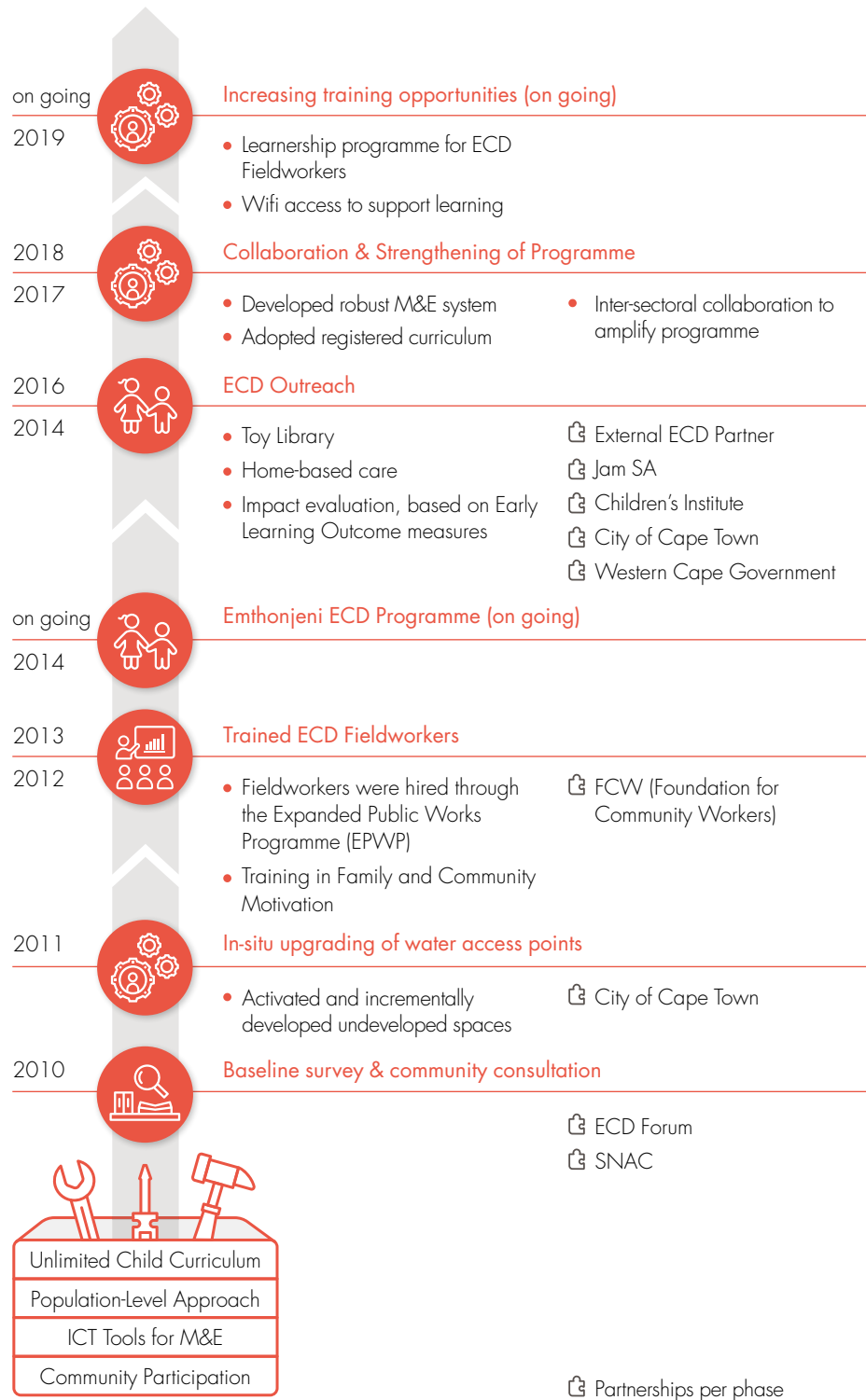
Crime prevention starts with **Early Childhood Development (ECD)**. Early Childhood Programmes and educational resources are crucial to developing childrens' cognitive skills and opening up learning channels that will help them throughout their lives. The active participation of parents and caregivers is also important to ECD. Keeping children safe from exposure to violence and other stressors during the first 1,000 days of their lives is key to their cognitive development.



Out-of-centre programming increases access to ECD



Children develop their cognitive skills through the ECD programme



RESULTS

122 children attend the Emthonjeni each day

133 children attend the Toy Library each day

OUTCOMES



Increased cohesion within the local ECD Forum



Developing and mentoring teachers and fieldworkers

GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS



Standardized curriculum aligned with National Norms and Standards



Robust M&E system tracking individual development and programme progress



Community awareness of and parent participation in ECD



Systemic, population approach to ECD

FUTURE GOALS



Develop a Grade R classroom



Ensure access to quality ECD for every child under 6 in Monwabisi Park



Enhance intersectoral collaboration towards universal access



Scale up intervention in other settlements, with a city-wide aim

WHY REPLICATE THIS INTERVENTION?

The **Implementation Framework for the WPSS 2016** calls on DSD, DoH, DBE, DPW, DCoG, provincial safety departments, and municipalities to ensure a healthy start for infants and children. It also calls on DCoG, DRDLR, DEA, DHS and municipalities to incorporate crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) into early childhood facilities.

The Department of Social Development's **National Integrated ECD Policy 2015** dictates responsibilities for:

- national planning, coordination and standardisation of ECD to DSD, DoH, DBE, DWS, DHS, DPW, DRDLR, COGTA, DoF, and DPME;
- delivery of ECD-related services to provincial-level DSDs, DoHs, and other departments, as well as the national DCS; and
- provision of basic and partial care services and ECD programmes and for regulation of land used for child care and activities to municipalities.

Additionally, this intervention is aligned with **Sustainable Development Goal 11.7** (universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces) and the World Health Organisation **Guidelines for Improving Early Childhood Development**.

YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION DESKS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY (DOCS) AND SAPS
WITH THE SUPPORT OF GIZ-VCP | GAUTENG



Situated in the Highveld, Gauteng is the smallest province in South Africa. Nevertheless, it is highly urbanised, containing the country's largest city, Johannesburg, and its administrative capital, Pretoria.

13 000 000 +

people live in Gauteng

29 median age

16% of the population is between the ages of 15 and 24 years old

58% of youth in the labour force are unemployed

In light of these risk factors, **Youth Crime Prevention Desks (YCPDs)** are an opportunity for youth in Gauteng – and across South Africa – to contribute to community safety, in partnership with the South African Police Service (SAPS).

In 2013, the Gauteng DoCS and GIZ-VCP partnered to assess the impact of YCPDs in Gauteng. They found that the project faced the following challenges:

- Communication between youth and mentoring SAPS Social Crime Prevention coordinators,
- Mismatch between YCPD scope and youth expectations,
- High participant turnover rates, and
- Lack of clear mandates and youth development training for the mentors of the YCPDs.

