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> "You can recognize survivors of abuse by their courage. When silence is so very inviting, they step forward and share their truth so others know they aren't alone."
>
> Jeanne McElvaney

Photo by Brenton Geach © University of Cape Town

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA
by The Sexual Violence Research Initiative and the Joint Gender Fund

Introduction

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a profound and widespread problem in South Africa, impacting on almost every aspect of life. GBV (which disproportionately affects women and girls) is systemic, and deeply entrenched in institutions, cultures and traditions in South Africa.

This introduction will explore what GBV is and some of the forms it takes, examine GBV in South Africa, and begin to explore what different actors are doing to respond to GBV.

What is gender-based violence?

GBV occurs as a result of normative role expectations and unequal power relationships between genders in a society.

There are many different defini-

tions of GBV, but it can be broadly defined as "the general term used to capture violence that occurs as a result of the normative role expectations associated with each gender, along with the unequal power relationships between [...] genders, within the context of a specific society."

The expectations associated with different genders vary from society to society and over time. Patriarchal power structures dominate in many societies, in which male leadership is seen as the norm, and men hold the majority of power. Patriarchy is a social and political system that treats men as superior to women – where women cannot protect their bodies, meet their basic needs, participate fully in society and men perpetrate violence against women with impunity.

Forms of gender-based violence

There are many different forms of violence, which you can read more about here. All these types of violence can be – and almost always are – gendered in nature, because of how gendered power inequalities are entrenched in our society.

GBV can be physical, sexual, emotional, financial or structural, and can be perpetrated by intimate partners, acquaintances, strangers and institutions. Most acts of interpersonal gender-based violence are committed by men against women, and the man perpetrating the violence is often known by the woman, such as a partner or family member.
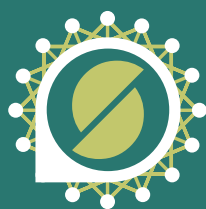
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saferspaces

working together for a safer South Africa

w w w . s a f e r s p a c e s . o r g . z a

Building safer communities in South Africa is a collective responsibility of both the state and its citizens. It requires an integrated approach that brings together government, civil society, academia and business. And it needs to be informed by a sound knowledge base.

SaferSpaces is an online knowledge source for practitioners, government officials, academics, journalists and ordinary people that are working towards community safety and violence prevention in South Africa. It aims to become:

1 South Africa's key knowledge hub on community safety and violence prevention

2 A central networking hub for practitioners to register, share knowledge and connect

3 An effective support to South Africa's community safety and violence prevention agenda

FIND THE INFORMATION YOU NEED

Most of the information on SaferSpaces is user-generated: It's provided by practitioners and organisations registered on the site.

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Learn more about violence prevention and safety.

BE INSPIRED
Discover projects that prevent violence and promote safer communities.

LEARN HOW
Find tools and manuals for planning safety initiatives.

RESOURCES
Browse safety-related publications, articles, videos and more.

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Read about safety-related insights, news and developments.

EVENTS
Find out about safety-related public events across South Africa.

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Are you a practitioner working towards community safety or violence prevention in South Africa, maybe for an NGO, a think tank or government? Then register on SaferSpaces and start sharing your knowledge so that other practitioners can learn from and connect with you. For a list of organizations that are already registered and contributing to SaferSpaces, have a look at the back page of this Gazette.

CONTRIBUTE
Once you have registered, SaferSpaces provides an easy platform to share your knowledge.
- **Share resources** such as publications, reports, articles or research findings.
- **Profile projects** and share methods, experiences and recommendations with others.
- **Announce events** that are public and safety-related, such as conferences or seminars.
- **Write blog posts** or **thematic introductions** about your areas of expertise within violence prevention.
- **Profile research** projects on violence prevention in South Africa and share insights.

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Editorial

The prevalence and levels of violent crime in South Africa are highly alarming. Gender-based Violence and crimes against children, including vulnerable members of our society, pose a serious threat to o victims and their families, and has a profoundly negative impact on the future well-being of women and children in our young democracy. The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service (CSPS) recognises the impact that crime has on South Africans from all walks of life, preventing them from taking their rightful place in the development and growth of our country. The CSPS has developed Integrated Violence and Crime Prevention Strategy as a means to address the high levels of crime in our county. The strategy, which is currently being consulted within varied stakeholders, draws on the White Paper on Safety and Security (WPSS). It seeks to set out a clear plan for the implementation of an integrated approach to crime and violence prevention. The Saferspaces portal has fostered active participation from a community of practitioners nationally, with 300 registered practitioners from government and civil society. The portal is recognized as the authoritative source of freely available knowledge and support resource on violence prevention. This Gazette provides an overview of tools, innovative interventions, resources used and implemented by all government and non-government stakeholders; with the aim of preventing crime and violence in the communities. The Advisory Group give support therefore, practitioners in the field are encouraged to contribute, for, together we build a safer and prosperous South Africa.

Disclaimer

SaferSpaces is an online knowledge sharing and networking portal for community safety as well as violence and crime prevention practitioners from government, civil society and the research community in South Africa. Please note that the views and opinions expressed by the authors are not necessarily those of the editor(s) or Civilian Secretariat for Police Services (CSPS) and do not necessarily reflect the policies or views of CSPS. Authors are solely responsible for the content of their articles.

LET'S WORK TOGETHER FOR A SAFER SOUTH AFRICA!

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GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Violence against women and girls (VAWG)

GBV is disproportionately directed against women and girls. For this reason, you may find that some definitions use GBV and VAWG interchangeably, and in this article, we focus mainly on VAWG.

Violence against LGBTI people

However, it is possible for people of all genders to be subject to GBV. For example, GBV is often experienced by people who are seen as not conforming to their assigned gender roles, such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and/or intersex people.

More information

For more information on intimate partner violence and domestic violence, read this WHO brief.

Intimate partner violence (IPV)

IPV is the most common form of GBV and includes physical, sexual, and emotional abuse and controlling behaviours by a current or former intimate partner or spouse, and can occur in heterosexual or same-sex couples.

Domestic violence (DV)

Domestic violence refers to violence which is carried out by partners or family members. As such, DV can include IPV, but also encompasses violence against children or other family members.

Sexual violence (SV)

Sexual violence is "any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work."

What is violence?

For more information on forms of violence, read our introduction on "What is violence?"

Indirect (structural) violence

Structural violence is "where violence is built into structures, appearing as unequal power relations and, consequently, as unequal opportunities.

Structural violence exists when certain groups, classes, genders or nationalities have privileged access to goods, resources and opportunities over others, and when this unequal advantage is built into the social, political and economic systems that govern their lives."

Because of the ways in which this violence is built into systems, political and social change is needed over time to identify and address structural violence.

GBV in South Africa

Societies free of GBV do not exist, and South Africa is no exception.

Although accurate statistics are difficult to obtain for many reasons (including the fact that most incidents of GBV are not reported), it is evident South Africa has particularly high rates of GBV, including VAWG and violence against LGBT people.

Population-based surveys show very high levels of intimate partner violence (IPV) and non-partner sexual violence (SV) in particular, with IPV being the most common form of violence against women.

- Whilst people of all genders perpetrate and experience intimate partner and or sexual violence, men are most often the perpetrators and women and children the victims.
- More than half of all the women murdered (56%) in 2009 were killed by an intimate male partner.
- Between 25% and 40% of South African women have experienced sexual and/or physical IPV in their lifetime.
- Just under 50% of women report having ever experienced emotional or economic abuse at the hands of their intimate partners in their lifetime.
- Prevalence estimates of rape in South Africa range between 12% and 28% of women ever reporting being raped in their lifetime.
- Between 28% and 37% of adult men report having raped a women.
- Non-partner SV is particularly common, but reporting to police is very low. One study found that one in 13 women in Gauteng had reported non-partner rape, and only one in 25 rapes had been reported to the police.

- South Africa also faces a high prevalence of gang rape.
- Most men who rape do so for the first time as teenagers and almost all men who ever rape do so by their mid-20s.
- There is limited research into rape targeting women who have sex with women. One study across four Southern African countries, including South Africa, found that 31.1% of women reported having experienced forced sex.
- Male victims of rape are another under-studied group. One survey in KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape found that 9.6% of men reported having experienced sexual victimisation by another man.

Drivers of GBV

Drivers of GBV are the factors which lead to and perpetuate GBV. Ultimately, gendered power inequality rooted in patriarchy is the primary driver of GBV.

GBV (and IPV in particular) is more prevalent in societies where there is a culture of violence, and where male superiority is treated as the norm. A belief in male superiority can manifest in men feeling entitled to sex with women, strict reinforcement of gender roles and hierarchy (and punishment of transgressions), women having low social value and power, and associating masculinity with control of women.

These factors interact with a number of drivers, such as social norms (which may be cultural or religious), low levels of women's empowerment, lack of social support, socio-economic inequality, and substance abuse.

In many cultures, men's violence against women is considered acceptable within certain settings or situations - this social acceptability of violence makes it particularly challenging to address GBV effectively.

In South Africa in particular, GBV "pervades the political, economic and social structures of society and is driven by strongly patriarchal social norms and complex and intersectional power inequalities, including those of gender, race, class and sexuality.".

Impact of gender-based violence

GBV is a profound human rights violation with major social and developmental impacts for survivors of violence, as well as their families, communities and society more broadly.

On an individual level, GBV leads to psychological trauma, and can have psychological, behavioural and physical consequences for survivors. In many parts of the country, there is poor access to formal psychosocial or even medical support, which means that many survivors are unable to access the help they need. Families and loved ones of survivors can also experience indirect trauma, and many do not know how to provide effective support.

Jewkes and colleagues outline the following impacts of GBV and violence for South Africa as a society more broadly:

- South African health care facilities – an estimated 1.75 million people annually seek health care for injuries resulting from violence
- HIV – an estimated 16% of all HIV infections in women could be prevented if women did not experience domestic violence from their partners. Men who

have been raped have a long term increased risk of acquiring HIV and are at risk of alcohol abuse, depression and suicide.
- Reproductive health - women who have been raped are at risk of unwanted pregnancy, HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.
- Mental health - over a third of women who have been raped develop post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), which if untreated persists in the long term and depression, suicidality and substance abuse are common. Men who have been raped are at risk of alcohol abuse, depression and suicide.

Violence also has significant economic consequences. The high rate of GBV places a heavy burden on the health and criminal justice systems, as well as rendering many survivors unable to work or otherwise move freely in society.

A 2014 study by KPMG also estimated that GBV, and in particular violence against women, cost the South African economy a minimum of between R28.4 billion and R42.4 billion, or between 0.9% and 1.3% of gross domestic product (GDP) in the year 2012/2013.

What do we do?

South Africa is a signatory to a number of international treaties on GBV, and strong legislative framework, for example the Domestic Violence Act (DVA) (1998), the Sexual Offences Act (2007) and the Prevention and Combatting of Trafficking in Human Persons (2013) Act.

Response services aim to support and help survivors of violence in a variety of ways. Prevention initiatives look at how GBV can be prevented from happening.

Photo by Brenton Geach © University of Cape Town

Whilst international treaties and legislation is important it is not enough to end GBV and strengthen responses.

Addressing GBV is a complex issue requiring multi-faceted responses and commitment from all stakeholders, including government, civil society and other citizens. There is growing recognition in South Africa of the magnitude and impact of GBV and of the need to strengthen the response across sectors.

Prevention and Response
What works

For more information, check the page "What Works in preventing GBV".

Broadly speaking, approaches to addressing GBV can be divided into **response** and **prevention**. Response services aim to support and help survivors of violence in a variety of ways (for instance medical help, psychosocial support, and shelter). Prevention initiatives look at how GBV can be prevented from happening. Response services can in turn contribute towards preventing violence from occurring or reoccurring.

Responses are important. Major strides are being made inter-nationally on how to best respond and provide services for survivors of violence. WHO guidelines describe an appropriate health sector response to VAW – including providing post-rape care and training health professionals to provide these services.

WHO does not recommend routine case identification (or screening) in health services for VAW exposure, but stresses the importance of mental health services for victims of trauma.

Need to address underlying causes

Much of our effort in South Africa has been focused on response. However – our response efforts need to be supported and complemented by prevention programming and policy development. By addressing the underlying, interlinked causes of GBV, we can work towards preventing it from happening in the first place.

SACQ: Primary prevention

For more information on prevention programmes that work, have a look at the South African Crime Quarterly 54 on evidence-based primary prevention.

Violence prevention policies and programmes should be informed by the best evidence we have available. Programmes that are evidence based are:
- built on what has been done before and has been found to be effective;
- informed by a theoretical model;
- guided by formative research and successful pilots; and
- multi-faceted and address several causal factors.

Several GBV prevention programmes which have support for effectiveness have been implemented in South Africa. A summary of the prevention programmes mentioned below can be found in the South African Crime Quarterly 51: Primary prevention (see table on pgs. 35-38):
- **Thula Sana:** Promote mothers' engagement in sensitive, responsive interactions with their infants
- **The Sinovuyo Caring Families Programme:** Improve the parent–child relationship, emotional regulation, and positive behaviour management approaches
- **Prepare:** Reduce sexual risk behaviour and intimate partner violence, which contribute to the spread of sexually transmitted diseases (STIs)
- **Skhokho Supporting Success:** Prevent IPV among young teenagers
- **Stepping Stones:** Promote sexual health, improve psychological wellbeing and prevent HIV
- **Stepping Stones / Creating Futures:** Reduce HIV risk behaviour and victimisation and perpetration of different forms of IPV and strengthen livelihoods
- **IMAGE (Intervention with Microfinance for AIDS and Gender Equity):** Improve household economic wellbeing, social capital and empowerment and thus reduce vulnerability to IPV and HIV infection

Importance to develop evidence base

At the same time, it is important to develop the evidence base further by exploring a range of other interventions that have the potential to be effective in a South African context. Many actors, including government, civil society and funders, as well as community members, are working in creative and innovative ways every day to address GBV.

For example, several civil society organisations are working with women's groups to build their agency and empower them to address the issues that impact their lives, such as structural and interpersonal violence. Others are tackling specific drivers of GBV, such as substance abuse and gangsterism. Still others take a "whole community" approach to dealing with GBV, involving community members and leaders in the fight against violence in their communities.

Many of these interventions have not yet been formally documented, but they are nevertheless promising models which play an important role in the overall fight against GBV.

While South Africa has high levels of GBV, we are also a leader in the field of prevention interventions in low and middle income countries.

We are identifying models which work to respond to and prevent violence, and we can work on scaling those up to reach more people. At the same time, as a society, we can work together to find new ways to address GBV, building the current evidence base and responding to this national crisis.

UNDERSTAND

Learn about the main causes for the high levels of violence and crime in South Africa. Expand your understanding of violence and how it can be prevented. Get an overview of South African policy frameworks and strategies in place for promoting safer communities.

HOW DOES POLICY RESPOND TO VIOLENCE AND CRIME IN SOUTH AFRICA?

Violence and crime prevention has been a priority topic for South Africa's government since 1994.

One of the present government's stated delivery agreements is that "All people in South Africa are and feel safe". This commitment is one of 12 strategic priorities that the government has agreed to address while it is in office, and a number of policies have been put in place in an effort to achieve this.

What is policy – and what is law?

Public policy represents a decision, made by a publicly elected or designated body, which is deemed to be in the public interest. Policy states the intentions of an institution, and is used to guide its decisions, outlining desired goals it seeks to achieve that are considered to be in the best interest of society. Policy lays out the methods and principles it will use to achieve these goals, and in this way provides guidance in addressing public concerns.

Policy provides a framework to guide government decisions such as legislation and budget; ensuring that the government is working toward a common goal. While a major aspect of public policy is law, they are separate concepts with distinct functions. Although policy is not a law, law must be guided by current government policy, and it will often identify laws needed to achieve its goals.

What is law?

Laws set out formal standards, procedures and principles that must be followed. Laws are established to implement justice and order, and to offer equity in society. Laws are enforced judicial system, and help regulate the actions of members of society. If a law is not followed, those responsible for breaking them can be prosecuted in court.

Therefore, while policy sets out the goals and planned activities of a department, it may be necessary to pass a law to enable government to put in place the necessary institutional and legal frameworks to achieve their aims.

The National Development Plan

"Safety and security are directly related to socioeconomic development and equality, affecting the development objectives of economic growth and transformation, employment creation, improved education and health outcomes, and strengthened social cohesion"
(National Development Plan)

An advisory board - National Planning Commission - was appointed by the President in 2010 to draft a national development plan. In 2011 the commission released the Diagnostic Report, setting out South Africa's achievements and shortcomings since 1994.

