SAIC Final Technical Report: Summary and Tables

Assessing the Impact of State-Community Collaboration to address Urban Violence in South Africa (107328)
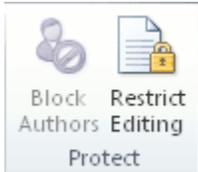
Report Author(s): Hugo van der Merwe

Provide a narrative summary and complete the tables below. **Please submit all final outputs (reports, briefs, etc.) directly to Jennifer** Salahub at jsalahub@idrc.ca, or by post as necessary.

About the form: The places where you are able to edit this form have been restricted. Within the places you are able to edit, there are no restrictions on formatting or length. You may use bullets, draw tables, insert images, format text, etc., as you wish.

To open the task pane and have Word show you regions where you have permission to edit, do the following:

1. On the **Review** tab, in the **Protect** group, click **Restrict Editing**.

2. Click **Find Next Region I Can Edit** or **Show All Regions I Can Edit**.

---

1. Summary

- Discuss your project's progress, including what you set out to do and what you found out. **Revisit your original objectives** (as set out in your Memorandum of Grant Conditions) and comment on your achievements against those objectives.
- Discuss any measurable outcomes, impact, or influence (on research, policy, or practice) that your project has had.
- This is your opportunity to update IDRC on the progress of your research. The expectation is that you provide a longer narrative here than you will in answering the questions found in Survey Monkey.
- Approximately **five pages** would be appropriate.

The project approached urban violence as arising out of root causes (e.g. poverty and inequality) which require long-term intervention, and proximate causes (e.g. poor governance, impunity and community disorganization, lack of social cohesion) which can be addressed in the medium-term.

The CWP is essentially a government programme aimed at addressing root causes of urban violence (poverty, inequality, unemployment, lack of basic services). It is however apparent (both from local and international comparative research) that addressing root causes without dealing with proximate causes may have little impact. More specifically this project explored how the process of dealing with some of these root causes (specifically job creation) may create opportunities for addressing proximate causes. The research explored whether, through engaging citizens in a process of ongoing consultation that increases their sense of agency and builds new, more inclusive social networks, large scale job creation initiatives (which primarily are aimed at

addressing root causes) can also potentially impact on the proximate causes of violence. The findings suggest that this impact can be positive, negative, or a mixture of outcomes.

The findings that were shared through the project outputs provided practical policy recommendations on how the CWP can use its influence to more effectively contribute to violence prevention. It also contributed to policy understanding more generally on how state development programmes (such as public employment programmes) can address intermediate causes of violence.

The research provided a strong case that CWP has significant potential for preventing violence in urban areas, both directly via various interventions such as assisting victims, ex-offenders and potential perpetrators and safety patrols, and also indirectly through building social and civic cohesion and through providing work and income.

The research resulted in policy recommendations regarding how the CWP can be strengthened to enhance this violence prevention function. These recommendations were presented in concrete but broad terms in relation to certain key design and oversight elements that CWP and local sites could address. The research has also provided rich illustration of some of the most promising interventions through case studies and a video documentary.

While the first two years of the project were very focused on the empirical data gathering and analysis, the final year of the project shifted into dissemination and policy engagement with relevant stakeholders. A major development in this second phase of the project was the attention and support received from political figures and state officials. This provided a tremendous boost for the uptake of the findings and recommendations, and created opportunities for taking the project into a next phase where the findings will inform collaborative partnership development and be translated into direct implementation and then upscaled through violence prevention interventions.

Policy Implementation Partnerships

While CSVR has a good relationship with the CWP officials throughout the course of the project and has received their assistance in implementing the research, the extent and level of engagement significantly increased in the last year of the project. The project shifted from a research driven project to one that involved various collaborative components with implementation partners.

1. After CSVR noted that the Deputy Minister for Public Works was quoting previous CSVR research on CWP, we arranged for a bilateral meeting to brief him on the preliminary findings of the present study. We also shared a draft case study report and the video we had produced with him. These he apparently passed on to the Deputy President (who chairs the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Public Employment Programmes).

