



CITY OF CAPE TOWN  
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA  
STAD KAAPSTAD

# ATLANTIS SCOPING STUDY REPORT

CITY OF CAPE TOWN SAFE CITIES PROGRAMME

PART OF THE UN WOMEN – SAFE CITIES FREE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN  
AND GIRLS – GLOBAL PROGRAMME

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## FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR

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It was in December 2013 that I met with the Executive Director of UN Women and learnt about the Safe Cities Global Initiative. This collaboration of cities from across the world provides a unique and necessary opportunity for the City of Cape Town (CCT) to collaborate with other cities in an effort to make our city safe for women and girls.

Certainly, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century cities have a unique role to play in the realisation of human rights. At the coalface of service delivery, cities are the key authorities involved in ensuring equitable access to the basic services which enable people to exercise their rights and access opportunities. Ensuring equitable access means examining various social, economic, cultural and other factors that affect the substantive rights of marginalised groups.

Our vision for the City of Cape Town is to build a caring, safe and inclusive city where all residents have access to opportunities in order to realise their own development. This CCT Safe Cities project focuses on improving the safety of women and girls in accessing

and using public transport, in particular the MyCiti bus service, so that they can freely participate in the social, economic and cultural life our city has to offer. We hope that this project and the learnings from it help us build tools that may be implemented across the City.

Atlantis was selected as the initial project area due to the fact that it is situated far from the main economic activities. It is a product of Apartheid spatial planning and was destined to become a "forgotten city". Hence, it was essential that it becomes one of the first areas serviced by MyCiti.

The roll-out of the MyCiti Service has been a milestone in the development of the City. We are investing billions of rands in infrastructure and services to bring people closer to opportunities and each other. This focus on infrastructure demanded that we also consider 'access to the service'. Safety is a major inhibiting factor, especially for more vulnerable groups. Without a focus on the safety of people accessing and using the service, this service and the opportunities it provides are diminished.

The City chose a unique way to deliver on this project. We did not outsource the project to service providers nor did we contract in experts nor ask NGOs to run this on our behalf as we wanted to learn from the initiative. We wanted the officials to intimately engage with our residents in order to know them better and participate in building a shared vision. This was a difficult process as it demanded that the team works across silos and departments and thinks creatively about how we might do things differently. It demanded going above and beyond.

I am incredibly grateful and proud of the CCT Safe Cities team who delivered on this scoping study. All team members had their normal "day jobs" and worked outside of their prescribed roles to bring a range of inputs into the mix. Whether it was interviews, site visits, participatory workshops or assisting in the project design, data analysis or writing newspaper articles, the team stepped up and out of their roles to deliver on a shoestring budget.

Acknowledgement and thanks are due to Delyno Du Toit with aid from Katherine Miszewski and Chiara Bauman for managing the project; Niyanta Watal, a very capable volunteer, for assisting in the design, research and drafting the report through its many versions; Natasha Primo and Ameen Benjamin for designing the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and conducting the initial baseline research; Daniel Sullivan, Heather Parker and the 2014 World Design Team for conceptualising the unique workshop methodology and driving the co-design process with communities; Marco Geretto and his team for conducting the environmental assessment, Nathalie Billing for maintaining the links with the transport department, designing the poster and being the face and voice of the film; Meryl Matthews for her administrative assistance and expertise as a community member and finally to Taru Jaroszynski who assisted with coordinating inputs from UN Women, writing the report and bringing a very talented team together.

We are also very grateful to the people who agreed to be interviewed for this study, the community members and leaders who attended the workshop, our staff who took the time to answer surveys, members of the Safe Communities Work Group and the programme managers in the City for providing assistance and information. Special thanks also goes to our partners in provincial government who helped us gain an understanding of their work in Atlantis.

This scoping study is the output of an intensive and creative process of which I am very proud; however, the work does not stop here. Chapter 7 sets out some of the projects developed in collaboration with the Atlantis community that shall be initiated to affect change. We are committed to work with communities to implement and test these projects in an effort to "Make Progress Possible Together".

PATRICIA DE LILLE  
EXECUTIVE MAYOR

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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This scoping study report from the City of Cape Town's Safe Cities Programme is part of the United Nations (UN) Women's global programme directed at improving safety for women and girls. It aims to provide an understanding of the suburb of Atlantis, the area selected for study, which lies relatively far from the economic hub of the city of Cape Town, and which is a microcosm of some challenging social issues. It also proposes some city-led and some community-led interventions aimed at improving safety and perceptions of safety for the vulnerable groups at the heart of the study.

The structure is as follows:

**Chapter 1** provides background on this project, why the area was selected, and why the focus of public transport was selected. It also sets out the research methodology.

**Chapter 2** provides an overview of the context. It describes the situation in South Africa, the Western Cape and Cape Town, with a specific focus on crime and violence; and discusses certain issues relevant to this study: the public transport system in Cape Town, the national crime and violence picture, etc. It also sets out the relevant legal and policy instruments at an international, regional, national and local level.

**Chapter 3** introduces Atlantis itself, with an overview of its history. It describes the demographics of the people living there, the challenges of violence and crime, especially against women and girls and notes community assets in the form of social and economic facilities, organisations and services.

**Chapter 4** is a stakeholder analysis, which provides an understanding of the intended beneficiaries of this project as well as the government departments and community organisations active in the area.

**Chapter 5** is a summary of the environmental safety assessment and defines the boundaries of the work done, the methodology, and the key findings. It makes certain key recommendations against the background of the material presented in previous chapters, including that:

- i. The significant and problematic tracts of vacant and underutilised public land be put to productive purpose.
- ii. A greater mix of uses is introduced to the CBD.
- iii. A potentially radical approach is taken in exploring resolution of the intrinsic issues associated with the existing council housing estates.
- iv. Public open spaces be rationalised and actively managed.
- v. Sidewalks be hardened and maintained.
- vi. Landscaping is more extensive.
- vii. Routes to and from public transport are well lit.
- viii. Consideration is given to allow more frequent access to those properties and streets adjoining higher order mobility routes.

**Chapter 6** summarises the findings from this study, presenting the respondent profiles in the various data streams, including the limitations; and spelling out the key outcomes of interviews, workshops and surveys. It describes what was discovered regarding the profile of victims and that of perpetrators, and identifies the personal, physical, temporal, socio-economic and cultural factors contributing to vulnerability and perceptions of vulnerability. It also briefly looks at victims' responses, and at their options.

Finally, **Chapter 7** sets out a way forward. It divides these into:

- i. City-led interventions, such as development of safe-routes; consultation on further infrastructural rollout; maintenance, use and improvement of open spaces (as spelled out in chapter 5); enhancing support for drug rehabilitation; and the development of a real-time bus status app.

Community-led interventions, such as real-time situational updates, 'buddy' systems and walking groups, safety awareness classes and pro-social community engagements.

# TERMINOLOGY

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## ABBREVIATIONS

CBD	Central Business District
CCT	City of Cape Town
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CPF	Community Policing Forum
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DSD	Department of Social Development
DVA	Domestic Violence Act
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
ERMD	Environmental Resource Management Department
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
MEC	Member of Executive Council
MURP	Mayors Urban Regeneration Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NPO	Non-Profit Organisation
NSO	Neighbourhood Safety Officers
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAPS	South African Police Service
SDECD	Social Development and Early Childhood Development
SVAWG	Sexual Violence against Women and Girls
TCT	Transport for Cape Town
UN	United Nations
UWC	University of Western Cape
VAWC	Violence against Woman and Children
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VPUU	Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading
WCG	Western Cape Government

## DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this study:

'Abuse' means any kind of harm, including physical abuse (such as hitting), sexual abuse (such as rape) or neglect, where there is a duty of care, which is not met, for example, a duty to a child by a parent (such as the parent not feeding the child).<sup>1</sup>

'By-laws' means a law that is passed by the council of a municipality to regulate the affairs and services it provides within its area of jurisdiction. A municipality derives the powers to pass a by-law from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, which gives certain specified powers and competencies to local government as set out in Part B of Schedules 4 and Part B of 5 to the Constitution.<sup>2</sup>

'City' or 'City of Cape Town' means the City of Cape Town municipality established by Provincial Notice No. 479 of 2000 in terms of section 12 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998).

'Councillor' means an elected representative at local government level who sits on the municipal or city council.<sup>3</sup>

'Crime' means an action or omission, which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law.

'Gender equality' means the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women, men and girls and boys.<sup>4</sup>

'Gender' means the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, as well as the relations between women and those between men.<sup>5</sup>

'Gender-based violence' means violence that is directed against a person on the basis of gender or sex. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty.<sup>6</sup>

'Harassment' means directly or indirectly engaging in conduct that the respondent knows or ought to know:

- (a) Causes harm or inspires the reasonable belief that harm may be caused to the complainant or a related person by unreasonably:
  - (i) Following, watching, pursuing or accosting of the complainant or a related person, or loitering outside of or near the building or place where the complainant or a related person resides, works, carries on business, studies or happens to be.
  - (ii) Engaging in verbal, electronic or any other communication aimed at the complainant or a related person, by any means, whether or not conversation ensues.
  - (iii) Sending, delivering or causing the delivery of letters, telegrams, packages, facsimiles, electronic mail or other objects to the complainant or a related person or leaving them where they will be found by, given to or brought to the attention of, the complainant or a related person.
- (b) Amounts to sexual harassment of the complainant or a related person.<sup>7</sup>

'Integrated Development Plan' means the City of Cape Town's five-year plan developed in terms of statutory requirements.

'Rape' means the forced or otherwise coerced penetration – even if slight – of the vulva or anus, using a penis, other body parts or an object.<sup>8</sup>

'Sex' means the biological characteristics of males and females.<sup>9</sup>

'Sexual violence' means any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person

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<sup>1</sup>Adapted from the definition of the user definition of the Western Cape Government. Available at: <http://www.westerncape.gov.za/directories/dictionary/A>

<sup>2</sup> See definition on the City Website, available at: <https://www.capetown.gov.za/en/bylaws/Pages/Home.aspx>

<sup>3</sup> Ibid 1

<sup>4</sup> Based on the UN definition..Available at: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/conceptsanddefinitions.htm>

<sup>5</sup> Ibid

<sup>6</sup>Based on the UNICEF definition, available at: [http://www.unicef.org/emerg/files/gl\\_sgbv03.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/emerg/files/gl_sgbv03.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Protection from Harassment Act No. 17 of 2011, Republic of South Africa

<sup>8</sup> Based on the WHO definition, available at: [http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/global\\_campaign/en/chap6.pdf](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/global_campaign/en/chap6.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> Ibid 6

regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work.<sup>10</sup> The definition of sexual violence includes rape.

'Sexual Harassment' means any:

- (a) Unwelcome sexual attention from a person who knows or ought reasonably to know that such attention is unwelcome.
- (b) Unwelcome explicit or implicit behaviour, suggestions, messages or remarks of a sexual nature that have the effect of offending, intimidating or humiliating the complainant or a related person in circumstances, which a reasonable person having regard to all the circumstances would have anticipated that the complainant or related person would be offended, humiliated or intimidated.
- (c) Implied or expressed promise of reward for complying with a sexually oriented request.
- (d) Implied or expressed threat of reprisal or actual reprisal for refusal to comply with a sexually oriented request.

'Sub-council Database' means the database of all stakeholders in its area, including the ratepayers association, civic associations and community organisations.<sup>11</sup>

'Sub-council' means the metropolitan political body established in terms of Section 3 of the sub-council by-law, 2011. A sub-council is part of the municipal council. It represents a number of wards clustered together and can make recommendations to the Council on matters affecting that area. It can also be given powers to perform duties relating to that area.<sup>12</sup>

'Violence' means the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development, or deprivation.<sup>13</sup>

'Ward' means a ward delimited in terms of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Municipal Structures Act. It is an area or constituency that votes for a particular city councillor to represent them on the municipality.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> ibid 6

<sup>11</sup> See definition on the City Website, available at: <https://www.capetown.gov.za/en/bylaws/Pages/Home.aspx>

<sup>12</sup> Cape Town Sub-Council By-law, 2003 as amended, Published in Province of Western Cape: Provincial Gazette no. 6013 on 2003-05-12 Amended by Cape Town Sub-council Further Amendment By-law, 2011 on 2011-08-05. Further information on Sub-councils is available at: <https://www.capetown.gov.za/en/subcouncils/Pages/Home.aspx>

<sup>13</sup> Based on the WHO definition, available at: <http://www.who.int/violenceprevention/approach/definition/en/>

<sup>14</sup> Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, No. 117 of 1998.

# 1 CHAPTER: BACKGROUND

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## 1.1 THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME

The United Nations (UN) Women notes that for women and girls across the world, sexual harassment and sexual violence in public spaces is an everyday occurrence: *"It happens on streets, public transport and parks, in and around schools and workplaces, in public sanitation facilities and water and food distribution sites, or in their own neighbourhoods."*<sup>15</sup>

The experience and fear of violence acts to undermine the human rights of women and girls as it reduces freedom and the ability to participate in economic, social and political life and may limit access to basic, communal and public services such as transport.<sup>16</sup> Yet sexual harassment and violence against women and girls (VAWG) in public spaces is under-researched and there is a lack of reliable, specific and comparable data that contributes to the development of policies and programmes aimed at addressing VAWG in public spaces.<sup>17</sup>

In order to focus policy attention, build public awareness and stimulate innovative responses, UN Women launched the Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls – Global Programme to:

*"Produce, test and ultimately offer for wide application and **scale up by local authorities and partners – models for preventing and reducing sexual harassment and violence against women and girls in public spaces**, with a view to expanding women's freedom of autonomous mobility, freedom of fear, participation and empowerment, while enhancing the quality of city life for all."*<sup>18</sup>

The City of Cape Town (CCT) formally joined the Global Programme in August 2014 for the following reasons:

- Public safety and security is a priority issue and features as a key pillar on the CCT Integrated Development Plan (IDP).<sup>19</sup>
- VAWG in public spaces, as set out in police statistics and reported in surveys and other instruments, is very high.
- The City is committed to gender equality issues<sup>20</sup> in line with the focus on National And Provincial Government on empowering women and ending VAWG.
- The City is embarking on the development of a social and situational crime prevention strategy based on the lessons learnt from the City's recent Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU) initiative, which provides a significant opportunity to consider the engendered nature of crime and violence and the various interventions needed.

Hence, the programme provides for an opportunity to synthesise previous work and learn from other cities, City staff and community members to address the issues of VAWG in public spaces in Cape Town.

## 1.2 CITY OF CAPE TOWN SAFE CITIES PROJECT

The City of Cape Town Safe Cities project aims to address **women's and girls' fear of violence in accessing and using public transport, in particular the MyCiti bus services; to improve mobility and facilitate better integration into society and the workforce.**

The key objectives of the project are to:

- Reduce incidents of violence and crime against women and girls accessing and using the MyCiti bus service.
- Increase mobility of women and girls.
- Increase women and girls experience of safety in accessing and using the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT).
- Provide recommendations on how the MyCiti roll-out might be enhanced by the learnings from the project.

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<sup>15</sup> In Brief: Safe Cities Global Initiative, UN Women, available at:

[http://www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2013/12/un%20women-evaw-safecities-brief\\_us-web%20pdf.ashx](http://www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2013/12/un%20women-evaw-safecities-brief_us-web%20pdf.ashx)

<sup>16</sup> Ibid 15

<sup>17</sup> Ibid 15

<sup>18</sup> UN Women Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls Global Programme Document (2009-2017,) page 7

<sup>19</sup> The City's IDP is required by law. This five-year plan sets out the programmes and priorities of the City and articulates how the City will spend its money, on what, and where. It informs budget priorities. One of the Strategic Focus areas of this plan is the "Safe City". See <https://www.capetown.gov.za/en/IDP/Pages/default.aspx>

<sup>20</sup> See for instance the following in the IDP: *"The City seeks to create an enabling environment for the provision of services that are gender-sensitive and that ensure...that City programmes, projects and budgets are directly addressing the practical and strategic needs of both women and men; and an increase in the skills, knowledge and awareness of officials and politicians within the City to ensure their ability to transform the culture and practices of the organisation."*

CCT, after much consultation and discussion, selected the urban area of **Atlantis** (Wards 29 and 32) as the intervention area. The reasons for this selection are set out below:

- The area of intervention is a neighbourhood level.
- Atlantis is a suburb situated relatively far from the economic hub of the City and is characterised by insecurity, inequality, poverty, unemployment and exclusion from economic opportunities.
- The commuting time and distance is significant for many employed people.
- The MyCiti service has introduced and is introducing new routes in Atlantis.
- The levels of crime and violence are high in the area, particularly violence against women.
- Local community organisations and structures are present in the area.
- There are currently referral services for women and girl survivors of gender-based violence.

In addition to the above, the City selected the MyCiti [Cape Town Integrated Rapid Transit (IRT) System] as a focus area of the project due to the significant investment in infrastructure and services and the need to ensure that this service is accessible for vulnerable groups such as women and children.

The City's vision is for "affordable, reliable, integrated, efficient and dignified public transport". The MyCiti Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) is one of the key interventions towards this aim. Special attention has been paid to safety and security through contracting security personnel and installing CCTV cameras, however it was felt that it is necessary to investigate the actual perceptions of safety when using and accessing this service and how it affects the mobility of women and girls.

As required by the UN Scoping Guidelines, the project is divided into four phases consisting of the following:

- **Phase 1:** Scoping study
- **Phase 2:** Project design
- **Phase 3:** Project implementation
- **Phase 4:** Evaluation with the potential of scalability in the future

The scoping study is the first step towards the above-mentioned scope of work undertaken by the City. This report consolidates the findings from the scoping study conducted in Atlantis.

The City chose not to treat these phases as mutually exclusive in order to maintain momentum and ensure that the project team promotes iterative learning and a solution-finding approach rather than a problem-solving one. Hence, the work on the scoping study included some proposals for the project design phase.

In addition it was essential to simultaneously develop a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the baseline study while considering the scoping study and its outputs. The reason for developing an M&E framework early in the project was to ensure an objective M&E framework that would also serve to guide the project design and implementation. The M&E design will be adjusted and modified based on the findings from the scoping study and then the project design.

### 1.3 SCOPING STUDY OBJECTIVES

Under the guidance of the UN Women Safe Cities for Women and Girls directors, and utilising the extensive documentation and learnings from other cities and the City's own learnings and experience, the City developed a plan for a scoping study of the problem of VAWG in Atlantis particularly as it relates to the access and use of the MyCiti bus services.

In general a scoping study involves problem and contextual analysis. It "*builds an understanding of the problem, collates views of beneficiaries, analyses local context, appraises existing services, analyses relevant laws and policies in order to ensure that relevant information is available for the project design*".<sup>21</sup> In addition to this focus, and in keeping with our solution-orientation, we used the scoping as an opportunity to also develop low-resolution ideas for future implementation. Hence, the objectives of this scoping study are to:

- Understand and define specific problems and to capture key stakeholders' perspectives on the project needs.
- Profile the intervention area by providing insight into their demographic, social, cultural, economic and other relevant characteristics.
- Identify the prospective beneficiary groups and their need for an intervention and to identify the changes that they would expect to see.
- Locate and appraise potential stakeholders and ascertain their positions and priorities.
- Identify and assess relevant services and projects especially from the perspective of intended beneficiaries.
- Analyse relevant development policies, plans and initiatives.
- Explore initial co-created solutions to challenges.

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<sup>21</sup> UN Women Global Programme: Safe Cities Free of Violence Against Women and Girls Guidance for Scoping Studies (2011) page 3. Available at: [http://www.endvawnow.org/uploads/browser/files/new\\_scoping\\_study\\_guidance\\_final\\_version.pdf](http://www.endvawnow.org/uploads/browser/files/new_scoping_study_guidance_final_version.pdf)

## 1.4 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In order to provide for the objectives mentioned above, mixed methods were used to gather qualitative and quantitative data. The primary and secondary data collection techniques are described below.