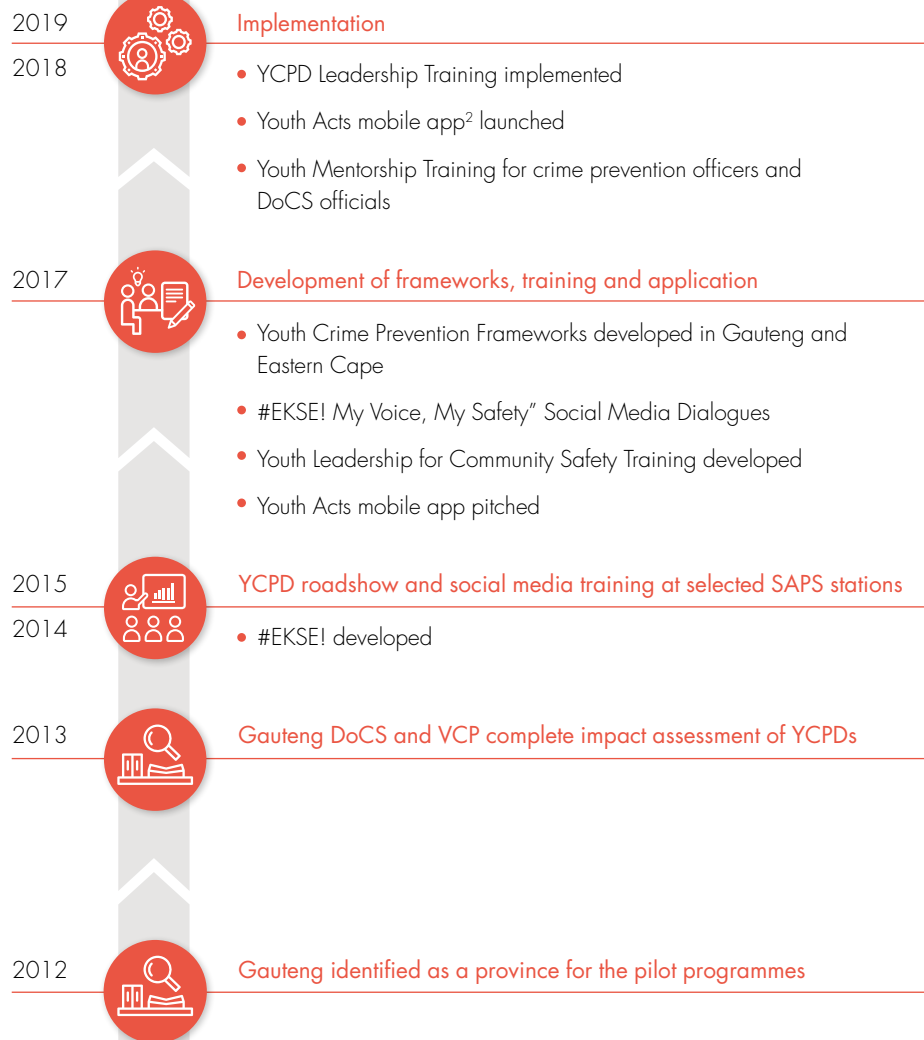
It was decided that the YCPDs were essential instruments in crime prevention and needed to be revitalised and better capacitated. Gauteng was identified as a pilot region for the intervention, along with Eastern Cape, to embark on a Youth Leadership training programme for participating youth and to equip them with tools and skills to become actors of change in their communities.

WHAT IS A YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION DESK?

A Community Policing Forum (CPF) **Youth Desk** or **Youth Crime Prevention Desk (YCPD)** is a police station-based forum for youth to address crime and violence, as well as a space to build a culture of learning, tolerance and respect. YCPDs empower young adults and teens with communication, interpersonal and conflict-resolution skills. They activate the youth to collaborate in implementing community-based social crime prevention initiatives. YCPDs also foster good relationships between young people and SAPS and enable youth to act as good citizens and role models.

Partnerships throughout the project:

- 📍 South African Police Service (SAPS)
- 📍 Gauteng Department of Community Safety (DoCS)



RESULTS

- 40** youth reached through social media training
- 59** youth reached directly through training in Gauteng, who now lead local YCPD members
- 28** DoCS officials and SAPS officers completed mentorship training
- 50%** or more female Youth Leadership Training participants

OUTCOMES

- Strengthening the leadership of the youth crime prevention desks through the leadership training
- Orientating social crime prevention coordinators to support young people

GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS

- Using digital platforms to support and showcase the activities of the youth

FUTURE GOALS

- Support SAPS to launch the *National Youth Crime Prevention Strategy* as a foundation for YCPDs
- Sustain YCPD Leadership Training by handing over to SAPS
- The Youth Acts App is updated and used by the YCPD in South Africa

WHY REPLICATE THIS INTERVENTION?

The **Implementation Framework for the WPSS 2016** calls for establishing context-appropriate and empowering crime prevention, safety promotion, and resilience programmes for youth. It also calls for government to capacitate communities "to participate in planning, design and implementation of interventions."

The **National Development Plan** places emphasis on active citizen involvement and co-responsibility, especially of youth.

The **Gauteng Safety Strategy (GSS) 2006-2014** identified a number of high-risk target groups within the youth age segment, which led to the establishment of YCPDs. The more recent **GSS (2014-2019)** envisions deep, meaningful community participation and intensification of youth crime prevention programmes.



YCPD members discuss their ideas.

YOUTH SKILLS DEVELOPMENT


SPUU MBDA | HELENVALE, NELSON MANDELA BAY MUNICIPALITY





Helenvale appears in several case studies in this booklet. For more information about the neighbourhood, turn to page 20.

With a large proportion of young people, the Helenvale population faces many risk factors for youth violence. In particular, the community struggles with

70% of the population being younger than 35


↓  Lowest matriculation rate in the municipality (less than 10%)

↓  Lack of employable skills

 Perception of Helenvale as crime-prone stigmatizes youth and prejudices potential employers

40% unemployment rate for people between 15 and 35

In 2014, a baseline study identified the above as risk factors for

 high crime and victimization levels

The study indicated a need for **youth skills development** and business support in Helenvale.

SPUU MBDA partnered with:

- 📁 Leap Entrepreneurial Development, to implement youth services in Helenvale
- 📁 Eastcape Training Centre (ETC), to provide accredited skills development programming

WHY YOUTH SKILLS DEVELOPMENT?

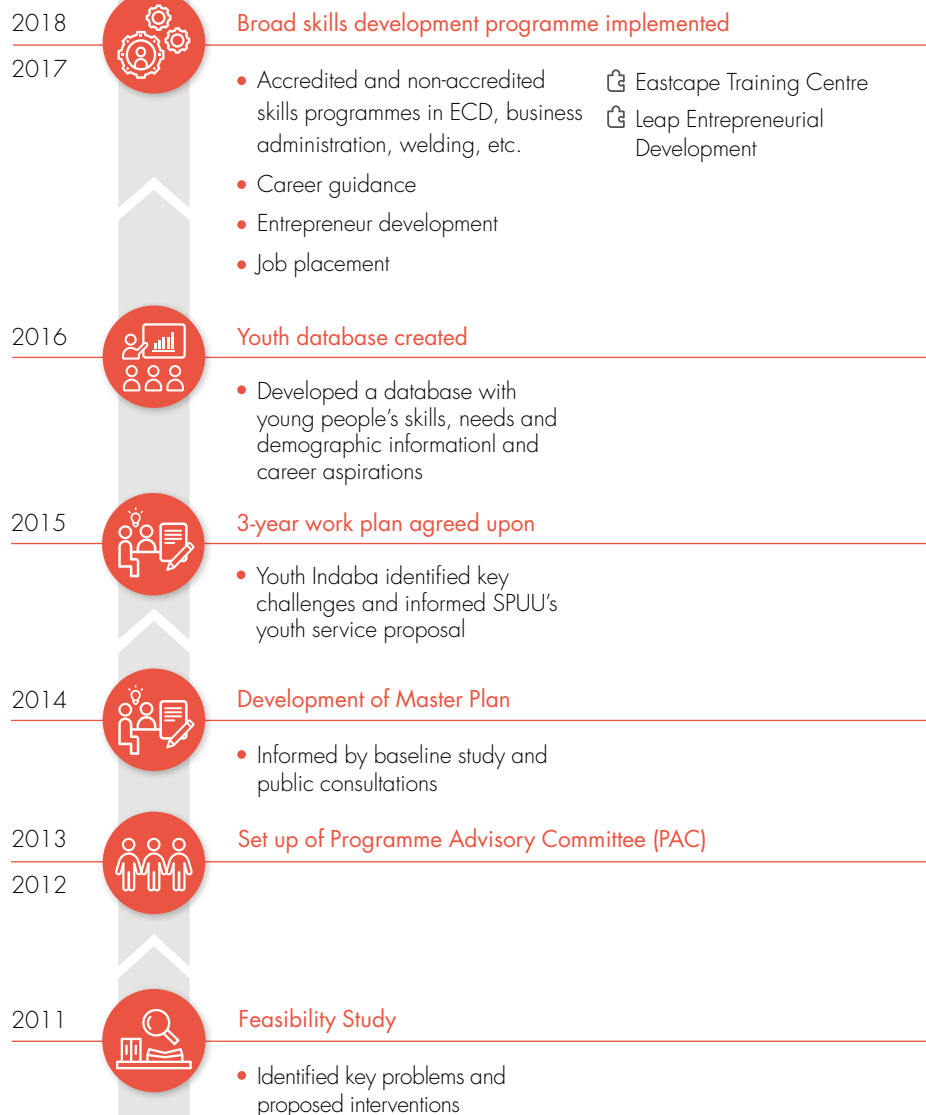
Youth skills development prepares young people to meet the challenges of adolescence and adulthood and to achieve their full potentials. Youth development is promoted through activities and experiences that help youth develop social, ethical, emotional, physical, and cognitive competencies. Youth programmes integrate academic training and **skills development** with social action, leadership development and personal transformation. Skill-building and employment opportunities provide youth with alternative options to the social and economic attractions associated with gangsterism and crime, such as employment opportunities.



