



SAFER PLACES:
RESILIENT INSTITUTIONS AND
NEIGHBOURHOODS TOGETHER

SPRINT

LEARNING BRIEF 8

**Resourcing for Integrated
Area-Based Violence Prevention
Interventions**

2021



SAFER PLACES:
RESILIENT INSTITUTIONS AND
NEIGHBOURHOODS TOGETHER

SPRINT

An initiative of the South African -
German Development Cooperation:



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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This initiative will contribute to strengthening and empowering a learning network amongst already well-established civil society organisations, working closely with municipalities and other partners, to apply approaches and tools for violence prevention through urban upgrading, in line with the objectives of the Integrated Urban Development Framework and other relevant policy frameworks, particularly in the human settlement and safer communities sector.

ABOUT SPRINT

The Safer Places: Resilient Institutions and Neighbourhoods Together (SPRINT) Project is a joint initiative of the South African-German Development Cooperation with the support of the GIZ – Inclusive Violence Prevention Programme (GIZ VCP), implemented by Isandla Institute and Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU NPC). The initiative was conceptualised in response to the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic which has amplified risk factors for violence and crime in vulnerable communities. The project aims to support and strengthen institutions and organisations working to build resilience in communities across the country by utilising and upscaling targeted, area-based violence prevention interventions (ABVPI). The project vision is the institutionalisation of effective ABVPIs in the development and management of vulnerable urban communities.

To achieve this, the SPRINT Project has two distinct, but inter-related, pathways:

A Learning Network, which consists of a civil society organisations (CSOs) from a cross-section of sectors, and creates opportunities for peer exchanges resulting in learning and advocacy documentation.

A Laboratory, which involves capacity-building processes with participating municipalities and local CSOs, and focuses on co-designing and implementing practical, area-based solutions to violence-related challenges.

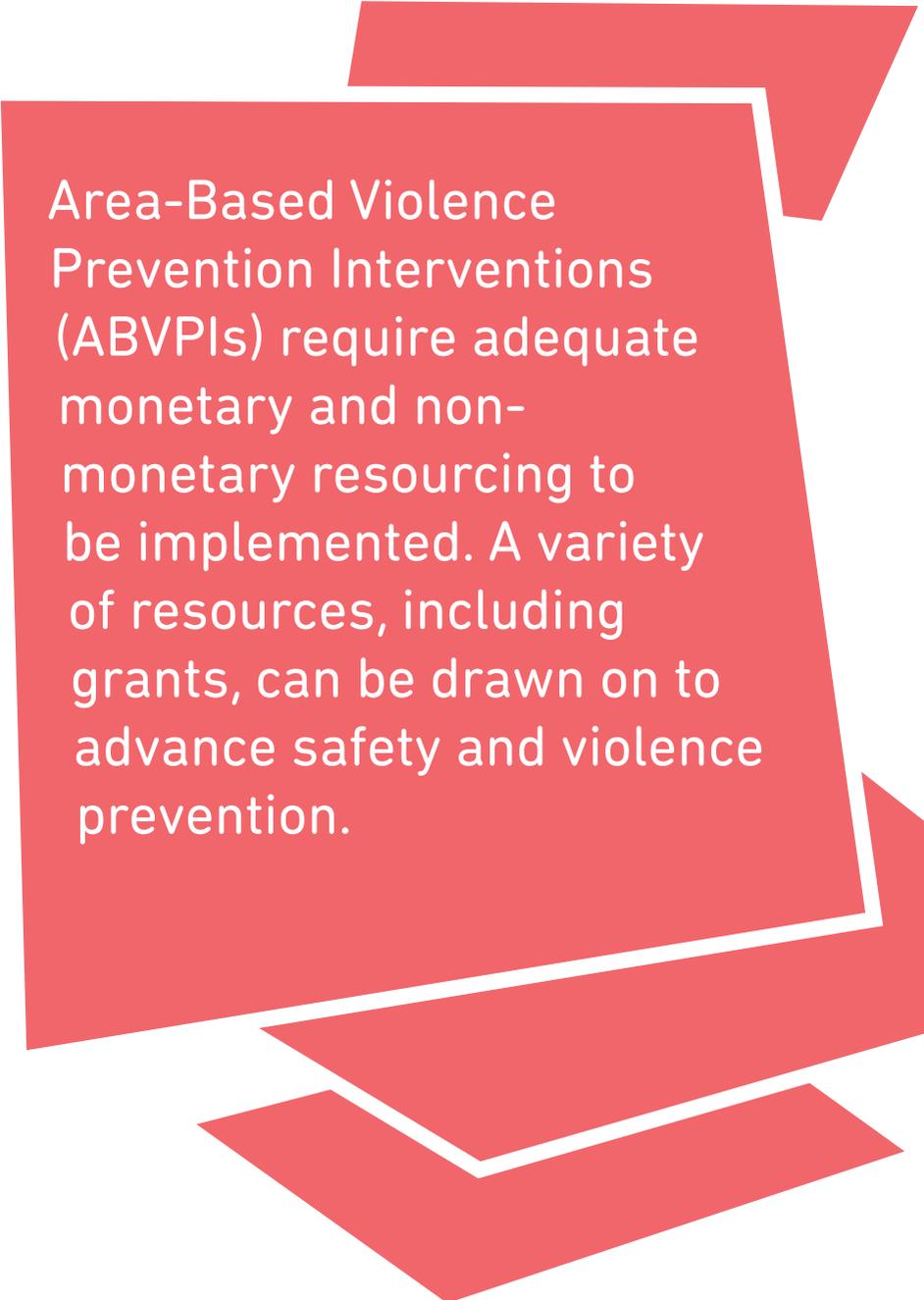
The project's Steering Committee, which is led by the Department of Cooperative Governance (DCoG), together with the Department of Human Settlements (DHS), National Treasury and the South African Local Government Association (SALGA), oversee and endorse this initiative.