This methodology is different from monitoring and evaluation as it does not aim to establish a baseline to assess the impact of the project but rather tried to understand the issues and challenges to inform the baseline and project design. The outline of the M&E framework is provided in Annexure 1.

The internal Safe Cities project team conducted the research themselves with assistance from the City's research and development branches. The project team was made up of:

- Project Manager: **Delyno du Toit**
- Office of the Executive Mayor, Manager: Policy and Research: **Taru Jaroszynski**
- Mayoral Urban Regeneration Coordinator: Atlantis: **Kate Miszewski**
- Volunteer Consultant: **Niyanta Watal**
- Spatial Planning and Urban Design, Senior Urban Designer: **Marco Geretto**
- Transport for Cape Town: Infrastructure Planning & Design Principal Architect: **Natalie Billings**
- World Design Capital: Internal Initiatives: **Daniel Sullivan**
- World Design Capital: Legacy Coordinator: **Heather Parker**
- Development Information and GIS: Head of Policy & Research: **Natasha Primo**
- Development Information and GIS: Senior Professional Officer: **Ameen Benjamin**
- Economic Development: **Gershwin Williams**
- Community Member: **Meryl Matthews**

This multi-sectoral team comprised of individuals with the appropriate skills from across the organisation. The team had the support of the Executive Mayor and reported to the Mayoral Office and the Executive Management Team<sup>22</sup> through the City's Transversal Management System. The Safe Communities work group<sup>23</sup> was used to provide broad strategic guidance.

The benefits of having an internal team conduct the scoping study research means that the research findings, learnings and reflections are embedded into the City's work across various directorates. The team has knowledge of the local conditions as well as an understanding of the work of local government. The research process helps build a greater understanding of the community and allows for continuity in the project. The team was careful to reflect on their own internal dynamics and consider the power dynamics and positionality involved in conducting the research.

### 1.4.1 Secondary data collection and analysis

Desktop research pulls together secondary data from various information sources within and outside the City including analysis from the National Census, academic literature and research.

The following types of secondary sources were consulted in this study

- South African Police Services Crime Statistics 2009-2014
- National Census 2011 data and Statistics South Africa reports
- Internal City reports, assessments and studies
- Journal and research articles and books
- Research and advocacy reports from organisations such as the Institute for Security Studies<sup>24</sup>
- Newspaper articles and media releases were also used to understand perceptions in the media

A full list of references is included in the reference list.

### 1.4.2 Primary data collection and analysis

The primary research enabled a deeper understanding of Atlantis and the nature of local crime and violence. This primary research included:

<sup>22</sup> The Executive Management Team is made up of the executive directors of the 11 City Directorates and chaired by the City Manager.

<sup>23</sup> The Safe Communities Work Group is a work group in the Transversal Management System. It is chaired by the Executive Director of Safety and Security and aims to "Build and promote safe households and communities" through:

1. Continue to reorient service delivery to create and maintain safe and healthy environments
2. Reduce crime through situational and social crime prevention and community participation
3. Develop holistic strategies to address gangs, substance abuse and youth development

<sup>24</sup> The ISS is an African organisation which aims to enhance human security by providing independent and authoritative research, expert policy analysis and advice, and training and technical assistance. See website: <http://www.issafrica.org/>

#### (a) Various reconnaissance visits

The project team made six formal visits to the Atlantis area in order to scope the area, meet with stakeholders, and assess the urban environment. Photo documentation of the features and characteristics of the sites were taken. Field notes were kept.

#### (b) Environmental safety audit by an urban designer

The City of Cape Town recently adopted the '*Design and Management Guidelines for a Safer City*' (2014) to promote the development of safer urban environments for all citizens. The Environmental Safety Audit uses the guidelines as a framework for assessing and presenting its findings.

A built environment professional undertook the analysis. It focussed on situational crime prevention and is based on internationally recognised Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles. The audit is contained in chapter 5 and the associated annexure.

#### (c) E-survey of staff living and working in Atlantis

The City conducts a bi-annual staff satisfaction survey. The results of this 2013 corporate survey found that City staff wanted to be asked their thoughts on City projects. Coupled with the fact that City staff are members of the community and key actors in communities, it was important to involve staff in the scoping study.

Hence, an e-survey was designed for staff working or living in Atlantis to provide some information on the challenges and issues facing women and girls in accessing public transport. The e-survey questionnaire is included in annexure 2.

#### (d) In-depth interviews with stakeholders

Semi-structured interviews with individuals who have special knowledge or expertise of the intervention area, safety, violence against women and other relevant issues to gain insight into the area and gauge their perception about the problem as well as the available service. These experts ranged from local councillors, members of local organisations, and experts on gangsterism to metro police officials and community members.

In total of 22 semi-structured interviews were conducted. The interview guideline and schedule is available in annexure 3.

#### (e) Internal scoping of government-led projects

In order to understand the available services provided by City directorates in the intervention area, a template was designed and circulated to the relevant departments. The information is summarised in chapter 4. Partners in the provincial government were also contacted for information on their respective programmes.

#### (f) Stakeholder identification

For the purpose of this project, a stakeholder is any individual or organisation with an interest in the outcome of the Safe Cities project either as a result of being affected by it positively or negatively, or by being able to influence the activity in a positive or negative way.<sup>25</sup>

An initial workshop was used to create a "rich picture" of the area and understand the potential role-players and stakeholders. Information about relevant stakeholders in the intervention area was sourced from:

- CCT sub-council database
- Provincial Department of Social Development database
- Area coordinating team contacts

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<sup>25</sup> Definition drawn from: Stakeholder analysis, in *Tools for development. A handbook for those engaged in development activity*. London: Department for International Development (UK), page 7. Available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/toolsfordevelopment.pdf>.

- Expanded Public Works Programme employees working in the CCT early childhood development centres in Atlantis
- Online research of relevant organisations
- Interviews and discussions with the Safe Communities work group, key informants and City staff working in the area
- These organisations were assessed and included in chapter 4.

#### (g) Series of discovery workshops

The City hosted a series of two workshops approximately two weeks apart. Over 100 key stakeholders attended the workshops, these included representatives from community organisations, community members and City staff working in the area. Independent facilitators led the workshops and local designers were invited to attend and synthesise the workshop findings.

The programme for these workshops was developed by the World Design Capital 2014 team and based on established conversational facilitation techniques for large group interventions, and adapted to accommodate the need for project outputs and the UN Women scoping study aims. The workshops utilised an experiential workshop methodology using design thinking. The importance and usefulness of the design thinking methodology is discussed below.

### About design thinking

Design thinking is a process and associated mind-set, which stimulates appropriate innovation to creatively balance and resolve prevalent tensions. The effective application of design-thinking principles allows individuals to understand, interpret and effectively respond to the perspectives of end users and the problems they face.

The design-thinking process can be summarised as six iterative and interlinked stages: understand, observe, define, ideate, prototype and test. Through following these steps, problems can be appropriately understood, the right questions can be asked, more ideas can be created, and the best approach can be chosen.

- **Understand:** refers to incurring background knowledge through experiences, talking to experts and conducting research. Understanding what the issue is, what needs to be done, reviewing the history of the issue, existing obstacles, etc. This understanding could be used as a springboard when addressing design challenges.
- **Observe:** watching how people behave and interact, observing their physical spaces and places. Talking to people about what they do, asking questions and reflecting on what is seen. The understanding and observing process helps to develop empathy.
- **Define:** focusing on people's needs and developing insight. The response often ends with a suggestion on how to make changes that will have an impact on people's experience.
- **Ideate:** refers to the brainstorming of a myriad of ideas and identifying the needs of your end-users. No idea is incorrect and everyone's ideas are accepted. No one is wrong, so no ideas are to be judged or debated. It is quantity over quality. It is all about creativity and fun.
- **Prototype:** refers to combining, expanding and refining ideas by creating drafts and/or prototypes in order to seek feedback. It can be a sketch, report, model or a cardboard box.
- **Test:** is part of an iterative process, which provides feedback. It refers to going back to your prototype and modifying it based on the feedback. The aim is to discover what works and what does not, before distributing the final product.

The Safe Cities workshop one, a co-discovery workshop, involved understanding, observing and defining. Workshop two a co-creation workshop focussed on the idea, the prototype and the testing stage. The programmes of the workshop are included in annexure 4a and 4b respectively.

The co-design strategy embraced for the two project workshops allows people to identify and articulate their own views. They are able to bring positive, negative and ambivalent feelings and put them on the table. The process allows them to work through their concerns and turn them into opportunities for positive interventions. The small groups, which break down and are re-created several times during the day, ensure that a prominent 'voice' does not take over and press its own opinion on the plenary without permission from the smaller groups. This enables an aggregated group view to come through rather than individual preferences. The emphasis during the workshop is on problem solving together, rather than providing a platform for complaining or grandstanding. Anecdotal evidence suggests that this format has so far been very successful.

The process for the workshops was just as important as the outputs, the outcomes of the co-design process include:

- Greater awareness among residents of Atlantis and the officials about the safety of women and girls in accessing public transport and in public spaces in general.
- Partnerships between stakeholders (i.e. various CCT departments, NGOs and possibly other spheres of government) that would assist in achieving greater safety for women and girls in public spaces in Atlantis.
- Better understanding and definition of the problems and the issues underlying these problems.
- The initiation of basic, short- to medium-term plans that would assist in achieving greater safety for women and girls in public spaces in Atlantis.

## 2 CHAPTER: CONTEXT

In order to understand the context of the CCT Safe Cities Project, it is important to introduce some background about the Republic of South Africa, its government, provinces (specifically the Western Cape Province) and the prevalence of crime and violence in the country with special emphasis on the reality for women and girls living in Cape Town. This is followed by an outline of the relevant international, regional, national, local law, policy and plans as they relate to violence against women and girls.

### 2.1 SOUTH AFRICA – OVERVIEW

The Republic of South Africa is perhaps most well-known for its history of apartheid, which institutionalised racism. Although it is beyond the scope of this study, it is important to note that from 1948 to 1994 South Africa was dominated nationally by a conservative white-race minority government that implemented repressive racial policies and law in order to exert control over the majority of the land, resources, and power in the country and spatially segregate South African cities.

In 1994, after a series of negotiations, South Africa held its first democratic elections. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa was adopted in 1996 and ushered in a new system of governance.

South Africa is divided into nine provinces, each with its own legislature, premier and executive councils.<sup>26</sup> The nine provinces are further divided into 52 districts: 44 district municipalities and 8 metropolitan municipalities. Population group consists of black, coloured, white and indian/asian. It has three capitals cities:

- Pretoria, located in the Gauteng Province, is the administrative capital and the seat of the President of the Cabinet, which is the executive branch.
- Cape Town, located in the Western Cape Province, is the legislative capital, and the seat of Parliament.
- Bloemfontein, located in the Free State serves as the judicial capital, and the seat of the Supreme Court of Appeal.

The government of South Africa is divided into three spheres, which are defined by the Constitution as "distinctive, interdependent and interrelated". The three spheres are summarised below:

SPHERE	LEGISLATURE	EXECUTIVE	ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL	Parliament	President and cabinet	Directors General and departments
PROVINCIAL	Legislature	Premier and executive council	Heads of department and staff
LOCAL	Council	Mayor and mayoral committee	Municipal manager, executive directors and staff

### 2.2 WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE – OVERVIEW

Situated in the south west of the country, the Western Cape (WC) is one of the nine provinces. In 2014, the population of the WC was estimated to be 6 116 300 of which 49,2% are male and 50,8% are female.<sup>27</sup>

The Western Cape Government (WCG) consists of 13 departments that are mandated to make and administer provincial laws such as liquor licences, provincial planning, cultural matters, recreation, roads, traffic, education and health. Schedules 4 and 5 to the Constitution provide a list of functional areas in which parliament and the provincial legislatures are competent to make laws. The premier and Members of the Executive Council (MECs) form the Provincial Executive Council (Cabinet).

There are 30 municipalities in the WC that provide basic services, as well as promote a safe and healthy environment and community development. These municipalities are divided into five rural districts and one metropolitan district, the City of Cape Town.<sup>28</sup>

### 2.3 CITY OF CAPE TOWN – OVERVIEW

The City of Cape Town metropolitan municipality was established in terms of Section 12 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998.<sup>29</sup> The role and function of local government is set out in the Constitution of South Africa.

<sup>26</sup> They are - the Western Cape, Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Northern Cape, Free State, North West, Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Limpopo.

<sup>27</sup> Statistics South Africa, Mid-Year population estimates, 2014. Available at: <http://beta2.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0302/P03022014.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> Further information available at the Western Cape Government website: <http://www.westerncape.gov.za/tenders/opportunities/municipal>

<sup>29</sup> Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, Act No. 117 of 1998

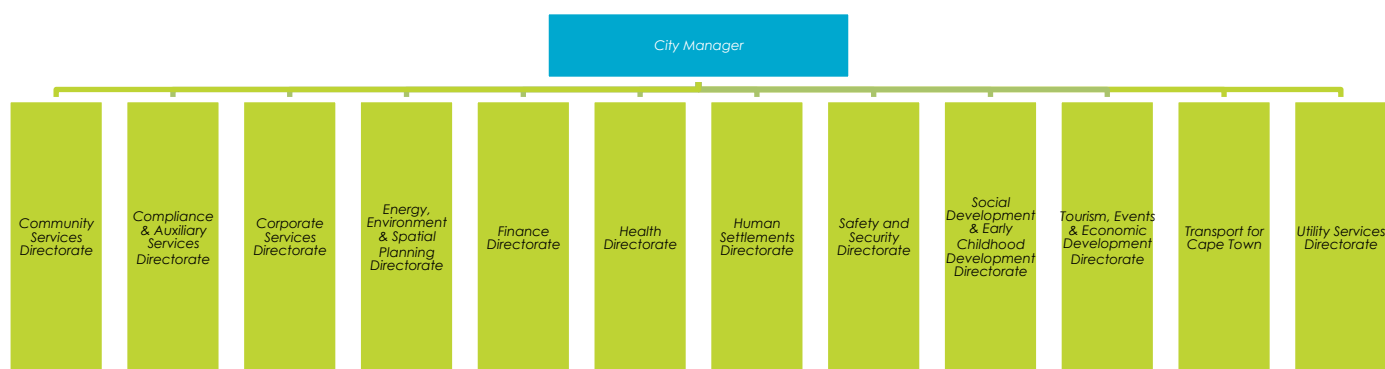
The CCT municipality governs an area of 2 461km stretching from Gordon's Bay in the Southeast to Atlantis in the North West. It has a coastline of 294km. Census 2011 records a population of 3 740 025, an increase of 29,3% since 2001, which indicates a high rate of urbanisation and in-migration. The mid-year 2014 estimate, for Cape Town, is 3 918 830.<sup>30</sup>

The key demographics worth noting are:

- The population is predominantly coloured (42%) and black African (39%).
- 46% of those aged 20 years and older have completed grade 12 or higher.
- 76% of the labour force (aged 15 to 64) is employed.
- 47% of households have a monthly income of R3 200 or less (USD 260).
- 78% of households live in formal dwellings.
- 87% of households have access to piped water in their dwelling or inside their yard.
- 88% of households have access to a flush toilet connected to the public sewer system.
- 94% of households have their refuse removed at least once a week.
- 94% of households use electricity for lighting in their dwelling.

The City Council is the legislative body responsible for governing Cape Town. It makes and implements by-laws, the Integrated Development Plan, tariffs for rates and services; the City's budget and enters into service level agreements. Besides this, the Council also debates local government issues and ratifies or rejects proposals, disposes of capital assets, appoints the executive mayor, the executive deputy mayor and the city manager. The City's executive management team implements decisions taken by the City Council.

The City Council comprises 221 councillors, half of whom are ward councillors and the other half who are elected on the proportional representation list – according to their political party's strength. The City Council serves for five years before being re-elected.



The City administration is organised into 11 directorates as illustrated below:

These directorates are made up of departments and branches. Their activities are set out in service delivery implementation plans which link to the overall goals of the City, as set out in the IDP.

## 2.4 PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN CAPE TOWN

As this study focuses on the safety of women and girls in accessing public transport, specifically the Bus Rapid Transport (BRT), MyCiti system, it is useful to gain an understanding of the system and its operation.

The City is served by a variety of public transport modes including road, rail, bus, mini-bus taxi and private taxi services. In July 2014, the City established a single transport authority, Transport for Cape Town (TCT). It is envisioned that in the future TCT will oversee all aspects of the Cape Town public transport system, including roads, storm water, bridges, traffic rights, and the public transport system including the facilitation of safe non-motorised transport.

One of the key elements that TCT is responsible for is the City's 2013-2018 Integrated Transport Plan and the Integrated Public Transport Network, which addresses both road and rail. The goal of TCT is to introduce an integrated transport system that allows for one network, one timetable, one ticket and one unified standard for structure and operations, as well as one transport enforcement unit.

<sup>30</sup> Statistics South Africa, Mid-year estimates 2014. Compiled by Development Information and GIS Department, City of Cape Town.

The improvement of public transport is one of eight key areas identified by the City for achieving its long-term vision and developmental goals. One of the steps taken towards achieving this long-term vision and developmental goals is the introduction of the MyCiti bus services, a high quality and cost effective bus-based transit system in Cape Town. These services have and are being introduced in phases. The key priority of this transit system is the safety and security of its customers. In order to ensure that passengers experience both real and perceived personal safety and security, the MyCiti system provides the following services:<sup>31</sup>

- Presence of security staff and customer service staff at most stations: The MyCiti station staff are trained in customer service and safety and are the first point of contact if the customer feels threatened by any unruly, aggressive or anti-social behaviour.
- Call centre services: In the event of a threat to, or breach of, customers' right to personal safety and security, the customers can opt to report the offending behaviour to an authorised officer or phone the call centre at 0800 65 64 63 to register their concern.
- On-board roaming law enforcement officers.
- Use of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) surveillance.
- Basic amenities for disabled, pregnant and old passengers.

MyCiti also works closely with the City Safety and Security and South African Police Services (SAPS) to make the MyCiti stations and vehicles safe and secure for staff and customers.



## 2.5 CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation suggested: "the legacy of apartheid has bequeathed to South Africa a culture of violence". This is based on the belief that violence has been normalised as a means to resolve social, political and domestic conflict.<sup>32</sup>

Certainly, the country faces extremely high levels of crime and violence. In the past financial year (2013 - 2014), 17 068 murders, 62 648 sexual crimes, 167 157 common assaults, 69 240 public or street robberies, 4 158 kidnappings, 15 420 illegal possession of firearms and ammunitions and 2 60 732 drug related crimes were reported in South Africa.<sup>33</sup>

Furthermore crime and violence against women is widespread and systemic. An analysis of crime data collected between 1999 and 2009 shows that the rate of female homicides in the country was five times higher than the global rate.<sup>34</sup>

Similarly, the 2013 - 2014 crime statistics of the Western Cape Province indicate high rates of crime and violence.<sup>35</sup> Furthermore, the Victims of Crime Survey<sup>36</sup> 2013/2014<sup>37</sup> (a perception-based national household survey) indicated that in the Western Cape, significant numbers of households were prevented from engaging in their daily activities in their area of residence as a result of "crime or fear of crime". For instance the following households reported that fear of crime or violence prevented:

<sup>31</sup> The MyCiti Rules, July 2011, Version 1.10, Issued by City of Cape Town, available at: <http://myciti.org.za/docs/488/MyCiti%20Rules%20-%20July%202011.pdf>

<sup>32</sup> Simpson G. Explaining Endemic, Violence in South Africa 2013 Weltfriedensdienst Quersbrief, pp. 10-15, 1993. available at: <http://www.csvr.org.za/archive/wits/papers/papendem.htm>

<sup>33</sup> South African Police Service, Department of Police, Crime Statistics: April 2013 - March 2014, available at: [http://www.saps.gov.za/resource\\_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2014/crime\\_stats.php](http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2014/crime_stats.php)

<sup>34</sup> SA 'a leader' in Violence against women, 2013-02-18, available at: <http://www.news24.com/SouthAfrica/News/SA-a-leader-in-violence-against-women-20130218>

<sup>35</sup> Ibid 33. 2 909 murders, 8 062 sexual crimes, 37 273 common assault, 572 kidnapping, 278 public violence, 2 810 unlawful possession of firearms and ammunitions and 85 463 drug related crimes were reported in the Province.