Skills training and career guidance was provided by ETC.



Career day at Hillcrest Primary School



Eastcape Training Centre
Leap Entrepreneurial Development



Partnerships per phase

RESULTS

50+ youth have been accredited in new skills or started their own businesses

OUTCOMES

Youth directly engaged and made their voices heard.

Graduation and certification days instil a sense of pride, optimism and achievement in the community.

GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS

Despite initial community contestation, the programme was accepted and implemented.

Government and private sector funding for skills training was unlocked.

FUTURE GOALS

Phase 2 of Youth Service contract (2019-2021)

Launch of the MBDA 5-Year Helenvale Youth Development Strategy 2020-2025

WHY REPLICATE THIS INTERVENTION?

The **WPSS 2016** calls for targeted economic development in neighbourhoods and places considered 'unsafe.'

The **National Development Plan** calls for an expanded system of further education and training that offers clear and meaningful opportunities for young people.

The Nelson Mandela Bay **Integrated Development Plan** stipulates the need to deliver well-planned initiatives that enable economic opportunity, competitive advantage, access to skills and feelings of safety.



Welding Certification Ceremony

ADDRESSING GBV

Vocational skills provide both young men and women with greater economic opportunities, which can increase self-esteem in the face of patriarchal social norms. They also provide young women with more choices in life.

EFFECTIVE AND INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY FOR SAFETY, SECURITY AND VIOLENCE AND CRIME PREVENTION



Effective and integrated service delivery for safety, security and violence is crucial to violence prevention because interventions need to be accessible to everyone living in South Africa and service provision plays a role in ensuring safe environments and communities.

The case studies on violence prevention through effective, integrated service delivery highlighted are:

- Ntlazane Road Traders Facility
- Municipal Capacity Building

According to the **WPSS 2016**, access to essential crime and violence prevention and safety and security services includes:

- providing accessible and integrated primary, secondary and tertiary programmes and services;
- making it easy for people living in South Africa to reach programmes and services;
- keeping information and data integrated across service areas;
- effective coordination and communication between the functions of various departments and sectors that provide programmes and services; and
- integrated sites for tertiary-level support to victims and survivors of sexual and GBV.

Professional and responsive service provision includes:

- capable and developmental state service delivery, justice and law enforcement and
- professional, high-quality and accountable service delivery providers.

NTLAZANE ROAD TRADERS FACILITY

VPUU NPC | HARARE IN KHAYELITSHA, CITY OF CAPE TOWN



Khayelitsha is a township with a majority Xhosa-speaking population. Harare is a **safe node area** in Khayelitsha. In 2011, Harare residents could be characterised as



50% living in informal dwellings

31% access to internet

R29 400 average household income

In 2006 and 2007, VPUU NPC conducted a saturation-coverage household survey in Harare. All people running businesses were asked about their safety concerns and ideal places to do business.

The majority of the businesses were informal, unregistered, women-owned, and in the retail sector. The business owners operated from their homes and desired to be in more formal market spaces. Many, especially women traders, were affected by crime, as shown in the table below.

	 Female	 Male
Business owners	70%	30%
Business owners felt unsafe at work	74%	73%
Business owners worried about customer safety	63%	57%


Additionally, the pedestrian walkways along which the informal traders operated were poorly managed. Business activities and road traffic presented safety hazards to one another. The traders sought safe, well-managed units from which to operate their businesses at an affordable rate.

WHAT IS A SAFE NODE AREA?

A **safe node area (SNA)** is a demarcated geographical neighbourhood where comprehensive, cohesive, participatory, area-based community development helps create safe and integrated communities. While SNAs often differ vastly from one another, they are selected based on increasing crime rates, poverty, high unemployment and high HIV rates. A sense of pride, social cohesion and local ownership are key to healthy community development processes within a SNA.

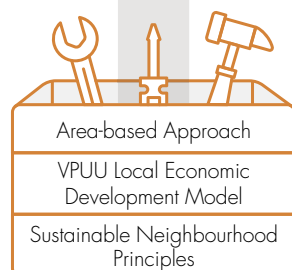
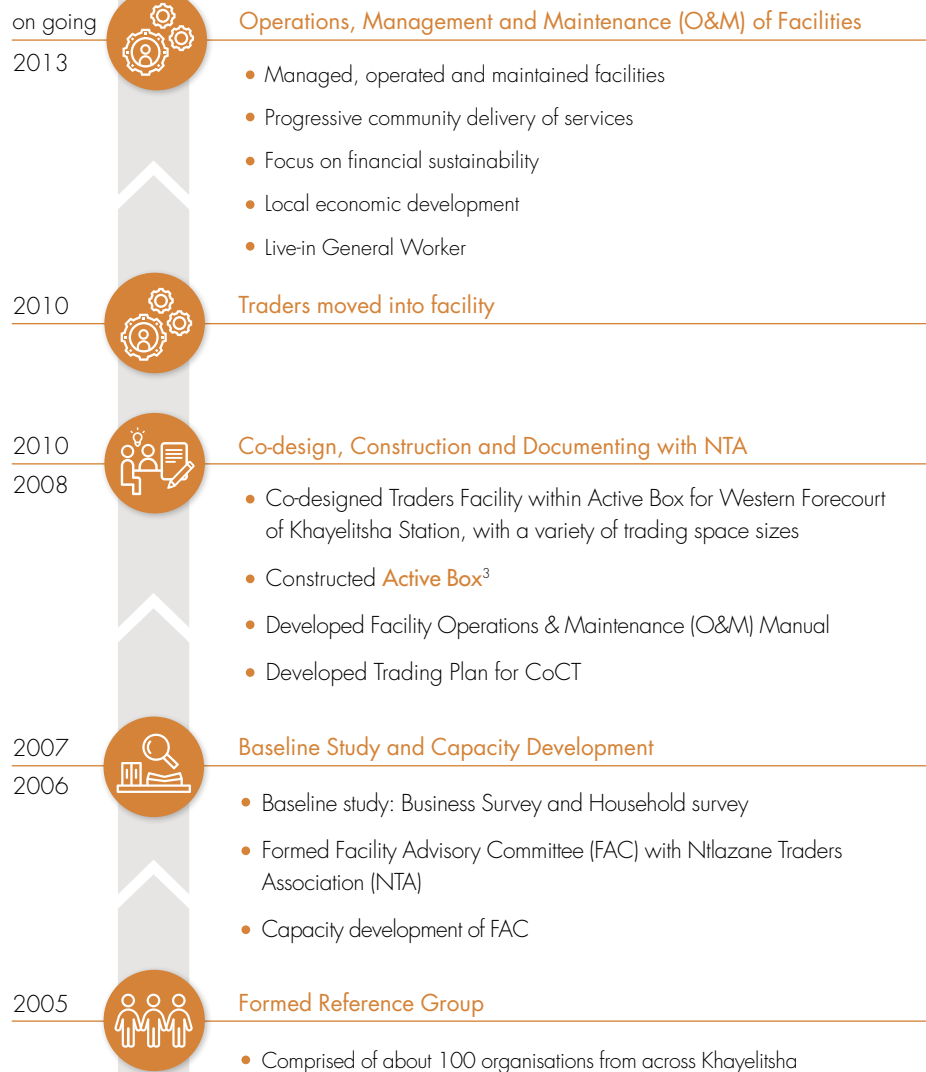
The Ntlazane Road Traders Facility was developed by VPUU, the City of Cape Town and the community, between 2008 and 2013, with operations, management and maintenance (O&M) ongoing today.

