

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA  
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES



# annual report 2009

MRC- UNISA CRIME VIOLENCE AND INJURY LEAD PROGRAMME

WEALTH, IDENTITY, PEACE AND EQUALITY PROGRAMME

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES

## VISION

Towards an Africa-centred Institute of excellence devoted to fostering social equality and health for all

## MISSION

Committing science and compassion in the service of community



## OBJECTIVES

- ★ To engage in trans-disciplinary research in the social and health sciences
- ★ To produce knowledge in the service of community
- ★ To support the creation of innovative knowledge systems
- ★ To cultivate equity and inclusiveness in knowledge systems
- ★ To promote human rights and democracy in science
- ★ To encourage public use of research and knowledge products
- ★ To further science-society dialogue
- ★ To facilitate data driven community-based initiatives
- ★ To assist in the development of caring communities

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## DIRECTORS' REPORT

The year 2009 marked the 23rd year of the Institute for Social and Health Sciences (ISHS) of the University of South Africa (UNISA), and yielded a suite of achievements. Despite a host of nagging challenges, ISHS and its associated Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme (CVI) teams worked systematically and tirelessly to:

- formulate strategic and operational plans for the next six-year cycle (2010-2015);
- reconfigure a Constitution that is aligned to the University's policies on Centres and Institutes;
- create an organisational structure that broadens the leadership and management base;
- mobilise more resources;
- further grow the research and publication profile; and
- engage in community service and academic citizenship activities.

Among the most notable achievements were the following:

- release of Professor Kopano Ratele's co-authored book *There was this Goat: Investigating the Truth Commission testimony of Notrose Nombomvu Konile*, published by the University of KwaZulu-Natal Press;
- a multiple authored article on injuries and violence in South Africa published in a special country series by *The Lancet*, the premier health sciences journal in the world; and
- publication of demographic and circumstantial accounts of fatal burn injuries in Cape Town by Dr A. van Niekerk and co-authors in another leading international journal.

Such publications represent a growing endeavour to encourage diversity in the Institute and CVI's international publication portfolio.

The CVI, ending its second cycle in 2010, has now matured into assuming a critical multidisciplinary orientation and shift towards an integrated approach to research, advocacy, policy and capacitation that places the accent on supporting intervention research and development. The shift in disciplinary orientation and focus warrants a renaming of the CVI. The CVI is to be re-branded as the *Safety and Peace Promotion Programme* (SAPPRU), subject to institutional approval.

In February 2009 the Institute co-organised an international meeting on social development and human civilisation in the 21st century as part of century celebrations of M.K. Gandhi's seminal text, *Hind Swaraj*. The Institute's Wealth, Identity, Peace and Equality Programme (WIPE) brought in a particular focus to the meeting through its examination of the African philosophy of *ubuntu*. *Hind Swaraj* and explanations of *ubuntu* were used to raise questions about self-determination, compassionate citizenship, liberty, peace and democracy.

In 2009 the CVI mobilised substantial funding, mainly from UNISA's strategic funds, towards developing community-centred safety promotion demonstration programmes in Cape Town and Johannesburg, strengthening Africa-based (Mozambique, Zambia, Uganda, Congo) safety promotion infrastructure and capacities, and encouraging intellectual traditions that speak to the theoretical priorities of the continent. Funding was also obtained from UNISA's Corporate Communication Department to support community outreach designed to mainstream safety and peace promotion, the National Research Foundation to support the development of research into the traumatic consequences of burn injury, and the World Health Organisation to evaluate the safety impact of a paraffin stove that meets South African safety standards.

Within CVI, research translation gained significant momentum in 2009 through production of 7 fact and information sheets, 1 pamphlet and 1 policy brief distributed electronically and manually, as well as a range of community outreach activities. The latter included participatory workshops that marked the International Day of Elderly in October, Child Safety Day, and the

The CVI is to be re-branded as the **Safety and Peace Promotion Research Unit** (SAPPRU).





Annual 16 Days Campaign to prevent violence against women and violence against children.

ISHS and CVI have been approached by the South African National Department of Health to support the development in 2010 of the South African national government's strategic and operational plans for unintentional injury prevention.

During 2009 both the Institute and CVI enjoyed increased media visibility and had more than 40 media contacts, consolidating their recently expanded media footprint.

Academic citizenship work centred around supporting violence and injury prevention efforts in Mozambique and Zambia, maintaining the *African Safety Promotion Journal*, participation in professional associations, and reviewing grant applications and academic publications. In particular, Professor Kopano Ratele's incumbency of the post of President of the Psychological Society of South Africa represented a particular form of citizenship that earned the Institute and the University invaluable public exposure. The Institute and CVI hosted Research Fellows from Mozambique for three months, visitors from Zambia and the United States of America (USA) as well as young academics from UNISA. There has also been growth in collaboration, including work with Monash University in Australia, a research project with colleagues from Memphis in the USA and the University of Cape Town, and engagements with the faculty of medicine from Eduardo Mondlane University in Mozambique.

During 2009 the Institute's other initiative, centred around the theme Science and Society, was re-branded under the title Programme on Traditions and Transformation (POTT) (which also incorporates the programme previously known as WIPE). POTT builds on the historical work concerned with the (re)production of distortions and inequalities in scholarship and the science-society

nexus to focus on cultural, economic, social and political traditions as well as scientific and intellectual traditions and the interaction between traditions and transformation.

As part of WIPE the Institute convened Traditions 1, which followed the wisdom and format of a *pitso*, in November 2009 at the Soweto Hotel on Freedom Square in Johannesburg. The event also represented the public launch of POTT, besides bringing invited participants from South Africa and abroad together to consider the world through the lens of traditions. 2009 also saw WIPE host a seminar on political leadership and polygamy, established its *e-pitso*, finalised its five-year strategic and operational plans, and mobilised multiple partners across the continent reflective of an intellectual and social current focusing on traditions evident in various sectors of society, including academia. There is no doubt that the gains made under the theme of Science and Society and WIPE will be improved on under the new course to be struck under POTT.

Notwithstanding the many achievements, the Institute and CVI had to invest significant time and energy to the development and management of the National Injury Mortality Surveillance System (NIMSS), University protocols intended to foster better financial management and overall institutional functioning, and rapidly changing institutional funding regimens. All in all, 2009 has been a dynamic year which was used to create a platform for focused, strategically aligned research, community engagement and academic citizenship activities for the next cycle (2010-2015). The year 2010 will be used to grow the Institute and CVI's external donor base, Africa-centred partnerships, intervention-aligned research and community service, academic publications and POTT's ambitious agenda to encourage criticality in the examination and re-articulation of socio-cultural, economic and

All in all, 2009 has been a dynamic year which was used to create a platform for focused, **strategically aligned** research, community engagement and academic citizenship activities **for the next cycle.**

intellectual traditions. POTT will also host Traditions 2 in Ethiopia, initiate the Dean's Dialogue and Debate series and Psychologies for Critical and Compassionate Citizenship project, representing a partnership with internationally renowned scholars.

Whether the Institute and CVI – to be rebranded as the Safety

and Peace Promotion Programme – will fulfil its ambitious objectives in a year when South Africa hosts the FIFA Soccer World Cup is a matter of conjecture at this stage. Perhaps we will bring new meaning and traditions to our understanding of community engagement and academic citizenship.



**Mohamed Seedat**

**Professor/Director:**

Institute for Social and Health Sciences &  
Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme



**Kopano Ratele**

**Professor/ Co-Director:**

Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme

**Head:** World Health Organization

Collaborating Centre for Injury and Violence Prevention  
Research and Training



**MRC STAFF FOR 2009**



**Front Row:**

Ashley Van Niekerk, Kopano Ratele, Neziswa Titi, Najuwa Arendse, Madeleine Breda, Annelise Krige and Shahnaaz Suffla

**Back Row:**

Sandy Lazarus, Samed Bulbulia, Sandra Marais, Hilton Donson, Arrie Odendaal, Mariette Smith





**Front Row:**

Royal Lekoba, Jemina Mtshali, Lebohang Letsela, Mildred Dreyer, Ursula Lau, Kopano Ratele

**Back Row:**

Emmanuel Kasala, Hawabibi Laher, Deanne Goldberg, Yaseen Ally, Lu-Anne Swart, Babsy Mathebula, Lyndsey Lourie



## SECTION 1. CRIME, VIOLENCE AND INJURY LEAD PROGRAMME

### 1.1 Introduction

Injuries, along with AIDS, chronic diseases and diseases associated with poverty, comprise South Africa's quadruple burden of disease. Intentional and unintentional injuries combined represented the second leading cause of all disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) for the year 2000. After AIDS, violence was the second leading cause of DALYs with traffic accidents, fires and falls as the fourth, nineteen and twentieth leading causes respectively.

South Africa had 59 935 fatalities due to injury in 2000, translating into an overall injury death rate of 157.8 per 100 000 population. Furthermore, it is estimated that 3.5 million people annually seek health care for non-fatal injuries, making South Africa one of the highest-ranking countries in the world in respect of death and disability due to injury. The major contributors to the injury burden are homicide (46%), transport-related incidents (26.7%) and suicide (9.1%). A disproportionate share of this injury risk is located among low-income communities.

Injuries and violence undermine social cohesion and the nation's social and economic development, and represent a substantial burden of essentially preventable mortality and physical and emotional disability.

Within such a context, the Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme (CVI) was initially tasked with the following:

- (1) To conduct and disseminate public health-oriented research into the causes and consequences of injuries due to crime, violence and unintentional incidents ("accidents") in South Africa;
- (2) To conduct, encourage and document research that will serve to identify, support and develop best practice examples for primary prevention, injury control and safety promotion practices and policies;
- (3) To build capacity among South African researchers, including historically marginalised groups, to conduct research into the



causes, consequences and prevention of injuries arising from crime, violence, and unintentional incidents (“accidents”);

- (4) To increase the use of surveillance and best practice data at the levels of service provision, policy formulation, and training; and
- (5) To establish a global reputation as an African centre of excellence in the field of crime, violence, and injury prevention research and training.

In 2001 the CVI was formalised as a partnership between the Institute for Social and Health Sciences (ISHS) of the University of South Africa (UNISA) and the Medical Research Council (MRC), and incorporated the MRC’s former Trauma Unit’s surveillance and epidemiological research activities and the ISHS’s community-focused prevention and critical theoretical work.

Whereas the CVI emphasised surveillance and the epidemiology of violence and injuries in its first cycle (2001-2005), during its second (2006-2010), it turned its gaze towards the study of risks and determinants of crime, violence and injuries. During the third cycle (2011-2015) the CVI will commit significant intellectual energies towards data-driven prevention initiatives and transferable solutions for priority injury and violence issues, including safety and peace promotion.

Accordingly, 2010 will see a continuation of current public health critically oriented research, the introduction of transdisciplinary safety and peace promotion research, and a name change indicative of this paradigm shift. The proposed new name SAFETY AND PEACE PROMOTION RESEARCH UNIT (SAPPRU) is subject to discussion with relevant stakeholders and institutional approvals.

### 1.1.1 Mandate, Paradigm Shift, Name Change, Distinctiveness and More

Within the planned shift toward more work driven by data for the prevention of injury and violence and promotion of safety and peace, the CVI will build on the achievements and lessons of the preceding cycles. In addition, we will incorporate recommendations from a forthcoming international external review scheduled for 2010. Ultimately we will adopt a new paradigm involving the transdisciplinary study of safety and peace promotion.

In concert with the envisaged name change, the paradigm shift represents a move from a medically oriented ‘deficits and reduction of risks for crime, violence and injury’ approach towards a promotive mode focused on building peace and safety. This shift, linked to broader health promotion and peace-building approaches, places the accent on safety and peace promotion, as well as well-being rather than just injuries.

In such a conceptualisation, safety and peace include physical, psychological, social, environmental and spiritual dimensions. This promotive perspective adopts multiple lenses and analyses and implements interventions to on the one hand reduce, control and prevent crime, violence and injuries, and on the other to identify, develop and support the positive determinants of peace and safety. The transdisciplinary promotive approach recognises the real problems that exist (often the focus for community action and the ‘spur’ for social change) alongside the accent on positive factors and conditions that promote and maintain safety and peace. The promotive perspective helps to address the challenges related to crime, violence and injuries in the context of an integrated primary prevention mode that includes a focus on building the conditions needed for safety and peace (see Figure 1).

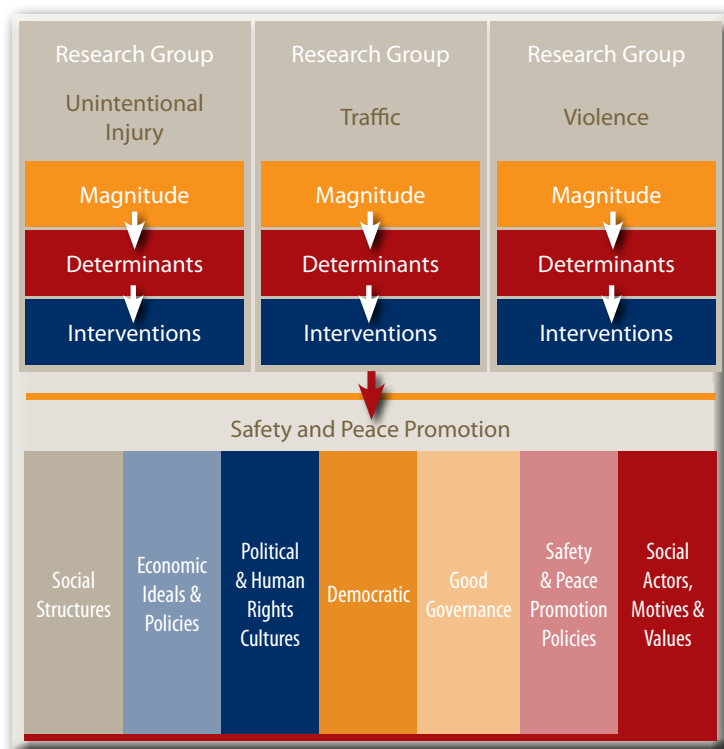


Figure 1. From Injury Prevention to Safety and Peace Promotion.

In this new formulation and direction of our work, factors such as crime, violence and injuries are, needless to say, perceived as threatening and undermining to safety and peace. But so are militarised cultures, masculinities and social inequality. In contrast, dynamic factors like distributive justice, equality, participatory democracy, active citizenship and generative identity, seem to support safety and peace. In the language of peace psychology, the paradigm shift embraces the concepts of peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peace-building. Given the meaning of these concepts, it implies that our work will involve identifying conditions and identifying or developing mechanisms that promote conflict resolution and management (besides violence and injury reduction) as well as emphasise community and societal interventions and macro-structural factors that promote cultures of safety and peace.

Within the model articulated in Figure 1, research groups are to be organised around three focal subject areas (unintentional injury, traffic and violence), with each group undertaking enquiry into the magnitude and determinants of the specific injury type, but also more emphatically engaging in planning, developing and implementing implied interventions towards preventing injuries, promoting conflict reduction, enhancing conflict management, and the development of safe and peaceful communities.

### 1.1.2 Implications for 'Magnitude', 'Determinant' and 'Intervention' Studies

As Figure 1 suggests, the study of crime, violence and injuries, and safety and peace promotion is to be approached as a Gestalt. Surveillance technologies will continue to help trace the occurrence and magnitude of injury priorities (unintentional injuries, traffic and violence); however, the focus has to be widened to develop methods and instruments to map community social assets and 'capital' and guide promotion of safe and peaceful communities. Priorities for the next cycle are to:

- Improve injury surveillance through automated data collection systems;
- Help secure country-wide coverage for fatal injuries;
- Streamline the co-ordination and management of the National Injury Mortality Surveillance System (NIMSS);
- Facilitate linkages between data systems;
- Consolidate risk factor and initiate further protective factor

research and model development, particularly among vulnerable child, youth, elderly and immigrant populations;

- Develop instruments and processes to identify community assets and social capital; and
- Develop instruments that monitor safety and peace across different regions of the country and the continent.

Following Figure 2 below, a transdisciplinary and multi-method approach will serve to focus specific attention on the community level and social determinants of crime, violence and injury prevention, as well as safety and peace promotion; specific vulnerable groups (e.g. children, the elderly, young men, immigrants) and locations (e.g. underserved communities, taverns, places of entertainment, crèches); resilient populations, and safe and peaceful environments. Studied understandings of social determinants and promotive factors are critical for evaluating and building safe and peaceful communities. The critical lens assumed by CVI/SAPPRU will seek to highlight how social determinants related to, among others, social inequality, access to power, wealth, generative identities and citizenship influence crime, violence and injuries, and safety and peace promotion.

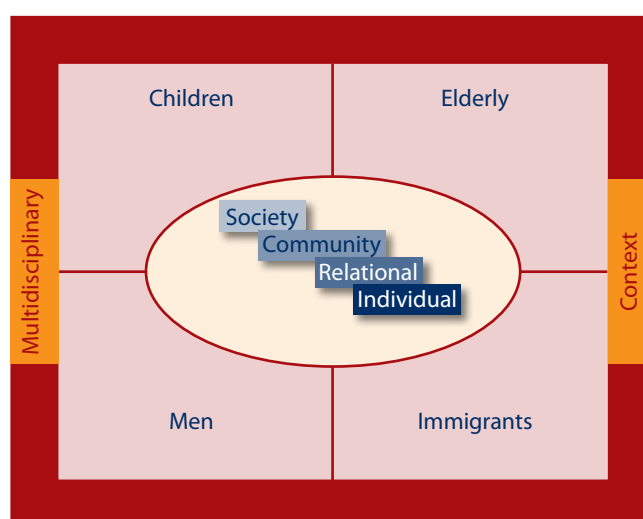


Figure 2. Approach to 'Determinant' studies.

Intervention research centred on the three injury priority areas, specific vulnerable and resilient groups and environments will be broadened to place the emphasis on 'safe and peaceful communities', thereby requiring an interrogation of the global



safe communities approach and its applicability to the African continent. As a recognised Safe Communities and Affiliate Support and Certifying Centre, CVI/SAPPRU will revisit the safe communities' criteria with the aim of adopting a community participatory action research approach that addresses the macro factors linked to developing a just and 'equal' society.

Resources are to be mobilised for the development of demonstration safe and peaceful communities across different regions of the country and continent. The intervention work is to be guided by sensitivity to the power dynamics inherent in the 'researcher-researched' relationship so as to foster an egalitarian, participatory and transparent approach to research formulation, execution and utilisation. Since interventions are particularly susceptible to reproducing dominant power relations and masking socio-economic and political influences, the CVI/SAPPRU will encourage a reflexivity and criticality that includes addressing the question of 'whose interests are being served?' when advocating for particular measures and actions.

### 1.1.3 What Makes CVI/SAPPRU Distinctive?

In brief, the CVI/SAPPRU draws its distinctiveness within the sector from its:

- Transdisciplinary orientation, including the use of public health and social science concepts and currently marginalised indigenous and community-embedded knowledges;
- Concerted shift to safety and peace promotion;
- Criticality;
- Emphasis on context;
- Accent on the social determinants of crime, violence and injury (e.g. historical colonisation, apartheid and globalisation) and safety and peace (e.g. equality, demilitarisation, good governance and social justice);
- Community engagement and responsiveness; and
- Deployment of community-based participatory research and action research methodologies.

### 1.1.4 Objectives

The critical perspective, distinctiveness and approach to research detailed above inform the following objectives for CVI/SAPPRU:

- To conduct transdisciplinary research to champion violence and injury prevention, and peace and safety promotion;
- To develop appropriate tools to assess the magnitude, trends and occurrence of crime, injuries and violence, and conditions promotive of safety and peace;
- To study the risks, causes and determinants of crime, violence and injuries, and factors supportive of safety and peace;
- To identify, support and develop primary prevention, injury control and safety and peace promotion demonstration and best practice initiatives;
- To encourage research translation to inform the prevention and promotive work of governments and social movements; and
- To build primary prevention, and safety and peace promotion research and intervention expertise among researchers, policy-drivers, community-based workers and practitioners.

In 2009 the **NIMSS** collected **fatal injury information** for 2008 from 62 mortuaries in seven different provinces (between 39% and 52% of all injury deaths), **representing an overall increased case load**, but with a number of mortuaries not participating as they had previously.



## 1.2 Progress Report: Injury Surveillance

Injury surveillance encompasses the collection of accurate, reliable and ongoing information on injury events. The CVI has emphasised the importance of quality and routinely collected epidemiological data on the 'who, what, where, when and how' of crime and injury as a prerequisite to effective crime and injury control systems and policies. These data, as coordinated by the NIMSS, have been vital for the identification of emerging trends and problem areas, serving as a basis for the generation of prevention programmes and policies and even for intervention evaluation.

### 1.2.1 The National Injury Mortality Surveillance System (NIMSS)

The NIMSS remains the most detailed source of information on the 'who, what, when, where and how' of fatal injuries in South Africa and also a useful source of information with which to monitor the effectiveness of prevention initiatives, injury trends and the accuracy of other data sources.

In 2009 the NIMSS collected fatal injury information for 2008 from 62 mortuaries in seven different provinces (between 39% and 52% of all injury deaths), representing an overall increased case load, but with a number of mortuaries not participating as they had previously. Since 2001 the NIMSS has had full coverage in four cities (Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban and Cape Town), and for 2006 to 2008 full coverage for the province of Mpumalanga too. The 2008 NIMSS Report in addition covers the North West, the Western Cape, parts of Limpopo, Gauteng (excluding Pretoria), Free State (9 months), Northern Cape (except Springbok) and parts of the Eastern Cape, but not KwaZulu-Natal.

These NIMSS data has in 2009 enabled the comparison of injury magnitude and trends in both urban and rural areas of South Africa, with current analyses involving these differences in overall injury and traffic-related injury deaths. Detailed analyses of occurrence of violence, traffic and non-traffic unintentional mortality in South African cities continued, consistent with the strategic benefits of the city focus and the requirements for more sophisticated causal analysis.

In 2009 the CVI continued its negotiation with the National and Provincial Departments of Health on the expansion of the NIMSS and the associated support required from the state mortuary system. MOA's were developed and in two instances tabled with provincial departments; however, difficulties have continued with access to NIMSS data from several provincial or city departments, with a number of mortuaries choosing not to supply data. Despite these limitations, the NIMSS Report for 2008 is scheduled for completion early in 2010.

Additional outputs produced by the NIMSS included mortuary-specific reports, and a number of customised reports on drowning, burns and fatal gun violence, among others. The NIMSS has again served as a useful source of information for study by Masters and PhD students, both within the MRC-UNISA CVI, as well as at other South African universities. In 2009 topics for postgraduate study included adolescent violence, pedestrian injuries, sharp object violence, female strangulation and male interpersonal violence.

In 2010 NIMSS will continue its collaborations at sites where there is sufficient buy-in and support for its maintenance. The development and implementation of MOAs that encompass and protect the intellectual property investments of the MRC and UNISA remains a priority. The CVI will continue to respond to requests from policy makers, media and academic stakeholders, but increasingly consolidate its focus and limited resources on strategic analyses of the NIMSS. Staff will no longer be involved in data collection and management, except as required for establishment of the automated system described in greater detail below.





### 1.2.2 Automated NIMSS

A major factor impacting on NIMSS's ability to provide relatively timeous turnaround of injury statistics is the manual nature of data collection from the participating mortuaries around the country. Consequently, the release of NIMSS annual results reports are often too late to inform the annual planning and resource allocation cycles of relevant government departments and civil society agencies.

To address this problem, an automated capture and reporting (surveillance) system is being piloted at the Forensic Pathology Services (FPS) in Gauteng and Mpumalanga. The primary aim of the project is to provide timely quality epidemiological data that can 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.

During 2009 project staff collected information on fatal injuries for 2008, and databases have been produced for both Gauteng and Mpumalanga. The findings for Mpumalanga were released in December, with Gauteng's Report scheduled for release in February 2010. Activities for 2009 also included identification and training of appropriate data capture staff at all of the medico-legal clinics in the two provinces.