<sup>36</sup> The Victim of Crime Survey (also known as the International Crime Victims Survey) is a national household survey that aims to reveal the nature and prevalence of crime in South Africa from the perspectives of both crime victims and non-crime victims.

<sup>37</sup> Statistics South Africa, Victims of Crime Survey, 2013/2014. Available at: <http://beta2.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0341/P03412013.pdf>

- Using public transport (24,2%)
- Walking to shops (21,2%)
- Going to open spaces and parks (40,8%)
- Children playing in open public spaces (40,8%)
- Children from walking to school (36,9%).

The survey also found that the Western Cape had the highest percentage of households who thought crime was committed because of drug-related needs (85,2%).

Although South Africa has a strong legislative and regulatory framework that prioritises gender equality and respect for human rights, women and girls continue to face abuse, sexual and other forms of violence at increasing levels. In the Western Cape Province itself 8 062 sexual crimes were reported in the past financial year, indicating that this is a significant problem.

Furthermore, the Medical Research Council provided evidence that the actual levels of VAWG are significantly higher than the SAPS statistics, which indicate that these cases are usually under reported.<sup>38</sup> They found that in Cape Town almost half of the women interviewed had experienced at least one incident of sexual assault.<sup>39</sup> Furthermore 45% of young women (age: 14-24), believed themselves to be coerced, persuaded, tricked, forced or raped, for their first sexual experience. In another study, 27,6% of men admitted to raping a woman, 14,3% had raped a current or ex-girlfriend and 50% said they had raped more than one woman.<sup>40</sup> According to SAPS (2011), 75% of rape cases involve people known to one another.<sup>41</sup> The findings of the Western Cape Violence Prevalence Study<sup>42</sup>, stated that 39% of men in the Western Cape Province, admitted to perpetrating Gender Based Violence (GBV) at least once in their lifetime and that an equal proportion of 39% of women experienced GBV in the province. The study found that 15% of men admitted to perpetrating non-partner rape.

Interestingly, the study also noted that the SAPS annual report 2012/2013 recognised the under-performance of SAPS in the detection of crimes committed against women of reproductive age (18 years and above).<sup>43</sup> The under-performance by SAPS was found to be one of the reasons for the majority of women not reporting GBV to the police.

With the prevalence of such high rates of crime and violence in country, it is no surprise that crime and violence against children is also a common cause for concern. In 2013/2014, 50% of the 45 230 contact crimes reported against children were sexual offences, which constituted an average of 62 cases per day.<sup>44</sup> Children are abused in their family, at school, in public places and also in statutory care. They are subjected to a full spectrum of abuse, including verbal, physical, emotional and sexual abuse, exploitative work, trafficking and so on. Various regional, national and in our case community-based studies conducted in the Western Cape found that more than half of the children face lifetime physical abuse by caregivers, teachers or relatives.<sup>45</sup>

## 2.6 LAW AND POLICY

This section includes an analysis of relevant international and regional commitments by the Republic of South Africa; and national and local law, policy and by-laws. The analysis aims to understand and assess the level of protection provided to women and girls under South African legislation.

### 2.6.1 International instruments

The following table indicates the relevant international instruments to which South Africa is a signatory and its implications for the project.

<sup>38</sup> Establishing a Baseline For Evaluating and Planning UNiTE Africa to End Violence against Women and Girls. A Report to UN Women by Population Council Staff and Consultants. Available at:

[http://www.dsd.gov.za/index2.php?option=com\\_docman&task=doc\\_view&gid=225&Itemid=3](http://www.dsd.gov.za/index2.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=225&Itemid=3)

<sup>39</sup> Jewkes R, Abrahams N. 2002. The Epidemiology of Rape and Sexual Coercion in South Africa: An Overview. In *Social Science & Medicine*, vol. 55, no. 7, pp 1231-1244.

<sup>40</sup> Jewkes R, Sikweyiya Y, Morrell R, Dunkle K. 2009. Understanding Men's Health and Use of Violence: Interface of Rape and HIV in South Africa. Medical Research Council Policy Brief: Pretoria .

<sup>41</sup> SAPS. 2011. Crime report 2010/2011. [online] URL: <http://pmg-assets.s3-website-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/docs/110908crimestats2011.pdf>

<sup>42</sup> The War @ Home, Findings of the Western Cape Violence Prevalence Study by Gender Links. Available at: <http://www.genderlinks.org.za/>

<sup>43</sup> South African Police Service, Annual Report 2012/13, Available at:

[http://www.saps.gov.za/saps\\_profile/strategic\\_framework/annual\\_report/2012\\_2013/ar2013\\_00\\_front\\_content.pdf](http://www.saps.gov.za/saps_profile/strategic_framework/annual_report/2012_2013/ar2013_00_front_content.pdf)

<sup>44</sup> Daily News: It's everyone's business, November 19, 2014, S Mathews, L Jamieson and C Smith. Available at:

<http://www.iol.co.za/dailynews/opinion/it-s-everyone-s-business-1.1782549#.VTYRvwmUdCg>

<sup>45</sup> South African Child Gauge. 2014. Mathews S, Jamieson L, Lake L, Smith C, University of Cape Town and Children's Institute, Pg. 28. Available at: <http://www.ci.org.za/depts/ci/pubs/pdf/general/gauge2014/ChildGauge2014.pdf>

Convention	Summary	Implications for the project
<b>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979</b>	The CEDAW affirms principles of fundamental human rights and equality for women around the world. It is a practical blueprint for each country to achieve progress for women and girls.  The RSA became a signatory to CEDAW in 1993 and ratified it without reservation in 1995.	By accepting the convention, state parties commit themselves to undertake a series of measures to end discrimination against women and girls in all forms, including gender-based violence.
<b>United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) 1989</b>	The UNCRC grants all children and young people (aged 17 and under) a comprehensive set of rights.  The RSA ratified the CRC in 1995.	By accepting the convention, state parties commit themselves to undertake a series of measures to end all forms of violence against children.
<b>Vienna Declaration and Program of Action (VDPA) 1993</b>	The VDPA aims at promoting the implementation of human rights worldwide, while applying new strategies and remaining loyal to the UN Declaration of Human Rights.	The VDPA urges states to commit themselves to undertake a series of measures to end GBV, all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person.
<b>Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BDPFA) 1995</b>	The BDPFA is a global commitment to achieving equality, development and peace for women worldwide.  The RSA is a signatory to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.	By adopting the Platform for Action the state parties committed themselves to undertake a series of measures to end all forms of violence against women and girls.
<b>Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 2000</b>	The Protocol is a framework for addressing the problem of trafficking of human beings.  The RSA ratified the Protocol in 2004.	The protocol commits state parties to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and particularly women and children.  The definition of trafficking includes trafficking for sexual exploitation and exploitation for sex work.
<b>Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) 2006</b>	CRPD is a framework for addressing human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities.  The RSA ratified the convention in 2007.	The protocol commits state parties to take measures to ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities, specially women and girls within and outside the home.

## 2.6.2 Regional instruments

The following table indicates the number of regional instruments of which South Africa is a signatory and its implications for the project.

Convention/ Protocol	Summary	Implications for the project
<b>Southern African Development Community (SADC) Treaty 1992</b>	The SADC Treaty is the founding document that established the Southern African Development Community (SADC). SADC is a regional economic community comprising of fifteen member states.  The RSA signed the treaty in 1994.	SADC is committed to achieving regional integration and poverty eradication within Southern Africa through economic development and ensuring peace and security.
<b>SADC Protocol on Gender and Development 2008</b>	The SADC Protocol on gender and development encompassed commitments made in all regional, global and continental instruments for achieving gender equality.  The RSA ratified the SADC protocol in 2012.	State parties commit themselves to enact and enforce legislation prohibiting all forms of GBV and introduce public awareness campaigns aimed at changing behaviour and eradicating GBV.

Convention/ Protocol	Summary	Implications for the project
<b>The African (Banjul) Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights</b> 1981	The Charter is an international human rights instrument intended to promote and protect human rights and basic freedoms in the African continent. The RSA acceded to the charter in 1996.	State parties must ensure the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and the protection of the rights of women and the child as stipulated in international declarations and conventions.
<b>SADC Declaration on Gender and Development</b> 1997	The Declaration reaffirms SADC's commitment to eliminating gender discrimination and mainstreaming gender issues in Southern Africa. RSA signed the declaration in 1997.	States commit themselves to take urgent measures to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prevent increasing levels of VAWC..</li> <li>- Promote the eradication of beliefs that legitimise and exacerbate VAWC.</li> <li>- Introduce public awareness programmes aimed at the eradication of VAWC..</li> </ul>
<b>African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child</b>	A comprehensive instrument sets out rights and defines universal principles and norms for the status of children in the region. It is in line with the UN Convention on Rights of the Child. The RSA ratified the charter in 2000.	State parties are committed to provide protection to children from all forms of violence and sexual abuse under the scope of "torture, inhuman or degrading treatment".
<b>Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa</b>	The protocol is a women's rights legal instrument. The RSA ratified the charter in 2004.	State parties commit themselves to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Safeguard the right to dignity, the right to life, the integrity and security of the person, the right to education and training, economic and social welfare rights and health and reproductive rights.</li> <li>- Eliminate discrimination against women, harmful practices, referring to female genital mutilation.</li> <li>- Protect women and girls against sexual harassment.</li> </ul>

### 2.6.3 National and provincial law and policy

The following table summarises the national law and policy that provides protection to women and girls in South Africa and lays obligations on the government to work towards a similar goal. It also presents the implications of these laws and policies for the project.

Law, policy or strategy	Summary	Implications for the project
<b>The Constitution of Republic of South Africa 108 of 1996</b>	The Constitution is the supreme and fundamental law of the land, setting out the Bill of Rights as well as the relationship of various government structures to each other.	The Constitution sets out an obligation to actively promote women's human rights and actively prevent others from infringing those rights. It provides for legislative and other measures to advance and protect groups (including women and girls) or categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination and takes steps to protect women and girls from all forms of violence.  Section 152 of the Constitution sets out the objectives of local government to:(c) promote social and economic development. (d) promote a safe and healthy environment and (e) encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.
<b>Municipal System Act, 32 of 2000</b>	The Act guides how local government conducts its operations. It provides for the various types of partnership arrangements it may enter into to ensure delivery of services.	Section 11 (4) (i) of the Act obligates municipalities to foster a safe and healthy environment.

Law, policy or strategy	Summary	Implications for the project
<b>The White Paper on Safety and Security 1999</b>	<p>The White Paper focusses on an integrated and developmental approach to safety, while recognising that safety extends far beyond the work of the police. The objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Provide a policy for safety and security</li> <li>– Facilitate the creation of a sustainable, well-resourced implementation and oversight mechanism</li> </ul>	<p>The White Paper on Safety and Security stipulated that: <i>"Local government has a key role to play in ensuring an environment less conducive to crime and is well placed, provided the required resources and capacity are available, to design and implement programmes targeted at specific crime problems and groups at risk."</i></p> <p>The White Paper defines 'crime prevention' as:</p> <p><i>"All activities which reduce, deter, or prevent the occurrence of specific crimes, firstly, by altering the environment in which they occur, secondly by changing the conditions that are thought to cause them, and thirdly by providing a strong deterrent in the form of an effective Criminal Justice System."</i></p>
<b>The Domestic Violence Act, 118 of 1998 (DVA)</b>	<p>The DVA provides for the issuing of protection orders with regard to domestic violence.</p>	<p>The DVA contains rights and remedies available to victims of domestic violence that is derived from the constitutional duty to protect the right of everyone to be free from private or domestic violence.</p>
<b>The Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act 4 of 2000 (PEPUDA)</b>	<p>PEPUDA aims to prevent and prohibit unfair discrimination and harassment; promote equality and eliminate unfair discrimination as well as prevent and prohibit hate speech.</p>	<p>PEPUDA prohibits unfair gender discrimination and includes prohibitions against GBV, female genital mutilation and traditional, customary or religious practices, which impair the dignity of women and undermine gender equality, including undermining the wellbeing of the girl child.</p>
<b>The Children's Act 38 of 2005</b>	<p>The Act sets out principles relating to the care and protection of children.</p>	<p>The Act prohibits all forms of sexual exploitation, abuse, forced labour, slavery, genital mutilation, degradation, discrimination and trafficking of children.</p>
<b>Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act 32 of 2007 (SOA)</b>	<p>SOA reviews and amends all aspects of laws and the implementation of laws relating to sexual offences in South Africa, and deals with all legal aspects relating to sexual offences.</p>	<p>SOA prohibits all kinds of sexual offences such as rape, sexual assault, incest, bestiality, necrophilia, pornography or child pornography, and sexual exploitation.</p>
<b>The Protection from Harassment Act 17 of 2011</b>	<p>The Act provides for the issuing of protection orders against harassment and affords victims of harassment with an effective remedy.</p>	<p>The Act makes criminal all forms of harassment including sexual harassment and provides a broad definition of both the terms.</p>
<b>Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013</b>	<p>The Act contains measures that prevent trafficking, prosecutes traffickers, and protects trafficking victims.</p>	<p>The preamble of the Act recognises the increase of trafficking in persons, especially women and children.</p>
<b>National Development Plan (NDP), 2013</b>	<p>The NDP aims to ensure that all South Africans attain a decent standard of living through the elimination of poverty and the reduction of inequality.</p>	<p>The NDP identifies the core elements of a decent standard of living which includes: Safe and reliable public transport and safety and security.</p>
<b>National Crime Prevention Strategy, 1996 (NCPS)</b>	<p>The NCPS concentrates on national programmes and on developing a conceptual framework for crime prevention at all levels.</p>	<p>The NCPS recognises that gender violence and crimes against children have a negative impact on the rights and future wellbeing of women and children.</p> <p>It recognises local government as the central role player in crime prevention and encourages the implementation of local crime prevention programmes.</p>
<b>Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy, 2011 (ISCPS)<sup>46</sup></b>	<p>The ISCPS, adopted by the Department of Social Development, provides various mechanisms to break the cycle of crime and violence. It promotes an integral approach towards a safer community. It aims at targeting vulnerable, marginalised and disadvantaged groups of society.</p>	<p>ISCPS states that one of the benefits of the crime prevention strategy is the "reduced insecurity, especially among women and the elderly at home, on the street, in public parks and on public transport; increasing the use of public facilities and equipment, transport at different times of the day and night".</p>

<sup>46</sup> Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy, September 2011, Department of Social Development, Republic of South Africa. Available at: [http://www.gov.za/sites/www.gov.za/files/Integrated\\_SCP\\_Strategy\\_0.pdf](http://www.gov.za/sites/www.gov.za/files/Integrated_SCP_Strategy_0.pdf)

Law, policy or strategy	Summary	Implications for the project
<b>Western Cape Community Safety Act No. 3 of 2013</b>	This Act sets out the role of provincial government in monitoring policing and allows for the establishment of community policing forums at police stations, the accreditation of neighbourhood watches and the establishment of the office of the Provincial Police Ombudsman to investigate complaints regarding the police.	Atlantis police station has a community policing forum and various neighbourhood watches.  Police inefficiency has become a major issue in South Africa and this act aims to provide for provincial oversight, and in that way improve the service.

#### 2.6.4 Local by-laws, policy, plans and strategy

The following table summarises relevant policy, by-law and strategy for the City of Cape Town and its implications for the project.

By-law, policy, plan or strategy	Summary	Implications for the project
<b>By-Laws relating to streets, public places and the prevention of noise nuisances, 2007</b>	The by-law is enacted to regulate behaviour of persons in streets and public spaces.	The by-law specifically prohibits aggressive, threatening, abusive or obstructive behaviour of persons in public.
<b>Public Parks By-Laws, 2010</b>	The by-law is enacted to regulate admission of persons, animals and vehicles to public parks; provide for the use and enjoyment of public parks; and determine conduct that will not be permitted within public parks.	The by-Law specifically prohibits improper, indecent, unruly, violent or anti-social behaviour or any kind of disturbance in public parks.
<b>Graffiti by-law, City of Cape Town, 2010</b>	The by-law prohibits graffiti, which is seen to be illegal and regulates the display of mural art. It also provides for the removal of graffiti and the restoration of surfaces affected by graffiti.	Gang 'Tagging' and graffiti are often associated with 'crime and grime' or disorder. The 'broken window theory' suggests disorder, and if left unchecked, could encourage or lead to serious crime.
<b>Integrated Development Plan (IDP)</b>	IDP is a five-year plan that sets out the programmes and priorities of the City and articulates how the City will spend its money, on what, and where. It informs the planning and budgets of all city departments. The IDP focus on the five pillars or strategic focus areas: the Opportunity City; the Safe City; the Caring City, the Inclusive City; and the Well-run City	One of the strategic focus areas of this plan is the 'safe city'.  The City also makes an explicit commitment to building "gender mainstreaming in the Strategic Focus area of the caring city".
<b>Social Development Strategy 2013</b>	The strategy articulates the role of the City in promoting and maximising social development. It is centred on five high-level objectives, which are closely aligned to the IDP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximise income-generating opportunities for people who are excluded or at risk of exclusion.</li> <li>• Build and promote safe households and communities.</li> <li>• Support the most vulnerable through enhancing access to infrastructure and services.</li> <li>• Promote and foster social integration</li> <li>• Mobilise resources for social development.</li> </ul>	It adopts an integrated approach to social and situation crime prevention and sets out what role the City plays as a regulator and service provider in maintaining environmental health standards and public order in the City, as well as working with partners to counter and prevent crime.

By-law, policy, plan or strategy	Summary	Implications for the project
<b>City Development Strategy</b>	This long-term strategy is aligned to the ONECAPE2040 strategy developed by the Western Cape Economic Development Partnership. It is also aligned with the National Development Plan.	One of the 'six transitions' identified in the <i>ONECAPE2040 strategy</i> is the 'settlement transition (Living Cape)'. The aim is to bring transition from unhealthy, low access, often alienated, low opportunity neighbourhoods to healthy, accessible, liveable multi-opportunity communities.
<b>Policy on Vulnerable Groups, 2013</b>	The Policy promotes rights and advancement of vulnerable groups and sets out the role of the SDECD in advancing the rights of women and girls through their programmes.	The Policy <i>inter alia</i> recognises that women and children are particularly vulnerable to poverty, unemployment, physical abuse and violence.
<b>Urban Design Policy, City of Cape Town, 2013.</b>	The intention of this Policy is to guide the design process and formulation of development proposals so as to address the segregated nature of the city inherited from apartheid. To make Cape Town safer, more economically prosperous, socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable, while also making it look and work better for all those who live in and visit the city.	Objective three of this policy is aimed to "ensure that developments contribute to the creation of safe and secure communities".  It sets out recommendations to: "Create the sorts of conditions where people are less exposed to risks and hazards, where levels of safety are increased, the occurrences of vandalism are reduced, criminal and violent activities are more difficult to commit and perpetrators of crime are easier to identify".
<b>Design And Management Guidelines For A Safer City, 2014</b>	These best practice guidelines focus on situational crime prevention. The intent is to encourage good design, sound public management and community involvement in order to facilitate the development of a safe public environment including public streets, parks and open spaces.	The Guidelines provide guidance on the community safety audit. This approach is based on a rich body of theory, research and practice, which focuses specifically on crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED).
<b>Investment Incentive Policy, 2013</b>	The Policy focuses on the use of incentives to increase private sector job-creating investment, particularly in areas of high unemployment, and within key sectors. It outlines the approach that the City will take in providing incentives for investment in the city.	The policy emerges out of the problem statement that the lack of job opportunities is a contributing factor to the social ills facing the city. It therefore aims to have an impact on the five pillars or focus areas of IDP (mentioned above) one of them being 'the safe city'.
<b>Economic Growth Strategy (EGS), 2013</b>	The EGS lays down a set of integrated strategies that will help in addressing the most fundamental challenges of: Unemployment, poverty and lacklustre economic growth.	EGS has been developed in conjunction with the City's Social Development Strategy as it is believed that economic and social development must be seen as two sides of the same coin. This strategy has been the key driver of the investment policy mentioned above.
<b>Draft Social and Situational Crime Prevention Strategy</b>	The draft strategy proposes the mainstreaming of the social and situational crime prevention methodology (developed by VPUU programmes) through city-wide and community profiling, spatial targeting, adopting social and situational crime prevention principles and interventions and targeting high-risk individuals and gang members.	The strategy recognises that public open spaces within the City such as parks, ecological areas, leftover spaces are being used for illegal activity, crime and violence. As a result, communities, and especially vulnerable groups such as the disabled, women and children, fear using the streets and open spaces. This prevents them from participating in social and recreational activities, which further acts to perpetuate cycles of crime and violence.