Partnerships throughout the project:

-  City of Cape Town
-  German Development Bank (KfW)
-  Khayelitsha Development Forum (KDF)
-  Ntlazane Traders Association (NTA)
-  Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA)



Ntlazane Traders Association Executive Members in front of new lockable trading bay



RESULTS

41 NTA members engaged

Ownership of spaces and facilities promoted, as indicated by

10 tenant meetings with the FAC per year

22 current business tenants (91% average occupancy)

OUTCOMES



Access to skills development and socioeconomic opportunities are ensured through regular access to business training and mentoring.

GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS



Building a strong relationship with the Ntlazane Traders Association – this project could not have been done without them



Getting the first **Trading Plan** in Khayelitsha approved through partnership between the NTA, CoCT, and the Reference Group

FUTURE GOALS

Achieve financial sustainability of facilities through

90% or greater occupancy of rented spaces



Frequent use of meeting rooms

75% or more tenants pay regular rental income (rental payments are an indicator of VPUU's relationships with the traders)

WHY REPLICATE THIS INTERVENTION?

The **IUDF** calls for “support programmes targeting community-based enterprises and other urban livelihood initiatives,” local area plans and improvements to infrastructure and services that address spatial imbalances in economic opportunities.

The **Implementation Framework for the WPSS 2016** calls for targeted economic development at places considered ‘unsafe’ and accessible, community-based service portals/hubs.

MUNICIPAL CAPACITY BUILDING

KING SABATA DALINDYEBO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY WITH SUPPORT FROM GIZ-VCP
| O.R. TAMBO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE



King Sabata Dalindyebo (KSD) Local Municipality is the economic hub of O.R. Tambo District and host to both the local and district municipality's offices. It comprises two towns, Mthatha and Mqanduli and had a population of about 488 000 in 2016. The municipality is largely rural, with dispersed village-type rural settlements. It also has urban areas concentrated around towns, including in the prominent regional economic hub of Mthatha.

22% employment rate

7% no access to toilets

71% have access to electricity

73 per **100 000**

Murder rate for 2017/2018
(twice the national average)

7 police stations for **36** wards

3 institutions of higher learning

2622 child-headed households

In 2017, as with many other local municipalities, KSD struggled with institutional and individual administration capacities. Its multi-sectoral participatory planning and safety strategy coordination were also weak. KSD also struggled to reach the national government's ambitious targets for community safety and other areas of development.

Partnerships throughout the project:

- 📁 Eastern Cape Department of Safety and Liaison (EC DSL)
- 📁 South African Local Government Association (SALGA)
- 📁 O.R. Tambo District Municipality

The municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) required more content related to:



community safety,



violence prevention and



evidence-based safety plans.

In 2017, GIZ-VCP together with the O.R. Tambo District Municipality and the Eastern Cape Provincial Department of Safety and Liaison began working with KSD and partners to **improve its capacity** to achieve its community safety goals.

WHAT IS MUNICIPAL CAPACITY BUILDING FOR COMMUNITY SAFETY?

Municipal capacity refers to the people, institutions and practices that enable local authorities to achieve their infrastructure and service delivery goals. Building municipal capacity to promote community safety involves engaging local government officials and councillors to understand their roles and responsibilities and to take action towards building safer communities. This is a people-centred design process, integrating evidence-based community safety planning processes.

2019



Community Safety Plan developed

- Strengthened Intergovernmental Forum

2019



Direct support to KSD through various interventions

2017

- Built capacities of EC DSL and district municipality officials to support the local municipality in developing a participatory safety plan
- Application of minimum standards of Community Safety Plan
- Collection of evidence-based information, through community safety audits in eight pre-selected wards, reflecting rural, urban, semi-urban realities
- Support towards the establishment of Community Safety Forums (minimum viable forums)

2016



Creation of Capacity Development Strategy with EC DSL

- GIZ-VCP, EC DSL and SALGA identified KSD as a hotspot municipality and selected it to provide support towards community safety planning
- O.R. Tambo District Municipality initiated and enhanced coordination between all actors

2016



Capacity assessment with EC DSL

- Determined GIZ-VCP's role in supporting EC DSL and its partners in carrying out its social crime prevention mandate within the province
- Focused on provincial support to local government through capacitation of district-based staff



RESULTS

105 KSD officials engaged

10 KSD Councillors engaged

8 Safety Audits conducted in 8 wards



*King Sabata Dalindyebo Community Safety Plan 2019-2022*⁴ developed



*Developing Community Safety Plans: A guidebook for Provincial and Municipal Officials*⁵ developed

OUTCOMES



Increased advocacy for the expanded role municipalities should play in promoting community safety



Evidence-based community safety planning processes, through Community Safety Audits and prioritisation of safety programmes

GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS



Producing a municipal safety plan that can be integrated into municipal strategies, including IDP

ADDRESSING GBV

Evidence-based safety plans that address the unique factors that make specific groups (such as women) more vulnerable to violence have greater potential to prevent GBV.

FUTURE GOALS



Refine Community Safety Plan, with clearly defined intervention plan



Approval of intervention plan by council and integration into the next IDP.



Expand support to District Municipalities in other provinces



Impact assessment on the implementation of the Community Safety Plan

WHY REPLICATE THIS INTERVENTION?

Community Safety Plans analyze and define risk factors around community safety, and can also outline protective factors and ways to strengthen them. Through Community Safety Plans integrated into IDPs, municipalities can prioritize activities and interventions to tackle crime and violence in a selected area.

The **Implementation Framework for the WPSS 2016** calls for the development of local crime prevention strategies and community safety plans, with sustained community participation in their planning and development.

The **Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF)** calls on all spheres of government to recognise safety as a human right and to commit to the co-production of various services at the local level, through empowered, active communities, local structures, inter alia, ward committees and community policing forums.

SAFETY THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN



Safety through environmental design is crucial to violence prevention because our urban surroundings should integrate safety, crime and violence prevention principles and promote or facilitate feelings of safety.

According to the **WPSS 2016**, urban design for safety, especially for social housing, public spaces and early childhood facilities, involves:

- spatial planning designs and layouts;
- economic development in places considered unsafe;
- management of planning, design, implementation, and ongoing maintenance;
- sustaining community participation in planning the development of new human settlements, eco-developments and upgrading initiatives; and
- integration into community safety plans.

The case studies on safety through environmental design highlighted are:

- End Street North Park
- Resource Centre and Safe Space
- Safe Home-to-School Routes
- Multipurpose Centre

END STREET NORTH PARK

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG WITH SUPPORT FROM GIZ-VCP & UN-HABITAT |
DOORNFONTEIN, HILLBROW, CITY OF JOHANNESBURG



As in many cities, Johannesburg faces the challenge of upkeep in open public spaces. In 2013, realising that local people were not using their public open spaces because of safety concerns, Johannesburg City Parks and Zoo (JCPZ) embarked on a pilot project to test and design alternative ways of sustainable, aesthetic park development and management. End Street North Park was born!

End Street North Park is in Hillbrow, a dense residential neighbourhood in the Inner-City. It is truly an Inner-City park, surrounded by commercial and residential buildings. In 2013, many people who would have liked to use the park avoided it because of crime and issues of uncontrolled access.

Challenges in the park included:



vandalism



neglect



litter



illegal gambling



substance use in
public space



people living in
public space



unsafe pedestrian
access to park



cars threatened child
pedestrian safety

In 2014, dedicated leaders from JCPZ, the Johannesburg Development Agency (JDA) and the Department of Public Safety (Joburg City Safety Programme unit, or JCSP), assisted by GIZ-VCP, UN Habitat and Sticky Situations, began work on a holistic and collaborative approach to the development of End Street North Park. This approach involved engaging city departments, residents, and other park users in **placemaking**. The intended outcome of the project was to develop a model that could be replicated in parks within poorer communities and with fewer resources for management and security, within the 2000+ public spaces in Johannesburg, as well as other African cities.

