ANNUAL REPORT
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL & HEALTH SERVICES
2015

VIOLENCE, INJURY & PEACE RESEARCH UNIT
MASCULINITY, TRADITION & SOCIAL CHANGE PROGRAMME

UNISA

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advancing life
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<td>Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome</td>
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<td>ART</td>
<td>Antiretroviral therapy</td>
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<td>ASP</td>
<td>African Safety Promotion</td>
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<td>CAPFSA</td>
<td>Child Accident Prevention Foundation of South Africa</td>
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<td>CBPR</td>
<td>Community-based participatory research</td>
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<td>Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme</td>
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<td>DOI</td>
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<td>ECD</td>
<td>Early childhood development</td>
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<td>eNIMSS</td>
<td>Electronic National Injury Mortality Surveillance System</td>
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<td>FPS</td>
<td>Forensic Pathology Services</td>
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<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human immunodeficiency virus</td>
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<td>International Panel on Social Progress</td>
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<td>International Road Assessment Programme</td>
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<td>ISHS</td>
<td>Institute for Social and Health Sciences</td>
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<td>LTD</td>
<td>Learner transport drivers</td>
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<td>NIMSS</td>
<td>National Injury Mortality Surveillance System</td>
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<td>NPO</td>
<td>Non-profit organisation</td>
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<td>National Research Foundation</td>
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<td>PSM</td>
<td>Public Safety Measure</td>
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<td>South African Medical Research Council</td>
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<td>South African National Standards</td>
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<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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The vision, mission, principles and objectives of the Institute for Social and Health Sciences are based on the recognition of dynamic priorities, partnerships and location in Unisa, an African university in the service of humanity.

VISION

A global Africa-centred institute of excellence in the social and health sciences

MISSION

Committing science and compassion in the service of community

OBJECTIVES

a. Engage in transdisciplinary research in the social and health sciences
b. Support the accelerated development of next-generation researchers
c. Champion research-orientated community-engaged interventions
d. Produce Africa-centred knowledge in the service of science-society dialogue
e. Foster critical scholarship to strengthen compassionate communities
f. Grow collaborations that contribute to the global knowledge economy
OPENING MESSAGE

In 2015, the Institute for Social and Health Sciences (ISHS) through its two modules, the SAMRC–Unisa Violence, Injury and Peace Research Unit (VIPRU) and the Masculinity, Tradition & Social Change Programme (MTSCP), consolidated and deepened its core activities, in particular its dynamic and productive flagship research platforms, national and international networking and information brokerage, postgraduate and specialised capacitation and training, and its knowledge dissemination.

The VIPRU further strengthened its transdisciplinary injury and violence prevention research programme, while the MTSCP deepened its work on boys, men and masculinities, cultural and intellectual traditions, and change in society.

VIPRU’s prioritisation of the development of promotive interventions and enabling intervention systems involved research that focused on child and youth intervention development and evaluation, the continuing development of safety measures and indicators, and the development of provincial and city strategic frameworks to guide and support safety and peace promotion initiatives.

VIPRU’s intervention research portfolio is based on community engagement, long-term collaborations, and multi-level interventions aligned to community priorities. These interventions included the ‘Spiritual capacity and religious assets for transforming community health by mobilising males for peace and safety’ (SCRATCHMAPS), as well as the ‘Child multi-intervention, multi-level injury prevention safety’ initiative. Both are nearing the completion of their first cycle. The more recent multi-layered ‘Thembelihle: Preventing violence through hope and change’ project was consolidated with a focus on the community and service provider partnerships needed to underpin the project, and the newly funded ‘Children’s activism towards safe spaces: A Photovoice partnership’ (by Terre des Hommes Southern Africa), which included training, was implemented with partners from South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia in the area of child protection.

The theoretical framework is political, it is personal, as feminism taught. The unit was reminded of this truth when a member of staff in the MTSCP was attacked in 2015. It was to darken the year, yet lessons were learned anew about overcoming, about the will-to-live, and about human need for care and connectedness.

Despite the painful incident, 2015 was also a fruitful year in the MTSCP. The staff sustained their public engagement through the mass media. The programme is especially proud of its research interns who published several articles in newspapers, staged an exhibition, and appeared on radio. Research work remains commendable. Two new projects were initiated, namely ‘Doing masculinities and femininities at home: Gender (in)equitable parenting in patriarchal and feminist families’ and ‘Imagining a decolonised university: How university students construct a future transformed university space’. Papers from the two projects were presented at the South African Psychology Congress held in Johannesburg in September 2015.

A third project in which staff are participating is the Mellon Foundation-funded, multi-institutional ‘Trauma, memory and representation of the past: Transforming scholarship in the humanities and the arts’, led by Prof Pumla Gobodo-Madikizela (formerly of the University of the Free State). The broad research focus for this project is on the repercussions of historical trauma – the impact of mass political violence – not only on individuals and groups that experienced the violence directly, but also across subsequent generations of descendants of the survivors.
One highlight worth indicating is the special issue published in NORMA: The International Journal for Masculinity Studies under the title ‘Men, masculinities and young people: North-south dialogues’, edited by Jeff Hearn, Kopano Ratele and Tammy Shefer.

The ISHS theory-development and research work were published as chapters in books and articles in high-impact international journals, strategically important local ones, and critical social science and public health formats. The ISHS thus achieved its publication targets for 2015 as well as the 2011-2015 period, with 89 papers published over the past five years. Op-ed pieces by our staff appeared in several leading newspapers and a number of scientific reports were submitted to policy, research, community and donor partners. There were a number of keynote addresses, including the 1st Annual Siphiwe Ngcobo Memorial Lecture at the 21st South African Psychology Congress by Prof Mohamed Seedat on ‘Psychology, peace and humanism in the post-apartheid imagination’.

A range of papers were presented at staff conferences and other scientific meetings in South Africa and around the world. In 2015, the African Safety Promotion: A Journal on Injury and Violence Prevention, hosted by the ISHS and VIPRU, published two issues. An updated look to the journal was presented, with a new cover design inspired by the 14th International Peace Symposium and which provided an abstraction representing the multiple and diverse dialogues and debates around safety and peace on the African continent.

Senior staff continued over 2015 to serve as subject specialists and advisors to a range of international, South African and local community organisations. Staff conducted reviews for national and international journals, grant applications and ethics clearances, and also served on two ethics review committees. Prof Kopano Ratele received the Social Change Award from the Psychology Department at Rhodes University. Prof Kopano Ratele joined the prestigious International Panel on Social Progress (IPSP), which had been tasked to assess and synthesise the state-of-the-art knowledge on the principles, possibilities and methods for improving the main institutions of the modern societies, including the family. Prof Ratele received a well-deserved rating from the National Research Foundation, confirming his established international reputation, whilst Dr Anesh Sukhai was invited by the WHO as one of a number of international experts to develop a policy brief on drug use and road safety.

The ISHS has continued to attract considerable interest in its master’s internship programme and the doctoral opportunities it offers, while in 2015 a postdoctoral fellow and two visiting international researchers also joined the ISHS. This postgraduate work continues to contribute to the development of next-generation researchers, research managers and strategic and scientific leadership in key health and social science specialties. In 2015, four master’s internships, a pre-doctoral and three doctoral internships were placed, while a number of staff progressed well with their PhDs. Shahnaaz Suffla completed her doctoral studies, thereby increasing the ISHS pool of postgraduate supervisory capacity. Professors Shrikant Bangdiwala and Dan Christie were placed at the ISHS and VIPRU for three months.

Both Professors Bangdiwala and Christie are eminent and highly regarded scholars in the safety and peace fields respectively, with illustrious publication and scholarship records. These visiting researcher appointments yielded several valuable contributions towards the ISHS’s and VIPRU’s research, programmatic and collaborative focus on violence, peace and conflict, including a range of theoretical, research, writing and training outputs, the hosting of advanced national training courses, and intellectual support to assist the ISHS and VIPRU to develop coherent conceptual frames for the peace components of its work and the methodological basis for the impact evaluation of multiple community-based safety interventions.

In May/June 2015, the ISHS and its Unisa College of Studies and South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC) partners successfully hosted the 14th International Symposium on the Contributions of Psychology to Peace, on ‘Engaging invited and invented spaces for peace’. The symposium was held under the auspices of the Committee for the Psychological Study of Peace and was opened by Adv George Bizos, with approximately 60 delegates from 17 countries. The ISHS also completed and submitted the Strategic Framework for the Prevention of Burns and Fires to
the Western Cape Government. This followed the completion in 2013/2014 of a Strategic Framework for the Prevention of Violence and Injuries for the national Department of Health and was submitted to the Western Cape authorities in a year that was marked by widespread and destructive urban and peri-urban fires.

Going forward, the ISHS will in 2016 seek to continue to strengthen the implementation and deepen the impact of its scholarship and capacitation programmes. The ISHS research portfolio remains aligned to both the Unisa 2030 and SAMRC 2016-2020 strategic plans, which support national public health and social priorities.

The VIPRU niche has consolidated with shifts to a community-engaged intervention focus and to determinants as opposed to risks focus. Our commitment to enabling the policy adoption of our research will continue to go beyond the provision of information to contributions to information systems and processes.

The ISHS will consolidate its expansion of specialised capacitation opportunities, including intensive, multidimensional master’s, pre-doctoral, doctoral and post-doctoral placements. While we will continue our commitment to a range of knowledge products, including specialised databases and conferences, for researchers, interventionists, decision-makers and the public, high-quality journals, including South African and specialised critical social and public health journals, remain a priority.

In both VIPRU and our MTSCP, while maintaining our research productivity and nourishing our work-related networks, a key objective for 2016 will be to enhance our public engagement to mobilise individuals and groups in working towards a just, equal and nonviolent society.
**The Institute for Social and Health Sciences (ISHS) finds expression through two programmes: The Violence, Injury and Peace Research Unit (VIPRU; previously the Safety and Peace Promotion Research Unit or SAPPRU) and the Masculinity, Tradition & Social Change Programme (MTSCP; previously the Programme on Traditions and Transformation or PoTT). (See Figure 1 below.)**

**FIGURE 1:** MTSCP and VIPRU within Unisa ISHS

**1.1 THE VIOLENCE, INJURY AND PEACE RESEARCH UNIT**

Despite South Africa’s remarkable political transformation, the country has continued to experience staggering levels of morbidity and mortality arising from violence and injury. Annually, as many as 3.5 million people seek healthcare for nonfatal injuries, of which half are due to violence. Over the course of a lifetime, up to 75% of South Africans experience at least one traumatic event, an astounding cumulative burden and drain on the country’s human resources.

The extent of disability and suffering as a result of injuries is extensive. For example, for every fatal motor-vehicle accident, four crash survivors suffer from brain injuries. Many others are hospitalised for less severe but debilitating injuries. Injuries exacerbate health disparities and worsen health outcomes.

Violent injury in particular is a risk factor for the country’s most prevalent and serious health problems, including HIV and sexually transmitted infections, substance misuse, and common mental disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorder, depression and suicidality. At a social level, the threat and occurrence of violence, and exposure to harmful road, environmental and recreational spaces, undermine social cohesion.

VIPRU was initiated in 2001 as the Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme (CVI), a partnership between the ISHS and the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC). The original research mandate of the unit was to improve the population’s health status, safety and quality of life through public health-orientated research aimed at preventing death, disability and suffering arising from crime, violence and unintentional incidents of injury.
The CVI was rebranded as the SAPPRU in 2010 and as VIPRU in 2014, and has reached the end of its third cycle (2011-2015). VIPRU has committed significant energies towards data-driven prevention initiatives and transferable solutions for priority injury and violence issues, including safety and peace promotion.

This third cycle saw a continuation of its public health, critically-orientated research, the consolidation of transdisciplinary safety and peace promotion research interests, and the centering of its programmes around the prevention of violence and priority injuries. The VIPRU research groups are now organised around three research questions, with a range of key projects aligned to each key research question (see Figure 2).

In addition, a cross-cutting strand focuses on information dissemination, capacity building, outreach and public awareness.

**VIPRU’s key objectives:**

a. Conduct transdisciplinary violence, injury and peace research

b. Contribute to contextually-sensitive prevention sciences

c. Cultivate innovations and technologies in support of research and knowledge applications

d. Build safety and peace promotion, and prevention expertise

e. Maintain demonstration initiatives to support research, capacitation and knowledge brokerage

f. Encourage the use of research to champion prevention and promotive policy and practice.

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**FIGURE 2:** Research Strands and Key Projects
1.2 MASCULINITY, TRADITION & SOCIAL CHANGE PROGRAMME

The Masculinity, Tradition & Social Change Programme (MTSCP) is part of the Institute for Social and Health Sciences at the University of South Africa (see Figure 1). This programme is a reconfiguration of the work previously conducted under the Programme on Traditions and Transformation.

Attentive to the power of location in the enunciation of knowledge, projects conducted under the MTSCP are informed by a critical tradition-perceptive approach to the subject of boys, men and masculinities, as well as a critical masculinities studies perspective on the subject of tradition and culture.