The above-mentioned commitments, law and policy provides a robust and comprehensive framework for the promotion of safety and security, in general, and especially for women and girls. However, the capacity to implement these instruments has been questioned, especially in light of increasing rates of violence and crime against women and girls in public and private spaces.

The next chapter aims at providing an in-depth understanding of the intervention area, its people and the nature of local crime and violence. This further helps in understanding the local factors that influence the specific nature of crime and violence in the area despite the existence of a robust legal and regulatory framework. Prior to this a note on the Social and Situational Crime Prevention Strategy is needed

## 2.6.5 Social crime prevention strategy

One policy intervention is worth a special mention as its development has been closely linked to the Safe Cities project. As indicated above, the City has drafted a Social and Situational Crime Prevention Strategy. This strategy incorporates learnings from the City collaboration with Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading<sup>47</sup> (VPUU), which is in the final stages. The learnings from the scoping report and the workshops on the safety of women and girls, in particular, have been used to ensure that gender has been 'mainstreamed' into this strategy. The outcomes of this project shall be used to adjust the strategy. This iterative relationship is important, as it has provided the lens through which we have approached the work.

The City's Social and Situational Crime Prevention Strategy is based on a specific understanding of the causal factors of crime. The Three Spheres Convergence Crime Prevention Model suggests that crime occurs when there is a convergence of a potential offender, a vulnerable victim and an environment that enables the offence. This is depicted below:



This model suggests that:

- Where there is the will to offend and an enabling environment, but no potential victim, anti-social behaviour results.
- Where there is the will to offend and a vulnerable victim, but no enabling environment, there is threatening behaviour, bullying and harassment – but crime itself may not occur.
- Where there is vulnerability and an enabling environment, but no willing offender, fear and perceptions of insecurity proliferate, but once again, no actual crime occurs.

Interventions should be aimed at addressing this convergence through social and situational crime prevention, supported by knowledge of the community and the environment as depicted below:

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<sup>47</sup> The Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU) project was initiated in 2006, in partnership with the German Government, through the German Development Bank (KfW). It is a holistic approach to reduce crime and increase safety levels but to also upgrade neighbourhoods, improve social standards and introduce sustainable community projects to empower local residents. VPUU integrates a three-pronged one including social crime prevention, situational crime prevention (built environment), and institutional crime prevention (operation and maintenance of facilities, mainstreaming of crime prevention in public administration). The programme follows a research-based methodology based on baseline studies, participatory planning and implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and sustainability through community ownership and management of the public realm. Strategic partnerships are started with national departments, civil society organisations, and the private sector to contribute to the success of the programme. See <http://www.vpuu.org.za/> for more information.



This understanding of crime and violence is important for this project, as it provides an organising framework for considering crime and violence in Atlantis. As this strategy is still in draft form, the learnings from this project shall be used to mainstream an approach to dealing with VAWG.



For better governance purposes, Atlantis is divided into two political wards, which form part of sub-council 1. Its division is illustrated below:

Ward	Area	Ward Councillor
Ward 29	Avondale (south of N1 Freeway, east of Avon Road and Tierberg Crescent, north of railway line (Monte Vista) and west of Toner North Street) – Cape Farms District B – Malmesbury Farms – Mamre – Pella – Saxonsea – Sherwood – Wesfleur.	Cynthia Clayton
Ward 32	Atlantis Industrial (south-east of Dassenberg Street) – Avondale (south-west of Sampson Road and south-east of Charel Uys Drive) – Beacon Hill – Cape Farms District B (south of Dassenberg Street, built-up areas of Atlantis Industrial/Robinvale, north-west of N7 Freeway, north of Melkbosstrand Road) – Protea Park – Robinvale – Saxonwold – Sherwood – Witsand.	Babara Rass

It is important to note that Atlantis has a complex history that provides a context for the pervasive challenges of illiteracy, unemployment, lack of housing, violence and crime. In order to understand the present, it is necessary to consider the history of Atlantis.

### 3.2 ATLANTIS HISTORY (1975-1994)

Atlantis owes its existence to apartheid spatial planning. It was developed in the 1970's as a satellite town to Cape Town that would primarily accommodate a 'coloured' working class community. The layout of the town is a combination of modernist town planning principles of segregated land use and apartheid principles of racial segregation.

Atlantis was declared a 'Coloured Group Area' in 1972 under the apartheid government. Little existed in this area prior to 1975, but it was intended that this new industrial town would house 500 000 coloured people and provide factory jobs for its coloured residents.<sup>48</sup>

*Atlantis was envisioned as a city that could ease the Cape's housing crunch, provide employment for coloureds, encourage separate development and decentralise South African industry. The national government committed huge resources to the Atlantis project, promising to limit Cape Town development for coloureds to Atlantis and Mitchell's Plain, the new development in the Cape Flats. To the apartheid planners of the 1970's, Atlantis represented an opportunity to accomplish multiple important goals positively, without the forced removals or other politically costly endeavours that other apartheid schemes depended on. The city would be a segregated development for coloureds, meant to benefit coloureds even as it buttressed apartheid.<sup>49</sup>*

In 1975 promotional tax incentives were designed to attract prospective industries to the area. Over 100 factories were said to have relocated to Atlantis to take advantage of the incentives.<sup>50</sup> There was a significant inflow of people to Atlantis in search of jobs, however, few of these employment opportunities materialised. In 1979, the government claimed that 3 000 jobs had been created in Atlantis; however these were mostly low-paying jobs at the factories. Many workers continued to commute to Cape Town from Atlantis.

Retrenchments, eviction and dire circumstances characterised the late 1980s.<sup>51</sup> By 1989, more than a third of the industrial jobs created had been lost when incentive schemes ceased and the economic crisis took hold.<sup>52</sup>

A household survey of Atlantis in 1986 found that 27% of adults were unemployed; however 91% of household heads were employed before coming to Atlantis. Other findings included:

- 78% of employed were unskilled or semi-skilled
- 30% of all employed residents worked outside of Atlantis
- 45% of these spent more than two hours traveling to and from work daily
- 47% spent R50 or more a month on transportation for work
- 33% of adults had no form of income at all.<sup>53</sup>

The Foundation for Contemporary Research notes that while 170 000 jobs were promised by 1992, there were only 7 100 manufacturing and 2 500 commercial jobs. Of these, even fewer were available to Atlantis residents,

<sup>48</sup> Apartheid Atlantis: A Planned City in a Racist Society, Chase Stafford, Stanford University Department of History. Available at: <https://www.scribd.com/doc/14160434/1/I-Introduction>

<sup>49</sup> Ibid

<sup>50</sup> Ibid

<sup>51</sup> Ebrahim M, Roberts B, Ruiters A, Solomons, R. 1986. Atlantis, a utopian nightmare. SALDRU working paper ; no. 66) Cape Town.

<sup>52</sup> Child Sexual Abuse in Atlantis: a Research Report 2003, Z Parker A Dawes. Available at:

<http://www.ci.org.za/depts/ci/pubs/pdf/trauma/resrep/atlantis.pdf>

<sup>53</sup> Ibid 48

as 3 000 skilled workers commuted into the area every day. Therefore, by 1992, unemployment had reached a rate of about 40%.<sup>54</sup>

The first democratic elections held in 1994 did not improve conditions; in fact, some argue conditions of life continued to worsen in Atlantis. The 2008-2009 global economic downturn led to a second wave of economic hardships. Within a period of 18 months, 10 factories closed down, and one relocated. This added to the already existing social problems in Atlantis, as it resulted in job losses and worsening poverty.

The current demography of Atlantis is discussed in detail below.

### 3.3 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

#### 3.3.1 Population

According to the 2011 census, the population of the Atlantis urban area is 67 491 of which 49% are men and 51% are women.<sup>55</sup> The majority of the population is coloured (85%) and Afrikaans speaking (87%).

The age pyramid of Atlantis illustrated in Figure 3 below indicates that there is a 'youth bulge' and higher number of young people, men and women between the ages of 20 and 30 years of age.

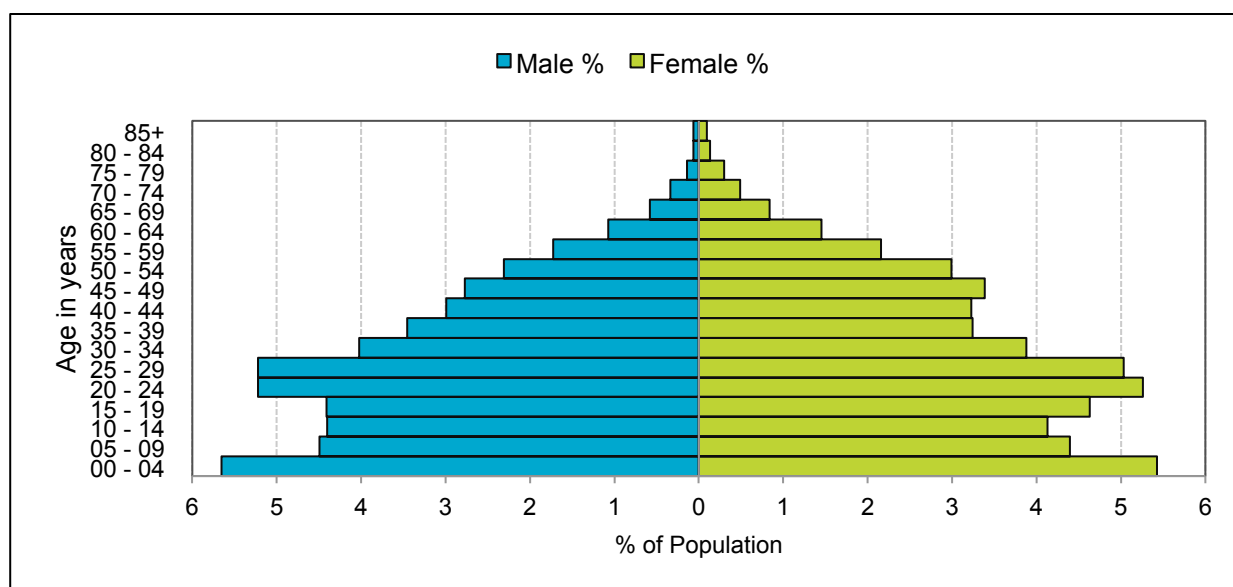


Figure 3: Age pyramid for Atlantis (Census 2011). The numbers on the x-axis are in 10 percentage points

#### 3.3.2 Access to basic services

There are 15 556 households in Atlantis and the average household size is 4,34. The household size is significantly higher than the average for Cape Town, which is 3,50.

Of these households, 85% live in formal dwellings. However, 15% live in informal dwellings. The major informal dwellings are in Silverstroom Road, comprising 533 dwellings and Witsand, which consists of 1 997.

Access to household basic services is summarised below:

- 88% of households in Atlantis have access to piped water in their dwelling or inside their yard
- 82% have access to a flush toilet connected to the public sewer system
- 96% of households have their refuse removed at least once a week
- 85% of households use electricity for lighting in their dwelling
- 29,3% of households are owned and fully paid off
- 37% of households are owned but not paid off
- 20,4% of households are rented.

#### 3.3.3 Health and disability

Health data<sup>56</sup> is not collected on a suburb level but at a health sub-district level. The City Health Directorate administratively arranges the Cape Town metro into eight health sub-districts, however Cape Town is seen as a

<sup>54</sup> The Foundation for Contemporary Research, 1992.

<sup>55</sup> 2011 Census. Suburb Atlantis, 2013. Development Information and GIS Department, City of Cape Town.

health district in the provincial context. The eight health sub-districts include Western, Northern, Tygerberg, Klipfontein, Southern, Mitchells Plain, Khayelitsha and Eastern.<sup>57</sup> The study lists the data of the Western Health sub-district, of which Atlantis forms a part. This provides some sense of the health status of the population compared to the City as a whole.

In the Western Health sub-district, the latest prevalence figure for HIV/AIDS was 20,3% (2010), which is slightly higher than Cape Town (19,1%). In 2012, an annual antenatal survey found, 20,5% of women tested were infected with HIV. The rate for this health sub-district appears to be increasing since 2005 while the prevalence rate in Cape Town has stabilised since 2005. Although the prevalence rate may seem to be high, it is lower than the Western Cape's average of 21,3% and South Africa's prevalence of 30,2%.

Tuberculosis (TB) levels are high in Cape Town with 2013 data revealing 27 481 cases and an incidence of 705 per 100 000 (compared to South Africa's prevalence of approximately 500 per 100,000). The Western Health sub-district makes up 11% of the TB cases in Cape Town, which is relatively low compared to the Khayelitsha district, which makes up 24%. The TB cure rate for the sub-district is 87% compared to the 82% average for Cape Town.

The infant mortality rate in the Western sub-district is significantly lower than the municipality as a whole (13,2% compared to 20,1 %).

The 2011 national census indicates that in Atlantis 3 284 persons (5,5% of the population) above the age of five fall under one or more of the six disability categories listed.<sup>58</sup> This is slightly higher than the city average of 4,8% but lower than the national average of 7%.

### 3.3.4 Education, employment and income

The national census (2011) found that only 32% of those aged 20 years and older completed Grade 12 or higher. This indicates a generally, low-skilled or semi-skilled population group.

Using the narrow definition, the total unemployment rate was 26.58%. This is slightly higher than the national average. Between 2004 and 2013, the average formal employment growth rate was -1,24% and the average informal employment growth rate was 4,80.<sup>59</sup>

Anecdotal reports from residents in Atlantis indicate high rates of unemployment of young males aged 20-30 years.<sup>60</sup>

The monthly income of residents is significantly lower than in other parts of Cape Town. In 2011, 50% of the Atlantis households reported an income of R3 200 or lower. These households are significantly over-represented in the lower income groups compared to Cape Town as a whole. This is illustrated in Figure 4 below:

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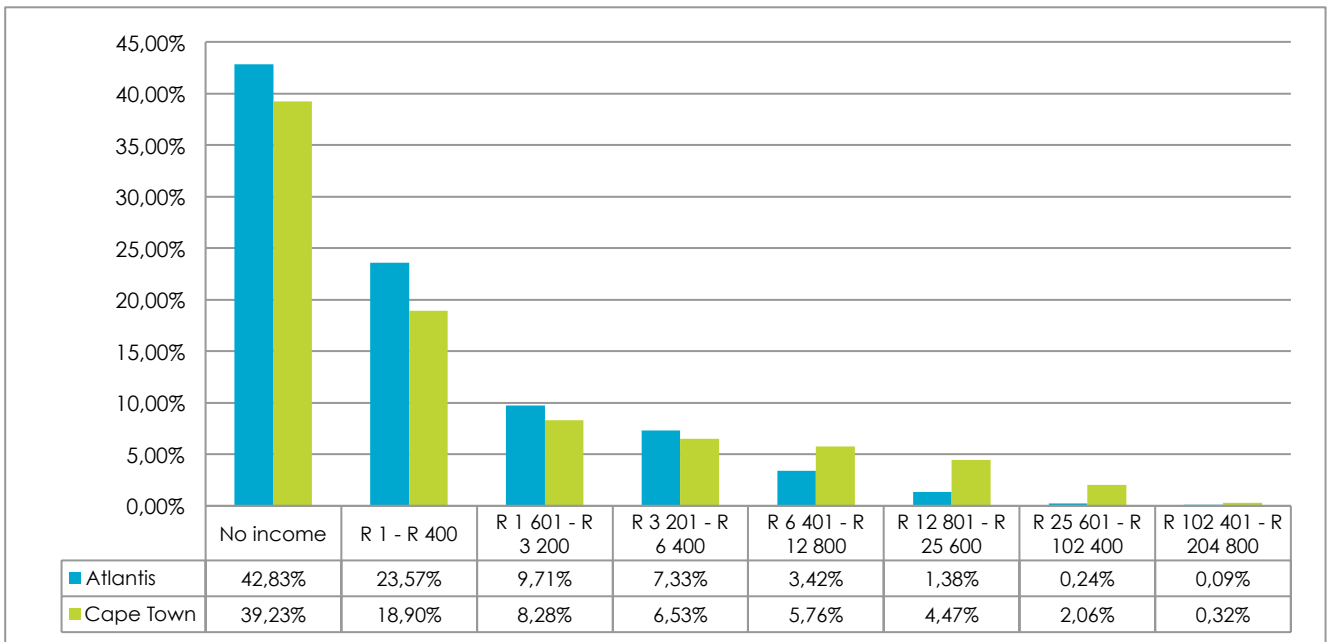
<sup>56</sup> Data collected by the City of Cape Town, Development Information & GIS Department using analysis of health data

<sup>57</sup> City of Cape Town. 2014. *State of Cape Town Report 2014.*, p 64. Available at <http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/stats/CityReports/Documents/SOCT%2014%20report%20complete.pdf>

<sup>58</sup> A person is classified as disabled if they "Cannot do at all" or have "A lot of difficulty" in one or more of the six disability categories or they have "Some difficulty" in two or more of the six disability categories: seeing, hearing, communicating, walking or climbing stairs, remembering/concentrating and self-care

<sup>59</sup> Analysis using Quantec data, 2013

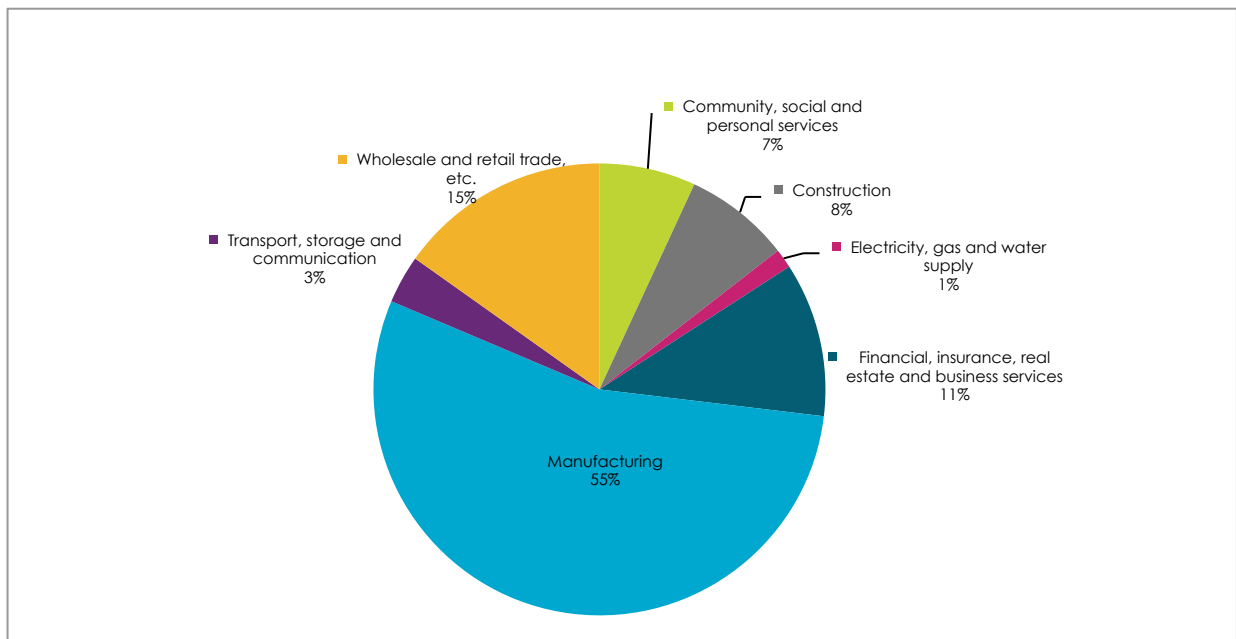
<sup>60</sup> Interview 21



**Figure 4: Percentage of households per income category in Atlantis compared to Cape Town as a whole (2011)**

### 3.3.5 Economic activity

It is useful to understand the economic activity in Atlantis. Manufacturing constitutes 55% of the economic activity in Atlantis Industrial while wholesale and retail contributes 15%. The most trade is conducted in retail (27%), restaurants, bars and canteens (27%) and scrap (18%). This is illustrated in Figure 5 below:



**Figure 5: Main economic activity in Atlantis (2012)**

Atlantis has two main formal retail places namely the Wesfleur and the Avondale shopping centres. There are two main markets, comprised of informal traders, one in Wesfleur and the other in Witsands.

