National and international perspectives on crime reduction and criminal justice
Fifth International Conference
14 and 15 August 2014, Radisson Blu Gautrain Hotel, Sandton, South Africa
NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME REDUCTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Fifth International Conference
Radisson Blu Gautrain Hotel, Sandton, South Africa
14 and 15 August 2014

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### Conference Programme

**Day 1: Thursday 14 August 2014**

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| 08h45 – 09h30 | KEYNOTE ADDRESS
|               | • Advocate Thuli Madonsela, Public Protector, Republic of South Africa |
| 09h30 – 11h15 | ESCAPING FROM THE PAST – AND SECURING A JUST FUTURE
|               | Violence, injustice and inequality are some of the persistent challenges facing South Africa and many other countries that experienced the burden of colonialism and oppression. To understand how our history affects our future, we need to look at how we have dealt with the harms of the past. Can countries constructively deal with the past to avoid falling into old patterns of inequality and abuse in the present and in the future? How do we explain the high levels of anger and violence in South African society? In this panel, hosted by the Nelson Mandela Foundation and the GIZ Leadership Academy, four participants will draw on their collective experience to answer this question and ignite debate on this topical issue. |
|               | • Facilitator and discussant
|               |   • Mr Verne Harris, Director of Research and the Archive, Nelson Mandela Foundation, South Africa
|               |   • Dr Undine Whande, Independent Researcher, South Africa
|               |   • Daniel Rafecas, Federal Judge in Buenos Aires and Law Professor at the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina
|               |   • Mr Mbongiseni Buthelezi, Senior Researcher, Centre for Law and Society, University of Cape Town, South Africa |
| 11h15 – 11h30 | TEA                                                                  |
| 11h30 – 13h00 | PROTEST AND PUBLIC VIOLENCE
|               | Chair: Judith February, Senior Researcher, Institute for Security Studies, South Africa
|               | • Of politics and protests: is public violence really out of control?
|               |   Prof. Adam Habib, Vice Chancellor and Principal, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
|               | • Measuring public violence in South Africa: what do the figures say?
|               |   Lizette Lancaster, Manager: Crime and Justice Information Hub, Institute for Security Studies, South Africa
|               | • A full circle of public protests in Malawi
|               |   Mr Pacharo Kayira, Chief State Advocate, Ministry of Justice, Malawi |
## Day 1: Thursday 14 August 2014

### Parallel session

#### COMBATTING CORRUPTION

**Chair:** Stefan Gilbert, Senior Researcher, Institute for Security Studies, South Africa

- **Combating illicit financial flows and corruption in Zimbabwe: challenges for state institutions**
  *Mr Gilbert Makore, Projects Coordinator, Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association, Zimbabwe*

- **Politics, personal immunity of incumbent heads of state and combating corruption: the case of Malawi and Zambia**
  *Ms Jean Phillipo, Doctoral Candidate, University of the Western Cape, South Africa*

- **Compulsory declaration of assets by politicians to combat political corruption in Southern Africa: prospects and challenges**
  *Ms Onthatile Olerile Moeti, Attorney at Phumaphi Chakalisa and Company, Botswana*

**13h00 – 14h00 LUNCH**

**14h00 – 15h30 UNORTHODOX APPROACHES TO VIOLENCE PREVENTION**

- **Facilitator and respondent**
  *Dr Chandre Gould, Senior Research Fellow, Governance, Crime and Justice Division, Institute for Security Studies, South Africa*

- **Social innovation applied to violence prevention**
  *Mr Noah Maltz, Director, and Mr Gil Lang, Business Development, Safety Lab, South Africa*

- **Research on the micro-context of insecurity: insights from two socio-spatial approaches**
  *Dr Andrew Charman, Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation, South Africa*

- **‘Resist the usual’: applying expertise in advertising to community safety communications**
  *Mr Graham Lang, Chief Creative Officer, Young and Rubicam South Africa (Y&R SA)*

### Parallel session

#### CORRECTIONAL REFORM

**Chair:** Dominique Dix-Peek, Researcher and M&E Coordinator, Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, South Africa

- **Will electronic monitoring reduce overcrowding in South Africa’s prisons?**
  *Dr Megan Govender, Public Finance Economist, DNA Economics, South Africa*

- **Criminal and social justice in South Africa after 20 years of democracy: prospects and opportunities**
  *Mr Mike Batley, Executive Director, Restorative Justice Centre, South Africa*

- **Mental health policy, criminal justice and human rights in South Africa: gaps in theory and practice**
  *Ms Marozane Spamers, Lecturer, Midrand Graduate Institute, South Africa*

- **Emphasising the need for an integrated approach to intervention**
  *Mr Matthew Cronje, Research Consultant, Khulisa Solutions, and Mr Mike Batley, Executive Director, Restorative Justice Centre, South Africa*

**15h30 – 15h45 TEA**
### Day 1: Thursday 14 August 2014

**15h45 – 17h15 EMPATHIC JUSTICE**
**Chair:** Lauren Tracey, Researcher, Institute for Security Studies, South Africa

- **Unsustainable and unjust: criminal justice policy and remand detention in South Africa since 1994**
  *Ms Jean Redpath, Senior Researcher, Civil Society Prison Reform Initiative, South Africa*

- **Scared and out of control: a crisis in the participation of victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings**
  *Ms Karen Tewson, Deputy Director and National Coordinator, Court Preparation, National Prosecuting Authority, South Africa*

- **Offering hope to survivors of gender-based violence in the eastern Free State**
  *Ms ‘Mapule Maema, Sekwele Centre for Social Reflection, South Africa*

### Parallel session

**PREVENTING VIOLENCE**
**Chair:** Dr Bettina Silbernagl, Head, Inclusive Violence and Crime Prevention for Safe Public Spaces programme, GIZ, South Africa

- **Early interventions to prevent violence: building an evidence-based support system for parents in South Africa**
  *Dr Chandre Gould, Institute of Security Studies, South Africa, and Catherine L Ward, Professor, Department of Psychology, and the Safety and Violence Initiative, University of Cape Town, South Africa*

- **Findings from the Khayelitsha Youth Violence Panel Study: pathways to pro-violence attitudes and the effects of a sport-based life skills intervention**
  *Mr Ian Edelstein, Head of Communications, International Committee of the Red Cross, South Africa*

- **Diversion programmes as a corrective measure for young perpetrators of sexual assault: a theoretical approach adapted by the Thohoyandou Victim Empowerment Programme in Limpopo, South Africa**
  *Ms Tebogo Mokganyetji, Research and Special Products Officer, Thohoyandou Victim Empowerment Programme, and Mr Craig R Carty, Managing Director, The Relevance Network, South Africa*

- **Too big to jail: structural violence and meta-crime**
  *Anthony Collins, Associate Professor, Journalism and Media Studies, Rhodes University, South Africa*
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| 08h30 – 10h00 | VIOLENCE PREVENTION: FOCUS ON GENDER            | **Chair:** Dr Johan Burger, Senior Researcher, Institute for Security Studies, South Africa  
- **Ending violence against women: the SHINE victim prevention programme**  
  *Ms Nanette Minnaar, Strategic Programme Development Manager, and Mr Abdulrasheed Inusa Abdulmalik, Research Manager, Khulisa Social Solutions, South Africa*  
- **Protection from the spectrum of violence: how the inclusion of the right to ‘freedom from all forms of violence’ in Zimbabwe’s new constitution can be used to address violence against women**  
  *Mr Douglas Coltart, Legal Practitioner at Gill, Godlonton & Gerrans, Zimbabwe*  
- **Economic inequality as a source of interpersonal violence: evidence from sub-Saharan Africa and South Africa**  
  *Ms Claire Vermaak, Lecturer, School of Accounting, Economics and Finance, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa* |
|              | **Parallel session**                             | **THE CHALLENGES OF POLICING SOUTH AFRICA**  
**Chair:** Judith February, Senior Researcher, Institute for Security Studies, South Africa  
- **Marikana in context: a case of ‘class repression’?**  
  *Bill Dixon, Professor of Criminology, University of Nottingham, UK*  
- **From Marikana to Khayelitsha: what commissions of inquiry tell us about the police in South Africa**  
  *Mr Gareth Newham, Head of Governance, Crime and Justice Division, Institute for Security Studies, South Africa*  
- **The conditions of violence and solidarity in a post-apartheid South African township**  
  *Dr Vanessa Barolsky, Research Specialist, Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa* |
| 10h00 – 10h15 | TEA                                              |                                                                                                                                         |
| 10h15 – 12h00 | INNOVATIONS IN VIOLENCE AND CRIME PREVENTION     | **Chair:** Lizette Lancaster, Manager, Crime and Justice Information Hub, Institute for Security Studies, South Africa  
- **The expanded partnership programme (EPP): improving police oversight through community involvement and technology**  
  *Mr Don Sauls, Acting Director, Policy Research, Western Cape Department of Community Safety, South Africa*  
- **Phoenix rising: the community work programme in Manenberg and its impact on violence**  
  *Ms Fairuz Mullagee, Senior Researcher, and Mr Hugo van der Merwe, Programme Manager, Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, South Africa*  
- **Public artworks: creative spaces for non-violent protests and civic engagement in Kenya**  
  *Mr Mokua Ombati, DPhil Candidate, Moi University, Kenya* |
### Parallel Session: Responses to Crime and Violence

**Chair:** Stefan Gilbert, Senior Researcher, Institute for Security Studies, South Africa

- **Estimating crime problems and hard-to-reach victim populations in South Africa: considering the capture–recapture method**
  Prof. Sheldon X Zhang, Professor of Sociology, San Diego State University, USA

- **Formal and informal security sectors’ interactions in crime management in the Mamu community of Ogun State, Nigeria**
  Mr Ganiyu Rasaq Omokeli, Lecturer, Fountains University Osogbo, Nigeria, and Adelele Oladeke, Lecturer and Researcher, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwuye, Ogun State, Nigeria.