AIMS

The MTSCP has three main thrusts, namely to engage in projects that:

a. Examine the development, propagation, resistance and shifts of traditions (specifically sociocultural, gender and sexual, economic, intellectual and scientific traditions), with specific interest on the problematic issue of boys, men and masculinities in changing societies;

b. Grapple with constructions of masculinities in the reproduction of and resistance against social injustice; and

c. Contribute to the transformation, on the back of sound research and theory, of the lives of particularly boys and men as a gender/sex within the stream of tradition and culture towards healthier, happier, fulfilling, generative lives and relationships with their own gender/sex and other genders and sexes.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the MTSCP are to:

a. contribute, through research, community engagement and social activism, to the study and interventions into the ways in which gender and tradition, intersecting with class, race, sexuality and other socially salient categories, are co-constitutive of the lives of boys, girls, women and men;

b. collaborate on mutually beneficial projects with gender activists, women’s groups, queer thinkers, (pro)feminist scholars and teachers and other critical groups and individuals on projects related to boys, girls, women, men, masculinities, femininities, tradition and culture;

c. attract master’s and doctoral students and interns to undertake work focusing on boys, girls, women, masculinities, femininities, tradition and culture; and

d. develop and maintain a variety of platforms and vehicles with the objective of sharing and disseminating news on work related to boys, girls, men, women, femininities, masculinities, tradition and culture.
FIGURE 3: Projects and Studies within the Masculinity, Tradition & Social Change Programme

- Doing masculinities and femininities at home: gender (in)equitable parenting in patriarchal and feminist families
- Imagining a decolonised university: how university students construct a future transformed university space
- Gender making and expression
- Engaging South African and Finnish youth towards new traditions of non-violence, equality and social well-being
- Trauma, memory and representation of the past: transforming scholarship in the humanities and the arts
- International panel on social progress
2.1 VIOLENCE, INJURY AND PEACE RESEARCH UNIT

Innovative Methodologies and Technologies

2.1.1 The National Injury Mortality Surveillance System and eNIMSS

The National Injury Mortality Surveillance System (NIMSS) is a rich, detailed source of information on the ‘who, what, when and where’ of fatal injuries in South Africa, and also a useful source of information for monitoring the effectiveness of prevention initiatives, injury trends and the accuracy of other data sources. Since 2001, the NIMSS has had full coverage in a number of cities (including Johannesburg, Tshwane/Pretoria, Durban and Cape Town), and from 2008 to 2014 the NIMSS has had full coverage in the provinces of Mpumalanga and Gauteng (excluding Pretoria). We finalised and implemented an electronic surveillance system for capturing and reporting on fatal injuries in Gauteng and Mpumalanga in order to provide timely, quality epidemiological data that could be used by government and other relevant agencies to inform policy, interventions and funding allocations for the effective control and reduction of injuries in the country.

The ongoing objectives of the NIMSS are to:

a. provide ongoing and systematic information about the incidence, causes and consequences of all non-natural deaths at local, regional and national levels;

b. enable the early identification of new injury trends and emerging problem areas so that adequate interventions can be timeously established;

c. determine priorities for injury and violence prevention action for high-risk groups and for socio-environmental risk factors;

d. help evaluate direct and indirect violence and injury prevention and control measures;

e. monitor seasonal and longitudinal changes in the non-natural death profile; and

f. assist forensic pathology facilities with improved methods of facility management by means of monthly automated reports.

In 2015, Gauteng data for 2012 and 2014 were collected retrospectively, cleaned and quality-checked. The 2013 dataset for Gauteng was collated and finalised. Electronic data collection in Mpumalanga and in selected sites in Gauteng was monitored, with VIPRU/ISHS providing ongoing assistance to data capturers. VIPRU/ISHS staff visited several Mpumalanga facilities in order to demonstrate and test the synchronisation function of the offline eNIMSS and to provide additional data capture training to FPS staff. Challenges arose with the synchronisation, therefore two workshops were held with the software developer in Cape Town in order to make amendments directly onto the NIMSS server, after which the synchronisation function was tested at one of the Mpumalanga facilities and subsequently finalised. 3G cards have been ordered for those facilities which do not have internet access.

VIPRU/ISHS staff met with forensic pathology staff and Department of Health representatives in Johannesburg and Witbank to discuss the utility of the eNIMSS and sustainability of the project into 2016. Future potential for eNIMSS includes incorporating a forensic pathology facility management component, customised to suit the needs of the facilities and enabling them to generate monthly reports on fatalities and staff and facility caseloads.
The main priorities for 2016 are to implement the eNIMSS sustainability plan, including meetings with relevant stakeholders and provincial Department of Health staff, and to launch the provincial NIMSS reports for Gauteng and Mpumalanga for 2012 to 2014 fatality data.

### 2.1.2 Community Demographic Injury Surveillance System

The Community Demographic Injury Surveillance System (CDISS) was piloted in Slovo Park, an informal settlement in the south of Johannesburg, for the purposes of establishing a data collection system to provide information on the compositional (e.g., age, gender and culture) and contextual factors (e.g., roads, electricity and waste removal) that relate to injury over time and their influence on the frequency, nature and circumstances of injuries. Key project-related activities for 2015 focused on the submission of articles for publication.

### 2.1.3 Community Safety and Peace Index

The Community Safety and Peace Indicators project constitutes one component of the unit’s broader safety index development work. The project seeks to address the paucity of locally relevant community safety indicators, and recognises the potential of these to inform the development, monitoring and evaluation of community safety interventions and policy development at various levels. The objectives of the project are to develop collaboratively African-centred indicators of community safety, create an empirically supported definition of community safety, contribute to the knowledge base on (participatory) indicator development over time, and demonstrate the utility of indicators for advocacy.

Decision-making and change data was collected using various methods such as Photovoice, community asset mapping, digital stories, learner essays and cards representing ‘bricks’ of the House of Peace and Safety. Participants represented young people, adults and the elderly, and groups such as religious leaders, school learners and service providers across South African and other African communities.

Emerging indicators reveal that community safety has objective (e.g., infrastructure, service delivery and crime and violence) and subjective (fear, quality of life, resilience and community cohesion) elements. Various project meetings have been held to provide methodological guidance on how to reduce preliminary indicators to a final listing of reliable, feasible and useful indicators. Emerging indicators have been validated through member checks, and a technical report has been drafted to synthesise extant literature and preliminary findings. Future project...
activities include data collection in a local community and scholarly publications at a conference in 2016.

DETERMINANTS AND DETERMINANT-BASED INTERVENTIONS

2.1.4 Ukuphepha Initiative: Demonstrating African Safety

Despite the recognition of the disproportionate levels of violence and unintentional injury, and their deleterious impact on individuals and communities, there is a notable lack of safety promotion demonstration programmes in South Africa and elsewhere on the African continent. This underscores the absence of a critical mass of African-centred researchers and community-based infrastructure with a resultant underdevelopment in the local science base and injury prevention sector. To address the problem identified, the Ukuphepha Initiative (launched in 2010) has three broad aims, as indicated in Figure 4 below.

1. To initiate, implement, evaluate and maintain safety promotion demonstration programmes locally.

2. To facilitate and convene an African-centred injury prevention and safety promotion group of scholars to generate critical African-centred knowledge and knowledge systems.

3. To stimulate network of injury prevention & safety promotion service-based agencies that will both draw on & act as resource to development of skills linked to technological improvement & innovation, and contextual relevance.

FIGURE 4: Aims of the Ukuphepha Initiative

As in previous years, the ISHS and VIPRU have continued to promote their safe communities’ philosophy and network at local, national and regional levels. In 2015, at the local level, this included the provision of support to the designated safe communities of Eldorado Park in Johannesburg, Broadlands Park and Nomzamo in Strand, Cape Town, and others, including Thembelihle, Slovo Park and Jackson informal settlement in Johannesburg, and Erijaville outside Cape Town. The aim was to strengthen and expand the existing South African safety promotion infrastructure and to implement a range of safety promotion activities. VIPRU has continued to collaborate closely with partners (including service providers, community members and structures, and local government representatives) who are involved in child-, male- and elderly-centred injury prevention and safety promotion (which represents the key focus of the Ukuphepha Initiative). An outline of the Ukuphepha Initiative sites, target populations and interventions is given in Figure 5.
2.1.5 Child Safety, Peace and Health: A Multi-Injury and Multi-System Intervention

i. **Home Visitation Programme: Safe Stove Intervention**

The Home Visitation Programme (HVP) for the Ukuphepha Child Study was piloted in 2013 in Broadlands Park, Cape Town. The programme, undertaken over a period of three months, utilised educational material on child development and safety; solidarity economy; child maltreatment and neglect; injury prevention; and nutrition and immunisation. A safe stove component was repeatedly implemented for 2014 and 2015.

Low-income families continue to rely on kerosene, coal or wood-fired stoves for cooking and heating tasks, despite their risk, due to the cost of both electricity and safe, essential electrical appliances. This evaluation was implemented in Jackson informal South African Communities Cape Town: Erijaville South African Communities Cape Town: Nomzamo

**FIGURE 5:** Ukuphepha Project Sites, Target Population and Intervention
settlement and comprised the implementation of an intervention that involved paraffin appliance safety awareness education and the provision of an SABS approved paraffin stove, i.e. the Panda.

The intervention evaluation involved 150 randomly selected intervention households, with another 150 households serving as a control group. The 2015 research activities involved three core components: (1) a cross-sectional analysis of the 2014 data to identify home burn risks and establishing the psychometric properties of the burns safety component of the Child Home Safety, Peace and Health questionnaire, (2) a stove safety checklist conducted post-intervention in 2015 for collating user experiences with the intervention stove, and (3) a battery of forensic assessments on defective stoves. See the diagram below (Figure 6).

The first component involved the mining of data and inferential statistical analysis for establishing scientifically robust validity and reliability properties of the safe paraffin appliance use and user items incorporated in the Child Home Safety, Peace and Health questionnaire. The second component involves the multivariate analysis of a number of risk domains, including attitude and knowledge, user appliance behaviour, appliance attributes, the physical environment, and the social environment. In the third component a stove safety checklist was administered.
to the original intervention households (where these households could be located) for the collection of user information of stove uses, even in cases where the stove had become defective. The fourth component involves the forensic assessment of all defective stoves. The latter was based on a laboratory assessment using a protocol adapted from the SABS non-pressure paraffin stove standard (SANS 1906:2012 Ed 3.01). This study will be completed in 2016 and will contribute to understandings of the factors that impact on the safe use of paraffin stoves. The analysis of households that continue to use unsafe paraffin stoves, despite having received the intervention, may offer insight into the complex situations that influence such behaviour.

ii. Community-level Assessment and Intervention

The primary objectives of the community-level intervention are to increase the safety, peace and health of children in one of South Africa’s designated safe communities, Broadlands Park, and to decrease community risks related to crime, violence and injury. This is achieved through the secondary objective, which is to increase community connectedness.

Activities for the reporting period focused on augmenting a report on the conceptual framework for the intervention development. This entailed transcribing the focus group interviews, analysis of the data, writing up the results and liaising with community stakeholders. Subsequently, the data aimed at informing the foundation of the conceptual framework was included in the report. Working teams continued to liaise with the broader community in disseminating information on a regular basis.

Some of the outputs that have emerged from the intervention development process for the 2015 reporting period include: a revised draft information sheet on community connectedness; a Theory of Change workshop to plan the entire intervention; meetings with stakeholders; transcriptions and analysis of the data sets; and strategic planning meetings to finalise the conceptualisation process. The year 2016 will concentrate on finalising the intervention framework and protocol. This study is expected to close when the intervention protocol and framework have been finalised.

iii. Photovoice: Youth Representations of Safety

The Multi-country Photovoice Project on Youth Representations of Safety is located within a community-engaged research frame, and seeks to explore and elicit young people’s representations of safety in marginalised African contexts. Situated within the child-centred component of the Ukuphepha Initiative, the project aims specifically to: enable youth to record and reflect their representations of safety in their respective communities, focusing on things, places and people; promote critical dialogue and knowledge about safety through small and large group discussions of participants’ photographs; and develop participants’ sense of agency and activism in relation to safety promotion. The participating countries are South Africa, Mozambique, Zambia, Uganda, Ethiopia and Egypt.

The Photovoice project is underpinned by four key principles of community-based participatory research. Firstly, it seeks to challenge dominant cultural discourses that position youth as either victims or perpetrators and that typically construct youth as ‘other’. In this way, the project argues against the deficit-approach that is frequently employed in characterisations of youth. Secondly, the project is aimed at privileging marginalised voices through engagement with youth, as well as the creation of opportunity structures for youth to dialogue about their social worlds. Thirdly, the Photovoice project places the accent on the notion that knowledge is co-created, and thereby positions youth as producers of knowledge. Finally, the project centres the idea that social change is co-created. Through the construction and availing of platforms for meaningful civic participation, the agentic capacity of youth is stimulated, made more apparent and supported through project activities.

Activities for 2015 focused largely on the hosting of multi-country photo exhibitions; launch of a photo book; data collection and analysis; and information dissemination. The multi-country photo exhibition, having been launched in South Africa last year, travelled to Zambia and Mozambique. The exhibition showcases a collection of photographs taken by the young people participating in the project. It offers a unique visual portrayal of the participating youth’s social worlds, shares the voices and stories behind the
photographs, and provides a platform for the celebration of youth knowledge and agency. The launch of a photo book, ‘My Voice in Pictures: African Children’s Vision of Safety’, which is based on the participants’ photographs and authenticates Photovoice as an innovative approach to community-engaged scholarship, also took place at these events. The exhibitions were well attended, with the event in Zambia opened by the minister of Gender and Child Development, and the Mozambique event by the dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the Eduardo Mondlane University.