It stated that the main reasons for slow progress were the failure to implement policies and an absence of broad partnerships, leading to the development of the draft national plan later that year. Building on the diagnostic, the plan focused on four thematic areas: rural economy, social protection, regional and world affairs, and community safety.

The commission consulted widely on the draft plan, which was broadly supported by South Africans. This consultation and input - including suggestions for modifications and effective implementation - was taken into account, informing the final National Development Plan, which was adopted in 2012.

The Plan provides a long-term vision for the country, aiming to ensure that all South Africans attain a decent standard of living through the elimination of poverty and reduction of inequality by 2030.

Among the core elements of a decent standard of living identified in the Plan are safety and security. The NDP recognises that high levels of crime and violence are key impediments to the country growth and development. Therefore, the plan attaches significant importance to the topic of safety, with a dedicated chapter entitled Building Safer Communities (Chapter 12).

The objective of Chapter 12

In 2030 people living in South Africa feel safe and have no fear of crime. They feel safe at home, at school and at work, and they enjoy an active community life free of fear. Women can walk freely in the street and the children can play safely outside. The police service is a well-resourced professional institution staffed by highly skilled officers who value their works, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect the peaceful against violence, and respect the rights of all to equality and justice.

The proposed actions to achieve the vision of safer communities in South Africa include:

• Strengthening the criminal justice system
• Creating a professional police service
• Demilitarising the police service
• Use an integrated approach to safety
• Build community participation in community safety

Additionally, a strong emphasis is placed on tackling the underlying root causes of South Africa's violence problem. Factors that contribute to high levels of violence include poverty, unemployment, inequality, a lack of social cohesion, inadequate care of children, apartheid's spatial legacy in cities and towns, alcohol and drug abuse, and the widespread availability of weapons.

Dealing with these dimensions requires a long-term, holistic approach to building community safety, in which both state and non-state capacities and resources are mobilised. Crucially, the active participation and co-responsibility of citizens is encouraged, and governmental departments are required to align all of their strategic plans, policies and budgets towards achieving the objectives of the Policy.

MTSF Outcome 3: All people in South Africa are and feel safe

In 2030, all people living in South Africa feel safe, have no fear of crime, are properly served by the police and courts, and know corruption no longer eats away at their livelihoods.

South Africa's 2014-2019 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), is the first framework drawn up following the adoption of the National Development Plan. It sets out actions the government and its partners will take to implement the NDP over the first five years of the plan. The MTSF has identified 14 priorities of the NDP that need urgent attention, one of which (Outcome 3) is working towards ensuring that all people in South Africa are and feel safe.

The 2016 White Paper on Safety and Security

The 2016 White Paper on Safety and Security emanates from a review of the 1998 White Paper on Safety & Security. It is a policy on safety, crime and violence prevention that promotes an integrated and holistic approach to safety and security.

The vision of the White Paper is aligned to the National Development Plan (NDP) and rights and values enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996).

The Vision

This policy on safety, crime and violence prevention aims at promoting an integrated and holistic approach to safety and security, providing substance and direction to achieving the NDP's objectives of 'Building Safer Communities'. The focus here is on the prevention of crime and violence as a necessary precondition for increasing people's feelings of safety and building safer communities as envisioned by the NDP.

The White Paper recognises that building safer communities is a collective responsibility of both the state and its citizens, and is located within the broader developmental agenda of government, affirming the need for an active citizenry, civil society, and private sector to contribute to the on-going efforts of government in safety, crime and violence prevention.

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affirming the need for an active citizenry, civil society, and private sector to contribute to the on-going efforts of government in safety, crime and violence prevention.

2016 White Paper on Policing

Developing a quality police service

"Developing an accountable, professional, competent and highly skilled police service as defined in the National Development Plan, forms the key thrust of the White Paper on Policing. South Africa is entitled to a police service that delivers high quality services while maintaining high standards of professional conduct and discipline, and that exhibits exemplary leadership and management."

The NDP reaffirmed the need for a police service that forms part of an integrated criminal justice system and that is demilitarised, professional and community-centric.

These new developments necessitated that the 1998 White Paper on Safety and Security be reviewed and that a policy that specifically speaks to the policing environment within a democratic dispensation, be developed. The 2016 White Paper on Policing stems from this review of the 1998 White Paper on Safety and Security.

The White Paper on Policing has two fundamental shifts from its predecessor, the 1998 White Paper on Safety and Security. The first is to separate the police focussed policy from that of the broader policy on safety and security which will be contained in the amended White Paper on Safety and Security. The second is to provide an enabling legislative framework for civilian oversight and align the police service to the rest of the public service.

The focus of the White Paper on Policing is on the core areas of policing and law enforcement aimed at reducing crime and building safer communities as called for by the National Development Plan.

The White Paper on Policing supports the NDP's vision of a modernised, transformed and efficient criminal justice system, and a professional and highly skilled police service, providing a policy framework for achieving the National Development Plan's policing vision.

It builds on the understanding that dealing with crime is a shared responsibility and that achieving long-term, sustainable safety in our communities' hinges on the deliberate integration of both short and long term interventions. It supports a developmental approach to safety and security, and strengthening of sustainable community safety efforts through collaborative partnerships with role players across government, business, civil society and academia in the context of an integrated justice system.

Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy

In 2011, the Department of Social Development (DSD) launched its Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy (ISCPS), which aims to create a framework for facilitating a targeted and coordinated response by government to crime and violence.

The Vision & Mission

The vision is: A safe South Africa, safe communities, safe families and responsible individuals.

The mission is: To apply a safety lens to all mandates of the Government Departments; to lead where appropriate and collaborate with other sectors to fulfil the objectives of the strategy.

The ISCPS was developed to take crime and violence prevention beyond the purview of policing, and involve organs of state at the national, provincial and local level, enabling government departments to respond to crime-related issues in a coordinated and focused manner.

The strategy promotes joint efforts for creating a common understanding and vision on how to combat crime, bringing together concerted interventions within government departments as crucial initiatives for social crime prevention. In this regard, the ISCPS encourages joint collaborations amongst government departments to respond to the complex, multidimensional and cyclical nature of crime and violence through interventions at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels.

Further, the ISCPS aims to mobilise community members and civil society organisations, with the assistance and support of relevant government departments, to increase crime prevention capacity and strengthen the resilience of communities.

The Strategy's objectives look to curb the effects of the underlying causes of crime, reduce the risk of becoming a victim, raise the safety of the community as a whole, and thus improve quality of life and human rights. An integrated framework is also provided in this document to enable departments to fulfil their role and mandate of prioritising social crime prevention at all levels of intervention, as outlined in the Integrated Service Delivery Model (2005).

Community Safety Forums Policy

The Community Safety Forum Policy provides a framework for integrated, localised safety planning and co-ordination that is aligned to national and provincial priorities. Community Safety Forums emanated from the requirements outlined in the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) of 1996, and the 1998 White Paper on Safety and Security.

The establishment of CSFs is intended:

"To promote the development of a community where citizens live in a safe environment and have access to high quality services at local level, through integrated and coordinated multi-agency collaboration among organs of state and various communities."

Community Safety Forums (CSFs) are based on the premise that increased cooperation and interaction will improve the functioning of the Community Justice System (CJS) at local level. CSFs are designed to serve as a platform for integration, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of multi-sectoral crime prevention and community safety initiatives aligned to national and provincial priorities.

Community Safety Forums (CSFs) are meant to facilitate the delivery of a multi-sectoral governmental approach on safety in the community, and the concept is closely related to Community Policing. Its approach, however, is broader than that of the Community Police Forum (CPF) in that it includes the responses from all the departments in the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) cluster.

The CSF is distinguished from the CPF through its tasks. The CPF, according to the South African Police Service (SAPS) Act, is meant to provide a partnership to SAPS in liaising with the community in fighting crime. While the CPF is confined to a police station precinct and focuses very narrowly on policing and associated matters, a CSF will have a more inclusive jurisdiction area as it is intended to fulfil a very different and broader role.

A CSF is meant to bridge safety issues affecting a particular community and harnesses the energies of most, if not all the department in the JCPS cluster. It includes any safety matters within a community that makes people unsafe in their streets, homes and places of work.

Departments involved in the JCPS cluster are integrally involved in providing safety and security through a range of services to the community. The departments of Police, Justice and Constitutional Development, Correctional Services, Defense, Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), Home Affairs, Social Development, as well as other relevant Social Cluster Departments, have a role to play within the CSF.

Integrated Urban Development Framework (2016)

In 2009, the number of people living in urban areas surpassed the number living in rural areas, announcing the 21st century as the urban century. The world's attention is on the pivotal role of cities and identifying alternative pathways for urban development that address poverty reduction and sustainable development. South Africa is firmly situated in this debate: by 2030, almost three-quarters (71.3%) of the country's population will be living in urban areas.

In the economic history of humanity, urbanisation has always been an accelerator of growth and development, bringing about enormous changes in the spatial distribution of people and resources, and in the use and consumption of land. Supporting policies and frameworks are therefore needed that can leverage the urbanisation process for increased development gains and sustainability.

Therefore, in 2016, the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) launched the Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) – the government's policy position to guide the future growth and management of urban areas in South Africa.

The Vision

Liveable, safe, resource-efficient cities and towns that are socially integrated, economically inclusive and globally competitive, where residents actively participate in urban life.

The IUDF responds to the Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030 (SDGs), specifically Goal 11: 'Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable'. Further, the IUDF also builds on pillars of the NDP, specifically the pillar provided for in Chapter 8, which calls for 'Transforming human settlements and the national space economy'.

The IUDF aims to guide the development of inclusive, resilient and liveable urban settlements, while directly addressing the unique conditions and challenges facing South Africa's cities and towns. The accompanying Implementation Plan gives strategic direction (what needs to be done, when and by whom) in order to achieve the goals of the IUDF. It includes programmes and projects to be undertaken in the short-to-medium term.

It's about sound implementation

The policy environment is not a static one - it is one which is constantly changing and evolving in order to stay relevant and speak to the ever-changing context which it seeks to guide. While there are a number of policies - many of which presented here - which aim to work toward a safe and secure South Africa, these are by no means final and absolute.

Additionally, although there is clearly a comprehensive framework consisting of well thought out policy, the outcome is ultimately determined by how well these are implemented. No matter how good the policy document is in theory, without sound implementation putting it into practice the intended outcome cannot be achieved.

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BE INSPIRED

Discover existing projects and initiatives that are promoting safer communities across South Africa. Be inspired by their commitment and actions on the ground. Learn from their approaches and experiences. Connect and start networking with the people behind the projects.

WALKING BUS PROJECT

The Walking Bus Project was brought about to ensure safe and supervised trips to and from school, for learners in Cape Town communities that are ridden by gang related activity.

In a nutshell

The **Walking Bus Project** entails parents, as well as volunteers from the broader community, walking groups of children to school in the morning and back home in the afternoon, with the aim of improving learner safety. In addition, if available to do so, the Walking Bus volunteers keep an eye on the perimeters of their local schools.

What we do
Rationale

The Walking Bus Project was brought about to ensure safe and supervised trips to and from school, for learners in Cape Town communities that are ridden by gang related activity. The Department of Community Safety in the Western Cape (DoCS) has partnered with communities in the Western Cape to promote and expand the initiative, with launches of the project taking place on a regular basis. Engagement in this project is voluntary and has brought peace of mind to many parents, principals and staff at schools in the Western Cape.

The role of the Walking Bus Project
• The Walking Bus acts as a deterrent to would be perpetrators of criminal activities. It further serves as a preventative measure for children who attempt to engage in deviant behaviour. Some Walking Bus volunteers, of their own accord, also monitor the perimeters of their local schools to ensure that they are

kept clear and free from perpetrators of ill intent.
• Children are excited and eager to walk to school and members of the Walking Bus keep a close eye on children who attempt to play truant or those who choose to stay home from school.
• Preventing children bringing drugs and weapons to school: Walking Bus members also have been instrumental in ensuring that no drugs or weapons access the school grounds. Youth are searched and checked at the school gates, in the presence of law enforcement officers, as well as during the walk to school. In many instances, drugs and weapons have been uncovered by the Walking Bus members on duty.
• The programme is undoubtedly an asset in many communities. SAPS has reported a remarkable difference in many areas where the rate of petty crime has dropped considerably, consequent of the Walking Bus Project.

The Walking Bus Approach
• The Walking Bus Project is open to all screened community members who have made huge strides in their capacity of ensuring that children are safe on their journey to and from school. As most of the members of the Walking Bus are neighbourhood watch (NHW) members as well, there is a process whereby police clearance is requested and other personal details are checked before an individual can become a Walking Bus volunteer.
• Training and Equipment
  - Various workshops such as conflict resolution, first aid and road safety training are held throughout the year to

equip the Walking Bus members to deal with any situation they may face and to overcome daily challenges.
  - The Walking Bus members are supported by members of parliament and ward councillors, who often include them in training opportunities that arise.
  - DoCS is currently in the process of procuring jackets, two-way radios and stop signs for Walking Bus members.
  - DoCS is also in the process of finalising standard operating procedures for the Walking Bus Project, with the possibility that the groups be recognised as an activity of NHWs.

The Walking Bus Areas and Schools

The Walking Bus has been launched in 72 areas in the Western Cape, thus far. The initiative was initially piloted in Wesbank, following which it was successfully launched in many areas across the Western Cape. These areas include Lentegeur East and West, Beacon Valley, Eastridge, Woodlands, Tafelsig, Bishop Lavis, Delft, Belhar, Scottsdene, Scottsville, Blue Downs, Strand, Eerste River, Lonsdale, Elsies River, Bonteheuwel, Hanover Park, Lavender Hill, Steenberg, Ocean View, Manenberg, Khayelitsha, Woodlands, Eastridge, Delft Leiden, Parow Valley, Belhar Ext 13, Clarke Estate, Ravensmead, Bellville South, Uitsig, Khayelitsha Site B, Khayelitsha Site C, Du Noon, Mfuleni, Atlantis, Gugulethu, Nyanga, Langa, Matroosfontein, Happy Valley, Heinz Park, Elsies River, The Range and Valhalla Park. In addition, the Walking Bus Project has been launched in several outlying areas, including Paarl East,

Saldanha, George, Mossel Bay and Knysna. Schools in many other areas have urgently requested DoCS to launch the Walking Bus Project in their area. Consequently, the Walking Bus will be launched in 25 more areas in this financial year, with this number very likely to increase throughout the year.

How we do it
Strategic Approach & Purpose

The strategic approach and purpose of all community safety outreach programmes, including the Walking Bus Project, is to ensure that these programmes directly promote the objective of DoCS. The Walking Bus Project is aimed at building partnerships that create awareness of the fact that "safety is everyone's responsibility". This initiative seeks to achieve programme outcomes through use of the following strategies, public interventions, community engagement and public participation.

Public Interventions

Public interventions involve building relations between DoCS and the public by forming safety partnerships. An example of this, is the Happy Valley Walking Bus Project, which has proven to be one of the many vital Walking Bus Projects implemented by DoCS. The Walking Bus Project in Happy Valley has assisted in ensuring the safety of all scholars in the community.

Community Engagement

DoCS promotes the visibility of its programmes via public engagements related to the Walking Bus Project.

Public Participation

Public participation is imperative to the success of the Walking Bus Project. Schools, parents, CPFs, NHWs and community members

are encouraged to join this initiative at a session arranged prior to its launch. It is here where the final logistics are discussed including, which groups will work with their specific schools and the specific routes to be walked. In addition, during this session co-ordinators for each school are elected.

What we have achieved
• There is a remarkable difference, on a daily basis, in the streets of the various neighbourhoods in which the Walking Bus Project operates. It appears that the perpetrators of violence tend to keep a low profile while the Walking Bus members are diligently performing their voluntary duties.