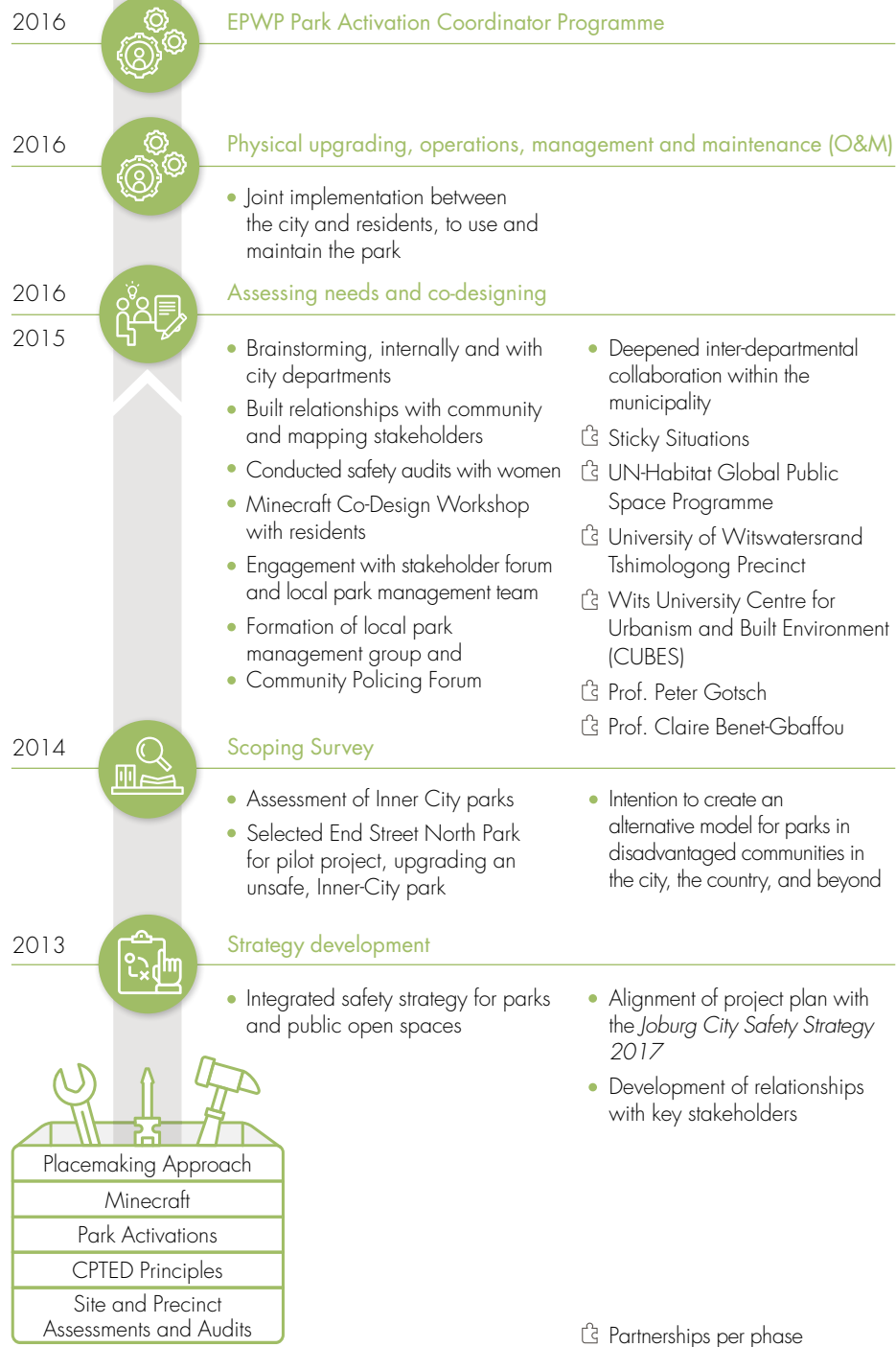
WHAT IS PLACEMAKING?

Placemaking is a community-driven and research-based approach to designing, developing, activating and maintaining public spaces, where diverse people can identify, create, maintain, access and enjoy a place. Effective placemaking processes can be a catalyst for

- drawing investment towards economic growth,
- bringing communities closer together, which can have a positive impact on the safety of public spaces, and
- activating spaces to make them safer.



The inclusive participation methodology included information boards, where individuals could write down their wants and needs for the park.



RESULTS



A female local Park Activation Coordinator, employed through EPWP

OUTCOMES



Park Activation Coordinator activates the space through programming



A group of local participants in the project maintains the park safety and park usage.



Municipality and UN Habitat replicated the participatory placemaking methods of this intervention in other parks in Johannesburg, as part of the integrated strategy for safe Inner-City parks.



Developed an integrated strategy for collaborative, safe public space development and management in the Inner City

GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS



The community was able to advocate for service delivery in the park and assistance through EPWP.



The community motivated to build a speed hump for safer access to the park, eliminating pedestrian accidents on that part of the road.

FUTURE GOALS



A full evaluation of the operations, equipment, infrastructure and general safety in the park



Official launch of the park

WHY REPLICATE THIS INTERVENTION?

Sustainable Development Goal 11.7 calls for universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces.

The **Implementation Framework for the WPSS 2016** calls on SAPS, DSD, DCoG, DHS, provincial-level safety departments and municipalities to

- instil safety in the spatial design of public spaces, learning environments and human settlements and integrate their management across departments;
- increase access to safety-related amenities; and
- promote safe and healthy environments.

Additionally, **municipalities** are mandated to involve communities in spatial neighbourhood planning by the:

- WPSS 2016,**
- IUDF 2016-2019,**
- National Development Plan,**
- 2000 Municipal Systems Act** and
- city-specific strategies.

The **IUDF** also calls on DCoG, DSD, and municipalities to facilitate social compacts for upgrading informal settlements.

The Eastern Cape **Provincial Safety Strategy 2016-2020** and the Gauteng **Safety Strategy 2014-2019** include the use of situational crime prevention and envision deeper meaningful community participation.

SAFE HOME-TO-SCHOOL ROUTES

SPUU MBDA | HELENVALE, NELSON MANDELA BAY MUNICIPALITY



Helenvale appears in several case studies in this booklet. For more information about the neighbourhood, turn to page 20.

Child mortality rates Helenvale are high, in part because young children often get caught in the crossfire when gang violence occurs and older children are at-risk of gang involvement.

In 2014, the SPUU programme identified the need for learners to have safe routes when walking home from school. Three routes, selected based on priorities for pedestrians, with child-friendly themes were designed for safe access to and from school along the most used routes affected by gang violence in the neighbourhood:



Play Route



Music Route



Poetry Route

Partnerships throughout the project:

- 📁 Northern Areas Development Initiative
- 📁 Contractors
- 📁 Ward Councillors

HOW CAN WE WORK WITH SMMEs?

In order to succeed, this project requires the cooperation of **Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise Businesses (SMMEs)** in a gang- and violence-affected area. This cooperation began with community meetings to identify SMMEs and to begin negotiating ahead of tender development. Now, a dedicated project leader ensures that:



Funding is ring-fenced for risk mitigation



Tender documents satisfy both SMME and project needs



Skills are transferred to SMMEs



Peace between gangs is maintained



Relationships between contractors and SMMEs are strong



Local labour recruitment is fair and equitable



Helenvale residents created mosaics on the routes



RESULTS



Poetry authored by learners



Public art mosaics were created by Helenvale learners, with training from an artist.

OUTCOMES

It is too early to know the impacts of this project yet.

GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS



Two major, rival gangsters negotiated at the same table *four times* and promised to protect the project.

FUTURE GOALS



Appoint the preferred bidder



Complete the Play Route Project



Integrate with Walking Bus activity to promote the use of the safe routes

WHY REPLICATE THIS INTERVENTION?

The **IUDF** calls on DCoG, DSD, and municipalities to facilitate social compacts for upgrading informal settlements.

The **Implementation Framework for the WPSS 2016** calls on:

- SAPS, DSD, and provincial-level safety departments to instil safety through the environmental design of public spaces and human settlements.
- Municipalities to sustain participation in spatial planning and design and to promote safe environments.

The **National Development Plan** and the **2000 Municipal Systems Act** mandate municipalities to consult communities on spatial planning.

The Eastern Cape Department of Safety and Liaison **Provincial Safety Strategy 2016-2020** envisions the use of situational crime prevention in community safety efforts.

The **Gauteng Safety Strategy 2014-2019** and the **City of Joburg's Growth and Development Strategy (GDS) 2040** envision meaningful community participation and citizen empowerment in crime prevention.