2. The Deputy President read the report on Orange Farm CWP and requested a meeting with the CWP site coordinator. He then also scheduled a visit to Orange Farm where he expressed his

appreciation for its work and hosted the first meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Committee in that community.

3. At this point, the head of CWP started taking a lot more interest in our research and, upon reviewing the draft policy briefs and the video we had produced, expressed an interest in co-publishing these with us. Essentially this meant that CWP endorsed our findings and our recommendations, without requiring any substantive changes.

4. CSVR brought CWP on board as co-host of our national policy workshop and secured the Deputy Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs to open the event. CWP also committed to covering the costs for policy brief distribution and workshop travel for state participants. This resulted in a significant cost saving on the workshop costs.

5. Collaboration that was anticipated on the CWP documentary finalisation and distribution did not materialise as the scope of the edits and additional footage requested by the CWP were too extensive. The CWP endorsement of the final CSVR policy brief on Gender and Violence Prevention got delayed due to internal bureaucratic processes in CWP. This policy brief was thus finalised and printed without official CWP endorsement. Both of these products however remain potential collaborative opportunities and CWP input and endorsement will be further pursued by CSVR.

6. In a further boost for our collaboration with CWP, a new director was appointed to head the programme in August 2015. The new head is someone who is seemingly even more supportive of our approach to the study and is more engaged with the content of our policy briefs. In her latest correspondence with the lead researcher, David Bruce, she wrote:
    First, let me thank you and the CSVR team for an extremely well written piece! As I was reading, I kept on thinking: "Wow, David really gets the CWP and its nuances!"

7. CSVR has engaged with GIZ (German Association for International Collaboration) who has also worked with CWP on violence prevention projects. This has resulted in them being brought on board as a third co-host the national policy workshop (alongside CWP). This also includes an agreement with GIZ to contribute to the costs of the workshop.

The collaborative relationship with CWP/COGTA (and now also GIZ) complicated the process of finalising the various project activities, specifically the date for the national policy workshop, the logos, layout and various minor details of the policy briefs. This process was one that took considerable time, and negotiations regarding font colour, positioning of logos and protocols regarding workshop programme required multiple meetings and engagement with numerous officials.

The ultimate impact of the findings and recommendations were however significantly boosted by this endorsement. Since the national workshop and the significant progress made in building a collaborative partnership between CSVR, GIZ and COGTA, a follow up project was designed and submitted to IDRC. This

project "Public Employment Programs for Safer Communities in South Africa" was approved for funding and commenced on 15 February 2016. This project involves practical intervention piloting, upscaling and policy implementation and is being implemented with strong CWP endorsement.

Outputs and Dissemination

The project sought to produce both practical accessible outputs for practitioners and policy makers on the one hand, and deeper conceptual engagement with other researchers and academics on the other. The nature of the research was such that it sought to explore conceptual and theoretical questions such as the meaning and significance of social cohesion in poor urban South African communities, and practical questions regarding how a particular intervention programme (CWP) could be improved to more effectively prevent violence. The project outputs thus consist of a range of different products that speak to a variety of audiences.

Three policy briefs were produced that sought the capture the most practical lessons that could be put to immediate use by the CWP and its implementation partners. These three products are 12 page documents written in accessible English with diagrams, photos and text boxes. These have been welcomed, particularly by the CWP leadership, who see them as embodying important principles and strategies that can be immediately implemented.

A national policy workshop was convened in 2015 which brought together staff from CWP, CWP implementation agencies, local CWP coordinators, local government officials and NGO stakeholders. This workshop provided a space to share the research findings and draw all the key stakeholders into a discussion of the existing and potential role of CWP in violence and crime prevention. The participation of high level state officials such as the Deputy Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and their endorsement of the project's goals contributed to an invigorated debate about the options available and an increased commitment to collaborate on areas of commonality. This was the first national meeting on this issue, and the goal was thus to identify areas of opportunity and building relationships. The project evaluation (published LME report) confirmed that this was indeed achieved.