ABOUT THE LEARNING NETWORK

In 2020/21, the thematic journey of the Learning Network is conceptualised in two parts. The first is contextual which relates to the South African Violence Prevention Interventions context and the impact of COVID-19 and the second part focuses on institutions and systems needed to implement VPI. Critical knowledge from participating organisations is drawn into the Learning Network's outputs and the multistakeholder events. The multistakeholder events bring together CSOs, municipalities and national government departments and agencies to discuss violence and crime prevention theory and practice. The deliberate and unique cross-section of CSO participants within the Learning Network and their varied experiences, knowledge and expertise is central to the success of the SPRINT Project. Participating organisations include Afesis-corporan, Masifunde, Agape Youth Movement, Ndifuna Ukwazi, Cape Development and Dialogue Centre Trust (CDDC), Open Streets Cape Town, Caritas, People's Environmental Planning (PEP), Planact, Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSV), Project Empower, Development Action Group (DAG), Sinosizo Siyaphambili, Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU NPC) and Isandla Institute.

The long-term aim of the Learning Network is to achieve enhanced innovation and evaluation capacity to strengthen and expand violence and crime prevention solutions.

The page features several overlapping red geometric shapes, including a large central rectangle with a white border and several smaller trapezoidal shapes, creating a layered, abstract background.

Area-Based Violence Prevention Interventions (ABVPIs) require adequate monetary and non-monetary resourcing to be implemented. A variety of resources, including grants, can be drawn on to advance safety and violence prevention.

INTRODUCTION

This is the eighth brief in a series of learning briefs produced by Isandla Institute under the Safer Places: Resilient Institutions and Neighbourhoods Together (SPRINT) Project. The briefs are developed from the Learning Network sessions. The title of the eighth session, hosted by Isandla Institute on 17 June 2021, and the focus of this brief, is 'Resourcing for Integrated Area-Based Violence Prevention Interventions'.

An emerging model of the key components of area-based violence prevention interventions (ABVPIs) has developed from the Learning Network sessions held in 2020/2021. This model is included in this brief, and conceptualises some key areas where ABVPIs can be implemented, along with the importance of any interventions being underpinned by adequate resources and beneficial partnerships. While it is understood that resources can be both monetary and non-monetary (e.g. capacity and skills, time, materials or meeting space), the session focused primarily on potential sources of funding for ABVPI within government. The brief gives a short overview of government funding opportunities that are available for ABVPIs, as well as some examples of grants that can be leveraged for ABVPIs. Challenges around accessing resources, including public funding, are included. The brief ends with key messages to consider around resourcing.

The page features a large, irregular orange shape that serves as a background for the text. This shape has several jagged, torn-paper-like edges. A white rectangular box is centered within this orange area, containing the main text. The text is white and reads: "It is envisioned that all integrated ABVPs originate from inclusive, community driven processes which have robust monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning mechanisms, and that sustainability and resilience are central to their design and implementation." The overall design is modern and uses a high-contrast color palette of orange and white.

It is envisioned that all integrated ABVPs originate from inclusive, community driven processes which have robust monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning mechanisms, and that sustainability and resilience are central to their design and implementation.

KEY COMPONENTS OF ABVPIs

ABVPIs seek to promote safety and violence prevention in a specific geographic area by focusing on the risk factors that contribute to crime and violence. As such, it combines social, spatial and institutional approaches to improve people's quality of life and resilience (NT and GDC. 2020). More specifically, the following are some interventions that can have a positive impact:

- basic services and infrastructure;
- public space, including infrastructure and roads;
- socio-economic infrastructure and facilities;
- development programmes;
- urban management;
- capacity building programmes;
- social cohesion programmes.