Lead Organisation(s)

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

Partner organisation(s)
• **South African Police Service (SAPS),**
• **Metro Law Enforcement,**
• **Metro and Provincial Traffic Department,**
• **Department of Education – Safer Schools,**
• **Department of Social Development,**
• **Religious Leaders,**
• **Community Police Forums (CPFs),**
• **Neighbourhood Watches (NHWs),**
• **Schools,**
• **Parents,**
• **NGOs,**
• **Communities**

Province
Western Cape

City
Cape Town

Timeframe
01 May 2016 - ongoing

Theme(s)
Children, Prevention concepts, Public spaces, Safety planning, School safety, Urban safety

Sector(s)
Community, Government: provincial

Type(s) of Prevention
Primary prevention, Social preventionSocial prevention, Institutional prevention

- Diverse communities have united and taken responsibility for safety in their respective areas.
- Correspondence has been received from schools, thanking the Minister of Community Safety and DoCS for this initiative and the Walking Bus volunteers for their efforts. Individuals from the general public also regularly compliment the project.
- With over 74 areas already launched in the previous financial year, the following couple of weeks will see more areas joining the Walking Bus family.
- In January 2018 alone, school principals and ward councillors in 12 more areas requested that the Walking Bus Project be launched in their area.
- As a result of requests by school principals and community leaders, the areas of Visserhok, Vanwyksdorp, Saldanha, Vredenburg and other outlying areas are on the list of areas where the Walking Bus Project will be launched in the new financial year.
- The Walking Bus was the recipient of the gold award for the best implemented project in the 2017 Provincial Service Ex-

cellence Awards. A wonderful achievement for a project that was in the early stages of being implemented in this province, at the time the award was received.
- On 12 February 2018, DoCS held its annual Thanksgiving Ceremony in honour and celebration of the residents and volunteers who work tirelessly to ensure the effectiveness and expansion of the Walking Bus Project across Cape Town communities. The purpose of the ceremony was for DoCS to acknowledge the role of their safety partners. Held in Bonteheuwel, the ceremony saw Minister Dan Plato hand out, to over 60 Walking Bus volunteers, certificates to honour them for their dedication to the project which has seen improvement that includes an increase in school attendance and the rooting out of violent activity that plagued schools in the community. The Walking Bus members were also presented with the necessary tools and resources required to continue with their efforts and stay committed to the cause - that of ensuring the safety of all school going children.

What we have learned

A key challenge currently faced, is the capacity to sustain the Walking Bus Project. This challenge is not as a result of a lack of interest, as the interest is currently overwhelming. Rather, the sustainability of this initiative is challenged by the need for continuous support specifically from other sponsors, stakeholders and partners who can assist in equipping the Walking Bus members. The issue of budget constraints is currently being discussed as a priority issue by DoCS, so as to ensure that the groups are supported adequately. The ministerial outreach team manages all the processes for the Walking Bus Project, a project that has become one of the flag ship programmes within DoCS.

As the project is known for simplicity at its best, bringing diverse communities together who show a united front in their fight against crime, there has been no real challenge other than the constant reassurance of support by some of the safety structures such as SAPS, Metro SAPS and Law Enforcement; specifically in some of the most vulnerable areas where there can be an outbreak of violence at any given time. These safety structures continuously go beyond the

call of duty to ensure the safety of the Walking Bus members and children during threatening and nerve-wracking incidences. This includes their provision of counselling to many of the Walking Bus groups.

Going Forward

Going forward, DoCS plans to enhance the initiative in areas where the Walking Bus Project has already been launched. It aims to do this by encouraging more community members to become involved in the project. In addition, DoCS aims to launch the initiative in many more areas. Areas are chosen if they are specifically identified as being in need of the initiative and/ or if DoCS receives re-

quests from school principals and community members to launch the initiative in their community.

A further aim, is to provide the correct and vital kits necessary in order to sustain the Walking Bus Project, so that the Walking Bus members can diligently continue with their operations - that of ensuring a safe passage to and from school for all children.

AKONAHO VEP DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

A community dialogue on domestic violence in Thulamela Municipality, during one of the Akonaho VEP Domestic Violence Campaigns.

Akonaho Victim Empowerment Programme hosting an awareness-campaign in a local school.

In a nutshell

The Akonaho VEP Domestic Violence Awareness Campaigns aim to raise awareness about domestic violence with the intention of prevention as well as increased reporting of incidents of abuse in Thulamela Municipality, Vhembe District. Akonaho Victim Empowerment Programme's next campaign will be run from 1 October 2018 until 31 March 2019.

What we do

Akonaho Victim Empowerment Programme is involved in the provision of services to victims of sexual violence and domestic violence. The Akonaho VEP Domestic Violence Awareness Campaigns seek to en-

courage, through education and empowerment, an attitude of zero tolerance towards family violence and sexual abuse in Thulamela Municipality, Vhembe District. The vision is to have well informed, empowered communities that have a zero tolerance attitude towards perpetration of sexual assault and domestic violence.

How we do it

The Akonaho VEP Domestic Violence Awareness Campaigns involve community dialogues on domestic violence, home visits, and presentations at schools to raise awareness concerning domestic violence.
- The community dialogues involve mobilizing community members to engage in public dialogue on issues related to domestic violence. The community dialogues involve youth and elderly members of the community.
- Our home visits involve going door-to-door, to inform mem-

bers of households about gender-based violence.
- Our campaigns in schools, involve visiting schools where we hold awareness-raising campaigns on topics such as domestic violence, as well as child abuse and bullying.

What we have achieved

- Members of the communities from a variety of age groups are informed about domestic violence.
- For the Akonaho VEP Domestic Violence Campaign which will be held from 1 October 2018 – 31

March 2019, we plan to:
- Visit and host campaigns at eight schools.
- Conduct 150 home visits.

What we have learned

We have learned that interventions to raise awareness about domestic violence are still needed in our community - Thulamela Municipality, Vhembe District. Through our previous campaigns, we have noted that the awareness-raising has brought about attitudinal and behavioural change with regards to domestic violence, in those who participate in the campaigns.

BLOG

SOUTH AFRICA'S PRESIDENCY MUST DRIVE SAFETY

01 Mar 2019 | by Andrew Faull | University of Cape Town

South Africa has not had a formal national policy to improve public safety since 2004. This changed in 2016 when cabinet adopted the White Paper on Safety and Security. This is the government's flagship policy on crime, safety and violence prevention. If properly implemented, it could make South Africa significantly safer.

But implementation is precisely the challenge. South Africa has no shortage of good policies. But virtually none of the proposals in the 1996 National Crime Prevention Strategy and White Papers on Safety and Security (1998 to 2004) were implemented.

The country has a Programme of Action to address violence against women, children, people with disabilities and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community. A coordinating structure is proposed in the Declaration of the Presidential Summit Against Gender-Based Violence and Femicide – and both initiatives share the vision of the White Paper. Neither are however integrated with the White Paper.

Ultimately, political leadership is key to ensuring that government departments plan, budget and implement the latest White Paper. For the policy to succeed, it must be driven by the Presidency.

"South Africa has not had a formal national policy to improve public safety since 2004"

The White Paper proposes a holistic, developmental approach to safety, and the establishment of an oversight mechanism to ensure implementation across government. It acknowledges the significant limits of criminal justice in providing safety and advocates for a focus on evidence-based violence prevention.

The policy's developmental, holistic and evidence-based vision is key. Although South Africa's criminal justice system is not optimal, the country's endemic violent crime is not a result of a lenient state. Each year police arrest over 1.5 million people, the equivalent of 3% of the population.

South Africa also has some of the harshest minimum sentence legislation in the world. This requires judges to impose long sentences on those found guilty of certain crimes. As a result, sentences of between 10 and 15 years have soared over the past 15 years, while life sentences have increased by 818% since 2000 – the most rapid increase globally.

South Africa has the third most people serving life sentences, and the second highest ratio of prisoners serving life sentences in the world.

According to Constitutional Court Judge Edwin Cameron, this system 'is illogical, inefficient and counterproductive. It is a poor substitute for efficacy and reason in combating crime.' While criminal justice is central to crime prevention, the most efficient way to build a non-violent society is to ensure its overall health and well-being. Most importantly, this means providing stable, dignified employment for as many people as possible, and reducing inequality.

"The White Paper acknowledges the significant limits of criminal justice in providing safety"

But it also requires caring for pregnant women; cultivating safe, nurturing relationships between children and parents; developing life skills in children and teenagers; promoting gender equality; changing cultural and social norms that support violence; reducing the harmful use of alcohol and access

to dangerous weapons; supporting and caring for victims; promoting reason and rationality over intuition, culture and superstition; and ensuring good governance, the rule of law, and state legitimacy.

Most of this cannot be achieved by the criminal justice system alone. This is why the White Paper emphasises a coordinated multi-departmental approach to safety, and why it is vital that it be driven by the Presidency. No other department has the necessary authority or clout to ensure the requisite alignment and action across government.

In September 2018, the Civilian Secretariat for Police Services hosted a National Summit on Crime and Safety on the implementation of the White Paper. At the gathering, Police Minister Bheki Cele said crime was a product of where and how one was socialised.

'If people live as animals they will behave as animals,' he said. Cele added that the departments of justice and police couldn't do much until this was addressed. Referring to the White Paper he said, 'I like these documents, but when they are not implemented, they do not help.'

While Cele's words suggest that he understands the policy and the importance of its implementation, police National Commissioner Khehla Sitole's input at the summit didn't mention the White Paper at all.

"South Africa also has some of the harshest minimum sentence legislation in the world"

Although the White Paper isn't a police-specific policy, the South African Police Service (SAPS) remains central to its successful implementation. All SAPS officials, from strategic planners to front-line officers, must understand their work in the context of the White Paper and an approach to safety that includes all of society. This will require leadership in the police, but most importantly, leadership from the Presidency.

The White Paper on Safety and Security provides an opportunity for the government-in-waiting to take safety seriously, and to unite the civil service to end the country's endemic crime and violence. Politicians campaigning to lead South Africa after its 2019 elections can show they understand the coun-
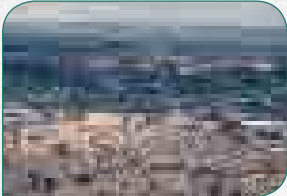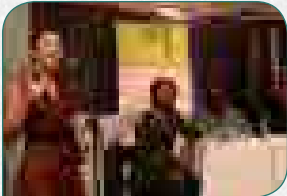
try's crime challenge by including the White Paper in their campaigns.

Come June 2019, we will be watching to see whether the newly elected president prioritises public safety by driving its implementation from the top. Without this, South Africa's incoherent and criminal justice-heavy approach to crime will likely continue – with limited impact on the lives of its people.

Andrew Faull, Consultant, Justice and Violence Prevention, ISS

BLOG

POLICE MURDER-SUICIDE REVEALS SOUTH AFRICA'S DARK UNDER-BELLY

01 Mar 2019 | by Andrew Faull | Institute for Security Studies | University of Cape Town

On 26 November a South African police officer shot and killed his wife and her brother in a Durban divorce court before turning the gun on himself. He died of his injuries a day later.

In 2017/18, 11 SAPS officers were killed as a result of domestic violence, seven of them by fellow SAPS officers. Similarly, three officers killed other officers during arguments. These incidents are a product of societal and organisational cultures shaped by inequality, violence and poor impulse control linked to inadequate upbringings and poor mental health.

Public response to the latest tragedy has focused on concerns for the well-being of police officials. This is an area of great concern and deserves attention. But it is as important to note that the officer's suicide followed the murder of his wife.

The incident highlights the all-too-familiar but often unrecognised story about South African masculinity, violence and mental health played out in the context of policing. Police work exposes one to the underbelly of society. In any social order there are elements of deceit, illegality, violence and death. The police officer's lot is to face these head on. In South Africa, where crime and violence are common, this means regular exposure to the darkest elements of human nature.

Even in relatively crime- and violence-free societies, police officers encounter death and serious injury when they respond to vehicle accidents, fires and other non-criminal emergencies. As a result, they are often cynical and suspicious.

Policing involves shift work, which can disrupt patterns of sleep. Sleep is perhaps the most important driver of overall health and well-being, including mental health. Shift work can therefore promote states of stress, anxiety and impulsivity, among other negative health outcomes.

Force and violence are other ever-present themes in police work. Police embody the state's claim to be the custodians of force. They have the right to use force so that the rest of us don't need to. But in South Africa, where crime is unusually violent, police are primed for the use of lethal force. This is clearest in the fact that they carry firearms.

But one need not be a police officer to use or be a victim of violence. Rather, most South African Police Service (SAPS) officers will experience and possibly perpetrate violence long before they enter the service. Many probably continue to experience and use violence outside of work while employed as SAPS officers. This is the nature of South African life.

A 20-year study that tracked 2 000 children born in Soweto in 1990 found that 99% experienced or witnessed violence and that 40% had multiple experiences of violence in their homes, schools and communities.

Other studies show that more than half of South African children report physical abuse by caregivers, teachers or relatives, 45% witness violence against a mother by her intimate partner, and one in three young people experiences sexual abuse. These experiences teach children that violence is a normal if not legitimate form of conflict resolution and expression of power.

Boys and men are taught that masculinity means being fertile, providing for one's family, and commanding respect. Over 60% of South African children live in homes without a father. Many fathers – both absent and present – are unable to contribute to the financial maintenance of their children because they lack an income.

In such contexts, South African society threatens to emasculate them. One way they can reclaim their masculinity is through violence against those with less status, most commonly children and intimate partners, but also other men.

In 2017/18, 14% of murder victims were women and 5% were children. Fifty-seven percent of women killed in South Africa are murdered by their intimate partners. Legal firearms are used in 75% of cases where women are shot and killed. Growing up in homes where violence is common primes children for anxiety and depression in later life.

Which brings us back to suicide in the SAPS. Based on available data, SAPS officers are more likely to kill themselves than be killed on duty. In 2012/13, 115 officers killed themselves while 29 were killed on duty. The suicide rate may have declined since, with 53 suicides in 2014/15 and 34 murders on duty. Criminologist Grainne Perkins believes this decline may be a result of improved psycho-social support within the SAPS.

On paper the SAPS offers its members significant aid. Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) services include proactive training on anger management, substance abuse, domestic violence, and financial management. Almost 80% of employees received such training in 2017/18. Additionally, 33 950 officers sought EHW assistance last year and 1 770 trauma debriefings were requested and provided.
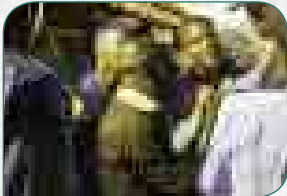
The SAPS also pays its officers fairly well, which should mitigate against poor mental health and domestic violence. But, ironically, the nature of South African society is such that apparent success can amplify stress. Many officers remain tied to networks of precarious, unemployed kin whom they must support.

As a result, what should be a good life becomes one of stress, obligation and, for many, financial hardship and emasculation. With few prospects of rapid career advancement, nor of comparatively secure work elsewhere, many may become disheartened with their lot.

Add to this the presence and use of force at work, access to firearms, irregular sleep and an early socialisation in violence – including against women and children – and it is not surprising that some SAPS officers end up killing one another and themselves.

It is not the SAPS that has set them up for this fate, but South Africa as a whole. Arguably, the SAPS has done relatively well to respond to this problem, as evidenced by the reduction in suicides in recent years. But as a country, South Africa still has a long way to go.

BE INSPIRED

NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH ACCREDITATION AND SUPPORT PROGRAMME

by Western Cape Department of Community Safety

In a nutshell

The Neighbourhood Watch Accreditation and Support Programme is an initiative of the Western Cape Department of Community Safety and is aligned to Section 6 of the Western Cape Community Safety Act of 2013. It aims to regulate and support the functioning of accredited Neighbourhood Watch Structures in the Western Cape. The Neighbourhood Watch model is founded on a whole-of-society approach to crime and violence prevention. In this way, the Neighbourhood Watches encourage and empower everyday citizens to engage in preventing and responding to crime and violence in their communities.

What we do

Communities have a need to make their immediate environments safe and the establishment of Neighbourhood Watches promotes greater involvement of citizens in the prevention of crime. Neighbourhood Watches are the most frequently recorded mechanism utilised by residents to reduce crime by looking out for suspicious activities and reporting these to police. It has been argued that visible surveillance may reduce crime as a result of its effect on the perceptions and decision making of potential offenders. Hence, watching and reporting might deter offenders if they are aware of the propensity of the local residents to report suspicious behaviour and if they perceive this as increasing risk of being caught. In this way, Neighbourhood Watches can contribute to the reduction of crime by reducing the opportunities for crime.

The **NHW Accreditation and Support Programme** aims to:
• Provide the necessary support to Neighbourhood Watches towards becoming sustainable and capable safety partners within Government and communities;
• Acknowledge and recognise the efforts of accredited Neighbourhood Watches in respect of their contribution towards safety, and
• Identify and document safety concerns within communities.

How we do it

All Neighbourhood Watches must first apply for Accreditation to the Western Cape Department of Community Safety. Once approved for accreditation, Neighbourhood Watches become eligible for resourcing, training and funding.

Accreditation of NHWs

Upon approval the accredited Neighbourhood Watch will receive an Accreditation Certificate as well as a "Starter Kit". The accreditation certificate is valid for a period of two years and must be renewed three months prior to expiration in order to ensure that the accreditation does not lapse.

Training for NHWs

As part of the **NHW Accreditation and Support Programme**, the Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) offers a two-day basic NHW training course. The training is provided within communities throughout the Western Cape at a community hall within the area. Training is free of charge and all logistics relating to training and catering is provided by DoCS.