Some of the well-known industries in Atlantis are:

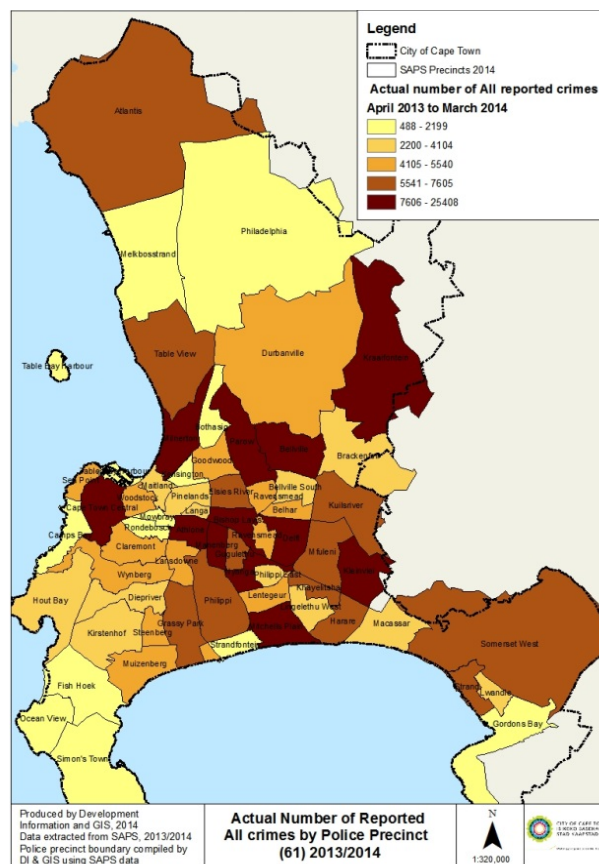
- Seagull Industries (Pty) Ltd, a privately-owned manufacturing, importing, exporting and distribution Company, with headquarters based in Atlantis.

- Apollo Brick, a clay brick manufacturing company with its factory based in Atlantis.<sup>61</sup>
- Brits Nonwoven, one of the largest specialist nonwoven producers in South Africa has one of its factories based in Atlantis.<sup>62</sup>
- Chinese-owned consumer electronics company *Hisense* has a R350-million electronics factory in Atlantis that manufactures flat screen televisions and refrigerators.<sup>63</sup>
- Gestamp Renewable Industries, a Spanish company, opened a wind tower manufacturing plant in Atlantis. The company invested around R300 million in the plant that aims at producing 150 wind tower masts a year for the local and export market. The investment is expected to create about 200 jobs.<sup>64</sup>

In May 2013, CCT launched a pilot project in Atlantis to provide investment incentives to assist entrepreneurs and existing businesses in the area, in an effort to stimulate job creation. The pilot project forms a part of the City's unique citywide Investment Incentives Policy.<sup>65</sup>

### 3.3.6 Crime and violence in Atlantis

The map illustrated in Figure 6 below indicates the rate of reported crime per police precinct in Cape Town. Atlantis is portrayed as an area with a particularly high rate of reported crime.



**Figure 6: Spatial distribution of actual number of all reported crimes by Police Precinct in Cape Town 2013-2014**

An analysis of the police crime statistics for Atlantis as a whole, over the last five years, is shown by the graphs illustrated in Figure 7 below. Drug related crime, theft and assault are particularly high. It indicates that levels of the particular crimes are mostly stable except for drug related crime and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

<sup>61</sup> Further information available at Clay Bricks Website: <http://www.claybrick.org/content/apollo-brick-atlantis>

<sup>62</sup> Further information available at Brits Nonwoven Website: <http://www.brits.co.za/index.php/corporate-profile/>

<sup>63</sup> Ibid

<sup>64</sup> Western Cape Sustainable Database, available at: <http://eadp.westerncape.gov.za/wc-sustainable-energy-projects-db/gestamp-renewable-industries-gri-wind-steel-south-africa>

<sup>65</sup> City of Cape Town, Investment Incentives (Policy Number 12506), Approved by Council: 28th August 2013 C29/08/13. Available at: [http://www.bpesa.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Policy\\_Investment\\_Incentives\\_2013\\_Policy\\_number\\_125061.pdf](http://www.bpesa.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Policy_Investment_Incentives_2013_Policy_number_125061.pdf)

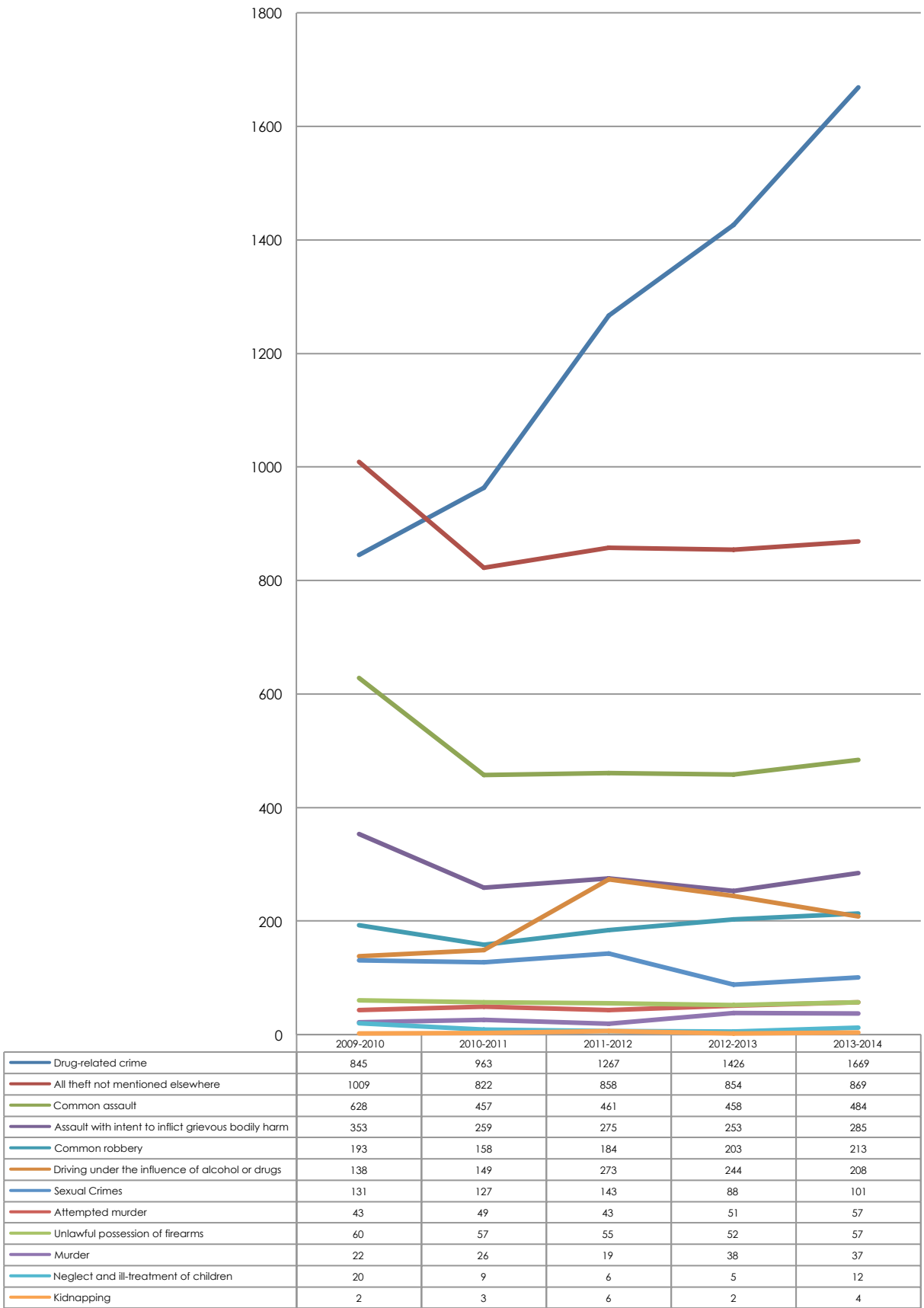
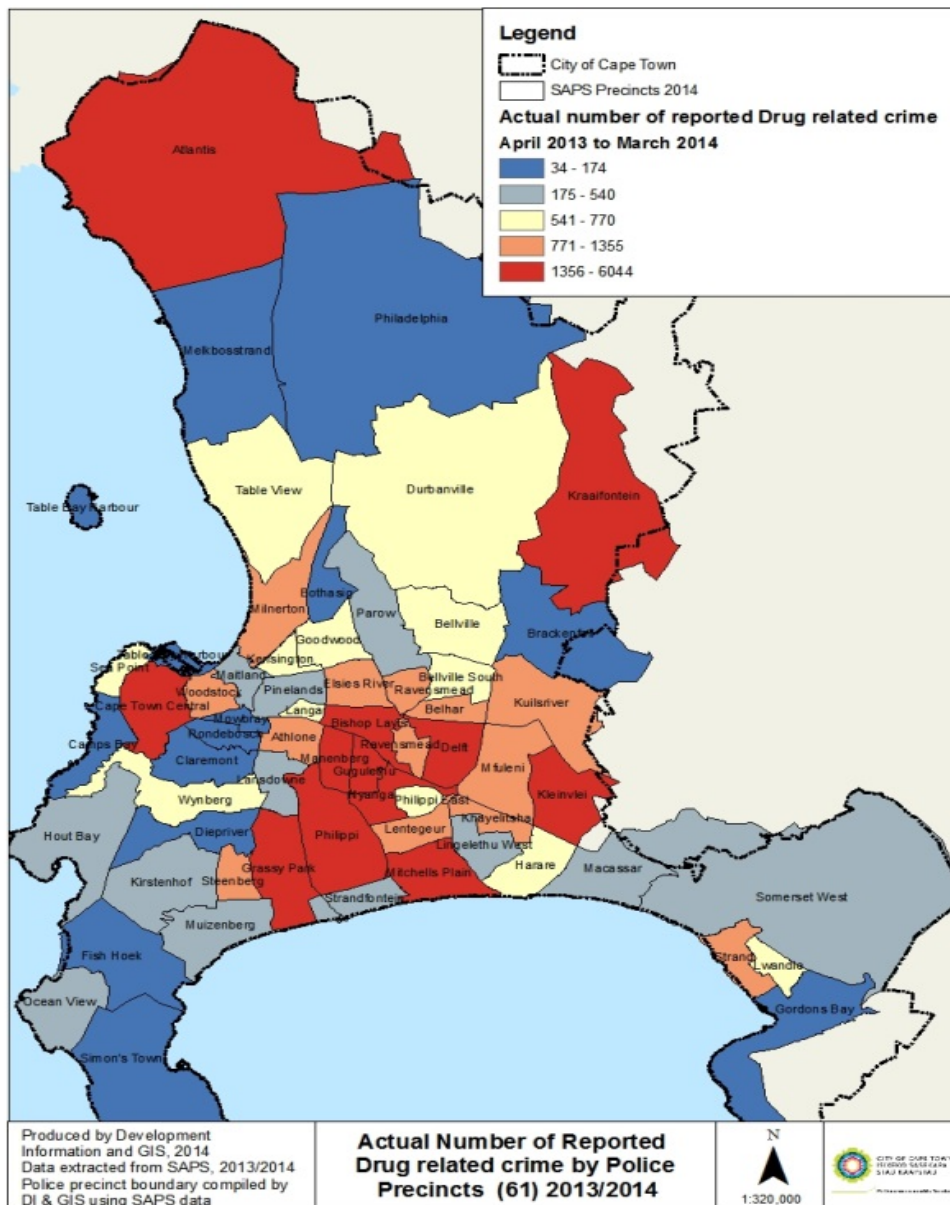


Figure 7: SAPS data for certain crimes in Atlantis 2009-2014

The map illustrated in Figure 8 below indicates that drug related crime in Atlantis is relatively higher than in the rest of Cape Town. This must be seen in the context of Cape Town as a whole, which has a drug related crime rate four times higher than any other metro in South Africa.<sup>66</sup>



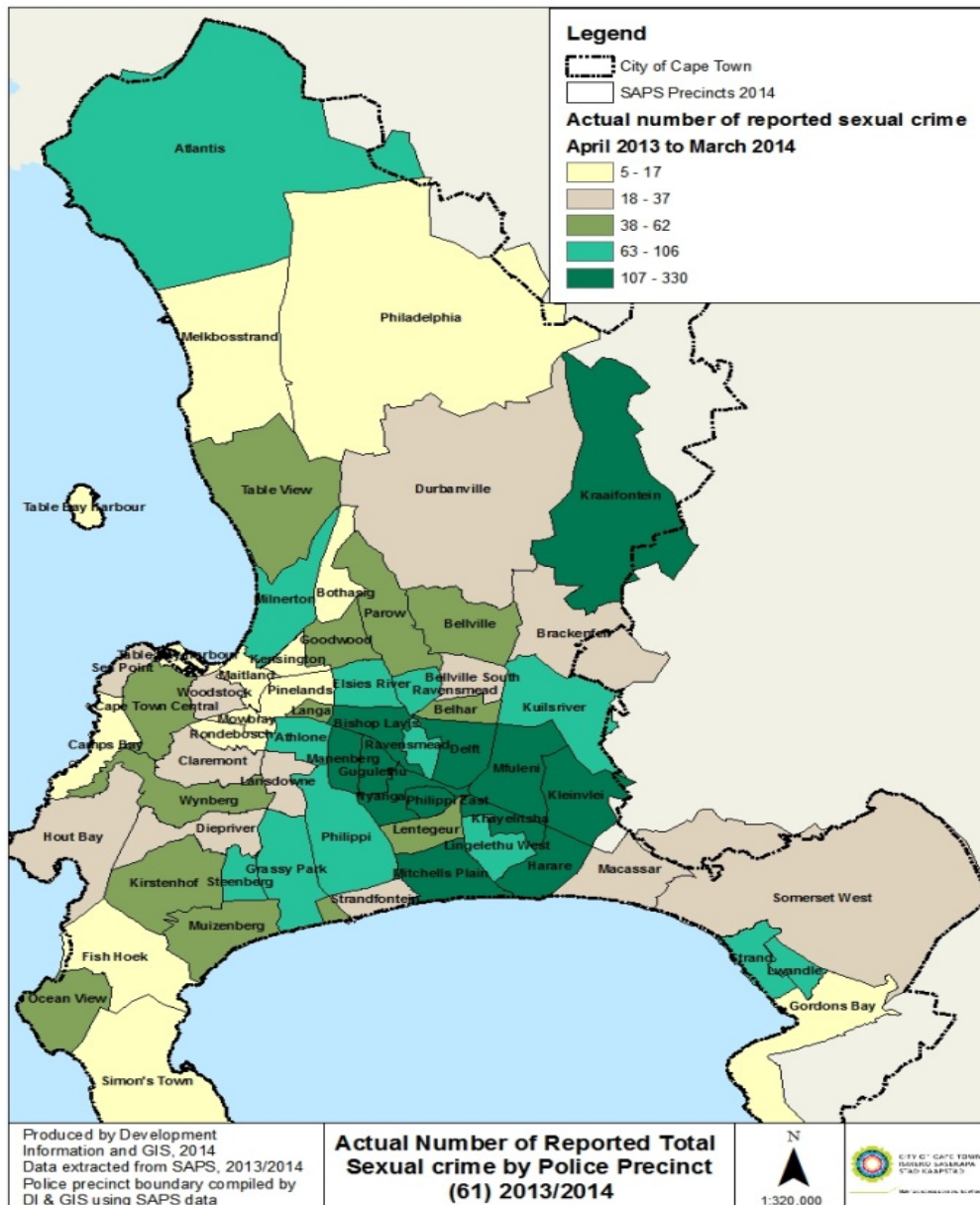
**Figure 8: Actual number of reported drug related crime 2013-2014**

However, it must be born in mind that the statistics for drug-related crimes are not really 'reported' as such, but rather cases opened by the police as a result of law enforcement actions, such as stop-and-search operations in respect of suspects, drug raids and roadblocks. These are crimes that would not have been reported unless the police made an arrest.<sup>67</sup>

Sexual crimes are also notoriously unreported. Despite this, analysis of sexual crimes in 2012 show that Atlantis has significantly high levels compared to other areas in Cape Town. The map illustrated in Figure 9 below demonstrates the actual number of sexual crimes reported in Cape Town.

<sup>66</sup> Crime in Cape Town: Drug-related 2003-2012. 2013 Strategic Development Information and GIS.

<sup>67</sup> City of Cape Town. 2014. *State of Cape Town Report 2014*. p 80.



**Figure 9: Spatial distribution of the actual number of total sexual crimes by police precincts in Cape Town (2013-2014)**

One of the given reasons for the existence and increase in the crime rate in Cape Town is gangsterism.<sup>68</sup> As in some other areas of Cape Town, Atlantis is known for gang activity and drug abuse. Although, a discussion on the genesis of gang activity in Cape Town is beyond the scope of this report, a brief outline is necessary in order to understand the problem of gangsterism in Cape Town. Jonny Steinberg traces the emergence of gangs to the late nineteenth century; the 'Numbers' gangs were prevalent in prisons from the 1910s.<sup>69</sup> They are known as the Numbers gangs as they are called the 26s, 27s and 28s. The Western Cape street gangs emerged from here. These street gangs are associated with organised crime and the drug trade.<sup>70</sup>

It is estimated that gang activity is involved in up to 70% of all crimes in Cape Town.<sup>71</sup> This includes high levels of violent crime such as gang conflicts. Atlantis police spokesperson Captain Cyril Dicks confirmed that gang wars have plagued the community and that they dealt with gang-related incidents on a daily basis.<sup>72</sup> He suggested that innocent people are sometimes caught in the crossfire on streets in broad daylight.

<sup>68</sup> West Cape News, News Agency, Cape Town, South Africa, (11.02.2013) Available at: <http://westcapenews.com/?p=5943>

<sup>69</sup> See J Steinberg 'The Number' 2004 Johnathan Ball Publishers

<sup>70</sup> A Standing, (2005). *The threat of gangs and antigangs policy*. Policy discussion paper. ISS Paper 116. Pretoria: Institute for Security Studies. Available at: <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/papers/116/Paper116.pdf>.