These areas highlight the intersectional and cross-cutting nature of ABVPI that require the collaboration of those whose work comprises targeted efforts towards violence prevention as a key outcome, as well as those who are working towards improved human development or built environment outcomes. Core to the work is acknowledging the various crosscutting issues that contribute to the risk of violence and crime, while targeting key vulnerable groups who are at particular risk of these.

Utilising power analysis¹ as a tool in engaging in this space is hugely beneficial to gaining greater insight, and planning more targeted and inclusive interventions.

It is envisioned that all integrated ABVPIs originate from inclusive, community driven processes which have robust monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning mechanisms, and that sustainability and resilience are central to their design and implementation. Adequate and appropriate funding and beneficial, collaborative partnerships underpin and enable successful ABVPIs. Partnerships between CSOs, government, communities, community-based organisations, research institutions and other relevant stakeholders are able to create greater insight into specific contexts and issues that are experienced in various communities. CSOs can play a key role in supporting the development of good partnerships by building capacity of community groups and leaders to engage in government processes and by providing technical support, research as well as monitoring and evaluation in support of the intervention.

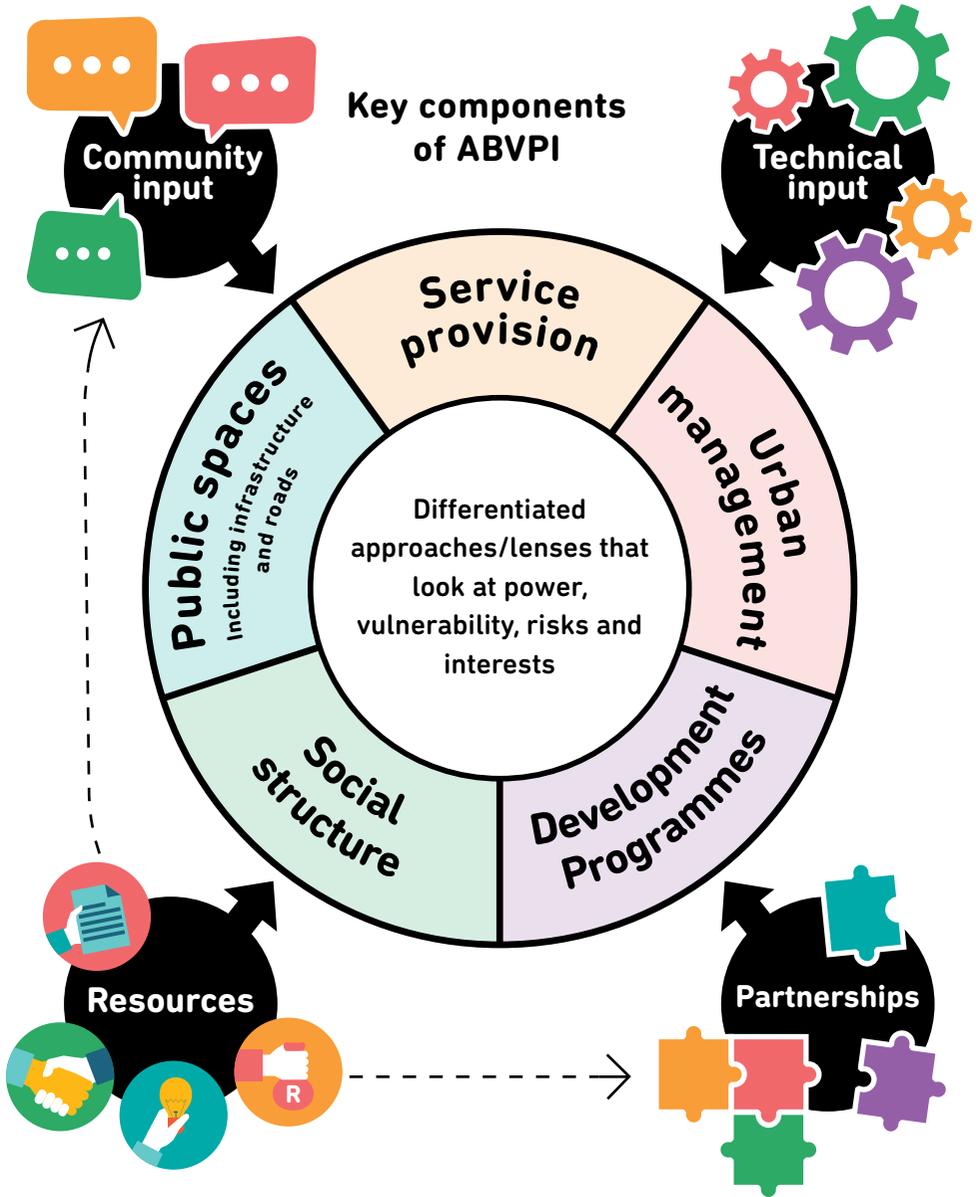
Figure 1 shows an emerging model of these key components for implementing area-based violence prevention interventions. It clearly indicates that resources are not only required to enable the social, spatial and institutional interventions that promote safety and violence prevention, but also that some level of investment (monetary and/or non-monetary) is required to enable partnerships and sustained community input.