The photo exhibitions were accompanied by engaged dialogue between the project participants and members of the audience, and were also used by the researchers as an opportunity to gather information about audience reactions to the participants’ knowledge-making and social activism. In Mozambique, three participants and two members of the research team were interviewed by the local television station, Televisão de Moçambique. Data collection was undertaken in Mozambique, where participants’ constructions of their involvement in the Photovoice project were further explored. The data was analysed and presented at the 21st South African Psychology Congress held in Johannesburg in September 2015. Findings from the project were also presented at the 14th European Congress of Psychology, which was held in Milan, Italy in July 2015. Publication outputs included a book chapter in a text on methodologies in peace psychology, and an article in the Journal of Community Psychology.

The Photovoice project stimulated a related initiative, which is supported by Terre des Hommes Germany’s regional coordination office for Southern Africa. See Section iv. below for further information. The multi-country photo exhibition will travel to Uganda in 2016. Activities for 2016 will also include further data collection and analysis, and information dissemination.

### iv. Children’s Activism towards Safe Spaces: A Photovoice Partnership

The ISHS and its partner VIPRU secured a grant in 2015 from Terre des Hommes Germany’s regional coordination office for Southern Africa to support the implementation of a child-centred Photovoice project in select African countries. The Terre des Hommes Germany’s coordination office for Southern Africa allocated EUR50 000 to the ‘Children’s Activism towards Safe Spaces: A Photovoice Partnership’. The project, coordinated by Prof Mohamed Seedat and Dr Shahnaaz Suffla, involves an 18-month capacitation and mentorship project involving three agencies, located in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia, that work in the area of child protection. Through Terre
des Hommes, the ISHS will implement an 18-month capacitation and mentorship project involving agencies located in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mozambique that work in the area of child protection. The project aims to strengthen and build partners’ capacities to implement Photovoice methodology as an approach to supporting child protection in precarious environments. The project seeks to create a platform for the development of safe spaces for children. Through the provision of regular intensive training, mentorship and technical support, partners will be capacitated to implement Photovoice projects and facilitate the engagement of children in child protection-related social activism in their respective communities. A total of 10 agency staff will be trained over the course of the project period, with the first training component having been implemented in 2015. In turn, these trainees will implement the methodology with a total of 30 children, aged between 13 and 17 years, facilitating the use of Photovoice as a means of knowledge production and social activism. The project will allow participants to host photo exhibitions, engage municipal-level authorities on child protection, and compile and publish a book of photographs. The project will also contribute to regional efforts to involve children in the development of safer communities.

v. Recovery, Negotiation of Appearance, and Social Reintegration following Burn Injury

Burns have remained as a major cause of morbidity and mortality in South Africa, with estimates of thousands of survivors every year. Despite recent support and rehabilitative efforts geared towards more effective social integration in South Africa and elsewhere, the gendered nature of post-burn survival and coping has received limited attention. As a result, there remains a dearth of research conducted in settings such as South Africa, which has significant burn injury concentrations amongst young women.

These burn injuries have a traumatic impact on the survivors’ self-esteem, body image, social adjustment, mood, and quality of life. In a setting defined by gender disparities in service provision and care, this study further explored the factors that support young women’s coping with their altered appearance and social integration after serious burn injuries.

The study drew on a discursive framework to analyse and explore the psychological and interpersonal impact, consequences and coping experiences of seven women who had experienced a burn injury. Narratives revealed the complexities of negotiating intimate partner and family relationships and difficulties in re-entering work.
However, these stood alongside counter narratives denoting positive, transformative and resilient aspects of healing that reflected inner and spiritual strengths. A report on the study, which draws attention to the longer term experiences and psychosocial needs of burn survivors, has been submitted for consideration by an international journal.

A grant application to support further study on the psychological and social needs of survivors, and the use of mHealth responses in adverse settings has been submitted to the NRF, with a further study on psychological recovery trajectories and supportive interventions planned for 2016. The acquisition of this information is crucial in order to place greater emphasis on the psycho-social needs in burn-care service provision and support in South Africa.

vi. Retrospective Intervention Evaluation

Interventions aimed at safety and peace promotion often need to be multifaceted in terms of the target population and the risk factors related to indicators of safety and peace (or the lack thereof), such as unintentional injury (e.g. risk factors could include environmental aspects, individual aspects or social factors), crime and violence. The ISHS and VIPRU have been conducting interventions promoting safety and peace in various low-income communities in South Africa for over 20 years, with an increasing focus on multi-level intervention (e.g. home level; early childhood development level; community level).

Some of these interventions targeted multiple risk factors, such as various injury types (e.g. burns; poisoning; pedestrian injury). In community research, it is not always possible to obtain a random sample for evaluation, and interventions often need to be tailored to meet the needs of specific communities, since different communities may have different circumstances with regard to the various risk factors which compromise peace and safety.

After two decades of intensive community research, a rich source of data is available for retrospective evaluation. The overall aim of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of complex, multi-component, dynamic, community-based peace promotion interventions in low-income communities in South Africa. The objectives of the study are to assess what intervention mechanism impacts on violence rates in the communities and to assess what intervention mechanism impacts on crime rates in the communities.

Various workshops were held to discuss the potential methodology of the retrospective evaluation, in consultation with biostatistician Prof Shrikant Bangdiwala, who specialises in large epidemiological studies in areas including injury and violence. A meta-regression approach has been proposed, and Prof Bangdiwala has provided a framework that will guide the statistical analysis. A taxonomy of the ISHS and VIPRU safety interventions was compiled, based on intervention experiences in nine communities in and around Johannesburg South and Strand in Cape Town. These involved the categorisation of interventions based on key behaviour change mechanisms.

Other than the available data yielded by the measures used in past research, additional data will be sourced in order to assess the rates of crime and violence in the relevant communities during the selected time span. A formal request has been sent to the South African Police Services to obtain data related to the annual crime and public violence statistics. A manuscript on the study design and statistical methodology has been submitted to an international journal. The application of the meta-regression data analyses will be conducted in 2016, following additional consultations with Prof Bangdiwala in order to finalise the protocol, the structure for archival data, and the externally-sourced datasets.

vii. Safe Travel to School: Discovery–Childsafe Learner Transport Driver Intervention

Research scholarship on the learner transport industry in South Africa is sparse. This evaluation of the Discovery–Childsafe Safe Travel to School Programme sought to address this gap, with the overall aim to contribute to emerging efforts to make minibus school travel for children safer through the evaluation of an intervention’s impact on driver compliance and road safety practice. This evaluation focused on driver safety and behaviour performance as a result of the Safe Travel to School Programme.

This study aimed: (1) to examine the impact of the Safe Travel to School Programme on learner
transport driver safety performance; (2) to compare the safety performance of the Safe Travel to School Programme learner transport drivers with a general group of Discovery motorists; and (3) to explore the safety performance difficulties faced by Safe Travel to School Programme learner transport drivers.

**The objectives of the study were to:**

a. Evaluate Safe Travel to School Programme learner transport driver safety performance over time in terms of speeding, acceleration, braking, cornering, and time of day driving;

b. Compare Safe Travel to School Programme learner transport driver safety performance with general Discovery motorist performance over time, in terms of speeding, acceleration, braking, cornering, and time of day driving;

c. Explore learner Safe Travel to School Programme learner transport driver explanations of the difficulties to safe driving behaviour within the context of current industry, social and personal challenges.

This evaluation comprised of three main components. Firstly, a descriptive trend analysis of the safety behaviour of the original cohort of learner transport drivers, from January 2014 to January 2015, with descriptive data obtained from the DQ-Telematics device (tracker installed in each vehicle). Secondly, a quasi-experimental, non-equivalent group design was employed wherein the driving performance of learner transport drivers was compared to general motorists for two review periods from September 2014 to January 2015 (see diagram below).

![FIGURE 7: Comparative Trend Analysis of Percentage of Time Speed Exceeded 10% of Limit (N=102)](image)

The third component of this evaluation comprised a qualitative study that examined learner transport drivers’ personal and social experiences and challenges within the industry. The study population comprised of learner transport drivers (LTDs) recruited by Childsafe. Participants were purposively recruited from three of the main public transport hubs in Cape Town, namely Athlone, Bellville and Cape Town Central. Drivers from the general Discovery motorist group were selected from Discovery’s register of Cape Town drivers that use its DQ-Telematics device, and these were matched for age and gender to the Safe Travel to School Programme drivers.

For the first two evaluation components, driver safety performance was assessed over time in terms of speeding in excess of 10% of the speed limit, acceleration, braking and cornering above designated g-force thresholds, and time of day or night driving. Data for these variables were extracted from the Discovery’s DQ-Telematics device installed in the vehicles. For the third evaluation component, a total of nine participants were randomly selected from the Safe Travel to School Programme drivers, and individually interviewed.

Successful negotiations for access to DQ-Telematics device data were completed and data collected for LTDs from January 2014 to January 2015 as well as data for a matched controlled sample of general Discovery motorists for September 2014 to January 2015. Individual, semi-structured interviews were also completed with nine participants (i.e. three from each of the three areas: Cape Town Central, Athlone, Parow) for the qualitative component. Data analysis for all project components were completed and summarised in a technical research report.

Research findings were disseminated via presentations to Childsafe SA and Discovery Insurance Corporate Services, as well as at a roundtable discussion with media representatives in Cape Town (see research outputs list). This form of knowledge brokerage was attended by representatives from the media, the school-bus industry, schools and endorsed by officials from the public sector (e.g. Department of Transport and Public Works and Red Cross Children’s Hospital). The technical research report was also circulated to Childsafe SA and Discovery Insurance representatives.
The findings of the evaluation study were presented at the Discovery-Childsafe SA roundtable discussion on 30 July 2015. The roundtable discussion was followed by an award ceremony held for all participating learner transport drivers. The recommendations from the evaluation study further identified key areas for the development of interventions that support responsible driving behaviours and practices, as well as sustaining behavioural change without an over-reliance on the use of incentives.

viii. Safe Travel to School: Evaluation of a School-based Child Pedestrian Safety Intervention

Pedestrian injuries are a major concern in African countries, especially when it comes to children who are at higher risk due to their cognitive and physical limitations. In low-income settings, this risk is compounded by various factors such as poor infrastructure, lack of supervision and greater exposure due to reliance on walking as a means of transport. The Safe Pedestrian Intervention study forms part of the Safe Kids Worldwide initiative (www.safekids.org), which aims to prevent various types of child injuries around the world in collaboration with several organisations.

This particular study is focused on the prevention of pedestrian injuries among primary school children, and is conducted in collaboration with the Child Accident Prevention Foundation of South Africa (CAPFSA), the International Road Assessment Programme (iRAP), and Takalani Sesame. The study is funded by Janssen, a Johnson & Johnson company. VIPRU was mandated to evaluate a child safety intervention suite implemented by CAPFSA, iRAP and Takalani Sesame, involving road infrastructural modifications and educational components to assess the impact of an educational and environmental pedestrian safety intervention on children’s pedestrian safety knowledge and road-crossing behaviour at selected primary schools in low-income settings near Cape Town.

The objectives were to:

a. Assess the frequency of pedestrian injuries as reported by the children and their parents;

b. Examine the potential risk factors related to pedestrian injury; and

c. Investigate the relationship between safe road-crossing behaviour, pedestrian safety knowledge, level of supervision and level of exposure to traffic.

In 2015, the pre-assessment was conducted at two intervention schools and one control school. This included a learner survey, a parent survey as well as a pedestrian observation component. The learner self-report survey focused on three key pedestrian safety issues relevant to children, namely visibility, supervision and road-crossing behaviour, and included items measuring exposure to traffic, safety knowledge and self-reported road-crossing behaviour. The parent survey also measured exposure to traffic and levels of supervision, and included a
qualitative section on parental concerns related to pedestrian safety, especially with regard to walking to school. The observational component was aimed at assessing Grade 6 and Grade 7 children's actual road-crossing behaviour at the end of the school day.

The post-assessments commenced in October 2015 and will be completed by February 2016. The baseline data was cleaned and qualitative data was translated from Xhosa into English. Descriptive analyses of the baseline child surveys were conducted, and a statistician was consulted, after which multivariate regression analyses were conducted in November 2015. Preliminary baseline results were disseminated to the relevant stakeholders, as well as school-specific post-assessment results for one of the intervention schools. The environmental intervention was completed at the first intervention school, and entailed the installation of a new, controlled crosswalk on one of the high-traffic roads near the school, which forms part of the main route to school for many of the learners. The remaining intervention schools are in the process of receiving tailored modifications to the road infrastructure surrounding the schools.

The preliminary baseline analyses have revealed the need for standardised measuring instruments relevant to the South African context, and provides the basis for developing improved measures for future research related to child pedestrian safety.

![FIGURE 8: Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy](image-url)
knowledge and behaviour. The main focus in 2016, besides the completion of the post-assessments, will be on research outputs and dissemination of results. This includes technical reports for the relevant stakeholders, qualitative analyses of parental concerns, comparison of baseline and post-assessment data, and conference presentations.

ix. The Elderly Project

The elderly component of the Ukuphepha Initiative came to a close in 2015, meeting all of its objectives including the editing and reprinting of the photo book; the development of information sheets and consent forms; undertaking a safety and health interviewer-administered survey conducted in Cape Town and Johannesburg; and the launch of a photo book in both Cape Town and Johannesburg. In 2015, the main focus was on the capture, cleaning and analysis of data emerging from the survey. Emerging issues of concern relate to loneliness and depression; excessive alcohol consumption; experience of abuse; and the lack of key safety-related measures relating to falls. The findings provide important opportunities for intervention, as well for dissemination through a range of dissemination products including journal articles. A technical report is also planned for 2016, summarising the findings and the experiences and lessons that emerged from the project.