<sup>71</sup> The threat of gangs and anti-gangs policy, Policy discussion paper Andre Standing, ISS Paper 116, August 2005. Available at: <http://www.issafrica.org/uploads/PAPER116.PDF>

<sup>72</sup> West Cape News, News Agency, Cape Town, South Africa (11.02.2013) Available at: <http://westcapenews.com/?p=5943>

A policy paper published by the Institute of Security Studies<sup>73</sup> indicated that gangs are the reason for the prevalence of the following negative activities in an area:

- High rates of violence and murder
- Drug consumption and abuse (e.g. drugs such as mandrax, dagga and 'tik'<sup>74</sup>)
- Prostitution
- Human trafficking; (e.g. abduction of young girls for sex trade)
- Rape
- Burglaries, car hijackings and muggings.

As indicated above, crime and violence is a significant factor affecting the lives of people living in Atlantis. Gang activity appears to be a significant contributing factor to crime and violence in the area.

## 3.4 ATLANTIS PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The next section provides an overview of the public services and facilities available for residents living and working in Atlantis. It helps to understand the actual and potential community assets that might be utilised for the projects.

### 3.4.1 Parks and open spaces

While there are a number of well-maintained parks in Atlantis, such as Samson Road Park, there are large portions of open space, which are vacant and derelict. Some of these attract dumping and contribute negatively to the image of the town.

### 3.4.2 Educational facilities

Educational facilities in Atlantis include seven pre-primary schools, 12 primary schools, 4 secondary schools, 3 special needs schools, and 1 further education and training (FET) college. These are detailed in the chapter below.

### 3.4.3 Libraries

There are two public libraries in Atlantis, Avondale Public Library, and Wesfleur Public Library (currently under renovation). These libraries host various programmes and events in their premises.

Examples of relevant programmes and events hosted by the **Avondale Public Library** are:

- **Women's Day event:** It is held each year in and around the 9 August. Participants include women and men from the community. On this day women from all walks of life in the community are honoured and appreciated for their work, in order to inspire and uplift other women.

Relevant programmes and events hosted by the **Wesfleur Public Library** are:

- **Reading programmes:** Reading programmes for illiterate and street children to educate and transform them into ardent readers, thereby keeping them away from the streets. The programmes are hosted for a period of fourteen or six days annually at the library.
- **Women's Day event:** The Library hosts the Women's Day events annually. At the event the library runs a programme that provides support and guides abused, unemployed and illiterate women from the community.

### 3.4.4 Sports and recreation facilities

There are five sports fields and complexes in Atlantis: **Avondale Sports Field, Protea Park Sports Field, Robinvale Sports Complex, Saxonseas Sports Field** and **Wesfleur Sports Complex**. The **Atlantis Swimming Pool** is situated in Saxonseas, Atlantis.

There are five community centres in Atlantis. They include **two Saxonseas Halls, Avondale Hall, Rebecca Van Amsterdam Hall**, and **Robinvale Hall**. There are also **two halls in Mamre**, which may be accessed by the community.

The City owns a **Silwerstroom Beach resort**, which is 10 km west of Atlantis and is used mainly by residents of nearby Atlantis and Mamre.<sup>75</sup> It provides camping facilities and chalets at minimal rates.

<sup>73</sup> The threat of gangs and anti-gangs policy, Policy discussion paper Andre Standing, ISS Paper 116 • August 2005. Available at: <http://www.issafrica.org/uploads/PAPER116.PDF>

<sup>74</sup> 'Tik' is a local slang name given to Methamphetamine.

<sup>75</sup> See <https://www.capetown.gov.za/en/SportRecreation/Pages/SilwerstroomBeach.aspx>

The City commissioned a recreation study in 2011 to investigate what activities people in Atlantis engage in during their leisure time. It was found that very few people engage in sport or active recreation, the reasons for this included a lack of facilities, little information about what is available, poor safety at facilities and the costs. Study respondents linked the lack of constructive recreation to anti-social behaviour, such as alcohol abuse and drug use.<sup>76</sup>

### 3.4.5 Health facilities

There are five health facilities, in Atlantis: **Wesfleur Hospital, Protea Park Clinic, Saxon Sea Clinic, Pella Satellite Clinic** and a private clinic in Wesfleur.

The relevant public services are listed below:

Facility	Services for women, girls and victims of crime	Run by
Wesfleur Hospital District/Provincially Aided Hospitals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The hospital's 24 -hour services include trauma, maternity and in-patients. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The hospital's eight-hour services include a Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission unit, out-patients, chronic clinics, physiotherapy services, mental health, outreach specialist clinics, radiography, a pharmacy, rehabilitation services, a HIV testing and wellness clinic and family counselling service</li> <li>Emergency assistance, advice and counselling is provided to victims of crime, violence and rape at all times</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The hospital also has a Thutuzela Care Centre providing support to victims of abuse.</p>	Provincial Government
Saxon Sea Clinic Protea Park Clinic	Community health services are provided by clinics and include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Curative care for children (acute and chronic illnesses such as coughs, colds, diarrhoea, skin rashes and asthma)</li> <li>Family planning (contraception methods and advice, including referrals for termination of pregnancy)</li> <li>Well baby clinics (baby feeding, development assessment, weight monitoring and immunisation)</li> <li>Pap smear screening (30 - 59 years screening for cancer of the cervix)</li> <li>Diagnosis and treatment of TB</li> <li>Treatment of sexually transmitted infections</li> <li>Voluntary counselling and testing for HIV and Aids and the treatment of opportunistic infections</li> <li>Curative care for adults (acute and chronic illnesses such as flu, bronchitis, diabetes, hypertension)</li> <li>Pregnancy tests, antenatal care, birthing and post-natal care</li> <li>Dental care</li> <li>Condoms</li> </ul>	City of Cape Town
Pella Clinic Satellite (Mobile services from Saxon Sea)		
Mamre Community Health Centre (Mamre is accessible to the Atlantis Community)	This day clinic provides similar services to the CCT clinic	Provincial Government

Due to the high levels of sexual violence against women and children, specifically rape, in Atlantis, a Thutuzela Care Centre was established in Wesfleur hospital to improve the process of reporting and prosecution of rape and other sexual offences. Thutuzela Care Centres<sup>77</sup> seek to lessen the trauma of sexual violence and to reduce secondary victimisation of survivors by providing professional medical care, counselling, access to dedicated investigators and prosecutors, all under one roof.

### 3.4.6 Police facilities

The **Atlantis Police Station** is situated at Wesfleur Circle next to the Magistrate Court in Atlantis. It is a station of the South African Police Service.

The Atlantis police spokesperson has an hour slot on Radio Atlantis to inform the community on reported crime and provide safety tips and information.

<sup>76</sup> Recreation Study 2011. Available at <https://www.capetown.gov.za/en/SportRecreation/Documents/Recreation%20Study.pdf>

<sup>77</sup> Thutuzela Care Centres were designed and implemented by the National Prosecuting Authority together with the Departments of Health, Social Development and Justice and Constitutional Development, as well as the South African Police Services, with support from UNICEF. Thutuzela has improved the process of reporting and prosecuting of rape and other sexual offences, and offender conviction rates are up.

The **Bonteheuwel Metro Police Station** serves Atlantis. City peace officers are divided into Metro Police, Traffic Services and Law Enforcement. In short:

- The Metro Police work closely with the SAPS on criminal issues, focussing on crime prevention, and enforcing by-laws.
- The Traffic Services' focus is on general traffic violations on municipal roads and MyCiti transport.
- Law enforcement is focussed on upholding the by-laws of the city such as graffiti control, public intoxication, and nuisance complaints. They also have a division focussing specifically on cable theft, and a marine unit.

### 3.4.7 Courts and legal services

The judicial authority of the RSA is vested in the courts. The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development<sup>78</sup> offers the establishment of various courts to deal with different types of offenses. There is a **Magistrates Court, Equality Court, and Sexual Offenses** court in Atlantis.

Furthermore, the Legal **Aid** office in Atlantis provides legal representation to those persons who cannot afford such services. **Mosaic**, an NGO has a support service at the court and provides crisis counselling, and information and assistance on court processes and procedures, referrals to other service providers and information on sexual and reproductive health, HIV, and where to access these services. Mosaic also provides programmes for the Department of Justice, which involve education and information on domestic violence and abuse.

### 3.4.8 Community-based organisations

The sub-council 1 database (2013) lists a total of 69 community-based organisations (CBOs) dealing with social services in ward 29 and 32. The study analysed these organisations and listed only the relevant ones under the heading 'Community, Non-Governmental, Civil Society Organisations'.

### 3.4.9 Media and communication facilities

Cape Town has many media communication facilities. However, this study only lists those facilities that are either based in Atlantis or provide community news on Atlantis. They are as follows:

- **Radio Atlantis** a community radio station has been serving the community in and around Atlantis since 1995. They broadcast local news, community issues, local and international music and also inform, educate and entertain their listeners. Its aim is to promote an awareness and culture of human rights by enabling individuals and organisations to tell their stories to the public through radio and a variety of media forms and projects. They broadcast in three languages English, Afrikaans and isiXhosa.<sup>79</sup>
- **Impact 24/7 News** a community newspaper based in Atlantis, issues monthly hard copies and also has an integrative website and presence on a range of social networks such as Facebook and Twitter.<sup>80</sup>
- **West Cape News** a news agency based in Cape Town is dedicated to providing news and stories developed from the ground up, in which issues are identified at grassroots level and expanded to encompass the regional, national or even international picture.<sup>81</sup>

### 3.4.10 Transport facilities

**The Private Mini-bus Taxis services** run in and out of Atlantis. At the time of writing the taxi fare was higher than the bus services running in Atlantis.

Sibanye Bus Services operate the **Golden Arrow bus service**, from the Atlantis depot. Founded in 1994. Golden Arrow/Sibanye is also more expensive than the MyCiti Bus services.

The **MyCiti bus service** started operating in Atlantis on 12 April 2014, with six routes and 65 stops. Of these, the five feeder buses cover a distance of 91 km within Atlantis, connecting residents to schools, clinics, the central business district and industrial areas; while the trunk route provides transport to work and other opportunities outside of Atlantis.

The 2015 rollout of the MyCiti bus service will launch three more feeder routes, as well as a new direct trunk route from Atlantis to the Cape Town Civic Centre in the Cape Town Central Business District (CBD).

<sup>78</sup> For further information see: <http://www.justice.gov.za/>

<sup>79</sup> For further information see: <http://www.nemosa.co.za/business/Radio-1079fm>

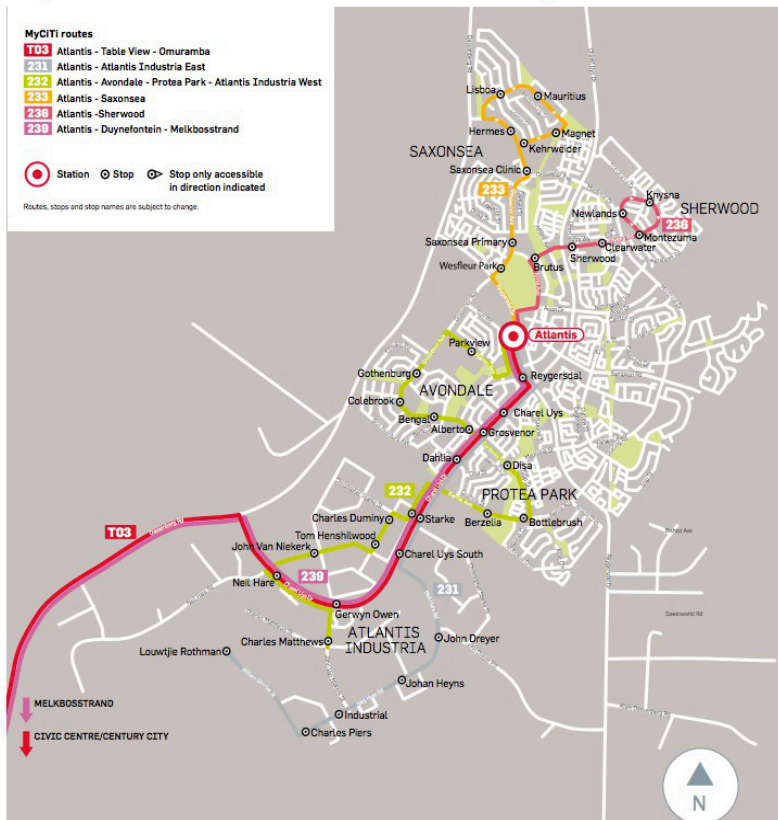
<sup>80</sup> For further information see: <http://www.impact247.co.za/>

<sup>81</sup> For further information see: [http://westcapenews.com/?page\\_id=2](http://westcapenews.com/?page_id=2)

Due to this current and future expansion of the MyCiti service, enabling greater passenger movement (including women and girls) in and out of Atlantis, the CCT identified MyCiti as a suitable focus for the project intervention.

The map<sup>82</sup> demonstrating MyCiti Atlantis routes is illustrated in Figure 10 below.

## MyCiti Atlantis routes as at 12 April 2014



As mentioned above the six routes shown on the map connect different areas of Atlantis, including Atlantis Industria, Avondale, Protea Park, Saxonsea and Sherwood, with Duynfontein, Melkbosstrand, Table View, Milnerton, Montague Gardens and Century City. The passengers can also change buses at Table View or the Civic Centre station

These buses run from as early as 05:00 until as late as 22:00, depending on the route and day of the week at intervals of every 10 to 20 minutes.<sup>83</sup>

The introduction of the MyCiti service in Atlantis was expected to reduce the revenue generating opportunities for both the local bus and taxi operators. Therefore, the City agreed to compensate the taxi owners in exchange for the surrender of their operating licences and vehicles, and gave shareholding to the new vehicle operating company whose services would be replaced.<sup>84</sup>

Figure 10: MyCiti Atlantis routes

The next chapter shifts the focus from understanding Atlantis as an area, to identifying the potential stakeholders and ascertaining their position and priorities.



<sup>82</sup> Further information available at: <http://myciti.org.za/en/routes/route-map-downloads/>

<sup>83</sup> Further information available at MyCiti Website: <http://myciti.org.za/en/about/media-marketing/myciti-news/next-stop-atlantis/>

<sup>84</sup> 2012 MyCiti Business Plan, Phase 1A, 1B, and N2 Express of Cape Town's MyCiti IRT System, 2012. Available at: [http://myciti.org.za/docs/772/Complete\\_MyCiti\\_Business\\_Plan\\_2012.pdf](http://myciti.org.za/docs/772/Complete_MyCiti_Business_Plan_2012.pdf)

## 4 CHAPTER: STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFICATION

The Safe Cities programme depends on engagement from a range of stakeholders in the project. This includes the intended primary beneficiaries and organisations likely to have a role or interest in the project delivery, such as various levels of government, and providers of key services, civil society, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civic Based Organisations (CBOs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) and media organisations. Some of these have been mentioned in the previous chapter. This chapter identifies a potential stakeholders list, provides a brief overview of their role and indicates their relevance to the project.

### 4.1 BENEFICIARIES

#### 4.1.1 Primary beneficiaries

Women and girls accessing and using public transport (particularly the MyCiti bus services) are the primary beneficiaries of this project. These include, women across all age groups and socio-economic groups residing, studying and/or working in Atlantis.

In line with the participatory design of the global programme, 'beneficiaries' are not passive 'users', but are active agents of change, who provide critically important contributions to the programme.

#### 4.1.2 Secondary beneficiaries

The safety of women and girls is closely linked to the safety of the community as a whole. Hence the secondary beneficiaries of this programme include:

- Men, boys, family members, partners, friends and neighbours of primary beneficiaries who may be concerned about the safety of themselves or the women and girls in their lives.
- Local organisations that will benefit from partnering with the City in this programme and influencing programme design.
- The City of Cape Town and its staff who can use this project to strengthen their capacity to mainstream gender thinking into the City's policy, plans and programmes and roll-out the learnings of this project in other areas.
- Local businesses and factories that will benefit from women and girls feeling safer. These women may be employees or customers.

### 4.2 PUBLIC SECTOR STAKEHOLDERS AND ANALYSIS OF INTERVENTIONS

It is important to analyse and understand other activities that can create both opportunities and challenges for the CCT Safe Cities Project and its implementation. Therefore, this study provides a brief overview analysis of the relevant programmes and interventions at national, provincial and local level:

#### 4.2.1 National and provincial government

The following departments or services provide interventions in Atlantis that are relevant to this study:

Department/Service	Programme or project	Description and relevance
South African Police Services (SAPS)	Police Service Victim support Programmes	The Police in the Atlantis Police precinct serve the people of Atlantis. They have four vehicles. The SAPS also has a victim support desk at its police station. The officers receive training to prevent re-victimisation of victims.
Department of Provincial and Local Government	16 Days of Activism for No Violence Against Women and Children Campaign	The 16 Days of Activism Campaign (part of the 365 Day National Action Plan) is an international awareness-raising campaign that takes place every year from 25 November (International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women) to 10 December (International Human Rights Day). The period includes Universal Children's Day and World AIDS Day. The RSA adopted the campaign in 1998 as one of the intervention strategies towards creating a society free of violence.

Department/ Service	Programme or project	Description and relevance
Department of Economic Development and Tourism	Free Wireless Internet Project	Project Isizwe in partnership with Neotel run a free WiFi project in Atlantis. It connects people to the internet by facilitating the rollout of free WiFi in public spaces in low-income communities for the purpose of education, economic development and social inclusion. The free WiFi initiative is a pilot project forming part of the WCG R1,3 billion broadband plan to connect the province's residents to affordable internet. Atlantis is one of the focus areas.
Western Cape Department of Community Safety	Policing Needs and Priorities creation	Moving away from the one-size-fits-all policing strategy, the department determines the policing needs and priorities of every community in the province and provides different policing plans for different (communities).
	Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP)	EPP is a flagship programme aimed at enhancing the efficiency and sustainability of Community Policing Forums (CPFs). It intends to promote the activities and functions of the CPFs, building strong civil society structures, which are critical to the success of safer communities. Atlantis has a functioning CPF.
	Youth Safety and Religion Programme	The programme aims at the co-production of activities – to remove youth from the streets, especially in high-risk areas, during the festive season and school holidays. These initiatives are to be youth-oriented, educational, cultural, and community focused with the aim of building self-esteem and confidence. This programme funds religious institutions in Atlantis to reach youths.
	Chrysalis Youth Development Programme	Some youth from Atlantis are funded to attend the Chrysalis academy, which provides a programme to foster personal growth, acquisition of knowledge and skills through training aimed at empowering youth economically, morally and spiritually.
	School Safety Volunteers	This project aims at increasing safety by deploying volunteers at 200 schools in high-risk areas. The safety volunteers' responsibilities range from ensuring that children are placed safely on school transport facilities, to reporting any high-risk activities to authorities.
	Neighbourhood Watch	During a two-day training course within communities, the neighbourhood watch groups are capacitated with jackets, reflective vests, torches and bicycles, depending on availability. There is one neighbourhood watch in Atlantis and one being created.
Western Cape Department of Transport and Public Works <sup>85</sup>	Law enforcement and safety programmes	This department assist municipalities with the implementation of integrated transport plans and coordinates public transport safety improvements. It provides 24/7 provincial traffic law enforcement services. It also provides road safety programmes in schools and communities across the City.
Western Cape Department of Social Development (DSD): Metro North Regional Office	Child protection, victim empowerment, children in conflict with the law and awareness programmes	<p>Atlantis has a DSD office with social workers who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respond to and assess complaints pertaining to child abuse or neglect.</li> <li>• Work with the SAPS and attend court cases with children, do assessments and refer children and juveniles to various programmes for interventions e.g. anger management.</li> <li>• Help victims of domestic abuse to get interdicts and find placements in shelters.</li> </ul> <p>DSD also offers a variety of awareness raising programmes around issues such as substance abuse, services, disability and elderly abuse. They work with various stakeholder organisations in Atlantis such as, the United Sanctuary Against Abused Women and Children, World Vision, Molo Songolo, From Scars to Stars, Child Welfare Mamre.</p> <p>The provincial office also runs a victim empowerment programme to facilitate the integration of interdepartmental, inter-sectoral programmes and policies for the support, protection and empowerment of victims of</p>

<sup>85</sup>For further information see: <https://www.westerncape.gov.za/dept/tpw>

Department/ Service	Programme or project	Description and relevance
Western Cape Department of Health	Women's Health programmes	crime and violence. The WCG provides services through the Mamre clinic and Wesfleur hospital. The women's health programmes concentrate on issues of maternal, sexual and reproductive health of women. The programmes also include management of survivors of sexual assault at Wesfleur Hospital.
Western Cape Department of Education	HIV/AIDS programme for women and girls Educational drives	The department is responsible for basic education in the province. It also provides additional programmes focused on women and girls such as the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention of sexual abuse programme: training on sexual abuse for 400 educators across the province.</li> <li>Prevention of teen pregnancy programme: training on teenage pregnancy for educators and 700 girls across the province.</li> </ul>
Western Cape Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	Neighbourhood School Programme and MOD programme	Neighbourhood School Programme provides eight high schools in Atlantis with coaches, equipment and facilities for sports development and recreational activities. Three schools in Atlantis are part of the 'Mass participation; Opportunity and access; Development and growth (MOD) programme which creates a hub for sport, recreation, arts and culture activities and curriculum for learners in the community.