Sustainable Development Goal 11.7 calls for universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces.

RESOURCE CENTRE AND SAFE SPACE

VPUU NPC | VILLIERSDORP, THEEWATERSKLOOF MUNICIPALITY



Villiersdorp is a diverse town within Theewaterskloof Municipality in the Western Cape. The main language spoken is Afrikaans, with isiXhosa and Sesotho as the second and third most popular home languages. In 2011

28% of the population had a matric certificate

57% of the population lived in informal dwellings

A survey conducted in 2017 by VPUU NPC found that:



Residents felt unsafe accessing communal services and public spaces at night



Tuberculosis, HIV, diabetes and high blood pressure are common among adults



Community members desired more business support, skills training, career development and job readiness support



Community members sought more youth activities

In 2015, VPUU NPC initiated the co-design of an **Active Box** in Villiersdorp, in partnership with

- Theewaterskloof Municipality,
- Western Cape (WC) Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (WC DEA&DP),
- the Villiersdorp **Area Coordinating Team (ACT)**, and
- the Safe Node Area Committee (SNAC).

The location of the Active Box, as a Resource Centre, follows the Villiersdorp PIF by developing a safe activity route, connecting the town centre and neighbourhoods where most residents live. It follows the idea of a high street close to homes, breaking Apartheid planning by integrating Life, Work, Education, and Play, regardless of income status. The active box is part of a longer safe route developed by VPUU, shifting the town centre to be truly central to all residents and reinforcing accessibility to lower income areas.

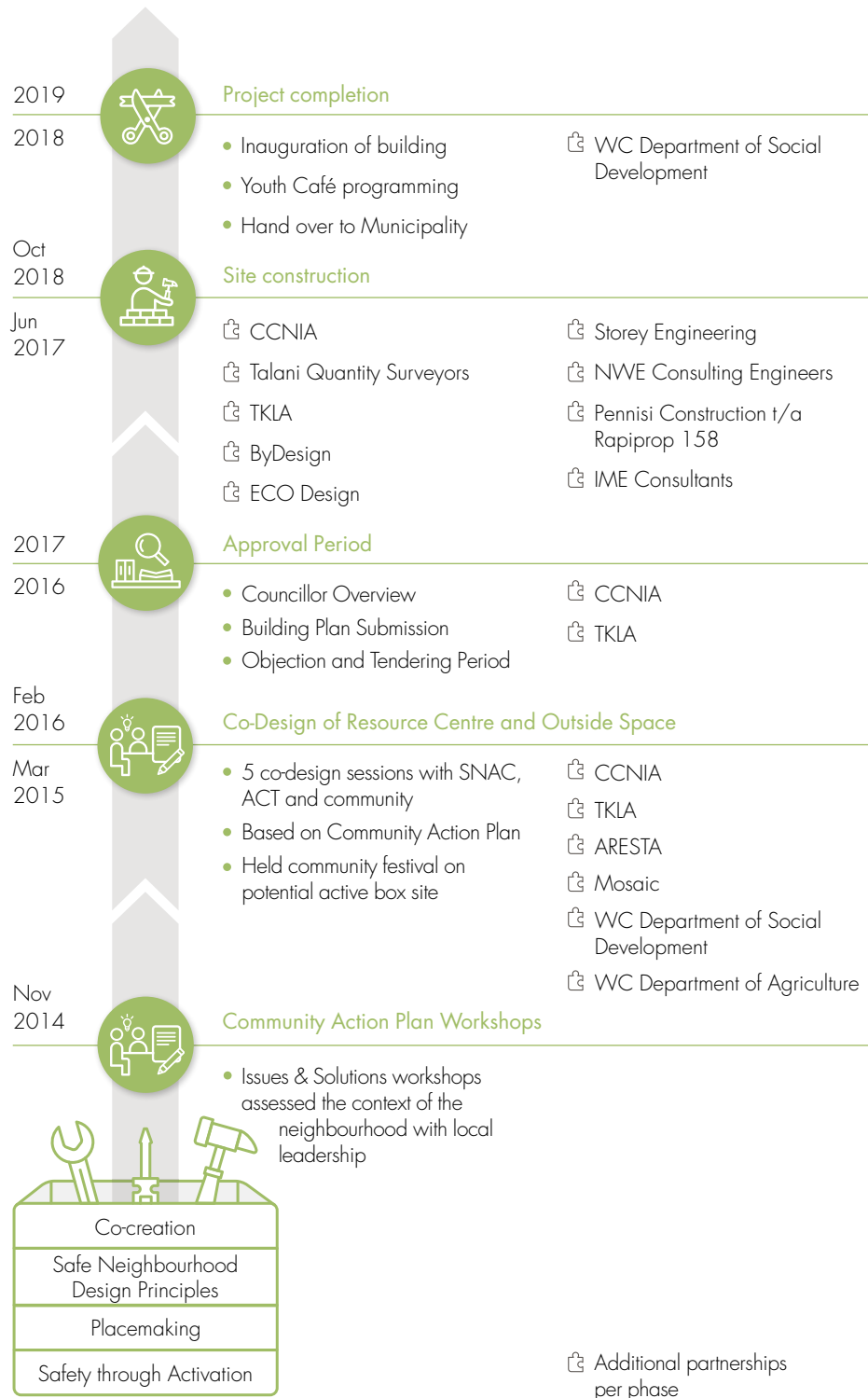
WHAT IS AN ACTIVE BOX?

An **Active Box** is a public building that forms part of the heart of a community. It is a landmark building for people to orientate themselves in a neighbourhood, get information, and activate surrounding public space. Typically sitting along a pedestrian route to provide passive surveillance and points of safety. A series of Active Boxes identify a safe route. The location, function, and size emerge through detailed analysis of the local context, embedded in inclusive public participation.

The success of an Active Box depends on the local buy-in and ownership of neighbourhood residents in its activation, stewardship, operation, maintenance and design. VPUU promotes the 24/7 presence of care takers as stewards of facilities.

WHAT IS AN AREA COORDINATING TEAM (ACT)?

An **ACT** is a technical team of 15-20 representatives from municipal and provincial line departments and other role players. The team meets to coordinate the integrated development and/or management of public spaces and infrastructure in a neighbourhood; thereby avoiding "siloed" work.



RESULTS



Community members learned alternative building methods to build the training rooms.

OUTCOMES



The building caters for a youth café, which houses a studying and gaming space with Internet access; a youth support desk; skills development programmes; a DoH youth clinic; and educational gardening.



A safe space next to the building caters for informal sports.



A new hub of safety, access, opportunity, recreation and choice for Villiersdorp, especially for youth

GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS



Through partnerships built with province in ACT meetings, DSD funding for the Youth Café and 10 youth workers was secured.



United multiple partners dedicated to an integrative, 'whole of society' approach to improving quality of life

FUTURE GOALS



Continue to activate the space, through youth and other social crime prevention activities

WHY REPLICATE THIS INTERVENTION?

The **Implementation Framework for the WPSS 2016** calls on:

- DCoG, DHS and municipalities to integrate the management of environmental interventions.
- SAPS, DSD, and provincial-level safety departments to instil safety through the design of public spaces and learning environments.
- Municipalities to sustain participation in spatial planning and design and promote safe environments.

The **IUDF**, the **National Development Plan** and the **2000 Municipal Systems Act** require municipalities to involve communities in spatial planning.

The Eastern Cape Department of Safety and Liaison **Provincial Safety Strategy 2016-2020** envisions the use of situational crime prevention in community safety efforts.