**FIGURE 9:** Ways of Accessing Stories of the Community
2.1.6 Preventing Violence through Hope and Change

The Thembelihle project consists of a multi-component intervention project, centred on the promotion of communal harmony, alongside the prevention of episodic violence and the reduction of structural and epistemic violence.

x. Community Storylines: Narrating Meanings of Peace and Violence as Avenues for Dispute Resolution

Community Storylines (hereafter referred to as ‘Storylines’) is a collaborative project between two Unisa Institutes, i.e. the Institute for Dispute Resolution in Africa and the Institute for Social and Health Sciences. In collaboration with the residents of Thembelihle, the aim of the project is to co-construct ‘local knowledges’ that could effectively inform violence and injury prevention / dispute resolution, while promoting safety, peace and social justice. The project is guided by three research objectives: (1) to derive ‘local knowledges’ (everyday meanings, lived worlds) to inform empowering processes for dispute resolution, (2) to create non-violent modes and spaces of engagement within communities and between community and state structures, and (3) to create humanising spaces and avenues for social recognition.

During 2015, Storylines reached several milestones, each contributing to the project’s evolving activities and processes to meet its aims and objectives. The year saw the implementation of digital storytelling workshops across diverse groups of community members in Thembelihle. Two workshops, one with the community leaders and one with the early childhood development (ECD) educators in the community, took place in the early months of 2015. These yielded two powerful group digital stories, which presented an alternative narrative of hope, survival, resilience and resistance, but at the same time highlighted the daily challenges of a neglected community mired by the devastations of structural violence.

In the latter half of the year, digital storytelling workshops were conducted with additional groups: a self-initiated performing arts group and a group of unemployed post-matriculants. These latter digital stories are currently in the editing phases of production.

In November, we held our last digital storytelling workshop for the year. This involved a collaboration with our Mozambican colleague, Dr Boia Efraime Junior, affiliated with the Associação Reconstruindo a Esperança in Mozambique. Dr Efraime Junior acted as a translator for the participants, a group of Mozambican nationals living in Thembelihle.

Alongside digital storytelling, Storylines has engaged further with the youth of Thembelihle in a theatre performance ‘intervention’. In line with the overall project goals, the activities during the year have sought to recognise youth voices and empower them through performing arts activities to orientate, equip and cultivate creative self-expression. In February and May 2015, these activities included weekly meetings to rehearse the drama play, followed by four performances for Unisa staff, parents, community leaders and the community at large. In turn, the youth had the opportunity to watch professional performances at the Soweto Theatre and Hillbrow Theatre. This enabled them to learn more about how drama performances are utilised for development and educational purposes.

The 14th International Symposium on the Contributions of Psychology to Peace, held in May/June 2015 in Johannesburg and Pretoria, provided an exciting platform to highlight community issues through the activities of the Storylines project. The symposium, with its theme ‘Engaging invited and invented spaces for peace’, provided an apt platform to screen the digital stories of the community leaders and ECD educators. The community leaders’ story ‘Thembelihle: People’s Plight & Power’, whilst generating vociferous debate and heated exchanges during discussions between community members and state actors, nevertheless provided a humanising space for the community’s struggles to be heard alongside their demands for social justice and recognition. For these leaders, the digital stories have served as an important tool and resource to promote the social justice agenda and fast-forward the efforts for development in Thembelihle.

In turn, a separate screening of the ECD educators’ story ‘Sunrise in an Unlikely Place’ took place in August 2015, where parents and other ECD educators were invited to take part. This not only provided
a basis for fruitful discussion about parents and teachers working together to promote the welfare of their children, but produced powerful reflections by the audience that highlighted hope, resilience, unity and neighbourliness despite them living in an impoverished community.

For the performing arts youth group, theatre performances in turn elicited important dialogues with the youth, parents and larger community. These spaces of performance opened up discussions and problem-solving strategies pertaining to broader community issues raised in the drama performance. The group was able to sensitise their parents to their experience of violence, and appeal to the community to activate their own sense of agency. In turn, a cleaning campaign was implemented in the community as one of the ideas generated by the youth, i.e. to have a safe and clean environment.

In the 2011-2015 cycle, VIPRU’s commitment was toward data-driven prevention initiatives and transferable solutions for priority injury and violence issues, including safety and peace promotion. In support of this mandate, the Storylines project’s envisioning activities outlined above are efforts geared towards simultaneous processes of data collection, community intervention and continuous critical reflection of content and process work. These various aspects in turn are intended to guide and revise the conceptual bases of the project through a recurring feedback loop between theory, action and reflection. Through stories as the chosen vehicle for eliciting individual and community meanings, and the use of various modalities to achieve this (performance, oral stories and digital formats), the project attempts to encourage community members to participate meaningfully as agents of change whilst challenging them to expand on new avenues for learning.

xi. Strengthening ECD centres

This intervention follows from the Storylines community engagement activities with early childhood educators in Thembelihle. This intervention aims to strengthen the capacity of ECD centres in the informal settlement of Thembelihle to function as safe and peaceful spaces that equip young children with the academic, social and emotional skills in preparation for school. The main activities for the year focused on meetings with the various ECD owners in order to facilitate the establishment of an ECD Forum in Thembelihle. The forum is a necessary platform for advocacy, lobbying for peer support, standardisation of best practices and regulations amongst the ECD centres.

Several workshops were held with the Gauteng Department of Basic Education and the Early Child Development Directorate; Unisa Department of Early Childhood Education; and Joint Aid Management South Africa and VIPRU. A collaborative multi-component intervention for the strengthening of ECD centres has been proposed for implementation in 2016. The intervention will focus on the training of principals/owners to improve the overall administration and management of ECD centres; training of ECD teachers to implement a 0-4 and Grade R curriculum, which addresses academic, social and emotional learning; providing adequate daily nutrition for children; and assisting ECD centres to provide safe and adequate learning and playing space for children. The intervention will be implemented in phases and is scheduled to run through 2016-2018. Various tools and assessments have been selected to gather baseline information on the current status of ECD centres, including teacher and child information, and for monitoring and evaluation purposes. Baseline data collection and implementation of the intervention is due to start at the beginning of 2016.

Research suggests that many South African children entering primary school are not sufficiently equipped with the required skills, thus experiencing learning deficits early in their schooling and as a result underperforming in later years. Grade repetition and school dropout are significant problems and are one of the factors contributing to the high levels of unemployment, particularly amongst the country’s youth. Children living in poor and under-resourced areas are especially vulnerable. Investment during early childhood through programmes designed to enhance academic and socio-emotional competence can improve children’s opportunities of school success, and in the long term may reduce negative outcomes in the form of school dropout, violence victimisation and perpetration, and engagement in other harmful behaviours. Therefore, this project has important implications for VIPRU’s peacebuilding and violence prevention work in the country.
PILOT TESTING MACHINE

xii. Waste to Energy

WHESP has seen considerable progress in 2015. The ISHS and partner Material and Process Synthesis (MaPs) engaged with Thembelihle community stakeholders, including the ECD sector and specifically the Khomanani ECD forum, to partner in planning for the plant, its feasibility and appropriateness. This included a reflexive session with the Khomanani forum.

The building of the complete test unit has been extremely slow, primarily because the construction involves specialised engineering work which needs to be outsourced as Unisa has neither the facility to provide engineering manufacturing services nor a suitable manufacturing service provider on its database. Although the time-consuming procurement process to acquire such services made it almost impossible to plan objectively, the construction of the test unit is now under way and nearing completion.

The first phase of testing has been completed. This consisted of running gasification trials using different feed material in order to reveal the kind of problems one could experience when the gasifier is operated by non-skilled persons. These trials were conducted on a gasifier that was built on the Florida campus; the gasifier was viewed and also operated by the community during the first excursion on 18 June 2015.

Another complete trial plant is under construction. This plant has a more improved gasifier and has all other components of the plant, which will allow production of electricity. An extended period is required to run the test on this unit in order to assess operational problems and the safety of the plant. This will provide the information required to construct the plants that need to be installed at the three ECD centres in Thembelihle.

An application to extend funding for the project in 2016 has been submitted. We are also required to have an Ethical Clearance Certificate, since the project has a research element and deals with communities. The application for the certificate has been submitted and is currently pending submission of proof of authorisation from the relevant authorities, allowing us to run the project in the community. Land authorisation use permissions was obtained from the three ECD centres in Thembelihle before the end of 2015.

We are also facing difficulties in acquiring space on the Florida campus to install and run the complete test unit. We have been using a parking lot to run the first gasification trials, however the space is no longer available for us to use; we have approached the relevant officials at Unisa for another space to be allocated to us. The application is still in process and this could also delay the progress of the project.

xiii. Community-centred Safety and Peace Accord

Over the last 10 years, public protests in South Africa have increased considerably in frequency. Although protests can be a useful means for otherwise marginalised individuals to voice their concerns, protests in South Africa have become increasingly violent over the past few years, often involving clashes between the protestors and police (Alexander, 2010; Tait & Marks, 2011). Understanding the dynamics that lead to protest violence is essential for developing strategies for the prevention of violence, and promoting peaceful protests (Mogapi, 2011). Consequently, this project focused on detailing the norms, values and organisational arrangements for the development and implementation of a Community-centred Safety and Peace Accord, which is meant to support peaceful public protests and reduce incidents of collective public violence and violent police responses thereto.

The primary aim of this project is to develop a community-centred safety and peace accord that enables peaceful and safe public protests as enactments of community demands for social justice.
The specific objectives are:

a. To identify the chain of events and triggers for violent public protests in two selected communities in which the ISHS and its VIPRU work;

b. To identify the arrangements and norms that have shaped the enactment of peaceful protests in two selected communities in which the ISHS and its VIPRU work;

c. To identify norms, values and role expectations that can inform the development of the accord; and

d. To implement and monitor the use of the accord in the two selected communities.

This project is currently in its early stages. To date, two introductory focus groups have been held with key stakeholders (i.e. political leaders, teachers, youth leaders, business representatives and faith-based organisations) from one of the selected communities. Preliminary analysis of the focus group data suggests a number of themes that help explain the frequency of public protest and protest violence.

These include: anger and frustration fuelling protests; the breakdown in communication between community members and authorities; the sense of collective power drawn from protests; and reaction of the authorities (police and local government). The findings from the preliminary analysis were presented at the Public Health Association of South Africa’s Conference in October 2015. A paper detailing these findings is currently in progress.

2.1.7 Positive forms of Masculinity, Community Assets and Interpersonal Violence Prevention

The Spiritual Capacity and Religious Assets for Transforming Community Health by Mobilising Males for Peace and Safety (SCRATCHMAPS) is the male-centred component of the Ukuphepha Initiative. The project primarily focused on the development of an intervention to address interpersonal violence through the promotion of positive forms of masculinity and the mobilisation of spiritual capacity and religious assets. The primary research question was: How can the mobilisation of spiritual capacity and religious assets promote safety and peace, particularly through the promotion of positive forms of masculinity, in a specific community in South Africa?

The overall objectives of the research were:

a. To develop conceptual and theoretical frameworks to understand the possible mediating influences of spiritual capacity and religious assets in the promotion of safety and peace, particularly as they relate to the promotion of positive forms of masculinity;

b. To identify spiritual capacity and religious assets in local communities, and to understand the processes and dynamics by which they work;

c. To develop, implement and evaluate an intervention that mobilises spiritual capacity and religious assets to promote positive forms of masculinity to create safety and peace; and

d. To contribute to the knowledge base and practical understanding of community engagement as it is expressed through a community-based participatory research (CBPR) approach.

The main activities for 2015 included publications, training and capacitation, as well as research and other outputs. Publications included the finalisation of the process evaluation report; completion of the Building Bridges intervention manual, and authoring and preparing a number of research articles with community research team members contributing to the authorship of journal articles.

Training and capacitation focused on the implementation of the second round of the Building Bridges violence prevention intervention and weekly meetings which focused primarily on planning for sustainable community building, research training and support for the ongoing evaluation being conducted, as well as training and support as mentors in the Building Bridges mentorship programme developed within SCRATCHMAPS. Other mechanisms of support included quarterly Advisory Committee meetings and the attendance and completion of the Community Chest project management training course by members of the research team. Research and other outputs comprised the adaptation of the outcomes evaluation instrument; continuation of the violence surveillance; second outcomes evaluation of the intervention and the project as a whole (November 2015); completion of a PhD thesis by a student attached to the SCRATCHMAPS project; photo exhibition and final certificate ceremony. Presentations were done
by community research team members alongside academics on the SCRATCHMAPS project during the Unisa Research and Innovation Week, and to the honours class at the University of the Western Cape.

The broader community of Erijaville has continued to benefit through various community campaigns planned and implemented by the community research team. These campaigns were held on special holidays and included a Human Rights Day event where the community research team arranged for a historical march with 50 children to various historical sites in and around the community; a Mandela Day event where the research team, along with mentors and mentees, visited and handed over toiletries to the Heartlands Hospital for children; Bright Lights, a local shelter for boys; and the local home for the aged. Other campaigns included a Woman’s Day / Family Day event, which was held with 150 participants comprising mothers, fathers and children.