The project produced six community case studies. These case studies were developed into stand-alone reports on the work and impact of the CWP in the six sites that CSVR investigated. These reports were disseminated at the national policy workshop and have also been put onto CSVR's website. They provide a resource to these communities and also provide rich details regarding the various challenges and innovations experienced in each community. They also presented the essential data that most of the more thematic and comparative analyses are developed. The production of these reports and the presentation of the findings to the various communities were a key component of CSVR's commitment to ethical and accountable research. Where possible, CSVR sought to conduct research with, rather than on, these communities.

One of the community case studies also provided the basis for a video documentary. The 20 minute documentary captures the various ways that the Orange Farm CWP engages in violence prevention. While the hope was that the video would be picked up by television stations, this has not yet been achieved. With increased cooperation with government in the follow up project, this might still be achieved. So far, the DVD

has been shared with the Orange Farm CWP participants and distributed to other CWP sites. It is also posted on YouTube and on the CSVR website.

In terms of broader academic and theoretical engagement, the project has produced three published journal articles in peer reviewed journals. These articles draw on the empirical research conducted in the project and draws lessons for broader policy and conceptual debates in the violence prevention field.

Findings from the research and conceptual reflections arising from this have also been presented at various local and international conferences and seminars. The link between public employment programmes and social cohesion/violence does not appear to be a topic that others have yet picked up on. The contribution of this project to the international literature on both public employment and on violence prevention appears to remain quite unique.

The project also produced a Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation reflection report. One of the aims of the project was for CSVR to internally document and reflect on how it does research and how the research can and does translate into policy. This research report seeks to consolidate the lessons from the project for the organisation as a whole as various other projects struggle with similar challenges. This report has been finalised and loaded onto the CSVR website in order to share the research-to-policy challenges and lessons with other research organisations.

Finally, through an extension grant, CSVR was given the opportunity to convene a collaborative workshop with the various other Southern Africa SAIC grantees in March 2016. This workshop which brought together the SAIC researchers, regional government agencies, SA provincial and municipal reps, SA university institutes and SA and regional NGOs provided an opportunity to share the lessons from the various projects with other researchers and policy makers/implementers to explore opportunities for shaping policy processes. The workshop provided a space for exploring common themes and examining the challenges of translating research into policy. A workshop report was produced, but has not been publicly shared as yet.

Research Findings

The research explored a number of themes that provided significant insights regarding both the international relevance, conceptual development and practical implications for the findings. Some of the key insights arising from the study include:

1) The potential impact of the CWP on crime and violence at each site can be understood as the 'net' or cumulative effect of three different 'pathways'. These are:

   a) **Impacts related to providing employment and an income to participants**. Due to the fact that it employs in the region of a thousand, and sometimes more, people at a site, the number of people employed by the CWP is often much greater than the number employed by other institutions in the areas in which it is established. However, these work opportunities are largely accessed by women, rather than by young men who tend to be the main participants in crime and violence. Participants in

the CWP are overwhelmingly (young and older) women who are often mothers of infants or teenage children. This means that the most significant crime prevention impacts of CWP work and wages are likely to be impacts at the level of 'primary through providing stable and reliable incomes to mothers, and thus contributing to their ability to provide stable home environments. Primary impact here refers to the likelihood that increased female income (and improved social functioning) will improve the life conditions of her family and thus result in children growing up in a more supportive environment where they are more likely to access educational opportunities and be less likely to engage in violence as they grow up.