The training NHWs can receive, addresses the following topics:
• Introducing Strategic Objective 5
• Community Mapping
• Why Neighbourhood Watch?
• Imagining a safe and liveable neighbourhood
• Your rights and responsibilities
• Who are your partners in building a safe and liveable neighbourhood?
• Summarising – Know, be, do
• The Neighbourhood Watch Code
• Patrolling
• Accreditation of Neighbourhood Watches (Community Safety Act)
• Safety Audits

This training module is the first step towards developing a comprehensive curriculum for NHWs and is considered as the entry level or "Basic Training" which is compulsory for all NHWs in the Province. This NHW training is viewed as the "Orientation" phase of NHW training. In the future, DoCS plans to offer training to NHWs to address issues such as, First Responder training (First Aid Level 1) and Basic Fire Fighting training.

Resources for NHWs

All accredited Neighbourhood Watches are issued with a "Starter Kit" and contains the following:
• Reflective vests;
• Torches;
• Strobe lights for the vehicles;
• Magnetic decals;
• A first aid kit;
• A fire extinguisher;
• Safety whistles; and
• A storage box.

It should be noted that the "Starter Kit" is a once off allocation.

Funding for NHWs

The Department of Community Safety has developed a funding model aligned to Section 6 of the Western Cape Community Safety Act of 2013 and it is envisaged that this will be implemented during the 2018/19 financial year. Departmental funds will be made available in support of accredited Neighbourhood Watches. A maximum amount of Ten Thousand Rand (R10 000) only has been made available for this purpose. Payment will be executed in two (2) tranches, subject to the terms and conditions set by the Department. The provision of funding going forward will be based on budget availability. Payments will be effected via the Government BAS payment system upon receipt of the required documentation. The funding may be utilised to cover bank charges, administration costs and or operational support of the Neighbourhood Watch Structure.

What we have achieved

• The *Western Cape Community Safety Act* of 2013 is now fully implemented, with the announcement of the Western Cape Safety Advisory Committee[1].
• As of 18 September 2018, 284 NHWs across the Western Cape had been formally accredited. More than R2.5 million is budgeted in 2018/19 in support of NHWs throughout the province[2].

What we have learned

For further information on the Neighbourhood Watch Accreditation and Support Programme, please contact:

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Neighbourhood Watch helpline
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E-mail: Neighbourhood.Watch@westerncape.gov.za

1 https://www.westerncape.gov.za/news/statement-minister-dan-plato-community-safety-budget-2018-19

2 https://www.westerncape.gov.za/news/statement-minister-dan-plato-community-safety-budget-2018-19

BLOG

9 EMERGING INSIGHTS FROM VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAMMES IN SOUTH AFRICA

03 Sep 2019 | by Gianna Maita | Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU NPC) | VPUU NPC
Thomas Hellmann | GIZ South Africa | GIZ

Since April 2019, all spheres of government and civil society partners within the South African-German Development Cooperation have been working together to co-create a platform for exchanging knowledge, based on their experiences in the field of violence prevention. So far, participants have held two exchanges to share their practices, opportunities and challenges on the job:

Exchange 1: Spatial interventions and intra-governmental partnerships
When: 03rd and 04th April 2019
Where: Cape Town
Who: City of Cape Town's Mayoral Urban Regeneration Programme (MURP), City of Tshwane's Safety Promotion through Urban Upgrading (SPUU-Tshwane) and Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU NPC)

Exchange 2: Early interventions
When: 13th and 14th June 2019
Where: Port Elizabeth
Who: Inclusive Violence and Crime Prevention Programme (GIZ-VCP), Helenvale Centre of Hope, Helenvale Youth Enrichment Progamme, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality's Safety and Peace through Urban Upgrading programme (SPUU-Helenvale), Nelson Mandela Bay NGO Safer Schools Forum and Partnerships for Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls in Southern Africa (PfP), SPUU-Tshwane and VPUU NPC

At these exchanges, participants have explored challenges, debated solutions and documented good practices. Their goal is to provide insights to those replicating interventions to increase community safety and reduce violence and crime in South Africa.

Emerging insights

While the programmes that have participated thus far experience many unique challenges, their shared aim of integrating long-term interventions for effective violence prevention has been a starting point for dialogue about lessons learned. Several key findings have already surfaced through deep discussion at the first two learning exchanges:

- Programmes implemented directly by municipalities and programmes implemented by intermediaries experience different challenges in financial management and community participation.
- Strong community ownership has the potential to mitigate the threat of vandalism to infrastructure interventions.
- Migration patterns within informal settlements populations impact the community participation processes of violence prevention interventions.
- Data collection, capturing, and management for M&E presents unique challenges to data collectors' safety in communities with high levels of crime.
- Community participation in knowledge management requires deeper interrogation by all role players.

Participants of the second exchange in the Eastern Cape.
- Teachers and practitioners require support from multiple angles – such as peace education training, solidarity and institutional mechanisms – in order to make an impact on learners' violence-related beliefs and behaviours.
- In neighbourhoods where violence has compromised local resource hubs, schools – as safe spaces – often double as basic community centres.
- A non-centre-based ECD approach may be the most effective vehicle for universal ECD as a violence prevention mechanism.
- Parents need awareness and training from ECD centres in order to play strong roles in ECD.

These insights need to be taken up by government implementers and partners in order to drive evidence-based practices across the country. This uptake should be led by municipal, provincial and national government decision-makers committed to:
- Allocating resources to overburdened schools;
- Implementing area-based, integrated interventions in neighbourhoods affected by high levels of crime;
- Developing more robust knowledge management mechanisms;
- Facilitating community ownership of violence prevention interventions through meaningful, government-supported community participation; and
- Supporting innovative, sustainable ways to bring ECD to every child.

Where will the learning exchanges go next?

"Participants will have the opportunity to contribute to knowledge products that will help government decision-makers replicate, expand and adapt practices and solutions that have already been tested."

In September 2019, these conversations will open up to a wider group of government officials, civil society actors and interested practitioners, who will be invited to two workshops in Pretoria. At these events, participants will have the opportunity to contribute to knowledge products that will help government decision-makers replicate, expand and adapt practices and solutions that have already been tested in South African cities. Both workshops will be framed by the themes of the White Paper on Safety and Security and the mandate of the Integrated Urban Development Framework. The first workshop will include a simulation activity and discussions focused on ME&L, community participation and integrated, area-based community safety interventions.

This process of exchange and collaborative work will culminate in a book of case studies, a guide for designing and planning integrated violence prevention interventions, and a high-level political roundtable. All of these final outputs are intended to advocate for the spread of successful approaches and practices of violence prevention interventions.

Partner organisation(s)
- **Community Peace Programme, School of Government, University of the Western Cape**
- **Department of Justice**
- **South African Police Service Worcester**

Province
Free State, Western Cape

Timeframe
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Theme(s)
Domestic violence / Intimate partner violence, Family / Parenting, Prevention concepts, Safety planning, School safety

Sector(s)
Community

Type(s) of Prevention
Primary prevention, Social prevention

LEARN HOW

TACKLING VIOLENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA: CONCEPTS & APPROACHES

What is Violence?

For effective prevention of violence and crime, it is important to have a clear understanding of what violence is, and why it occurs. Most international organisations, as well as many South African organisations working to prevent violence and crime, have developed prevention strategies based on the definition of violence developed by the WHO, and published for the first time in 2002 as part of the "World Report on Violence and Health", still a central reference document when talking about violence and crime prevention:

Violence is "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or real, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation."

In order to systemise the complex phenomenon of violence in its multiple forms, the WHO developed a "typology of violence".

The WHO differentiates between three main types of violence:
- Self-directed violence
- Interpersonal violence
- Collective violence

Self-directed violence

Self-directed violence, with suicide as its most severe form, can have an effect of interpersonal violence.

Interpersonal violence

Interpersonal violence is defined to include "violence between family members and intimate partners, and violence between acquaintances and strangers, that is not intended to further the aims of any formally defined group or cause. Self-directed violence, war, state-sponsored violence and other collective violence are specifically excluded from these definitions."

Collective violence

Collective violence is defined as "the intentional use of violence by people who identify themselves as members of a group – whether this group is transitory or has a more permanent identity – against another group or a set of individuals, in order to achieve political, economic or social objectives."

The approach described in this toolkit focuses on the reduction of interpersonal violence, independent of whether it is categorised as a crime or not. It does not tackle forms of collective violence.

Cross-cutting these three types of violence, the WHO differentiates between four general categories with regard to the nature of violence: physical, sexual and psychological violence and deprivation or neglect.

Interpersonal violence can by its nature be physical, sexual or psychological, or it can be deprivation or neglect. Very often several types of violence exist together; they often overlap, interact and reinforce each other. For example, the nature of the violent act can be physical (harm to the body), while the effects can be psychological.
- Physical violence
- Sexual violence
- Psychological violence
- Deprivation or neglect

Physical violence does not only lead to physical harm, but can also have severe psychological effects: e.g. if a child is frequently victim of physical violence at home, or if a person is victim of severe physical violence, they can suffer severe mental health problems, and be traumatised as a consequence of victimisation.

Sexual violence can lead to physical harm. In most cases though, it has serious psychological effects. According to the WHO, victims of sexual assault have an increased risk of:
- depression;
- post-traumatic stress disorder,
- abusing alcohol,
- abusing drugs,
- being infected by HIV or
- contemplating suicide.

Psychological violence can lead not only to mental health disorders, but also to severe physical afflictions, such as psychosomatic diseases.

Deprivation or neglect can lead to physical as well as psychological problems: under-nourishment or malnutrition, for example, has direct effects on the health of a child or older person.

Structural (indirect) violence

Another categorisation of violence is particularly relevant for violence and crime prevention in South Africa: the so-called structural (or indirect) violence.

This additional category was developed by Johan Galtung, principal founder of the discipline of peace and conflict studies. Galtung distinguishes between direct violence, where an actor or perpetrator can clearly be identified (direct violence) and violence where there is no direct actor (structural violence). All forms of self-directed violence and interpersonal violence, as well as many forms of collective violence, can therefore be defined as direct violence.

Redressing structural violence requires political changes and changes in society, as well as changes in the structures and patterns that govern people's lives. Structural violence follows other dynamics:

"The violence is built into the structure, and shows up as unequal power – and consequently as unequal life chances. [...] if people are starving when this is objectively avoidable, then (structural) violence is committed."

"Indicators of structural violence (are) exploitation, conditioning, segmentation, and marginalization/exclusion."

In deeper discussions and debates about violence, many controversial viewpoints arise. Not only is the question raised whether a certain act is violent at all, and if so, is it legal or not? The moral questions of whether it's right or wrong, and whether violence can be legitimised or not, also come to the fore.

Even if the definitions of the different types of violence are quite concrete, different answers to such questions are given in differing social, cultural, religious and legal contexts. The following examples are selected for more clarity on the definitions:

> **Some examples of violence not considered to be violence**
>
> - If parents or other caretakers do not comply with health-care recommendations for children, this is a form of neglect, and as such violent.
> - Many forms of so-called parental discipline behaviour are in fact a form of violence. In many cases, it constitutes severe violence, including where children are hit with an object, burnt, kicked or tied up.
> - Did you know that all forms of abuse are forms of violence, any form of child abuse, abuse of elderly persons or abuse among family members? Alcohol, drug or substance abuse can be considered forms of self-directed violence, even if the purpose might not be to harm oneself.
> - Any form of corporal punishment at home or in school is a form of violence, and violates the child's right to physical integrity (as stated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child):

- Did you know that more than one in four children in South Africa experiences times in childhood when physical violence at home occurs daily or weekly? Sticks and belt are often used, and children are often injured.
- Any form of verbal and psychological punishment is a form of violence, though not considered harmful. Examples include yelling and screaming at the child, calling the child names, cursing, refusing to speak to it, threatened abandonment, threatened evil spirits, etc.
- Despite redistribution of land and restitution, "forced displacements" still happen, often without legal persecution, and thus unpunished in South Africa. These are forms of severe violence.
- The misuse of power of a specific person can be a violent act, e.g., if one person with an official function misuses his/her power in order to make somebody do something. This is not a form of structural violence, because there are concrete and direct personal relationships involved. However, a society characterised by structural violence may make it more possible for these types of acts happen frequently and with impunity.

Who are the Victims, who are the Perpetrators?

Violence is complex and we can see this clearly when we analyse its causes and effects, and examine how these are related. Its multi-layered nature can also be seen when we analyse the "actors in the play", and it has different dimensions with regard to perpetrators as well as victims. Two important dimensions of violence are:
- the age dimension
- the gender dimension

The Age Dimension of Violence

Children, young people, adults and elderly people are affected by violence in different forms and to differing extents. If children are exposed to violence early in their lives, and if other risk factors are added as they grow up, there is a high statistical probability that they will exhibit violent behaviour themselves at a later stage.

Here are some aspects:
- 5 out of 7 children are abused in South Africa. Rates of violence against children are among the highest in the world.
- Abuse and neglect of the elderly is a widespread problem. Allegations of witchcraft in order to seize assets, or sexual violence for financial reasons, affect older women. Both are violent forms of abuse common in South African society.
- In most countries the murder rate among young men aged between 15 and 17, in terms of both victims and perpetrators, is at least three times higher than for those between 10 and 14. Surprisingly, this abrupt increase can be observed irrespective of the general situation of violence in the country.
- A study carried out by CSVR in six areas with high murder rates in South Africa showed that two-thirds of murder victims were youths with a similarly high percentage of youthful suspects. The red cone in the middle of the graphics in Figure 6, shows the cases in which victims and suspects belong to the age group of 15-34.

Therefore, specific attention has to be paid to youth violence. In South Africa, this includes the phenomenon of youth gangs.

Youth Violence

Drawing on the WHO definition of violence, youth violence can be identified in three major types: self-directed, interpersonal and collective violence.

Youth violence is physical or psychological harm done to people - either intentionally or as a result of neglect - which involves young people as perpetrators, victims or both, or which is a potential threat to the youth.

The fact that in many countries children and young people up to the age of 24 account for 50% or more of the total population, as is the case in South Africa, highlights the enormous relevance of the topic.

Young people can be victims of violence. They have fewer defences against violence than adults. The young face violence during a period in their lives closely connected with identity-building and personal development; at a time when they are assuming roles and adopting the values and attitudes that will do much to shape later behaviour patterns.

Young people can be perpetrators. Violent acts of young people range from the use of violence to "solve" conflicts among peers, to criminal behaviour in urban areas and forms of group violence used by youth gangs.

When we look at the causes of youth violence, it becomes apparent that young people who resort to violence have themselves often been the victims of violence, and they often live with a profound lack of prospects, as well as social marginalisation and poverty. Having been victimised, boys are more likely to develop disorders which find outward expression, in the form of aggression, for example. Girls tend to internalise disorders, such as anxiety and depression.

The Gender Dimension of Violence

Women and men, girls and boys are affected by violence in different ways. Two specific aspects deserve a closer look:

1. Young men are disproportionately more often victims and perpetrators of violence than women and girls, specifically in case of murder and assault;
2. A high rate of women and girls are victims of sexual and gender-based violence.

1. Boys and men as victims and perpetrators

Culturally-defined roles, patriarchal power structures and a construction of masculine identity that promotes violence all contribute to the fact that, in South Africa as in many other countries, young men make up a disproportionately high number of both victims and perpetrators of violence.

According to the National Crime Victimisation Survey from 2007, young males aged 16 – 24 are most prone to violent crime. According to UNODC data from 2000 – 2008, 81.5% of all victims of homicides in South Africa were male, with more than half of these were between the ages of 15 and 29.

The 2007 National Youth Offending and Resilience Study, conducted by CJCP, revealed that meeting gender "norms" was an important reason why young men committed crime. The possession of material goods impressed both females and other males. The findings of the CJCP study suggest that "renegotiating traditional male and female roles among young South Africans" is highly relevant to reducing violence and crime.

2. Gender-based Violence

Girls and women are especially vulnerable to violence, and very often this violence is inflicted on them by people they know. In this regard, the home and the community is often not a safe place for women.

This violence is rooted in patriarchy. Every four minutes someone is raped in South Africa. While gang rape is generally committed in public spaces, rape by only one perpetrator occurs mainly at home, and often by a family member or acquaintance.

According to the Gauteng Gender Violence Indicators Pilot Project, one in four women in the province has experienced sexual violence in their lifetime. According to the MRC, one in six of all reported sexual abuses over longer periods of time in South Africa affect a girl under the age of 12.

In many cases, the murder of women is the escalation of a years-long process of violence. In recent years cases of violence and crime against the LGBTI community have increased in number and brutality. Attitudes towards homosexuality are still extremely conservative. This happens although South Africa has some of the world's most progressive legislation on homosexuality worldwide, including the legalisation of same-sex marriage and adoption rights for homosexuals.