- **Vigilantes, crime and violence prevention in Nigeria**
  Mr Chris Kwaja, Lecturer, Centre for Conflict Management and Peace Studies, Nigeria

12h00 – 13h00 **Lunch**

13h00 – 14h30 **Victim and Offender Support**

**Chair:** Lauren Tracey, Researcher, Institute for Security Studies, South Africa

- **Victim-offender mediation/dialogue pilot project in the Boksburg correctional facility**
  This paper is presented in memory of Adv. Laas

- **Why do clients stay in counselling? A Comparative understanding of why clients stay for a short or long time using the CSVR’s psychosocial services**
  Ms Dominique Dix-Peek, M&E Coordinator and Researcher, Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, South Africa

- **Counselling as an intervention strategy for men who use violence in their intimate relationships**
  Ms Elzette Rousseau, Pepfar Fellow and M&E Researcher, African Alliance for Peace, South Africa

### Parallel Session: Terrorism and Organised Crime

**Chair:** Sebastian Gatimu, Researcher, Institute for Security Studies, Kenya Office

- **Between Boko Haram and Fulani herdsmen: organised crime and insecurity in Nigeria**
  Dr Bolaji Omitola, Senior Lecturer, Department of Political Sciences, Osun State University, Nigeria

- **Evolution of bombings against transportation infrastructure**
  Mr Jonathan Hill, Primary Open-Source Intelligence Analyst and Content Developer, AssessAfrica, USA

- **Response to human trafficking in Nigeria and South Africa: suggestions for a better practice**
  Mr Bello Paul Oluwatosin, Doctoral Candidate, and Dr Adewale A Olutola, Senior Lecturer, Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa

- **New wares of trade: understanding the evolving ‘baby factory’ and trafficking in Nigeria**
  Dr Freedom Chukwudi Onuoha, Research Fellow, Department of Conflict, Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Studies, National Defence College, Nigeria

14h30 – 14h45 **Tea**
### DAY 2: Friday 15 August 2014

**14h45 – 16h00 UNDERSTANDING PATTERNS OF CRIME**  
**Chair:** Lizette Lancaster, Manager, Crime and Justice Information Hub, Institute for Security Studies, South Africa

- **The spatial periodicity of crime in South Africa**  
  *Dr Gregory Breetzke, Professor, University of South Africa (UNISA)*

- **Policing and the reduction in firearm homicide in South Africa: 1998–2007**  
  *Mr Guy Lamb, Director, Safety and Security Initiative, University of Cape Town, South Africa*

- **That’s where the money is: the motivation of an armed robber**  
  *Ms Mahlogonolo Stephina Thobane, Lecturer, Department of Criminology & Security Science, University of South Africa (UNISA)*

### Parallel session POLICING AND INTEGRITY  
**Chair:** Gareth Newham, Head, Governance, Crime and Justice Division, Institute for Security Studies, South Africa

- **When civil damages replace prosecutions for violence committed by law enforcement officials: effective accountability or de facto impunity?**  
  *Ms Gwenaëlle Dereymaeker, Researcher, Civil Society Prison Reform Initiative, South Africa*

- **Addressing police brutality in South Africa**  
  *Mr David Bruce, Freelance Researcher, South Africa*

- **Examining the meaning of crime prevention within the context of a metropolitan police department in South Africa**  
  *Mr Ernst Hendrik van Biljon, Independent Researcher, Pretoria, South Africa*

**16h05 CLOSURE**
Protest and public violence

Of politics and protests: is public violence really out of control?

Prof. Adam Habib, Vice Chancellor and Principal, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

South Africa has seen an increasing level of public protests in recent years. As inequality deepens citizens are raising their voices over low wages, poor service delivery and corruption, specifically at local level. These protests have often been met by police brutality against citizens. Certain high-profile cases such as the death of Andries Tatane and the Marikana massacre have left deep scars within communities and on the social fabric of our society. What drives the politics of protest and often the accompanying violence, and how should a democratic police force respond to such protest action? Can South Africans move beyond protest to forge a new social compact through dialogue?

Measuring public violence in South Africa: what do the figures say?

Lizette Lancaster, Manager: Crime and Justice Information Hub, Institute for Security Studies, South Africa

South Africa has been experiencing a growing number of protests that turn violent. According to the latest official statistics, between March 2012 and April 2013 the police recorded 1 783 incidents of public violence. This represents an 82% increase in the past decade. Unfortunately, this data is more than a year out of date and tells us nothing of the nature, location or recent trends of these incidents. Several institutions collect data on protest or strike action. These datasets vary in terms of quality, reliability, coverage and accessibility and most of them are not freely available to the public. It is for this reason that the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) launched its interactive public protest and violence map-viewer as part of its public violence monitoring system. The system provides an easily accessible and free online platform for improved data collection and analysis of incidents of public protest and violence. This paper
presents the results of the data captured and analysed over an 18-month period. The results cover all forms of public violence, including that associated with various community protests, labour unrest and election violence, as well as incidents of vigilantism, xenophobia, crime-related protest and other politically related violence. The paper presents the results in a disaggregated and spatially represented manner to highlight the incident and violence hotspots. Moreover, key volatile areas are discussed so as to provide a more nuanced understanding of the socio-economic and political contexts in which public violence occurs in South Africa. A system such as the one that is being developed by the ISS could improve the monitoring of and response to these incidents in new and creative ways that could ultimately reduce public violence.

A full circle of public protests in Malawi

Mr Pacharo Kayira, Chief State Advocate, Ministry of Justice, Malawi

Public protests in Malawi have come full circle since 1992. While the constitution clearly spells out the right to assemble and freedom of expression, it was only in 2010 that a complete overhaul of the Police Act resulted in proper guidelines on crowd control and regulation of assemblies and protests. This paper discusses public protests during the four post-independence administrations of Kamuzu Banda, Bakili Muluzi, Bingu Mutharika and Joyce Banda. During Banda’s one-party reign from 1964 to 1994, public protests were virtually unheard of. The public protests that occurred in 1992 leading to violence and loss of life were therefore unprecedented and in the long run accelerated Banda’s loss of power in 1994. Muluzi’s democratic credentials were tested in 2002 when he sought to stand for a third term and banned all public protests for or against his third-term bid. A High Court decision on the matter laid the law emphatically on the constitutional freedom of assembly and expression as well as the limit of presidential powers. A major dent to the Mutharika presidency came in July 2011 when protests organised by civil society degenerated into chaos. A commission of inquiry largely blamed the police and made recommendations to various actors on the future conduct of public protests. Post-July 2011, Malawi has witnessed two major public protests, which have been peaceful. This paper discusses these incidents within the broader socio-economic and political context in Malawi and contemplates what various agents can learn from them.

Combatting corruption

Combatting illicit financial flows and corruption in Zimbabwe: challenges for state institutions

Mr Gilbert Makore, Projects Coordinator, Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association, Zimbabwe

Illicit financial flows constitute funds illegally earned, transferred or utilised and include all unrecorded private financial outflows. Illicit flows represent corruption’s ‘underbelly’ as they are known to occur but are often difficult to monitor and address. The Zimbabwe ministry
of finance, through successive governments from 2010 to 2013, has stated that there have been leakages in the flow of diamond mining revenues. A more than 500 per cent increase in diamond production from 2009–2013 has not been matched by contributions to the treasury. The largest revenue shortfall was recorded in 2012 when the government expected USD600 million from diamond mining but only received USD45 million. The ability of state institutions to respond to these cases of corruption and illicit financial flows has been thoroughly tested. In June 2013, the Parliamentary Committee on Mines and Energy compiled a report showing discrepancies between what the diamond mining companies reported to have paid to treasury and what was received. There has been no action to investigate the report findings. Why have various state institutions failed to successfully act on cases of corruption? What options are there to effectively fight corruption where impunity is pervasive? There are also questions as to whether or not the country’s new constitution provides for transparency and accountability. This paper considers and reflects on these crucial issues.

**Politics, personal immunity of incumbent heads of state and combating corruption: the case of Malawi and Zambia**

*Ms Jean Phillipo, Doctoral Candidate, University of the Western Cape, South Africa*

This paper discusses the role of politics in the overall implementation of international anti-money laundering and anti-corruption measures in Malawi and Zambia. It highlights the implications of the personal immunity of incumbent heads of state (presidents) on the effective implementation of these measures. Examples of former presidents who have faced criminal charges relating to corruption and money laundering committed during their presidential terms, necessitated this study. The dilemma is that incumbent presidents enjoy personal immunity from criminal prosecution, which includes prosecution for any money laundering or corruption they may commit while in office. In Malawi, this personal immunity expires once they leave office, either due to the expiry of a presidential term or through impeachment. Would a strong suspicion of corruption and money laundering be grounds for impeachment? Furthermore, the paper exposes how politics can influence the impeachment process. In Zambia, a former president continues to enjoy personal immunity even after leaving office, but the National Assembly has the power to lift such immunity. The paper examines the implications of this position. The personal immunity of presidents poses yet another dilemma. Does immunity from prosecution also imply immunity from investigation? Should institutions hold on to implicating information and wait until a president leaves office to institute investigations? The paper considers these issues and reflects on their possible implications for tackling high-level corruption in other jurisdictions.
Compulsory declaration of assets by politicians to combat political corruption in Southern Africa: prospects and challenges

Ms Onthatile Olerile Moeti, Attorney at Phumaphi Chakalisa and Company, Botswana

A 2007 Transparency International report focusing on Southern Africa concluded that political corruption is on the rise, there is low accountability for public resources, and accountability and integrity are often violated. States in Southern Africa have the necessary legislative machinery to eradicate corruption. However, there has been a lack of proper implementation in order to achieve the desired results. Consequently, Southern African countries, with a few exceptions, have had consistently disappointing rankings on the corruption perception index of Transparency International. It is therefore imperative to investigate and develop innovative ways to eradicate corruption, as envisioned by the laws in place. Article 7(1) of the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combatting Corruption provides that states parties require all or designated public officials to declare their assets at the time of assumption of office during and after their term of office in public service. In terms of Article 4(a) of the Southern African Development Community’s Protocol Against Corruption, states undertake to adopt standards of conduct for the correct, honourable and proper fulfilment of public functions as well as mechanisms to enforce those standards. Furthermore, states undertake to establish the necessary conditions to foster transparency and accountability in the management of public affairs. This paper argues that compulsory asset declarations by politicians are an essential tool in eradicating corruption. It is a preventative and deterrent mechanism that can promote accountability and transparency – ingredients necessary in eradicating corruption.

Unorthodox approaches to violence prevention

Social innovation applied to violence prevention

Mr Noah Maltz, Director, and Mr Gil Lang, Business Development, Safety Lab, South Africa

The paper covers the approach and activities of the Safety Lab, a two-year old, Cape Town-based, provincial government-funded innovation centre focused on safety and security. The dominant themes underpinning the Lab’s unique approach include a focus on rapid problem solving and local context diagnostics. It was never intended as academic research, but rather to derive insight for action, as the basis for responsible experimentation, unashamedly drawing from non-traditional and non-criminological quarters to design and test ‘street-ready’ programmes. This includes a strong focus on branding, marketing and communications as well as applied mobile technology; a pragmatic focus on ‘activation’ rather than ‘policy’, that is, driving activity and impact on the ground, with an agnostic approach to methodology based on what can be made to work with the resources at hand. The Lab also explores its unique relationship with government, in this case both the Western Cape Provincial Government and the City of Cape Town. As ‘inside outsiders’, funded by the provincial government but sitting...
outside line functions, the Lab can play a critical role in speaking truth to power. Drawing on the above context and approaches, this paper highlights a selection of current activities and programmes. These include our Nyanga Yethu youth programme designed and activated in a high-violence zone; a public safety awareness programme based on reformatted CCTV footage; and the deployment of mobile phones and simple apps to support gang interventions.

Research on the micro-context of insecurity: insights from two socio-spatial approaches

Dr Andrew Charman, Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation, South Africa

This paper presents the findings of two projects that seek to measure and provide new insights on the spatial distribution of violence and particular forms of violence in public spaces, including drinking venues. The projects are located in Delft South and Sweet Home Farm in Cape Town, South Africa and the methods that were deployed include GIS surveys, participatory mapping exercises with different cohort groups and socio-spatial qualitative investigations of particular micro-contexts. In the case of Sweet Home Farm, where interviews were undertaken with 165 community members, three participatory mapping exercises (with cohorts of drinkers and non-drinkers) were conducted and 23 shebeen owners interviewed. This approach has several advantages. Firstly, it enables the emergence of a much more nuanced understanding of the dynamics of violence and/or social harms than appears in much of the scholarship. Secondly, it permits an identification of existing micro-control strategies through which violence reduction can potentially be advanced. In this respect, I will introduce our research and engagement with the idea of promoting and formalising shebeen house rules through the use of icons. These rules provide a clear message of ‘dos’ and ‘don’ts’, while the adoption of a broader basket of rules has the potential to strengthen the self-regulatory influence of shebeen owners on patrons in drinking venues.