However a complication here is that female employment and incomes, in a context in which many men remain unemployed, may increase the risk that female participants (particularly those in relationships with unemployed men) face of domestic violence.

i) A related issue concerns the significance of providing low wage employment opportunities to recently released offenders in terms of its potential to assist reintegration. A number of the CWP sites at which CSVR has worked have recruited 'parolees' into the programme. Not only have parolees been assisted in accessing opportunities to earn income (and thus decrease the appeal of criminal activity), but the CWP model is one that integrates the parolees into a social network where there are many opportunities for social engagement with a new network of community members, as well as opportunities to gain social acceptance and dignity through contributing positively to the community.

b) **The impact of the 'useful work' activities that CWP participants perform**. Types of work performed at some CWP sites that may impact on crime and violence include:

i) Activities that are directly aimed at enhancing safety, such as community patrols, and cutting grass at crime hotspots.

ii) 'Victim empowerment' work at police stations such as providing advice to women on accessing domestic violence protection orders.

iii) Participation in community mobilisation, awareness raising and public education such as through campaigns against domestic violence, gang violence and alcohol and drug abuse.

iv) Activities that constitute types of 'primary prevention' such as support to Early Childhood Development programmes, 'youth mentoring' and programmes that provide recreational activities for young people.

c) **Impact at the level of 'community' (sometimes also called 'neighbourhood effects') including impacts on social cohesion, social capital and collective efficacy. These impacts are observed in relation to various dimensions of community relations**

i) Strong relationships among project participants who come from different backgrounds

ii) Relationships between participants and the community members they serve

iii) Relationships between various stakeholders brought together by the various CWP projects

iv) Relationships between community members, local stakeholders and state institutions

2) As a government programme in which major public resources are invested the CWP also creates opportunities for crime and the abuse of public resources, whether this is in the form of the theft of CWP equipment, corruption by employees, or the manipulation of the CWP by politicians in the service of systems of patronage. The 'net' impact of the CWP on crime will therefore also be influenced by the degree to which the CWP has effective integrity systems, such as systems of financial management, as well as the willingness and ability of CWP personnel to withstand inappropriate political interference.

3) All aspects of the research have endeavoured to engage with a gendered understanding of the challenges and policy options. Gender thus features as a key concern in all the community case study reports. In the course of the project, we have also decided to add a particular gender component which will produce a Policy Brief specifically looking at CWP, gender and violence prevention. CSVR is also still planning to turn these insights into a journal article that examines the gender dimensions of the CWP's role in violence prevention.

The preliminary findings from this research suggest:
1) Numerous benefits to participating in CWP, especially for women facing higher unemployment rates than men. CWP allows them to work close to their homes and still have time to care for children and other family members. It allows participants with health problems to continue earning an income. The income supplements child support, disability and older persons' grants. The work is also empowering for participants and coordinators, especially for young women participants who can access work experience and basic skills training through the programme.
2) CWP strengthens existing social networks and ongoing community work, especially among women. It increases understanding and compassion among participants and other community members of diverse backgrounds. This social cohesion translates into indirect and direct efforts to prevent crime and violence or address their effects. Such efforts range from working with children and youth to reduce 'risk factors,' to providing advice or raising awareness regarding how to cope with different forms of violence, to patrolling schools and streets to prevent crime and address 'risky' behaviour.
3) Women play a central role in designing and implementing these initiatives, using their position as care providers and 'mothers of the community' in relation to the young men who usually commit violence.
4) Providing targeted training to participants within CWP would increase interest in CWP among young people, as it increases their chances of exiting CWP and finding employment. This is especially important for young women under age 35, who are the most vulnerable in the current labour market.
5) There is a need to ensure that participants have access to psychosocial counselling and basic training on working with children and adults who have experienced crime and violence. This is important given CWP's indirect and direct work on violence prevention. It would also help mitigate the effects of violence women participants may face at home, whether from partners, grown children or other family members, especially in cases where the income and empowerment that comes from working with CWP disturbs power balances in their households.