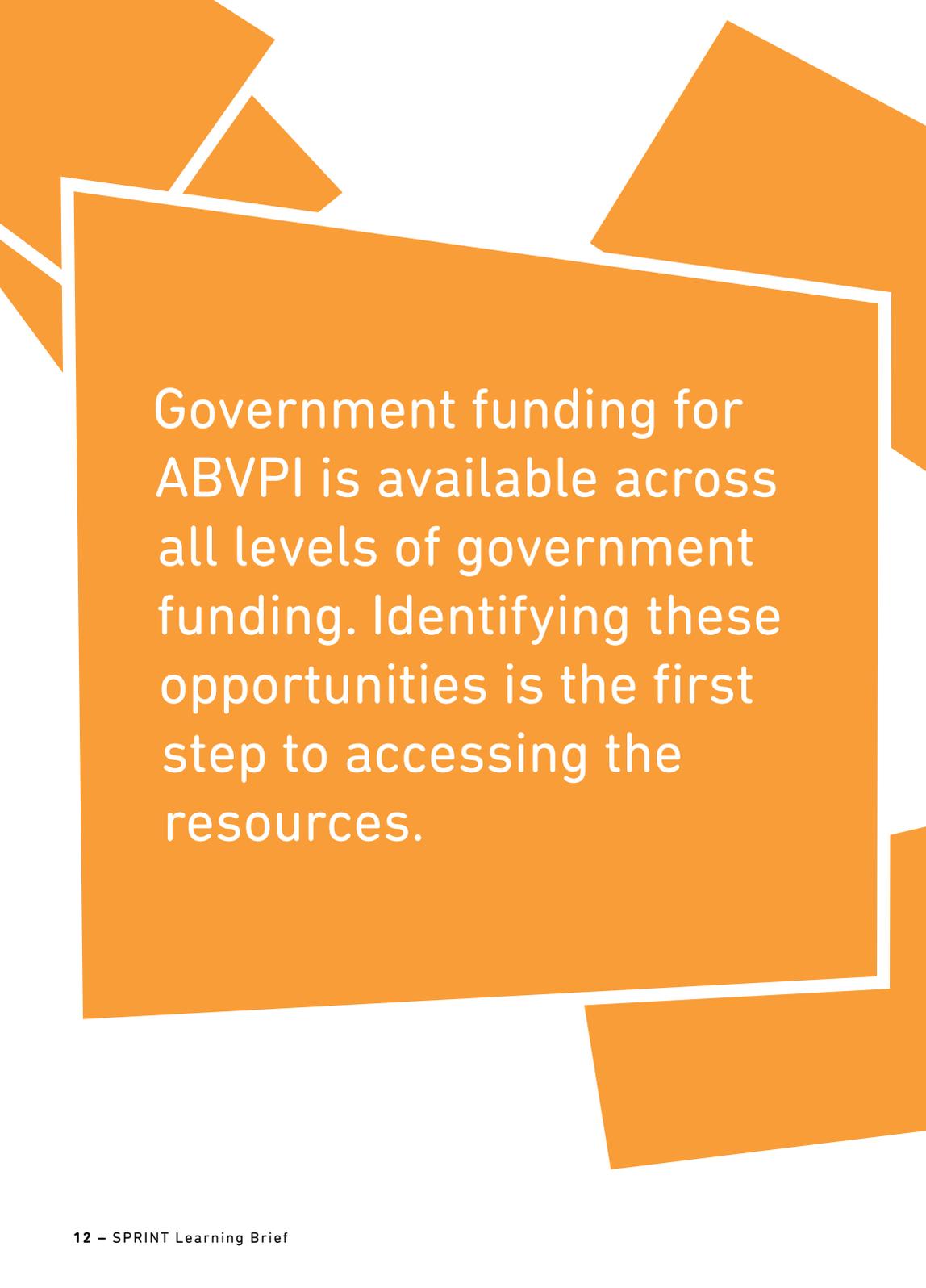


Notes:

1: A previous session of the Learning Network explored power analysis as a tool for implementing ABVPIs. These discussions are captured in Isandla Institute (2021). *SPRINT Learning Brief 5: Understanding Power.*

Beneficial, collaborative partnerships between communities, CSOs, government, research institutions, community-based organisations and other relevant stakeholders are imperative in implementing effective ABVPIs.



The page features several orange geometric shapes, including triangles and polygons, scattered across the white background. A large, irregular orange shape with a white border is positioned in the center, containing the main text.