Although the system has not been automated yet, fatal injury information for 2009 is being captured at all participating mortuaries. In Gauteng, data are being captured by staff at five of the medico-legal clinics, while Institute staff are assisting with data capture at the remaining five. In Mpumalanga, data capture staff at each of the medico-legal clinics have been identified and trained, and captured data for 2009 have been sent to the ISHS every three months.

A business plan for the development of the automated system has been drawn up by UNISA Department of Information Communication Technology (ICT), and installation of software

and purchasing of hardware for the system will proceed once the MOUs between UNISA and the respective Provincial Departments of Health have been finalised. The server for the automated NIMSS project will be hosted by the MRC, which houses the existing NIMSS database.

### 1.2.3 The Body Count: Using Routine Mortality Surveillance Data to drive Injury Prevention

This PhD project involves the analysis of mortuary-based surveillance data. Such data have already been used to indicate under-reporting in other surveillance systems, conduct analytical studies of key risk factors and devise burden of injury estimates for South Africa. There is a need to collate the findings into a larger body of work that critically examines the utility of mortuary-based surveillance systems to identify injury trends and emerging problem areas, priorities for prevention action for high-risk groups, and monitoring of seasonal and longitudinal changes in the non-natural death profile. It will also explain the epidemiological transition in rates of fatal violence experienced in South Africa post-democracy.

This thesis describes the conceptualisation, development and implementation of a mortuary-based system for routine collection of information about non-natural deaths. It traces the evolution of the system from its conceptualisation (as an Honours dissertation in 1994) through various iterations as a city-level research tool, to a national sentinel system pilot, as a multi-city cross-sectional surveillance system, and finally its institutionalisation as a provincial injury mortality surveillance system in the Western Cape.

### 1.3 Progress Report: Violence Prevention

Violence prevention reflects a historical focus of the CVI on the understanding and prevention of violence in the South African context. This strand comprised a range of projects that strived to

An **automated capture and reporting** (surveillance) **system** is being piloted at the **Forensic Pathology Services** (FPS) in Gauteng and Mpumalanga.



inform especially city-level prevention interventions. The primary objectives are to increase and enhance the quality and scope of existing epidemiological data, assess violence risks, determinants and increasingly protective factors, and to identify, develop, evaluate and disseminate promising practices related to violence prevention.

### ***1.3.1 Nature, Circumstances and Socio-Environmental Contexts of Adolescent Homicide Victimisation in Johannesburg***

This PhD project seeks to outline the nature, circumstances and socio-environmental context of homicide victimisation among adolescents, aged 15 to 19 years in the city of Johannesburg. Given the lack of information on adolescent homicide victimisation in South Africa, this study seeks to provide epidemiological and contextual information for the targeting and development of appropriate locally based prevention efforts through identification of those adolescents most at risk of homicide victimisation; offender characteristics; high-risk situational contexts; and high-risk geographical areas and social structural factors. The objectives of the research are:

- To describe the epidemiological patterning of homicide victimisation among adolescents;
- To identify the dominant situational contexts for adolescent homicide victimisation, and to determine whether this differs by socio-demographic group;
- To develop a typology of adolescent homicide; and
- To determine the geographical distribution of adolescent homicide victimisation, and to identify the social structural factors that explain the differential rates and types of homicide across neighbourhoods within the Johannesburg metropolitan area.

In 2009 permission was obtained from the Gauteng Provincial Commissioner of the South African Police Services (SAPS) to access the relevant police case dockets to obtain information on the circumstances of adolescent homicide in Johannesburg. Accordingly, activities during 2009 focused primarily on the collection and analysis of data from the 33 police stations within the Johannesburg metropolitan area. 2010 will focus on full implementation and completion of the first two study objectives.

### ***1.3.2 Female Homicidal Strangulation in Urban South Africa***

South Africa faces a globally unprecedented burden of morbidity and mortality arising from violence. Of the four major causes of homicidal death - firearm discharge, sharp objects, blunt objects and strangulation - only the latter results in more female than male deaths. This study seeks to describe the extent of male and female strangulation across three cities; the distribution of male and female strangulation across age and population groups; and the typical circumstances of occurrence of male and female strangulation.

The study is a register-based cross-sectional study of male and female homicidal strangulation, as reported in the NIMSS) for three South African cities over the period 2001 - 2007. The NIMSS includes 30 315 records for homicidal fatalities for that period, 531 of which were due to strangulation injuries, with 210 in males and 321 in females.

The population denominators used in this study were calculated for each year from 2002 to 2007, based on a population growth model developed by the Actuarial Society of South Africa. There was a general decline in strangulation rates across the three cities over this period, although for Johannesburg this trend has reversed after 2005. Strangulation across all three cities resulted in more female than male deaths. In two of the cities, the highest male and female rates were reported in the over 60 years age category. Pretoria reported its highest female rates in the 20-29-year age category, and Durban also reported high female strangulation occurrence in the 30-39-year age category.

Most strangulations occurred from the early morning hours and across the typical working day for all three cities. Occurrences across Johannesburg, Durban and Pretoria were distributed across the days of the week. For both males and females across the three cities, the predominant crime scene was linked to the domestic context, suggesting that perpetration was by an intimate partner or acquaintance.

This study is the first of its kind in South Africa, and contributes to an emerging gendered homicide risk profile for a country with one of the highest homicide rates in the world. It will be submitted for peer review in early 2010, and also serves as the platform for a PhD proposal to be submitted.



### **1.3.3 Risk Factors for Elder Abuse**

This qualitative study was conducted among groups of older people in the United Kingdom, Australia, Germany, and South Africa. It study addresses the under-representation of views by older people of themselves, their well-being and their responses to the challenges that come with old age. The sample criteria for recruiting participants were that they were older than 60 years, irrespective of gender, race or class, and lived in their own home or independently.

The South African aspect of this study reflects on how older people in South African report on maintaining a healthy lifestyle at a physical and emotional level, with the aim of:

- Exploring the experiences of older people and their sense of developing and maintaining a healthy and meaningful lifestyle;
- Exploring the nature of the challenges to healthy living that older people identify; and
- Investigating the strategies that they employ to respond to these perceived challenges.

The University of Northumbria has provided seed funding for the study, with data analysis and submission for peer review to be completed early in 2010.

### **1.3.4 Safety Strategies for Prevention of Crime and Violence in the Western Cape: Pregnant Women and Girls**

The gap between progressive policies and implementation in the field of crime prevention is a common cause for concern.

We often have very good safety plans - but implementation is problematic. The many safety audits undertaken over the past years provide a good understanding of what is wrong in communities and those factors that contribute to crime and security. This project seeks to:

- Apply existing knowledge and methodologies;
- Develop an information-gathering template that will guide the user through a data- gathering and data management process;
- Develop a clear implementation strategy; and
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation template that is practical and provides quantitative progress indicators.

The main output would be a Safety Implementation Plan for each of the targeted police precincts and an easy tool for future application. The study will be implemented in 2010 with the focus on workshops with SAPS and members of targeted communities, and the implementation of plans to build community resilience to manage social and environmental challenges faced by pregnant teenagers still at school. The project is a collaboration with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

### **1.3.5 Collective Violence**

In 2009 this project involved three studies, each outlined below.

#### **1.3.5.1 South Africa: An unfinished social justice and peace-building project**

This overall objective of this project is to highlight incidents of violent social disruption as indicators or measures of social justice delivery. It aims to analyse incidents of collective violence for the 2004-2007 period with a view to identifying the: (i) various state sectors at which the majority of public protests or violent incidents are targeted; (ii) categories of public violence by issue (e.g. housing delivery, land claims, xenophobia); and (iii) geographical areas with the highest incidence.

Source of data for the analysis was the South African Media Database, which includes 120 South African newspapers. Quantitative content analysis was used to sort and categorise the data. The results highlight a number of challenges to peace-building in relation to xenophobia, poverty, unemployment, housing, and a demand for adequate social services.



Intervention and advocacy campaigns derived from this research would highlight the social justice needs that remain unfulfilled for many of South Africa's vulnerable and poor. This requires the South African administration and civil society to take a fresh look at ways of transcending obstacles to the national project of peace-building. The way forward is partly dependent on finding a balance between the demands of global macro-economic developments and national social justice and reconstruction expectations. An article on the project has been submitted to the Journal of Peace Research.

### **1.3.5.2 Discursive Constructions of the Israeli-Lebanon Conflict: The Struggle for Representation**

As part of a larger examination of collective violence, this project seeks to explore the role of the media in producing specific discourses of public violence, which serve to inform public opinion and the social responses of the audience. Broadly, the project forms part of the overall goal to examine how the media constructs knowledges of violence that occurs in South Africa with regard to public violence, xenophobic violence, political violence on the African continent and war-related violence that occurs in other regions of the world such as the Middle East. Specifically, the project aimed to examine how the South African media reported on and represented the 2006 military conflict in Lebanon and Israel.

This study formed the backdrop for understanding how language tools employed by the media may (whether unwittingly or purposefully) perpetuate particular ideologies that provide impetus for perpetuation of violent conflict on the level of discourse.

The specific aim for 2009 was to formulate a suitable theoretical and methodological framework within which to carry out analysis of the newspaper texts, and to perform analysis of identified newspaper texts accordingly. Using Wendon's (2003) critical discourse analysis framework, the study examined the key themes that represented the conflict, the ideologies underlying the themes and their legitimisation, and the textual devices (lexical choice, metaphors, attributions and intertextual practices) employed.

The project is in its final stages of completion and a manuscript is being prepared for submission to the American Journal of Islamic Social Sciences. The study has implications for a "discourse

intervention" (Wendon, 2003) as a means to achieve a culture of social and ecological peace. This involves advocating for a peace discourse in the media, reinforced by framing news from a peace/conflict-, fact-, people- and solution-oriented framework, as opposed to a war/violence-, propaganda-, elite- and victory-oriented perspective (Shinar, 2004).

### **1.3.5.3 Newspaper Constructions of Xenophobic Violence in South Africa**

The outbreak of xenophobic violence in 2008 provided the background to the conceptualisation of this study, which broadly aims to examine the major and minor discourses underpinning the representation of the attacks against immigrants which dominated media reports for the period May to July. For 2009, the aim was to identify and collect newspaper texts from the South African Media Database which reported on the attacks, and to categorise them broadly into themes reflecting news story, feature article and editorial, as well as newspaper source.

Text collection has been completed and the study is currently in the early stages of data coding and analysis. A total of 205 news articles were identified from various daily, weekly and weekend newspapers (including Business Day, Mail & Guardian, The Citizen, The Star and Sunday Times). For the next phase of the research the project intends to draw upon a critical discourse analysis framework within which to explore media constructions of xenophobic violence.

### **1.4 Progress Report: Unintentional Injury Prevention**

The unintentional injury prevention theme has had a focus on childhood injury for several years. In 2009 the overall objectives were to conduct epidemiological and contextual studies







into leading unintentional (but non-traffic) injuries, and the identification, development, evaluation and documentation of good practices and/or benchmarks for injury prevention activities, especially those appropriate for low-income contexts.

#### **1.4.1 Burns**

This project was initiated in 2002 in response to the scarcity of burn injury data and prioritisation of burn injury prevention by South African stakeholders. Since then a number of research outputs have been published on the epidemiology of burns, testimonies of burn occurrence, and investigations into the enablers and barriers to prevention of childhood burn injury in the home.

In 2009 the project involved submission or publication of a number of research and theoretical articles. One article is on burn prevention measures such as enhancements to the safety of the home environment, changes in practice, and (though less common), improvements to individual competence. In low-income settings especially, there are barriers to these measures, most of which are not easily modifiable. These include home spatial constraints, hazardous home facilities and multiple daily demands on families.

A second article was published by BMC Public Health, on the extent and patterns of burn mortality across the lifespan in Cape Town. The study reports that in Cape Town, burn mortality is concentrated among the adult male population, with fewer cases than one might expect among children and, to an extent, the elderly. The identified contextual and individual determinants provide important targets for prevention interventions.

A third article is due for publication in early 2010 in *Social Change*, reflecting on the significance of childhood burn injury for the Gandhian philosophy of Hind Swaraj, which provides an accent on freedom, social justice and development. This paper outlines the case for childhood burns, as a manifestation of what is also often termed accidental injury, to thus be described within Hind Swaraj terms. It highlights the centrality of contextual, social and political factors to the selective occurrence of burns, but also to the formulation of burn prevention and control measures.

A final article that provides a research and policy overview of flame and scalding burn prevention among children in South Africa has been submitted to *Crime, Violence and Injury in South Africa: Enabling Child Safety*, to be published by the CVI in 2010.

Other projects due for completion in late 2009 or early 2010 include studies on garment burns, child perspectives on post-burns, and an MA thesis by Neziswa Titi on "Children's perceptions of causation and preventions of childhood burn injuries".

The first project involves an exploration of the aetiology of clothing ignition burns and the international and South African legislation that has been marshalled to prevent such occurrences. This will be submitted for publication early in 2010. The second project involves an exploration of young burn survivors' constructions of self and an extension into a broader project in 2010, via a SIDA planning grant awarded in December. The study, *Narrating Identity through Trauma*, is described in more detail below. The third study will result in submission of a thesis early in 2010.

The Burns Project coordinator, Dr Ashley van Niekerk, has since 2006 also served on the Burns and Scalds WHO panel for the World Report on Child and Adolescent Injury Prevention; the report was published internationally at the end of 2008 and in South Africa in mid-2009. Dr van Niekerk will also co-ordinate the review of burns prevention abstracts for the 10th World Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion Conference in 2010.

At the end of 2009 the CVI received a grant from the WHO to implement a study that investigates the utilisation of safe stove technology to prevent childhood burn injuries in South Africa.

#### **1.4.2 Narrating Identity through Trauma: An Exploration of Young Burn Survivors' Constructions of Self**

The study contributes to a slowly emerging body of research on burn injuries in the South African context. As an alternative to epidemiological and public health studies, the research approaches the problem from a conceptual, methodological and analytical frame that shifts the lens from the injury event itself to the aftermath of burn injury in the context of healing, reconstructions of self and worldview in the meaning-making process. In so doing, it introduces a new dialogue on burn injury in the African context through a qualitative perspective that privileges the subjective viewpoint.

Project aims in 2009 included the formulation of theoretical and methodological frameworks, design and piloting of the interview schedule, recruitment of participants and conducting of interviews with burn survivors. The project is currently in its data



collection phase. The study foregrounds the use of the narrative approach as a valuable analytical tool to engage with the oft-unexplored dimensions of the post-burn injury experience. Using a social constructionist lens, it aims to bring to light subjugated or hidden meanings, which become significant in challenging established and taken-for-granted 'truths' presented by dominant theories.

Networks with several burns rehabilitation organisations have been established for data collection purposes, including the World Burn Foundation (Southern Africa), Thandi Foundation, Phoenix Foundation and Children of Fire. It is anticipated that the findings will further understanding of the psychosocial needs of burns survivors and provide direction in the design of future programmes that take survivors' subjective meanings into account.

#### **1.4.3 Childhood Drowning**

This project is being developed in response to the dearth of systematic drowning injury data and the prioritisation of injury prevention by South African stakeholders, especially the Child Accident Prevention Foundation of South Africa (CAPFSA), the National Sea Rescue Institute (NSRI), and Life-Saving South Africa (LSA). The International Lifesaving Federation (ILS) World Drowning Report 2007 reports that the full impact of drowning may not be properly identified due to under-reporting, even in high-income countries with relatively well-developed data gathering systems. This under-reporting may lead to a lack of focus and support for systems to address the drowning problem. This problem is going to get worse, especially in Africa and Asia where the drowning rate is high.

The focus of this project in 2009 was on the development of descriptions of the epidemiology of childhood and adult drowning in South African cities, indicating that in some regions in South Africa drowning is the second most likely cause of injury death for children, aged between 5 and 14 (after pedestrian injuries), and the third most likely cause of death (after burns and pedestrian injuries) for children under the age of 5 years. Publications that describe these are due for completion in 2010.

#### **1.4.4 Effect of Brief Interventions on Drinking Behaviour of Pregnant Women in a High-risk Rural Community**

South Africa has the highest measured fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) rates in the world. Collaborative efforts from local and international clinicians and epidemiologists have established prevalence rates in excess of 40 cases per 1000 of school-entry children in targeted towns in the Western and Northern Cape Provinces. This is in sharp contrast to the average rate of FAS for the USA, quoted as between 0.05-2.0 per 1000 children, and the average rate for the developed world of 0.97.

FAS caused by maternal alcohol use during pregnancy is one of the leading causes of preventable birth defects and developmental disabilities globally. Given the high prevalence rates of FAS and the lack of a comprehensive prevention strategy, the pressure is on researchers to find a workable solution or model to the problem. The study has three sub-sections:

- The aim of the first is to assess the impact of serial brief interventions on the drinking behaviour of a group of pregnant women by implementing a randomised control trial. The broader aim is to include indicators for assessing general health of the mother and child, for example self-esteem and mental health of the mother, as well as an assessment of factors in the living arrangements of the mother that may/may not be conducive to the health of the mother and child.
- The second includes that, once the child is born, it will be assessed for weight, height and head circumference together with three-dimensional facial photography at birth and again at 9 months for possible FAS outcomes.
- Finally, the prevalence of FAS will be determined in the study's geographical area.

The findings so far indicate that although both the intervention and the control groups demonstrated changes in drinking behaviour, there was a statistically significant difference in the total scores between the intervention and control groups after intervention ( $F=9.54$ ,  $P=0.002$ ). The difference was two units ( $SE=0.6$ ). The follow-up rate was 92% ( $N=179$  of the original 194 eligible women).



#### **1.4.5 International Child Health and Safety Promotion Project**

A number of systematic reviews have suggested that there is little rigorous evidence that the current community-based injury prevention approach is successful. There is therefore a critical gap as to how to effectively implement community-based injury prevention interventions across diverse settings. In July 2008, partners from Mozambique, South Africa, Bangladesh, Australia and Malaysia met in Kuala Lumpur to prepare a protocol for the study of multiple child safety interventions across multiple contexts. Follow-up meetings took place in Australia in July 2009 and South Africa in October 2009. A broad alliance of health researchers with expertise in health interventions have been invited to contribute to finalisation of the international aspects of the proposal early in 2010.



A funding application for the South African component was successful granted by the UNISA Strategic Fund in November 2009. The project seeks to develop, implement and evaluate a basket of community-based, child health and safety promotion

interventions addressing multiple risk factors at multiple levels, for widespread implementation across the region. The aims of the project are:

- To describe the parameters of the ecological approach for improvement of health and safety in children 0-9 years of age;
- To develop a multi-level, multi-intervention health and safety promotion programme that demonstrates this approach;
- To quantify the effectiveness of the ecological approach to promotion of health and safety in children 0-9 years of age; and
- To describe facilitating factors that maximise the likelihood of programme implementation as intended.

The project will be piloted in South Africa in 2010, with the focus on finalising intervention materials, recruiting participating sites, and finalisation of the study design and instruments.

#### **1.5 Progress Report: Traffic Injury Prevention**

The traffic injury prevention theme was further consolidated in 2009 by publishing traffic-related information based on existing research and consolidating or initiating a number of related PhD projects. While this strategy will continue to fulfill our aim of optimising the local scientific evidence base on traffic-related injuries, it will also contribute to components of the broader city-level initiative and the related marketing and outreach strategy.

##### **1.5.1 Childhood Pedestrian Injury in Urban South Africa: Magnitude, Individual and Neighbourhood Risks**

Prevention of childhood pedestrian injuries and fatalities remains a daunting public health dilemma. Given the preponderance of these injuries, coupled with a complex phenomenology, this study seeks to provide richer insight into understanding the magnitude, selected individual and environmental determinants, and the role of urban design on childhood pedestrian injury causation. This PhD research study will focus on children aged up to 14 years in a South African context, and includes the following specific objectives:

- To describe the epidemiology of fatal childhood pedestrian injuries across four cities (Johannesburg, Tshwane, eThekweni and Cape Town) in South Africa;



- To determine the occurrence and circumstances of fatal childhood pedestrian injuries in the city of Cape Town;
- To assess the ecological determinants to childhood pedestrian injuries in the city of Cape Town; and
- To determine the knowledge, perceptions and practices of children and parents/caregivers of risks to childhood pedestrian injuries in the city of Cape Town.

The study has been registered with UNISA and the analysis required for the first part has been completed. The study protocol will be finalised in 2010.

### **1.5.2 Childhood Traffic Safety Interventions**

Pedestrian injuries are the leading cause of unintentional injury among children up to the age of 15 years in South Africa. This study involved a collaboration between the MRC, the CAPFSA and FEDEX to review latest trends in child pedestrian injuries and deaths in South Africa. Within this context, the study involved an audit of prevention interventions and their effectiveness, and made recommendations for future interventions in South Africa. Two academic papers will result from this study, making specific recommendations for addressing this problem.

A first article has been submitted to the review on Crime, Violence and Injury in South Africa: Enabling Child Safety, and reports on interventions that have demonstrated some reduction in child pedestrian death, injury and injury risk, and/or that improved pedestrian road safety behaviour. Programmes combining educational, engineering and/or enforcement strategies have reported greater success in promoting pedestrian safety. Examples of these interventions are: a multi-component Child Pedestrian Injury Prevention Project, red-light cameras, curriculum-based educational intervention, and the Eldorado Park Project.

This study is intended to contribute to development of a National Plan involving Childhood Pedestrian Safety programmes in South Africa. A further funding application for evaluation of a two-year multiple child pedestrian safety intervention has been submitted to FEDEX. The project has also resulted in two fact sheets for relevant stakeholders and a newspaper article. This work was presented at the CAPFSA Annual General Meeting held in Rondebosch, Cape Town and in 2008 at the International

Society for Violence and Injury Prevention Conference, also held in Cape Town.

### **1.5.3 Determinants of Road Traffic Mortality in South Africa**

This PhD project focused on analytical and risk factor epidemiology aims to further our understanding of the determinants of road traffic mortality in South Africa. A range of outcome, contextual and compositional data have been used towards developing several exposure-based indicators of risk and a comprehensive Geographical Information System for road traffic mortality in South Africa.

Initial work involved exploratory analyses of the distributions of risk and rural-urban variations in road traffic mortality, which has contributed towards a journal article. Current work is centred on explaining determinants of temporal variations in road traffic mortality in South Africa within a hierarchical time series framework, and spatial variations using multilevel modelling. Work in 2009 involved small-area analyses of road traffic mortality and exploring the potential for GIS models to be used as a visualisation and communication tool to enhance data uptake in the context of South African traffic.

A paper entitled 'Epidemiology and risk of road traffic mortality in South Africa' was published in the South African Geographical Journal, while a second, 'Temporal variations in road traffic fatalities in South Africa' was accepted for publication in Accident Analysis and Prevention. The PhD is scheduled for completion in 2010.

### **1.6 Progress Report: The Safe Communities Initiative**

The Safe Communities Initiative focuses on prioritisation and prevention of injuries through production of local injury magnitude and risk and protective factor data; capacitation of community members to serve as safety promotion advocates in their communities; development of partnerships with local and non-governmental agencies; and a sustained emphasis on vulnerable groups and at-risk environments. Eldorado Park in Johannesburg, and Broadlands Park and Nomzamo in Strand in the Western Cape have each been designated as a Safe Community by the World Health Organisation Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion.



These communities, in partnership with the UNISA ISHS and CVI, have been successfully promoting safety at local level for the several years. The activities are designed to both strengthen emergent injury prevention and safety promotion infrastructure in under-served communities that act as demonstration sites within the global Safe Communities network, as well as to facilitate ongoing research-oriented and community outreach activities of the ISHS and CVI. In 2009 the focus included activities at international, regional and national level, as detailed below:

### **1.6.1 International**

At international level the ISHS and CVI participated in activities focused on stimulating interest in issues affecting injury prevention in low- to middle-income contexts; facilitation of research collaborations and capacity building; and dissemination of information on good practices for injury prevention and safety promotion.