‘Resist the usual’: applying expertise in advertising to community safety communications

Mr Graham Lang, Chief Creative Officer, Young and Rubicam South Africa (Y&R SA)

Y&R and the Safety Lab have partnered to set up an offer within the agency to clients that focuses on innovative thinking to develop products/platforms/initiatives that ultimately contribute to societal change and increased safety outcomes, with the ideal of leveraging greater strategic partnerships to create dynamic cross sections of social and business value. One of two social innovation outputs of this partnership is the GIVA | Digital funding platform. Until now social media has been applied to help fund organisations and projects, rather than the needs of individuals. We conceptualised, developed and are launching an innovative digital platform enabling one-to-one giving via accredited non-profit organisations (NPOs). This will be operationalised with Community Chest. GIVA is a World Design Capital 2014 project. The other is the CCTV activation | Public safety empowerment where we asked, how could CCTV footage
be positively recycled and released for public benefit? Our first phase was a comic book (50 000 copies distributed by Metro officers and volunteers). We now go digital with mobile projections of CCTV clips at public hotspots, as the leading edge of social media activations. This paper considers these innovations and how they are igniting innovative processes that seek to build safer communities.

**Correctional reform**

**Will electronic monitoring reduce overcrowding in South Africa’s prisons?**

*Dr Megan Govender, Public Finance Economist, DNA Economics, South Africa*

Overcrowding in prisons is a phenomenon that is not unique to South Africa and plagues numerous developing nations. The traditional response of building prisons and incarcerating more offenders has not necessarily reduced crime and is beginning to strain the state coffers during a period of limited fiscal resources. Accordingly, the South African government has started considering alternative policies and strategies to alleviate the burden on the prison system while ensuring the safety of both prisoners and wardens. One such policy recently adopted by the Department of Correctional Services has been the implementation of electronic monitoring (EM) of prisoners. In 2011 it cost the state R9 876,35 per month to incarcerate one inmate. EM reduces the cost by R6 500 to R3 379 a month per offender. EM is seen as economic, effective and efficient. Proponents of EM vow that that offenders can be gainfully employed and be with their families, which expedites rehabilitation and re-integration into society. Critics, however, argue that there is a serious possibility of re-offence, which could be a risk to society at large. This paper evaluates EM as an alternative form of sentencing for low-risk offenders. It considers the challenges and successes of EM in empowering policymakers to improve their EM strategy.

**Criminal and social justice in South Africa after 20 years of democracy: prospects and opportunities**

*Mr Mike Batley, Executive Director, Restorative Justice Centre, South Africa*

South Africa’s official discourse on crime and justice over the past 20 years has been uneven and contradictory. This is seen again in the discrepancy between practice and the positions taken in both the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Twenty-Year Review regarding the relevance of social justice issues. This paper suggests that this position should be accepted as having validity. It proposes that prosecutors and magistrates, supported by probation officers and other restorative justice practitioners, located as they are to determine the outcomes of all criminal matters, are in a unique position to make a significant contribution to this vision. Five platforms to nurture this contribution are outlined. A call is made for the sector
to utilise the vision set out in the NDP as an opportunity to renew efforts to implement an integrated approach.

**Mental health policy, criminal justice and human rights in South Africa: gaps in theory and practice**

*Ms Marozane Spamers, Lecturer, Midrand Graduate Institute, South Africa*

When those with mental health challenges commit crimes, it raises a myriad of questions. Among those questions that must be considered are issues of capacity, blameworthiness, and whether such persons should be punished or not. The process of seeking answers to these dilemmas is jointly regulated by criminal law and procedure, and mental health policy. This crucial intersection of the legal and mental health professions lacks effectiveness, coherence and consistency in South Africa. The problems faced are largely due to the differing goals of the professions, different technical languages spoken by key players in the process, and regulations and legislation that do not successfully address the aims of lawmakers and the needs of vulnerable people. This paper critically discusses how the gaps in mental health law and policy undermine the administration of justice and lead to potential human rights violations. The discussion includes specific instances of where regulations fail with reference to the aims of criminal justice and applicable human rights issues.

**Emphasising the need for an integrated approach to intervention**

*Mr Matthew Cronje, Research Consultant, Khulisa Solutions, and Mr Mike Batley, Executive Director, Restorative Justice Centre, South Africa*

Intervention programmes have increasingly become part of the institutional response to crime, whether at an early intervention stage using diversion programmes, or at a post-sentence stage either as part of non-custodial sentences or within a correctional centre as part of a custodial sentence. This forms part of an attempt to shift the focus from punitive outcomes to those of rehabilitation and restoration throughout the entire criminal justice system. How effectively this approach has been implemented has come under scrutiny, with arguments reflecting on factors such as the (still) high crime rate in South Africa, the suspected and greatly debated issue of high levels of recidivism, and the numerous reports of poor conditions in many correctional centres. This paper contributes to these debates by emphasising the need for an interventionist approach that acknowledges the complexity of human experience and addresses the driving forces of offending behaviour in a proactive manner, in conjunction with the current reactive approaches. The paper includes a critical analysis of the current policies and procedures that make provision for an integrated approach. Additionally, theoretical approaches are applied in the interpretation of data gathered from focus group discussions with respondents from a custodial intervention programme in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), as well as diversion programmes in KZN and Mpumalanga, to illustrate the scope of factors that need to be addressed in encouraging individuals to adopt a crime-free lifestyle.
Empathic justice

Unsustainable and unjust: criminal justice policy and remand detention in South Africa since 1994
Ms Jean Redpath, Senior Researcher, Civil Society Prison Reform Initiative, South Africa

The ‘tough on crime’ approach embodied in bail and sentencing law in South Africa has had a profound impact on the trends around remand detention, including prison overcrowding of such an extent that it is estimated to have contributed to an additional 8 500 natural deaths in custody. Ultimately, the policies have in practice led to an ‘Alice in Wonderland’ effect: fewer people are being tried and sentenced, while more than ever are denied their freedom without ever being tried in a court of law. This paper considers these dynamics.

Scared and out of control: a crisis in the participation of victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings
Ms Karen Tewson, Deputy Director and National Coordinator, Court Preparation, National Prosecuting Authority, South Africa

Ke Bona Lesedi (‘I see the light’) is an innovative methodology for the successful and empowered testimony of witnesses and their ability to survive cross-examination. The background to this paper is the escalation of violence against woman and children in South Africa; the paper focuses on an innovative approach by the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) to address this predicament and assist victims of crime. South Africa’s judicial system is based on an accusatorial system and a vigorous and realistic intervention is necessary to effectively address victims’ and witnesses’ needs, fears and concerns and accordingly attempt to mitigate the potentially traumatic cross-examination experience. This is especially true for the most vulnerable: women and children. Victims who have survived atrocities often tell their stories in a highly emotional, contradictory and fragmented manner and this normally undermines their credibility. This paper considers how the active participation of victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings in an empowered manner can result in the significant reduction of secondary traumatisation. This is achieved through the National Prosecution Service’s Ke Bona Lesedi court preparation programme, and the PEACE model. In rural communities victims and witnesses often travel long distances and are ill prepared emotionally, and this affects testimonies. The lack of therapy and protection for victims and witnesses when returning to the community, especially in rural areas, also has long-term repercussions for them. The failure to arrest suspects and protect complainants, a harsh court environment and the comparative lack of resources to deal with child sexual abuse deter South Africans from seeking justice and create a climate of impunity that encourages sexual violence in particular. This paper presents attempts to address the challenges highlighted above. The paper discusses how the sui generis intervention has had an impact on victims and witnesses, the criminal justice system and policy directives within the NPA.
Offering hope to survivors of gender-based violence in the eastern Free State

Ms 'Mapule Maema, Sekwele Centre for Social Reflection, South Africa

This paper is a work in progress, highlighting a pilot project that has provided ‘A Ray of Hope’ to survivors of rape, sexual assault and physical abuse. Gender-based violence has a devastating impact, including emotional distress, mental health problems and poor reproductive health. Sekwele’s Survivor’s Life Skills Project takes a holistic approach by creating synergy in terms of prevention, response and support to assist survivors. It uses tools that include social reflection, memory work, developing collages, research and the application of a human rights approach. The objectives are that all psychosocial needs of the participant are covered and cognitive skills are further developed. The impact thus far on the lives of the survivors has been overwhelming. There has been healing and acceptance, restoration of dignity, the voices of victims have been heard, validated and acknowledged and participants have developed their capacity to legitimately participate in the justice process. This paper reflects on the project with a view to sparking debate on how such processes can be scaled up.

Preventing violence

Early interventions to prevent violence: building an evidence-based support system for parents in South Africa

Dr Chandre Gould, Senior Research Fellow, Governance, Crime and Justice Division, Institute for Security Studies, and Dr Catherine L Ward, Professor, Department of Psychology, and the Safety and Violence Initiative, University of Cape Town, South Africa

Several policy documents from both national and provincial government in South Africa have recently identified parenting programmes as important interventions to prevent violence, including child maltreatment and youth violence. This paper describes the process of using a theory of change approach – a participatory approach to programme planning and evaluation – with the Provincial Government of the Western Cape to help realise this goal. Key stakeholders were identified, including government decision-makers and non-governmental organisations that implement parenting programmes. A workshop and a series of interviews were conducted with these stakeholders, in order to reach agreement, first, on critical assumptions – for instance, that all parenting programmes taken to scale will be evidence-based, and that the goal of the initiative is primary prevention – and on a series of vital practical questions that needed resolution, namely which programmes should be selected for scale-up, targeting, recruitment and retention of programme participants; the distribution and location of services; timing and resource allocation; and monitoring and evaluation of services. This paper describes this process, and reflects on it as a strategic policy intervention and on the possibility that it could be adapted for use in other contexts where parenting – or other violence prevention programmes – are to to be taken to scale.
Findings from the Khayelitsha Youth Violence Panel Study: pathways to pro-violence attitudes and the effects of a sport-based life skills intervention

Mr Ian Edelstein, Head of Communications, International Committee of the Red Cross, South Africa

The Khayelitsha Youth Violence Panel Study has followed more than 300 subjects over a three-year period to explore pathways to violent behaviour and pro-violent attitudes, along with the violence-intervention effects of a sport-based life skills programme. Evidence from localised crime data suggests that the intervention’s safe hub space and programming has led to a reduction in violence at a community level, while panel study data reveals the pathways of pro-violent attitudes, violent behaviour and behavioural change. In the Khayelitsha context, deviant peer influence, driven in part by poor family structures – violence in the home, harsh and/or inconsistent parenting and a lack of parental involvement – is self-reinforcing, that is, more deviant peers in one year lead to more deviant peers in the next. It is also intertwined with substance abuse, favourable gang attitudes and, ultimately, the decision to engage in interpersonal and group violence. In the pathway modelling, intervention effects are non-significant – with currently available intervention ‘dosage’ data – but show signs of a reduction in deviant peer influence. The research has also enabled construction and testing of a violence scorecard, a short 26-item questionnaire that can be easily administered and scored (out of 100 points) by youth development practitioners, allowing for simple analysis of change and comparison between sites and interventions. When coupled with localised crime data, which can be publicly accessed from the South African Police Service, these two tools can offer practitioners a rich understanding of the impact of site-based violence intervention on community and participant levels.