All of these speak to the development of compassion, the mobilisation of local assets and the promotion of peace and safety which are key foci in the Building Bridges intervention. The SCRATCHMAPS second round of the Building Bridges mentorship training programme continued to run on a weekly basis until the second week of November 2015. During this period, the 13 mentors (male and female leaders selected from the local community) benefited from the programme and also participated in a Building Bridges camp in Grabouw during September 2015. During the month of October, 30 mentees joined the Building Bridges mentorship programme, undergoing life skills training on a weekly basis, and one-on-one mentorship with the mentors on a weekly basis. From 23 to 25 October 2015 they also went on a three-day ‘wilderness camp’ which uses a rite of passage methodology. As part of the community component of the Building Bridges intervention, the community research team held a curriculum vitae workshop and assisted individuals from the community to complete CVs. They also planned and hosted a substance abuse campaign. Another key highlight was the development and management of a webpage by the community research team for the Building Bridges and broader SCRATCHMAPS activities (e.g. Human Rights Day https://plus.google.com/u/0/events/c8v6s92m05ce1a5lcafpe3an0i4).

ENABLING INTERVENTION ENVIRONMENTS


The ISHS and VIPRU have consolidated its support of the national Department of Health’s Injury Prevention in South Africa Policy Project, commissioned in July 2010 by the USAID/ Futures Group. The resulting Integrated Strategic Framework represents a strategic, coordinated endeavour to change key social, environmental and behavioural factors that contribute to the causation of injuries in South Africa. The framework provides a platform for partners in the injury prevention and safety promotion sector to collaborate on common service delivery activities to achieve the areas for action listed in the framework. The development of such policies and plans of action are, however, complex, requiring a number of preconditions, including the identification of suitable leadership, the development of links across ministries and with civil society and other stakeholders, and political commitment at all levels. The ISHS/VIPRU in 2015 concluded this work.

xiv. Western Cape Burns and Fire Safety Framework

South Africa’s relatively high incidence of burn injuries is ascribed to its widespread poverty, and the consequent living conditions and overcrowding. Despite some recognition of these challenges, the prevention of burn injuries is not optimal, with municipalities reporting difficulty in implementing the preventative provisions of the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002) as well as the Fire Brigade Services Act (Act 99 of 1987). Funding and training are still largely allocated towards the implementation of responsive, or curative, fire control measures.

In recognition of the currently limited preventative measures, the Western Cape Department of Local Government approached VIPRU in August 2013 for the development of a provincial strategy for the prevention of fires and burn injuries. The rationale for the Western Cape Strategic Framework for Fire and Burn Injury Prevention therefore arises out of recognition of the gaps in the Western Cape’s prevention responses towards fire control and the minimisation of burn injuries and suffering, and the urgent need for a coordinated evidence-led provincial strategy.
In 2014, VIPRU developed the draft strategic framework, with a full draft finalised in early 2015 and tabled for discussion at a consensus meeting. A number of sectors and agencies were represented at the consensus meeting, including the Child Accident Prevention Foundation of South Africa, Tygerberg Burns Unit, City of Cape Town Fire and Rescue Services, Household Energy Safety Association of Southern Africa, National Disaster Management Centre, Red Cross War Memorial Children’s Hospital, Western Cape Government, FireWise Communities, Research Alliance for Disaster and Risk Reduction, Department of Human Settlements, and the SeTAR Centre. The consensus meeting enabled the finalisation of six intervention recommendations relevant to three priority areas: (1) the reduction of burns by targeting priority socio-structural and technological risk factors; (2) reduction of key human and behavioural risks; and (3) the facilitation of supportive institutional environments.

The framework therefore offers empirically based recommendations for the Department of Local Government, primarily through its Fire Brigade Services but also other provincial departments, for priority programmes for the prevention of fires and burn injuries.

The framework recommends key evidence-based and promising infrastructural, technological and social intervention solutions for the province’s priority fire safety concerns. A final version of the Western Cape Strategic Framework for Fire and Burn Injury Prevention was submitted in August to the Western Cape Disaster Management and Fire Brigade Services.

The framework will officially be launched in the province in 2016. VIPRU is interested in the utilisation, dissemination and the institutional impact of the framework and intends to develop a protocol for such an assessment.
To promote opportunities for all the people of the province through the reduction, control or prevention of the determinates and consequences of fires and burn injuries, through focused actions that target the reduction of:
1. Poverty and related the socio-structural and technological risk factors
2. Behavioural Risks
3. Supportive institutional environments.

**Purpose**

[1] Reduce burns by targeting priority socio-structural and technological risk factors

[2] Reduce behavioural risks

[3] Facilitate supportive institutional environments

**Objective 1**
Promote selected property, alteration measurements targeting groups at risk for burns: Informal settlements and backyard shacks

**Objective 2**
High risk equipment management and control

**Objective 3**
Human and behavioural interventions

**Objective 4**
Information strategy and systems based on the existing platforms

**Objective 5**
Community warning systems

**Objective 6**
Fire services focus on prevention

*FIGURE 10: The Western Cape Strategic Framework for Fire and Burn Injury Prevention*
Johannesburg City Public Safety Measure and Observatory

The ISHS and VIPRU are collaborating with the Joburg City Safety Programme (JCSP) on a research and intervention project focused on public safety and particularly on the development of a public safety measure (PSM) for the City of Johannesburg. The tool, to be the first of its kind in the country, will allow for a range of safety actions for the City including:

a. The development of a cross-referenced informational repository for the City;

b. Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of safety-related projects in the City;

c. Benchmarking of outcomes and successes across the country and other international settings; and

d. Developing selected context-appropriate prevention actions and safety promotion initiatives focused on vulnerable groups and environments.

The above interdisciplinary initiatives would be undertaken in collaboration with a range of stakeholders from within the City as well as the broader sector, and aligned with the City’s broader Growth and Development Strategy 2040 and associated Integrated Development Plan, as well as international safer cities initiatives.

The project is also located within a broader initiative that, in addition to the above objectives, also seeks to:

a. Understand the mechanisms and factors that influence the adoption of the PSM; and

b. Understand the factors that influence the use of the PSM in policy and programming decisions.

Work in 2015 focused on the continued development of the PSM tool and informational observatory for the City, project engagements with the City, dissemination and capacitation initiatives, and project meetings.

For the PSM and observatory development, the conceptual framework was further refined, statistical consultations were undertaken to discuss possible statistical approaches and data requirements, and existing data from the City and other public sources were obtained and collated.

Specific engagements included the following:

a. A workshop with stakeholders from the City of Johannesburg was held on 24 February 2015 to appraise various data systems within the City towards the PSM tool and for possible alignment within an informational observatory for the City. The engagement also included training of staff from the City on data management and analysis.

b. On 30 April 2015, site visits were undertaken to explore and understand the collection and processing of key safety-related data within the City, which included visits to the Proton call centre. Further presentations were also made by the Disaster Management, Traffic, and Fire Safety departments.

c. An expert consultation workshop was held from 4 to 6 May 2015 with project staff and the statistical consultant on the project, Prof Shrikant Bangdiwala, to further the conceptual development of the project, including an in-depth exploration on the mechanisms and theories of change for the project, as well as to discuss and appraise available data from the City and concretise the action steps with the data.

d. A further consultation with Prof Bangdiwala and the project team was held from 7 to 9 July 2015 to extend some of the work done above, as well as to finalise the data and methodology of the development of the PSM tool. Initial work was also undertaken towards the development of the PSM ‘prototype’ using an Excel template.

e. We also used the opportunity of Prof Bangdiwala’s visit to further our capacitation and support work with the City on data systems. Prof Bangdiwala conducted a seminar with the key City stakeholders on 22 September 2015, and delivered a presentation entitled ‘Data systems in a city: Some considerations’.

Activities in progress include a traffic report to illustrate data flow and gaps and opportunities, and to provide a traffic injury epidemiology resource; the development of the PSM tool; and two peer-reviewed publications.

Dr Anesh Sukhai presented a paper on ‘Public Safety Measurement in the Context of Happiness and Wellbeing’ on 5 November 2015 at the International Conference on Gross National Happiness, that was held from 4 to 6 November 2015 in Paro, Bhutan.
Work in 2016 will include the finalisation of the PSM tool, an expert meeting for, amongst others, the purposes of peer review and testing for construct validity.

2.2 MASCULINITY, TRADITION & SOCIAL CHANGE PROGRAMME

i. Doing Masculinities and Femininities At Home: Gender (In)Equitable Parenting In Patriarchal And Feminist Families

‘Doing Masculinities and Femininities at Home: Gender (In)Equitable Parenting in Patriarchal and Feminist Families’ was conceptualised in relation to three key issues that were highlighted in previous research both in South Africa and other contexts. Firstly, research has demonstrated that a strong connection exists between gender inequality and a number of negative outcomes, including violence and HIV. Secondly, studies have found that from a young age children are involved in constructing gender in rigid and unequal ways. Thirdly, the family has been identified as a key site in which children learn about gender and therefore in which problematic notions of gender are either reproduced or challenged. In light of this evidence, this project aimed to expand the limited understanding of how gender is constructed within the context of South African families.

Between May and June 2015, parents and children (between the ages of 6 and 17) from 18 families were interviewed about the practices and meanings of gender within the context of their family. Families were recruited for participation in the study from feminist social media platforms and religious and community organisations in a range of different communities in Cape Town. This was done in order to recruit families who construct gender in different ways, but also to ensure the inclusion of a variety of different family structures and racial and class groups. The data from the interviews revealed that the construction of gender within the context of South African families is both complex and contradictory. In all of the 18 families there were instances in which problematic constructions of masculinity and femininity were reproduced and others in which these were challenged.

The project has resulted in two news publications. The first piece, ‘The ‘fatherless’ on Father’s Day: Voices from the Cape Flats’ published by Thought Leader (2 June 2015), explores how notions of the nuclear family limit children’s access to social support in the form of relationships with social fathers. The second piece, ‘Yes, boys can play with dolls’ published by the Mail & Guardian (13 November 2015), discusses how children’s recreational material sends them very clear (and often problematic) messages about gender. The results of this study were also presented at the 21st South African Psychology Congress.

The project underscores that the family exists as a key site in which gender is constructed. These constructions have important implications for the reproduction of unequal relationships between men and women, not
only within the context of the family, but also within broader society. The rigid and unequal constructions of masculinity and femininity which are being reproduced within families are particularly concerning in light of the high rates of violence and HIV/AIDS, and the fact that these social and health epidemics have been shown to be shaped by unequal gender power relations. The project however also suggests that some families are challenging problematic gender constructions and engaging in more equitable family practices. This in turn implies that the family can operate as a critical site for the promotion of gender equality and disruption of practices of violence and sexual risk.

ii. Imagining a Decolonised University: How University Students Construct a Future Transformed University Space (2015-2017)

With the dismantling of apartheid in 1994, significant changes were made to higher education. Transformation was a key focus and there was a push to devise policies to redress the apartheid inequalities and to expand access to the South African higher education system for a more diverse group of people. Certainly, access to higher education has widened since 1994.

The project ‘Imagining a Decolonised University: How University Students Construct a Future Transformed University Space (2015-2017)’ aims to contribute towards research into students’ experiences of transformation in higher education and to give voice to historically marginalised students at universities. The specific aims of the project are to explore university students’ experiences of transformation at university relating to race, class, culture, gender and sexuality as they intersect, and to investigate how students who call for a queer, decolonised or African university, envision this future transformed space.

The activities for 2015 included focus groups, photography training and workshops with two groups of participants. An exhibition of the photographs and stories produced by the participants was held at the University of Cape Town (UCT). The exhibition was opened in November 2015 and included a poetry performance by two participants, as well as brief speeches by other participants about their experiences in the project. The dean of humanities at the UCT, Prof Sakhela Buhlungu, and the special advisor on transformation to UCT’s vice-chancellor and rector, Prof Elelwani Ramugondo, also gave brief speeches in support of the exhibition and the larger debates on university transformation and student experiences. The findings of the study were also presented at the 21st South African Psychology Congress. An op-ed piece on the study was published on the Mail & Guardian Online site, Thought Leader.

The study findings indicate that students imagine a decolonised university as a space in which their belonging is unquestioned and they are seen as legitimate students. This underscores the need to challenge the discourse of the ideal student as white, male, middleclass, cisgender and heterosexual. The study points to the imperative for steps to be taken to better understand and improve the experiences of learning of students with regard to intersecting categories of exclusion and to transform, decolonise and Africanise the university in ways beyond numbers.
iii. Gender Making and Expression Project (2007 - date)

The Masculinity, Tradition & Social Change Programme (MTSCP) encourages and considers collaborative and inter-, multi- and transdisciplinary project work as key. One of the longstanding collaborations is the Gender Making and Expression Project, which began in 2007 as a collaboration between the ISHS and Women & Gender Studies Department (W&GS) at the University of the Western Cape (UWC). The collaboration arose out of our shared interests in research training and knowledge production. The research, training and dissemination agenda at both the ISHS and W&GS at UWC aims to make a contribution to both research and teaching on women's studies, gender, and critical studies of men through the production of research that contributes towards wider social change and the transformation of individuals.

The two main parts of the project are (1) a research skills and methodology teaching platform, and (2) an empirical project component. The research skills teaching platform for the collaboration is the senior undergraduate class on ‘Research Methodology’ offered by W&GS. The class draws on what is variously referred to as inquiry-based learning, authentic learning, and action teaching by focusing on real-world gender problems. While each student conducts one or two interviews, the data generated in a group offers access to a relatively larger body of interview.