### **1.6.2 Regional**

At regional level the ISHS and CVI focused their efforts on stimulation of Safe Communities across the African continent and development of research and injury prevention capacities. This included participation in activities aimed at facilitating development of an injury control and research centre in Mozambique, as well as site visits to several NGOs and community-based organisations (CBOs) involved in safety promotion efforts in the country. This focus has, however, drawn attention to the need to interrogate the applicability of the global Safe Communities approach to the African continent. As a recognised Safe Communities and Affiliate Support and Certifying Centre, the ISHS and CVI intend to revisit the safe communities' criteria, with the aim of adopting a community participatory action research approach that addresses macro factors linked to the pursuit of social justice, i.e. developing a just and 'equal' society.

In view of the above-mentioned objective, a review was initiated in 2009 that aims to examine the status and currency of Safe Communities in Africa, and to provide a critique hereof. There are a total of six safe community programmes on the continent at present, located in South Africa, Uganda and Egypt. In addition, the ISHS and CVI host the continent's only Certifying Centre, one

of two Affiliate Support Centres on the continent, the other being located at the Injury Control Centre in Uganda. An audit tool was developed to review the activities of and available documentation from each of the safe community programmes. This involved initiation and maintenance of contact and collaboration with the respective programmes and organisations during the course of the 2009.

In concordance with the central aim of the review, an additional aim of the project is to develop networks between organisations across the region that are active in safety promotion within their particular contexts. The review results, which will form the basis of the report, will focus on the extent and content of each of the Safe Communities programmes, and include an analysis of similarities and discrepancies between programmes. In addition, and in light of the emergent results, the review will offer a critique of the Safe Communities approach within the African context, with recommendations for its enhancement in the future.



### **1.6.3 National**

#### **1.6.3.1 Research Projects**

##### Risks to Child Safety

The high rate of injury among South African children persists as a major public health concern. Previous CVI research on childhood injury underlined the growing body of quantitative and qualitative research examining the complex aetiology of childhood injury, highlighting the importance of caregiver observations of injury





occurrence and development of context-specific interventions. Following this trend, the current study aimed to explore crèche workers' and parents' perceptions, attitudes and experiences of risks to safety in children aged 0 - 4 years. Specifically, the study examined the physical, social and cultural environments; child and caregiver behaviours and attributes contributing to childhood injuries within the crèche and home contexts; and preventive responses thereto.

The study was undertaken in two low-income neighbourhoods, Vlakfontein in Johannesburg and Broadlands Park in Strand, Western Cape. In 2008 and 2009 a total of four focus group discussions were held with crèche staff and three with parents. In 2009 this was followed by six individual interviews with key stakeholders responsible for delivering child-care and child safety services to the two neighbourhoods. The study findings were disseminated to relevant individuals, agencies and organisations. Dissemination activities included participation in events for the World Day for the Prevention of Child Abuse on 19 November 2009 (see section on this below). The study findings were also presented at the 5th Public Health Association of South Africa Conference held in Durban from 30 November to 2 December. Furthermore, a pamphlet on child safety was developed for crèche staff and parents. It is anticipated that by early 2010 a journal article based on the study findings will be submitted for publication.

#### Elder Safety

Injury is one of the major causes of mortality and morbidity among the elderly. Accordingly, there is growing recognition of the importance of establishing a culture of safety aimed at the elderly and applicable to a range of contexts, including residential care facilities. Within the context of residential care facilities, risk factors associated with dwelling design and maintenance, and human behaviour and characteristics have been identified as important elements in injury causation in the elderly population. The ISHS and CVI formulated a study to determine the primary characteristics of residential care dwellings that increase risk for injury among the aged.

Last year, project staff focused on establishing linkages with two residential care facilities in Eldorado Park and one in Lenasia, Johannesburg, and successfully gained permission from the local administrative authorities to conduct a safety audit at each of the facilities. The safety audit was undertaken in 2009, and the ISHS and CVI have begun to share recommendations emerging from it with the relevant authorities, and to utilise these to advocate for the safety of the elderly more generally.

To this end, the audit team hosted two safety awareness campaigns in Johannesburg on 29 September and 1 October 2009, undertaken in conjunction with and in support of the International Day of Older Persons (see section on this below). The audit report was shared with the relevant authorities at

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the respective residential care facilities, and information on injury prevention among the elderly was disseminated to local stakeholders. In addition, a journal article based on the audit findings has been submitted for publication, and a fact sheet on risks for unintentional injury among the elderly in South Africa was developed. The project is to be carried over into 2010.

#### Photo and Film Documentary: Resilience and Healthy Living in the Elderly

Literature indicates that resilience in the elderly is an under-researched area internationally as well as nationally. Accordingly, the ISHS and CVI initiated a photo and film documentary project which aims to explore and capture narratives of resilience and healthy living, as articulated and interpreted by a group of elderly residents in South Africa. The project has been conceptualised in two phases: (1) the first will involve a photo documentary undertaken in Eldorado Park and Vlakfontein in Johannesburg, and in Broadlands Park and Nomzamo in Strand, Western Cape; and (2) the second will involve both a photo and film documentary across greater South Africa. The proposed documentary will attach voices and faces to the concepts of resilience, healthy living and survival, which will include a focus on issues of strength, vitality and happiness.

It is anticipated that the project will present - through portraits of local people - information, stories and messages about resilience and healthy living. The project will develop unique historical and artistic evidence on the subject, as well as depict the human element of our work. In 2009 relevant statistics on the elderly in the four communities identified above were collated in order to attain a community-specific profile of the target group. Subsequently, meetings were held with community safety promotion advocates in Johannesburg and Cape Town to discuss the intended project and invite their collaboration and participation, to which they have been agreeable. Implementation of phase one of the project, planned for 2010, is subject to availability of funding.

#### **1.6.3.2 Advocacy and Lobbying**

##### World Health Day

The focus of World Health Day, 7 April 2009, was on the safety of health facilities and the readiness of health workers who treat people affected by emergencies. Health centres and their staff

provide essential health care in communities on a daily basis, with services directed at treating injuries, preventing illnesses and caring for people's urgent health needs. In low-income contexts, these facilities and services are generally inadequate, and sometimes fail in delivering quality care to service recipients. In recognition hereof, and to support health personnel functioning in compromised circumstances, pamphlets on the significance of World Health Day and encouraging stakeholders to create awareness among citizens to actively remember and promote this day were distributed to clinics, churches, schools and communities in Broadlands Park and Nomzamo in Strand, Western Cape.

##### Volunteer Month

Volunteer Month, celebrated in June, presents an opportunity to acknowledge the efforts of people who avail themselves to engage in various contextual humanitarian initiatives. Volunteering is an opportunity to enhance individual life skills and contribute to community development. Following the historical involvement of community volunteers in the ISHS and CVI safety promotion projects, the Broadlands Park and Nomzamo safety teams were acknowledged for their role in safety and health promotion in their communities. Strategies to guide the recruitment of volunteers, directed particularly at unemployed youth and women, were explored.

##### Child Safety Month

As a part of its focus on child injury prevention, the ISHS and CVI partnered with ChildSafe to highlight the issue of burn prevention in children. In recognition of the widespread use of candles as a source of light in informal settlements, ChildSafe has implemented the "Candle in a Jar for Safety" prevention intervention, which encourages the safer use of candles. This inexpensive intervention was implemented by the Nomzamo Safety and Health Promotion Organisation in Strand, Western Cape, and made available to approximately 2000 'informal homes'/shacks in the neighbourhood. NSHPO also linked this intervention with dissemination of information on other unintentional injuries in children, including paraffin poisoning. Donations towards the purchase of candles for residents were received from supermarkets that service Nomzamo.



In Broadlands Park, approximately 70 children of varying ages participated in an interactive injury prevention day activity focusing on pedestrian safety, falls, burns, suffocation, poisonings and child abuse. In Gauteng, the 2008 campaign resulted in establishment of a preschools forum in the informal settlement of Vlakfontein, Johannesburg, which included representation from 17 crèches. In 2009, the ISHS and CVI continued to work with crèches in the neighbourhood to raise awareness on child health and injury prevention, and safety promotion. In addition, in collaboration with concerned community leaders of Slovo Park informal settlement, and following reports of burn injuries in the neighbourhood, requests for the donation of candles were submitted to several stores in the area. This is intended to support the implementation of the “Candle in a Jar for Safety” initiative.

#### International Day of Older Persons

The WHO designates 1 October each year as the International Day of the Older Person. As such, the ISHS and CVI hosted two events – one in Eldorado Park and another in Lenasia, Johannesburg – to celebrate the day. Having recently developed and undertaken a safety audit of old-age homes in these areas, the ISHS and CVI arranged two exciting days on 29 September and 1 October 2009 for the elderly. These occasions were infused with celebration, information dissemination, discussion and collaboration regarding their needs for safety and peace.

Over a period of approximately six months prior to the campaign, the researchers had audited two old-age homes with a view to eliciting the residents’ views, opinions and concerns regarding risks to their safety in the residential facilities. Engagement over such a significant period of time allowed for the emergence of a



number of themes, spanning issues related to physical, relational, psychological and socio-political circumstances and conditions. The themes which emerged from the audit included health care services, service delivery, and safety and security.

At each of the events, residents and stakeholders were divided into groups and in-depth focus group discussions were held, facilitated by staff members of the ISHS and CVI. The focus groups served to confirm the relevance of the themes identified in the research audit, as well as to foster enhanced mechanisms of communication between residents, management and stakeholders. The information that emerged and the issues that were discussed at these two events, as well as the inputs of stakeholders and residents alike, offered substance to the findings and recommendations of the research report.

Besides the elderly themselves, other important stakeholder groups were represented at the event. The Departments of Health, Housing, Social Development, and Human Development represented the government. Ward and residential councillors from Eldorado Park and Lenasia were also present. Members of the SAPS, local health care clinics, community and media stakeholders (such as the Lenasia Muslim Women's League, the Islamic Helpline, Eastwave Radio and Radio Islam) also attended. Entertainment in the form of a play dealing with the nature of ageing in residential facilities as well as a motivational speech by Ashwin Singh of Eastwave Radio was organised.

#### World Day for Prevention of Child Abuse

In 2000 The Women's World Summit Foundation launched an international collaboration to mark the World Day for Prevention of Child Abuse on 19 November. The World Day is aimed at signalling the issue of child abuse as a global priority, and creating a global culture of prevention of child abuse by encouraging governments and community organisations to actively engage in efforts to protect children. As part of the international coalition that emerged from this initiative, the ISHS and CVI coordinated and participated in a number of events and activities directed at increasing awareness and education about child abuse and violence towards children, and promoting respect for the

rights of the child. These included educational programmes and dissemination of campaign material to children and their educators at crèches in Nomzamo and Broadlands Park in Strand, Western Cape.

A community event was held in Vlakfontein, during which participants were provided with information on issues related to child abuse and neglect, and its prevention. Focus groups discussions were held with participants, with feedback on the findings of a recent ISHS and CVI study on child safety guiding the exchange of ideas that followed.

Approximately 60 community members, including parents and crèche principals, as well as local stakeholders attended the event. Community members reflected positively on this event, and engaged actively in the focus group discussions. Topics for these included burns, falls and poisoning. Representatives from the Emergency Medical Services also offered a brief presentation about drowning risks and prevention activities.

Attendees were given lanyards to which important contact details were attached, including telephone numbers for relevant authorities and service providers that deal with cases of abuse, neglect and injury. The United Nations Children's Fund's "Have fun and be safe!" guide for unintentional injury prevention was also disseminated on this day, providing attendees with a useful resource for educating children and parents alike on this important issue.





#### 16 Days of Activism for No Violence Against Women and Children

The prevention of violence against women and children remains high on the public health agenda. In South Africa, the 16 Days of Activism Campaign for No Violence Against Women and Children is intended to create awareness and advocate that violence against women and children, whether at home or elsewhere, is a human rights violation. The ISHS and CVI has for several years collaborated with the communities of Broadlands Park and Nomzamo in the Strand, Western Cape, and Eldorado Park, Vlaktefontein and Joe Slovo in Johannesburg, civil society and other role-players in numerous campaigns and activities to prevent violence against women and children, and prioritise safety as a human right.

On 26 November the ISHS and CVI and the local Department of Human Development co-hosted a community-based event in Vlaktefontein to mark this important period. The programme for this day included a brief video related to violence against women and children, as well as a recording of United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki Moon's speech addressing the global priorities for prevention of violence against women and children. In his speech, the Secretary General extends a call to action, encouraging men around the world to "act and advocate ... unite to change the practices and attitudes that incite, perpetrate and condone this violence." He emphasises that violence against women and girls "will not be eradicated until all of us - men and boys - refuse to tolerate it." Further, the clip included Archbishop Desmond Tutu's pledge to work tirelessly to end violence against women and girls.

Thereafter, a representative of the ISHS and CVI offered a brief presentation on the nature and types of violence which threaten women and children. Throughout this presentation, community members were invited to respond and ask questions. Community members and stakeholders in attendance responded eagerly, and the debate and discussion provided an excellent forum for intersectoral engagement.

This was followed by a panel discussion facilitated by Mr Royal Lekoba of the ISHS and CVI. A number of local stakeholders were represented on the panel, including Family Life Centre, the South African Human Rights Commission, the SAPS, Ngata Safety and Health Promotion Team, Child Welfare, and Lenasia South's Youth

Crime Desk, as well as two representatives from the ISHS and CVI

Finally, Lesego Motsepe, a renowned actress, poet, social activist and entrepreneur, captivated all with a poignant poetry reading, which sought to inspire women and children to commemorate the 16 Days. Her poetry invoked warmth, passion and endurance, and the audience was visibly moved. The day's proceedings were concluded with closing remarks by representatives of the Department of Human Development and the ISHS and CVI.

In Broadlands Park, a dynamic function integrating motivational talks, personal reflections, singing and dining was held on 23 December for about 80 women who had previously been traumatised as a result of violence and abuse. Speakers representing local government, police services, women's groups and Hearts of Men addressed the audience. In closing, lighting of candles symbolised the remembrance of all those afflicted with violence and abuse. This event highlighted the urgency to prevent violence against women and children. A DVD on this event is to be produced as a resource for CBOs involved in violence against women and children. A support group for women survivors of domestic violence was formed following this event.

In its annual support of the 16 Days of Activism for No Violence Against Women and Children, the ISHS and CVI endeavour to enhance awareness on the violence which faces South Africa's women and children. Its continued activities in the violence and injury prevention, and safety promotion arenas seek at all times to enhance the quality of life of these vulnerable groups. As such, the ISHS and CVI stand committed to 365 days of activism each year.

#### **1.6.3.3 Training and Capacitation**

Training and capacitation of individuals and communities in low-income settings remains an important component of the ISHS's and CVI's safety promotion work. In collaboration with the safety teams in the Strand, Western Cape, the following workshops were prioritised for 2009: (1) The role of counselling in response to community violence and trauma; (2) Addressing drug and alcohol abuse: A multi-disciplinary response; and (3) Early childhood development.

The workshop on the role of counselling in response to community violence and trauma, facilitated by a qualified clinical psychologist, was framed within the context of the lack of





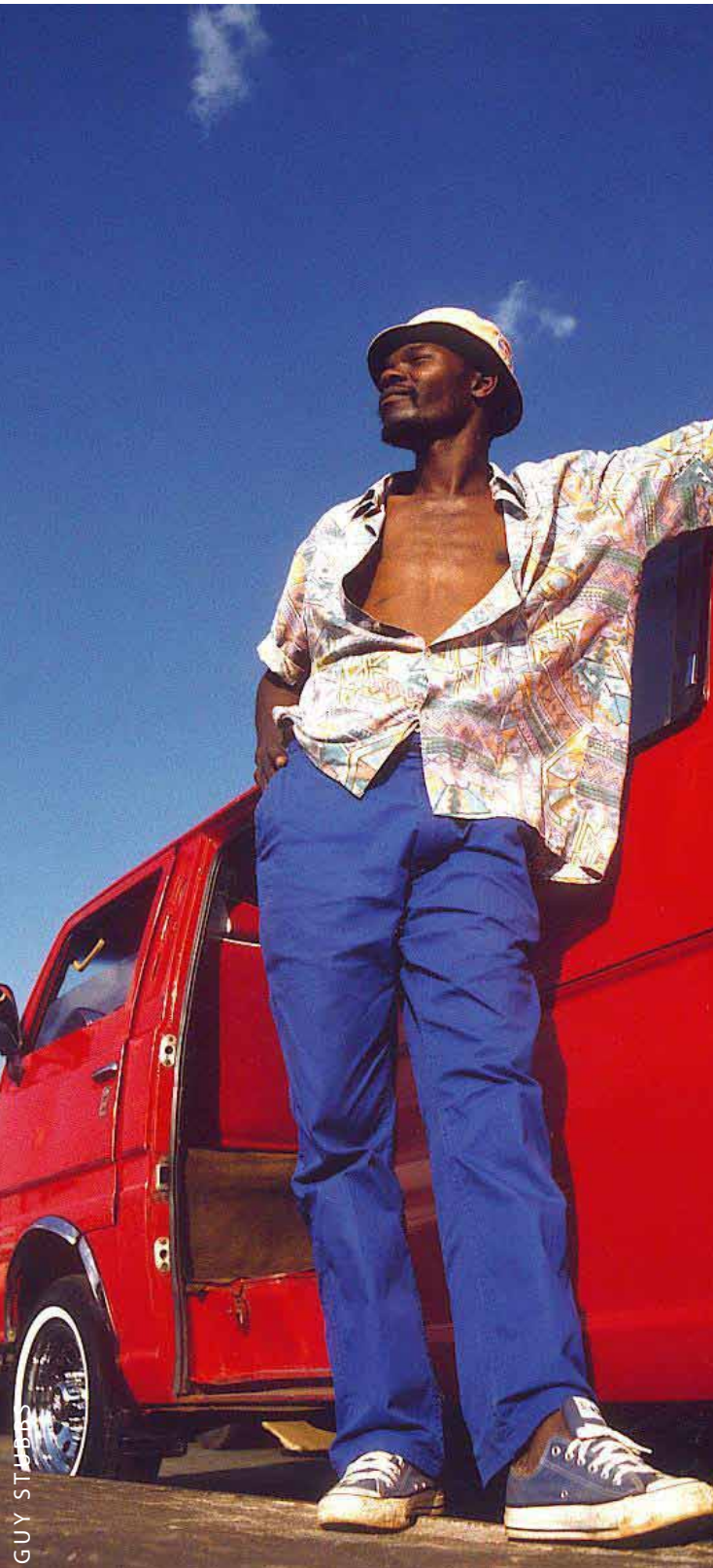
psychosocial services available to communities where domestic violence, coupled with associated psychosocial trauma, remains a serious public health challenge. The workshop facilitator undertook a needs analysis on accessibility of counselling services in these communities. Twenty women and 5 men participated. After the workshop the facilitator negotiated to begin providing counselling services at the advisory offices in their respective communities, and to train lay counsellors to prevent and minimise the occurrence of domestic violence, abuse and trauma, empower women to become first responders to those afflicted by violence and trauma, and promote the human, intellectual and social capital of women in these neighbourhoods.

In recognition of the prevalence of substance abuse, in particular “Tik” (methamphetamine), cannabis (dagga) and alcohol in impoverished communities, and particularly among youth and within families, the workshop on substance abuse focused on a multi-disciplinary response to prevent and contain the associated challenges. The workshop was facilitated by the Cape Town Drug Counselling Centre and attended by 11 men and 9 women representing various sectors of civil society. This second phase

of the training (phase one was conducted in 2008) included an audit of social actors engaged in prevention, assessing existing strategies and responses; mechanisms were formulated to strengthen existing community-based programmes and social support networks to encourage and activate the training of lay counsellors, provide long-term sustainable prevention initiatives and appraise programmes. The imperative to prevent violence and injuries associated with drug and alcohol abuse was also reinforced.

The prevalence and prevention of intentional and unintentional injuries to children is a public health and community concern. In view of this, a workshop on early childhood development was facilitated by ChildSafe in collaboration with organisations such as Resources Aimed at the Prevention, Abuse and Neglect of Children and Emergency Services. This three-day intensive workshop addressed issues related to safety in the crèche, school and home environment, pedestrian safety, burns, poisonings, falls, suffocation, first aid and childhood development. Forty participants attended, representing crèche principals and their assistants, and caregivers.

**Training and capacitation of individuals and communities** in low-income settings remains an important component of the ISHS’s and CVI’s safety promotion work.



## SECTION 2. WEALTH, IDENTITY, PEACE AND EQUALITY PROGRAMME (WIPE)

### 2.1 Introduction

**T**he Wealth, Identity, Peace and Equality Programme (WIPE) is coming to the end. However, we are not mourning it. There is no reason to grieve, because it is not really dying but being swallowed by and giving life to a new programme. In the place of WIPE we will have POTT: the Programme on Traditions and Transformation. After an intense strategy workshop on 23-26 November 2009, the Institute resolved that projects that fell under the WIPE Programme would become part of POTT from 2010.

WIPE was introduced in April 2007, with the aim of expanding the breadth of work that the ISHS undertakes as well as deepening the work conducted under the associated programme, the CVI Presidential Lead Programme. To this end, WIPE was conceived to tackle problems that are thought to underlie unintentional injury, violence and crime, including poverty, identities and inequalities. Furthermore, WIPE was to be engaged in analysing aspects which had been neglected within the work of the CVI.

An interesting point of difference that WIPE introduced into the study of social, political and economic issues was to focus on the positive side of the coin, to ask: what does it take to build wealth; what elements are necessary to establish positive identities; what needs to be in place to build and maintain peace in African countries; and what efforts have to be engaged to construct social equality? Consequently, the focus of WIPE was divided into four broad areas of work, namely, wealth, identities, peace and equality.

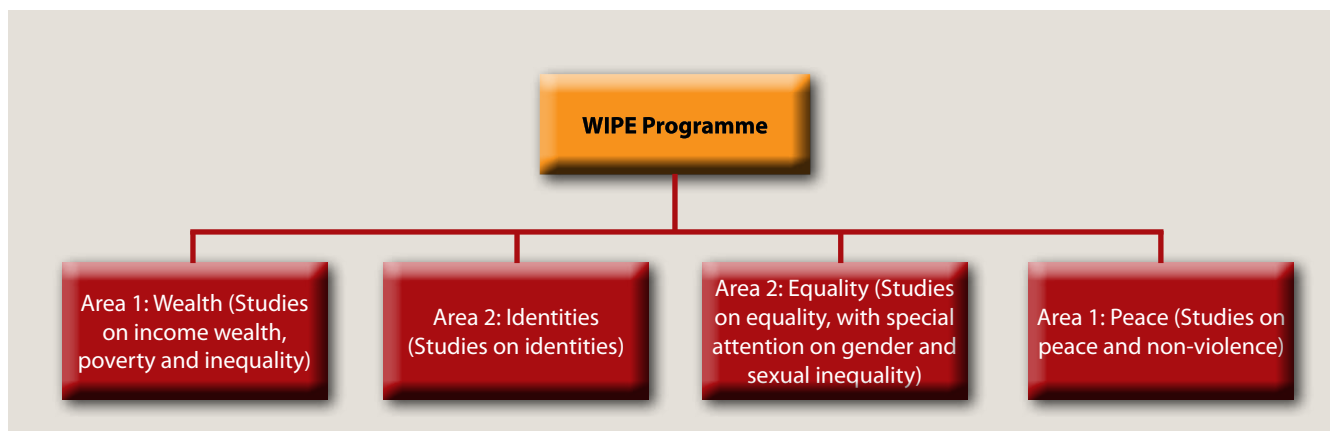


Figure 3: A schematic representation of WIPE.