Violence and Crime – What's the Difference?

When we talk about crime, in the majority of the cases, violence is involved. We fear violent crimes the most, or what in South Africa falls under "contact crimes", namely murder, assault and rape.

What is the difference then between violence and crime? Crime happens when law is violated.

Violence and crime belong to different categories, but do not exclude each other. This means they can go together, but need not. Some types of crime, like the contact crimes, are violent by definition. The same is true for armed crime operating with a weapon constitutes a threat of physical violence.

Other crimes can be violent or not, like shoplifting. In other words, not every case of violence is a crime, and not every crime is violent. But violence is involved in most cases of crime, while just a minority of crime cases go without violence.

Whether an act is classified as a crime or not depends on the laws of each country, which differ, and may change due to evolving political systems and social values.

In South Africa the following categories of crime are considered to be "serious crimes":

- Contact crime: like murder, attempted murder, sexual offences, assault and certain kinds of robbery
- Contact-related crime, like malicious damage to property
- Property-related crime, like residential housebreaking

The Ecological Model – Understanding complexity

The 2002 WHO World Report on Violence and Health indicates that violence is an extraordinarily complex phenomenon, which develops from the interaction of many individuals, and context-specific factors that affect the world of young people.
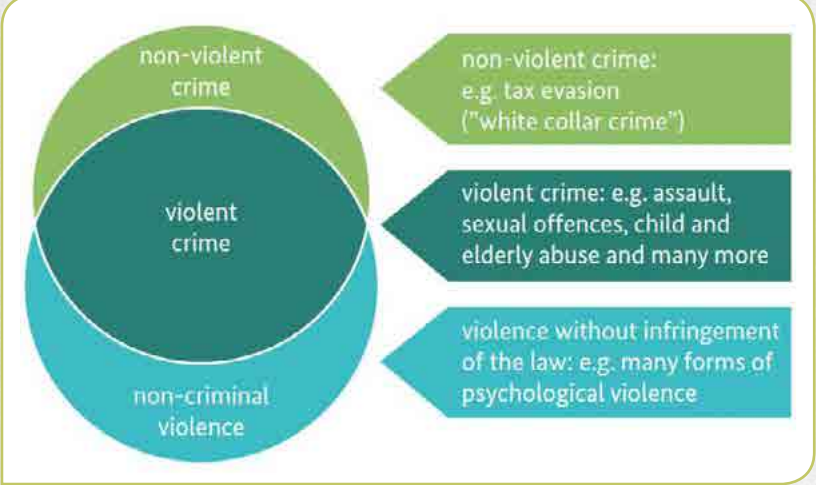
In order to explain violence, the WHO developed the 'ecological model'. The model differentiates between the individual, relationship, community and societal levels, and factors specific for each level which influence young people, and affect their behaviour.

Each level produces mutually reinforcing factors of influence over an individual. For instance, a young man or woman with an aggressive disposition (risk factor on the individual level) is more likely to take a violent stance if he or she has previously experienced violence as an apparently legitimate means of conflict resolution at home (relationship level).
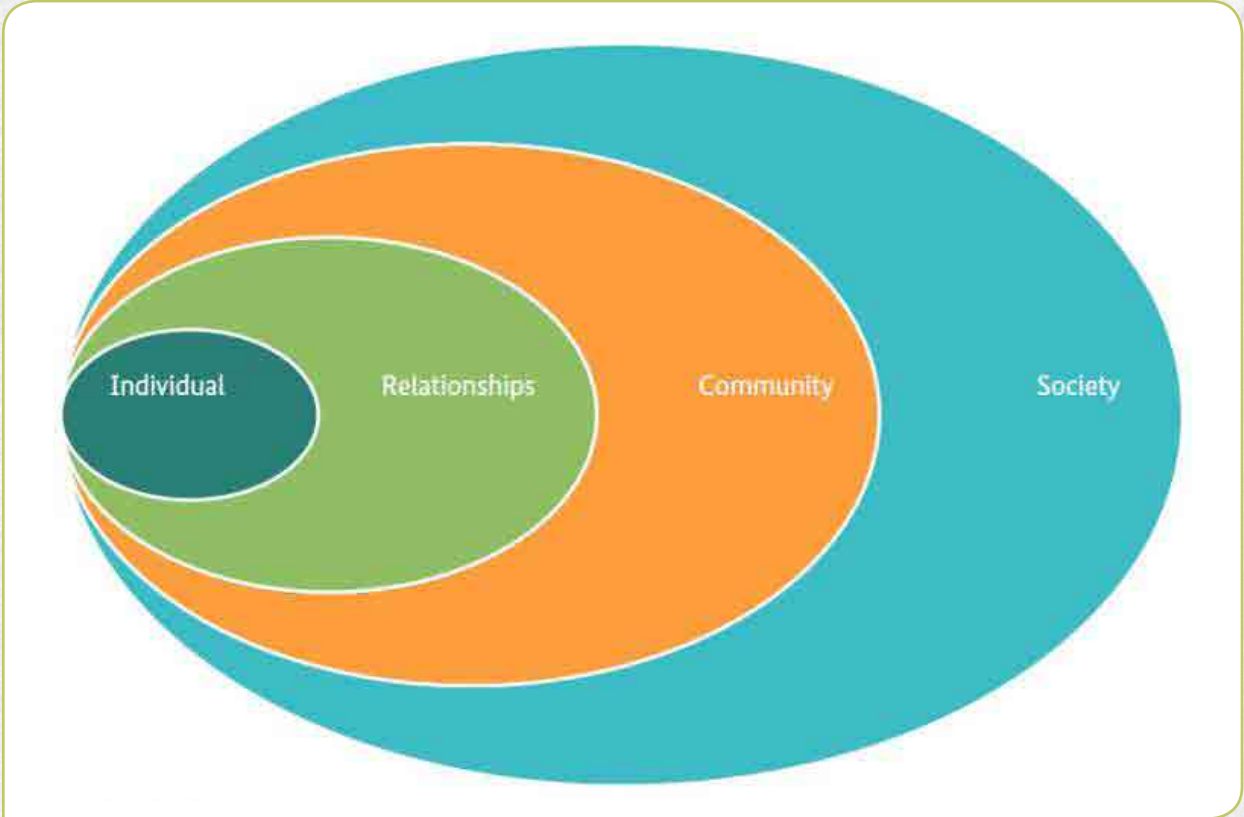
Likewise, consider the position of a young person living in an urban district with high levels of unemployment and crime, and a lack of leisure activities (risk factors on the community level). They have stronger forces drawing them to the use of violence violence compared with those who grow up in peaceful surroundings, with more varied and better opportunities.

The model therefore helps to differentiate between the many and varied influencing factors behind youth violence, and shows the relationships between young people and their complex environment. However, it also demonstrates that co-ordinated action is needed at several levels in order to find preventive answers to violent behaviour among young people.

The model offers perspective to our idea of the socialisation of young people: they start out having relationships with other individuals, but as they grow older, they increasingly interact at community and society levels.

The ecological model thus provides a helpful orientation for the planning of violence-prevention measures that take into account the environment in which young people grow up.

Individual	Relationships	Community	Society
Biological disposition	Insufficient supervision and guidance by parents	Existence of youth gangs in close environment	High income disparities and high rates of poverty and extreme poverty
Experience of misuse	Low education level of parents	Low social integration – low social capital	Lack of good governance
Lack of Selfconfidence	Low socio-economic status	Lack of posibilities for recreation	Insufficient social security and lack of or difficult avvess to basic services
Learning disability	Drug use in the Peer Group	Insufficient infrastructure for the satisfaction of needs and interests of young people	Culture of violence, norms and values which accept, normalize or even glorify violence

Examples of risk factors

In real terms, this means that economic inequity, a lack of participation and the unequal distribution of opportunities and prospects all restrict young people's potential for development, and are strong risk factors.

It also refers to the way people talk about violence and how they look at it. At societal level, we analyse the circumstances under which the use of violence is legitimised.

Any political conditions and norms that encourage violence in the young also develop on the societal level. Youth, economic, education, security and social policies can all work to reduce the inequalities of society, and thus reduce risk on the societal level.

It is important to note that risk factors do not cause violence. They only increase the likelihood of violent behaviour. For example, poverty is one risk factor for violence. But most people living in poverty do not resort to violence. However, they are definitely more vulnerable to violence, for a multitude of reasons: e.g. they have less means to protect themselves and avoid dangerous places and situations.

Protective Factors

"Protective factors shield young people from the risks of becoming violent."

"[Resilience] may be defined as the 'process of, capacity for, or outcome of, successful adaptation, despite challenging or threatening circumstances' – as health despite adversity."

Protective factors strengthen the capacity of children and young people to refrain from violent behaviour. They reduce the likelihood that young people will develop a willingness to use violence, or indulge in delinquent behaviour later on. Constant and reliable relationships with figures of authority, positive experiences, supportive environments and positive individual characteristics are protective factors.

Risk and Protective Factors

Risk factors and protective factors play a crucial role in effective prevention of violence and crime. In fact, we assume that a reduction of risk factors and/or a strengthening of protective factors leads to the prevention of violence and crime.

Prevention is most effective if co-ordinated efforts are made in different sectors (e.g. early childhood development, education, family care, health care, youth work, social services), and at different levels of the ecological model.

Risk Factors

Risk Factors are "characteristics, variables, or hazards that, if present for a given individual, make it more likely that this individual, rather than someone selected from the general population, will develop a disorder."

The presence of risk factors increases the likelihood of an individual resorting to violent behaviour: the more risk factors, the higher the likelihood that someone resorts to violence.

The WHO uses the ecological model to relate risk factors to different environments or "levels"– individual, relationship, community and societal. We can find specific risk factors on each level.

At the **individual level**, biological dispositions and the factors of personal development are identified.

The **relationship level** refers to close relationships, e.g., between family members, friends, partners, fellow pupils and colleagues. It elaborates on to what extent these relationships increase the risk of violent behaviour.
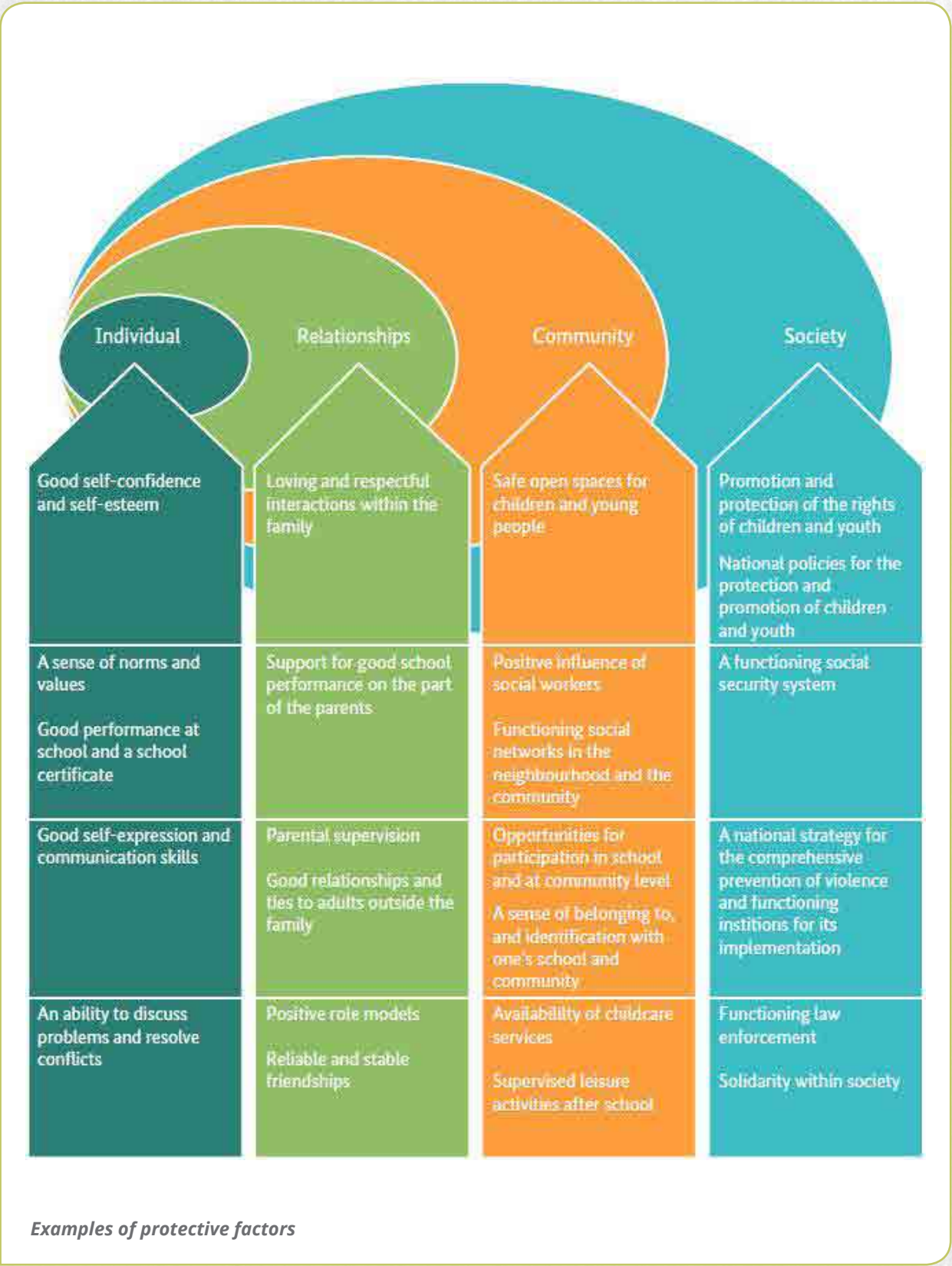
At **relationship level**, parents and other family members have a direct, strong influence on a child. A child or adolescent who experiences violence at home is more likely to resort to violent behaviour than a child who grows up in a family without violence.

The importance of the family wanes during puberty, and is replaced by friends and the peer group (friends of the same age and sex). If friends consume drugs or alcohol, a young person is likely to copy this behaviour. And drug or excessive alcohol consumption is a strong risk factor for violent behaviour.

The **community level** refers to the immediate social environment, such as school, the neighbourhood and the workplace. In general it can be said that young people in urban areas get caught up in violence more easily than those in rural areas, because they are exposed to more risk factors.

Specifically related to the school environment, risk factors include weak educational skills of teachers, poor school management, truancy, and forced suspension from school.

The **societal level** focuses on overarching factors affecting the whole of society, which contribute to a climate of violence. Some examples of risk factors on societal level are: situations of armed conflict now or in the past, violence experienced by the whole of society, and marginalisation or exclusion of certain age groups or sections of the population (ethnic or religious groups, impoverished groups, inhabitants of particular regions, etc.).

Individual	Relationships	Community	Society
Good self-confidence and self-esteem	Loving and respectful interactions within the family	Safe open spaces for children and young people	Promotion and protection of the rights of children and youth · National policies for the protection and promotion of children and youth
A sense of norms and values · Good performance at school and a school certificate	Support for good school performance on the part of the parents	Positive influence of social workers · Functioning social networks in the neighbourhood and the community	A functioning social security system
Good self-expression and communication skills	Parental supervision · Good relationships and ties to adults outside the family	Opportunities for participation in school and at community level · A sense of belonging to, and identification with one's school and community	A national strategy for the comprehensive prevention of violence and functioning institions for its implementation
An ability to discuss problems and resolve conflicts	Positive role models · Reliable and stable friendships	Availability of childcare services · Supervised leisure activities after school	Functioning law enforcement · Solidarity within society

Examples of protective factors

Until now, little research has been done into resilience and the impact of protective factors. Nevertheless, there are scientific findings to suggest that the presence of just a few protective factors can minimise risk factors. Like the risk factors, protective factors can also be listed according to the levels of the ecological model.

Examples

- A caring environment at home, parents who look after their children, as well as teachers who have a positive influence on their students, through communicating positive values, can be protective at relationship level
- A community which offers opportunities for youth to get involved in community activities or service, the existence of good role models in the village or ward, as well as strict prohibition of selling alcohol to under-age youth, can strongly protect individuals at community level
- Laws limiting access to firearms, or TV shows communicating positive values and avoiding violence can be protective factors at the level of society.

Violence and Crime Prevention – Some Definitions

Strategies for the prevention of violence operate at different levels to reduce the risk factors promoting violence, or strengthen protective factors that prevent violence; they aim to discourage the emergence of violence and to confront existing violence.

Measures to prevent violence are categorised in a number of ways. Depending on the stage at which prevention begins (before, during or after violent behaviour), we can distinguish between primary, secondary and tertiary prevention approaches.