Government funding for ABVPI is available across all levels of government funding. Identifying these opportunities is the first step to accessing the resources.



GOVERNMENT FUNDING FOR ABVPI

Given the multi-faceted nature of ABVPI, identifying government funding for ABVPI is a challenging process. Especially for those outside of government, it is often difficult to identify potential sources for ABVPI as resources are dispersed across the different spheres of government and at local government level, metropolitan, district and local municipalities qualify for different funding opportunities.

The entire budget from government needs to be considered when looking at funding opportunities for ABVPI. The division of revenue includes the national equitable share, conditional grants, provincial equitable share and the local equitable share. There are two types of conditional grants: 'specific purpose' given to projects with clear business plans and specific conditions and 'supplementary' which are given in addition to existing budgets and must meet a number of conditions (Abdoll. 2021). This brief focuses on conditional grants that can be leveraged for ABVPI. However, it is important to recognise that funding for ABVPI exists across all levels of government funding, and that a large portion of available funds come from the provincial and municipal budgets (Abdoll. 2021). It is equally important to acknowledge that across a range of needs and development requirements, demand outstrips supply. In other words, while there are specific conditional grants that can be drawn on for ABVPI, municipalities are faced with multiple demands for the same pots of money.

There are few sectors where national government has a major expenditure role; this occurs mainly through entities such as SANRAL, ESKOM, etc. National government is mainly involved in setting policy and playing an oversight role rather than directly funding interventions on the ground. Provincial government's function is mainly around social services such as education, health and social development while local government mainly focuses on built environment functions, such as municipal services, planning and land use management and environmental health.

A key point to note when looking at government funding opportunities is that funds must follow function – funds flow from the national fiscus to the sphere of government that is responsible for this function. Depending on the type of intervention, there may be different lead actors involved. An example of this is early childhood development (ECD). The various elements of this and the different responsible actors include: the first 1000 days (Department of Health); years 2-5 (Department of Social Development); Grade R (Department of Education); and ECD infrastructure (Department of Social Development). If there are functions that are required from local government, without the allocation of funds to these, then what results is an unfunded mandate. Unfunded mandates create additional burdens on local government, and an unwillingness to take this on. In resourcing ABVPI, violence prevention must be prioritised within government mandates in order for this to be reflected in funding opportunities.

Some of the key grant funding opportunities that align with, and enable, ABVPI are the Integrated Urban Development Grant, the Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant, the Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant and the Urban Settlements Development Grant. This is by no means an exhaustive list of relevant grant funding, but serves to highlight some of the opportunities for funding and how CSOs working to promote safety and community resilience could be aligned with these opportunities.

INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT GRANT (IUDG)

The purpose of the IUDG is to “provide funding for public investment in infrastructure for the underserved communities and to promote increased access to municipal own sources of capital finance in order to increase funding for public investment in economic infrastructure” and to “ensure that public investments are spatially aligned and to promote the sound management of the assets delivered” (Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs. 2019). To apply, any local (category B) municipality may apply to qualify for the Integrated Urban Development Grant, by submitting an application to the Department of Cooperative Governance.

This grant aims to improve access to municipal infrastructure, improve quality of municipal infrastructure and improve spatial integration. As such, examples of its outputs include: additional square metres of parks, outdoor sport facilities, public open space, as well as additional communities halls and increased length of non-motorised transport paths built.

NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP GRANT (NDPG)

The purpose of the grant is to “plan, catalyse, and invest in targeted locations in order to attract and sustain third party capital investments aimed at spatial transformation, that will improve the quality of life, and access to opportunities for residents in South Africa’s under-served neighbourhoods, generally townships” (National Treasury. 2018). Various outputs for the NDPG include key catalytic projects in targeted locations (including urban hub precincts; programmes with integration zones; built environment upgrade projects in urban townships and rural towns; and leveraged third-party capital investment); production and dissemination of toolkits/ good practice notes and knowledge sharing events; and enhanced municipal strategic competencies in investment targeting, implementation and urban management (National Treasury. 2018).

INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS UPGRADING PARTNERSHIP GRANT (PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL) (ISUPG)

The purpose of the grant is to “provide funding to facilitate a programmatic and inclusive approach to upgrading informal settlements” (National Department of Human Settlements. 2019). The outputs of the grant, amongst others include: the number of informal settlements provided with interim and permanent municipal engineering services (public lighting, roads, stormwater, refuse removal and bulk connections for water, sanitation and electricity); and number of social compacts or agreements concluded with communities and/ or community resource organisations outlining their role in the upgrading process (National Department of Human Settlements. 2019).

URBAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT GRANT (USDG)

The purpose of the grant is to “supplement the capital revenues of metropolitan municipalities in order to implement infrastructure projects that promote equitable, integrated, productive, inclusive and sustainable urban development” and to “provide funding to facilitate a programmatic, inclusive and municipality-wide approach to upgrading informal settlements” (National Department of Human Settlements. 2019). The purpose aims to improve the “creation of sustainable and integrated human settlements that enable improved quality of household life” (National Department of Human Settlements. 2019). Outputs for this grant include, amongst others: increasing access to public and socio-economic amenities; increase in number of interim basic services; increase in land provision for informal settlement upgrading, subsidised housing, or mixed-use developments in support of approved human settlements and other urban

developments; as well as COVID-19 response reprioritisation (sanitiser, quarantine facilities, temperature scanners, etc) (National Treasury. 2021: 231).

Other grants that align with, and can support key components of, ABVPIs are the Early Childhood Development Grant and the Municipal Infrastructure Grant.

GRANT	OBJECTIVES (PURPOSE) OF THE FUNDING AVAILABLE
<p data-bbox="207 475 483 547">Early Childhood Development Grant</p> <p data-bbox="190 571 483 635">Responsible department: Social Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="578 475 1017 703">To increase the number of poor children accessing subsidised ECD services through partial care facilities. To support ECD providers delivering an ECD programme to meet basic health and safety requirements for registration. To pilot the construction on new low-cost ECD centres <li data-bbox="578 724 1017 863">To support ECD providers delivering an ECD programme to meet basic health and safety requirements for registration. To pilot the construction of new low-cost ECD centres <li data-bbox="578 884 1017 997">To increase the number of poor children accessing subsidised ECD services through centre and non-centre based modalities.
<p data-bbox="196 1038 483 1110">Municipal Infrastructure Grant</p> <p data-bbox="190 1134 483 1198">Responsible department: Cooperative Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="578 1038 1040 1302">The MIG aims to eradicate municipal infrastructure backlogs in poor communities to ensure the provision of basic services such as water, sanitation, roads and community lighting. The Department of Cooperative Governance is responsible for managing and transferring the MIG and provides support to provinces and municipalities in implementing MIG projects.

Table 1 summarises how these grants correlate to ABVPIs. As detailed above, these grants are aimed more broadly at the development of communities and neighbourhoods, rather than ABVPIs per se. Nonetheless, ABVPIs create a mechanism for the spatial coordination of the various development interventions supported by these grants and other public resources. This could maximise the impact of combined resource allocation in a particular area. However, aspects of ABVPI that are generally poorly funded through these grants relate to partnerships and sustained community engagement through social facilitation, capacitation and community-driven action.

Components of ABVPI	IUDG	NDPG	ISUPG	USDG
Basic services and infrastructure	V		V	V
Public space, including infrastructure and roads	V	V	V ●	
Socio-economic infrastructure and facilities	V		V ●	V
Development programmes	▲		V ●	
Urban management		V		
Community input (including social facilitation)			V	
Partnerships				

- The ISUPG requires municipalities to develop a municipal-wide informal settlement upgrading strategy and settlement specific upgrading plans. These plans need to contain a settlement layout plan that includes public space and socio-economic facilities. It also requires municipalities to develop and sustain a social compact with informal settlement communities and a Sustainable Livelihood Plan per settlement, which correlates with development programmes under ABVPI.
- ▲ The IUDG enables the Expanded Public Works Programme to be leveraged to create work opportunities in the implementation of infrastructure projects.

LESSONS FROM THE LEARNING NETWORK

ABVPIs offer an opportunity for municipal officials to consolidate a variety of interrelated issues which undermine safety and increase the risk of violence and crime within a geographical area.

For officials to resource ABVPI currently, they would need to utilise a number of different funding mechanisms across existing systems and grants. Learning Network participants shared that in instances where CSOs have sought to leverage government support and the activation of government resources for specific projects or interventions, it has been essential to understand government strategic objectives.

Resources (both monetary and non-monetary) together with beneficial partnerships underpin the successful implementation of ABVPIs. While there are some small opportunities for part of the work of CSOs to be funded by government funding, there is greater scope to influence how public funding is spent in government implementation through lobbying and/or supporting implementation. To do this, CSOs need to understand which grants potentially align with ABVPIs. Understanding both the strategic objectives and where there are existing opportunities creates the potential for successful lobbying or support.

ABVPIs are closely aligned with government priorities across diverse areas of intervention. As such, it offers a particularly useful nexus for bringing together different stakeholders and complementary resources. Capacity building about the value of ABVPIs in meeting overarching government policies, strategies and plans may be required for those who are not familiar with

ABVPI, including stakeholders from government, CSOs and communities. One of the critical issues, however, is the coordination necessary for designing and implementing ABVPIs, including applying for funding for the project. It might be possible for CSOs to play a facilitation and coordination role as well as to share their expertise and support for the project. This role would need to be resourced and traditionally it is either not resourced or the resourcing is inadequate relative to the time and expertise needed.