Males have been an important group to focus on in the work undertaken under WIPE. This focus will continue under POTT. The problems that motivated the need to centralise males are many - and they persist. They include the need to understand the role of men's and boy's gender in the deepening of poverty, the spread of HIV/AIDS and other diseases, decreased life expectancy, wars and conflicts, weak states, social inequality, undemocratic political leadership, corruption in business and interpersonal violence. WIPE has thus focused on males not only as public figures or workers or members of a race or ethnic group, but more significantly as men, as fathers, grandfathers, sons, husbands, partners, uncles, and brothers, since it is in all these capacities and relations that the problems males create and experience can be fully tackled.

The philosophical grounding of our work in the value of social justice and equality meant challenging the role of males in bringing about or increasing levels of wealth inequalities, racial and ethnic prejudice, gender and sexual inequality, and war, violence and unintentional injuries to others. Given how the African continent continues to be beset by political, social and economic problems, in 2009 we furthered our work of trying to understand, support and contribute towards the building of societies that support the realisation of individual, interpersonal, community, social and economic wealth, peace and equality. In a world that still (all too erratically) supports the rhetoric of the rights and empowerment of girls and women, but where most heads of state, politicians, cultural leaders and formal businesspeople are

male, our publications, presentations and media interventions that centralise boys and men for peace and safety appeared to have been necessary.

All of the work undertaken under WIPE will from 2010 be pursued under the new programme POTT (see Fig 5). However, the shift from WIPE to POTT means there will be a new emphasis as well as new work guided by the concepts of tradition and transformation. Integrating the Institute's historical Science and Society thematic area, POTT has been conceived to be a collaborative, transdisciplinary and internationally networked initiative focused on Africa. The aim of POTT is, in short, a reconsideration of the idea of tradition and change.

Tradition is viewed not simply as the past, but instead as very much part of the present. Tradition does not mean simply cultural tradition, but includes everything from the past that a community of persons or one person draws into the present. Included under the concept of tradition is thus not only cultural practices such as lobola (bride-wealth), slaughtering an animal to thank ancestors, and initiation rituals, but also gift-giving during birthdays and holidays, giving names to children, dining out, hairstyling, etc.; political and economic policies and practices that become traditions; scientific, university and scholarly traditions, such as those of lectures, examination, graduation, citations, publishing and promotion; traditions with religions and in sports; and artistic traditions. Consequently, the specific objectives of POTT will be to:

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- Interrogate and enhance social, economic, political and cultural traditions; and
- Study scientific and intellectual traditions in scholarship and society (see Figure 5).

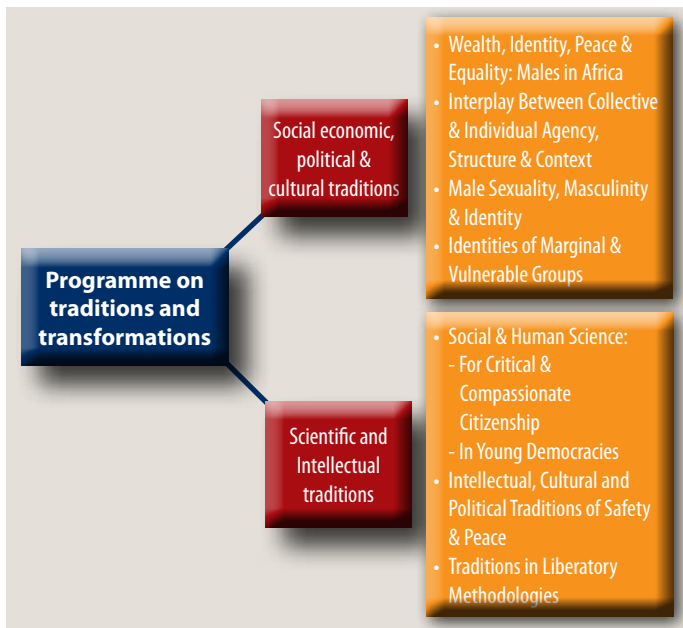


Figure 4. The two areas of focus of (POTT).

### 2.1.1 Social, Political and Cultural Traditions

Recognising that the African continent continues to be beset by a number of problems in which males are over-represented in comparison to females, POTT will in its immediate cycle (2010-2015) continue to concentrate on the experiences and lives of males in Africa. Particular attention is to be accorded to the production of wealth, identity, peace and equality, with specific attention to males on the African continent (see Figure 6). The focus on wealth, identity, peace and equality also enables a synergistic link to the CVI's/SAPPRU's study of male violence and its prevention.

The focus on males does not imply an exclusion of female experiences and lives. On the contrary, POTT is informed by feminist principles and a consciousness of gender power. POTT sees the research and praxis-related work with males as aligned to scholarship and larger struggles for gender equality. Collaboration

and partnerships with organisations and initiatives working with issues facing women and girls are therefore critical to POTT.

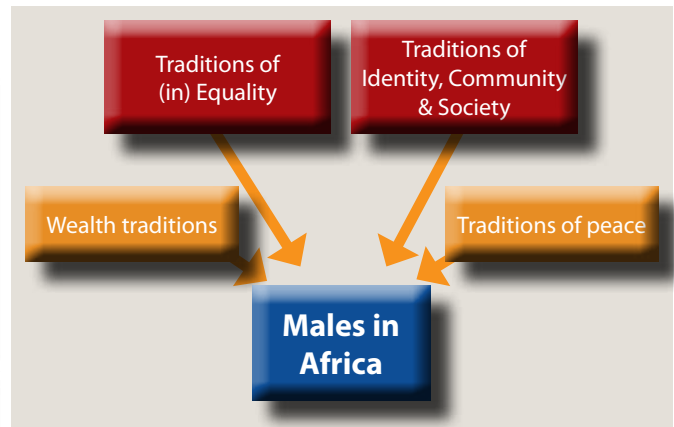


Figure 5. Focus areas for males in Africa emphasis within POTT.

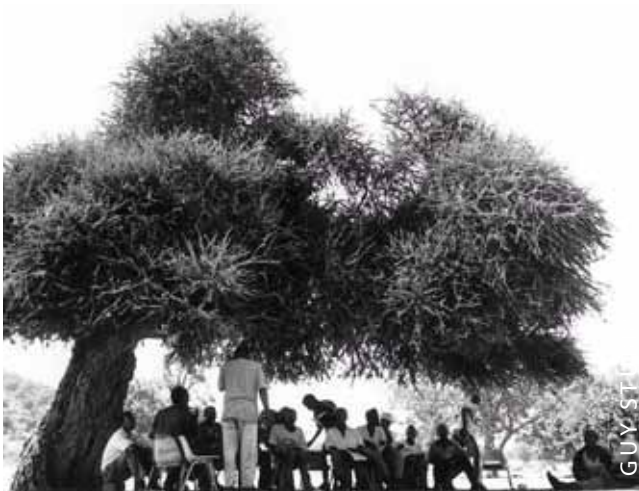
Many factors motivate the focus on males in Africa within POTT, including the role males play in: the deepening or reduction of poverty, economic development, wars and conflicts, weak states, gender inequality, wealth inequality, undemocratic political leadership, corruption in business and interpersonal violence. As mentioned earlier, POTT will focus on males not only as public figures, but also as heads of households, fathers, sons, husbands, partners, brothers, employees, and members of society and of different social groupings. The crucial difference that POTT introduces into the study of these social, political and economic issues is the focus on the positive side of the coin by asking:

- What does it take to build wealth?
- What are the elements to establish generative identities?
- What needs to be done to build durable peace in African societies and communities?
- What efforts are vital to construct social equality?

The focus on social, political and cultural traditions will also include but not be limited to work that looks at traditions that inform collective and individual agency, that inform male sexualities, traditions of masculinities, and that inform identities of marginal and vulnerable groups.

The work on social, political and cultural traditions will revolve around an annual travelling pitso ('a calling' to a gathering,

singular; plural, lipitso) and an e-kgotla. Traditionally a kgotla is a forum where adult males come to discuss matters of concern to their society - one of the traditions POTT aims to transform. The annual travelling pitso is to be staged in different countries around the African continent and the e-kgotla will be hosted on an existing electronic platform. There will be several other 'callings' and dissemination lipitso around the continent and other regions of the world.



Each pitso will encourage multiple forms of expression through special editions of journals, journal articles, art pieces, exhibitions, documentary films or books. Whatever the form of expression and sharing, care will be taken to reinforce collaborations and explicitly build and/or reinvent tradition. The first pitso, held in November 2009 in Soweto, South Africa and supported by UNISA Strategic funding, focused on building, interrogating and changing traditions around (but not limited to) four main themes, namely wealth, identity, peace and equality.

The major aim of this component of POTT, referred to as Traditions, is to give concrete form to inventive ideas, old and new, about traditions on wealth, identity, peace and equality. This research work will examine historical and contemporary traditions for overcoming poverty, gender, economic and other forms of inequality, prejudice and restrictive identities.

An additional area of interest for POTT arises from the understanding that scholarship has tended to emphasise the influence of imperial systems and totalitarian forces such as colonialism, fascism and apartheid on the invention of identity, community and society. Through such scholarship we learn a

great deal about colonial and imperial traditions in the production of identities, communities and societies. POTT seeks to expand our contemporary knowledge on the making of identity, community and society by focusing on the interplay between social conditions and individual agency, the structural issues and the personal capabilities, the macro-factors and the micro-dynamics. New forms of domination, accommodation and creative struggle are examined to see their influences.

This component of POTT will house various studies and community intervention projects, including postgraduate work centred on how positive identities, positive communities, and positive societies are made, and conversely, how devalued identities, communities facing significant problems, and societies riven by wealth inequality, intergroup hostilities, violence and conflict, and gender and sexual troubles are turned around.

### **2.1.2 Scientific and Intellectual Traditions**

Historically, the second area of focus, namely scientific and intellectual traditions, was conducted through a critical assessment of inequality, discursive distortions and differences in the social and health sciences. The Institute was involved in a range of initiatives aimed at examining issues related to the (re)production of social inequality, social difference and the democratisation of knowledge production. A variety of ongoing interrelated studies highlighted the racialised, secularised and gendered processes surrounding research and knowledge production. Some of the Institute's studies critically reviewed the interface between "race", racism, gender and knowledge production, and the media's role in manufacturing particular discursive traditions. Studies also analysed authorship development enterprises supportive of emerging black and women academic writers, with particular reference to psychology.

Extending this critical lens, POTT will seek to examine the current context and content of the social and human sciences, with a particular focus on psychology and public health. Such research will include an assessment of reforms in national science councils and professional associations as well as redress initiatives in university settings. This research will represent an evaluation of the questions and challenges inherent in reconciling the needs of South African society with the structure, nature and capacities of its human and social sciences within the context of cultural globalisation.





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Focused on knowledge systems, particular attention is to be given to the relationship between knowledge creation, and notions of science and social development. As part of this interest in intellectual and scientific traditions, critical analysis will also be conducted to understand the degree to which the contemporary knowledge economy is structured towards the capacitation and production of citizens for participatory democracy and critical social agency. The scientific and intellectual traditions will include projects centred on:

- Psychologies for critical and compassionate citizenship and leadership;
- Social and human sciences in young democracies;
- Intellectual, cultural and political (contemporary and historical) traditions of safety and peace; and
- Traditions in transformation and liberatory methodologies.

Through this research POTT will argue for alternative understandings of knowledge and knowledge systems that are inclusive of indigenous and community-embedded knowledge ecologies.



## 2.2 Highlights in 2009

A significant highlight for WIPE in 2009 was publication of the book *There was this goat: Investigating the Truth Commission testimony of Notrose Nobomvu Konile*, co-authored by Antjie Krog, Nosisi Mpolweni and Kopano Ratele. The book emerged out of a three-year collaboration between the three scholars, drawing on their different disciplinary and social backgrounds. The research explored Mrs Konile's account and posed questions about many assumptions that underpin research in this country, and specifically research into the Truth and Reconciliation Commission process. The project also ended up throwing light on the issue of how black and white South Africans can build bridges towards understanding one another across the cultural, social and economic divides that threaten our democracy. Reviewers have been full of praise. Duncan Brown said "this book may prove to be one of the most significant texts of its time," and Michela Borzaga said: "There Was this Goat is a fascinating journey that will allow the reader to discover more of her humanity by confronting her own prejudices and positions towards difference. ... This book can be seen as an implicit study of what it means to read: to leave one's own anchored self and to enter a new, strange space, in which one feels 'unmoored', as the authors state, but from which one eventually comes out 'differently renewed'."

Another important highlight was publication of the article "Violence and injuries in South Africa: prioritising an agenda for prevention" authored by Mohamed Seedat, Ashley Van Niekerk, Rachel Jewkes, Shahnaaz Suffla and Kopano Ratele. This article was published as part of *The Lancet* journal series on Health in South Africa. This series involved a number of teams contributing pieces on different health issues faced by South Africa and covered topics such as HIV/AIDS and TB, non-communicable diseases, and child and maternal health.

Possibly the most important lesson from work on the article was on doing collaborative work with others within and outside of one's programme of research writing. The collaboration was difficult at times, but the resulting publication and being part of *The Lancet* series on Health in South Africa was instructive. This project has received extensive coverage in the country and globally. The launch of the issue of the journal, held at the Westcliff Hotel in Johannesburg on 24-25 August 2009, was opened by the then relatively new Minister of Health in South Africa, Dr Aaron

Motsoaledi, and attended by media from the United States, Europe and South Africa.

### 2.3 Risk Factors in Male Homicide Victimization: A City- and Suburb-Level Analysis (SANPAD STUDY, 2009-2011)

The overall aim of this study is to contribute to the development of an evidence base from which policy and practice may be informed to prevent homicides, and specifically male homicide victimization. The aim is located within an envisaged larger, cross-national regional (Southern African Development Community - SADC) research initiative that seeks to investigate ecological city- and suburb-level risk and protective factors related to male homicide victimization. It is informed by a preparatory phase, which involved the assessment of data utility and quality, development of a conceptual framework and identification of project partners.

The study is centred around three specific objectives, detailed below. The main question of the study is: Which social, economic and physical variables of suburbs account for variation in general and male homicide rates across and within selected South African cities? It seeks to answer this question by determining and comparing rates of male homicide victimization within and across four South African cities, namely Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban and Cape Town, using suburban area as the unit of analysis for homicide risk factors and not individual risk factors. Specific objectives of the project are to:

1. Describe the average homicide rates per 100 000 for 2001 to 2007 and detail homicide by suburb, time, day of week, external cause, alcohol use, gender, age and race for four South African cities;
2. Assess whether the social, economic and physical area attributes that are expressive of the living circumstances in suburbs within each of the four South African cities correlate with male homicide victimization; and
3. Delineate the social, economic and physical attributes of suburbs that function as indicators of risk factors to explain the variation of male homicide victimization rates between four South African cities.

In 2009 different members of the study team formally met on four occasions (23-24 Feb, 2-3 April, 20 May, and 4-6 August) to discuss and present developments regarding the study. A substantial

body of literature has been collected. Because of the size of the literature, part of the literature will be used for the SANPAD Study, and another part has been written up as part of the report on male interpersonal violence under the title "An exploratory study into the risk and protective factors to male interpersonal violence" by Lazarus, Tonsing, Ratele and Van Niekerk (2009).

A review article from the literature was submitted in 2009 and rejected by a US-based international journal. This article will be submitted to another journal in 2010.

A second review article on development of a conceptual framework to male interpersonal violence was presented by Ratele, Suffla, Lazarus and van Niekerk at the India International Centre, New Delhi, India at the Hind Swaraj Centenary International Seminar: Social Development and the Human Civilisation in the 21st Century Seminar held on 12-14 February 2009. The article has been accepted for publication in the India-based journal Social Change.

The team had suspicions about the accuracy of the data from 2006 and 2007; after working on the data they are now more certain, since September 2009, that the data from 2001 to 2007 are in the best possible form they can be. The research team has completed calculating the totals for the cities of interest to the study, as shown in the table below.

Table 1: Manner and totals of death in 4 South African cities, 2001-2007

Year of death	Homicide	Suicide	Un-intentional	Un-determined	TOTAL
2001	7570	1468	5804	1459	16 301
2002	8026	1556	5785	1335	16 702
2003	6892	1580	5510	1524	15 506
2004	5949	1603	5632	1501	14 685
2005	5991	1600	5821	1869	15 281
2006	6479	1532	5994	1757	15 762
2007	6564	1683	6762	1625	16 634
TOTAL	47 471	11 022	41 308	11 070	110 871

From this rate calculations have been completed for the four cities for homicide by suburb, time, day of week, external cause, alcohol use, gender, age and race, as set out for objective. They have gone further and conducted additional analysis to compare rate ratios for male homicide victimization by year, cities, age, and



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race. Because of the additional analyses, the team has decided to rework the two papers they originally planned to submit to three papers, and they will now be submitted in 2010.

#### **2.4 Changing Traditions of Wealth, Identity, Peace and Equality**

Changing Traditions of Wealth, Identity, Peace and Equality - Changing Traditions for short - which received sizeable financial support from UNISA, is a set of projects, rather than one single project. The rationale behind Changing Traditions is that traditions, especially those associated with Africa, usually do not receive good press in the modern world. However, traditions are never not a consideration in all sciences, technology, and humanities, artistic fields, sports, politics, and every other human endeavour. From how texts are cited, to what theories are used, to ways of writing, painting, training, statecraft, evaluating work in a given area - there are rules and terms (sometimes overt but also unspoken) about the appropriate ways to engage.

Yet tradition attaches to itself highly contested values and is almost never used dispassionately, mostly because it is usually seen either as a source of unquestionable legitimacy or to suggest the backwardness of others. Consequently, the major goal of Changing Traditions is to give concrete form to inventive ideas about traditions. The motivation underlying Changing Traditions is that the past always affects the present, and thus understanding history helps in understanding the present. However, Changing Traditions also aims to show how the present can inform how history is understood.

The ideas which Changing Traditions will develop and support are in the following areas:

- wealth and development (and how to overcome poverty and income inequality);
- positive identities (and how to challenge and change prejudice and negative identities);
- peace (and how to overcome violence); and
- social equality, especially gender equality (and how to reverse inequality).

Changing Traditions has been intended to be a collaborative, transdisciplinary and international network project focused on Africa, aiming to let novel ideas about traditions fly and

reinvigorate good old ideas. The project revolves around an annual combination of a travelling pitso (see 2.1.1) and an e-kgotla (traditionally a forum where adult males come to discuss matters of concern to their society, one of the traditions Changing Traditions aims to transform). The annual travelling pitso is to be staged in different countries around the African continent and the e-kgotla will be hosted on an existing electronic platform. There will be several other 'callings' and dissemination lipitso around the continent and the world.

##### **2.4.1 Traditions 1**

The first annual travelling pitso was held on 18-19 November at the Soweto Hotel/Johannesburg Tourism, Kliptown, Soweto. One reason Soweto was chosen is because it is possibly the most well-known black urban conurbation in the world. Soweto, which in fact comprises a number of adjacent townships, is the largest residential urban area in South Africa. It is also the place where two of the four South African Nobel Peace Prize winners once lived: former Archbishop of Cape Town, Desmond Mpilo Tutu, and former political prisoner and President of a free South Africa, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela.

Soweto is a place where many traditions were and are still being made, but is also a place marked by a history of racial dispossession, oppression, inequality and violence. Since all these issues are integral to the vision of Traditions and evident in Soweto, this place was a particularly poignant space to host the first pitso.

Traditions 1 is part of the Changing Traditions of Wealth, Identity, Peace and Equality project of the ISHS, a transdisciplinary, international, Africa-centred undertaking which turns around the areas of wealth, identity, peace and equality. Traditions 1 had the aim of eliciting thinking and dialogue on a number of issues, and more specifically on the following questions:

- What African traditions exist around wealth-building in families, communities, societies, and nations; and if none exist, how can we build them?
- What African traditions are available regarding making positive identities for persons, families, communities, societies, and nations; and if none are available, how can we develop them?
- What African traditions are there in respect of making and building peace, safety and non-violence for persons, dyadic

relationships, families, communities, societies, and nations; and if such traditions are unavailable, is it possible to create them?

- What do African traditions have to say about sexual and gender equality between persons and in families, communities, societies, and nations; and if there are no positive traditions, can they be built?

The hugely successful two-day event brought together a diverse range of individuals from a range of disciplines and worlds, including filmmakers, scholars, activists, researchers, journalists, actors and theatre directors, to engage on traditions of wealth, identities, peace and equality. The Dean of the College of Human Sciences at UNISA, Professor Rosemary Moeketsi, delivered a powerful, heartfelt opening address. She was followed by Professor Kopano Ratele, project leader of Changing Traditions, who gave the Introductory presentation to the pitso. Yabba Badoe, a Ghanaian filmmaker based in England, spoke about the journey of making her moving film *The Witches of Gambaga*. The short version of the film was screened and generated a great deal of discussion. Other speakers included Professor Bhekizizwe Peterson of the University of Witwatersrand, Dr Kgamadi Kometsi of the South African Human Rights Commission, Willy Nel of North West University, Vuyelwa Mtimkulu of Setshaba Research Centre, and Dr Tom Sengani of UNISA, who gave a fascinating talk on kin-terms.

*ID Pending*, a play directed by Warren Nebe and performed by Atandwa Kani and Nat Ramavhulana, was effective in relaying the issues around identity, culture and tradition. This play proved to be humorous and highly entertaining to end off the proceedings.

It is clear that the Traditions 1 has tapped into a current that is deep and strong. There is a definite need for interrogating, challenging, building and enhancing social, economic, political and cultural traditions in South Africa and throughout Africa. Traditions 2 is planned to take place in Ethiopia in 2010.

#### ***2.4.2 Dying Young in South Africa: Masculinity, Premature Male Mortality and Men's Health- Seeking and Risk-Taking Behaviours***

The aim of this exploratory study, which forms part of the set of projects under Changing Traditions of Wealth, Identity, Peace and Equality focusing on males, was to explore men's health-seeking behaviours, risk-taking and perceptions of premature death in the context of dominant masculine ideologies. *Dying Young in South Africa* involves Ms Lebohlang Letsela, who was one of the two interns at the Institute in 2009 and was in the process of competing her Master's studies at the University of Witwatersrand, and Prof Kopano Ratele.

This study was motivated by the idea that while some empirical investigations have been undertaken into the health-seeking practices of men in a few African countries, there are no studies in Africa that have examined the associations between forms of masculinity and men's health-seeking behaviours and the implications of such associations with possible premature mortality. At the same time, critical studies of men and masculinity have contended that high-risk behaviours and negative health behaviours are linked to traditional dominant masculine norms of patriarchy. Studies report that men are less likely than women to seek medical attention, less likely to go for HIV testing than women, and more likely than women to smoke, abuse alcohol, eat unhealthy food and have multiple partners. Therefore, ignoring symptoms and delaying or not seeking help from health professionals appear to be instances of expressing forms of masculinity.

That said, reports on the burden of disease and causes of death for African men and women show that the leading causes are HIV and AIDS, diabetes, hypertension, ischaemic heart disease, tuberculosis and cancer. These conditions often emerge in middle age after long exposure to unhealthy lifestyles involving tobacco use, alcohol, a lack of regular physical activity or sedentary lifestyles, and consumption of diets rich in saturated fats, sugars and salts.

**Dominant masculine norms** are a barrier to males seeking **health-related help** as well as the basis for men's high-risk behaviours.



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Given all this, the study was initiated to examine constructions of masculinity of South African men in relation to their health-seeking behaviours, as well as the likely implications of dominant ideas of masculinity for early death. Forty-six interviews were conducted with a convenient sample of men from areas surrounding Johannesburg. Data were analysed using qualitative analytical methods. Findings suggest that dominant masculine norms indeed are a barrier to males seeking health-related help, as well as being the basis for men's high-risk behaviours. The study makes recommendations for intervention and future research work.

Presentations of the findings and recommendations have been given at two conferences, the first in Gaborone, Botswana and the second in Cape Town. These have also been disseminated in the form of two fact sheets: (i) Masculinity and perceptions of risk factors to premature male mortality in South Africa; and (ii) "I am a tsotsi from Sophiatown, you must cure yourself": Masculinity and health-seeking behaviours in South Africa. A journal article is in the process of being finalised.