- Primary prevention

- Secondary prevention
- Tertiary prevention

Primary violence prevention is directed at people who have not yet experienced or used violence.

"[It] refers to aspects that will address risk factors in the general population known to be associated with criminal trends, such as youth unemployment or lack of economic opportunities for women. It is aimed at strengthening and building capacity and self-reliance in a child within the family by providing public education and awareness campaigns, strengthening community-based responses and family preservation, and ensuring that children remain in school."

Secondary violence prevention measures support young people heavily exposed to risk factors encouraging violence, or who have already demonstrated violent behaviour.

"[This[refers to aspects that target situations where people or neighbourhoods are particularly at risk, such as helping youth at risk, or providing extra public health nurses for teenage mothers in disorganized communities. Services delivered at this level make use of developmental and therapeutic programmes to ensure that children who have been identified as being at risk are assisted before they require statutory services."

"[This] refers to strategies that prevent recidivism by assisting with the social reintegration of offenders, and other preventive mechanisms (reintegration programmes)."

Tertiary violence prevention can be:

- perpetrator-oriented, with the objective of facilitating their reintegration into society, and preventing them from entering the spiral of violence.
- victim-oriented, with the objective of helping overcome the trauma of victimization.

The following types of preventive action correspond to the cause of violence. In this context, one can distinguish between situational, social or institutional prevention measures:

- Situational violence prevention

- Social violence and crime prevention

"[This] refers to the physical and spatial environment, e.g. to the recovery of public spaces through participatory urban planning and provision of infrastructure; with the objective to reduce opportunities for crime and violence arising from environmental factors." In South Africa it is also called Crime Prevention Through Environmental Planning (CPTEP).

The Department for Social Development defines social crime prevention as "a way of strengthening social cohesion and social fabric, by encouraging and empowering individuals, families and communities to participate in their development and decision-making".

"These are all areas that contribute to a safer society through improving individual attitudes and actions, based on respect for the rule of law and shared core values, commitment to strong social fabric, and a healthy, caring and peaceful lifestyle for individual, family and communities. In other words, social crime prevention means interventions designed to

modify the risk factors among individuals or groups of individuals

(as opposed to situations or places) by using psychological, sociological or community-oriented measures."

Community Safety – The South African Concept

The National Planning Commission, responsible for the National Development Plan - Vision for 2030 (NDP), refers to safety as a core human right:

"In 2030, people in South Africa feel safe and have no fear of crime [...] at home, at school, at work and they enjoy active community life free of fear. [...] Safety and security are directly related to socio-economic development and equity, affecting the development objectives of economic growth and transformation, employment creation, improved education and health outcomes, and strengthened social cohesion."

Following the NDP, safety is not merely the absence of crime. The concept of safety in South Africa includes physical security, but additionally it comprises other important social dimensions. Barbara Holtmann describes the opposite, unsafety, as:

"an agglomeration of vulnerabilities, of which crime and violence, neglect and abuse are only some", with further characteristics being "a lack of social support, low opportunity for education, poor access to health care, inadequate delivery of services, and inequitable criminal justice."

Closely connected is the concept of community safety.

Community Safety in South Africa is group-oriented rather than focused on the individual only. It embraces a broad range of social, cultural, economic and political aspects, and promotes a multi-stakeholder approach driven by an analysis of local needs. Community safety speaks to the community as

a whole in two ways:

1. the community with its different stakeholders as important actors in violence and crime prevention, with responsibilities to contribute to the security and safety of every individual, and;
2. the community as a social system with its inner dynamics and social cohesion, which needs to be protected or restored in order to protect and ensure security and safety of its members – in other words: a "sound community" as a condition for security and safety of its members.

South African approaches to addressing community safety in an integrated way chime with other international experiences:

"Emerging evidence from low- and middle-income countries suggests that the best chances of success come from comprehensive public safety and community security programmes that broadly address the political, economic and social drivers of violence, and have both national and local support and ownership." (UNDP)

Several South African cities, like Johannesburg and Durban, participate in the UN Habitat´s "Safer Cities Programme". The Safer Cities approach addresses crime and violence, acknowledging that law enforcement and crime control alone cannot cope with increasing urban violence and crime. It considers safety as a condition for poverty reduction. It attributes a key role to local governments in co-ordinating community-wide prevention strategies and activities, in which safety and security are issues of good governance.

UN Habitat`s Global Network on Safer Cities has three pillars:

1. Social prevention actions aimed at groups at risk: e.g., develop integrated municipal youth policies;
2. Law enforcement, including e.g., community mediation and conflict resolution;
3. Urban Design, Planning and Management, e.g., community management of public spaces.

Different categories of violence prevention
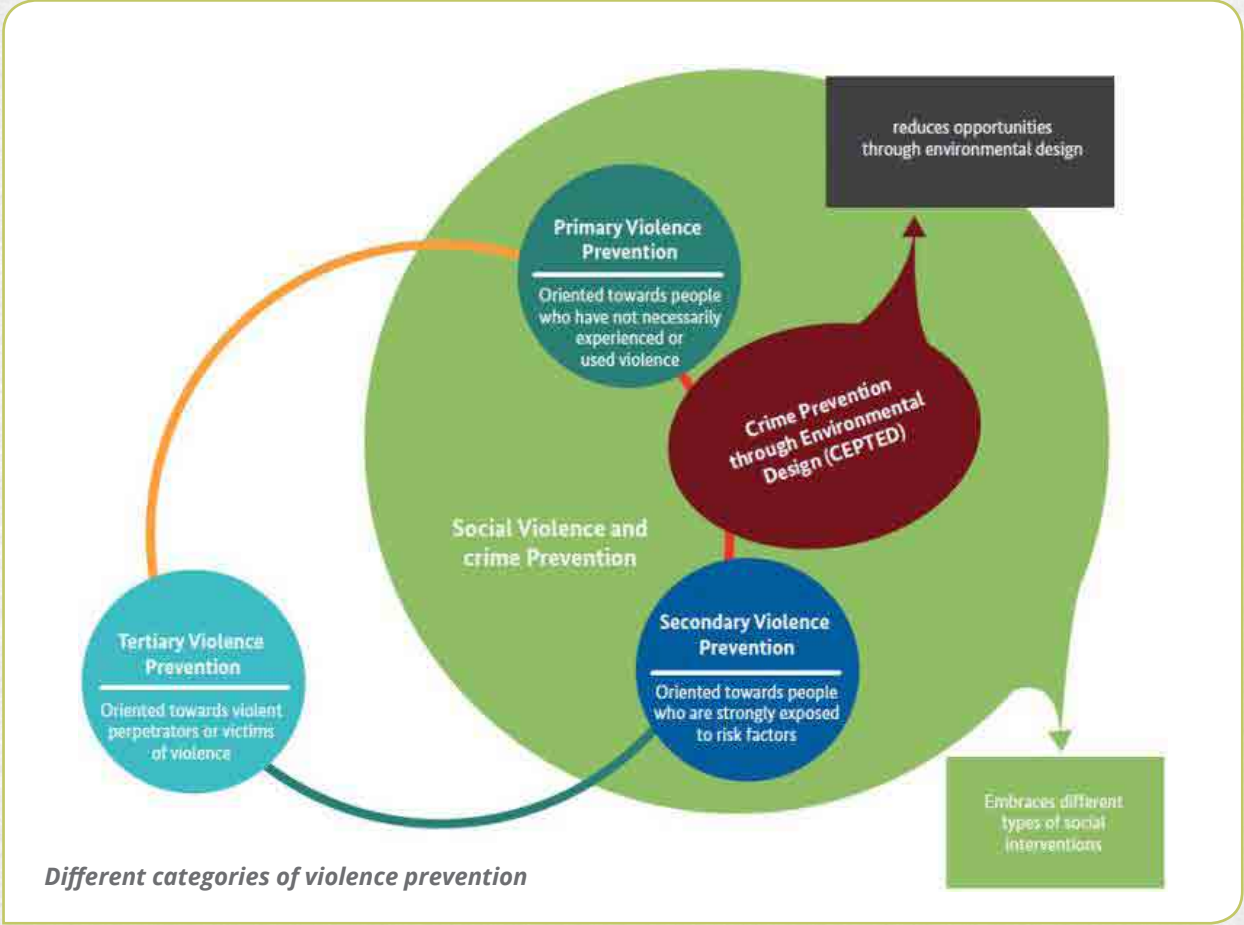
## The Systemic Approach of Violence Prevention

The causes of violence and specifically youth violence are multi-layered and complex. Taking steps to prevent it requires a specific approach when analysing the problems, causes and risk factors of violence, and when planning measures for its prevention – in this case, the systemic approach as promoted by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) is used.

The systemic approach is derived from the so-called systems theory. When we look with a "systemic lens" on violence and crime, violent perpetrators as well as their victims are elements of a social system with complex interactions. We all are elements of such a social system. Perpetrators and victims are participants, and react to the actions of others in this system.

This social system is multi-layered. The ecological model provides a helpful structure to make it more easily understood. We can identify multiple interactions and different interdependencies between the elements of the system, the actors, within a level and between the levels. These social interactions have different direct and indirect effects on role-players in the system and on the people living in it.

In the **analysis phase**, we have a closer look at these interactions and their causes and effects on relationships, in order to better understand why we face the problem of violence at all. And we do this from various perspectives and through the participation of different stakeholders, including young people, who play a crucial role in violence-prevention efforts.

The **planning phase** involves bringing together different actors from different sectors, and with different backgrounds and skill-sets, like governmental and civil society actors, in order to plan and bring about changes that promise

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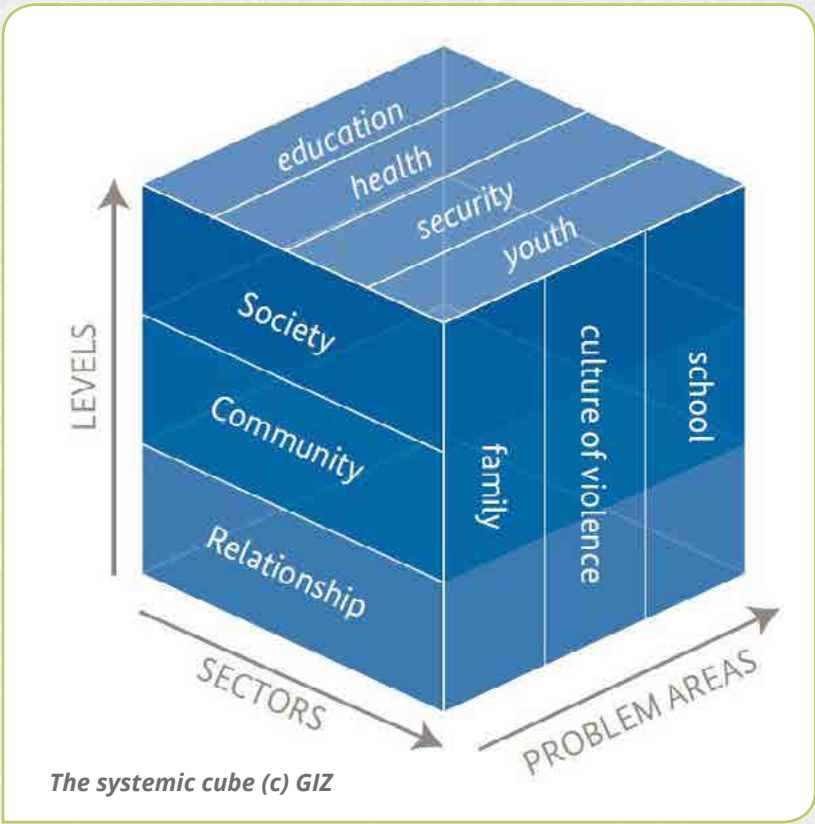
to have sustainable effects identified as most relevant in the analysis phase.

The systemic approach encourages networking and active cross-sectoral co-operation among key contributors, from the local to the national, working together to tackle the different problem areas.

A central characteristic of the approach described in this toolkit is that it focuses on young people. Their situation is analysed, having a closer look at the immediate direct and indirect environment.

The approach supports the shift of one's perspective from the youth as "evil" perpetrator to the youth who need support from the beginning, so that he/she can develop positive values and social skills needed for the development of a personality resistant to violence and crime.

Reducing violence through Behaviour Change

We want to achieve a behaviour change in young people who resort to crime and violence, or who are at risk of doing so. An important

aspect of behaviour and "behaviour change" is the experiences of young people in their community, in the family, among friends, and in school. This local experience has a direct impact on the attitudes of young people.

"Local experience, what is felt and seen and understood of the way other people in the immediate environment do things, shapes one´s own view of what is "normal", "routine" and "everyday". This then provides the framework for the development of self-identity, and understanding of what is required to "connect" or "fit" or "achieve" in the "normal" environment. It is in this way that a "culture" develops and is replicated."

It needs opportunities, positive role models, alternative ways of dealing with conflicts, among others, to create a positive framework and value system to which young people can relate. If we change

the "local experience", we can have influence on the attitudes, the mind-set and value system of young people. We can support and encourage a behaviour change towards non-violent behaviour.

Central premise

The behaviour change of young people at risk of resorting to violence requires the behaviour change of others. These are key actors, for instance parents and teachers, or decision makers in the community and outside, with direct or indirect influence on the environment, in which children and young people grow up.

Boundary partners

We select some of those "influential" key actors, which we call boundary partners. These belong to the direct target group of a project. They are individuals, groups, organisations and/or institutions with which the project/measure interacts directly in order to effect a behaviour change on their part, and in co-operation with them.

It is assumed that their behaviour change will prompt behaviour changes in others, up to and including behaviour changes among the youth. These behaviour changes will have mitigating or preventive effects on the phenomenon of violence, specifically youth violence.

Boundary partners are inside the circle of those role players that a project can directly influence. But if boundary partners change their behaviour, they can in turn influence behaviour change among others. A boundary partner is closer to the project. But boundary partners help to reach actors and processes further away, influencing positive change with them.

We might have one boundary partner to start with, for instance an actor on the level of community, like the school director with the ability to influence the teachers´ behaviour, and thus reach the stu-

dents. We might have two or three partners on different levels. This depends on our access to identified partners, and their willingness and capacity to co-operate.

Behaviour change stands at the end of a learning process and, in a best-case scenario, it will emerge as the result of a project intervention. In general terms, this can be expressed as follows:

"Outcomes are defined as changes in the behaviour, relationships, activities, or actions of people, groups, and organisations with whom a programme works directly."

Example

Based on the approach which aims to change the behaviour of identified key actors, our general project logic is as follows:

In our example below we have selected school teachers as boundary partners. Thus the impact chain, depicted in the figure below through the four dark green boxes, is shortened, since teachers already belong to the immediate environment of young people.