COVID-19 has presented increased challenges for resource allocation, because there are so many competing and critical issues. For this reason, interventions that align with multiple areas of focus or meet many needs should be prioritised to encourage efficient use of funding. One of the key points in the conversation was that prioritisation of one area or issue often means other areas (or issues) are deprioritised. This highlights the importance of lobbying to continue support and interest. Learning Network participants noted that in this challenging period of COVID-19, CSOs need to keep putting pressure on government to ensure that fiscal allocation towards grants that can explicitly leveraged for ABVPIs and ABVPI-aligned interventions, such as youth development or socio-economic infrastructure, are not reduced.

CHALLENGES AROUND RESOURCES AND LEVERAGING PUBLIC FUNDS

A number of key challenges were identified.

First, there is a widely held perspective among municipal officials that ABVPI is not part of their main focus or their core mandate. Without this support, there can be little or no allocations of resources to ABVPI. Such a view does not recognise that the promotion of safe communities is indeed a municipal responsibility and that many aspects of ABVPIs correlate with the built environment and governance functions assigned to municipalities.

The second set of challenges is one of coordination and communication/dialogue. There is supposed to be a bottom-up approach, with the issues raised by communities driving project plans and municipal plans, such as the Integrated



Community Safety Forums

Community Safety Forums (CSF) are platforms for planning and implementing multi-sectoral crime prevention and community safety initiatives. CSF provide coordinating mechanisms to bring together key stakeholders including local government, community leaders key government departments and stakeholders such as schools and faith-based organisations.

~

The Role of Municipal Councillors in Building Safer Communities. SALGA and CSPS. (2016:35).

Development Plan (IDP). In reality, this is usually not the case. It was also noted that there is no clearly assigned responsibility for the implementation and coordination of ABVPI. The responsibility for this sits in so many places, and without coordination it is a challenge to implement in communities. Participants highlighted the lack of directive for initiating and holding community safety forums (CSFs) – a key

space where public funds could be leveraged for ABVPIs. Learning Network members also noted that it is a struggle for communities to get their voices heard and give input in IDPs and budgeting processes and as such, key areas that need urgent interventions do not get the attention or the budget that is required to address the issue. Organisations working in ABVPI also need to give feedback to government and often this doesn't happen. The time that it takes for community needs to filter up to government, developing policies and the long periods before implementation starts is an incredibly long process which

doesn't speak to the urgency that is required around violence and crime prevention.

Thirdly, the type of engagement between the CSO/s and local government matters. There are three types of engagement with leveraging public funds. The first type is when CSOs are able to engage with and influence strategic plans (like the IDP) and budget allocations. The second type of engagement is when CSOs work in partnership with local government and although they do not receive public funds, they are part of assessments, implementation and/or decision making processes. Finally, the third type of engagement is when CSOs receive public funds to execute projects or interventions. The opportunities for this third type of engagement are very limited as public funding conditions are quite restrictive and difficult to unlock.

Fourthly, there is a lack of dedicated funding for ABVPIs for both CSOs and local government. While there are some funds which can be utilised for ABVPIs, their allocation to ABVPI is in competition with other dire needs. When implementing programmes with public funds, one of the

significant challenges in operating while relying on public funds is late payment. Learning Network members shared that when it comes to timelines, often spending money within a certain period is non-negotiable; however, when funds are late, this leaves very little time to implement and limits what can be done. Failure to spend funds within a timeframe can also have significant consequences for an intervention and organisation in the long-term. This applies to both CSOs and municipalities, who may see their funding allocations reduced in the next financial year.

A fifth challenge relates to the nature of ABVPI work. ABVPIs promote an integrated, multi-faceted and multi-sectoral approach. This requires systems, protocols and coordination mechanisms. However, a key challenge identified was that often there is a lack of coordination between different government departments. Due to this lack of coordination, it is very difficult to come up with integrated programmes that address multiple issues.

Additionally, the lack of coordination between different programmes sometimes leads to overlaps or contested interventions, which also presents challenges to the efficacy of an intervention. Learning Network members stated that when proper procedures are put in place, there were examples given of good coordination across different government structures; however, when things are not operating as they should, it is very hard to have a positive impact. Following on from this, participants gave an example of trying to engage with government to facilitate processes that encourage coordination and budget expenditure in a coordinated and integrated manner, and the challenges that

Implementing effective and long-lasting ABVPI take a significant amount of time. In addition, building relationships and partnerships and learning complex bureaucratic systems also take time.

A key challenge identified was that often there is a lack of coordination between different government departments which impacts the viability of integrated programming.

arose around this. As a result, CSOs often find themselves in a central coordinating role facilitating government and communities which, while being vital, is time-consuming. In addition, often there is no budget laid out for facilitation, and CSOs have to take on this cost.