Essential practical lessons from the project for the contribution of Public Employment Programmes (PEPs) for Violence Prevention can be summarised as:

(1) PEPs can have an impact on addressing the root causes of violence through providing employment and alleviating poverty
   (a) Programmes that attract youth at risk, ex-offenders and others can play an important role in providing alternatives to violence and crime
   (b) For such programmes to be effective violence prevention measures they need to provide meaningful employment that helps build dignity and social recognition
   (c) PEPs that attract women have a strong likelihood of contributing to addressing basic survival skills of families
(2) PEPs can have a direct impact on the immediate causes (or triggers) of crime and violence
   (a) Appropriately targeted PEP projects can ensure safety for vulnerable groups such as learners and women
   (b) PEP projects can tackle immediate concerns identified in the community such as cutting vegetation in danger areas, and escorting children before and after school in dangerous neighbourhoods.
   (c) PEP can provide public education to assist victims and potential victims of common crimes such as spousal abuse
   (d) PEP can provide direct support to victims of violence through providing legal, social and psychological assistance
(3) PEPs that engage in effective community consultations can increase the violence prevention impact of these interventions through building social cohesion.
   (a) Consultative processes ensure greater community support for the projects undertaken which result in greater collaboration among community stakeholders
   (b) Consultations lead to increased awareness and appreciation among community members of the work done by participants and respect for their role in the community
   (c) Consultations lead to more active engagement by participants and improves bonds among the participants
   (d) Consultations provide a space for different sections of the community to engage across lines of division and collaborate on projects
   (e) Consultations allow for effective identification of priorities in relation to crime and violence and more appropriately targeted interventions
(4) PEPs that engage in community consultation while also being transparently and effectively managed can contribute to violence prevention through building civic cohesion and social efficacy
   (a) Participating in an accountable and effectively managed public process builds trust in state institutions and strengthens individual efficacy in interacting with such institutions
   (b) Participating in community networks that engage various state institutions builds experience and belief in social efficacy – particularly regarding how communities can act collectively

2. High-level results statements:

These should be short statements explaining what your research found designed for a non-specialist audience. Bullet points are strongly encouraged.

The high-level findings of the project can be summarised as:

1) Social cohesion is a key element in understanding community resilience and capacity to prevent violence.
   o Communities with strong social relations provide an environment that is more inclusive and thus resilient to pressures to participate in criminal activities
   o Communities that have strong internal bonds are more capable of engaging in collective action to address violence and crime in a constructive manner
   o Internal community bonds also facilitate the sharing of information and the development of shared objectives and solutions

2) Civic cohesion is also critical in understanding community capacity to address crime and violence
   o Communities that are capable of acting collectively can engage the state to hold them accountable for their responsibilities to promote safety
   o Closer relationships between citizens and the state also ensure more coordinated action in addressing safety concerns in a collaborative manner
   o Increased civic bonds increases the legitimacy of the state to play a regulatory function in managing relations within the community and avoiding conflict escalation

3) Social and civic cohesion are contentious topics as they may mask coercion and contain multiple threads of relationships
   o Social cohesion is multi-dimensional and a particular intervention can strengthen some elements of cohesion while weakening others
   o Social cohesion can also have a dark side – such as gang networks, relationships of clientelism or political patronage that reinforce relationships of dominance
   o Introducing new resources into a community can have the unintended consequence of reinforcing negative forms of social and civic cohesion

4) Public Employment Programmes (PEPs) have the potential of contributing to violence and crime prevention through addressing all three causal levels: root causes (poverty and unemployment), intermediate causes (social and civic cohesion) and immediate triggers (vulnerability)
   o The effectiveness of PEPs in addressing the goal of violence prevention is highly dependent on the manner in which they are implemented
   o Accountably and transparently run PEPs and participatory community participation processes are key to the success of all levels of impact on promoting safety

3. Publications and other outputs:

<mark>Please **list all the outputs produced by your project**, even if you reported them earlier.</mark> Report on these types of outputs:

- <u>Information sharing and dissemination</u> (reports, journal articles, policy briefs, practitioner tools, workshops, conferences, seminars, radio programs, films, interviews, websites, CD-ROMs etc.)
- <u>Knowledge creation</u> (new knowledge embodied in forms other than publications or reports: new technologies, new methodologies, new curricula, new policies etc.)