1. If project activities are realised (example: training on non-violent conflict management, and other activities for teachers) then;
2. a certain output will be produced or delivered (example: 25 teachers trained on ...).
3. We assume that the boundary partner will use this output.
4. If so, the boundary partners (the teachers) change their behaviour, which is the outcome of the intervention (example: they manage conflicts in school in a non-violent way, and teach their students how to do so).
5. Ideally, teachers are now skilled and motivated enough to teach their students in a very effective way and;
6. the students can integrate this acquired knowledge into their lives and change their behaviour.
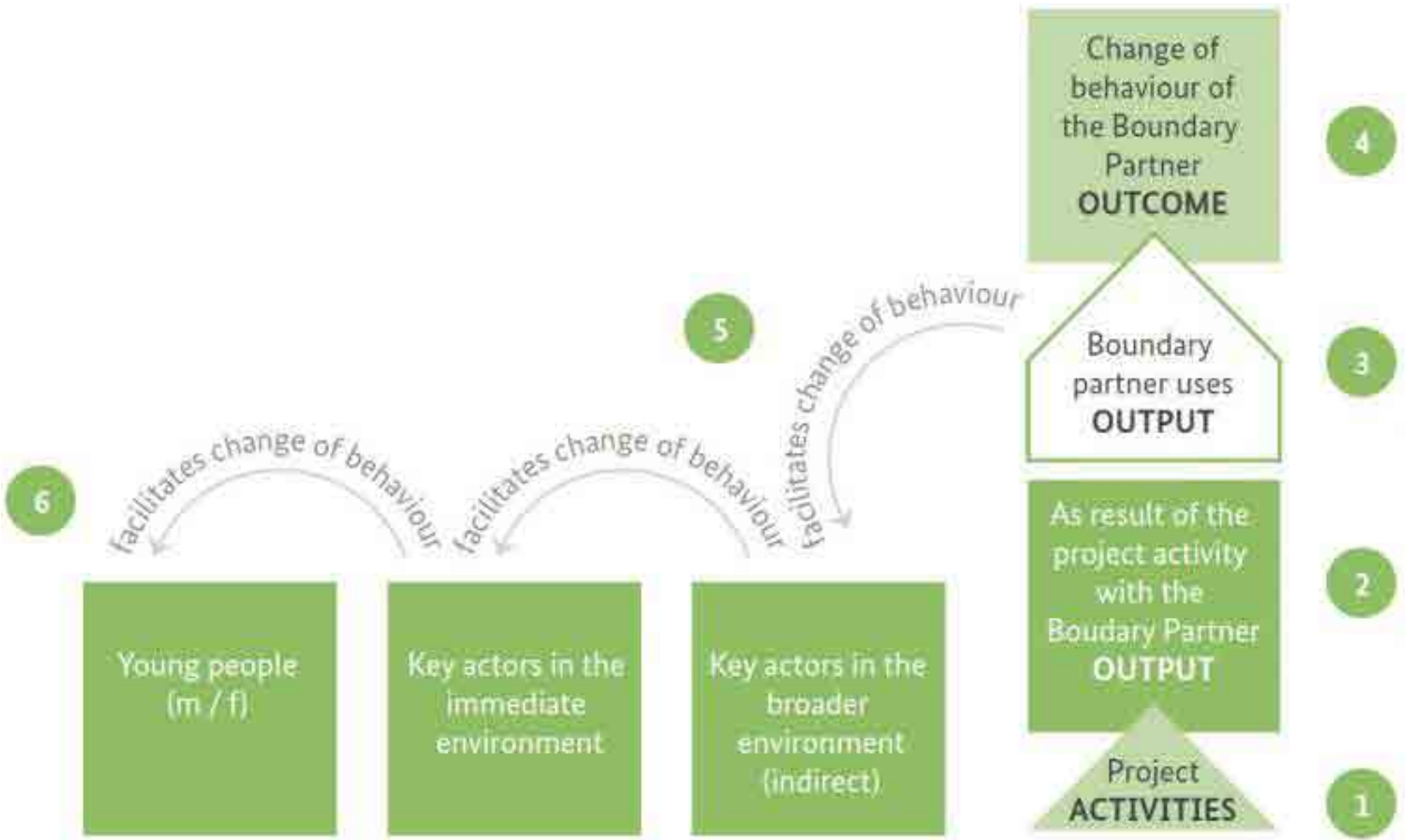
BE INSPIRED

RAPE SURVIVORS' JUSTICE CAMPAIGN by Rape Crisis Cape Town Trust

In a nutshell

The Rape Survivors' Justice Campaign is a Rape Crisis Cape Town Trust advocacy project, which was started to hold government accountable to its promise to roll out sexual offences courts across the country to provide a victim-centred criminal justice system.

What we do

Rape Crisis Cape Town Trust has been supporting rape survivors for the past 40 years through our counselling and support services, but we have identified that change is needed in how the criminal justice system deals with rape cases. We started the Rape Survivors' Justice Campaign because we believe that the government must make sure that, over time, all survivors of sexual violence have access to a sexual offences court. We want to make sure that there is a real change in the criminal justice system by holding government to its promise.

The Rape Survivors' Justice Campaign advocates for the planned and funded rollout of sexual offences courts. These courts are the key to restoring faith in the criminal justice system as well as increasing conviction rates for rape and decreasing the secondary victimisation of rape survivors.

The idea of Sexual Offences Courts was developed in South Africa. Eventually, this concept earned recognition across the world as something highly efficient and effective in dealing with cases of sexual violence. In 2013, a new Sexual Offences Court Model was developed as a way to set out the requirements for other Sexual Offences Courts. Sexual Offences Courts are specialized courts that specifically deal with sexual offences and provide special services to survivors. These courts are sensitive to the survivor and help to: reduce the trauma; speed up cases; make better court judgements, thanks to better skilled court personnel; increase reporting of rape and increase convictions. Sexual Offences Courts have specially trained support personnel, prosecutors and magistrates as well as a special court room, a separate waiting room for adult witnesses/survivors, a separate waiting room for child witnesses/survivors, and a special testifying room with CCTV equipment.

How we do it

The Rape Survivors' Justice Campaign achieves change by following a multi-layered approach:
- We raise awareness among stakeholders about the campaign and the need for sexual offences courts. These stakeholders include the communities we work in and fellow members of various coalitions. We then mobilise our stakeholders to join us when we host public demonstrations or other events.
- Our lobbying activities focus on the government departments responsible for the rollout of sexual offences courts as well as the parliamentary structures responsible for overseeing the work of these government departments. In order to lobby these decision makers, we do constant research.
- In our efforts to raise awareness among stakeholders and lobbying decision makers, we make use of formal media and social media in order to amplify our message.

What we have achieved

- The primary legislation we lobbied for was signed into law in the second half of 2017 and the Department of Justice released the Draft Regulations on Sexual Offences Courts in December 2017 for public comment. This Draft Regulations document consisted of 54 regulations with several subsections and we provided the Department of Justice with detailed written comments on the regulations.
- We worked through all 54 regulations and their subsections and put forward our comments and recommendations on each regulation to the Department of Justice at a meeting that took place the 26th March 2018 in Pretoria.
- This meeting saw the RSJC team working with the Department of Justice, the National Prosecuting Authority, the South African Police Service and the Department of Social Development to finalise the regulations for sexual offences courts. We worked through much of the detail with the aim of ensuring that the final regulations would result in money being spent on specialist services and personnel, as well as court infrastructure that will reduce secondary trauma to rape survivors. We believe that it is these kinds of details that will ultimately make it possible for survivors to experience a supportive criminal justice system.

BE INSPIRED

SAVI CONFERENCE by Guy Lamb

The Safety and Violence Initiative (SaVI), which is based at the University of Cape Town hosted its 7th annual conference titled 'Violence Prevention and Peacebuilding: Evidence to Action' on 7 and 8 November 2019 at the River Club in Cape Town. The conference brought together South African and international scholars, South African government officials and civil society organisations in the area of violence prevention and peacebuilding where findings of current research were presented and discussed. The themes that were discussed included: Gender-based violence; policing; school safety; the role of leadership; and youth violence prevention programme. SaVI is planning to host a similar conference in October 2020.

THE RITES OF PASSAGE PROGRAMME by Imanuaella Muller

In a nutshell

The Rites of Passage Programme provides support, guidance and rites of passage rituals that help young people who have experienced, or who are at risk of experiencing personal or social problems, to change their lives.

What we do

This programme combines wilderness therapy, educational and skills development, and mentoring.

How we do it

Weekly life skills workshops are presented to programme participants. Girls and boys have separate programmes. Every group is taken on a 3-day wilderness experience, which usually turns out to be the highlight of the programme for many participants. Mentors from the community are also present throughout this experience and provide positive adult input into the lives of our young participants. They also serve as positive role models, who provide support and guidance.

What we have achieved

Over the past year we have reached 402 participants. We are very proud of two of our graduates

who will be leaving shortly to travel the world, one as an air hostess for Quantas Airlines (based in Australia) and the other as a photographer on the Norwegian Pearl Cruise ship. Another one of our graduates has enrolled at the University of Stellenbosch, where she is currently completing her first year of her BEd Degree.

What we have learned

We have learnt over the past year that young people are hungry for support, and a sense of community. We have also learnt that

for most young people, home is not a safe space. We have had numerous participants reaching out for extra assistance and we have learnt that it is necessary to make space to work individually with some of the participants, where necessary. Although we use a group model approach, we work to put in the extra time with individual participants when needed.

A special thank-you to Imanuella Muller for compiling this project profile. For further information about Usiko Stellenbosch and the Rites of Passage Programme, please contact:

Mr Arnold Okkers, *Executive Director, Usiko Stellenbosch*
Email: arnold@usikotb.org.za

Ms Imanuella Muller, *Programme Manager, Usiko Stellenbosch*
Email: imanuella@usikotb.org.za

Lead Organisation(s)

Province
Western Cape

City
Stellenbosch

Timeframe
01 Jan 2001 - ongoing

Theme(s)
Alcohol & substance abuse, Crime prevention through environmental design, Gangs, Masculinity, Prevention concepts, Sexual violence

Sector(s)
Civil society organisations, NGOs/CBOs

Type(s) of Prevention
Secondary prevention, Social prevention

Related profile

Chrysalis Youth Empowerment Training
Western Cape Department of Community Safety | Western Cape

BLOG

THE CLIMATE CHANGE-VIOLENT CONFLICT NEXUS IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

21 Mar 2019 | by Gerald Moore | Safety and Violence Initiative (SaVI) | University of Cape Town

Introduction

What is the existing empirical evidence linking Climate Change to violent conflict? On 5 March 2019, Gerald A. Moore, a research assistant at the Safety and Violence Initiative, interviewed Professor Michael Brzoska, a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy in Hamburg, who shared his research on the links between Climate Change and violent conflict from a global perspective and its particular relevance to South Africa.

Excerpt from the interview

Question: What motivated you to focus on the links between Climate Change and violent conflict?

Answer: When the Nobel Peace Prize was given to Al Gore at the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in 2007 I thought this was a strange thing. I read the justification for the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize and felt, as someone who has worked on conflict for many years, intellectually challenged by the idea that Climate Change could cause conflict. Moreover, the debate on Climate Change became so prominent that it became quite easy to work on this issue. We could get funding for research.

Question: What aspects of the Climate Change and conflict nexus have you worked on, and why?

Answer: Firstly, I worked on the issue of Securitisation, especially: why it is so that people are finding it a major issue that Climate Change may lead to conflict when the academic evidence is so weak? I have worked on Securitisation Theory before, which tries to explain that security and conflict are so essential to peoples' lives that when you can make the argument that some policy area is linked to violent conflict then people pay more attention. This is what I can also see in the Climate Change debate.

"...why it is so that people are finding it a major issue that Climate Change may lead to conflict when the academic evidence is so weak?"

Secondly, the Securitisation Theory will argue that when the 'security argument' is made this also allows for very radical measures. Measures that are not possible if you are not stimulating this particularly strong interest in an issue area. I did not find this in the Climate Change field. The Climate Change field remained within normal politics. There was no extraordinary politics. I wrote about this also.

Thirdly, I also wrote about particular conflicts, namely, the Darfur Conflict and the conflicts following the Arab Spring. Lately, I focused on doing quantitative work on many disasters, using a statistical technology called 'Event Coincidence Analysis', where one tries to statistically determine whether or not there is a link between two variables and, in this case: disasters and violent conflict.

Question: In your view, what are the key linkages between Climate Change and violent conflict, and are there any causal relationships?

Answer: One has to look at both structural conditions and dynamics. Among the structural conditions, I would argue three are standing out 1.) material resources in terms of the level of poverty, economic opportunities, and unemployment are key factors increasing the likelihood of conflict (i.e. a probabilistic relationship); 2.) if identities (e.g. ethnic) are strong, these increase the likelihood of armed conflict (i.e. a probabilistic correlation); and 3.) the extent of environmental change that is brought about by Climate Change. These dynamics have a lot to do with grievances but also opportunities. Grievances in the sense that people feel excluded and, in terms of the opportunity question, in providing the people with the resources that actually started the violence or that continued the violence, and led governments to become more oppressive.

Question: Which parts of the world are most vulnerable to the Climate Change-conflict nexus?

Answer: I would argue that it is those areas where the share of agricultural activity in GDP is very high, where poverty levels are high, and where we have a lot of identity problems. These are then aggravated by the third factor, namely, the extent of Climate Change. Because of the first two factors, most people would argue that large regions in Africa are more likely to experience conflict as a result of Climate Change. This is not because Climate Change is less intense in Latin America or in Asia, but because these other conditions are worse than in other parts.

Question: Do you think Climate Change has the potential to contribute to violence in South Africa, and why? What could South Africans do to mitigate the effects of the Climate Change-conflict nexus?

Answer: It is more on the level of crime than armed violence in the sense of organised violence. Living conditions are in some parts getting worse because of drought. People are moving to the cities. I can say yes but I cannot say with any scientific evidence. Because there are many connections between Climate Change and armed conflict, there are also many ways in which it can be changed through policy measures ... [Firstly, when] it comes to the ecological effects of Climate Change, there is the whole policy area of disaster-risk reduction where people try to reduce the effects of extreme weather events on people through building resilience. Secondly, there are a whole range of policy measures (e.g. conflict prevention) that are geared towards reducing the likelihood that conflict in the sense of differences of opinion and views escalate to violence. There is also migration management that has to do a lot with humanitarian assistance. In the area of development policies, the question of fighting unemployment and increasing the livelihood of people is the main objective.

Conclusions

The Climate Change-conflict nexus sheds important light on how Climate Change may result in conflict in the South African context. Firstly, in terms of the extent of Climate Change in the South African context, Southern Africa is considered a 'hotspot' by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). This means that Climate Change, as a 'risk multiplier' in the South African context, will – relatively-speaking – be more extreme, with water being "the primary medium through which the impacts of Climate Change are being felt in South Africa according to the National Water Resource Strategy" (Department of Water Affairs, 2013, quoted in DEA, 2017).

"In terms of the links between the lack of material resources due to Climate Change and conflict, the water crisis in the Karoo is cited as one such potential political (and racial) fault-line"

Secondly, Climate Change is projected to have an impact on South Africa's natural resources, namely, its biodiversity, forestry, agriculture, and marine sectors. Many parts of the country remain drought disaster zones, with the hardest-hit areas being the Karoo and the Western coast. In terms of the links between the lack of material resources due to Climate Change and conflict, the water crisis in the Karoo is cited as one such potential political (and racial) fault-line, characterised by "an ongoing, bitter stand-off between municipal officials and local farmers" (Jordan & Cornelius, 2015). This brings us to the third point.

Existing literature also, thirdly, unpacks the links between Climate Change as a 'threat multiplier' for identity-based conflicts in South(ern) African conflicts. Moreover, partly due to the intersections between race, age, class and gender in the South African context, research stresses that certain sectors of South African society will be disproportionately impacted by the effects of Climate Change. By way of illustration, in a study conducted by UNICEF entitled Exploring the Impact of Climate Change on Children in South Africa, the authors examine "the likely impact of Climate Change on children's health, education, nutrition, safety and access to adequate housing and sanitation in South Africa – both directly and indirectly" (UNICEF, 2011).

In the final analysis, mitigating the effects of the Climate Change-conflict nexus in the South African context cannot be understood in isolation from South Africa's developmental agenda in relation to the eradication of poverty, unemployment and inequality.

Reference list

Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). 2017. South Africa's 2nd Annual Climate Change Report 2016.

Jordan, B. & Cornelius, J. 2015. 'Blood will flow' in Karoo town's war over water.

Ngcobo, Z. Intergovernmental Panel Says Southern Africa a Climate Change Hotspot.

UNICEF. 2011. Exploring the Impact of Climate Change on Children in South Africa. Pretoria: UNICEF South Africa

BLOG

MORE THAN A GAME: SOCCER-BASED HEALTH PROGRAMMING FOR ADOLESCENT BOYS AND YOUNG MEN

30 Nov 2018 | by Alison Clowes, Chris Barkley, Mbulelo Malotana and Jenn Warren | Grassroot South Africa

Playing football, shooting pool, and drinking at the tavern – this is how many young men in South Africa spend their free time. Despite facing many health challenges, young men tend to not go to clinics, contemplate their long-term health, or consider the harmful gender norms that sometimes leave them sick, unhappy and struggling to form healthy connections with the people who matter most to them.

Adolescent boys and young men need effective interventions to improve their health, transform gender norms, end sexual and gender-based violence, and prevent HIV, but they are difficult to reach.

Harmful gender norms drive poor health-seeking behaviours and outcomes for adolescent boys and young men, violence against women and girls, and men's power over women in relationships. Adolescents with inequitable gender beliefs are more likely to have early sex, unsafe sex, STIs, and their relationships are more likely to involve intimate partner violence. Men who adhere to dominant masculine norms have worse mental health and general wellbeing and are more likely to avoid health care clinics.

"Engaging adolescent boys and young men is essential to challenging harmful norms and empowering women, girls, and communities."

Added to this, entrenched gender norms in South Africa inhibit effective implementation of laws intended to address violence against women and girls. At the community level, a lack of information, definition and awareness exacerbates women's risk of exposure to violence.

These norms create an environment in which gender-based violence is acceptable, and even worse, normalised. It is therefore ever more important to engage adolescent boys and young men in the promotion of gender-equitable attitudes and norms, and influence their behaviours positively. More equitable relationships and nonviolent conflict resolution practices benefit both males and females, and contribute to preventing and reducing gender-based violence.