Each year the project leaders/lecturers examine the lessons and feedback on the preceding year's methodology class, and formulate a new research question. Some of the feedback has resulted in reducing the number of interviews each student conducts. Building upon the research skills teaching platform, the empirical project component is designed so that students can answer a real-life gender question and generate real data on the question. Each year students gather new data to enable them to acquire skills in interviewing, analysing qualitative data, embedding their interpretations in previous research and theory, and drawing conclusions on the basis of empirical data. Each year the project leaders and lecturers submit a proposal and application for ethical clearance. Students are also instructed in research ethics, and the class constructs a consent form for prospective participants where they agree for the interviews to be analysed and disseminated through research reports, journals articles, book chapters, and other means.

One of the collaborators, Prof Lindsay Clowes, was invited to present on the project at a conference at the University of Johannesburg. Following the conference, an article for a special issue of Critical Arts is in progress. The abstract submitted for the conference and the special issue has the title, "Because they are me": Dress and the making of gender." The article emerges from the data from 2010 which pursued the question: How do clothes signal and define gender in different communities and contexts? Three main implications emerge from the project. Firstly, while a different topic has been chosen each year, all the questions fit into a larger critical focus on gender making, gender expression, and gender transformative work. Secondly, the project is dynamically instructive on how to teach students on the subject of researching and practically learning on gender. Thirdly, the project remains a rare site of learning for teachers of research and gender researchers about undertaking a longstanding collaboration.

‘Engaging South African and Finnish youth towards new traditions of non-violence, equality and social wellbeing (2013-2016)’ is a project with the aim to provide a forum for researchers and practitioners in South Africa and Finland to dialogue, collaborate on research, and author publications on the issues of youth-related risk and violence, all forms of equality, and social wellbeing. The research collaboration is founded on the acknowledgement that there is much to be gained from a comparative and reflective sharing of work with young people in Finland and South Africa.

The Finnish context is viewed as bringing an established welfare state underpinned by a strong equality discourse. However, there are continued, and perhaps, with Somali migrants, new forms of social inequalities on the basis of citizenship, ethnicity, sexuality, and gender. The South African post-apartheid national context is seen as representing a society-bedevilled division of gross material and social inequalities and differences. These include divisions and inequalities of income, gender, race, citizenship, sexuality and age. At the same time, South Africa is a country facing massive social and health problems related to the HIV epidemic, high rates of crime, sexual- and gender-based, men on men grievous and homicidal violence, unemployment and poverty. Even then, this is a country with a strong human rights foundation.

The project is informed by a sense that in both countries a focus on youth is evident and a wide range of initiatives are geared at working with youth towards social transformation and wellbeing. The research team is convinced that a sharing of such work and a critical reflection on the dominant discourses informing such initiatives will bring value to each national context, enriching research and practical engagement with young people and youth issues.

The primary motivation for the research collaboration is to provide a forum to dialogue, collaborate and jointly reflect on work with young people. The collaborative project incorporates a qualitative study in which researchers/postgraduate students in both countries will engage in fieldwork. The research includes an analysis of programmatic work as well as the documentation of innovative and ‘best practices’ within activist, organisational and community work that is currently being conducted with young men and women in the countries of Finland and South Africa.

The key research questions guiding the research are:

a. What are the key areas of concern that are being addressed with young people in South Africa and Finland; and to what extent are they different or similar in the two apparently dissimilar contexts?

b. To what extent does work with youth address the key imperatives of (un)employment, age and generational tensions, violence and gender norms (including hegemonic masculinities) in these two contexts?

c. What are the dominant discourses on youth, sexuality, gender, race and other forms of social difference that inform the work that is being conducted with young people?

d. To what extent do these discourses differ or resonate in the two contexts?

e. What are the key debates and challenges identified in the two different national contexts in working with young people and how are they similar or different?

f. What can be learned from each other regarding working with youth?
The research project is based at Hanken School of Economics, Helsinki and the University of the Western Cape and includes research partners at the University of Cape Town, University of South Africa/Medical Research Council, University of Stellenbosch and the nongovernmental organisation Sonke Gender Justice. Researchers on the project include: Prof Jeff Hearn (Finnish PI), Prof Tamara Shefer (SA PI), Prof Kopano Ratele (SA co PI), Dr Katarina Jungar (Finland), Dr J. Lehtonen (Finland), Prof Floretta Boonzaier (SA), Mbuyiselo Botha (SA), and Prof Rob Pattman (SA). The project supports three PhD candidates, namely Melanie Judge, Mandisa Malinga and Trevor McArthur.

The Finnish project members visited South Africa in February 2015. During the visit, Prof Jeff Hearn, Finnish PI, presented the Faculty of Arts Annual Dean’s Distinguished Lecture at the University of the Western Cape on 20 February 2015. The project also hosted a ‘Teach-in with Jeff Hearn and colleagues’ at STIAS, Stellenbosch University, on 21 February 2015. The teach-in presented a unique opportunity for scholars and students in gender and sexuality to meet with Prof Hearn to pose questions to him on any issue related to his scholarship. He was joined by a group of local and international researchers to contribute to the dialogue including: Kopano Ratele (SAMRC/Unisa), Tamara Shefer (UWC), Rob Pattman (SU); Floretta Boonzaier (UCT), Mbuyiselo Botha (Sonke Gender Justice & Gender Commissioner) and Katarina Jungar and Jukka Lehtonen (Hanken, Finland).

In late May 2015 the Finland-based researchers visited South Africa for a 4-day writing retreat at Mont Fleur, Stellenbosch. The writing retreat offered an opportunity for the researchers as well as other researchers, students and interns linked to the core researchers to work on book chapters and journal articles. The interns, students and other researchers who used the opportunity of the writing retreat were Drs Shose Kessi and Sisa Ngabaza, Umesh Bawa, Trevor McArthur, a doctoral student supervised by Rob Pattman, Melanie Judge, a doctoral student co-supervised by Prof. Tamara Shefer and Prof Kopano Ratele, and interns Rebecca Helman and Josie Cornell. The retreat also provided a platform for participants to share their work in progress with others.

In 2015 the project published two journal special issues. The one special issue was published in NORMA: The International Journal for Masculinity Studies, under the title ‘Men, Masculinities and Young People: North–South Dialogues’. The issue was edited by Jeff Hearn, Kopano Ratele and Tammy Shefer. The other special issue was published in African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention under the title ‘Youth, violence and equality: Local-global perspectives’. The special issue was edited by Floretta Boonzaier, Jukka Lehtonen and Rob Pattman.

The project seeks to generate local and global knowledge on engaging youth towards new traditions of non-violence, equality and social wellbeing. The work is intended to produce and share research and practical work that provides a critical lens on current challenges facing young South Africans and Finns with particular focus on violence and inequalities of gender, sexuality, ability, health, and so on. It has created a space for a reflection on current policies and practices including community-based and popular campaigns and programmes that are engaging young people in change with respect to non-violence and other forms of social inequality.

v. Trauma, Memory and Representation of the Past: Transforming Scholarship in the Humanities and the Arts

The project ‘Trauma, Memory and Representation of the Past: Transforming Scholarship in the Humanities and the Arts’ is a multidisciplinary and inter-institutional project. The project is a multiyear (2015 to 2019) research and capacity-building project funded by the Mellon Foundation. The broad research focus for this project is the repercussions of historical trauma – the impact of mass political violence – not only on individuals and groups that experienced the violence directly, but also across subsequent generations of descendants of the survivors. The project aims to address the question of the complex interplay of the historical, political and traumatic dimensions of memory in the aftermath of traumatic experiences of a long-term pattern of violence and oppression in South Africa and in other post-conflict contexts in Africa.

The project leader is Prof Pumla Gobodo-Madikizela, NRF Chair, Trauma, Forgiveness and Reconciliation
(University of the Free State). Partners are Prof Tammy Shefer (University of the Western Cape), Drs Shose Kessi and Buhle Zuma, (University of Cape Town) Prof Malose Langa (University of the Witwatersrand) and Prof Kopano Ratele. Nongovernmental organisation partners are the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation and Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation.

Some of the ongoing and anticipated activities within the project include lectures and dialogues on trauma which have been held this year, as well as the International Trauma Film Festival & Symposium on ‘Witnessing of the Past: History, Memory and Representation through Film’. The lectures and dialogues on trauma have included a well-attended and highly emotive dialogue between Judge Albie Sachs in conversation with Candice Mama (whose father was shot and burned by Eugene de Kock).

The International Trauma Film Festival & Symposium on ‘Witnessing of the Past: History, Memory and Representation through Film’ is scheduled to be held in the first week of December 2016. This event is intended to draw attention to the representation of historical trauma and the visual culture of bearing witness to crimes against humanity. It will bring an interdisciplinary group of scholars, artists and activists into dialogue with filmmakers who have engaged with traumatic histories in the aftermath of wars, genocide and violent political conflict within and across different national spaces. A small collection of films that have engaged audiences with historical pasts in different ways and with related experience of traumatic memory will be presented for reflection and discussion. These films will be drawn from stories based in Argentina, Australia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chile, Kosovo, Rwanda and South Africa. Each day of the festival will be followed by a discussion featuring the filmmaker(s), or central subjects of the film, or producers, and invited participants.

The project goes to the heart of the issues at the forefront of contemporary debates about historical trauma and its expression in memory and other symbolic forms.

vi. International Panel on Social Progress (IPSP)

The aim of the IPSP is to deliver in the fall of 2017 a global report on the perspectives for social
progress in the various regions of the world in the coming decades. The panel is guided by an advisory committee chaired by Amartya Sen, and managed by a distinguished steering committee which is advised by an international scientific council co-chaired by Nancy Fraser, Ravi Kanbur and Helga Nowotny.

The panel gathers scholars from many disciplines of the social sciences around the world and will focus on the following topics that have been identified by the scientific council of the panel:

a. The Paradoxes of Inequality
b. New Growth or No Growth?
c. Towards an Urban Society
d. Markets, Finance and Corporations
e. The Future of Work
f. Perspectives for Social Justice and Wellbeing
g. The Paradoxes of Democracy and the Rule of Law
h. Violence, Wars, Peace and Security
i. Global Policy and Supranational Organisations
j. Global Socio-economic Governance
k. Perspectives for Freedom and Democracy
l. The Paradoxes of Cultures, Values and Identities
m. Religions, Worldviews and Society
n. Pluralising Families
o. The Boundaries of Life
p. Education, Equity and Justice
q. Media, Communication and Languages
r. Perspectives for Solidarity, Belonging and Flourishing

Prof Ratele is one of the scholars. The IPSP held its first meeting of authors at Bilgi University, Istanbul, Turkey in August 2015. The hope is that the panel will contribute to public and academic attention to the policy and research questions regarding the promotion of social progress and social justice in the world for the coming generations. The premise of the IPSP is that while substantial progress has been made in a number of domains, there are setbacks, challenges and dangers. A strong message from the academic community on what can be done around socio-economic issues could be an important contribution towards social progress.
In this section we report on the postgraduate research training being undertaken by staff and affiliates, other significant education and training that are both undertaken and provided by staff members, and key writing initiatives pursued by the ISHS.

3.1 POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH BY STAFF AND AFFILIATES

In 2015, seven staff and one affiliate were involved in PhD-related research. One staff member and one affiliate were involved in master’s level research.

In 2015, we celebrated the PhD graduation of Shahnaaz Suffla who obtained a DPhil in Psychology from the University of South Africa. She was supervised by Prof Mohamed Seedat. In her thesis titled ‘Homicidal strangulation in an urban South African context’, Shahnaaz addressed the knowledge gap in the extant literature on lethal violence. She examined the incidence, distribution, individual and situational predictors, and structural determinants of homicidal strangulation in an urban South African context. The study, representing one of the first empirical investigations globally, offers nuanced, theoretically derived explanations of homicidal strangulation. Shahnaaz’s research expands the conceptual foundation for understanding the social ecology of strangulation homicide, and makes a valuable contribution to practice and policy imperatives for the mitigation of urban-based homicidal strangulation risks.

The doctoral and master’s research undertaken during the course of 2015, including those of PhDs, are described below.

3.2 DOCTORAL PROJECTS

**PHD GRADUATE: HOMICIDAL STRANGULATION IN AN URBAN SOUTH AFRICAN CONTEXT**

**SHAHNAAZ SUFFLA**

**PHD PROJECT: CHILDHOOD PEDESTRIAN INJURY IN SOUTH AFRICA: MAGNITUDE, DETERMINANTS AND PERCEPTIONS**

**SAMED BULBULIA**
The doctoral study, completed in November 2015, explored the magnitude, occurrence, circumstances, and selected individual and environmental contributors to fatal childhood pedestrian injuries, with a focus on children aged 0 to 14 years in the City of Johannesburg, South Africa from 2001 to 2010.

The specific objectives were to:

a. Describe the magnitude and trends of childhood pedestrian fatalities in 0- to 14-year-olds in the City of Johannesburg (2001 – 2010);

b. Describe the magnitude, and determine the occurrence and circumstances of pedestrian and non-pedestrian (passenger) fatalities in the 0- to 14-yearage group in the City of Johannesburg (2001 – 2010);

c. Describe the magnitude, and determine the occurrence and circumstances of pedestrian and non-traffic (burns and drowning) fatalities in the 0- to 14-yearage category in the City of Johannesburg (2001 – 2010);

d. Describe the magnitude and trends of fatal childhood pedestrian fatalities across four cities (Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban and Cape Town) in South Africa, with a specific focus on the City of Johannesburg; and

e. Assess the effect of area-level determinants relative to individual-level characteristics in fatal childhood pedestrian injuries in the City of Johannesburg (2001 – 2010).