Diversion programmes as a corrective measure for young perpetrators of sexual assault: a theoretical approach adapted by the Thohoyandou Victim Empowerment Programme in Limpopo, South Africa

Ms Tebogo Mokganyetji, Research and Special Products Officer, Thohoyandou Victim Empowerment Programme, and Mr Craig R Carty, Managing Director, The Relevance Network, South Africa

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is a pervasive problem that affects the physical and psychosocial health of children and is unique in its cross-cutting impacts across socio-economic lines. Childhood experiences of SGBV have been documented as a predictor for perpetration by children themselves, necessitating the development of interventions that both mitigate the cycle of violence and rehabilitate youth offenders. This paper is based on data collected over ten years by the Thohoyandou Victim Empowerment Programme (TVEP) to determine rates of child-perpetrated SGBV in the Vhembe District. Disaggregated results informed the need for programming tailored to young perpetrators, which resulted in the pilot
of a diversion programme based upon the Boy Scouts ‘camp’ model. TVEP collected parent/guardian consent to include 20 young perpetrators in the project. The paper considers the programme, its value in preventing further perpetration and how the diversion programme can result in various successes.

**Too big to jail: structural violence and meta-crime**

*Mr Anthony Collins, Associate Professor, Journalism and Media Studies, Rhodes University, South Africa*

In a previous paper I explored the relationship between crime and violence, raising the problem of socially accepted forms of everyday violence that fall below the threshold of criminality. Here this relationship between violence and crime is explored further, focusing of forms of violence that are above the threshold of legally defined crime. Examples might range from the historical process of the transatlantic slave trade to the plunder of the global economy by unregulated financial institutions that robbed millions of their jobs, homes and life savings in the crash of 2008. To articulate an ethical critique of processes that escape the current definitions of illegality, the notion of violence is extended to include structural violence: the social processes that prevent people from meeting their fundamental human needs. Attention is given to which social groups have the power to define criminality, and how this leads to the criminalisation of things that inconvenience those in power rather than things that harm those who are socially marginalised. This non-criminalisation of acts of structural violence against more vulnerable members of society is what I am calling meta-crime: the process of manipulating the very definitions of crime so as to ensure that the structural violence enacted by the powerful cannot be prosecuted within the justice system. This presentation explores these issues with specific reference to current social and political conflict in South Africa, including the Marikana massacre.
Ending violence against women: the SHINE victim prevention programme

Ms Nanette Minnaar, Strategic Programme Development Manager, and Mr Abdulrasheed Inusa Abdulmalik, Research Manager, Khulisa Social Solutions, South Africa

South Africa faces a globally unprecedented problem of violence against women and children. With rates of homicide, rape, and childhood and domestic violence far above those of other countries, the problem of violence is undermining the country’s economic and social development. The problem is so severe that it affects people from all walks of life regardless of socio-economic status, ethnicity, age or religion. Preventing and reducing levels of violence has been a missing piece in the national transformation agenda. It needs to be addressed vigorously as a national priority. Khulisa Social Solutions faces this challenge head on with its SHINE Women/Teen Girl Victim Prevention Programme. The SHINE group therapy programme is focused on post-trauma intervention and is developed around the model of post-traumatic growth, but it also empowers victims of violence to become community role models through the ‘One less Victim’ Peer Education Programme, which has a focus on risk reduction. The aim of this paper is to discuss the theoretical grounding and methodologies of the SHINE and ‘One less Victim’ programmes and the findings and impact of the programmes in Tembisa (Gauteng) from 2013 to 2014, and emphasise the importance of empowering women of all ages to understand the signs and impending dangers of violence in our communities and how to circumvent these potentially life-threatening problems, ranging from bullying to domestic violence.
Protection from the spectrum of violence: how the inclusion of the right to ‘freedom from all forms of violence’ in Zimbabwe’s new constitution can be used to address violence against women

Mr Douglas Coltart, Legal Practitioner at Gill, Godlonton & Gerrans, Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe’s new constitution, which entrenches the ‘freedom from all forms of violence from public or private sources’, has the potential to provide better protection for women, who face a high incidence of violence. The courts have a key role to play in interpreting and applying the constitution and, where necessary, developing and reforming the law to bring it in line with the constitution. Focusing on the crime of rape, this paper discusses the parts of the law that may fall short of the vision of the constitution, and how the courts might use the constitution to address violence against women in Zimbabwe. Comparative reference is made to South Africa, where an identical constitutional right has been instrumental in the reform of that country’s legislation. It is argued that the right to freedom from violence, and the new constitution as a whole, demand significant reform of Zimbabwe’s rape law and provide a progressive framework for exacting compensation, not only from the state but also from private parties, for the breach of constitutional rights.

Economic inequality as a source of interpersonal violence: evidence from sub-Saharan Africa and South Africa

Ms Claire Vermaak, Lecturer, School of Accounting, Economics and Finance, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

This paper examines whether the close association between income inequality and violent crime – identified in high-income countries, for instance – also applies to sub-Saharan Africa and in particular to South Africa. Cross-sectional analysis across sub-Saharan countries does not provide evidence of such an association: there is no significant correlation between the homicide rate and measures of either poverty or inequality for this region. However, comparing homicide rates and several measures of inequality across South Africa’s 52 districts provides evidence of a significant, positive relationship between homicide rates and inequality in household expenditures. Regression analysis indicates that a 1 per cent increase in the Gini coefficient is associated with an increase in the homicide rate of between 2.3 and 2.5 per cent. This relationship remains significant after controlling for other demographic and economic correlates of violent crime.
The challenges of policing South Africa

Marikana in context: a case of ‘class repression’?
Prof. Bill Dixon, Professor of Criminology, University of Nottingham, UK

This paper develops further the arguments put forward in an earlier article, ‘Waiting for Farlam: Marikana, social inequality and the relative autonomy of the police’. The earlier piece sought to emphasise the ability of the police to act both in their own interests and as enforcers of a general order to the benefit of all citizens, the ruled as well as the rulers. This paper focuses on the events that culminated in the death of 34 striking miners at Marikana on 16 August 2012 as an example of the police’s role in enforcing what Otwin Marenin called a specific order reflecting the interests of the socially dominant. In doing so, it is argued that the events at Marikana have to be seen in the context of the difficulties experienced by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and successive post-apartheid governments in coming to terms with the structural violence of apartheid and reforming public policing in a way that is consistent with respect for human rights and the rule of law in a democratic South Africa.

From Marikana to Khayelitsha: what commissions of inquiry tell us about the police in South Africa
Mr Gareth Newham, Head of Governance, Crime and Justice Division, Institute for Security Studies, South Africa

Two commissions of inquiry into policing in South Africa will have ended in 2014. Their findings are likely to provide substantial insight into the causes and consequences of what the National Development Plan calls the ‘serial crises of top management’ bedevilling the South African Police Service (SAPS). The Marikana Commission was established in August 2012 following the shooting of 112 striking mineworkers at the Lonmin platinum mine in Marikana by heavily armed police officers, killing 34 people. It is highly unlikely that it will find that the actions of the police reflected ‘the best of responsible policing’, as SAPS National Commissioner Riah Phiyega stated four days after the massacre. The second commission of inquiry examined the breakdown of community police relationships that has occurred in the high-crime and densely populated township of Khayelitsha. It completed its work during the first half of 2014 following intensive scrutiny of policing in four local police precincts. This presentation will explore some of the key issues regarding policing in South Africa that have emerged from these commissions of inquiry. A particular focus will be on how leadership shortcomings have contributed to the Marikana massacre and the policing challenges at station level in South Africa.
The conditions of violence and solidarity in a post-apartheid South African township

Dr Vanessa Barolsky, Research Specialist, Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa

The concept of social cohesion and related concepts such as social capital have become ubiquitous in global policy discourse. This literature has considered how high levels of crime and violence in neighbourhoods plagued by socio-economic deprivation can be understood through an examination of the impact of neighbourhood networks and forms of association on social control. Using empirical material from an ongoing study on violence and social cohesion in the township of Khayelitsha in the Western Cape, South Africa this paper interrogates the application and meaning of the concept of social cohesion as a factor that can prevent or exacerbate violence. Conducted over a period of extended ethnographic fieldwork, the research shows that Khayelitsha, like many South African townships, is characterised by dense social networks and multiple forms of social ordering and social organisation. While much literature assumes the autonomous, sovereign subject, African subjects begin from a position of communitarianism and mutual solidarity in which the very meaning of being human is located in one’s relation to others. In this context, multiple networks exist as a condition of existence. On the other hand, these networks may be as dangerous as they are enabling. They are conduits for both love and friendship and simultaneously sites for parochial exclusion, suspicion, violence and authoritarianism.

Innovations in violence and crime prevention

The expanded partnership programme (EPP): improving police oversight through community involvement and technology

Mr Don Sauls, Acting Director, Policy Research, Western Cape Department of Community Safety, South Africa

The paper examines the expanded partnership programme (EPP) as a model to improve civilian oversight within state-controlled law enforcement agencies. With the advent of democracy in South Africa, one of the challenges has been to transform government law enforcement agencies from state-controlled entities to entities that are accountable to the communities they serve. The criminal justice domain is, however, a highly regulated environment. It is difficult to establish viable civil society structures in this field. A model aimed at enhancing the efficiency of civil society structures had to be explored. A research project was conducted in 2011 to determine the functionality of Community Policing Forums (CPFs) – one of the civil society structures on law enforcement – in the Western Cape. The study concluded that the CPFs were at different levels of functionality in executing their civilian oversight mandate. A lack of institutional arrangements to guide the CPFs on how to perform their oversight role was identified. Based on the findings of the study, the EPP was developed
in 2012 to increase the efficiency and sustainability of the CPFs. It entails the setting of minimum standards of service delivery for CPFs linked to the Police Act and a financial model to improve their sustainability. A web-based application was developed to assist CPFs to report on oversight observations on a monthly basis. The EPP enables CPFs to perform first-level oversight over the police and the information collected serve as an early warning for systemic challenges that may exist.

Phoenix rising: the community work programme in Manenberg and its impact on violence

Ms Fairuz Mullagee, Senior Researcher, and Mr Hugo van der Merwe, Programme Manager, Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, South Africa

In 2009 the community work programme (CWP) was introduced in the Manenberg township – an area notorious for its high levels of gang violence, and characterised by a proud history of political and social activism – where debate about effective violence prevention strategies has been contentious. The CWP is a government programme that recognises the structural nature of unemployment, intending to assist the ‘poorest of the poor’. The CWP, which is presently being expanded to all municipalities across South Africa, seeks to engage communities in identifying their own priorities for ‘useful work’ to be done by locally recruited employees. In each of these communities, the CWP provides 1 000 work opportunities for 100 days a year. The Manenberg CWP has endured through turbulent waters, including having four different Implementing Agents in five years, and relocating its operating premises at least three times. The CWP now seems settled at Phoenix High School, from where it dispatches programme participants to the streets and public spaces of Manenberg to do useful work. Safety has understandably been prioritised as one key focus of such work. This paper presents the findings of the case study undertaken by the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation in Manenberg. The case study is part of a project that seeks to assess the extent to which public employment programmes such as the CWP can contribute to violence prevention and how this can be strengthened.