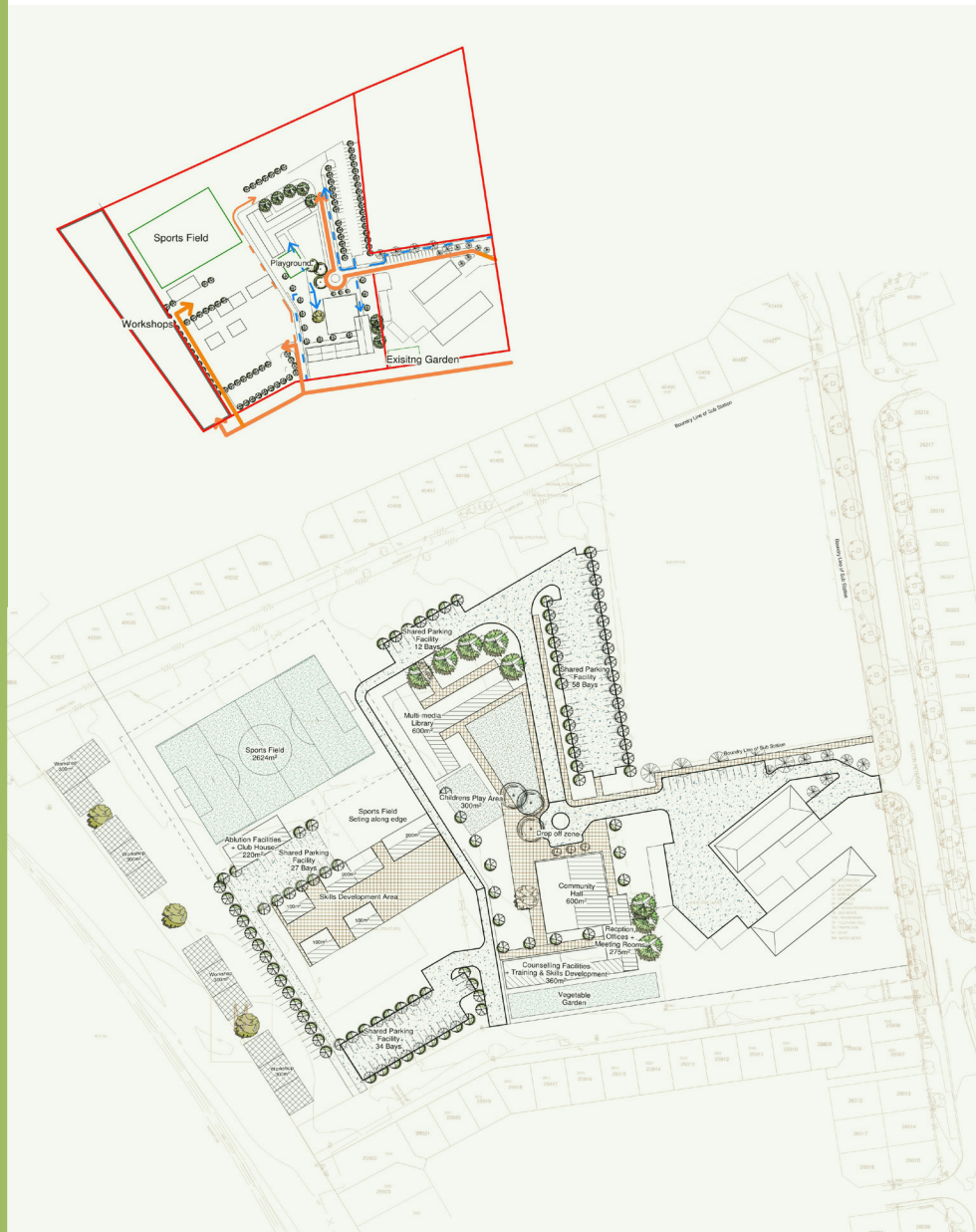
The **Gauteng Safety Strategy 2014-2019** and the **City of Joburg's Growth and Development Strategy (GDS) 2040** envision meaningful community participation and citizen empowerment in crime prevention.



Basketball court and courtyard activated by youth

MULTIPURPOSE CENTRE

SPUU | MAMELODI EAST, CITY OF TSHWANE



Mamelodi East appears in another case study in this booklet. For more information about the area, turn to page 32.

The baseline study conducted by the SPUU programme identified the following challenges in Mamelodi East:



environmental pollution



low-quality built environment



no social or recreational facilities

The SPUU programme plans to address these challenges with a Multipurpose Centre placed along a walkway activated by pedestrian traffic, sports fields, schools and a community centre. The walkway is located on a main artery of the area. The design of the centre was developed through a collaborative, internal **co-design** process with several City of Tshwane departments. It uses principles of CPTED. Implementation is also planned to be done in an integrated manner.

The Multipurpose Centre is intended to crowd in services, capacitation and youth activities. It will include meeting rooms, a trauma centre, a vegetable garden and other spaces.

WHAT IS CO-DESIGN?

In violence prevention, **co-design** is the participatory process through which all stakeholders collaborate creatively across the entire design process for an intervention, be it for a space/place, a social programme, or an integrated, area-based plan. Co-design breaks down hierarchies to promote creativity and helps everyone gain greater understanding of an area in different ways. In this collective process, communities are "experts of local experience."



The centre is situated along the Hector Peterson Walkway.



EXPECTED RESULTS



A safe, accessible, multifunctional space for local civil society organisations and initiatives and residents.

FUTURE GOALS



Approval of plans



Tendering process

WHY REPLICATE THIS INTERVENTION?

Sustainable Development Goal 11.7 calls for universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces.

The **Implementation Framework for the WPSS 2016** calls on SAPS, DSD, DCoG, DHS, provincial-level safety departments and municipalities to instil safety in the spatial design of public spaces, learning environments and human settlements and integrate their management across departments.

The **Eastern Cape Provincial Safety Strategy 2016-2020** and the **Gauteng Safety Strategy 2014-2019** envision the use of situational crime prevention in community safety efforts.

ADDRESSING GBV

While CPTED principles increase the safety of all users, they are particularly responsive to the needs of groups vulnerable to violence and crime. For example, more passive surveillance in the Multipurpose Centre can reduce street harassment or crimes against women and people with disabilities.



Hector Peterson Walkway construction

EFFECTIVE JUSTICE SYSTEM



An effective criminal justice system is crucial to violence prevention because institutional reactions to crime must promote safety.

According to the **WPSS 2016**, interventions within the justice system require:

- Professional, responsive and efficient work within the criminal justice sector;
- Quality diversion, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes; and
- Restorative justice initiatives.

However, an over-reliance on the criminal justice system can put citizens at risk of repressive or punitive responses. Long-term, proactive violence prevention strategies, such as those discussed in the preceding chapters, must complement our justice system's responses to crime. The **WPSS 2016** states that intergovernmental cooperation must facilitate the alignment of the criminal justice system, short-term SAPS measures and long-term social, situational and institutional crime prevention strategies.

The case studies for this knowledge management project focused on the other five themes of the **WPSS 2016**. However, as described above, an effective criminal justice system is crucial to preventing violence and promoting safety.

ADDRESSING GBV

The **WPSS 2016** makes it clear that the criminal justice sector has key responsibilities towards preventing GBV. This includes:

- Developing a national strategic plan for GBV
- Addressing violence against women, children and vulnerable groups (VAWCVG)
- Supporting rights and access to services for sex workers
- Reducing the barriers victims face to reporting and accessing services
- Decriminalising sex work

ENDNOTES

Page 29

- 1 See page 83.

Page 56

- 2 <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=net.youthacts.southafrica&gl=ZA>

Page 66

- 3 See page 83.

Page 65

- 4 <https://www.saferspaces.org.za/resources/entry/king-sabata-dalindyebo-local-municipality-safety-plan>
- 5 https://www.saferspaces.org.za/uploads/files/Community_Safety_Plans_Guide_Book_web_Final.pdf.