Naiema Taliep completed and submitted her PhD in November 2015.

Given the high rates of male homicides, victimisation and the perpetration of violence by men in South Africa, the prevention of interpersonal violence among males constitutes a major public health priority. The lack of effective strategies to address the onset and effects of exposure to violence foregrounds the need for innovative strategies to address this problem in South Africa. Within this context, this doctoral study’s primary research objective was to evaluate the processes and steps used to plan, design and develop a community-based violence prevention intervention that mobilised spiritual capacity and religious assets to promote positive forms of masculinity, and peace and safety.

This doctoral research was part of the broader SCRATCHMAPS study, which aimed to identify and mobilise spiritual capacity and religious assets, in particular communities in South Africa and the USA, in order to address interpersonal violence. This study was framed by a critical public health lens, and was guided by a CBPR orientation and community engagement strategy throughout every step of
the development of the intervention and the initial evaluation of the manual development process. The overall research design was a participatory process evaluation. Methods used for this process evaluation included community asset mapping, surveys, focus group discussions, research-based workshops, diary reflections, a photo documentary, meeting minutes, process notes and participatory observations. The analysis of the multiple sets of data was conducted appropriately, relevant to the particular data collection methods pursued and the demands of both qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis.

Findings from this study confirm the utility and efficacy of using a critical public health framework enacted through CBPR for developing an intervention that addresses the complexity of violence. The results further demonstrated that a strength or asset-based, gender-sensitive approach, with men working alongside women, is conducive to promoting positive forms of masculinity to create safety and peace.

The purpose of this PhD is to develop and gather validity evidence for a South African instrument that measures individual, psychological and social factors associated with participation in child-centred safety initiatives in low-income communities in the Western Cape, South Africa. This psychosocial assessment tool determines an individual’s willingness to participate in safety interventions that strengthen individuals’ social and psychological functioning and that of their communities. The study utilises a mixed-methods approach to develop the measure, and includes content validation, item writing and initial validation processes.

During 2015, draft literature review and methodology chapters were written up; recruitment of participants for the first phase of data collection took place; the first phase of data collection occurred with nominal group discussions conducted with various role-players in the relevant communities (i.e. Broadlands Park and Erijaville in Strand, Western Cape) to inform the development of the instrument; as well as analysis of the data. Participation theory is being used to conceptualise the instrument around psycho-social factors associated with intervention participation, with these categorised according to core dimensions. This will inform the development of the table of specifications (blueprint) for the construction of the test dimensions and test items.

In 2016 a Delphi panel of experts will review items for relevance, difficulty and ambiguity, with items subsequently amended; as well as phase two of data collection, which encompasses a pilot study as part of the initial validation to test the items and format of the questionnaire. The instrument will be administered to Afrikaans and English home language-speaking individuals in the two communities. Item selection procedures will be conducted on the English version of the instrument and these results will be applied to the Afrikaans version. Iterative exploratory factor analysis will be conducted at both the item and scale levels to select and reassign items and scales to determine the final composition of the questionnaire.

Revision to the questionnaire items and final write-up of the remaining chapters and thesis compilation will also occur during 2016.
Lebogang (Lebo) Phiri is currently in the third year of her doctoral degree in Psychology under the supervision of Prof Mohamed Seedat. She is enrolled at the University of South Africa in the Department of Psychology. Her study is entitled ‘Meaning in life, sense of coherence, spirituality and ART adherence among adults living with HIV’. The study explores the role of meaning in life, sense of coherence and spirituality in antiretroviral therapy adherence among adults living with HIV. The envisaged year of completion is 2016.

There has been a significant global increase in sharp object deaths signaling its prioritisation on the violence prevention agenda. However, there is a relative paucity of studies, particularly analytic investigations on sharp object homicide. The current study address these gaps by investigating the magnitude, patterns and risks associated with sharp object homicide, through an analysis of the National Injury Mortality Surveillance System (NIMSS) data for four South African cities.

A descriptive epidemiological account of sharp objects which constitutes Study 1, is complemented by three analytical studies. Study 2 differentiates the risk predictors for sharp object homicide relative to other mechanisms of death. Studies 3 and 4 extend this analysis by an investigation into race-specific and alcohol-specific sharp object homicide risk, respectively. Taken together, the studies indicate a clear differentiation between sharp object homicide and other external mechanisms of death and highlight the need to develop specifically tailored interventions.

A complete draft of the manuscript has been completed and submission is targeted for the end of February 2016.

In the South African context traumatic experiences are common and frequent, with the majority of the population having experienced more than one traumatic incident, signifying that in South Africa trauma is a reoccurring experience. The trauma interventions utilized in South Africa has been largely unsuccessful therefore, this study will evaluate a robust, salutogenic, context-specific group trauma intervention, formulated on the basis of the concepts contained in the Theory of the Five Leading Causes of Life, for application to traumatised populations in South Africa.
Despite all the developmental achievements post-1994, inequality and poverty levels remain high in South Africa, affecting the previously disadvantaged population the most. Inequality and poverty are both racialised and gendered. In the case of the youth, who comprise 66% of the total population, structural outcomes of inequality continue to shape their lives. This is a crucial age to engage youth, because they experience rapid physical, psychological and social growth. Youths’ voices often go unheard and unrecognised, therefore they remain silenced and trapped in a cycle of hopelessness and victimhood. These circumstances are exacerbated for young people living in poor communities.

Given this context, there is a need for youth development approaches, particularly a participatory community development intervention which provides a platform for youths’ voices to be heard and valued. These development interventions should focus on encouraging youth to reflect on their lived realities, to express their thoughts and emotions and to apply problem-solving skills. This study seeks to explore how theatre techniques can enhance youth development, with the aim to record and analyse youths’ accounts of their participation in a drama performance initiative.

Violence is a major public health concern. Although the elderly represents a vulnerable group for violence, little research has focused on this age group. The elderly holds a special position within South African communities, often taking the role of household heads and guardians of grandchildren. Despite this knowledge and the fact that the elderly is a vulnerable group for violence, research among the elderly is a neglected area in South Africa. The proposed research aims to provide information regarding the extent, nature and circumstances associated with elderly violence-related deaths for the purpose of developing appropriate interventions.

The objectives of the research are to:

a. Describe the magnitude and leading causes of fatal violence-related injuries in an urban South African elderly population;

b. Describe the demographic characteristics of elderly victims; and

c. Describe the location and temporal patterns of injuries among the elderly.

Data from the NIMSS will be used with specific focus on the elderly victims 60 years and older, who died as a result of violence-related injury and that occurred in Johannesburg during the period 2001 to 2010. The recommendations of this research will guide the development of programmes aimed at identifying risk factors for elderly injuries, and indicate areas for further research.
3.3 POSTDOCTORAL PROJECTS

Dr Kimenia joined the ISHS in September 2015 for a postdoctoral fellowship. The projects that he is involved in are situated in the VIPRU, specifically the prevention of burn injuries.

Early in 2014, the ISHS implemented a safe paraffin stove intervention in Jackson informal settlement, Johannesburg South. Follow-up visits to the intervention households showed that several stoves had become faulty, thus compromising the safety of users. His current work involves evaluating the social and safety impacts of the stoves and characterising the defects. This is accomplished through recall interviews with stove users and conducting laboratory-based forensic assessments of the defective stoves. The findings will contribute to understandings of factors that influence the riskiness of paraffin stove use. The recall interviews have been completed, forensic tests are underway. The project is set for completion by February 2016. The output will include two journal papers and a policy brief.

In 2015 the following master’s students and graduates undertook internships in the ISHS/VIPRU.

This research came about as a result of the observation that group trauma interventions are inadequately responded to in the South African context.

On exploring this idea, the researcher found that the South African context is one in which traumatic experiences are common and frequent, with the majority of the population having experienced more than one incident, indicating that the South African context as it relates to trauma is a continuous trauma context. It was apparent that the interventions used were not appropriate for this context. Due to the importance of addressing trauma adequately to facilitate health in a society, this study sets out to formulate and evaluate a robust, salutogenic, context specific group trauma intervention, formulated on the basis of the concepts contained in the Theory of the Five Leading Causes of Life, for application to traumatised populations in South Africa.

POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP:
DAVID KIMENIA
3.5 ISHS AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WRITING RETREATS

Authorship, Writing and Dissemination Projects

In 2015, the ISHS hosted a number of authorship workshops in April, September and October. These were each hosted over five days. The workshops brought together the ISHS research team, key partners and collaborators, and invited academics from relevant disciplines to develop and review original writing outputs towards publication.

The workshops were structured to consider key authorship issues as they relate to both junior and senior researchers, as well to the publication of community-engaged research. In April and October, the workshops comprised of two to three tracks, one for research staff, one for the development of PhDs from the ISHS and collaborators, and one for beginner researchers. Participants had access to laptops, requisite data sets and readings essential for finalising their papers.

The workshops were used by the authorship teams to refine revisions for journal submission, or in the case of the PhDs, for final internal submission and approval from their supervisor. The September workshop was directed at senior staff. This retreat provided a space in which senior ISHS and VIPRU staff could finalise articles for journal submission, but could also deepen analytical and writing styles, strengthen academic writing and publication skills, and encourage ongoing peer support. The workshops were marked by two reflective sessions a day (mornings and late afternoons) to obtain status reports on progress on papers and reflect on and consider pertinent matters related to writing styles, journal selection and scope, reviewer expertise and responsibilities, and the barriers and enablers to academic writing.

These reflective moments were intended to deepen and strengthen the writing experience. Submissions were intended for the last day prior to departure. About 10 to 14 manuscripts were tabled at each workshop with submissions; however, many submissions were only made a month or two after the workshop concluded.

The published outputs for ISHS staff are reflected in Section 6.4.
### STUDENTS ENROLLED AND SUPERVISED IN 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Supervisor and institution</th>
<th>Year of first enrollment</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bulbulia, S.</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Indian</td>
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<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buthelezi, F. S.</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>MA Psychology</td>
<td>Seedat, M., &amp; Swart, L.</td>
<td>2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ismail, G.</td>
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<td>Coloured</td>
<td>PhD</td>
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<td>2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malinga, M.</td>
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<td>Black</td>
<td>PhD</td>
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<td>2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mochudi, M.</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>MA (Sociology)</td>
<td>Seedat, M., Unisa (Supervisor) Seedat, M., &amp; Swart, L. Seedat, M., Unisa (Supervisor)</td>
<td>2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naidoo, T.</td>
<td>Female</td>
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<td>MA</td>
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<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phiri, L.</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>PhD</td>
<td>Seedat, M., &amp; Van Niekerk, A., Unisa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sebenzile, N.</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>PhD</td>
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<td>2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tafadzwa, M.</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Master’s in MCH (Maternal and Child Health)</td>
<td>Van Niekerk, A., UCT</td>
<td>2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taliep, N.</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>PhD</td>
<td>Lazarus, S., Unisa Naidoo, A.V., SU</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<td>Shikoyeni, H.</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>MA (Child and Family Studies)</td>
<td>Jacobs, L., UWC</td>
<td>2014</td>
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<td>MA</td>
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<td>2015</td>
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<td>2014</td>
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<tr>
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<td>White</td>
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<td>Seedat, M. Unisa Supervisor</td>
<td>2015</td>
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In this section, we reflect on our community service work, built largely on a transformatory community engagement process, pursued through the CBPR approach.

The CBPR approach pursued is being thoroughly researched and disseminated (through many of the scientific publications emerging from ISHS) and is making a contribution to ‘research methodology’ within the context of ‘community engagement’.

Specifically, with regard to community engagement and citizenship work, we reflect ISHS’s initiatives relating to our annual youth and elderly campaigns, and the 9th Annual Peace, Safety and Human Rights Memorial Lecture. In addition, we also reflect on our key policy engagement work relating to burn injury prevention, service provision to the WHO, and two service events relating to service rendering. The events included the University of South Africa Doctoral and Postdoctoral Summer School.

4.1 INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR OLDER PEOPLE

The 1st of October marks the international day of older people. The Unisa ISHS hosted the international day of older people on 20 October 2015 at the Nirvana Retirement Village. Invited on the day were the residents of Nirvana Retirement Village in Lenasia and residents of Nancefield Retirement village in Eldorado Park. Other elderly invited were from the surrounding communities of Vlakfontein, Slovo Park and Eldorado Park. A total of 230 elderly people attended the event.

Lined up for the activities were speakers, music and entertainment. The first speaker was a nurse who addressed the elderly to motivate them about healthy eating. The second speaker was a physiotherapist who talked about the importance of exercise and keeping busy in order to strengthen bones and muscles. The elderly was given a chance to raise questions concerning health issues and enjoyed the dialogue with the experts.

Members from a fitness club were also invited to lead the elderly with light exercises and to show them which exercises are suitable for them do on a daily basis to keep their bodies fit and healthy. Games were played and a few lucky participants won themselves some surprise goodies. Music was played and those who can dance showcased their talents and abilities. After lunch, the elderly were happy to receive their gift and food parcels provided by Gift of the Givers. The celebration was a success, thanks to the Unisa ISHS and the Lenasia Muslim Women’s League (LMWL).
4.2 MEMORIAL LECTURE ON ISSUES IN ETHICAL AND LEGAL LEADERSHIP IN SOUTH AFRICA TODAY

The Unisa College of Graduate Studies and its ISHS hosted its 10th annual Peace, Safety and Human Rights Memorial Lecture on 7 October 2015 at the Apartheid Museum in Johannesburg.