Public artworks: creative spaces for non-violent protests and civic engagement in Kenya

Mr Mokua Ombati, DPhil Candidate, Moi University, Kenya

Kenya has experienced a long history of political violence, generally perpetrated along ethnic lines. The violence, more often than not manufactured, driven and managed by elite political and conflict entrepreneurs operating within ethnic groups, polarises Kenyans along ethnic boundaries. The violence in 2007/2008 was of such a high intensity that it almost led to a civil war. Social democracy crusaders determined to address the multiple governance inadequacies that have overshadowed, overwhelmed and challenged Kenya’s nationhood have galvanised public artworks into imaginative non-violent weapons for citizen engagement,
support and capacity building. Public artworks have been transformed from being a predominantly static system to a more participatory framework that allows the populace to amplify their perspectives and voices, and challenge the political leadership on subjects of governance. The artworks stimulate civic and political life by more keenly connecting to the nation’s value systems and collective psychology, thereby generating conversations, commentaries and debates on paradoxical, controversial but socially relevant themes. They form organising, solidifying and uniting spaces around which populaces from different backgrounds coalesce, monitor and make demands for social justice, judicious execution of power, peaceful transitions, democratic electoral processes, increased and improved provision of services, transparency, accountability and a responsive government. In the artworks people’s skills, ideas, confidence and courage are built, activated, developed, shaped and shared. This ethnographic study examines the primacy, creativity and symbolism of the public artworks, and the power therein to transform the populace into more tolerant, enlightened, critical and active advocates of social change in Kenya.

Responses to crime and violence

Estimating crime problems and hard-to-reach victim populations in South Africa: considering the capture–recapture method

Prof. Sheldon X Zhang, Professor of Sociology, San Diego State University, USA

Criminal justice researchers are often confronted with the challenge of estimating the scope of a crime problem or the size of a victim population. However, few empirical methods are available to make such estimations when the target populations are ‘hidden’, for instance drug addicts, prostitutes or victims of human trafficking. The capture–recapture method has been around for many years. It was developed by scientists who were interested in enumerating birds, fish and other wildlife populations in a specified area, such as a forest or a pond. The method relies on the observed pattern (e.g. captures and re-captures) of the population to make an inference on the unobserved part. The logic behind the method is relatively simple and it is also easy to implement. Although several assumptions must be satisfied, there are ways to adjust for some situational deviations. The popularity of the capture–recapture method has spilled into the criminal justice research community in recent years. Pressured by policymakers and funding agencies, researchers have applied this method to estimate the size of several hard-to-reach populations. This paper will illustrate this method, with specific examples from criminal justice research, in the hope that researchers in South Africa may consider incorporating this method in their future studies.
Formal and informal security sectors’ interactions in crime management in the Mamu community of Ogun State, Nigeria

Mr Ganiyu Rasaq Omokeji, Lecturer, Fountains University Osogbo, Nigeria, and, Adelele Oladeke, Lecturer and Researcher, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwuye, Ogun State, Nigeria,

Many communities are gradually assuming heterogeneous status as a result of the steady migration of people for occupational and settlement purposes. One such community is Mamu, a town in the Ijebu North Local Government area of Ogun State. Apart from the influx of settlers, the town has a popular periodic market that attracts people from neighbouring communities as well as from states such as Lagos, Oyo and Ondo. In spite of the high influx of migrants and traders into this community, it maintains almost zero levels of criminal activity. Formal and informal agencies have been noted as playing substantial roles in the success recorded in this situation. This study examines the interactions between formal and informal security sectors in the course of managing crime in the town. What emerges from the study is the existence of a strong working relationship between the police and vigilantes. Vigilantes assisted tremendously in making policing easier. The reasons for this cordial relationship are reflected on in this paper with the hope of sparking debate on the impact of such associations on tackling crime in general and in specific locations.

Vigilantes, crime and violence prevention in Nigeria

Mr Chris Kwaja, Lecturer, Centre for Conflict Management and Peace Studies, Nigeria

Vigilantism has become a dominant feature of everyday life in Nigeria. Across the country, public safety, and crime and violence prevention constitute the key functions performed by vigilante groups. What factors have led to the emergence of vigilante groups, and how does this relate to the formal structures of the state? There is a sense that the increase in criminality and violence in the country has necessitated the emergence of vigilantes as a viable alternative in the face of the weak capacity of the Nigerian state to effectively protect its citizens and prevent crimes. This paper is premised on the assumption that the inability of the Nigerian state to effectively discharge its core constitutional responsibilities of security provisioning and crime and violence prevention has created a vacuum that vigilantes have come to fill as a form of self-help by communities and groups. Vigilantes perform policing functions that ordinarily fall within the core mandate of the formal institutions of the state. In the light of the foregoing, this paper examines the nexus of vigilantes, and crime and violence prevention in Nigeria. It also interrogates the argument for and against vigilantes within the Nigerian governance landscape as it relates to issues of crime and violence prevention.
Victim and offender support

Victim–offender mediation/dialogue pilot project in the Boksburg correctional facility


In 2012, the South African Department of Justice and Constitutional Development adopted a national policy framework that recognised that the exclusive reliance on punishment by the state has not proved sufficiently effective in making communities safer. By adopting this policy framework, it aligned itself with international thinking in recognising the role that ‘restorative justice’ can play in creating safer communities. It appealed to all stakeholders to adopt ‘restorative justice mechanisms’ as an essential tool in reducing crime in South Africa. A great challenge was how to practically implement the provisions of the national policy framework without the allocation of funding or specific instructions to institutions to cooperate. In 2014, Khulisa Social Solutions launched a pilot victim–offender mediation/dialogue project in the Boksburg Correctional Facility in partnership with Boksburg Correctional Services. This pilot project was the first of its kind in South Africa in that a community organisation and staff at a correctional facility successfully worked together to implement victim–offender mediation/dialogue in cases involving serious violent crime. This paper discusses the project’s background, dynamics, findings and impact, as well as the lessons learned. The discussion is couched in the broader context of the history of restorative justice in South Africa, how the country can benefit from restorative processes, and why a victim-centred process is more beneficial not only to victims of crime but also to offenders and the community at large.

Why do clients stay in counselling? A comparative understanding of why clients stay for a short or long time using the CSVR’s psychosocial services

Ms Dominique Dix-Peek, M&E Coordinator and Researcher, Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, South Africa

Although knowledge in the field of torture is expanding, there is limited knowledge about torture victims in South Africa or an understanding of what it means to provide counselling services to victims of torture in the South African context. There is also very little available research observing the length of time that a client stays in counselling, what factors influence this, and how this has an impact on the counselling process. Indications are that clients who stay longer in counselling are likely to be more complex cases and are associated with higher risk factors. These cases include more severe psychiatric symptoms, worse functioning, more traumatic and torture events, and more areas of pain. They will likely have less social support, lower education and employment levels, have been a younger age at the time of trauma, and be
female. Data collected from 72 torture survivors accessing services at the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR) was analysed. The results indicate that, as supported by the literature, there are certain risk factors that are related to staying in counselling for a longer time period. These include lack of social support, increased number of traumatic events and lower education. However, our data indicates that most demographic information such as age at the time of trauma, gender and nationality does not play a role in determining the length of time a client stays in counselling; nor do specific traumatic events such as rape, traumatic bereavement or sexual torture. Additionally, psychiatric conditions and functioning indicators do not predict for how long a client will stay in counselling. Using information derived from therapeutic work, this paper explores possible reasons why these results differ from others. Through this process, contextual and sample-specific factors are unpacked that may be influencing functioning and psychiatric conditions. Implications for treatment are also discussed.

Counselling as an intervention strategy for men who use violence in their intimate relationships

Ms Elzette Rousseau, Pepfar Fellow and M&E Researcher, African Alliance for Peace, South Africa

International research increasingly shows that to significantly reduce gender-based violence (GBV) it is important to launch interventions involving both men and women and to address the social norms that maintain violence. Frequently South African men are not aware that their behaviour constitutes abuse, as some violent practices are deeply ingrained in the culture as normal intimate relationship behaviour. In 2012, in an assessment of national policies in 11 African countries on the level to which men are engaged in the prevention of GBV, South Africa ranked fourth. This indicated some adequacy on engaging men in GBV issues. However, there is insufficient focus on preventative measures and commitment to transform gender norms, as well as inadequate acknowledgement of the violence men experience and its likelihood to increase the risk of their perpetrating violence. In the current study an exploration of counselling services as an effective intervention strategy for men who use violence was conducted in Mitchells Plain, South Africa. The study included in-depth interviews with men who used violence in their relationships, and focus groups with counsellors. The conceptualisation of GBV, experiences of reciprocal abuse in relationships, help-seeking behaviour, access to intervention services for men, and ultimately the effects of counselling on men’s violent behaviour were explored. This paper traces these processes and contributes to the broader debate on violence prevention.
Terrorism and organised crime

Between Boko Haram and Fulani herdsmen: organised crime and insecurity in Nigeria

Dr Bolaji Omitola, Senior Lecturer, Department of Political Sciences, Osun State University, Nigeria

Recent literature on terrorism in Nigeria not only links Boko Haram with terrorist organisations in the Sahel but also establishes its complicity with organised criminal networks in Nigeria and West Africa. This paper interrogates such complicity between Boko Haram elements and Fulani herdsmen in Nigeria. The two groups have an affinity defined in terms of culture and religion, and share this affinity with communities in neighbouring countries. Thus, terrorism and crime have mingled to define the character of the Fulani herdsmen’s attacks on farmers in Nigeria. This is increasingly laced with violence through the deployment of trafficked small arms and light weapons from the Sahel. This paper further examines the mode of operation, tactics, target population and area of the Fulani herdsmen’s attacks in some north-central states in Nigeria so as to draw attention to their complicity with Boko Haram elements and other terror groups in the country. The paper concludes that complicity between Boko Haram elements and Fulani herdsmen and other terror and criminal groups can account for the intensity and recurrence of the Fulani herdsmen’s attacks on farmers and the inability of the security agencies to halt the attacks. The Nigerian authorities need to take note of this and strengthen domestic security through cooperating with other states within the framework of the Economic Community of West African States meant to tackle terrorism and transborder crimes.

Evolution of bombings against transportation infrastructure

Mr Jonathan Hill, Primary Open-Source Intelligence Analyst and Content Developer, AssessAfrica, USA

Throughout Africa transportation infrastructure remains an attractive target for insurgents and terrorists. Some countries have seen grenade attacks that have only resulted in injuries, while others have experienced large vehicle bombings that have resulted in hundreds of injuries and numerous deaths. With insurgencies, explosive devices are small, complex and generally target an enemy of the insurgency. With terrorist bombings, the explosive devices are large, brazen and targeted at civilian populations. These civilian populations are easily targeted within the transportation system. Some terrorist groups, such as Al-Shabaab, have also evolved their attacks against transportation targets. Since early 2013, Al-Shabaab has claimed, or been linked to, 58 attacks on airports in Somalia and Kenya. These include 34 aimed at the exterior of the airport, 21 near the airport or on airport roads, and zero against the secured interior of the airport. These exterior attacks have recently been supplanted by an incident inside the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Kenya in which Al-Shabaab was blamed for an attack. In this incident, an explosive device was placed in a bin at a busy coffee shop at the
airport. The device exploded and caused no injuries, but security officials did fire on a vehicle that quickly departed after the blast. The vehicle was later found and a dead Somali man was discovered inside, along with another improvised explosive device and a cup from the targeted coffee shop. This paper considers the evolution of such bombings across the African continent.