#### **2.4.3 Constructions of Gender among a Group of Young Men and Women in Cape Town Communities**

This research project comprised a study of contemporary constructions of gender using photos and stories from a group of young men and women in communities on the Cape Flats. The collaborative project is part of Changing Traditions of Wealth, Identity, Peace and Equality and involves Profs Kopano Ratele and Tamara Shefer from the University of Western Cape (UWC), Messrs Elron Fouten (UWC) and Malose Langa of the University of the Witwatersrand. The fieldwork was supervised and conducted by Mr Fouten with the assistance of contracted fieldworkers.

The study is a qualitative feminist research project that engages a photonarrative methodology. The study included the following stages of research:

1. A group of young men and women between the ages of 16 - 18 years of age, living in the primarily working-class communities of Manenberg, Steenberg, Uitsig, Rylands and Mitchells Plain, were recruited through 'snowballing' and through community and faith-based youth organisations. Once recruited, they were given disposable cameras to take photos under the theme 'the world as I see it as a boy/as a girl in my community, my country, my continent'.
2. The researchers explained the aims of the study to the participants, who received an information sheet, including parental consent and participant's assent, which were signed before their engagement in the research process.
3. In taking images participants were encouraged to think about the following questions: What is it like to be a girl/boy in my community, in South Africa, in Africa? What do I like/dislike about being a girl/boy? What are the things that make girls/boys feel like girls/boys? How do girls/boys spend their time? What are some of the challenges that boys/girls face? What do other people (e.g. friends, parents, teachers and girlfriends/boyfriends) expect from girls/boys? What makes some boys/girls more popular than others? Are there other ways of being a girl/boy? If you were someone else, what kind of person would you be (would it be somebody of the same sex or different sex, how would they dress, what would they like)?
4. Participants were given a period of 2 - 3 weeks to take photos. After a period arrangements were made for the researchers to collect all the disposable cameras.
5. After the phase of constructing images, stories were elicited by means of semi-structured individual interviews

Twenty-one adolescents (12 boys and 9 girls) were identified to participate in the study, selected from five predominantly working class and 'coloured' communities on the Cape Flats, including Manenberg, Steenberg, Uitsig, Rylands and Mitchells Plain. Participants' ages ranged between 14 and 17 years, and the age-appropriate grades were 9 to 12. Each participant received a 36 exposure disposable camera with instructions and guidelines after they signed a consent form. All the cameras were returned after about 3 weeks and the film later developed. So far 7 participants, 4 girls and 3 boys, have been interviewed. A further 8 interviews are still to be completed and will be conducted before early 2010.

The data collection process has been far more challenging and lengthy than expected. Considerable numbers of visits and logistical arrangements have had to be made in ensuring the cameras were distributed, returned, printed, and then follow-up interviews conducted. Often the visits made were not successful in terms of finding participants and achieving goals.

Although we are waiting on the larger data set to conduct a full analysis, a number of key findings are already in evidence.



So far the data are rich, the photos taken of great interest, and participants' reflections highlight a wide range of themes related to current constructions of gender among young girls and boys. These include the following: adolescents - both girls and boys - foreground the importance of 'having fun', but much of their interests still appear to be gendered with respect to issues such as boys' focus on cars, sport, technology and building their physical strength, while girls emphasise clothes, music, friendship and physical appearance and interest in boys. For boys and girls influences of consumerist pressures were evident, such as the focus on shoes, clothes, cars, jewellery and perfume. Both boys and girls also highlighted the importance of substances and risk-taking in their social lives, with images of cigarettes and alcohol.

Of interest were some challenging, resistant and non-normative voices from both boys and girls, such as one girl who took an image of a bra and then elaborated how she feels constrained by femininity and its demands on her. Another area a few girls raised with some frustration was their dependency on others and public transport for being mobile, which they felt exposed them to vulnerabilities linked to being female (taxi queen phenomenon, gender-based violence). Similarly, a few boys took photos of themselves in non-traditional roles of cleaning, washing dishes and general household duties in order to illustrate their sense that boys should be engaged in such activities and their willingness to shift traditional gender roles.

While many of the images linked to personal desires and experiences, some commitment to community development and social change was also evident, such as one male participant who took a photo of himself cleaning a vacant piece of ground in his area in order to make it available for community sports and recreation. He emphasised the importance of transforming such land from gangster strongholds into a community resource.

The study will be continued and completed early in 2010 and will contribute to the larger study and its intended outputs (conference presentations and publications). We intend to publish at least one paper in 2010 from the Western Cape data.

#### **2.4.4 Investigating Whiteness**

These studies are aimed at showing that at the centre of contemporary white identity in South Africa lie a set of historical politico-legal injunctions and instructions by the State with

significant but under-studied ramifications for the psychosocial lives of numerous individuals and families. The studies are grounded on the idea of white identity of the State, which was given force by a number of laws, such as the Bantu Education Act, Immorality Amendment Acts, Prohibition of Mixed Marriage Act, and Population Registration Act, which is that it referred to those individuals who appeared to be or were regarded by others as white. They draw out the emotional, motivational and cognitive consequences, beside the economic, political, social and cultural aspects of this meaning of white identity, grounding analyses on illustrative cases from the period of apartheid.



The first published analyses of some of the cases suggest that in addition to the well-known effects that apartheid had on black lives, there were a number of instructive, meaningful and under-examined yet crucial deleterious psychosocial outcomes that the State generated in the interior lives and relationships of individuals who may otherwise have been white but because of that definition were not. These outcomes in turn shaped white identity and white-other relations. The initial studies show that these invisible psychosocial injuries on whites who adopted the meaning of who they are from that given to them by the State are due for closer inspection, given that such effects possibly always accompany disputes about and the development of identities supported by State power. It has become evident that further critical research is necessary on the historical and contemporary dynamics of the meaning and power of being white, and on both the structural processes and interiorities that reproduce privilege.



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#### **2.4.5 Men, Masculinity and Cultures of Violence and Peace in South Africa**

Taking the risk of death from non-natural causes as a major problem which psychologists working with men in South Africa need to take into account, this study looked into questions of when, how and why South African males die at such a high rate. The study, which will be published as a chapter in an international collection of psychological studies on men, critically examined work undertaken in South Africa with males in order to address the problem of early non-natural male death. It was grounded on empirical data from the NIMSS. Paying close attention to the uneven cultural and political context in the country and its effect on the psyches and cultural lives of males, the study aimed to show how ruling ideas of masculinity, which are tied to the contextual specificities such as highly inequitable economic relations, rapidly altering political arrangements, culturally embedded views about men and women and colonial histories, get to shape men's behaviours, cognitions and emotions. It was intended to elaborate the idea that when behaviours, cognitions and emotions are tied to the prevalent concept of manhood in South Africa, they tend to increase the likelihood of an early and violent or accidental death for males. This idea offers a resource that can only be of help in group and individual work with males in South Africa.

#### **2.4.6 The Role of Fashionable Dress in the Making of African Masculinities**



This study examined the forces (both structural and psychological) that flow into and emerge out of fashion as it

relates to the making and dynamics of African men's identities. In order to make these forces concrete, the study draws attention to commonplace fashion images of African men in modern South Africa. African men in designer clothes are ubiquitous figures in South African urban areas. Despite this, there is something odd about foreign designer clothes-wearing Africans, historically, economically and culturally. Since the oddity of wearing such foreign, relatively expensive clothes (when compared to other less foreign, inexpensive clothes) is often unseen, the study seeks to show the dense identity processes that are indexed in the fashion choices African men follow.

At the same time, the study seeks to answer the question about African men's choices regarding fashion (especially relatively poorer Africans' fashion choices), which are often judged as a sign of their general irresponsibility, warped decision-making, and therefore confused African identity. This negative judgement is seen to be the result of acontextual and psychologically obtuse interpretations of African men's lives.

The study examined the layered contexts within which African men make choices about clothes and offered possible psychological explanations about identities that clothes are meant to represent in such a context. The main set of contexts in which African men and women's fashion decisions are situated are those of the contemporary global and local economy and culture in which designer labels are manufactured and sold, contexts which reflect unfavourable economic and cultural relations between African countries and North American and Western European societies. The fashion choices of many black men in South Africa to look good is, then, highly curious inasmuch as it has to be understood to be made in the face of and in spite of the fact that they, on average, have less material wealth than a North American and Western European man. The study will be published in the collection *Was it Something I Wore? Gender, Dress and Material Culture in Social Research in Southern Africa* edited by Relebohile Moletsane and Claudia Mitchell in 2010.

#### **2.4.7 Violence, Masculinity and Well-Being in Africa**

The main aim of this study, was to consider violence as one of the factors contributing to relatively low levels of health and well-being of Africans. Using life expectancy and premature mortality as key indicators, the study examined the relationship

between violence and well-being from the perspective of ruling masculinity as a key part of a critical public health approach. Physical violence and psychological abuse are shown to be a related pair of mechanisms underlying ruling masculinity, where ruling masculinity refers to a configuration of gendered practice evident in highly unequal societies and connected to access to other forms of power.

In such societies, where avenues for individual and social human development are limited, particularly for women and youth, violence and abuse become even more central in men's efforts to attain the dividends of masculine domination within the gender and economic order. However, while a significant portion of the violence and abuse is directed towards women, high levels of male-male violence are observable. This contributes significantly to the deterioration of quality of life in many African countries. The study concludes by underlining the importance of considering and tackling violence and its impact on women and men's well-being as a critical public health issue. The first article from this study is to be published in 2010 in *Africa Focus*, a new publishing initiative of the Human Sciences Research Council.

#### **2.4.8 Bollywood and the Construction of South African Indian Identity**

Bollywood cinema has been studied for its entertainment value and acknowledged for its ability to educate resident and Diaspora Indians about their culture, traditions and values. Given the current shifts in trends that Bollywood films depict, including shifts in gender relations, body image and music that reflect multicultural global influence, it is of interest to seek to understand the impact of these trends on Indian identity. This is essential given that current films portray Indian culture in a manner that renders Indian identity as construable either as facing a crisis or acculturating according to global forces and trends.

The growing popularity of Bollywood films among South African Indians makes it essential to understand the role these changes have on South African Indians' identity formation. This research project explored how South African Indians employ Bollywood cinema in constructing aspects of their identity, like gender relations, body image and masculinity. A paper based on interviews describing the influence of Bollywood cinema on South African Indians' Identity was presented at the Annual Congress of

the Psychological Society of South Africa held in August 2009 in Cape Town. The presentation, made by Yaseen Ally, won the best student presentation award. The descriptive paper is the first of three that attempts to understand Indian identity as influenced by and portrayed in Bollywood cinematic depictions. A journal article on the descriptions offered by the interviewees is being finalised and will be submitted to a journal in 2010.

#### **2.4.9 'Witch'-Related Violence**

Recent years have seen an interest in the influence of culture and religion on violence. In particular, beliefs about witchcraft portray the 'witch' as a malevolent being responsible for others' misfortune. For this reason it is important to understand the influence of religio-cultural frameworks with regard to the 'witch', since those referred to as 'witches' are often subject to discrimination, prejudice, psychological abuse and physical violence that appears to stem from the fear of the misfortune that bewitchment is believed to be able to cause. Consequently, the 'witch' is subject to violent encounters from family, friends, neighbours and the wider community - what we refer to as witch-hunts. The studies of accusations against persons believed to be witches and the resultant violence arise out of but are not the same as the doctoral research of Yaseen Ally. In 2009 there were four separate studies on 'witch'-related violence.

In the first study, submitted to the *South African Journal of Psychology* under the title 'Witch-hunts today: Gender and socioeconomic aspects of violence against individuals accused of witchcraft in the new South Africa', Ally and Ratele report findings from a qualitative study of news stories in South African newspapers. Thirty-two newspaper articles were analysed using thematic content analysis and three clusters of thematic content extracted, namely: violence against the 'witch', gender, and socio-economic status. Violence against those reported to be witches is discussed as a manifestation of beliefs in witchcraft, and witchcraft as a key component of religio-cultural worldviews. In addition, it is explored how witch-hunts work toward gender discrimination manifesting in gendered violence, as well as serving the purpose of reproducing social relations linked to the socio-economic experience of misfortune in the community. A factsheet, *Witch hunts in modern South Africa: An under-represented facet of gender-based violence*, has been published from the data.



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The second study by Ally and Ratele has the working title 'Discoursing reports of witch accusations in South Africa: Psycho-political dimensions of witch-related violence'. The plan is to submit to an international journal in 2010. Utilising a psycho-politically informed discourse analytical framework, this study focuses attention on elements of socio-psychological and economic experiences of witchcraft accusations in South Africa. Such framing allows for both an in-depth and expansive exploration of the discourses that underlie South African witch-related violence. Reference and links are made to the socio-economic and gender dimensions of witch-hunt-associated violence.

The discursive study of newspaper reports enables a broader and more acute understanding of the portrayal of beliefs around witches, witchcraft accusations and witch-related violence in the media. The study argues that newspaper reports of 'witchery' have ideological implications supportive of the continuation of the global perception of African beliefs as 'savage', as well as the perpetuation of religio-cultural justifications of gendered violence. Consequently, such ideologically informed reporting inhibits the urgency for violence prevention initiatives in African communities.

The third study is on child 'witches' and has the working title 'Witch accusations against children as a specific form of child abuse in Africa'. In the study Ally focuses on the impact on child abuse. He argues that child abuse can take on different forms, such as when children are accused of being witches, showing that when accusations of witchcraft are made against a child, the supposed supernatural evil associated with the witch figure may lead to physical violence and/or psychological abuse by others against that child. He maintains that even though belief in supernatural entities like witches and witchcraft exists in many religio-cultural systems, the violence against others on the basis of supernatural religio-cultural belief compels us to seek to understand the

nature of such belief, its interpretation by the adherents, and its relationship with child abuse. Given that scant social scientific research on children accused of being witches in Africa has been conducted in Africa or elsewhere, Ally's purpose in this article is to provide a description of the extent of child witch abuse in Africa and to represent how supernatural religio-cultural belief get employed in ways that justify the abuse of children through an examination of news reports, reports of advocacy agencies and commentaries of various sources.

The fourth research project, 'Representation, belief, and violence: The case of the naked woman of Orange Farm', arose from a video clip recorded on a cellphone that Ally received in late 2008. The recording was said to have been recorded in Orange Farm, an informal settlement in Gauteng province, South Africa. The video clip came into Ally's possession through a colleague who lives in Orange Farm and had been aware of his doctoral work on witchcraft. The recording showed a naked woman surrounded by a group of people. The colleague recorded the incident and let him have the clip as she thought it proved the existence of witchcraft, since the naked woman in the video clip was supposedly a witch. Ally and Ratele subsequently designed a small study to explore the different interpretations and perceptions regarding the naked woman on the video clip, and how religio-cultural beliefs can feed gendered violence. The data were presented in a paper at the 15th Annual Conference of the Psychological Society of South Africa held in August 2009 in Cape Town.

#### 2.5 Apartheid, Anti-Apartheid and Post-Apartheid Sexualities

This study is part of a series of studies into the intersection of race and sexuality. The aim was to show that under apartheid there was a unique objective by the white government to use racial identification to define what is desirable and undesirable as

**Newspaper reports** of 'witchery' have ideological implications supportive of the continuation **of the global perception** of African beliefs as 'savage', as well as the perpetuation of religio-cultural justifications of gendered violence.

far as sexual relations is concerned, and vice versa to use sexual relations to define what is acceptable and unacceptable as far as racial identity is concerned. The study also sought to demonstrate that the objective provoked different forms of protest from those opposed to the criminalisation of the act of love-making across the racial divides by the law of the apartheid order.

The study argues that the racial configuration of apartheid sexualities and sexual apartheid follows a longer history of colonial sexualities and sexual colonisation. In spite of a progressive legal order and democratic political dispensation in the post-apartheid society, sexual subjects, which worried apartheid politics and society, the study claims, continue to trouble the present order. Although the laws that were enacted to regulate sexual intercourse between (those now called) black and (those now called) white were repealed nearly 20 years ago, the argument made in the study is that many blacks (including coloureds and Indian/Asians) and whites still appear to be troubled by the repressive legacies of apartheid laws and hence many South Africans continue to live out the sexual and racial identities, desires, fears, and relationships that the apartheid fathers sought to cultivate on this land.

A chapter was published in *The Prize and The Price: Shaping Sexualities in South Africa*, edited by Melissa Steyn and Mikki van Zyl and published by the HSRC Press in 2009. The book was launched at the Cape Town Book Fair at the Cape Town International Convention Centre on 13 June 2009, where Professor Ratele was one of the invited speakers along with the two editors and Reinet Popplestone, another contributor to the book.

## **2.6 The Construction of Masculinity and Risk-taking among Young South African Men: A Qualitative Intervention Study**

This study looks at articulations of masculinities from a study of 14-16-year-old boys across different contexts around the Western Cape, South Africa. The study emanates from a larger research project funded by South African Netherland Program in Alternative Development, and was led by Professor Tamara Shefer at the University of Western Cape, in which Professor Ratele was one of the investigators. The main research question of the study was 'How do young men construct their masculinity and how does this impact on their risk-taking behaviours with respect

to sexuality, and other areas of potential risk (e.g. substances, abuse of women, etc.)?'. The central aim of the action-research based intervention was to gain understanding of young men's experience of masculinity in order to raise their awareness and enhance their problem-solving skills with respect to risk-taking behaviours. Key objectives included extending current theoretical understandings of gender-based health issues; exploring young men's masculinity, sexuality and risk-taking behaviour; raising young men's awareness and generating self-understanding; and developing problem-solving and self-reflexive skills among young men towards enhancing health-promoting behaviours.

From this study an article, 'That Little Kiss Thingy': Articulations of Masculinity as Gendering of Activity', was co-authored by Kopano Ratele, Shefer and Anna Strebel. The article sought to show that talk of masculinities by boys can be viewed as attempts to counter blushing, through giving gender to their own activities and the activities of others. The study on which the article is based sought to answer a number of questions, but in this article the focus was on one question: 'How does the gendering of activity by boys coincide with, contest or recreate constructions of the ruling masculinity in the context of South Africa?'. Central to the descriptions and critical discussion presented is the assumption that the gendering of activity and accounting of masculinity are contextually grounded. Social context in South Africa continues to be moulded by legacies of gender discrimination and cultural history, as well as race divisions generated by colonialism and apartheid. These contexts and legacies then curve back to shape articulations that individual boys in the Western Cape and the country deploy to make sense of their lives and the world. The article has been submitted to the *Journal of Psychology in Africa*.







## 2.7 Satyagraha and Resilience: From Violence Prevention to Liberation

This study looked at violence prevention against the backdrop of social inequality. They point out that a great deal of scholarship on violence has consistently identified similar risk factors and common threads across different contexts. What their study does is explore how Mahatma Gandhi's work on satyagraha may serve as a basis for thinking on protective factors in high-risk environments. Drawing from a resilience framework they argue that many potential pathways for protective processes emerge. At the individual level the self-restraint proposed by Gandhi may counteract many of the risk factors, such as substance use, impulse-control difficulties and high-risk behaviour. At the community level, satyagraha as a basis for a form of social action builds community cohesion or social capital. More importantly, in contrast to many other frameworks, satyagraha proposes social action aimed at transforming social inequality. They conclude that further scholarship is required to critically engage Gandhi's ideas on satyagraha, since they can potentially enrich violence prevention efforts in other contexts.

Their ideas were first presented at the Hind Swaraj Centenary International Seminar: Social Development and the Human Civilisation in the 21st Century Seminar held on 12-14 February 2009 at the India International Centre, New Delhi, India. The paper has been published in the journal *Social Change*. A related paper, 'From Risk and Social Inequality to Social Action: Satyagraha as a Protective Factor in Violence Prevention', has been accepted for presentation at the Pathways to Resilience II Conference: The Social Ecology of Resilience, to be held on 7-10 June 2010 at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada. A follow-up paper on 'Satyagraha, Ubuntu and Resilience' is planned for 2010.

## 2.8 Male Interpersonal Violence in South Africa

This research project, which commenced in 2007, focused on identifying the risk and protective factors to male interpersonal violence, for the purposes of developing a firm theoretical and methodological foundation for follow-up studies aimed at developing a prevention intervention framework. The project had two aims and involved two parallel processes. The first aim was to identify and understand the risk and protective factors to interpersonal violence in South African men, and to investigate

theoretical and meta-theoretical approaches linked to this focus, based on an analysis of national and international literature and documents. The second aim was to determine the feasibility of using various existing data sets in order to determine risk and protective factors to violence in South Africa, using statistical analysis, and to map the results using Geographical Information System (GIS) technology. It was decided to compile reports on three issues: the risk and protective factors to interpersonal violence in South African men; the theoretical and meta-theoretical approaches linked to male interpersonal violence; and the feasibility of using various existing statistical data sets in order to determine risk and protective factors to violence in South Africa.

A report on understanding the risk and protective factors to interpersonal violence in South African men was published by Sandy Lazarus, Susanne Tonsing, Kopano Ratele and Ashley Van Niekerk in July 2009. Reports on the latter two issues are to be published in 2010.

The work on risk and protective factors to interpersonal violence in South African men set out to: (i) source information on male interpersonal violence (men as victims and perpetrators) with regard to its general characteristics and, more specifically, risk and protective factors; (ii) Identify relevant theoretical frameworks for the explanation of interpersonal violence and specifically male interpersonal violence; and (iii) Identify common threads and perform a critical analysis. The report published in 2009, An exploratory study into the risk and protective male interpersonal violence, makes a note of the fact that the study was a pilot in that it aimed to explore and guide the development of a clear focus, a relevant conceptual framework, and an appropriate research methodology for follow-up studies. The study constituted a 'broad sweep' review of literature and documents from the baseline disciplines relevant to violence: psychology, sociology, criminology and health. The review included an initial focus on interpersonal violence more generally, followed by an examination of the more specific literature on male interpersonal violence. For the exploratory literature study, the researchers obtained the most recent global assessment of violence from a public health perspective, followed by literature from the CVI written over the last decade, as well as from other relevant Medical Research Council structures. This was followed by an electronic search using relevant keywords identified. A qualitative, thematic content

analysis process was then pursued, followed by an initial critical analysis of the findings of the literature review.

The critical review conducted constituted a first round of analysis of the findings. The next step was a national roundtable discussion including approximately 30 key national informants, with the express purpose of examining the risk and protective factors for male interpersonal violence at a deeper level, drawing on relevant perspectives and worldviews from South Africa. The proceedings of this two-day event were compiled, analysed and included as a source in the findings and recommendations emerging from the exploratory study. The proceedings were disseminated in 2008. The study highlighted three general points. First, it is clear that many meta-theoretical frameworks and specific theories are used to explain male interpersonal violence in particular. Second, many authors argue for the need to pursue a multidisciplinary approach to the study of violence in general, including male interpersonal violence. Third, there is a need for the development of integrated frameworks to understand the complex nature of this phenomenon, and to be able to respond comprehensively.

A paper emerging from the critical review of studies on risk and protective factors was submitted to an international journal *Trauma, Violence, and Abuse*. The article by Sandy Lazarus, Susanne Tonsing, Kopano Ratele and Ashley van Niekerk, entitled: 'Risk and protective factors to male interpersonal violence: A critical review', was "denied publication". Among the reasons of the reviewers was that it "was not clear on how to interpret the emphasis on South Africa". The authors have since agreed that another journal will be considered.

The aim of the sub-study on 'Conceptual Foundations or Framework on Male Interpersonal Violence in South Africa' was to develop a set of underlying ideas for understanding and preventing male interpersonal violence in South Africa. The conceptual foundation study was to be informed by both public health and social science perspectives. The impetus for development of a conceptual foundation has not only been the scale of the problem of violence in the country. More importantly, there is an urgent need for theoretically sound, locally grounded and better integrated understandings of male interpersonal violence and violence generally. The figure below is a graphic representation of the results of our work on conceptual foundations for understanding and responding to male violence.