Title and Author(s)	Venue: journal name, book, series, etc	Link, if available online; Please note if open source	Focus on effective strategies?	Peer-reviewed?	Contribution
Working together for Urban Safety Toolkit, by E. Smith & D. Jones	*In-house publication*	*ourSAICproject.ca/tools; open source*	*Yes*	*No*	*Filled gap in interdisciplinary & practice literature*
"The good, the better and the best CWP" by David Bruce	Policy Brief (in house)	http://www.csvr.org.za/index.php/publications/2607 -the-good-the-better-and-the-best-how-the-community -work-programme-can-reach-its-full-potential-as-an-instrument-of-community-development-in-south-africa .html	Yes	No	Lays out the basic goals and principles that make CWP an effective contributor to building communities
"CWP as a tool for preventing violence and building safer communities" by David Bruce	Policy Brief (in house)	http://www.csvr.org.za/index.php/publications/2608 -working-for-safety-the-community-work-programme-as-a-tool-for-preventing-violence-and-building-safer-communities.html	Yes	No	Lays out the ways that CWP can contribute to preventing violence
"Women's Contribution to Social Cohesion and Violence Prevention through the Community Work Programme" by Jasmina Brankovic	Policy Brief (in house)	http://www.csvr.org.za/pdf/NON_Endorsed_Gender_Policy_ Brief.pdf	Yes	No	Lays out the challenges faced by CWP in addressing gender justice and violence
"Preventing Crime through Work and Wages: The Impact of the Community Work Programme"	South African Crime Quarterly 52: 25-37. 2015	http://www.csvr.org.za/images/docs/BSPZ/Preventing% 20Crime%20through%20Work%20and%20Wages%20- %20The%20Impact%20of%20the%20Community%20Work% 20Programme.pdf	Yes	Yes	Examines avenues of impact for public sector job creation strategies

By David Bruce					
"A Case Study of the Ivory Park Community Work Programme" by Themba Masuku	In house	http://www.csvr.org.za/images/docs/BSPZ/A%20Case %20Study%20of%20the%20Ivory%20Park%20Community %20Work%20 Programme.pdf	Yes	No	Detailed analysis of CWP in Ivory Park – operation and impact
"The Community Work Programme in Grabouw" By Zukiswa Puwana	In house	http://www.csvr.org.za/images/docs/BSPZ/The%20 Community%20Work%20Programme%20in%20 Grabouw.pdf	Yes	**No**	Detailed analysis of CWP in Grabouw – operation and impact
"Follow-Up Report on the Community Work Programme in Bokfontein" By Malose Langa	In house	http://www.csvr.org.za/images/docs/BSPZ/A%20 Follow-Up%20Report%20on%20the%20 Community%20Work%20Programme%20in%20 Bokfontein.pdf	Yes	No	Detailed analysis of CWP in Bokfontein – operation and impact
"Building a Good Nation in Manenberg: A Case Study of the Manenberg Community Work Programme" By Fairuz Mullagee with David Bruce	In house	http://www.csvr.org.za/images/docs/BSPZ/building% 20a%20good%20nation%20in%20manenberg%20- %20a%20case%20study%20of%20the%20 manenberg%20community%20work%20 programme.pdf	Yes	No	Detailed analysis of CWP in Mannenberg – operation and impact
"The Community Work Programme in Kagiso" By Themba Masuku, Malose Langa and David Bruce	In house	http://www.csvr.org.za/pdf/Kagiso_CWP_Report_ 2016.pdf	Yes	No	Detailed analysis of CWP in Kagiso – operation and impact
"The Impact of the Community Work Programme on Violence	In house	http://www.csvr.org.za/images/docs/BSPZ/The%20 Impact%20of%20the%20Community%20Work%20 Programme%20on%20Violence%20in%20Orange% 20Farm.pdf	Yes	No	Detailed analysis of CWP in Orange Farm – operation and impact