Response to human trafficking in Nigeria and South Africa: suggestions for a better practice

Mr Bello Paul Oluwatson, Doctoral Candidate, and Dr Adewale A Olutola, Senior Lecturer, Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa

This paper evaluates the criminal justice systems of Nigeria and South Africa in relation to human trafficking and suggests pragmatic steps to combat this scourge. Over the years, concerted efforts have been made to develop an effective, coordinated approach in dealing with the phenomenon at the national, regional and continental level, but challenges remain. Currently, both countries have criminalised human trafficking by enacting anti-trafficking laws, but these laws have not been able to adequately stem the tide of human trafficking, given its increasing rate in recent times. This is largely due to the fact that these laws are selective and not all-inclusive. The Nigerian and South African governments are merely formulating and adjusting strategies on an experimental basis. Although inter-agency cooperation within each country is improving, there is a wide gap in cross-national cooperation. These issues are considered in this paper’s response to the scourge of human trafficking in Nigeria and South Africa.

New wares of trade: understanding the evolving ‘baby factory’ and trafficking in Nigeria

Dr Freedom Chukwudi Onuoha, Research Fellow, Department of Conflict, Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Studies, National Defence College, Nigeria

Human trafficking is a serious organised crime globally. It manifests in different dimensions and cuts across generations, races, cultures, religion and states. Human trafficking is ranked the third most common crime in Nigeria after financial fraud and drug trafficking. Trafficking in persons has largely targeted children and adults, particularly women and girls. Of growing concern, however, is the recent emergence and growth of sophisticated and syndicated groups involved in ‘baby factories’ and trafficking in Nigeria. This paper examines the nature, actors, modus operandi and motives of this emergent dimension of human trafficking in Nigeria. It argues that a confluence of factors – such as escalating poverty, the premium placed on having biological children in Nigerian society, the cultural practice of ostracising teenagers with illegitimate pregnancies, poor regulation of orphanage homes, complicity of state actors, and the serious breakdown of the nation’s welfare, security and identification systems – has aided the outbreak and upsurge in baby ‘farming’ and trafficking. To this end it recommends, among other measures, the implementation of robust poverty alleviation programmes;
stringent regulation of procedures for admitting inmates into orphanages and homes for pregnant teenagers; greater advocacy by civil society groups to promote public awareness; strengthening intelligence gathering and sharing among security agencies; and the imposition of severe punishment for culprits. It concludes that if concerted efforts are not made to deal with the actors and dismantle the market, its profitability will embolden current actors and encourage new entrants into the booming trade – now and in the future.

Understanding patterns of crime

The spatial periodicity of crime in South Africa
Dr Gregory Breetzke, Professor, University of South Africa (UNISA)

Nature is full of periodic phenomena. The day/night and seasonal cycles are obvious examples, as are the various lunar cycles. Ocean waves and tides follow a measurable periodic cycle while humans, animals and plants all have circadian periodicities. Society as a whole also exhibits a wide variety of periodic phenomena. Calendars are periodic, as are fashion cycles, economic cycles and political cycles. Elections occur at regular intervals, as do salary payments. Crime also exhibits clear periodic tendencies, although crime researchers do not commonly employ the notion of ‘periodicity’. This study analyses the periodicity of violent and property crime committed in Tshwane, South Africa from 2001 to 2007. Conventional monthly, daily and hourly variations in these types of crime are highlighted, after which Fourier analysis is introduced as an advanced mathematical technique capable of identifying periodic peaks or signals of crime contained within a large time-series crime dataset. What emerges is that violent crime in Tshwane peaks every seven and 70 days, with a marginal peak every 150 days (five months); property crime peaks in the city every 70 days and every 150 days. Different peaks are, however, found for neighbourhoods in Tshwane stratified by deprivation, with more deprived neighbourhoods exhibiting a significant peak in violent crime every 50 days, for example. An attempt is made to explain these periodic peaks of crime in Tshwane and outline ways in which this information can be incorporated into the various operational, tactical and strategic operations of the South African Police Service (SAPS).

Mr Guy Lamb, Director, Safety and Security Initiative, University of Cape of Town, South Africa

In 1998 South Africa’s firearm homicide rate was 28,5 per 100 000 people, the highest recorded firearm homicide rate in the world for that year, according to the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Over the next ten years South Africa’s firearm homicide rate gradually declined to 17 per 100 000 in 2007 (a 40% reduction). From the late-1990s the South African government initiated fundamental changes to the regime of firearms control through the
South African Police Service’s (SAPS) ‘Firearm Strategy’ and the Firearms Control Act of 2000 (Act 60 of 2000). The latter eventually became fully operational in 2004 with the promulgation of the firearms control regulations. Academics – in both the social and health sciences – and civil society activists in favour of firearms control have claimed that the reduction in the firearm homicide rate was primarily attributable to this more rigorous firearms control policy and legislation from 2000. This argument is supported by the SAPS, which stated in December 2012: ‘Tougher controls on the ownership, possession and use of firearms have seen a marked reduction in the incidence of gun related crime in recent years. Gun control is accordingly at the heart of the Ministry’s [of Police] strategy to combat violent crime.’ This paper critically reflects on the impact of firearm controls on the reduction in the firearm homicide rate in South Africa between 1998 and 2007.

That’s where the money is: the motivation of an armed robber
Ms Mahlogonolo Stephina Thobane, Lecturer, Department of Criminology & Security Science, University of South Africa (UNISA)

South African banking groups and the cash-in-transit (CIT) industry face immense challenges as a result of violent attacks such as bank robberies, CIT robberies, ATM attacks (explosives) and burglaries. The harm and monetary cost incurred as a result of violent crimes and their influence on employees and clients are immeasurable. An understanding of the financial impact this crime has on the industry challenges one to think not only about the crime but also about the offenders and what influences and motivates them. This paper is based on the findings of a research study that explored what drives the behaviour of offenders who commit armed robberies. It is hoped that the results can assist the banking and CIT industries, the criminal justice system and the Department of Correctional Services to better understand armed robbery and the individuals who perpetrate this crime. Consequently, this improved knowledge may put stakeholders in a better position to develop and improve preventative measures.

Policing and integrity

When civil damages replace prosecutions for violence committed by law enforcement officials: effective accountability or de facto impunity?
Ms Gwenaëlle Dereymaeker, Researcher, Civil Society Prison Reform Initiative, South Africa

Civil claims for damages against the South African ministers of Police and Correctional Services for gross human rights violations committed by law enforcement officials have been increasing steadily. One would expect a concomitant increase in the number of law enforcement officials that were either disciplined or prosecuted for the acts that resulted in these claims, or at least intensified debate on whether officials responsible for the violations should pay out a portion of the compensation to victims. Unfortunately, this has not been the case. Based on annual
reports from the South African Police Service, the Department of Correctional Services, the Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services and the Independent Police Investigative Directorate, this paper starts by examining the trends in claims for compensation and pay-outs, on the one hand, and the number of disciplinary actions and prosecutions, on the other. Next, the paper considers why claims for civil damages have increased but criminal prosecutions have remained stable. The current state of affairs raises many issues: civil claims are only granted to the few victims who can access the courts, and the law enforcement officials who commit these violations keep their jobs, while taxpayers’ millions are spent on compensation. The question must therefore be asked whether these payments for compensation are indicative of a form of accountability by the state, or a form of de facto impunity of the individual law enforcement officials responsible for the violations.

**Addressing police brutality in South Africa**

*Mr David Bruce, Freelance Researcher, South Africa*

While excessive force by police involved in public order policing has received considerable attention, it is critical to note that this is not the main setting in which police brutality takes place. Most police brutality, including forms of torture, involves police in routine crime prevention and crime investigation activities. This paper focuses on the problem of police brutality in this setting and discusses what is known in South Africa – currently – about police brutality, including fatal and non-fatal police violence. The paper examines questions concerning how to address police brutality, including the political and leadership context; public attitudes to excessive force; and the need for innovation and its relationship to police safety. Developing an overall orientation within police organisations towards minimising the use of force and setting standards based on a focus on police professionalism, in which the police’s use of force is evaluated in terms of the need to avoid unnecessary force, are regarded in the law as providing a ‘minimum standard’. This type of approach provides an alternative to ‘legalistic’ approaches, of which the current approach in South Africa is an example. Legalistic approaches tend to be ineffective when one considers the reality that the vast majority of cases of police brutality cannot be prosecuted.

**Examining the meaning of crime prevention within the context of a metropolitan police department in South Africa**

*Mr Ernst Hendrik van Biljon, Independent Researcher, Pretoria, South Africa*

Crime prevention, which is considered to be the primary objective of the police, has been a source of constant frustration and failure for them. It seems that these frustrations and failures can be attributed to the police’s inability to identify and adopt an appropriate role for itself in this complicated phenomenon. This appears to be the case with metropolitan police departments (MPDs). Metropolitan policing is a relative new development in the South African policing landscape. Despite their having been in existence for approximately 14 years, very little
progress has been made to identify a realistic and appropriate role for MPDs in the prevention of crime. Initially, a crime prevention model was crafted for this paper through examining the extent to which MPDs can participate in headlining crime prevention models such as situational crime prevention and crime prevention through effective criminal justice. After such a model was created, various in-depth and focus group interviews were conducted within the Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department (TMPD) to determine to what extent members of the organisation were familiar with the crime prevention capabilities of the entity. An analysis of these interviews revealed that crime prevention has no single meaning within the TMPD, and that no common understanding of the crime prevention capabilities of the organisation is currently in existence. This paper considers the reasons for these divergent meanings and the consequences for tackling crime.
PRESENTERS’ BIOGRAPHIES

ABDULMALIK, Abdulrasheed Inusa
Abdulrasheed Inusa Abdulmalik completed a Grade II Teacher’s Certificate (1990), a BA in Sociology (1998) and an MA in International Affairs and Diplomacy in 2002 in Nigeria. He is currently registered for an MA Social Behaviour Studies in HIV/AIDS and Health with the University of South Africa (UNISA). His interests include development, diversity and health, and he currently works as a research manager for Khulisa Social Solutions, a national non-governmental organisation (NGO).