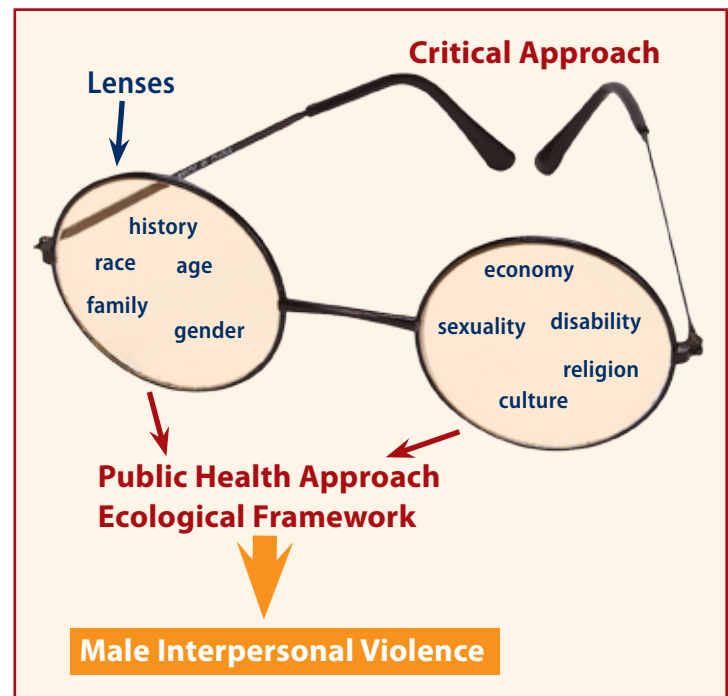


Figure 6: A diagrammatic representation of the critical public health framework for understanding male interpersonal violence

A paper by Kopano Ratele, Shahnaaz Suffla, Sandy Lazarus and Ashley van Niekerk on these ideas was first presented at the Male Interpersonal Violence Round Table on 2-3 October 2008 at the Medical Research Council in Cape Town. The organiser of the Hind Swaraj Centenary International Seminar: Social Development and the Human Civilisation in the 21st Century, invited presentation of the paper at the seminar held on 12-14 February 2009 at the India International Centre, New Delhi, India. A different version of the paper from the one above, with the title 'Towards an African feminist approach to male interpersonal violence' was presented there.

A paper with the title 'Towards the development of a responsive, social science-informed, critical public health framework on male interpersonal violence' was sent to and accepted for publication in the journal *Social Change*.

The project Male Interpersonal Violence in South Africa focused on identifying the risk and protective factors to male interpersonal violence, for the purposes of developing a firm theoretical and methodological foundation for follow-up studies aimed at developing a prevention intervention framework.



## SECTION 3. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, CAPACITY BUILDING, OUTREACH AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

### 3.1 African Safety Promotion: A Journal for Injury and Violence Prevention

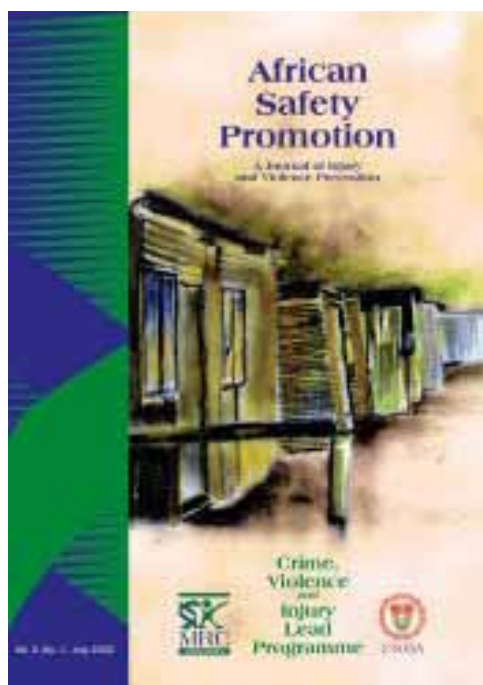
**T**he African Safety Promotion Journal, which is published twice-yearly, is the only scientific journal in South Africa aimed at fostering the exchange of ideas among practitioners and thinkers on the subjects of safety promotion, peace, violence and unintentional injury prevention. The ASP Journal is primarily intended to enhance ideas around these subjects for Africa, but not to the exclusion of other regions in the world.

The ASP Journal is peer-reviewed and accredited by the South African National Department of Education. An important goal since 2008 has been to ensure delivery and maintenance of a high-quality publication, including turn-around time for reviews. Alongside our external review process, internal review procedures were initiated to pre-select manuscripts that reflect improved journal standards. An expanded and comprehensive reviewer database was also set up to allow for a wider range of specialties and scholarly interests that would reflect the increasingly and deliberately diverse perspectives on safety and injury.

Notwithstanding, as happens with other scientific journals, some reviewers are not always punctual. Even though they may promise, and are reminded more than once, often enough they fail to submit their promised reviews. This delays the subsequent stages of producing an issue of the journal. This will remain a challenge for the foreseeable future until a better way to encourage timeous reviews can be devised.

In 2008 the ASP Journal went the route of automation, involving an online manuscript submission, management and review system. This was meant to enable authors to track and monitor the status of their manuscripts in the review process, as well as to

enable the editors to have a more efficient Journal management system. In addition, apart from facilitating management efficiency, the online system was felt to be a way to afford greater publicity, local visibility and a global presence for the ASP Journal. However, at the end of 2009 we had to reconsider the decision, primarily because of the costs of the system. Consequently, from 2010 the ASP Journal will be forced to desist from using the automated system. We will still receive submissions electronically, send them out to reviewers by email, and upload previous and current issues to the new system, but have to drop other aspects of the automation.



### 3.2 Crime, Violence and Injury Prevention in South Africa: Enabling Child Safety

Crime, Violence and Injury Prevention in South Africa is a biennial publication similar in format to other reviews in the social and health sector. It seeks to provide a comprehensive, regular analysis of the crime, violence and injury sector that includes an analysis of key developments and advancements, as well as major emerging priorities in the sector. This review is an indication of a growing recognition of injury as a public health concern, and as such is intended as a resource for local government, non-

governmental organisations, community-based organisations, researchers, practitioners and other stakeholders dedicated to strategically translating empirically produced data into concrete injury prevention policies and practices, and strengthening existing safety promotion responses. Accordingly, it is intended to inform the social and scientific responses to the containment and prevention of injuries, and calls for greater coordination and thoughtful approaches to planning, implementation and evaluation.

In the third edition of Crime, Violence and Injury Prevention in South Africa, we build on the formative work of the last decade and draw inspiration from the WHO-UNICEF World Report on Child Injury Prevention (2008). The CVI has embraced the theme of 'Enabling Child Safety' with the aim of expanding existing knowledge to assist the sector in further developing strategies in childhood safety from both intentional and unintentional injury. The 18 chapters currently being reviewed challenge preventionists to capitalise on the emergent responsive political climate and growing appreciation for research-driven efforts to develop good practices with limited financial and skilled human resources. The edition is scheduled for publication by mid-2010.

### 3.3 Qualitative Methods in Safety Promotion and Injury Prevention: An Edited Collection

Much of the safety promotion, violence and injury prevention field continues to be dominated by quantitative research approaches that typically reflect a 'rational-technical' discourse aligned to medical and health science models. This edited volume of articles aims to elicit the voices and subjective meanings of those inflicted with both intentional and unintentional injuries, their family members, professional and other social actors involved in prevention, mediation or rehabilitation contexts. Alongside local contributions in qualitative research on themes reflecting road traffic, violence, suicide, burns, falls and drowning injuries, the volume also comprises a collection of international articles reflecting these studies in low-income countries.

This edited volume is one of the research and development projects of the Director, Prof. Mohamed Seedat. Alongside his contributions to editing of the volume and generating working exercises and questions for each chapter, participation from Prof.





Kopano Ratele, Shahnaaz Suffla, Ashley van Niekerk and Ursula Lau will involve the development of the introductory conceptual chapter and the afterword. The objective for 2009 was to refine the selection of articles based on their academic merit and potential contribution to the field. From the total of 71 identified articles, 40 were selected for final consideration. Of these, 20 have been selected and permissions for re-publication will be obtained from the authors. These include scholarship from underrepresented regions of the world (including countries such as Bangladesh, Mexico, Pakistan, Spain, Thailand, Uganda, etc.) and reflect a variety of qualitative and mixed methodological approaches employed in research used in the injury prevention and safety promotion field.

The volume is to be primarily, although not exclusively, targeted at the injury prevention and safety promotion sector, and so the plan is to launch it at the 2010 World Injury Conference. This collection of articles has great potential for enhancing our knowledge and understanding of the subjective dimension of injuries, allowing for a more compassionate and human approach to designing prevention initiatives.

### 3.4 Mini-Conferences and Electronic Information Dissemination

#### 3.4.1 The Abdullah Omar Memorial Lecture/Annual Peace, Safety and Human Rights Lecture

The 4th Abdullah Omar Memorial Lecture took place on 17 November 2009 at the Soweto Hotel, Johannesburg. This Annual Lecture, which has been renamed the Annual Peace, Safety and Human Rights Lecture (in memory of Abdullah Omar), is integral to the attempts of the Institute to foster dialogue around issues of peace and safety as basic human rights in the face of high levels of injury-related mortality and disability in Africa and elsewhere in



the world. The Lecture functions as an additional dissemination and community engagement channel for the values and work undertaken by the ISHS and Centre for Peace Action and the CVI Presidential Lead Programme. The Lecture is intended to memorialise and mobilise around the late Abdullah Omar's legacy in human rights and safety promotion during his tenure as Minister of Justice in 1994 and Minister of Transport in 1999. The topic for the 2009 Lecture was 'Putting the Genie back in the bottle – why the wealth gap should worry us more' by Ferial Haffeejee, current editor of City Press and past editor of the Mail and Guardian. The memorial presentation was captivating, reflexive, inspirational and well received by the audience.

#### 3.4.2 Launch of the WHO-UNICEF World Report on Child Injury Prevention



The World Report on Child Injury Prevention reports that there are a number of international and South Africa-specific obstacles to the prevention of child injury. These include:

1. The perception that injury is due to fate limits chances of preventing it.
2. Few countries have good data on child injury and research on this is too limited. These limitations of data regarding the scope and patterns of injury and understanding the causes make it difficult to prioritise and develop effective programmes.
3. The lack of political commitment and understanding is a barrier as injury must become an issue for concern and debate at all levels.
4. Limited institutional and human resource capacities to prevent injury.
5. Difficulties of implementation.
6. Lack of funding.



In August 2009, the WHO Report was jointly launched in South Africa and followed by a Consultative Meeting, jointly hosted by the WHO and CVI, of over 70 South African child safety stakeholders. The meeting involved a briefing of the South African child safety community on current state of knowledge and findings in the field, providing the child safety community an opportunity to engage with South African partners, review its safety priorities, mobilise resources and interest, and reformulate its implementation strategies. It also provided an opportunity to lobby legislative and civil society partners around development of greater pro-child safety policy and legislation.

### **3.4.3 Seminar Series and Journal Club**

The Seminar Series and Journal Club are staff skills development-orientated. Seminars typically involve research articles or projects undertaken by ISHS and MRC researchers. In addition, scientific articles, books and resources are also sourced for discussion. Each researcher receives an opportunity to present their own or identified research and has the opportunity to lead the discussion. The Journal Club aims at maintaining an organisational climate that values team building, team work and respect. As such, workshops and activities that focus on individual and group development were conducted.

The **Abdullah Omar Memorial Lecture**, which has been renamed the **Annual Peace, Safety and Human Rights Lecture** (in memory of Abdullah Omar), is integral to the attempts of the Institute to foster dialogue around issues of peace and safety as basic human rights in the face of high levels of injury-related mortality and disability in Africa and elsewhere in the world.



### **SECTION 4: RESEARCH OUTPUTS/ OUTCOMES, APPLICATION OF RESEARCH, RECOGNITION ACHIEVED AND COLLABORATION**

#### **4.1 2009 RESEARCH DISSEMINATION**

##### ***PEER-REVIEWED JOURNAL ARTICLES***

###### Published

Ahmed, R., Ratele, K. & Bawa, U. (2009). Satyagraha and resilience: From violence prevention to liberation. *Social Change*, 39(4).

Burrows, S., Swart, L. & Laflamme, L. (2009). Adolescent injuries in urban South Africa: A multi-city investigation of intentional and unintentional injuries. *International Journal of Child and Adolescent Health*, 2(1), 117-130.

Burrows, S., Van Niekerk, A. & Laflamme, L. (2009). Fatal injuries among urban children in South Africa: risk distribution and potential for reduction. *WHO Bulletin*. Doi: 10.2471/BLT.09.068486.

Lazarus, S., Baptiste, D., & Seedat, M. (2009). Community counseling in African contexts. *Journal of Psychology in Africa*, 19(4), 463-470.

Odendaal, W.A., Van Niekerk, A., Jordaan, E. & Seedat, M. (2009). The impact of a home visitation programme on household hazards associated with unintentional childhood injuries: A randomised controlled trial. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, 41(1), 183-190.

Ratele, K. (2009). Sexuality as constitutive of whiteness in South Africa. *Nordic Journal of Feminist and Gender Research*, 17(3), 158-174.

Seedat, M. (2009). A manifestation of community psychology in primary health care. *The Journal of Critical Psychology, Counselling and Psychotherapy*, 9(2), 98-115.

Seedat, M., Van Niekerk, A., Jewkes, R., Suffla, S. & Ratele, K. (2009). Violence and injuries in South Africa: Prioritising an agenda for prevention. *Lancet*, 374, 68-79.

Van Niekerk, A., Laubscher, R. & Laflamme, L. (2009). Demographic and circumstantial accounts of fatal burn injuries in Cape Town. A register based cross-sectional study. *BMC Public Health*, 9, 374. Doi:10.1186/1471-2458-9-374.

#### In Press

Clowes, L., Lazarus, S. & Ratele, K. (in press). Risk and protective factors to male interpersonal violence: Views from male students on a university campus in the Western Cape. *African Safety Promotion*.

Marais, S., Jordaan, E., Viljoen, D. & Olivier, L. (in press). Modifying alcohol drinking behaviour by means of screening and brief interventions with the aim of preventing Fetal Alcohol Syndrome in a high risk population – a cluster randomized trial. *Early Child Development and Care*.

Nel, W.N., Lazarus, S. & Daniels, B.A. (in press). Education support services policy and practice in South Africa: An example of community psychology in action? *Education as Change*.

Seedat, M., Bawa, U. & Ratele, K. (in press). Why the wretched kill in democratic South Africa: Reflections on rejuvenation and reconstruction. *Social Change*.

Suffla, S., Seedat, M. & Karriem, A. (in press). Peace, its indices and implications for Swaraj. *Social Change*.

Van Niekerk, A. (in press). Childhood injury: A matter for Hind Swaraj? *Social Change*, 40(1).

Van Niekerk, A., Menckel, E. & Laflamme, L. (in press). The barriers and enablers to childhood scalding burn injury prevention in the home. *Public Health Nursing*.

#### Submitted

Ally, Y. (submitted). Child witches of Africa - Socioeconomic and psychological dimensions of child abuse: Discourse analysis of newspaper reports. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*.

Ally, Y. (submitted). Describing Africa's child witch phenomenon: Paper I. *Journal of Children and Society*.

Arendse, N. (submitted). Factors influencing women to stay in abusive relationships: An exploratory study. *Journal of Family Violence*.

Bulbulia, S. & Van Niekerk, A. (submitted). Perceptions and Experiences on Safety Volunteerism in the Strand. *African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention*.

Gouveia, J., Seedat, M., Ekman, R. & Stark Ekman, D. (submitted). Tracing the utility of injury surveillance data in Borås (Sweden) and Pretoria (South Africa). *African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention*.

Laher, H. & Finchilescu, G. (submitted). Meta-stereotypes: Intergroup anxiety in interracial contact among students. *New Voices in Psychology*.

Moyle, W., Clarke, C., Reed, J., Klein, B., Marais, S. & Richardson, E. (submitted). Older people maintaining mental health wellbeing: An appreciative inquiry study in four countries. *Journal of Health Psychology*.

Ratele, K., Suffla, S., Lazarus, S. & van Niekerk, A. Towards an African Feminist Approach to Male Interpersonal Violence. *Social Change*.

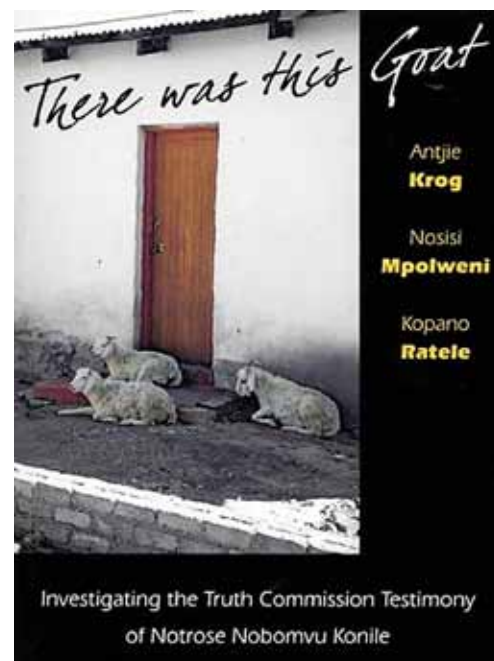
Ratele, K., Shefer, T. & Strebel, A. "That Little Kiss Thingy": Articulations of Masculinity as Gendering of Activity. *Journal of Psychology in Africa*.

Seedat, M., Suffla, S. & Lau, U. (submitted). South Africa: An ongoing agenda for social justice and peacebuilding. *African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention*.

#### **BOOKS**

##### Published

Krog, A., Zantsi, N. & Ratele, K. (2009). *There was this goat. Investigating the Truth Commission Testimony of Mrs Notrose Nobomvu Konile*. Durban: University of Kwazulu-Natal Press.



## In Press

Donald, D., Lazarus, S. & Lolwana, P. (in press). Educational Psychology in Social Context (4th ed). Cape Town: Oxford University Press.

## **BOOK CHAPTERS**

### Published

Ratele, K. (2009). Apartheid, anti-Apartheid and post-Apartheid sexualities. In M. Steyn & M. van Zyl (eds.), *The Prize and the Price: Shaping sexualities in South Africa*, pp. 290-305. Cape Town: HSRC Press.

Ratele, K., Swart, L. & Seedat, M. (2009). South Africa, In P. Hadfield (ed), *Nightlife and Crime: Social and Governance in International Perspective*. Oxford: Oxford University Press (277-293).

### In Press

Kobusingye, O., Bowman, B. & Matzopoulos, R. (in press). Introduction. In O. Kobusingye, B. Bowman & R. Matzopoulos (eds.), *Report on violence and health in Africa*. Brazzaville, Congo: WHO Regional Office for Africa.

Mathews, S., Outwater, A., Kilonzo, N., Mutto, M., Odhiambo, M., Butchart, A. & Matzopoulos, R. (in press). Community violence. In O. Kobusingye, B. Bowman & R. Matzopoulos (eds.), *Report on violence and health in Africa*. Brazzaville, Congo: WHO Regional Office for Africa.

Mathews, S., Outwater, A., Matzopoulos, R., Mba, C., Harvey, A., Kpadonou, E., Mbassa Menick, D. & Dassa, K. (in press). Family violence. In O. Kobusingye, B. Bowman & R. Matzopoulos (eds.), *Report on violence and health in Africa*. Brazzaville, Congo: WHO Regional Office for Africa.

Ratele, K. & Suffla, S. (in press). Men, masculinity and cultures of violence and peace in South Africa. In D. Shen-Miller & C. Blazina (eds.), *International perspectives on the psychology of men*. New York: Routledge.

Ratele, K. & Suffla, S. (in press). Violence, masculinity and well-being in Africa. In authors? eds? *Focus, Africa*. Pretoria: Human Sciences Research Council.

Ratele, K. (in press). "Ayashisa amateki": Converse All-Stars and other fashion items in the making of African masculinities. In R. Moletsane & C. Mitchell, *Was it something I Wore? Gender, Dress and Material Culture in Social Research in Southern Africa*.

## Submitted

Arendse, N., Van Niekerk, A. & Van As, S. (submitted). Child pedestrian injury prevention responses: Towards prevention priorities for South Africa. In A. Van Niekerk, S. Suffla, M. Seedat & K. Ratele, *Crime, Violence and Injury in South Africa: Enabling Child Safety*. Tygerberg: Medical Research Council.

Donson, H. Drowning and near drowning prevention. In A. Van Niekerk, S. Suffla, M. Seedat & K. Ratele, *Crime, Violence and Injury in South Africa: Enabling Child Safety*. Tygerberg: Medical Research Council.

Lazarus, S., Johnson, B. & Khan, N. (submitted). Towards safer schools. In A. Van Niekerk, S. Suffla, M. Seedat & K. Ratele, *Crime, Violence and Injury in South Africa: Enabling Child Safety*. Tygerberg: Medical Research Council.

Marais, S., Jordaan, E., Viljoen D. & Olivier L. Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders in South Africa: An overview. In A. Van Niekerk, S. Suffla, M. Seedat & K. Ratele, *Crime, Violence and Injury in South Africa: Enabling Child Safety*. Tygerberg: Medical Research Council.

Ratele, K. (submitted). Masculinities. In S. Tamale (ed.), *Contemporary Reader on Sexualities in Africa*.

Smith, M. (submitted). A review of the extent and distribution of child mortality and morbidity. In A. Van Niekerk, S. Suffla, M. Seedat & K. Ratele, *Crime, Violence and Injury in South Africa: Enabling Child Safety*. Tygerberg: Medical Research Council.

Van Niekerk, Titi, N., A. Lau, A. & Arendse, A. (submitted). Flame and scalding burns in children. In A. Van Niekerk, S. Suffla, M. Seedat & K. Ratele, *Crime, Violence and Injury in South Africa: Enabling Child Safety*. Tygerberg: Medical Research Council.

## **OTHER ARTICLES**

### Conference and Workshop Reports

Ahmed, R., Seedat, M. & Suffla, S. (2009). Report on the 9th Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion Conference, Melbourne, Australia, 24-26 July 2009. *African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention*. Volume? Page number?

Ally, Y. (2009). 17th International Safe Communities Conference, New Zealand (17-23 October). *African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention*, 7(1).

Laher, H. & Lekoba, R. (2009). World food day: 16 October 2008. *African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention*, 7(1).



Laher, H. (2009). 16 Days of Activism for No Violence Against Women and Children (25 November-10 December). *African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention*, 7(1).

Lazarus, S. (2009). Report on research visit to Memphis: December 2008. Report to CVI, MRC. Tygerberg: MRC.

Lazarus, S. & Cutts, T. (2009). Building a partnership to address violence in three historically colonized contexts: Report on research meeting in Memphis. *African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention*, 7(1), 89-98.

#### Conference Proceedings

Seedat, M. (2009). In J. Ornelas, M.J. Vargas-Moniz (eds.), *Building participative, empowering & diverse communities: Proceedings II International Conference on Community Psychology*. Lisboa: Sociedade Portuguesa de Psicologia Comunitária.

#### Book Reviews

Suffla, S. (2009). Review of 'Abnormal psychology: A South African perspective on pathology' by A. Burke. Cape Town: Oxford University Press.

#### Technical Research Reports

Lawn, J. & Kinney, M., on behalf of The Lancet South Africa series executive summary core group [including Van Niekerk, A.]. *Health in South Africa*. The Lancet.

Lazarus, S., Tonsing, S., Ratele, K. & Van Niekerk, A. (2009). Conceptual framework for understanding male interpersonal violence: An exploratory study into the theoretical frameworks for investigating risk and protective factors to male interpersonal violence. Tygerberg: MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme.