in Orange Farm" by Malose Langa					
"Facilitating or hindering social cohesion? The impact of the CWP in selected South African townships" By Langa, Malose, Themba Masuku, David Bruce and Hugo van der Merwe	South African Crime Quarterly, No 55. 2016	http://journals.assaf.org.za/index.php/sacq/article/view/159/974	Yes	Yes	Unpacks potentials and dangers of CWP for social cohesion
"Integrating Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation into Policy-Oriented Research: Lessons from CSVR's Urban Violence Project" By Jasmina Brankovic	In house	http://www.csvr.org.za/pdf/Urban_Violence_Report.pdf	Yes	No	Reflection on lessons learned regarding strategies for research Leaning Monitoring and Evaluation practices
"The role of ex-offenders in implementing the CWP as a crime and violence prevention initiative" By Malose Langa and Themba Masuku	African Safety Promotion, Volume 13, Issue 2	http://www.mrc.ac.za/crime/aspj/2015/offenders.pdf	Yes	Yes	Reviews the opportunities for CWP to be used in preventing violence among ex-offenders
"The role of the CWP in Orange Farm in Preventing Violence"	DVD – In house	http://csvr.org.za/index.php/media-articles/media-video/2634-the-role-of-the-orange-farm-cwp-in-preventing-violence.html	Yes	No	Documents violence prevention innovations in Orange Farm CWP

Notes:

4. Conference presentations

- List any new <u>presentations</u> during which your SAIC research was shared since you last reported.

Title and Author(s)	Date, location	Venue	Comments
Jones, T. and Smith, V. "Effective strategies to mitigating urban violence in Ottawa."	*Sept 5, 2014 Ottawa*	*Annual conference of CASID*	*Under consideration for special issue of Cdn Jnl of Development Studies.*
Bruce, D, Langa, M and Van Der Merwe, H. "Poverty alleviation and violence prevention: Exploring the impact of the Community Work Programme"	2 November 2013, Cape Town	Safety and Violence Initiative Colloquium	
Masuku T, "State- Community collaboration. The case of the CWP in violence prevention"	8 March, Johannesburg	Safety and Violence Initiative Colloquium	
Van der Merwe, Hugo "Reducing violence while reducing poverty: The Community Work Program"	23 April 2015, Cape Town	Reducing Violence in African Cities Seminar presentation at UCT African Centre for Cities / SAIC event	
Masuku T, "State- Community collaboration. The impact of the CWP in reducing violence"	24 April, 2015, Johannesburg	Safe and inclusive cities. Reducing urban violence, poverty and inequality Seminar, Wits School of Governance	
Langa, Malose "Preventing violence through state-community collaboration? The impact of the Community Work Programme"	1 July 2015, Johannesburg	South African Sociological Association Congress	
Bruce, D. "How the CWP can contribute to violence and crime prevention"	23 October 2015, Ekurhuleni	CoGTA, GIZ and CSVR Workshop The Role of the Community Work Programme in Violence and Crime Prevention: Opportunities and Challenges	
Brankovic, J. "Public employment programmes, social and civic cohesion, and violence prevention"	18-22 January 2016, Mumbai	"Rethinking Cities in the Global South: Urban Violence, Social Inequality and Spatial Justice" Conference	
Langa, M "CWP as a hindrance or facilitator of social cohesion"	21 April 2016, Ekurhuleni	ISS and HSRC council symposium	
Masuku, Themba "Development, violence and violence prevention"	8 March 2016, Johannesburg	Urban Frontiers Conference	

Notes:

5. Other Outputs

- Report on new <u>Training-type outputs</u> since you last reported: short-term training, internships or fellowships, training seminars and workshops, thesis supervision etc.