#### 4.2.2 Human rights institutions

Chapter 9 of the South African Constitution establishes six independent state institutions supporting constitutional democracy. The ones identified as stakeholders for the Atlantis Safe Cities Project are as follows:

##### **Commission for Gender Equality (CGE):<sup>86</sup>**

CGE promotes and protects gender equality. It monitors, evaluates, investigates, conducts research, provides recommendations and reports on policies, practices and legislation in order to promote and protect gender equality.

##### **South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC):<sup>87</sup>**

SAHRC promotes the protection, development, attainment, respect and culture of human rights. It monitors observance of human rights and investigates complaints of its violation. It also provides recommendations, reports and undertakes studies for parliament and the state. The SAHRC receives complaints from across the City including Atlantis.

#### 4.2.3 Local government – City of Cape Town interventions

The following table indicates CCT current and past interventions and their relevance to this project.

Name of Department	Programme or project	Description
Mayoral Office	Drug awareness raising and helpline	The Mayor launched the 'I have a drug problem' campaign in 2014. It promotes a toll free helpline: 08000HELP4U. This media campaign encourages action to solve Cape Town's drug problem by reporting drug dealers and seeking help for drug addiction.  In the last year, the call centre reported 34 calls from people living in Atlantis. This makes the suburb in the top 15 of calls received by the call centre.

<sup>86</sup>Further information available at Commission for Gender Equality Website: <http://cge.org.za/functions/>

<sup>87</sup> Further information available at South African Human Rights Commission Website: [www.sahrc.org.za/](http://www.sahrc.org.za/)

Name of Department	Programme or project	Description
Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading in <b>Directorate of Energy, Environment and Spatial Planning</b>	Mayors Urban Regeneration Programme (MURP)	<p>In 2012, the Executive Mayor introduced the MURP focusing on the regeneration of identified areas (one of them being Atlantis). It utilises the VPUU methodology. The objective of this area-based programme is to uplift communities that have been identified as neglected and dysfunctional and are seen to be degenerating rapidly. This programme helps to improve the safety, quality of life and socio-economic situation in these areas, with a particular focus on the public spaces. In each area the programme is executed in phases. An Area Coordinating Team (ACT) was created in Atlantis to lead the MURP project. It is led by the sub-council manager and chairperson and aims to identify the key priorities and implement projects to improve the central Atlantis CBD. A community action plan has been completed and accepted by the ACT. Funds totalling R1 100 000 have been allocated for projects including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drafting of broad-based precinct plans</li> <li>- Law enforcement officer deployment to improve safety and security</li> <li>- Post construction management</li> <li>- Upgrading of Wesfleur municipal offices</li> <li>- Establishing a community market in Wesfleur</li> <li>- Signage</li> <li>- Beautification of the CBD</li> <li>- Lighting of Wesfleur circle</li> <li>- Licence plate recognition system for traffic services</li> </ul>
Department of Economic Development in the <b>Directorate of Tourism, Events and Economic Development</b>	Employment support and placement service	The Department contracted Dreamworker, an NPO to provide working age residents of Atlantis employment support by training and placing them in casual, part-time or full-time employment. A significant number of youth and women benefited from it. The employment support and placement service will be provided until the 30 April 2015.
	Business acceleration support programme	In partnership with Seda Atlantis Renewable Energy Business Incubator, the department plans to introduce the Business Acceleration support programme in April 2015. The programme aims to support five SMME Enterprises to expand and diversify. It aims to start up manufacturing, assembly and component production companies in the renewable energy sector in Atlantis Industrial.
<b>Social Development and Early Childhood Development Directorate (SDECD)</b>	Foetal Alcohol Spectrum (FAS) workshops	SDECD in partnership with local district offices and Atlantis library conducts one-day workshops on FAS each year. They inform participants about alcohol abuse and its associated dangers. It aims to target Atlantis women between 18-35 years of age.
	Substance Abuse Prevention Programme	In partnership with Reygersdal and Saxonseas Primary Schools, SDECD conducted two six days Substance Abuse Prevention programmes in the year 2013. It aimed to target children between 9 -13 years of age. Schools were eager to cooperate stating that they need programmes relating to substance abuse.
	Early Childhood Development (ECD) Project	SDECD in partnership with Umnyama ECD Forum, Atlantis provided first aid courses and first aid kits to 19 ECD centres in Atlantis. ECD resource material was also provided. All participants in the project were women.
	Youth Development Programme	<p>SDECD in partnership with the University of Western Cape (UWC) and sub-council 1 held various accredited work and employment skills training workshops for the unemployed and out of school youth at-risk from Atlantis in 2013-2014.</p> <p>SDECD in partnership with UWC, sub-council 1 and the Sports and Recreation Department held after school life skills training sessions with school-going and out of school Atlantis youth as part of an extra mural/ after school activity.</p>
	Domestic Violence Education	During the 16 days of activism, the department does outreach and education on domestic violence against women, culminating in a workshop with local organisations.
	Street People Programme	The City has capacitated a local network of care made up of local NGOs to look at how to prevent people moving on to the streets and rehabilitating people living on the street. An EPWP street cleaning project aims at helping the street people in Atlantis by providing semi-skilled work in order to help them get off the street.

Name of Department	Programme or project	Description
Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in <b>Directorate of Energy, Environment and Spatial Planning</b>	Working for the Coast Programme	Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) deployed a team of 10 people in Atlantis to clear litter from the coast.
	Alien Invasive Clearing Programme	The department with partners, aims to create locally sourced labour from Atlantis, Mamre, Pella and the Dassenberg coastal catchment communities to clear invasive aliens in order to restore natural biodiversity, and to improve health and fire hazards in the local communities. Once appointed, they will receive formal training to conduct their work. The project is ongoing and its implementation depends on the EPWP funding.
	Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve	National resource management, in partnership with EPWP, aim to form two teams of 12 people from the Atlantis area to clear invasive alien vegetation in Atlantis and its surrounds.
Department of Sport, Recreation and Amenities in <b>Community Services Directorate</b>	After school and community programmes at recreation hubs	<p>Rebecca Van Amsterdam serves as a recreation hub for the Atlantis community and offers a range of activities including aerobics, arts and crafts, board games, dancing, badminton, netball, drama and music classes.</p> <p>Saxonsea Hall also provides ECD care, aerobics, senior citizen groups and an afterschool programme for children.</p> <p>The following programmes are also offered at these hubs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recreation programmes</li> <li>• Sport development programmes</li> <li>• Social awareness campaigns</li> <li>• Lifeskill programmes</li> <li>• Holiday programmes</li> <li>• Commemorative days and family festivals</li> </ul>
	Sports and Recreation-Community Development Project	In partnership with Monaco, SRA identified Protea Park to develop a new community development project that focused on sports and recreation. <sup>88</sup> The project aims to address the social needs present in Atlantis by providing sports and recreational services to the youth, in order to keep them busy in useful activities.
City Health	Substance Abuse Treatment	Besides the health services provided by the clinics in Atlantis, City Health in partnership with the Provincial Department of Social Development and a funded NGO aims to introduce substance abuse treatment at the Saxon Sea Clinic in Atlantis. This is a 2015 project, and is currently under discussion. Once active it aims to target adults above 18 years of age, including women.

<sup>88</sup> Atlantis: Building Communities through Sports and Recreation 2011. City of Cape Town, Available at [http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/SportRecreation/Documents/Atlantis\\_Rec\\_Study.pdf](http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/SportRecreation/Documents/Atlantis_Rec_Study.pdf)

Name of Department	Programme or project	Description
Safety and Security	Neighbourhood Safety Officer (NSO)	A police officer with community orientated policing services training has been assigned to Atlantis as a contact point for people to report criminal and domestic issues. The NSO uses the broken window philosophy (minor crimes can lead to major infractions) and the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) concept. The officer initiates, refers and connects people in order to counter crime.
	Domestic Violence and Child Safety	Metro Police along with local NGOs and councillors recognised that domestic violence and illiteracy are two major problems faced by the women in Atlantis. Therefore, in 2014 initiatives were provided to educate women on domestic violence and child safety.
	Safety Awareness	Pamphlet drives provide road, pedestrian and general safety tips in partnership with Disaster Management, Fire Department, SAPS; World Vision, Atlantis Mall management, Law Enforcement, SAPS and TCT.
	Holiday Programme	The holiday programme provides children between 7 and 14 years with safety tips.
	Youth Camp	In 2014, Atlantis youth between 13 and 16 years of age were provided leadership and awareness sessions through the youth camp.
	Youth at Risk	A one-day youth awareness campaign was held at Saxon Sea Sports field in 2014. The campaign introduced the Youth at Risk Project to high school learners and the community and educated them about gangs and drugs.  Metro Police in partnership with Khulisa conducted three-day training sessions for 17 scholars, 20 NGO members and 4 safety members on conflict resolution.
	Self Defence Training	This project aims at training women between 25 and 45 years of age to protect themselves by using self-defence techniques. It is a planned project, which took place for a period of three days on the 9, 16 and 23 May 2015.

As shown above there are a significant number of programmes being run by the City itself, however, there is a need for more programme coordination and perhaps a scale-up of certain activities.

### 4.3 COMMUNITY, NGO AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

The project team conducted an identification of relevant and active organisations located in and around the intervention site, in Atlantis, or working in the area.

The following was considered while identifying the organisations:

- 1) Whether they specifically targeted women and girls
- 2) Whether they have the potential to partner or deliver with the City because of their knowledge about the site, the community, and/or violence against women and girls.

These relevant organisations are identified from:

- The sub-council database
- The internet
- Key informant interviews
- Councillors of Ward 29 and 32.

In general, there appeared to be a significant number of organisations serving Atlantis. There seems to be reasonable cooperation between these organisations and the CCT The list includes:

- Organisations providing shelter, counselling, training, education, developmental and health services for women and children
- Women and Children based organisation
- Youth Based organisations
- Faith Based organisations
- Civic based organisation
- Safety and security organisations
- Educational Institutions.

### 4.3.1 Women and children

Organisation Name	Services	Address/Contact Details
An Extra Mile	Creates opportunities for youth, children, women and vulnerable groups to change their lives for the better.	27 Beekberg Cres. Beaconhill, Atlantis, 7349 Phone: 0 21 572 0711 <a href="http://www.anextramile.co.za/">http://www.anextramile.co.za/</a>
Atlantis Women's Movement for the Abused	Provides child welfare, child services, day care and shelter for abused women and children.	17 Starling Road, Robinvale, Atlantis. 7349 Cell: 073 315 0304
Kululeka Multi-Cultural Counselling Services	Provides counselling and support to victims of crime and violence.	A9 Witsand, Atlantis, 7349 Phone: 021 572 7532. E-mail: <a href="mailto:Kululeka@telkomsa.net">Kululeka@telkomsa.net</a> <a href="mailto:Qunta.n@webmail.co.za">Qunta.n@webmail.co.za</a>
Molo Songololo	Advances the rights, care, development, protection and participation of children through awareness, education, training, advocacy, lobbying and provision of support services.	3 Dollie's Centre, Ardenne's Crescent, Atlantis, 7349 Cell: 079 976 4354 E-mail: <a href="mailto:atlantismolo@gmail.com">atlantismolo@gmail.com</a> <a href="http://www.molosongololo.com">http://www.molosongololo.com</a>
Orion Organisation	Dedicated to caring and providing for the educational, training and therapeutic needs of children, youth and adults living with physical, mental, intellectual and neurological disabilities.	Reygersdal Ave, Westfleur, Atlantis, 7349 Phone: 021 572 8490/1 <a href="http://www.orionfriendship.org/home.php">http://www.orionfriendship.org/home.php</a>
SANCA Western Cape	Provides a specialised developmental service by qualified professionals to individuals, families and communities in the field of substance abuse and related health and social problems, thereby enhancing quality of life and maintaining positive change. Specifically targets high-risk groups, such as abused women, in order to prevent substance abuse.	1 Dolly Centre, 3 Adennes Cres. Westfleur, Atlantis, 7349 Phone: 021 572 7461. E-mail: <a href="mailto:atlantis@sancawc.co.za">atlantis@sancawc.co.za</a>
The Atlantis Integrated HIV/AIDS Network	Provides Health services related to HIV/AIDS. The organisation runs workshops and support groups for orphans and vulnerable children in the area. It also offers support to schools with their vegetable gardens.	Office Suite 18 Atlantis City Centre, Atlantis, 7349 Phone: 021 572 5816
Umnyama Early Childhood Development Forum	Provides adoption services; child development centres; foster care; includes Infant care centres and nurseries.	Figilante Street, Saxonsea, Atlantis, 7349 Phone: 021 572 2940
United Sanctuary Against Abuse	Provides counselling services for rape, domestic violence and sexual abuse, shelter for abused women and children, HIV/AIDS services, training and education and services for the aged.	Saxonsea, Atlantis, 7349 Phone: 021 572 8662. E-mail: <a href="mailto:usaa@lantic.net">usaa@lantic.net</a> Phone: 021 572 5459
United Sanctuary for Battered Women	Provides shelter for battered women.	<i>Due to sensitivity of clients dealt with – no addresses is provided</i>
Mosaic	Provides court support programmes, social services, training and social enterprise, MenCare+ initiatives engaging men as non-violent fathers, In Atlantis their court support services are offered in the magistrates' court.	Westfleur Circle and Reygersdal Street, Westfleur, Atlantis, 7349 Phone: 021 761 7585. <a href="http://www.mosaic.org.za">http://www.mosaic.org.za</a>
Reach Out And Touch Ministry	Supports and assists abused women with protection orders. Also runs support groups for domestic violence survivors and conducts workshops on GBV.	37 Hemes Ave, Saxonsea, Atlantis, 7349 Phone: 021 572 8555. Cell: 073 397 9717 E-mail: <a href="mailto:reachout@gmail.com">reachout@gmail.com</a>
Atlantis Area Development Programme	Provides care and support for children and youth through social work activities. Tries to secure sponsorships for children so that they are equipped with the necessary tools to reach their full potential. They also provide home-based care services for sick people and support for their vulnerable family members. Also help people to apply for identity documents, social grants and birth certificates by referring them to the relevant departments.	Westfleur Circle, Westfleur City Centre, Atlantis, Dassenberg, Western Cape, 7349 Phone: 021 572 0884
Testimony Dienste	Provides care and support for children, youth and adults who are affected by domestic violence and drug abuse. Runs awareness workshops on substance abuse and family violence. Also offers counselling services to drug abusers and people who have problems in their marriage or family.	16 Edinburgh Place, Atlantis, Dassenberg, Western Cape, 7349 Cell: 078 392 8644 E-mail: <a href="mailto:peter testimony@gmail.com">peter testimony@gmail.com</a>

### 4.3.2 Youth based organisations

Organisation Name	Services	Address/Contact Details
All Star	Focuses on teenage pregnancy workshops, HIV/AIDS awareness, and substance abuse and peer pressure. Engages with the youth and involves them in sport and art, while raising awareness of HIV/AIDS.	Mathern Street, Saxonsea, Atlantis, 7349 Cell: 079 295 6079
From Scars to Starts	Sports organisation for youth.	79 Keria Laan, Atlantis, 7349 Phone: 021 572 6912
Atlantis Youth Development Forum	Monitors and supports 'youth at risk'.	Bunting Crescent, Robinvale, Atlantis, 7349 Cell: 071 799 1421
The Children's Radio Foundation (CRF)	The Children's Radio Foundation uses the medium of radio to create opportunities for youth dialogue, participation, leadership, and active citizenship. CRF partners with radio stations, schools, youth centres, and community-based organisations, training youth and uses radio as a tool for dialogue and development.	6 Spin street, Cape Town, 8001 Phone: 021 465 6965. Cell: 072 531 4560 <a href="http://www.childrensradiofoundation.org">www.childrensradiofoundation.org</a>
West Coast Community Foundation	Runs Atlantis Athletico a rehabilitation programme for children involved in delinquent behaviour. Provides them with an alternative to develop their social lifeskills through playing soccer.	41 Hugenote Street, Malmesbury, 7300 Phone: 022 482 1993; <a href="http://www.wccf.org.za/">http://www.wccf.org.za/</a>
Sports organisations and committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atlantis Golf Development</li> <li>• Street Committee of Protea Park</li> <li>• Heathfield Street Soccer Committee</li> <li>• Atlantis Volleyball Association Youth Development</li> <li>• Atlantis Local Football Association Youth Development</li> <li>• Atlantis Rugby Club including the 'Young Proteas'</li> <li>• Mother Earth Foundation Youth Development</li> <li>• Atlantis Netball Youth Development (4 to10 years)</li> <li>• Principals Forum Youth Development</li> </ul>	Various

### 4.3.3 Faith based organisations

Organisation Name	Services	Address/Contact Details
Atlantis Beacon Hill Church	Christian Church	29 Montreal Drive, Beacon Hill, Atlantis, 7349 Phone: 021 724 0456. Cell: 0827777909
Atlantis Islamic Trust	Muslim centre	36 Kent Crescent, Saxonsea, Atlantis, 7352 Cell: 083 502 4043
Cesa Atlantis St. Andrew's Church	Christian Church	C/O Edward and Grosvenor, Avondale, Atlantis, 7350, Phone: 021 572 2221
Redeemed Pentecostal Church Independent	Christian Church	27 Bergonia Circle, Protea Park, Atlantis Phone: 021 572 1607. Cell: 072 506 8975
Gemeente Van Filadelfia	Christian Church	23 Nellie Lane, Robinvale, Atlantis, 7349 Cell: 078 301 3836
World Vision - Atlantis	Christian relief, humanitarian charity, development and advocacy organisation dedicated to working with children, families and communities assisting them to reach their full potential by tackling the causes of poverty and injustice.	A Westfleur Circle, Arendsdales, Atlantis, 7353 Phone: 021 572 0884. E-mail: <a href="mailto:rcvcswartz@gmail.com">rcvcswartz@gmail.com</a>

### 4.3.4 Safety and security organisations

Organisation Name	Services	Address/Contact Details
Atlantis Community Policing Forum	It consists of organisations and institutions such as schools, ratepayers associations, civic organisations, businesses and religious institutions, working in partnership with the local police. The purpose of a Community Policing Forum is to create and maintain a safe and secure environment for citizens living in the CPF's area.	42 Main Street, Mamre, Atlantis, Phone: 021 571 8576 Station Commissioner: Supt. Nolan. Chairperson: Mr. Jajoodien

Organisation Name	Services	Address/Contact Details
Avondale Street Safety Committee	Recently established	TBC
Avondale Neighbourhood Watch	Neighbourhood watch	SmithG@eskom.co.za