The lecture created an opportunity to highlight the new frontiers and challenges facing the culture of democracy, peace, safety and human rights in South Africa. The legacy of great human rights activists, Abdullah Omar and Joe Moabi, remind us that the fight against tyranny and oppression isn’t over and that we, as a nation, need to recommit ourselves to the causes of development, equality and freedom.

“This memorial lecture is hosted in a time when our road to peace, safety and human rights is taking strain,” said Shahnaaz Suffla, Senior Scientist at ISHS. “Omar and Moabi were beacons of ethics, with lives anchored in selflessness.”

Keynote speaker Mike Tissong, a struggle icon, journalist and entrepreneur, delivered his address on the difference between ethical and legal leadership in our nation. Tissong personally knew the late Abdullah Omar.

Tissong recalls how Tata Omar assisted him during his student years when his comrades were held in detention. Omar’s assistance came without the expectation of payment; he saw reward as having helped someone fight an injustice.

Tissong said, “There is a difference between what is legal and what is ethical. Legal leadership is the bare minimum of what society expects. Ethical leadership is living by societal expectations and common culture.”

He explained this concept further using the analogy that there is no law that dictates how to treat elderly people in society; however, ethics compel people to be kind and respectful to these citizens.

Tissong said that ethical leaders distinguish themselves by serving others: “Moral leaders consider the viewpoints and interests of all. It is a contradiction, logically speaking, for us to not trust a leader’s personality, yet believe in their policies and programmes given that it is the personal character of a leader that affects their decisions.”

Tissong pointed to great moral leaders such as Nelson Mandela and Steve Biko, highlighting their ability to provide a moral compass to the people of South Africa.
“South Africa seems to have moved away from this,” he said. “For example, South African leaders have the legal right to upgrade the security at their houses, buy luxury cars and items of pleasure, but it is not an ethical or moral way in which to use the taxpayer’s money.”

The conduct of leaders should be impeccable, said Tissong: “A moral leader will be accountable to the people of this nation, and feel personally responsible for its wellbeing.”

Unisa, as an institution, is proud to be able to create an opportunity for a lecture series where people like Mike Tissong can share their thoughts on ethical and legal leadership, for the betterment of the nation of South Africans.

4.3 UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA DOCTORAL AND POSTDOCTORAL SUMMER SCHOOL

In light of the experience garnered from the previous two Summer Schools, the third school introduced a number of changes while retaining certain aspects. The 2015 Summer School was hosted from 25 to 30 October at the Florida campus of Unisa, which gave the new campus increased profile and visibility.

The idea of an overall theme was retained as it projects our support of an attitude of trans-, inter- and multidisciplinarity. The theme for 2015 was ‘Power in its heterogeneous semblances’ and entailed research streams, for example, ‘power and masculinity’; ‘power and conflict’; ‘power and health’; ‘power and water’; and ‘power and engineering’. The research streams were organised by invited leading researchers from Unisa, who were responsible for identifying guest lecturers, selecting applicants, communicating with the selected participants as well as providing reading materials in preparation of the Summer School.

Given the positive reviews of the lecture by biostatistician Prof Shrikant Bangdiwala of the Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Summer School participants received advanced training in research methodologies and, given the good reception of the lecture by the filmmaker Fredrik Gerttan, we plan to include film/documentaries on the theme of Power, hopefully with the filmmaker in attendance.
ISHS and VIPRU have several established partners and collaborations at various levels, ranging from community to continental and global networks that provide support to its commitment to engaging with marginalised communities and settings. Key networking activities for 2015 are described below.

ISHS’s networking occurs with stakeholders and partners through its diverse portfolio of projects and studies at various geographical levels, including community (e.g. Ukuphepha-related projects), city (e.g. Public Safety Measure Project for the City of Johannesburg), provincial (e.g. NIMSS), and national (e.g. policy-related initiatives) levels. The Ukuphepha Child, SCRATCHMAPS and Photovoice projects also have continental and international linkages, such as the Memphis Leboneur Health Care and Wakeforest University, North Carolina, USA for SCRATCHMAPS project collaboration. These projects are detailed in Section 2. As examples, we illustrate our continental networking below through our Eritrean collaboration, and our international collaboration with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA.

Visiting professor: Shrikant Bangdiwala

The unit was fortunate to once again host Prof Shrikant Bangdiwala from the Department of Biostatistics at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, USA for five months from May to September. Prof Bangdiwala consulted on methodologies for PhD studies and provided statistical and methodological contributions for project development. For unit-related projects, Prof Bangdiwala conducted two retrospective evaluation workshops for the statistical development of community and public safety indicators and indices, as well as methodological approaches and considerations for multi-level intervention studies. In addition, Prof Bangdiwala provided statistical support to various journal articles, co-authored two journal articles and conducted a total of three 3-day statistical training courses in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Maputo respectively.

Visiting researcher appointment: Prof Daniel J. Christie

The Unisa ISHS hosted visiting researcher, Prof Daniel J. Christie, between September and October 2015. As professor emeritus at Ohio State University in the USA, chair of the Committee for the Psychological Study of Peace, and past president of Psychologists for Social Responsibility and the Peace Psychology Division of the American Psychological Association, Prof Christie is an eminent and highly regarded peace psychologist with an illustrious publication and scholarship record. His visiting researcher appointment yielded several valuable contributions towards the institute’s and VIPRU’s research, programmatic and collaborative focus on violence, peace and conflict.

These entailed a range of theoretical, research, writing and training outputs, including scientific leadership and intellectual support to assist the ISHS and its VIPRU to develop coherent conceptual frameworks for the peace components of its work; the co-editorship of two books with ISHS and VIPRU colleagues, to be published in 2016; other publications in progress; public lectures delivered at Unisa and Universidade Politécnica in Maputo, Mozambique; and training inputs in South Africa and Mozambique on concepts and methods in peace psychology, which have stimulated interest in the development of a post-graduate programme on peace and conflict studies.
The collaboration has also resulted in the inclusion of the institute in a multi-country research programme on humanisation and trust, which is coordinated by Prof Christie. The programme is expected to result in a number of publications reflecting growing understandings of how trust, distrust, humanisation and dehumanisation are conceptualised across societies, as well as the antecedents and consequences of these psychological constructs as they relate to relations between individuals and groups. The envisaged ongoing partnership with Prof Christie will include this international research project, further publications and training interventions, as well as the development of academic curricula.
PROF DANIEL J. CHRISTIE DELIVERING A PUBLIC LECTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA
In this section, we flag our brokerage relating to the NIMSS, our African Safety Promotion Journal, and highlight participation at one of the many conferences that our staff participated at. We conclude with a listing of our key research publications for the year. A listing of all research outputs is available on request or on our website (http://www.mrc.ac.za/crime/crime.htm).

6.1 DATA REQUESTS AND CUSTOMISED REPORTS

In 2015, the NIMSS yielded various outputs related to fatal injury. Three papers were published and one accepted for publication, based on NIMSS data related to fatal child injuries, urban-rural mortality rates, and adolescent homicides. Statistics related to dumped aborted fetuses and on homicide trends were presented at national colloquiums. NIMSS continues to support master’s and doctoral studies, with a dissertation on homicide strangulation in the urban context completed in 2015. The NIMSS also responded to several external requests for information.

6.2 AFRICAN SAFETY PROMOTION: A JOURNAL OF INJURY AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION

2015 was a fruitful year, with the African Safety Promotion (ASP) Journal continuing to evoke critical debate on issues of violence and injury prevention, and safety promotion.

The first issue published for 2015 (Vol. 13, Issue 1) comprised a Special Issue on discourses on local and global perspectives of youth, violence and equality. Prof Floretta Boonzaier, Prof Jukka Lehtnonen and Dr Rob Pattman served as the guest editors of the issue, which featured an editorial and four original articles. An original research paper by Floretta Boonzaier and Maya Zway reported on a Photovoice study on young lesbian and bisexual women and their resistance of discrimination and negotiation of safety. A second original research paper also comprised a Photovoice study by Sisa Ngabaza and colleagues, which explored safe and unsafe spaces on a university campus. The third paper by Emmanuel Mayeza looked at exclusionary violence and bullying on a school playground, while the fourth study by Tamara Shefer and others provided an analysis of discourses used in sexuality education in South Africa. Finally, in line with the United Nations Decade of Action (2011-2020) for Road Safety, a 2016 special call for submissions was published, focusing on the progress, challenges and successes of the Decade of Action’s goal of stabilising and reducing road traffic injuries on the African continent.

The ASP also alerted our readership to the upcoming 6th International Conference on Community Psychology (ICCP) to be held in Durban from 27 to 30 May 2016. The conference will be themed around global dialogues and critical debates on community psychology and the role of community psychologists. We are very excited to present a new look to our journal. The new cover design was borrowed from the 14th International Peace Symposium and represents dialogues and debates around safety and peace on the African continent. The second issue for 2015 (Vol. 13, Issue 2) was finalized.

The first paper by Malose Langa and Themba Masuku was an investigation into the perceived impact of the Community Works Programme (CWP) on crime and violence prevention in South Africa. Lynette Jacobs and Corene de Wet examined the impact workplace bullying has on educators and the paper by Alice...
Ncube and Gerald Chimunya looked into disaster emergency preparedness at a hospital in Namibia.

In 2015, we called on a total of 50 reviewers, including six international reviewers (ranging from the USA, Sweden and Finland) and 44 reviewers from South Africa. The year was, however, no without its challenges. We experienced considerable setbacks with language editing and timeous publication and looked at inventive ways to minimise such obstacles in the future. For more information about the ASP, please visit our webpage: http://www.mrc.ac.za/crime/aspj.htm.

6.3 CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHT

14th International Symposium on the Contributions of Psychology to Peace, 29 May to 4 June 2015, Johannesburg and Pretoria

The 14th International Symposium on the Contributions of Psychology to Peace, held under the auspices of the Committee for the Psychological Study of Peace and initiated by the International Union of Psychological Science, was hosted by the Unisa ISHS in Johannesburg and Pretoria from 29 May to 4 June 2015. The symposium was opened by Adv George Bizos and was attended by approximately 60 delegates from 17 countries.

International symposia on the contributions of psychology to peace enable scholars and practitioners to present their current work in peace psychology with an emphasis on the production of contextually-informed psych-social knowledge applied to the prevention and mitigation of direct and structural violence and the promotion of harmonious and equitable human relations and systems.

Additionally, symposia provide a platform for the mutual exchange of ideas and experiences in which participants engage in intercultural dialogue aimed at reducing cultural bias and ethnocentrism in research and practice in peace psychology.
The goal is to bring forward voices from cultures and geohistorical contexts that are often not included in peace discourses, and to build an international community that promotes research and action on peace with social justice.

Congruent with this focus, the symposium programme included sessions on national and global illustrations of peace, geo-political and disciplinary boundaries, narratives of post-apartheid South Africa, violence in South Africa, peace in contexts of militarism, community engaged methods in peace research, gender, memory and forgiveness, and educational approaches to peace. The programme also included visits to the Constitution Hill precinct, Apartheid Museum and the community of Thembelihle in Johannesburg, which were accompanied by dialogue sessions; documentary screenings; a photo exhibition; and a public lecture that was hosted by the University of Pretoria.

**Left to right:** Prof Lesiba Teffo (director of School of Transdisciplinary Research Institutes, College of Graduate Studies, Unisa); Prof Glenda Gray (president, SAMRC); Adv George Bizos (guest speaker); Dr Shahnaaz Suffla (symposium co-chair); Prof Mohamed Seedat (symposium chair); Prof Greg Cuthbertson (executive dean, School of Graduate Studies, Unisa)

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**6.4 AWARDS**

*Kopano Ratele*, professor at the Unisa ISHS and the Unisa–SAMRC VIPRU, joined the IPSP. The purpose of an IPSP is to harness the competence of academics of all relevant disciplines, perspectives and regions of the world to assess and synthesise the state-of-the-art knowledge on the principles, possibilities and methods for improving the main institutions of the modern societies. The panel will discuss desirable reforms and structural changes, and examine their feasibility. The panel will produce a report in three years (autumn 2015—autumn 2017), with a group of a few hundred authors selected by an international and multidisciplinary scientific council co-chaired by Prof Nancy Fraser, Prof Helga Nowotny and Prof Ravi Kanbur, and the drafting process will include collecting comments from a global network of scholars, civil society, activists, governments and international organisations. Prof Ratele will be working on Chapter 16 of the Report: Pluralising Family, Gender, Sexuality.

Dr Anesh Sukhai joined a WHO working group of international experts to develop a Policy Brief on Drug Use and Road Safety. He has contributed a chapter on the “Testing of drugs in road traffic injury” focusing on the testing of injured road users in emergency room...
settings. He was also invited by the WHO to a technical consultation in Spain from 16 to 17 December 2015 to review and consolidate the policy brief, and to develop a framework to guide future research on drug use and road safety. Dr Sukhai chaired the deliberations on day two, which dealt with the framework for future research.

6.5 PUBLICATIONS

Research Dissemination

1. Peer-reviewed journal articles and research reviews

Published


2. Chapters in books

Published/In Press