BAROLSKY, Vanessa
Vanessa Barolsky is a research specialist in the Democracy, Governance and Service Delivery Programme of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), South Africa. She has a PhD from the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits), which focused on the political violence that occurred prior to South Africa’s transition to democracy. She has 20 years of research experience in a variety of fields, including human rights, political and criminal violence, policing and questions of law, disorder, civil society, democratisation and social cohesion, both in South Africa and in an international comparative perspective. She has authored a number of peer reviewed articles and book chapters on these topics. In her position at the HSRC she has led a variety of projects on issues such as social cohesion, democracy, violent crime, civil society and elections. Previously she worked at the Secretariat for Safety and Security and as a researcher at the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

BATLEY, Mike
Mike Batley has 28 years’ experience as a social worker. He spent 19 years in the Department of Social Services and Population Development, with several years as a probation officer and manager of probation services in Pretoria. It was in this capacity that he chaired the Family Group Conference Pilot Project of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Young People at Risk from 1996–1997. He co-founded the Restorative Justice Centre in 1998, and has been its executive director since 2001. He presents and writes regularly on restorative justice. He was acknowledged as an Ashoka Fellow in 2006, an international fellowship of social entrepreneurs. Apart from restorative justice, his other focus areas are the role of civil society
and its relationship with the state, as well as the place of spirituality and morality in responding to crime. He recently completed an MPhil in Applied Ethics at St Augustine College in which he explored resources for moral education in crime prevention and the reintegration of offenders.

**Breetzke, Gregory**

Gregory Breetzke is a professor in the Department of Geography at UNISA. He was previously a senior lecturer at the University of Canterbury in Christchurch, New Zealand. He received his PhD at the University of Pretoria (UP) in 2008, with a specialisation in geodemographic offender profiling. He is a member of various criminological societies, including the American Society of Criminology (ASC) and the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology. His research interests lie in crime mapping and crime pattern analysis. He has been quoted frequently in magazines and newspapers in both South Africa and New Zealand; and he has given numerous presentations of his work at academic conferences and symposia around the world. He has published in a range of local and international peer-reviewed journals and has won a number of awards for his work.

**Bruce, David**

David Bruce is a Johannesburg-based independent researcher and writer working in the fields of policing, crime and violence. From 1996 to 2011 he worked in the Criminal Justice Programme at the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR). He has an MA in Management (Public and Development Management) from the School of Public and Development Management at Wits (2000). He has written extensively on policing issues as well as violent crime and corruption in South Africa.

**Buthelezi, Mbongiseni**

Mbongiseni Buthelezi is a senior researcher at the Centre for Law and Society (CLS), Faculty of Law, University of Cape Town (UCT). He joined CLS from the English Department at UCT where he was a lecturer in African and Diaspora Literature. His work is concerned with understanding the ways in which people negotiate identity in transforming societies. He is interested in what evidence is mobilised and how it is mobilised in the context of the assertion of identity claims, whether in the context of chieftainship claims, claiming rights to land, or disputing claims and advancing counterclaims. He has written on the mobilisation of heritage discourse in countering official versions of heritage, on the use of oral poetic forms in asserting pre-colonial identities, and on the archive.

**Carty, Craig**

Craig Carty is a development consultant working with both the NGO and government sectors to address drivers of HIV in marginalised regions of Southern Africa. He received an MSc in human biology and anthropology from the University of Pennsylvania, after which he was appointed the director of their South African Centre for Health Promotion in 2008. Upon completion of the centre’s two grant research projects in 2012 funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), he was recruited by the Eastern Cape Department of Health to oversee the development and management of a novel paediatric HIV clinical care model. In parallel with this work, he consults with the Thohoyandou Victim Empowerment Programme in rural Limpopo.
to measure project impacts as a means to evidence the sustainable use of innovative, best-method practices in rural, under-resourced settings.

CHARMAN, Andrew
Andrew Charman trained as a sociologist and development economist. His current research focuses on understanding the scope, scale and spatiality of the township informal economy through area case studies. His research interests include the politics of informality and policy influences on informalisation. He has considerable research experience of informal liquor retail venues as public spaces that enhance social cohesion and yet foster harms and violence in contradictory ways. A director of the Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation, he seeks to translate research into policy measures that can better serve the needs of people through empowering them with an active voice in research and through visualising outcomes.

COLLINS, Anthony
A critical theorist, human rights activist and associate professor of Media Studies at Rhodes University, Anthony Collins’ work focuses on violence and victim empowerment in South Africa. This includes a critical reframing of how to understand violence, and work with community organisations on violence reduction and victim support. He is particularly interested in violence and gender and is currently working on programmes to address gender-based violence in higher education institutions.

COLTART, Douglas
Doug Coltart is a Zimbabwean lawyer, human rights activist and researcher. His research and advocacy interests include constitutionalism, women’s rights, democratisation and peace building. As a student at UCT, he was actively involved in student politics and advocacy on human rights issues, especially those pertaining to his home country, Zimbabwe. On completion of his studies he moved back to Zimbabwe to take up private law practice, and has continued to do research on human rights issues. His current research includes the role of the courts in interpreting and applying the socio-economic rights enshrined in Zimbabwe’s new constitution.

CRONJE, Matthew
Matthew Cronje is a research consultant working in partnership with Khulisa Social Solutions to develop longitudinal research-based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) procedures and theoretical perspectives pertaining to Khulisa’s multiple programmes to address repeated offending behaviour. He is currently completing his PhD through the University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN). He has interests in criminology and victimology; specifically he is interested in the psychological aspects of crime, ranging from investigation through to offender reintegration, and criminal justice system processes, procedures and research. He has participated in the World Society of Victimology (WSV) Postgraduate Course since the beginning of its African phase in 2009 and has presented at the WSV symposiums in South Africa and the Netherlands, as well as at the National Gang Crimes Research Centre conference in Chicago.
DIX-PEEK, Dominique
Dominique Dix-Peek’s work in the field of torture and violence started in 2009. Her work as a monitoring and evaluations coordinator has ensured the implementation and smooth running of the clinical M&E system at the CSVR. Additionally, she has been involved in setting up community-based M&E projects, including understanding what changes have occurred as a result of work done in the prevention of torture in community settings. Her work in the areas of community and clinical M&E has allowed her to gain a unique understanding of the complexity of providing psychosocial and community-based interventions to victims of torture and trauma. She has consulted as a trainer for a number of NGOs in the area of monitoring and evaluation. She has presented on several national and international platforms on issues concerning torture, violence and monitoring and evaluation. Among other projects, she continues to manage the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation system for services provided to victims of trauma – especially complex trauma – that is unique in South Africa.

DIXON, Bill
Bill Dixon is professor of criminology at the University of Nottingham in the United Kingdom (UK). He graduated with a BA in Law from Oxford University and has an MA in Criminal Justice and a PhD from Brunel University. After working in NGOs and local government, he held academic posts at Brunel University, UCT and Keele University. Since leaving UCT in 2001, he has continued to publish on crime, policing, crime prevention and criminology in South Africa. He is the co-editor (with Elrena van der Spuy) of Justice gained? Crime and crime control in South Africa’s transition (UCT Press, 2004) and currently serves as a member of the editorial board of the South African Crime Quarterly (SACQ). An article entitled ‘Waiting for Farlam: Marikana, social inequality and the relative autonomy of the police’, introducing some of the arguments developed in this paper, appeared in the December 2013 issue of the SACQ.

DEREYMAEKER, Gwenaelle
Gwenaelle Dereymaeker is a researcher at the Civil Society Prison Reform Initiative (CSPRI), a project of the Community Law Centre at the University of the Western Cape. She holds a Licences en droit (LLB equivalent) from the Université catholique de Louvain (Belgium) and an LLM in Human Rights Law from UCT. Prior to joining the CSPRI, she worked as a research associate at the Democratic Governance and Rights Unit at UCT and as a communication and coordination assistant at the African Network of Constitutional Lawyers. Outside South Africa, she has worked as an international legal officer at the War Crimes Chambers in Sarajevo (Bosnia-Herzegovina). She has also worked at the Belgian Permanent Representation to the UN in New York and the International Criminal Court for the Former Yugoslavia in The Hague.

EDELESTEIN, Ian
Ian Edelstein is the head of communications for the International Committee of the Red Cross’ Regional Delegation in Pretoria and has been with the delegation since 2010. He holds an MA in Public Administration/Public Policy and a Certificate of Advanced Studies of Civil Society Organizations from Syracuse University, and is currently a third-year PhD candidate in the Sociology Department of UCT. He has worked extensively in the fields of communications.
(as a professional photographer, documentary filmmaker, freelance writer and lecturer) and in the social development sector, where he currently leads a social science research project to understand the causes and correlates of youth violence in South Africa and to test the efficacy of a structured leisure intervention to reduce the incidence of violence.

GOULD, Chandre

Chandre Gould is a senior research fellow in the Governance, Crime and Justice Division of the Institute for Security Studies (ISS). She has a PhD in History from Rhodes University. Between 1992 and 1994 she worked for the Institute for a Democratic South Africa. She was a founder member of the Network for Independent Monitors (NIM) and staffed the Eastern Cape office of NIM in the run-up to and during the 1994 election. Between 1996 and 1999 she was an investigator and evidence analyst for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), where she was involved in the investigation of Project Coast – the chemical and biological weapons programme of the apartheid government. After 1999 she continued researching Project Coast and co-authored a monograph published by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, and numerous papers and articles. She also co-authored a commercially published book about the trial of Dr Wouter Basson in 2002. In 2003 she co-edited a book on small arms in Southern Africa. In 2004 and 2005 she was global network co-ordinator for the BioWeapons Prevention Project. From 2006 to 2008 she was responsible for a two-year research project, a collaboration between the ISS and the Sex Worker Education and Advocacy Taskforce, to understand the nature and extent of the sex work industry in Cape Town and the extent to which human trafficking can be said to take place in the industry. The results were published by the ISS in a book titled Selling sex in Cape Town: sex work and human trafficking in a South African city. In 2009 she edited a book on the criminal justice system in South Africa titled Criminal (in)justice: a civil society perspective. Her areas of expertise are biological weapons control and prevention; social crime prevention; human trafficking and sex work.

GOVENDER, Megan

Megan Govender is an economist in the public policy unit at DNA Economics. Prior to joining DNA Economics, she worked as a director within the Public Finance: Justice and Protection Services division at the National Treasury. She was awarded a doctorate in economics in 2012. Her doctoral thesis dealt with the use of conditional cash transfers as a means of addressing poverty in South Africa.

HABIB, Adam

Adam Habib is the vice-chancellor and principal of Wits and has served in this position since 1 June 2013. He is an academic, an activist, an administrator, and a renowned political media commentator and columnist. A professor of political science, he has more than 30 years of academic, research, institutional and administration expertise. His experience spans five universities and multiple local and international institutions, boards and task teams. His professional involvement in institutions has always been defined by three distinct engagements: the contest of ideas; their translation into actionable initiatives; and the building of institutions.
HARRIS, Geoffrey
Geoffrey Harris is a professor in the Department of Public Management & Economics at the Durban University of Technology, with responsibility for the postgraduate peace-building programme. His current research interests include the linkages between violence and economic inequality in sub-Saharan Africa and the political economy surrounding South Africa’s military expenditure and arms purchases.

HARRIS, Verne
Director of research and the archive at the Nelson Mandela Foundation, Verne Harris was Mandela’s archivist from 2004 to 2013. He is an honorary research fellow with UCT, participated in a range of structures that transformed South Africa’s apartheid archival landscape, including the TRC, and is a former deputy director of the National Archives. Widely published, he is probably best known for leading the editorial team on the bestseller Nelson Mandela: conversations with myself. He is the recipient of archival publication awards from Australia, Canada and South Africa, and both his novels were short-listed for South Africa’s M-Net Book Prize. He has served on the Boards of the Ahmed Kathrada Foundation, the Freedom of Expression Institute, and the South African History Archive.