Lazarus, S., Tonsing, S., Ratele, K. & Van Niekerk, A. (2009). An exploratory study into the risk and protective factors to male interpersonal violence. Tygerberg: MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme.

Marais, S. & Eigelaar-Meets, I. (2009). A report on the socio-economic context of pregnant women and girls in the Western Cape with the primary goal to inform crime prevention strategies. Pretoria: CSIR.

Tonsing, S. & Lazarus, S. (2009). A pilot study into the methodological challenges for investigating risk and protective factors to male interpersonal violence in South Africa. Report

for the CVI and ISHS. Tygerberg: MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme.

Tonsing, S., Lazarus, S., Ratele, K. & Van Niekerk, A. (2009). Proceedings of the national round table discussion on understanding male interpersonal violence. Tygerberg: MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme.

### **CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS**

#### National Conference Presentations

Ally, Y. & Ratele, K. (2009). Bollywood and the construction of South African Indian Identity. Paper presented at the 15th Psychological Society of South Africa Congress, Cape Town, South Africa, 12-15 August.

Ally, Y. & Ratele, K. (2009). The representation of the naked woman of Orange Farm. Paper presented at the 15th Psychological Society of South Africa Congress, Cape Town, South Africa, 12-15 August.

Arendse, N. (2009). Application of Ferenczi's Trauma Theory to understanding why women stay in sexually abusive relationships. Paper presented at the Sexual Violence Research Initiative Forum, Johannesburg, South Africa, 7-9 July.

Laher, H. (2009). Risks to child safety. Paper presented at the 5th Public Health Association of South Africa Conference, Durban, South Africa, 30 November- 2 December.

Lazarus, S. (2009). Revisiting community psychology: Twenty years on. Paper presented at PsySSA CPD Seminar, University of Western Cape, Cape Town, South Africa, June.

Lazarus, S., Ratele, K., Suffla, S., Seedat, M. & Paulse, J. (2009). Colonisation, apartheid and historical trauma: Risks for male violence in South Africa. Paper presented at the Dialogue on Community Violence, The Institute for Healing of Memories & the Trauma Centre for Survivors of Violence and Torture, Cape Town, 23 September.

Lazarus, S., Ratele, K., Seedat, M., Suffla, S. & Paulse, J. (2009). Colonisation, apartheid and historical trauma: Risks for male violence in South Africa. Paper presented at Traditions 1, Johannesburg, 18-20 November.

Lazarus, S., Seedat, M. & Naidoo, A.V. (2009). Mobilising religious health assets to build safe communities. Paper presented at African Religious Health Assets Programme (ARHAP) Conference, Cape Town, 13-16 July.

Letsela, L. & Ratele, K. (2009). Dying young in South Africa: masculinity, premature male mortality, and men's health-



seeking and high-risk behaviours. Paper presented at the 15th Psychological Society of South Africa Congress, Cape Town, South Africa, 12-15 August.

Ratele, K. (2009). Traditions 1: An introduction. Presented 18 November 2009, Soweto Hotel/Johannesburg Development Agency, Soweto, South Africa.

Ratele, K. (2009). Hlompho: Homicide Victimization and Male Moral Codes. Presentation at the Men and Morality Symposium, Human Sciences Research Council, Durban, 5-6 November.

Ratele, K., Swart, L. & Seedat, S. (2009). Time of death: masculinity and homicide. Presented at MenEngage Africa Symposium, Newton, Johannesburg, South Africa, 7 October.

Ratele, K. Swart, L. & Seedat, S. (2009). Temporal aspects of violence-related fatalities and masculinity. Presentation at Medical Research Council Research Day, Tygerberg, South Africa, 15 September.

Ratele, K. (2009). Male Identity: Challenges and Changes to Ruling Masculinities. Goedgedacht Forum, Goedgedacht, Malmesbury, Western Cape, 22 August.

Smith, M. & Marais, S. (2009). A profile of fatal injury risk for older adults in urban South Africa. Paper presented at the 5th Public Health Association of South Africa (PHASA) 2009 Conference, Durban, South Africa, 1-2 December.

Suffla, S. (2009). The engagement of youth in traffic safety promotion. Message of support delivered at the Road Traffic Management Corporation Youth Convention, Durban, South Africa, 29-30 June.

Titi, N. (2009). Children's perceptions of causation and prevention childhood burns injury. Initial findings presented at the MRC Research Day, Cape Town, 14-15 September.



### International Conference Presentations

Ally, Y. (2009). Witch related violence in South Africa. Paper presented at the 1st Southern African Students Psychology Conference, Botswana, Gaborone, 26-27 June.

Lazarus, S. (2009). Supporting human rights in indigenous contexts: A South African community psychologist's perspective. Paper presented at Society of Community Research and Action, New Jersey, July.

Letsela, L., Ally, Y. & Goldberg, D. (2009). Bridging the gap: Public health, violence and psychology- the case of Unisa's Institute for Social and Health Sciences. Paper presented at the 1st Southern African Students Psychology Conference, Botswana, Gaborone, 26-27 June.

Letsela, L. & Ratele, K. (2009). Dying young in South Africa: Masculinity, premature male mortality, and men's health-seeking and high risk behaviours. Paper presented at the 1st Southern African Students Psychology Conference, Botswana, Gaborone, 26-27 June.

Marais, S. (2009). An international appreciative inquiry study of older people maintaining well being: The South African participants' construction. Presentation at Workshop and Annual Meeting of the Risks for Wellbeing in Older People in Newcastle, UK, 7-9 July.

Marais, S., Jordaan, E., Olivier, L. & Viljoen, D. (2009). Community Intervention to change drinking behaviour in pregnant women: A first step in a researcher/community partnership. Paper presented at the PHASA Conference, Durban, South Africa, 30 November-3 December.

Ratele, K., Suffla, S., Lazarus, S. & Van Niekerk, A. (2009). An African feminist approach to male interpersonal violence. Paper presented at the International Conference on the Centenary of Hind Swaraj: Social Development & Human Civilization in the 21st Century, New Delhi, India, 12-14 February.

Seedat, M. (2009). Title of paper? In Ornelas, J., Vargas-Moniz, M.J. (eds.), Building Participative, Empowering & Diverse Communities: Proceedings II International Conference on Community Psychology. Lisboa: Sociedade Portuguesa de Psicologia Comunitária.

Seedat, M. (2009). Why do the Wretched of the Earth Kill? Paper presented at the Social Development and Human Civilisation in the 21st Century Conference, New Delhi, India, 12-14 February.

Seedat, M., Van Niekerk, A., Jewkes, R., Suffla, S. & Ratele, K.

(2009). Violence and injuries in South Africa: Prioritising an agenda for prevention. Paper presented at The Lancet Symposium, Johannesburg, 24-25 August.

Smith, M. & Marais, S. (2009). A profile of fatal injury risk for older adults in urban South Africa. Paper presented at the PHASA, Durban, 30 November–3 December.

Suffla, S. & Seedat, M. (2009). South Africa: An ongoing agenda for social justice and peacebuilding. Paper presented at the International Conference on the Centenary of Hind Swaraj: Social Development & Human Civilization in the 21st Century, New Delhi, India, 12-14 February.

Suffla, S., Seedat, M., Van Niekerk, A. & Ratele, K. (2009). Violence and injury in South Africa: Magnitude, risks and responses. Paper presented at the 9th National Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion, Melbourne, Australia, 26-28 July.

Van Niekerk, A. (2009). Barriers to paediatric scalding interventions in Cape Town, South Africa. Paper presented at the 9th National Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion, Melbourne, Australia, 26-28 July.

Van Niekerk, A. (2009). Impoverishment, inequality and globalisation. Patterns of fatal burn occurrence. Presented at Hind Swaraj Centenary International Seminar, New Delhi. 12-14 February.

#### Conferences Attended

Staff Member	Conferences Attended	Date of Conference
Ally, Y.	15th South African Psychology Congress, Cape Town	12-15 August 2009
Ally, Y.	1st Southern African Students Psychology Conference, Gaborone, Botswana	26-27 June 2009
Arendse, N.	Sexual Violence Research Initiative Forum, Johannesburg	07-09 July 2009
Arendse, N.	15th South African Psychology Congress, Cape Town	12-14 August 2009
Goldberg, D.	1st Southern African Students Psychology Conference, Gaborone, Botswana	26-27 June 2009
Laher, H.	5th Public Health Association of South Africa Conference	30 November-2 December 2009
Letsela, L.	1st Southern African Students Psychology Conference, Botswana, Gaborone	26-27 June 2009
Letsela, L.	15th South African Psychology Congress, Cape Town	12-15 August 2009
Paulse, J.	15th South African Psychology Congress, Cape Town	12-14 August 2009
Ratele, K.	International Conference on the Centenary of Hind Swaraj: Social Development & Human Civilization in the 21st Century, New Delhi, India	12-14 February 2009
Ratele, K.	15th South African Psychology Congress, Cape Town	12-14 August 2009
Ratele, K.	The Lancet Symposium on Health in South Africa, Johannesburg	24-25 August 2009
Ratele, K.	Medical Research Council Research Day, Tygerberg, South Africa	15 September 2009
Ratele, K.	Dialogue on Community Violence, Mowbray Town Hall, Cape Town	23 September 2009
Ratele, K.	MenEngage Africa Symposium, Newton, Johannesburg, South Africa	7-8 October 2009
Ratele, K.	Traditions 1, Soweto Hotel/Johannesburg Development Agency, Soweto	18-19 November 2009
Seedat, M.	9th National Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion, Australia.	26-31 July 2009
Seedat, M.	11th European Congress of Psychology, Norway	7-10 July 2009
Suffla, S.	Sexual Violence Research Initiative Forum, Johannesburg	6-9 July 2009
Suffla, S.	15th South African Psychology Congress, Cape Town	12-14 August 2009
Van Niekerk, A.	The Lancet Symposium on Health in South Africa, Johannesburg	24-25 August 2009
Van Niekerk, A.	Traditions 1, Soweto Hotel/Johannesburg Development Agency, Soweto	18-19 November 2009

## CUSTOMISED DATA REQUESTS

Prepared by	Prepared for
Donson, H. (2009). Tabulations of deaths for the year 2005 in the age and sex groups.	Dr Kavi Bhalla, Harvard University
Donson, H. (2009). The role of alcohol on NIMSS (Western Cape).	Kgomotso Bosilong, CSIR
Donson, H. (2009). Data for Gauteng on gun-related injuries and deaths for the period Jan-Dec 2008.	Mark Rogers, Johannesburg Metropolitan Police
Donson, H. (2009). NIMSS data from 2002-2006.	Dr Nazia Peer, University of Cape Town
Donson, H. (2009). Drowning in Durban 2001-2007.	Peter Thompson, Life Saving Durban

## WORKSHOP ATTENDANCE/PRESENTATIONS

Arendse, N. (2009). 2010 South African Child Gauge: Round Table discussion on Child Health, Children's Institute, Cape Town, 6 November.

Arendse, N. (2009). Elsevier Publishers Author Workshop. Cape Town, MRC, 12 October.

Arendse, N. (2009). Travelling Safety Poster meeting, Red Cross Children's Hospital, Cape Town, 12 November.

Arendse, N., Van Niekerk, A. & Van As, S. (2009). A review of child pedestrian safety interventions: Towards African safety programme priorities, Red Cross Children's Hospital Annual General Meeting, Cape Town, 27 March.

CVI and ISHS Staff. (2009). Launch of the World Report on Child Injury Prevention, MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence & Injury Lead Programme & World Health Organisation, Cape Town, 20 August.

Paulse, J. (2009). A dialogue on community violence, Mowbray Town Hall, 23 September.

Paulse, J. (2009). Elsevier Publishers Author Workshop, Cape Town, MRC, 12 October.

Ratele, K. (2009). Apartheid Archives Project Conference, Wits University, Johannesburg, 18-20 June.

Ratele, K. (2009). Men's identities as men: Changes and challenges to ruling masculinity in South Africa. Paper presented at the Goedgedacht Forum, Western Cape, 22 August.

Ratele, K., Van Niekerk, A., Suffla, S., Donson, H. & Others. (2009).

Start-up workshop for SANPAD-funded study on risk factors to male homicide victimization, Johannesburg, 2-3 April.

Seedat, M., Van Niekerk, A., Suffla, S. & Ratele, K. (2009). Violence and Injuries in South Africa: Prioritising An Agenda For Prevention. Paper presented at The Lancet South Africa Issue Workshop. Durban, 29-30 January.

Seedat, M., Van Niekerk, A., Suffla, S. & Ratele, K. (2009). Review meeting: The Lancet South Africa series, Durban, 29-30 January.

Seedat, M., Van Niekerk, A., Suffla, S. & Ratele, K. (2009). MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence & Injury Lead Programme-Monash University collaboration meeting, Cape Town, 27 March.

Seedat, M. & Suffla, S. (2009). Meeting with Jatin Desai, Human rights and anti-nuclear activist with the Pakistan-India People's Forum for Peace & Democracy: Human rights and peacebuilding, Mumbai, India, 3 February.

Suffla, S. (2009). Strategic planning meeting of the Psychological Society of South Africa, Johannesburg, 6-8 March.

Suffla, S. (2009). Planning meeting with Professor Deon Meiring, Chair: 21st International Congress of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology, Cape Town, 17 March.

Suffla, S. (2009). International Safe Communities Network membership: Meeting with visiting staff from Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique & Maputo Central Hospital, Cape Town, 18 March.

Suffla, S. (2009). Internal review meeting: The Lancet South Africa series, Cape Town, 8 April.

Suffla, S. (2009). Safecom and community outreach/participation. Institute for Social & Health Sciences & MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme Annual Advisory Board Meeting, Johannesburg, 20 May.

Suffla, S. (2009). Research translation. Institute for Social & Health Sciences & MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme Annual Advisory Board Meeting, Johannesburg, 20 May.

Suffla, S. (2009). Signing of MOU: Monash University-UNISA & MRC, Cape Town, 3 June.

Suffla, S. (2009). Planning workshop: 21st International Congress, International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology, Stellenbosch, 25 June.

Suffla, S. (2009). XXX International Congress of Psychology: Meeting of the Scientific Committee, Cape Town, 11 August.

Suffla, S. (2009). Meeting of Council: Psychological Society of South Africa, Cape Town, 11 August.

Suffla, S. (2009). Meeting of the South African National Committee for the International Union of Psychological Science, Cape Town, 13 August.

Suffla, S. (2009). Feedback meetings: Executive Committee of the XXX International Congress of Psychology and the Executive Committee of the International Union of Psychological Science, Cape Town, 13-14 August.

Suffla, S. (2009). XXX International Congress of Psychology: Meeting of the Executive Committee, Johannesburg, 21 August.

Swart, L. & Van Niekerk. (2009). Violence Data Sourcing and Management. SANPAD Workshop, Johannesburg, 1-2 April.

Titi, N. (2009). Elsevier Publishers Author Workshop, Cape Town, MRC, 12 October.

Van Niekerk, A, Suffla, S., Titi, N. & Arendse, N. (2009). MRC-UNISA CVI and WHO meeting on the Launch of the WHO Report on Child Injury Prevention, Cape Town, 17 June.

Van Niekerk A., Suffla, S. & Titi, N. (2009). South African launch of World Report on Child Injury Prevention: Planning meeting with representatives from WHO & Department of Health, Cape Town, 19 February.

Van Niekerk, A. (2009). MRC Risk Assessment Workshop, MRC, Cape Town, 28 May.

Van Niekerk, A. (2009). MRC Promotions Panel Training in Expert Job Evaluation, MRC, Cape Town, 4 June.

Van Niekerk, A. & Titi, N. (2009). Child maltreatment prevention consultation. Cape Town, 9 July.

## 4.2 2009 RESEARCH TRANSLATION

### Policy Briefs

Jewkes, R., Abrahams, N., Mathews, S., Seedat, M., Van Niekerk, A., Suffla, S. & Ratele, K. (2009). Preventing rape and partner violence in South Africa: Call for leadership in a new agenda for action. MRC Policy Brief. Tygerberg: Medical Research Council.

### Fact Sheets

Ally, Y. (2009). Witch hunts in modern South Africa: An under-represented facet of gender-based violence. MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence & Injury Lead Programme, Johannesburg.

Arendse, N., Van Niekerk, A. & Van As, S. (2009). Child pedestrian safety interventions: Towards South African safety programme priorities. Childsafe & SafeKids.

Arendse, N., Van Niekerk, A. & Van As, S. (2009). Child pedestrian

road safety tips. (Fact sheet). Childsafe & SafeKids.

Goldberg, D. (2009). How to Prevent Accidents to Children in Homes and Crèches. (Information sheet). MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence & Injury Lead Programme. Johannesburg.

Lahe, H. (2009). Explaining Xenophobic Violence. MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence & Injury Lead Programme, Johannesburg.

Lau, U. (2009). Intimate Partner Violence. MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence & Injury Lead Programme, Johannesburg.

Letsela, L. & Ratele, K. (2009). Masculinity and perceptions of risk factors to premature male mortality in South Africa. Tygerberg: Medical Research Council.

Letsela, L. & Ratele, K. (2009). "I am a tsotsi from Sophiatown, you must cure yourself": Masculinity and health seeking behaviours in South Africa. MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence & Injury Lead Programme, Cape Town/Johannesburg.



### Meetings, Consultancies, Workshops, Public Hearings

Arendse, N. (2009). Launch of the World Report on Child Injury Prevention, MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence & Injury Lead Programme & World Health Organisation, Cape Town, 20 August.

Arendse, N. (2009). International Child Intervention Study Meeting, MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence & Injury Lead Programme, Cape Town, 15 October.

Arendse, N. (2009). International Child Study Meeting, MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence & Injury Lead Programme & Monash University, Johannesburg, 21-22 October.

Lahe, H. & Letsela, L. (2009). Changing Traditions: Multiple



Partners and Political Leaders, University of South Africa, 29 May.

Lazarus, S. (2008). Research planning meeting with international partners in Memphis, Tennessee, USA, 8-17 December.

Marais, S. Meeting with DoAgric, 20 Jan 2009. Feedback on the mini drug master plan for the department and discussing the way forward.

Marais, S. (2009) Meeting with Cape Town City Health, with Dr Bromfield and Health Promotion Manager, Ms Davies, 6 February.

Marais, S. (2009). Seminar at Department of Agriculture, 25 February.

Marais, S. (2009). Monthly FASD task team meetings.

Marais, S. (2009). Monthly meetings with Ignite (NGO for support to pregnant women on farms).

Marais, S. (2009). Meeting at RAPCAN on WC status of Action for a Safe South Africa, 15 May.

Marais, S. (2009). CSIR Workshop on development of local crime prevention strategies in 24 Western Cape police precincts, 19 May.

Marais, S. (2009). FASD International Day, 9 September.

Marais, S. (2009). Launch of the local safety plans for the Western Cape Community Hall, Langa, 15 September.

Paulse, J. (2009). Launch of the World Report on Child Injury Prevention, MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence & Injury Lead Programme & World Health Organisation, Cape Town, 20 August.

Paulse, J. (2009). International Child Intervention Study Meeting, MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence & Injury Lead Programme, Cape Town, 15 October.

Ratele, K. (2009). Teleconference Meeting with the Executive Committee (2008-2009) of the Psychological Society of South Africa, 15 January.

Ratele, K. (2009). Meeting on Collaboration/MOU City of Tshwane and University of South Africa, Theun van Wyk Building, Room 10-05, University of South Africa, Mueckleneuk, 20 January.

Ratele, K. (2009). Meeting of Anti-racism Policy Task Team, Kopanong, Theun van Wyk Building, University of South Africa, Mueckleneuk, 23 January.

Ratele, K. (2009). Meeting on Structure of the Institute for Social and Health Sciences, OR Tambo, Room 4-24, University of South Africa, Mueckleneuk, 18 February.

Ratele, K. (2009). Meeting with Auditors, Theun van Wyk, Room 11-17, University of South Africa, Mueckleneuk, 18 February.

Ratele, K. (2009). Teleconference Meeting of the Scientific

Committee of the XXX International Congress of Psychology, 17 February.

Ratele, K. (2009). Start-up workshop for SANPAD-funded study on risk factors to male homicide victimization, Johannesburg, 2-3 April.

Ratele, K. (2009). Teleconference Meeting of Researchers of the Apartheid Archives Project 12 May.

Ratele, K. (2009). Meeting of the City of Tshwane Safer City Reference Group, Boardroom of the Executive Mayor of Tshwane, 22 May.

Ratele, K. (2009). Signing of the Memorandum of Agreement between Medical Research Council/University of South Africa and Monash University at the Medical Research Council, 3 June.

Ratele, K. (2009). Meeting of the College Research and Committee Service Committee, Theun van Wyk Building, Room 8-46, University of South Africa, Mueckleneuk, 25 June.

Ratele, K. (2009). Meeting of the Scientific Committee of the XXX International Congress of Psychology, Cape Town International Convention Centre, Cape Town, 11 August.

Ratele, K. (2009). Executive Committee (2008-2009) meeting of the Psychological Society of South Africa, Cape Town International Convention Centre, Cape Town, 11 August.

Ratele, K. (2009). Meeting of the Council of the Psychological Society of South Africa, Cape Town International Convention Centre, Cape Town, 11 August.

Ratele, K. (2009). Meeting of the Editorial Board of the South African Journal of Psychology, Cape Town International Convention Centre, Cape Town, 12 August.

Ratele, K. (2009). Annual Meeting of the National Committee of the International Union of Psychological Science/National Research Foundation Board, Cape Town International Convention Centre, Cape Town, 13 August.

Ratele, K. (2009). Executive Committee (2009-2010) meeting of the Psychological Society of South Africa, Cape Town International Convention Centre, Cape Town, 14 August.

Ratele, K. (2009). Attendance at the Presentation by President of XXX International Congress of Psychology to Executive Committee of the International Union of Psychological Science, Cape Town International Convention Centre, Cape Town, 14 August.

Ratele, K. (2009). Meeting of the Scientific Committee of the XXX International Congress of Psychology, Offices of the Psychological Society of South Africa, Killarney, 20 August.



Ratele, K. (2009). Meeting of the Executive Committee of the XXX International Congress of Psychology, Offices of the Psychological Society of South Africa, Killarney, 21 August.

Ratele, K. (2009). Meeting of the Heads of World Health Organisation Collaborating Centres on Injuries, Violence Prevention and Disability, Geneva, Switzerland, 28-29 September.

Seedat, M., Van Niekerk, A., Suffla, S. & Ratele, K. (2009). Review meeting: The Lancet South Africa series, Durban, 29-30 January.

Suffla, S. (2009). Strategic planning meeting of the Psychological Society of South Africa, Johannesburg, 6-8 March.

Suffla, S. (2009). Planning meeting with Prof. Deon Meiring, Chair: 21st International Congress of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology, Cape Town, 17 March.

Suffla, S. (2009). International Safe Communities Network membership: Meeting with visiting staff from Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique & Maputo Central Hospital, Cape Town, 18 March.

Suffla, S. (2009). MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence & Injury Lead Programme-Monash University collaboration meeting Cape Town, 27 March.

Suffla, S. (2009). Start-up workshop for SANPAD-funded study on risk factors to male homicide victimization, Johannesburg, 2-3 April.

Suffla, S. (2009). Internal review meeting: The Lancet South Africa series, Cape Town, 8 April.

Suffla, S. (2009). Safecom and community outreach/ participation. Institute for Social & Health Sciences & MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme Annual Advisory Board Meeting, Johannesburg, 20 May.

Suffla, S. (2009). Research translation. Institute for Social & Health Sciences & MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme Annual Advisory Board Meeting, Johannesburg, 20 May.

Suffla, S. (2009). Signing of MOU: Monash University-UNISA & MRC, Cape Town, 3 June.

Suffla, S. (2009). Planning workshop: 21st International Congress, International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology, Stellenbosch, 25 June.

Suffla, S. (2009). XXX International Congress of Psychology: Meeting of the Scientific Committee, Cape Town, 11 August.