CONTACT DETAILS

Case studies	Organization	Contact detail
ALL CASE STUDIES	 german cooperation DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT	Elke Wolff wz-s1@pret.auswaertiges-amt.de
	 Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	Gabriele Goetz gabriele.goetz@kfw.de Terence Smith terence.smith@giz.de
WOMEN'S DIALOGUES	 A proud project of mandela bay DEVELOPMENT AGENCY RENEW • REVIVE • INSPIRE SUM - Matrix Consultants	www.mbda.co.za Eldridge George Jerry georgejerry@mbda.co.za
	 SPUU SAFETY AND PEACE THROUGH URBAN UPGRADING • VIOLENCE PREVENTION • PORT ELIZABETH • SOUTH AFRICA	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	 VPUU VIOLENCE PREVENTION THROUGH URBAN UPGRADING	vpuu.org.za Michael Krause michael.krause@vpuu.org.za Priscilla Erasmus hello@vpuu.org.za 021 447 0086
		Lotus Karate Buntu Mpetsheni 078 836 4839
		Zola Sibiyi 084 699 5569 Dieketso Mohajane 079 762 7107 Mighty City Netball Olwethu Xhinti 082 692 2654 071 780 0872









Case studies	Organization	Contact detail
YOUTH FOR SAFER COMMUNITIES	 masifunde LEARNER DEVELOPMENT	www.masifunde.org Jonas Schumacher jonas@masifunde.org
	 giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	www.giz.de Inclusive Violence and Crime Prevention Programme Terence Smith terence.smith@giz.de
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND	 CITY OF TSHWANE IGNITING EXCELLENCE	www.tshwane.gov.za Jothan Baker jothanb@tshwane.gov.za
COUNSELLING ACCESS POINT	 A proud project of mandela bay DEVELOPMENT AGENCY RENEW • REVIVE • INSPIRE SUM - Matrix Consultants	www.mbda.co.za Lerato Muzah lerato.muzah@mbda.co.za 041 811 8200
	 SPUU SAFETY AND PEACE THROUGH URBAN UPGRADING • HELDENVALE • PORT ELIZABETH • UMLAAS	
	 HELENVALE WHITE DOOR CENTRE OF HOPE	Maria Steward 074 355 5040

Case studies	Organization	Contact detail
EMTHONJENI	 The Unlimited Child SHIFTING OUR NATION'S FUTURE	www.theunlimitedchild.org Roseisha Ishwardutt roseisha.ishwardutt@theunlimitedchild.org
	 JAM HELPING AFRICA HELP ITSELF	www.jamsa.co.za thabile.raba@jamint.co.za
	 children's institute child rights in focus Research • Advocacy • Education	www.ci.uct.ac.za Shanaaz Mathews shanaaz.mathews@uct.ac.za
	 Rise AGAINST HUNGER	www.riseagainsthunger.org Shanaaz Stoffberg wcevents@rahaafrica.org
	 Western Cape Government BETTER TOGETHER.	Department of Health www.westerncape.gov.za Hilary Goeiman hilary.goeman@westerncape.gov.za 021 483 5663
	 Western Cape Government BETTER TOGETHER.	Department of Social Development Early Childhood Development and Partial Care www.westerncape.gov.za Tughfa Hamdulay tughfa.hamdulay@westerncape.gov.za 021 438 4829 076 693 5333
	 VPUU VIOLENCE PREVENTION THROUGH URBAN UPGRADING	vpuu.org.za Michael Krause michael.krause@vpuu.org.za Fathima Rawat hello@vpuu.org.za 021 447 0086
		ECD Forum Phindeka Ndaza 078 182 3438

Case studies	Organization	Contact detail
YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION DESKS	 GAUTENG PROVINCE COMMUNITY SAFETY REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	Gauteng Department of Community Safety Mothibi Mohomane mothibi.mohomane@gauteng.gov.za
		South African Police Service Colonel Mofokeng mofokengj@saps.gov.za
	 giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	www.giz.de Inclusive Violence and Crime Prevention Programme Terence Smith terence.smith@giz.de
YOUTH SKILLS DEVELOPMENT	 A proud project of mandela bay DEVELOPMENT AGENCY RENEW • REVIVE • INSPIRE SUM - Matrix Consultants	www.mbda.co.za Lerato Muzah lerato.muzah@mbda.co.za 041 811 8200
	 SPUU SAFETY AND PEACE THROUGH URBAN UPGRADING • HELEWALE • PORT ELIZABETH • SOUTH AFRICA	
	 ETC Eastcape Training Centre	www.etc.org.za Neil Harilal 041 456 1616
NTLAZANE ROAD TRADERS FACILITY	 VPUU VIOLENCE PREVENTION THROUGH URBAN UPGRADING	vpuu.org.za Michael Krause michael.krause@vpuu.org.za Don Shay hello@vpuu.org.za 021 447 0086
	 CITY OF CAPE TOWN ISIXEKO SASEKAPA STAD KAAPSTAD Making progress possible. Together.	Mayors Urban Renewal Programme Alastair Graham alastair.graham@capetown.gov.za 021 400 4576 (direct) 021 400 3450 (PA)
	 seda SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY an agency of the dtdt	Small Enterprise Development Agency Sizeka Jizele sjizele@seda.org.za 021 361 1360
		Ntlazane Traders Association Ntimbekhaya Ndevu 078 737 7984

Case studies	Organization	Contact detail
MUNICIPAL CAPACITY BUILDING		www.ksd.gov.za Ndumiso Sapepa ndumisos@ksd.gov.za 083 979 5281 083 321 2827 Director Public Safety and Traffic Management 071 311 0327 047 532 2905 (landline) Municipal Manager 067 682 9774 047 531 2307 (landline)
		www.ortambodm.gov.za Miyon Williams ambudoc@gmail.com 047 501 6475 (office) 083 570 7215 0814694193 (mobile)
		www.safetyec.gov.za Fikile Hintsa fikile.hintsa@safetyec.gov.za 047 531 0999
	 SALGA SOUTH AFRICAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION Inspiring service delivery	www.salga.org.za Natasha Ponj nponi@salga.org.za 043 727 1150
	 giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	www.giz.de Inclusive Violence and Crime Prevention Programme Terence Smith terence.smith@giz.de

Case studies	Organization	Contact detail
END STREET NORTH PARK		www.jhbcityparks.com Ayanda Roji aroji@jhbcityparks.com 076 950 5139
		Programme on Public Space, Urban Planning & Design Branch P.O. Box 30030, GPO 00100, Nairobi, Kenya
		www.jda.org.za Nicolette Pingo npingo@jda.org.za
		Joburg City Safety Programme Nazira Cachalia nazirac@joburg.org.za 011-758-9216
		Sticky Situations Jennifer van den Bussche jennifer@stickysituations.org
SAFE HOME-TO- SCHOOL ROUTES		www.giz.de Inclusive Violence and Crime Prevention Programme Terence Smith terence.smith@giz.de
		www.mbda.co.za Giovanni Taft giovanni.taft@mbda.co.za
		
		
		www.napdi.org.za Neil Campher neil@csinnovations.com.za

Case studies	Organization	Contact detail
MULTIPURPOSE CENTRE		Mala Harrilal malah@tshwane.gov.za Amo Mithala amom@tshwane.gov.za
		vpuu.org.za Michael Krause michael.krause@vpuu.org.za Tiago Damasceno hello@vpuu.org.za 021 447 0086
		Department of Social Development Mzwandile Hewu mzwandile.hewu@westerncape.gov.za
RESOURCE CENTRE AND SAFE SPACE		Department of Agriculture Hennis Germishuys hennisg@elsenburg.com
		www.twk.org.za Joanna Marzec-Visagie joannadi@twk.org.za
		www.ccnia.co.za Nicola Irving nicola@ccnia.co.za Charlotte Chamberlain charlotte@ccnia.co.za
		www.talani.co.za Dave Lindenberg dlindenberg@talani.co.za
		www.tkla.co.za Tarna Klitzner tarna@tk-la.co.za

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Case studies	Page	Credit
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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	26, 29	VPUU NPC
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WOMEN'S DIALOGUES	34, 37	MBDA
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND	38	Amo Mithala (City of Tshwane)
COUNSELLING ACCESS POINT	44	Ilana Fillis
EMTHONJENI	50, 51	VPUU NPC
YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION DESKS	54, 57	GIZ - VCP
YOUTH SKILLS DEVELOPMENT	58, 59 (bottom), 61 59 (top)	Wilhela Gie Leapskills Entrepreneurial Development Team
NTLAZANE ROAD TRADERS FACILITY	64, 65	VPUU NPC
MUNICIPAL CAPACITY BUILDING	68	GIZ - VCP
END STREET NORTH PARK	74, 75	City of Johannesburg
SAFE HOME-TO-SCHOOL ROUTES	78, 79	Roland Ziss, SUM Consult GmbH
RESOURCE CENTRE AND SAFE SPACE	82, 85	VPUU NPC
MULTIPURPOSE CENTRE	86, 87, 89	Amo Mithala (City of Tshwane)



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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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