Through awareness, mentoring and participation in sport, GRS programmes for both girls and boys address gender expectations and power imbalances, and seek to reduce gender-based violence.

Adolescent boys and young men have diverse needs, interests, beliefs and unique barriers to accessing health services.

Effective programming engages with the complex influences shaping their attitudes, decisions and behaviours; resonates with their lifestyles, identities and life stages; reaches them in spaces they already use; creates positive associations with health services; and sees men and boys as potential agents for positive change rather than viewing them as "the problem."

Engaging adolescent boys and young men is essential to challenging harmful norms and empowering women, girls, and communities.

Transforming Gender Norms Amongst Adolescent Boys

Grassroot Soccer (GRS) harnesses the power of the world's most popular sport to engage young men through a medium they know and love. Over 900,000 adolescent boys and young men have graduated from GRS programmes around the world, showing improved knowledge of key protective behaviours for HIV; knowledge of, demand for, and uptake of local sexual and reproductive health services; and increased equitable gender beliefs.

The organisation's trained male mentors ("Coaches") deliver programmes for adolescent boys to transform harmful gender norms before adulthood, and this Coach-participant connectedness is central to the work of challenging patriarchal views and practices.

Grassroot Soccer's programmes challenge the toxic masculinity promoted in football spaces and culture, redefining the football pitch as a place where football, gender equality, and health are mutually reinforcing.

SKILLZ Boy focuses on masculinity, sexual and reproductive health and rights, violence prevention and substance abuse, and helps young boys have important discussions about what it means to be a man, take steps to achieve their goals, stay strong when faced with challenges, and support each other to be positive role models in their community.

Evaluations have demonstrated improvements in participants' gender-equitable beliefs, willingness to access testing services, and self-efficacy, and highlight the potential of Grassroot Soccer's single-sex interventions for adolescent boys to shift harmful gender norms.

Finally, Grassroot Soccer and the South African Football Association (SAFA) have designed a five-day coaching course and simplified sexual and reproductive health, gender, and HIV-prevention curriculum that Local Football Association Coaches in Gauteng and the Western Cape deliver to their teams on the pitch.

The training provides Coaches with applicable adolescent-friendly teaching concepts and techniques and fun, educational games to use seamlessly during their soccer practices.

Through this, Grassroot Soccer and Local Football Association Coaches plant the "seeds" of agency and self-efficacy for adolescent boys and young men to become allies and positive role models in the prevention of gender-based violence in their communities.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES FOR WORKING WITH ADOLESCENT BOYS AND YOUNG MEN

Grassroot Soccer's approach to working with adolescent boys and young men emphasizes five principles:

1. **Use Soccer as a Hook and Platform** — Soccer is the world's most universal interest: Roughly 3.5 billion people identify themselves as soccer fans

2. **Train Male Mentors that Show Alternative Ways of Being** — Trusted and relatable messengers, mentors and role models are key to motivating ABYM – and the qualities of effective male mentors can be LEARNED

3. **Create Positive Experiences with Health Systems in Non-Clinical Settings** — ABYM benefit from opportunities to reflect and ACT – we bridge connections to health systems and help both providers and ABYM connect and increase uptake of health services (VMMC, HTS, Care and Treatment)

4. **Design for Non-Traditional Champions** — We design materials and programs that work for diverse and often unconventional educators (e.g. soccer coaches) to bring about large-scale change

5. **Transform gender norms** — We use a gender-transformative approach, with intentional designs for engaging both men and women, boys and girls in single and mixed-sex programming

GRASSROOTSOCCER

BE INSPIRED

RESTORING DIGNITY PROJECT

In a nutshell

Through the Mhani Gingi Trust Restoring Dignity Project we aim to restore the dignity of previously abused women by partnering with a home for abused women in the Western Cape to achieve the following three key objectives:

• To promote and restore Social Justice by educating abused women on their rights and responsibilities;

• To build financial independence through the establishment of a soap manufacturing, Social Enterprise. This small business will empower beneficiaries to generate the financial means to support themselves and their families;

• To give abused women the knowledge, skills and self-confidence to break free from their abusive relationships and restore their dignity by becoming both emotionally and financially independent.

What we do

The RESTORING DIGNITY PROJECT embraces moving women from dependence to independence and restored self-esteem through using the practical soap-making as a therapeutic medium towards healing from their traumatic experiences and provides the opportunity to optimise their own vision through the acquisition of life skills.

How we do it

In 2016, Mhani Gingi secured funding from the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to sponsor a two-year Restoring Dignity women's empowerment project, hosted at Saartjie Baartman Centre for Women and Children.

Using the soap-making as the therapeutic medium to self-development, we initially recruited 5 beneficiaries to be trained to produce and package natural liquid soap that could then be marketed and sold to local clinics, community centres, B&B's and shops to promote health and hygiene.

Each of the original 5 women were given 2 new beneficiaries to train and mentor. When these beneficiaries were equipped with the required knowledge and skills to continue with the existing soap production and packaging, the original team of women were ready to move onto Phase Two, where they are able to start their own small business, or were skilled to move to employment.

Earning a stipend, whilst gaining skills, makes the women less vulnerable, as it ensures their financial independence and prevents them from returning to their abusive situations.

By using mostly organic ingredients with medicinal properties, this liquid soap can be used to combat various skin disorders like eczema, psoriasis and other dry skin conditions.

Being environmentally conscious, re-fills are available where the bottles can easily be re-filled.

What we have achieved

Four of the women are now employed at major retail businesses and are successfully moving forward in life.

Two of the women are now skilled and able to take on the role of trainer and mentor within the project, and, although they have had employment offers, are passionate about this programme and that of empowering others who find themselves in similar situations. As role models, they are able to motivate and instil hope in women walking a similar journey, and show that change and restored dignity is within their reach too.

"We are survivors of abuse – no longer victims. Our pain has become our strength. What we thought was a setback, has become our comeback. With a VISION, HOPE and an OPPORTUNITY, WE CAN ALL SHINE."

The soap-making process is also an analogy for the journey the ladies have been on – through all the challenges, a beautiful natural product emerges – and they are washing away the past.

Using the A2B occupational intelligence continuum (A2B OI continuum), we are monitoring the movement of the ladies from A levels – dependence, to B level – independence.

We are all under construction and these ladies are an inspiration as to what can be achieved – overcoming so many obstacles and now standing tall.

What we have learned

• Peeling away the defence layers and the process of change is a long journey that takes real commitment and a determined "one step at a time approach". Reverting to the default setting behaviour patterns is sometimes perceived as easier than the change process.

• Providing on-going "just right" challenges that encourage the, "I CAN" moments, is of critical importance to developing the sense of self and building resilience and trust – TRUST being a major stumbling block and challenge after their traumatic experiences.

• Developing a self -vision and exposure to a broader range of experiences, as many of the beneficiaries have remained within their particular area and do not have any knowledge of the 'world out there," is another important facet of the process of change.

• Overcoming the social stigma of abuse. This has been most evident in the marketing of our product in some circles.

• Developing a sustainable market for our product to ensure that this project can continue and impact many women has been a major challenge. We are discovering our niche market, but it has taken longer than envisaged.

• Their stories must be used as an inspiration to others and we are actively perusing platforms for them to share and connect with other victims. It is in their telling that they inspire hope in others.

STATS & FIGURES

SAFERSPACES IN THE LAST YEAR: JANUARY 2019 – DECEMBER 2019 (STATS AS OF 31 DEC 2019)

By the numbers

300 Registered members	**163** Registered organisations	**76** Showcased projects	**123** Blog posts	**446** Resources
Last year: 268 (+11%)	Last year: 151 (+7%)	Last year: 71 (+7%)	Last year: 116 (+6%)	Last year: 433 (+3%)

166,206 Site users
Last year*: 89,207
*Jan 2018 – Dec 2018

305,535 Page views
Last year*: 183,227
*Jan 2018 – Dec 2018

4,917 Resource downloads
Monitored since January 2019

2,248 Connect clicks
Clicks on members' emails, website, Facebook or Twitter

Which were the most viewed sections?

Understand 157,003
Last year*: 63,346

Organisation 39,123
Last year*:

Be Inspired 21,928
Last year*: 25,963

Blog 20,410
Last year*: 14,810

Resources 18,413
Last year*: 13,639

Members 8,436
Last year*:

Content 6,333
Last year*:

*Jan 2019 – Dec 2019

How do users browse through SaferSpaces?

3,3% Tablet
47,2% Cell phone
49,5% Desktop

Flow of users per month

2019
2018

Top 10 – Favourite pages

1. Understand | Gender-based violence in South Africa
2. Understand | Addressing Assault in South African Schools
3. Understand | What is the situation in South Africa?
4. Understand | How can we prevent violence?
5. Understand | What is violence?
6. (not set)
7. Be Inspired | The state of public transport in South Africa
8. Organisations | SaferSpaces
9. SaferSpaces
10. Understand | Xenophobic Violence in South Africa

Top 5 – Organisations viewed (website clicks)

1. People opposing women abuse (POWA)
2. SANCA National
3. GIZ South Africa
4. Sonke Gender Justice
5. Amandla EduFootball

Most popular tweet

SaferSpaces @safer_spaces · Aug 15, 2019
Today, VCP will showcase and celebrate the joint work of the programme reflect on lessons learnt, and share and discuss the strategy of the new phase of the programme's support to building safer communities in SA.

Follow the discussions and the event using #VCPDay2019.

Top 5 – Resource downloads

White Paper on Safety and Security 2016 | Civilian Secretariat for Police Service
The State of Urban Safety in South Africa | Urban Safety Reference Group
National School Safety Framework | Centre for Justice and Crime Prevention
What do we know about preventing school violence? | Cathy Ward
School violence in South Africa | Centre for Justice and Crime Prevention

Facebook

www.facebook.com/saferspaces.sa

Likes: 764 (824 follows)
Last year*: 658

*As of 31 Dec 2019

Twitter

@safer_spaces

Tweets: 1,191
Last year*: 1,143

Following: 205
Last year*: 529

Followers: 845
Last year*: 725

*As of 31 Dec 2019

Newsletter

Recipients: 1,822

The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service (CSPS) manages SaferSpaces with the support and guidance from a cross-sectoral Advisory Group. The Advisory Group is a core group of government departments and non-governmental institutions that are committed to strategically promote, contribute to and guide SaferSpaces. The University of Cape Town's Safety and Violence Initiative supports the CSPS in managing the site. Technical and financial support is provided by the founders of SaferSpaces – the Inclusive Violence and Crime Prevention programme (VCP) implemented by the German Development Cooperation (through GIZ) and partners.

saferspaces
working together for a safer South Africa
www.saferspaces.org.za

civilian secretariat for police service
Department: Civilian Secretariat for Police Service
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

german cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

giz

CONNECT

SaferSpaces is an online knowledge source for practitioners, government officials, academics, journalists and ordinary people that are working towards community safety and violence prevention in South Africa.

As a practitioner, you can register with a few clicks and start sharing your publications, showcasing your organisation and projects and announcing public events. You can also contribute by writing blog posts or developing a thematic page on safety-related topics. Most importantly, SaferSpaces allows you to connect with and learn from other practitioners.

Community of Practitioners

More than 200 practitioners and over 100 organisations from different sectors in government, civil society and academia are currently listed on SaferSpaces.

Are you a practitioner working towards community safety or violence prevention in South Africa, maybe for an NGO, a think tank or government? Then register on SaferSpaces and start sharing your knowledge so that other practitioners can learn from and connect with you.
www.saferspaces.org.za/members/register

Let's share our knowledge & learn from each other!

SaferSpaces helps you make your knowledge, insights and experiences easily accessible to other practitioners.

Why? So that we can learn from each other and be more effective in promoting safer communities throughout South Africa.
www.saferspaces.org.za/connect

Organisations

Over 100 organisations are currently listed on SaferSpaces (as of December 2018) all of which are working in one way or another towards building safer communities and preventing violence. They are sharing many of their publications and project insights via SaferSpaces so that other practitioners can be inspired, learn from or connect with them. If you work in such an organisation, write to us at: contact@saferspaces.org.za

#UniteBehind | Action to Action NPC | ACVV Peninsula | Africa Criminal Justice Reform (ACJR) | African Centre for Cities | African Centre for Migration & Society (ACMS) | African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum | Afrika Tikkun | Akonaho Victim Empowerment Programme | ALPS Resilience | Alternatives to Violence Project | AMANDLA EduFootball | Arise Community Development Projects | Beautiful Gate | Bom Combat

Boxgirls South Africa | Butterfly Art Project | Cape Town Central City Improvement District (CCID) | CBE International | Centre for Child Law, University of Pretoria | Centre for Justice and Crime Prevention | Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation | Centre of Criminology | Childline Gauteng | Childline Northern Cape | Children of South Africa (CHOSA) | Children's Radio Foundation (CRF) | Childsafe | Chrysalis Academy | City of Johannesburg

Civilian Secretariat for Police Service | Clowns Without Borders South Africa | Community Action towards a Safer Environment (CASE) | Corruption Watch | Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) | Dare to Dream Foundation | Daughters of Destiny | Desmond Tutu HIV Foundation | Diep River Victims of Violence Trauma Room | Durban University of Technology | Earthchild Project | Embrace Dignity | Equal Education | eThekwini Municipality | Fight for Peace's Safer Communities Programme

First Community Resource Centre | Funda Nenja, Township Dog Training Initiative | Gauteng Department of Community Safety | GEMA - Gender Equality Matters | GenderWorks | GIZ South Africa International | Grace Help Centre | Grassroot Soccer South Africa | Gun Free South Africa | Hands of Honour | Hearts of Hope / Wendywood Development Centre | Heinrich Böll Stiftung (HBS) Southern Africa International | HOPE Cape Town | Human Police Policing Human (Pty) Ltd | Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)

I Protect Me | IkamvaYouth | Ikhwezi Women's Support Centre | Ilifa Labantwana | Imbokodo Support for Ex-Offenders | Inkwenkwezi Youth Development Sporting Foundation | Institute for Security Studies | International Center of Nonviolence (ICON) | International Development Research Centre (IDRC) | James House | Johannesburg Child Advocacy Forum (JCAF) | Johannesburg City Parks and Zoo | Johannesburg Development Agency | Joint Gender Fund | Khulisa Social Solutions

Klerksdorp Community Police Forum | Lawyers against Abuse (LvA) | Lesedi la Batho | Life Savers Foundation | Litshani Vhana-Vha-De Foundation (LVWF) | Living Hope | Makukhanye Art Room | Mandela Bay Development Agency | MASAKHE NPC | Masifunde Learner Development | MatrixMen | MeMeZa Community Safety | Mhani Gingi | MOSAIC Training, Service & Healing Centre for Women | Mzantsi Wakho

Nal'ibali | National Freedom Network | National Prosecuting Authority | Networking HIV & AIDS Community of Southern Africa (NACOSA) | New World Foundation | Niani Victim Empowerment | Nike SA | Nisaa Institute for Women's Development | One in Nine Campaign | Open Streets Cape Town | PeacePlayers International - South Africa | Pegasys Institute | People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA) | Philisa Abafazi Bethu SA | Play Africa

Play Handball ZA | PrincessD Menstrual Cup | Project Empower | Protective Behaviours Southern Africa | Quaker Peace Centre | RAPCAN (Resources Aimed at the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect) | Rape Crisis Cape Town Trust | Rape Crisis Centre Port Elizabeth | Restless Development South Africa | Restore Reconnect Rebuild (R-Cubed) | Rural Development Support Program | Saartjie Baartman Centre | Safety and Violence Initiative (SaVI) | SANCA National | Save the Children South Africa

Sedibeng District Municipality | Seriti Institute | Sexual Violence Research Initiative (SVRI) | Shukumisa Coalition | Skateistan South Africa | Small Projects Foundation | Social Justice Coalition | Sonke Gender Justice | Soteria Ministries | Soul City Institute | South African Cities Network | South African Drug Policy Initiative (SADPI) | South African Faith & Family Institute (SAFFI) | South African Institute of Race Relations | Sport for Social Change Network (SSCN)

Straatwerk | Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation | TEARS Foundation | The Children's Institute | The Dignity Project | The Safety Lab | The Seven Passes Initiative | The Sozo Foundation | The Teddy Bear Foundation | The Viva Foundation of South Africa | Thembalethu Development NPC | Thohoyandou Victim Empowerment Programme | Triangle Project | Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre | UNFPA South Africa

Urban Futures Centre | Usiko Stellenbosch | Vhutshilo Mountain School | Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU NPC) | Waves for Change (W4C) | WC Child Protection Collaborative | Western Cape Department of Community Safety | Western Cape Education Department (WCED) | Western Cape Government After School Game Changer | Western Cape Network for Community Peace & Development