Suffla, S. (2009). Meeting of Council: Psychological Society of South Africa, Cape Town, 11 August.

Suffla, S. (2009). Meeting of the South African National

Committee for the International Union of Psychological Science, Cape Town, 13 August.

Suffla, S. (2009). Feedback meetings: Executive Committee of the XXX International Congress of Psychology and the Executive Committee of the International Union of Psychological Science, Cape Town, 13-14 August.

Suffla, S. (2009). XXX International Congress of Psychology: Meeting of the Executive Committee, Johannesburg, 21 August.

Swart, L. & Laher, H. (2009). International Network of Safe Communities. Open Society Foundation for South Africa, 20-21 October.

Swart, L., Laher, H., Ally, Y. & Goldberg, D. (2009). The Public Health Approach. UNISA Psychology Masters Training, PTA, 23-24 July.

Titi, N. (2009). WHO South Africa: country consultation on child maltreatment prevention readiness and implications for enhancing prevention policy and action: Cape Town, 9 July.

Titi, N. (2009). CAPFSA Meeting, Red Cross Hospital, Cape Town, 2 June.

Titi, N. (2009). Launch of Young Scientist Forum, Cape Town, 19 October.

Van Niekerk, A. & Suffla, S. (2009). South African launch of World Report on Child Injury Prevention: Planning meeting with representatives from WHO & Department of Health, Cape Town, 19 February.

Van Niekerk, A. (2009). Start-up workshop for SANPAD-funded study on risk factors to male homicide victimization, Johannesburg, 2-3 April.

Van Niekerk, A. (2009). ISHS and CVI Research Overview. Institute for Social & Health Sciences & MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme Annual Advisory Board Meeting, Johannesburg, 20 May.

Van Niekerk, A., Suffla, S., Titi, N. & Arendse, N. (2009). MRC-UNISA CVI and WHO meeting on the Launch of the WHO Report on Child Injury Prevention, MRC, Cape Town, 17 June.

Van Niekerk, A. (2009). WHO South Africa: Country consultation on child maltreatment prevention readiness and implications for enhancing prevention policy and action: Cape Town, 9 July.

Van Niekerk, A. (2009). Launch of the World Report on Child Injury Prevention, MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence & Injury Lead Programme & World Health Organisation, Cape Town, 20 August.

## Media References 2009

DATE	FORMAT	AGENCY	TITLE
24 February 2009	Website	UKZN @ Book Southern Africa	There was this Goat. Ratele, K.
25 February 2009	Website	Book SA Magazine @ Book Southern Africa	Book Excerpt: There was this Goat. Ratele , K.
28 February 2009	Newspaper	City Press	A brand new way of being a man. Ratele, K.
1 March 2009	TV	Mnet, Carte Blanche	Evolution of Man. Ratele, K.
3 March 2009	Website	Itch	There was this goat. Kopano Ratele
3 Mar 2009	Web	BIZCommunity.com	Species - a user's guide to young men. It's official: Men are 'more complicated' than ever before. Ratele, K.
09 March 2009	Newspaper	Die Burger	Skryfsake só ingebind vir fees. Ratele, K.
11 March 2009	Newspaper	The Witness	He's Got Real ZOOMA by Sharon Dell. Ratele, K.
11 March 2009	Website	Book Video SA	There was a goat. Ratele, K.
12 March 2009	Website	Sribd.com	There was this Goat. Authors discuss their Book. Cape Town Book Fair. Antjie Krog, Nosisi Mpolweni and Kopano Ratele.
25 May 2009	Website	Tonight.co.za	Tonight: Out and About: Rub shoulders with writers at the Cape Town fair. Ratele, K.
8 June 2009	Web	Tonight.co.za	Tonight: Out and About: Rub shoulders with writers at the Cape Town fair. Ratele, K.
30 June 2009	Online newspaper	Mmegi /The reporter (Gaborone, Botswana) and AllAfrica.com	Dying young in South Africa: Masculinity, premature male mortality, and men's health-seeking and high-risk behaviours. Letsela, L. & Ratele, K.
2 April 2009	Newspaper	The Times	Children slaughtered on roads. Arendse, N., Van Niekerk, A. & Van As, S.
7 July 2009	Online newspaper	Sunday Standard	Bridging the gap: public health, violence and psychology- the case of Unisa's Institute for Social and Health Sciences. Letsela, L., Ally, Y. & Goldberg, D.
9 July 2009	Web	Wordpress	Blogs about: Kopano Ratele. Ratele, K.
20 August 2009	Radio	Northwest FM	Interview on Caster Semenya. Northwest FM. Thursday. 18h20. Ratele, K.
20 August 2009	Newspaper (online)	Eyewitness News	Injury and violence – leading cause of child death. CVI staff
21 August 2009	Radio	Radio 702 & KFM	Violence and injury among South African children. Ashley Van Niekerk
24 August 2009	Newspaper	Sowetan	There are lots of good men' - Panelists reject male stereotypes, by Penwell Dlamini. Ratele, K.
25 August 2009	Radio	Northwest FM	Interview on Caster Semenya. Northwest FM. Ratele, K.
25 August 2009	Web	Health-e news	A nation killing itself. Seedat, S., Ratele, Van Niekerk, A., Jewkes, R., Suffla, S. & Ratele, K.
25 August 2009	Newspaper	Mail & Guardian	The Lancet: Leadership needed to fight SA violence. Seedat, M., Van Niekerk, A., Jewkes, R., Suffla, S. & Ratele, K.

26 August 2009	Newspaper	Cape Times	40% of SA men admit to using violence against their partners. Seedat, M., Van Niekerk, A., Jewkes, R., Suffla, S. & Ratele, K.
26 August 2009	Newspaper	The Star, Business Day	Violence and injuries in South Africa. Seedat, M., Van Niekerk, A., Jewkes, R., Suffla, S. & Ratele, K.
1-30 September 2009	Newspaper	Lenasia Times	UNISA invites Primary and High school students to showcase their talent. Laher. H., Letsela, L. & Goldberg, D.
3-9 September 2009	Newspaper	The Rising Sun	Talent Search, Traditions. Laher. H.
9 September 2009	Radio	Jozi Fm 105.8	Traditions. Laher. H.
4 & 11 September 2009	Internet	LenzInfo	Traditions. Laher. H., Letsela, L.; Goldberg, D.
10 September 2009	Radio	North West	Interview on the topic, Names. Thursday. 18h30. Ratele, K.
11 September 2009	Radio	Bush Fm	Traditions. Ratele, K.
17 September 2009	Radio	BBC Radio	Interview on the topic, Is there a case for introducing peace education in schools?, Thursday. 18h00-19h00. Ratele, K.
21 September 2009	Radio	North West	Interview on Caster Semenya. Ratele, K.
21 September 2009	Radio	Kaya Fm	Traditions. Ratele, K.
21 September 2009	Radio	Kaya FM	Interview with Karabo Kgoleng on the topic, Rejection of traditions. Ratele K.
23 September 2009	TV	SABC 1 : Shift	Traditions. Letsela, L
26 September 2009	Radio	SAFM	Traditions. Laher, H. & Letsela, L.
02 October 2009	Internet	LenzInfo	Traditions. Laher. H., Letsela, L. & Goldberg, D.
01-31 October	Newspaper	The Indicator	Schools Competition, Traditions. Laher. H., Letsela, L. & Goldberg, D.
12 October 2009	Radio	Kaya FM	Interview with Masechaba Moshoeshe and Mbuyiselo Botha on In Conversation with Men (On fathering and role models). Ratele, K.
16 November 2009	Radio	Kaya FM	Interview with Masechaba Moshoeshe and Mbuyiselo Botha on In Conversation with Men (On men and bad behaviour). Ratele, K.
16 December 2009	Radio	SAFM	Interview with Tshepiso Makwetla on After 8 Debate, 08.00am (What strides has the country made in uniting us?). Ratele, K.

#### 4.3 RESEARCH RECOGNITION / AWARDS

##### *Awards and Recognition*

Laher, H. (2009). Wits Alumni Volunteer Award. Wits Volunteer Recognition Award and Dinner, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, 1 October.



## SECTION 5. RESEARCH CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

### Postgraduate Students under Supervision in the Group/ Unit/Centre

Lazarus, S. (2009). Ph.D and Masters Theses Support Group within the CVI.

Van Niekerk, A. (2009). "Children's perceptions of causation and prevention of childhood burn injuries" (Neziswa Titi).

### Training Courses Attended by Staff

Staff Member	Training Attended	Date of Training
Ally, Y.	Qualitative Data Analysis	August 2009
Arendse, N.	Excel 2007 Level 1 course	24 February 2009
Arendse, N.	MS Excel Advanced course	4 June 2009
Arendse, N.	Elsevier Publishers Author Workshop	12 October 2009
Donson, H.	AMOS Introduction to SPSS	March 2009
Donson, H.	University of Stellenbosch MDP	March 2009
Goldberg, D.	AMOS Introduction to SPSS	March 2009
Lazarus, S.	University of Stellenbosch, NIH Grant	March 2009
Letsela, L.	Content analysis	May 2009
Letsela, L.	Qualitative analysis	August 2009
Letsela, L.	Ethics and rigour in research	August 2009
Lourie, L.	Meeting Procedures and Details	29-30 September 2009
Mtshali, M.J.	Telephone Etiquette	30 September 2009
Paulse, J.	MS Excel Advanced Course	June 2009
Paulse, J.	MRC – Scientific Writing	July 2009
Paulse, J.	Elsevier Publishers Author Workshop	12 October 2009
Smith, M.	AMOS Introduction to SPSS	March 2009
Swart, L.	AMOS Introduction to SPSS	March 2009
Titi, N.	Excel 2007 Level 1 course	24 February 2009
Titi, N.	Elsevier Publishers Author Workshop	12 October 2009

### Degree/Diploma Studies by Full-time Staff

Staff Member	Degree	Status
Ally, Y.	PhD	Proposal Development
Bulbulia, S.	PhD	Proposal Development
Donson, H.	MPH	Current
Matzopoulos, R.	PhD	Current, complete 2010
Suffla, S.	Ph.D	Proposal Development
Sukhai, A.	PhD	Current, complete 2010
Swart, L.	PhD	Current
Titi, N.	MA	Current, complete 2010



### Research Interns

Jessica Pause: M. Research Internship  
 Najuwa Arendse: M. Research Internship  
 Neziswa Titi: M. Research Internship  
 Lebogang Letsela: M. Research Internship  
 Deanne Goldberg: M. Research Internship

### In-House CVI/ISHS Presentations

Arendse, N. (2009). Application of Ferenczi's Trauma Theory to understanding why women stay in sexually abusive relationships. CVI Authorship Workshop, Cape Town, 18 June.

Goldberg, D. & Suffla, S. (2009). Safe communities in Africa: Regional priorities and expansion imperatives. CVI Authorship Workshop, Johannesburg, 18-19 May.

Laher, H., Goldberg, D., Ally, Y., Lekoba, R., Suffla, S. & Bulbulia, S. (2009). Risks to the safety of children 0- 4 years old: Exploring the perceptions, attitudes and experiences of parents, educators and service providers in two South African low-income neighbourhoods. CVI Authorship Workshop, Johannesburg, 18-19 May.

Laher, H. (2009). Changing Wealth, Identities, Peace and Equality Traditions. Zambian Church Aid, Johannesburg, 10 September.

Laher, H. (2009). Explaining Xenophobic Violence. Zambian Church Aid, Johannesburg, 10 September.

Laher, H. (2009). Religion and Violence. Zambian Church Aid, Johannesburg, 10 September.

Laher, H. (2009). Changing Wealth, Identities, Peace and Equality Traditions. UNISA Young Academics, 16 September.

Laher, H. (2009). Explaining Xenophobic Violence. UNISA Young Academics, 16 September.

Lau, U. (2009). Discursive constructions of the Israeli-Lebanon war: The struggle for representation. CVI Authorship Workshop, Johannesburg, 18-19 May.

Letsela, L. & Ratele, K. (2009). Dying young in South Africa: Masculinity, premature male mortality, and men's health-seeking and high-risk high behaviours. CVI Authorship Workshop, Johannesburg, 18-19 May.

Marais, S. (2009). Older people maintaining wellbeing. SA participants' construction, Johannesburg, 18-19 May.

Pause, J. (2009). Intimate partner violence: Reasons why women stay in abusive relationships, Cape Town, 18 June.

Titi, N. (2009). Clothing ignition burns to children: An exploration of aetiology and international and South African prevention legislation, 18 June.

Ratele, K., Lazarus, S., Suffla, S. & Van Niekerk, A. (2009). Understanding male interpersonal violence in South Africa: Towards a responsive critical public health framework. CVI Authorship Workshop, Cape Town, 18 June.

Ratele, K. & Suffla, S. (2009). Men, masculinity and cultures of violence and peace in South Africa. CVI Authorship Workshop, Johannesburg, 18-19 May.

Suffla, S. (2009). CVI intervention research. CVI Strategic Planning & Visioning Meeting, Johannesburg, 6 August.

Van Niekerk, A., Suffla, S., Ratele, K. & Arendse, N. (2009). Male and female homicidal strangulation: A comparison of three South African cities. CVI Authorship Workshop, Johannesburg, 18-19 May.





### SECTION 6. NATIONAL SYSTEM OF INNOVATION CONTRIBUTIONS

#### PhD Thesis Supervised

Lazarus, S. (2009). Faculty of Education, University of Western Cape, Sindiswa Yvonne Stofile. (March 2009 graduation).

Ratele, K. (2009-). College of Human Sciences, Department of Psychology, University of South Africa, Yaseen Ally (in progress).

Ratele, K. (2009-). College of Human Sciences, Department of Psychology, University of South Africa, Boshadi Semanya (in progress).

Ratele, K. (2009-). College of Human Sciences, Department of Psychology, University of South Africa, Rafiq Lockhat (in progress).

#### Thesis Examination for Students from Other Institutions

Marais, S. (2009). 'Adherence and sustained access to antiretroviral treatment in the Free State public health sector: A gender perspective', by C.J. De Reuck, (Sociology), University of the Free State.

Marais, S. (2009). 'TB and HIV community outreach training project in a higher education institution' by GMA Lourens, M Tech (Nursing), Cape Peninsula University of Technology.

Marais, S. (2009). 'Student drinking culture at Stellenbosch University: Exploring the influence of peers, the misperception of alcohol norms and the implications for prevention programmes', by JE Tolkin, MA (Sociology), University of Stellenbosch.

Marais, S. (2009). 'Association between injuries and occupational exposures in South Africa – an epidemiological study at the population level', by M.K. Kinoti, MSc. (Med), Wits University.

Suffla, S. (2009). 'Closing the revolving door: A qualitative analysis of recovered heroin and cocaine addicts' experience of recovery and abstinence', by R. Fraser, M.A. (Psych), Department of Psychology, University of the Witwatersrand.

Suffla, S. (2009). 'Understanding and preventing rape: Perceptions of police officers in inner city Johannesburg', by T. Mabasa, M.A. (Psych), Department of Psychology, University of the Witwatersrand.

Suffla, S. (2009). 'Constructions and explanations of patterns of racialised social interactions among post-apartheid adolescents', by A. Keizan, M.A. (Psych), Department of Psychology, University of the Witwatersrand.

Van Niekerk, A. (2009). 'Factors promoting resilience in high-risk

youth,' by Peta Rickets, M.A. (Psych) (UWC, Psychology).

Van Niekerk, A. (2009). 'The inevitability of us. Exploring the risk and protective factors relating to the use and/or rejection of methamphetamine amongst youth in Manenberg', by Brigitte Swarts, M.A. (Psych) (UWC, Psychology).

### Masters Interns/Thesis Supervised

Lazarus, S. (2009). Lee-Ann Hartzenberg, Faculty of Education, University of Western Cape (March 2009 graduation).

Marais, S. (2009). Supervision of MA thesis, J. De Waal, Dept of Sociology, University of Stellenbosch.

Suffla, S. (2009). 'Exploring attitudes of university students towards seeking psychological counselling', by M. Lawrence, M.Psych, Department of Psychology, University of the Western Cape.

Van Niekerk, A. & Ahmed, R. (2009). 'Children's perceptions of causation and prevention of childhood burn injuries', by N. Titi, M.A, Department of Psychology, University of the Western Cape.

### Coursework/Practical Examination for Students from Other Institutions

Suffla, S. (2009). B.A. (Psych) Hons: Psychology of Social Oppression Module, Department of Psychology, University of the Western Cape, 11 May.

Van Niekerk, A. (2009). B.A. (Psych) Hons: Psychology of Social Oppression Module, Department of Psychology, University of the Western Cape, 11 May.

### Journal Editing and Reviews

Lazarus, S. (2009) 'A case study of a learner's transition from mainstream schooling to a school for learners with special education needs (LSEN): Lessons for mainstream education', for South African Journal of Education, February.

Lazarus, S. (2009). 'Coping with drought: using the Mmogo-method to investigate indigenous knowledge practices among older community members', for Journal of Community and Applied Social Psychology, February.

Marais, S. (2009) 'Violence against drivers and conductors in the road passenger transport sector in Maputo city, Mozambique', for African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention February.

Suffla, S. (2009). MRC ethics review of research proposal on

'Intimate femicide in South Africa ten years later: Comparing 1999 with 2009'.

Van Niekerk, A. (2009). Childhood injuries in rural North India. International Journal of Injury Control and Safety Promotion. 22 June.

Van Niekerk, A. (2009). Shack fires in South Africa. South African Medical Journal.

Van Niekerk, A. (2009). Caregiver supervision and child injuries: consideration of different contexts when translating knowledge into practice. Injury Prevention.

### Expert Panel or Committee Membership

Staff Member	Committee/Panel
Marais, S.	Member: Working Group for Dept of Agriculture for health on farms
Marais, S.	Member: International Risk assessment for older peoples' health
Marais, S.	Member: Western Cape AFSSA
Marais, S.	Expert Panel: FARR for FAS in SA
Lazarus, S.	MRC Grants Committee
Lazarus, S.	Advisory and Editorial Committee: Journal of Psychology in Africa
Lazarus, S.	Advisory Panel on Community Engagement Programme, National Research Foundation
Lazarus, S.	Board of Proteus Initiative (Social Development NPO)
Lazarus, S.	Board of Journey Trails Youth Development (NPO)
Lazarus, S.	Board for Targeted HIV and AIDS Prevention for the Education Sector in the Western Cape (HIV and AIDS Programme, UWC)
Lazarus, S.	Advisory Board of University of Stellenbosch, Railton Foundation, and Swellendam Municipality Community Assessment Project



## National Systems of Innovation Contributions

Ratele, K.	President of the Psychological Society of South Africa
Ratele, K.	Editor-in-Chief of African Safety Promotion: Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention
Ratele, K.	Book editor of the South African Journal of Psychology
Ratele, K.	Editorial board member of Subjectivities
Ratele, K.	Editorial board member of Psychology in Society
Ratele, K.	Member of the Executive Committee of the Psychological Society of South Africa
Ratele, K.	Member of the Council of the Psychological Society of South Africa
Ratele, K.	Member of the Safety Reference Group of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipal Council
Ratele, K.	Executive Member of Organising Committee of the XXX International Congress of Psychology to be held in Cape Town, 2012
Ratele, K.	Member of Scientific Committee of the XXX International Congress of Psychology to be held in Cape Town, 2012
Ratele, K.	Co-Chair Traffic Psychology and Injury Prevention Track of XXX International Congress of Psychology (Cape Town, 2012)
Ratele, K.	Chair of the Scientific Committee of 15th Congress of the Psychological Society of South African, Cape Town, 2009

Seedat, M.	Member: Editorial Board Journal of Social Change
Seedat, M.	Member: UNISA: College Research and Community Service Committee
Seedat, M.	IPIFA regional representative for North and South African regions
Suffla, S.	Member: Editorial Board of African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Violence and Injury Prevention
Suffla, S.	Member: International Society for Violence and Injury Prevention
Suffla, S.	Member: South African National Committee for the International Union of Psychological Science
Suffla, S.	Executive Member: Psychological Society of South Africa
Suffla, S.	Member: Scientific Committee, 15th South African Psychology Congress, Cape Town, 11-14 August 2009
Suffla, S.	Chairperson: Publications Committee, Psychological Society of South Africa
Suffla, S.	Chairperson: Local Organising Committee, XXX International Congress of Psychology, Cape Town, 22-27 July 2012
Suffla, S.	Member: Executive Committee, XXX International Congress of Psychology, Cape Town, 22-27 July 2012
Suffla, S.	Member: Scientific Committee, XXX International Congress of Psychology, Cape Town, 22-27 July 2012.

Suffla, S.	Member: International Advisory Committee, 18th International Safe Communities Conference, Cali, Colombia, 13-15 August 2009.
Suffla, S.	Member: Review Board, Encyclopaedia of Peace Psychology
Van Niekerk, A.	Member: Editorial Board of African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Violence and Injury Prevention
Van Niekerk, A.	Panel Chair: South African National Committee for the International Union of Psychological Science
Van Niekerk, A.	Member: Scientific Committee, XXX International Congress of Psychology, Cape Town, 22-27 July 2012
Van Niekerk, A.	Member: Child Accident Prevention Foundation of Southern Africa
Van Niekerk, A.	MRC Ethics Research Review Panel
Van Niekerk, A.	Safety 2010 Scholarship Committee for the Africa Region (AFRO): 10th World Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion, London, UK
Van Niekerk, A.	International Programme Committee (IPC): 10th World Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion, London, UK

### Conference Abstract Reviews

Staff Member	Conference
Suffla, S.	15th South African Psychology Congress, 11-14 August 2009
Suffla, S.	18th International Safe Communities Conference, Cali, Colombia, 13-15 August 2009.

### Research Funding Reviews

Van Niekerk, A. (2009). The epidemiological and pathophysiological approach of complications, morbidity and mortality in burned patients admitted to the Nelson Mandela Academic Hospital burns unit – Mthatha. MRC Research Development.

### Applications for Funding for Projects

Ally, Y. & Goldberg, D. (2009). Submission of a R10 000 project proposal to UNISA/ABSA: Risks faced by South African aged in care facilities: Piloting a safety protocol, August.

Laher, H. (2009) of a R10 000 project proposal to UNISA/ABSA: Risks to child safety.

Marais, S. (2009). Submission of R600 000 project proposal to Cape Winelands District Municipality: Introducing and monitoring a sustainable strategy for the prevention of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome within the health services, May.

Marais, S. (2009). Submission of project proposal to Department of Social Development. Building community resilience as mechanism to manage social and environmental risk: A focus on pregnant, school going teenagers.

Suffla, S. (2009). The Ukuphepha initiative: Demonstrating African safety. Project proposal submitted to UNISA Strategic Fund.



## Safety and Peace Promotion Research Unit (SAPPRU)

### OBJECTIVES

- Conduct trans-disciplinary research to champion violence and injury prevention, and peace and safety promotion;
- Develop appropriate tools to assess the magnitude, trends and occurrence of crime, injuries and violence, and conditions promotive of safety and peace;
- Study the risks, causes and determinants of crime, violence and injuries, and factors supportive of safety and peace;
- Identify, support and develop primary prevention, injury control and safety and peace promotion demonstration and best practice initiatives;
- Encourage research translation to inform the prevention and promotive work of governments and social movements; and
- Build primary prevention, and safety and peace promotion research and intervention expertise among researchers, policy-drivers, community-based workers and practitioners.

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University of South Africa  
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PO Box 1087 Lenasia 1820 South Africa  
Tel: +27 11 857 1142 Fax: +27 11 857 1770  
[www.ishs.org.za](http://www.ishs.org.za)

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(Safety and Peace Promotion Research Unit)  
South African Medical Research Council  
2010

PO Box 19070 7505 Tygerberg South Africa  
Tel: +27(21) 938-0911; Fax: +27(21) 938-0200  
[www.mrc.ac.za/crime/crime.htm](http://www.mrc.ac.za/crime/crime.htm)