Furthermore, ABVPI are often long-term, and not easily visible – sometimes impact is only seen years later. It is difficult to prove efficacy of ABVPI, particularly in the short-term. Motivating for the benefits of ABVPI is a challenge, when government often looks for interventions that have clear results, in a set period of time, that often aligns with budget cycles. In this way, budgets for ABVPIs are easier to cut, compared to other programmes with clear deliverables in a short amount of time.

Finally, Learning Network participants noted the non-financial resources that are required for the implementation of ABVPIs. The most important of these resources is time. Implementing effective and long-lasting ABVPI take a significant amount of time. In addition, building relationships and partnerships and learning complex bureaucratic systems also take time. Participants noted challenges in accessing public funds due to complex processes and procedures that must be followed, along with the difficulty in finding the right people to engage with. There is also a lot of paperwork and administration that is required for both accessing government funding, and administering the grant and this can slow delivery by local government. Closely linked to this is the non-financial resource of capacity. This encompasses the ability of both CSOs and local government to undertake the necessary requirements for implementing ABVPI. These non-financial resources are often overlooked and undervalued in the implementation of ABVPIs.

Embedding ABVPI principles and commitments in municipal plans and budgets is critical. In particular, facilitating the participation of community members and getting community voices into the IDP planning and revision processes is key.

KEY MESSAGES

ABVPIs offer a unique opportunity to address critical root causes of violence and crime and meet a number of key priorities and mandates of government in the creation of safe, resilient neighbourhoods.

Identifying, securing and leveraging funding, including public funding, for ABVPIs is not an easy process and there are multiple barriers to this. That said, there are resources available for ABVPIs and the integrated nature of ABVPIs lends itself to drawing in multiple sectors and stakeholders, each of which can offer different resources. Below are key messages related to accessing resources, including public funding, for ABVPI.

- 1.** Government, and in particular local government, has an ongoing responsibility of promoting safe, healthy living environments and resilient communities and can draw on a variety of resources (including grants and own resources) to advance safety and violence prevention. It is important for government representatives, communities and CSOs to be aware of this and know which sources of funding will enable the inclusion of aligned ABVPI.
- 2.** In a resource-constrained environment, where both financial and non-financial resources are limited, the integrated nature of ABVPIs create the potential to leverage multiple grants and resources towards a shared outcome: improved safety and resilience in specific communities and locations.
- 3.** Awareness raising and capacity building among municipalities, communities and CSOs is needed to promote and enable ABVPIs. This includes communication to improve understanding of the drivers of violence and crime in the country and how ABVPI can contribute to safer neighbourhoods.

4. Embedding ABVPI principles and commitments in municipal plans and budgets is critical. In particular, facilitating the participation of community members and getting community voices into the IDP planning and revision processes is key. In addition, CSFs are a strategic place to influence; strengthening relationships with relevant government departments and key stakeholders can have significant benefits for implementing effective ABVPIs in communities.

5. Building networks and alliances of organisations and stakeholders, who share a common objective to promote safety and violence reduction, will strengthen advocacy efforts with government to adopt ABVPI principles, develop appropriate interventions and assign the necessary resources. The Learning Network has the potential to catalyse greater collaboration and strengthen efforts to embed safety into government mandates more clearly.

6. It is important to recognise the value of non-monetary resources, like time, skills, capacity, meeting venues, etc. Communities in particular offer these non-monetary resources to both government and CSOs and these are vital to developing contextually appropriate and acceptable interventions.

7. It is equally important to monetise some of these non-monetary resources, in particular time and skills/expertise made available by CSOs. Grant guidelines and funding opportunities often don't reflect the importance of an organisation's time and capacity – and that this needs to be budgeted for. Efforts should be made to accurately plan and budget for the time and capacity required to build relationships, invest in the partnership and other key aspects of implementing ABVPIs.

6: Finally, regular, consistent communication is required among all stakeholders throughout the various stages of an ABVPI. Efforts should be made to utilise different methods of communication to ensure that there is a good flow of information to all the role-players and that



CONCLUSION

Adequate resourcing is an important element that underpins the implementation of area-based violence prevention interventions. Because ABVPIs consist of a number of components (including basic services and infrastructure, public space, socio-economic infrastructure and facilities, development programmes and urban management), resources for this type of work come from a range of sources, including different grant instruments and own (municipal) funding. It is important for any stakeholder seeking to engage a municipality in promoting safer, resilient communities to understand where funds for ABVPIs can be leveraged from. Strategically, embedding ABVPI principles and commitments in the IDP creates better prospect for public funds to be directed towards ABVPI. In an environment of resource constraints and competing demands, ABVPIs could offer a helpful coordination framework to access multiple sources of funding and non-monetary resources towards the common objective of creating a safer South Africa.

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NEIGHBOURHOODS TOGETHER

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PREVENTION
THROUGH URBAN
UPGRADING