HILL, Jonathan
Jonathan Hill is the primary open-source intelligence analyst and content developer for Assess–Africa, a site that tracks terrorist plots, threats and attacks across Africa. He has served with the United States (US) Department of Homeland Security’s Transportation Security Administration as a lead explosives specialist, has received training in intelligence analysis, and has served with the US Air Force as an explosive ordnance disposal technician. He has served in counter-improvised explosive device roles in the US and the Middle East, but focuses primarily on terrorism in Africa in his intelligence analysis and technical briefing roles.

KAYIRA, Pacharo
Pacharo Kayira is a chief state advocate in the ministry of justice and constitutional affairs in Malawi. He joined the ministry as a state advocate in 2001. He obtained an LLB (Honours) degree from the University of Malawi in 2001 and a Masters from Lund University in Sweden in 2007. His areas of specialisation include criminal prosecution; anti-money laundering, both as a prosecutor and mutual evaluator; and criminal justice. He also heads the Human Rights Unit in the ministry, which coordinates matters of state party reporting. He served as secretary and legal counsel to the commission of inquiry into the death of Malawi’s former president, Bingu Mutharika, in 2012/2013.

KWAJA, Chris
Chris Kwaja is a lecturer and researcher at the Centre for Conflict Management and Peace Studies, University of Jos, Nigeria. He is a doctoral candidate in International Relations and Strategic Studies in the Department of Political Science, University of Jos. In 2008 he was an exchange fellow in dispute resolution at the University of Massachusetts, US. He is also a recipient of several research awards, such as the CODESRIA Governance Institute on Private
Military and Security Companies, 2009; the UN Mandated University for Peace Doctoral Research Award, 2009; and the Peace Fellow Award of the West Africa Research Centre, 2010. His research focuses on the politics of identity in Africa, the privatisation of security, democratisation, conflict and peace studies, and security-sector reform in transitional societies.

LAAS, Annelie
The late Annelie Laas obtained her LLB degree from the North-West University (Potchefstroom Campus). She went on to obtain her LLM in Private Law from UP and enrolled for her Doctorate in Private Law at UP, with a specific focus on restorative practices in schools to eradicate bullying. She was admitted as an advocate in 2012. She completed training in restorative justice and mediation and had a primary interest in appropriate (alternative) dispute resolution and restorative justice. She had been involved in several projects with Khulisa Social Solutions since 2013.

LAMB, Guy
Guy Lamb is the director of the Safety and Violence Initiative (SaVI) at UCT. Prior to this he was a senior research fellow and programme head of the Arms Management Programme at the ISS. He has undertaken research and published on arms control, violence reduction, conflict management and peace-building issues in Africa for more than 15 years. He has served on the UN Security Council Panel of Experts on Liberia as the arms and security specialist, and is a member of the UN's small arms control standards generating expert reference group. He has worked extensively with the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation and a number of governments to strengthen firearms control processes in Southern Africa.

LANCASTER, Lizette
Lizette Lancaster is the manager of the South African Crime and Justice Information and Analysis Hub (Crime Hub) at the ISS. For the past four years she has focused on the development, management and enhancement of the Crime Hub as a user-friendly, one-stop interactive source of information and analysis on crime, its prevention and the functioning of the criminal justice system in South Africa. Previously, she was the head of research at Development Research Africa, a national socio-economic research organisation. For more than a decade, she managed several large-scale research projects, including perception and victimisation surveys, service delivery assessments and policy impact evaluations. Her clients included, among others, the national police and justice departments as well as numerous donor agencies. She holds a BComm (Law), LLB and an MA in Development Studies.

LANG, Gil
Gil Lang gained grassroots experience developing content for social change as a Peace Corps volunteer in Romania; working in social marketing in Eastern Europe and Central Asia; in progressive advertising in Miami and Bucharest; and in social mobilisation to shift social norms in the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. His drive to weave new and provocative patterns of behaviour change spans HIV and AIDS prevention, intravenous drug-use harm reduction, gender-based violence and anti-smoking youth initiatives – all cultivated through public–private
participation and deep collaboration with targeted beneficiaries. He has a BA in Political Science from Hobart and William Smith in New York.

**LANG, Graham**

In Graham Lang’s own words: ‘A creatively focused agency must put creativity last … Yes, this sounds a little crazy coming from me especially, but it’s actually quite logical. I’ve been in the industry for almost 20 years and found that there is too much emphasis on “creativity” in advertising. It has become a buzzword as opposed to the end result of intelligent thinking and good, old-fashioned problem solving. So, it’s this philosophy that has helped navigate my career, which started back in 1996 at The Jupiter Drawing Room, Cape Town. Over a nine-year period, I worked to become a group head and then creative director exposed to brands such as Red Bull, Hyundai, Nando’s, Musica, KFM, Markhams and Clicks. After being headhunted by Saatchi & Saatchi London in 2003, I continued to produce award-winning work on local and global campaigns for clients such as P&G, Toyota, NSPCC (anti-child abuse organisation), Sony, Ericsson, T-Mobile and Bacardi.’

**LOWE, Cherise**

Cherise Lowe obtained her LLB degree and completed her post-graduate studies in Competition Law and the Advanced Law of Insolvency at UP. She completed a course in trauma counselling and practised as a crisis pregnancy counsellor in 2009. She was admitted as an advocate in 2010 and practised as an advocate of the Pretoria Bar from 2010 until 2014. She has completed training in restorative justice and mediation and has shifted her focus and practice completely to appropriate (alternative) dispute resolution. She has been involved in several projects with Khulisa Social Solutions since 2013.

**MAKORE, Gilbert**

Gilbert Makore is the current coordinator of the Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association and the Publish What You Pay Campaign’s Zimbabwe Chapter. He is a US State Department Community Solutions Fellow and holds a BSc (Honours) degree in Sociology.

**MAEMA, ’Mapule**

’Mapule Maema is a programme manager for the Gender and Generations Programme at the Sekwele Centre for Social Reflection based in Bethlehem, eastern Free State. Her work includes research, management, training and mentoring, proposal writing, designing workshop manuals and monitoring and evaluation of the programmes. She holds a Masters degree and a BA Hons in Industrial Sociology and a post-graduate diploma in International Studies from Rhodes University and a Bachelor of Arts (Sociology and History) from the National University of Lesotho. Her expertise in academic research includes labour relations, trade unionism, socio-economic transformation, gender, history and social justice. She is the author of the book titled *Unionism and Public Service Reform in Lesotho: between legislative constraints and apathy*. She also volunteers as a mentor in youth development work in Lesotho, Cape Town and Ladybrand.
MALTZ, Noah
Noah Maltz has extensive global experience as a management consultant with McKinsey & Company, with a focus on strategy, organisational performance and leadership. He has worked in the USA, Europe, Colombia, North Africa, Australia and Papua New Guinea. He also rode a motorcycle around the world, covering 40 countries and 70 000km in two years. Closer to home, he was a project manager on a joint initiative with Business Against Crime in the late 1990s, supporting frontline performance at South African police stations. He has also been involved in safety and security issues in remote mining sites. He was an independent consultant before setting up the Safety Lab two years ago together with the Western Cape Provincial Government. He holds an MBA from Columbia University in New York, as well as a BA in Philosophy and a BComm.

MINNAAR, Nanette
Nanette Minnaar completed a BA in Social Science (1993), Honours in Psychology (2004) and an MA in Developmental Studies in 2007. She has more than 20 years’ experience in working with serious violent crime and youth at risk (perpetrators and victims) from a community development and group therapy perspective. She specialises in the research, development and training of programmes with a systemic approach to crime prevention, community development and resilience. She is currently working as the strategic programme development manager for Khulisa Social Solutions, a national NGO.

MOETI, Onthatile Olerile
Onthatile Olerile Moeti holds an LLB from the University of Botswana and an LLM from the University of Pretoria. She is currently engaged as a legal practitioner in a private law firm in Francistown, Botswana.

MOKGANETYI, Tebogo
Tebogo Mokganyetji is the research and special projects officer at the Thohoyandou Victim Empowerment Programme in Sibasa. She obtained her MA in Rural Development from the University of Venda (2012). She has worked as a researcher, trainer and facilitator for various government departments and NGOs and as a consultant in the health and social development sectors. Given her background in youth care (Honours in Youth Development Studies), she has been involved in youth empowerment initiatives in the rural areas of Limpopo for at-risk youths and juvenile delinquents. She has also worked with at-risk youths in the Western Cape.

MULLAGEE, Fairuz
Fairuz Mullagee, a Southern African Advanced Education Fellow, has a BPhil in Social Research Methods from the University of Stellenbosch, Honours in History from the University of the Western Cape, and a BA from UCT. A knowledge management specialist with a pro-poor approach to human development, her special interest is around methodology for improving efficiency. She has about 20 years of extensive research and management experience. As a research consultant and coordinator of the Social Law Project, Law Faculty, University of the Western Cape her work cuts across various sectors. Her past work includes submissions

NEWHAM, Gareth
Gareth Newham has been the head of the Governance, Crime and Justice Division since joining the ISS in January 2010. Prior to this he worked as the strategy and policy advisor to the Gauteng Provincial Minister of Community Safety from 2006, during which time his responsibilities included drafting the Gauteng Safety Strategy 2006–2014 and the Gauteng Aggravated Robbery Strategy 2008–2009. He also conceptualised and assisted with the implementation of the Gauteng Information on Police Performance System (GIPPS), which won a Government Service Excellence Award in 2009. Before joining government he worked in the Criminal Justice Programme at the CSVR and the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA). He holds an MA in Public and Development Management from Wits, a post-graduate diploma in applied research methodology from the University of Stellenbosch, an Honours Degree in Political Studies and a Bachelor of Social Sciences, both from UCT.

OLUTOLA, Adewale A
Adewale A Olutola is a senior lecturer with the Department of Safety and Security Management at the Tshwane University of Technology (TUT). He has an LLB and LLM in Law. Before joining TUT, he practised as an advocate. He completed his doctorate in policing (D-Tech) at TUT, where he lectures and supervises post-graduate students. His research interests include legal systems, crime prevention, policing and comparative criminal justice systems. He serves as external examiner to several universities and has published articles in accredited journals, chapters in books and presented research papers at numerous national and international conferences.

OLUWATOSIN, Bello Paul
Bello Paul Oluwatosin is a doctoral student at the Department of Safety and Security Management, Faculty of Humanities, TUT. He is currently working on a thesis titled ‘The role of the South African Police Service and other relevant stakeholders in the prevention and prosecution of human trafficking in South Africa’. He has a BSc (Honours) in Policy and Strategic Studies from Covenant University, Nigeria and an MA in Peace and Conflict Studies from the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. He has presented papers at various conferences and his areas of research specialisation include criminology, peace and conflict resolution, human rights and gender studies.

OMBATI, Mokua
Mokua Ombati, an ethno-sociologist, is a DPhil candidate in sociology at Moi University, Kenya. His research interests include themes related to children and youth, peace and conflict, non-violent movements and participatory people-centred methodologies.
OLADELE, Adeleke
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About the ISS
The Institute for Security Studies is an African organisation that aims to enhance human security on the continent. It does independent and authoritative research, provides expert policy analysis and advice, and delivers practical training and technical assistance.

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