Type and title	Date, location	Target Audience,	Number of participants	Key stakeholders/groups participating
Training: "Urban Safety Toolkits in Practice"	*Sept 5, 2014 Ottawa*	*Municipal staff, social workers, NGOs, Ottawa Police*	*24*	*Mayor's Chief of Staff; Head of Urban Safety department*
Training workshop: Follow up capacity building workshops in Ivory Park	11-13 May 2015 in Ivory Park, Johannesburg	CWP staff, and participants	40	Head of CWP in Ivory Park
Research to Policy Workshop: Urban Frontiers – A conversation about poverty, violence and development in Southern African cities	8-9 March 2016	Regional researchers and policy makers/implementers	70	SAIC participants, regional government agencies, SA provincial and municipal reps, SA university institutes and SA and regional NGOs

Notes:

6. Dissemination activities

- Report on activities through which you <u>shared your research findings and outputs</u> since you last reported.

Type and title	Date, location	Target Audience,	Number of participants	Key stakeholders/groups participating
Training: "Urban Safety Toolkits in Practice"	*Sept 5, 2014 Ottawa*	*Municipal staff, social workers, NGOs, Ottawa Police*	*24*	*Mayor's Chief of Staff; Head of Urban Safety department*

Notes:

Policy briefs were also disseminated through the Safer Spaces website and newsletters. This network serves South African NGOs and practitioners involved in violence prevention

http://www.saferspaces.org.za/resources/entry/the-good-the-better-and-the-best-how-the-cwp-can-reach-its-full-potential

http://www.saferspaces.org.za/resources/entry/working-for-safety-the-cwp-as-a-tool-for-preventing-violence-and-building-s

- Report on <u>key policy and practice stakeholders</u> with whom you shared each publication since you last reported.

Title of Output	Key Stakeholder, title, affiliation	Dissemination tool	Resulting changes/responses
Final report	*J. Watson, Mayor of Ottawa*	*Bilateral meeting, Sept 7,*	*Requested team share*

		2015	*findings with other departments.*

Notes:

7. Citations of your work in other sources

- Provide complete bibliographic information for any <u>documents that cite or otherwise reference your work since you last reported</u>, including page references. These may include:
  - policy documents (including policies, strategies, program documents, speeches or statements by policymakers or researchers, [draft] legislation, etc.)
  - research documents (journal articles, reports, policy briefs, etc)
  - social documents (newspaper or magazine articles, op/eds, blog posts, social media posts, etc.)
- For speeches, public statements and the like, please provide the date, a link if available, the name of publication or policy document, or the occasion on which the speech was made.

Work cited (your work): author, title, etc	Cited in (other work): author, title, etc	Link, if available online; Please note if open source
Smith, E. and D. Jones. 2015. Working together for Urban Safety Toolkit	*Cooper, B. 2015. Assessing the usefulness of urban safety toolkits. Journal of Urban Violence Prevention 12.2: 15-27.*	*Jovp.org/cooper-2015.html; open source*

Notes:

The journal publications were all in 2015 and 2016 and have thus not had enough time in the public domain to be cited.

8. Media coverage

- Report on any <u>media coverage</u> (radio, television, print media, online blogs, etc.) which your research activities or outputs received since you last reported.
- Attach a copy or provide a link to the source where possible.

Media format	Name of publication, network, etc.	Date	Reach (global, regional, national, local)	Focus of article or broadcast	Link (if available online)
Radio report	*CBC-Ottawa ("Ottawa Morning")*	*June 7, 2014*	*Local*	*SAIC research in Brazil/World Cup*	*www.cbc.ca/saic*

Notes:

COGTA posted a notice of the jointly hosted workshop with CSVR on its website: http://www.dta.gov.za/cgta/index.php/news/latest/708-community-work-programme-workshop-on-crime-and-violence

COGTA published an article on the jointly hosted workshop in its magazine "Inside COGTA" in Nov/Dec 2015 (page 7) where it summarises the CSVR findings https://issuu.com/nationalcogta/docs/inside_cogta_november/1