#### 4.3.5 Legal services

Organisation Name	Services	Address/Contact Details
Legal Aid South Africa (Atlantis Satellite Office)	Provides independent, confidential, legal advice and representation service for the poor and vulnerable individuals or groups (eg: women, children, rural poor) who cannot afford such services. It runs a toll-free helpline focused on children's rights, family law and land disputes.	Drosdy Centre, Westfleur Circle, Atlantis, Dassenberg, 7349, Phone: 0 21 572 5822. Free Hotline: 0800 110 110
Atlantis Advice and Development Office (Western Cape Paralegal Association)	Offers legal services to the residents of Atlantis.	Nottingham Street Sherwood Park, Atlantis Phone: 021 572 1888

#### 4.3.6 Civic based organisation

Organisation Name	Services	Address/Contact Details
Witsand Development Committee	Witsand Informal settlement development and community development	Tolofiya Street, Witsand, Atlantis Cell: 073 323 3903, 073 168 3186
Witsand Phase One Committee	Housing Project steering committee for new development in Witsands	Ngada Crescent, Witsand, Atlantis Cell: 073 280 2697

#### 4.3.7 Educational institutions

The educational institutes are also identified as potential civil society partners as interactions with boys, girls, parents and staff in the schools, colleges and various educational institutes can help raise awareness and bring consciousness in the society about the safety and security of children. Therefore, it is important to list the educational institutions based in Atlantis. They are as follows:

Pre-Primary	Primary	Higher Secondary	FET Institutions	Special Needs School
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avondale Pre-Primary School</li> <li>Engeltjies Opvoedkundige Sentrum Pre-Primary School</li> <li>Happy Totts</li> <li>Heidi and Peter Educare</li> <li>Robinhood Pre-Primary School,</li> <li>Saxonsea Pre-Primary School</li> <li>Westfleur Pre-Primary School</li> </ul> <p>( There are a number of ECD centres that participate in the ECD forum)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avondale Primary School</li> <li>Berzelia Primary School</li> <li>Hermeslaan Primary School</li> <li>Kerria Primary School</li> <li>Park View Primary School</li> <li>Pella Primary School</li> <li>Protea Park Primary School</li> <li>Reygardsdal Primary School</li> <li>Saxonsea Primary School</li> <li>Silverstroom Primary School</li> <li>Vaatjie Moravian Primary School</li> <li>Westfleur Primary School</li> <li>Grosvenor Primary School</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Atlantis Secondary School</li> <li>Proteus Secondary School</li> <li>Robinvale High School</li> <li>Saxonsea Secondary School</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>West Coast FET College</li> <li>Atlantis Youth Training Centre</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skool Public</li> <li>Robinhill Special School</li> <li>School of Skills</li> </ul>

## 4.4 RELEVANT NGOS WORKING IN THE WESTERN CAPE

The following organisations work across the City but have some links to the work in Atlantis or support women and girls in general across the metro:

Organisation Name	Services	Contact details
Childline Western Cape	Protects children from all forms of violence by providing Crisis Line, Child Rights, Prevention and Education, Training of Volunteers, training of other professionals who work in child protection and with children, therapy for abused and traumatised children and their families, Court preparation for child witnesses, networking and coordination and advocacy.	56 Roeland Street, Cape Town, 8001 Phone: 021 461 1113. Toll free number: -0800 055 555. E-mail: <a href="mailto:childline@lifelinewc.org.za">childline@lifelinewc.org.za</a> Web: <a href="http://www.lifelinewc.org.za">http://www.lifelinewc.org.za</a>
Mosaic	Training, service and healing centre for women. MOSAIC, in partnership with the Reach Out and Touch Ministry, co-hosted a one-day event in Atlantis. The theme of the day was 'Domestic and Sexual Violence: Rights and Services'. The speakers and community members engaged in a constructive dialogue about the presence of gender-based violence in Atlantis and how the community can work together to end it.	66 Ottery Road, Wynberg, 7800 Phone: 021 761 7585. Cell: 086 651 8662 <a href="http://mosaic.org.za/main/">http://mosaic.org.za/main/</a>
Resources Aimed at the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (RAPCAN)	Works on an advocacy framework towards the realisation of a prevention-oriented child protection system, gender equality and child participation.	Waterford House, 3rd Floor, Waterford Road, Diep River, 7130, Cape Town Phone: 021 712 2330. <a href="http://rapcan.org.za/">http://rapcan.org.za/</a>
Rape Crisis Cape Town Trust	Recovery of survivors, seeking justice and making change in communities. <b>Shukumisa Campaign:</b> Rape Crises together with active members of the Sexual Offences Act Working Group embarked on a campaign to educate all South Africans about the Sexual Offences Amendment Act, their rights under the law and the criminal justice system to which they have access.	23 Trill Road, Observatory Phone: 021 447 1467 <a href="http://rapecrisis.org.za/">http://rapecrisis.org.za/</a>
Saartjie Baartman Centre for Women and Children	Crisis response, counselling, job skills training and legal advice to women and children who have become victims of abuse. An onsite emergency shelter houses an average of 100 women and children at a time.	Klipfontein Road (opposite the Western Cape Nurses' Training College), Manenberg, 7764 Phone: 021 633 5287 <a href="http://www.saartjiebaartmancentre.org.za/">http://www.saartjiebaartmancentre.org.za/</a>
Sisters Incorporated	Counselling, medical care, awareness, crèche, skill training and shelter for abused women and children.	Clareinch, 7740, Cape Town. <a href="http://www.sisters.org.za/">http://www.sisters.org.za/</a>
Sonke Gender Justice	Works towards strengthening government, civil society and citizen capacity to promote gender equality, preventing domestic and sexual violence, and reducing the spread and impact of HIV and AIDS.	4th Floor Westminster House, 122 Longmarket Street, 8001 Cape Town, Phone: 021 423 7088 <a href="http://www.genderjustice.org.za/">http://www.genderjustice.org.za/</a>
Western Cape Network for Community Peace and Development	The network members share common values with empowerment, youth development, peace building, conflict management, democracy, sustainable development, human dignity, diversity, integrity, transparency, accountability and non-discrimination as the binding principles and provide a platform for the network to work together to reach its common goals.	Office 4, 1st Floor at Gugulethu Sports Complex, Steve Biko Drive corner, Fezeka Street, 7750, Gugulethu, Cape Town Phone: 021 8290 181 <a href="http://peacenetwkc.org/">http://peacenetwkc.org/</a>
Western Cape Network on Violence Against Women	Coordinates and integrates organisations and individuals through advocacy, public awareness, training in support of women's rights and an end to domestic violence.	<a href="http://www.wcnetwork.org.za">www.wcnetwork.org.za</a>
Women's Legal Centre	Litigates cases, which advance women's rights and are in the public interest, provides legal advice to women and girls and engages in advocacy campaigns and activities that advance women's rights.	7th Floor, Constitution House, 124, Adderley Str. Cape Town, 8000. Phone: 021 424 5660 <a href="http://www.wlce.co.za/">http://www.wlce.co.za/</a>

## 5 CHAPTER: ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT

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### 5.1 AN ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT OF ATLANTIS

CCT officials from the Department of Spatial Planning and Urban Design undertook an environmental safety assessment, of the project study area, from January to February 2015. This analysis sought to provide an understanding of the spatial and physical characteristics of the area so as to determine how these influence safety and perceptions of safety within the community. The analysis was undertaken by built environment professionals and is focussed on situational crime prevention theory and based on Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles. This chapter provides a summary of the assessment and its detailed version is provided for in Annexure 7.

### 5.2 THE STUDY AREA

In order to allow for a thorough level of analysis the study area was limited to the area around the two MyCiti stops close to the Atlantis CBD. Notwithstanding this the scope and remit of the environmental assessment is intentionally broad and not focussed on a particular gender or on public transport. This is because there are certain characteristics of the physical environment that will contribute to or detract from safety, irrespective of gender or land use.

### 5.3 METHODOLOGY

The assessment is technical in nature and involved documenting the observations of built environment professionals with expertise in spatial planning and urban design. The CCT 'Design and Management Guidelines for a Safer City' (2014) was used as an objective framework for assessment.

The assessment began with a desktop review of aerial photographs and electric mapping information accessed through the City's GIS database. This was followed by a site visit during which the researchers visited the area on foot and by vehicle, taking photographs and making notes on printed maps. The Safe City Checklist, which forms part of the above-mentioned guidelines, was used to assess the general environment and identify problem areas. Plans were then produced, drafted and groundtruthed through using recent aerial pictometry and Google Earth Streetview.

### 5.4 KEY FINDINGS

The Environmental Safety Assessment (Annexure 7) should not be viewed as a static piece of work, but rather as a living document that is reviewed and refined over time, as more accurate information becomes available. Nonetheless the assessment highlighted a number of structural problems within the study area that are the result of the way the settlement was originally planned, designed and laid out. The key issues are as follows:

- The public environment (streets and open spaces) as well as private spaces are not well defined and enclosed.
- There are large swaths of underutilised public open spaces in the area with poor surveillance.
- Segregated land use planning has resulted in areas, which lack activity during the day (dormitory residential neighbourhoods) and lack life at night (the CBD).
- Buildings are not oriented towards streets and open spaces and do not provide passive surveillance of the public environment.
- Movement on foot and by car is inconvenient due to the convoluted nature of the road network and the lack of formal footpaths.
- Perceptions of safety are compromised, as the quality of the public environment is not very good. Sidewalks are unpaved, open spaces are not maintained adequately, road reserves are excessively wide and many footpaths are gravel. This created an impression of an unkempt environment.
- The design and layout of the rental housing blocks compound adds to existing socio-economic challenges, such as gangsterism, as residents are not afforded adequate private space and have no defensible space that they can claim as their own.

## 5.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is important to highlight that safety, and the propensity for crime, is a combination of social, cultural and economic forces and physical spaces within which crime can occur. The physical environment does not create or generate crime, but the way it is designed and managed can impact positively or negatively on levels of safety for children and women. Improving the physical environment can create fewer opportunities for crime to occur and make it easier for potential victims to identify potential perpetrators of crime and take aversive action. The following recommendations are made in relation to the built environment, and should be supported by other softer social programmes, that address the underlying socio-economic conditions that underpin crime and violent behaviour.

- Vacant and underutilised public land needs to be put to productive purpose. Those sites that do not fulfil a specific purpose should be developed with buildings that better enclose the streets and provide positive frontage onto the public realm. The development of medium density subsidised housing on well-located sites should be explored. Where these sites are adjacent to wide road reserves the sites should be extended into the road reserve to reduce their width.
- The CBD would benefit from a greater mix of uses, specifically residential land uses that would bring life and eyes onto the street after business hours.
- Not only are the existing council housing estates generally in a state of disrepair and in urgent need of maintenance, there are intrinsic structural problems with the design of the estates that amplify social stresses and create unsafe environments. While it may be possible to attend to some of these issues through selective demolition, infill and refurbishment, it is not unlikely that the structural deficiencies will be adequately changed, nor are such projects likely to be cost effective. A more aggressive approach that involves substantial demolition and redevelopment is likely to be more efficient and yield broader benefits over the long term. Such projects should be associated with a shift away from social rental housing and towards home ownership where beneficiaries have greater control of their environment.
- Public open spaces need to be rationalised, more actively managed and illegal dumping dealt with promptly.
- Sidewalks need to be hardened and maintained to give people a dignified environment to walk in.
- Tree planting and soft landscaping should be more extensive to mitigate the harsh and hot environmental conditions.
- Routes to and from public transport stops should be well lit.
- Consideration should be given to allow more frequent access to those properties and streets adjoining higher order mobility routes.

# 6 CHAPTER: SUMMARY OF PRIMARY DATA FINDINGS

## 6.1 RESPONDENT PROFILE

### 6.1.1 Interviews

In order to understand the perception of safety, 22 semi-structured interviews were held with key informants between the months of March and April 2015. The semi-structured interview guidelines are included in annexure 3.

The groups, which the interviewees represent, are illustrated in Figure 11 below:

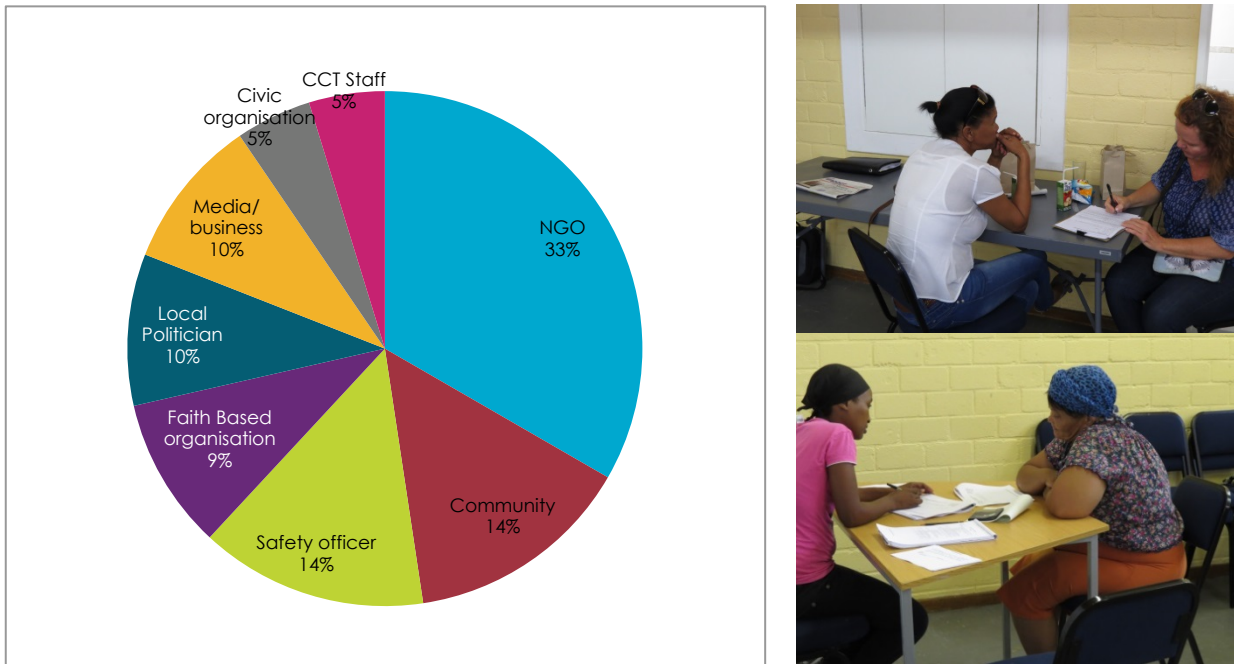


Figure 11: Semi-Structured Interviews.

### 6.1.2 E-survey

An e-survey was sent out to City staff three times in March 2015 and 121 responses were received. For the purpose of maintaining qualitative survey findings only 70 responses were used as the rest of the respondents neither lived nor worked in Atlantis.

Of the 70 respondents:

- 53% were women
- 87% live in Atlantis
- 33% live and work in Atlantis
- 54% commute out of Atlantis to work
- 65% use public transport

### 6.1.3 Workshops

**YOU ARE INVITED**  
TO PARTICIPATE IN 2 WORKSHOPS :

## CAPE TOWN SAFE CITY PROGRAMME IN ATLANTIS

**WORKSHOP 1: Wednesday 25th March**  
and a follow up session -  
**WORKSHOP 2: Thursday 16th April**  
08h45 - 16h00  
Avondale Library Hall  
Civic Centre, Grosvenor Avenue, Avondale, Atlantis  
R.S.V.P. by Friday 20th March to  
[atlantis-un@capetown.gov.za](mailto:atlantis-un@capetown.gov.za) or for queries contact:  
Robyn Melnick or Lee-Ann Salie at 021 400-1199 / 1201

WHAT TO EXPECT? Discussion, sharing, exploration and idea generation.  
WHAT TO BRING? Yourself and your creativity.  
CHALLENGE: Ensuring that women and girls can safely access public transport in Atlantis, by increasing safety in the community.

**SAFETY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN ATLANTIS**

The Cape Town Safe City Programme forms part of the UN Women's Safe Cities Global Initiative

**CAN'T ATTEND, BUT WOULD LIKE TO SHARE YOUR IDEAS?  
SEND YOUR COMMENTS TO : [atlantis-un@capetown.co.za](mailto:atlantis-un@capetown.co.za)**





#### Workshop 1

The first workshop included 105 participants; of these 75% were women. The representation of the various sectors is set out below:

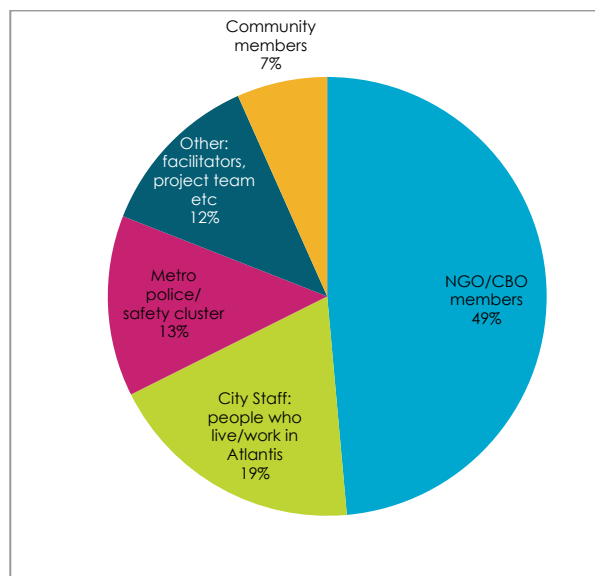


Figure 14: Workshop 1 – participants



Figure 12: Workshop 1– mapping exercise



Figure 13: Workshop 1 – presenting 'typical user'

## Workshop 2

81 people attended workshop 2, of these 77% were women. The following bar graph sets out the sectors they represent:

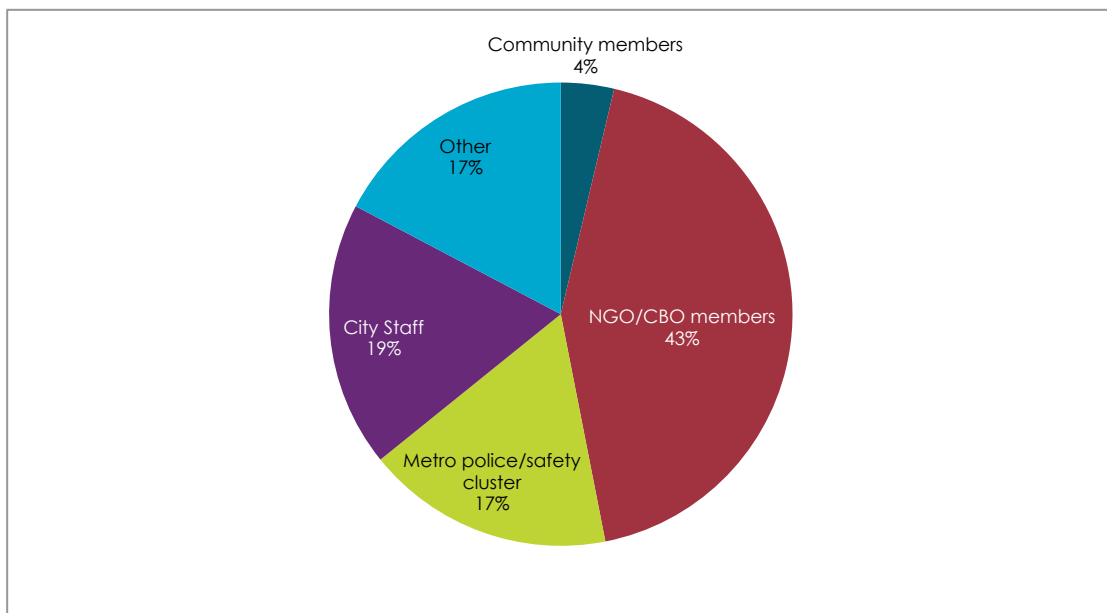


Figure 15: Workshop 2 – participants

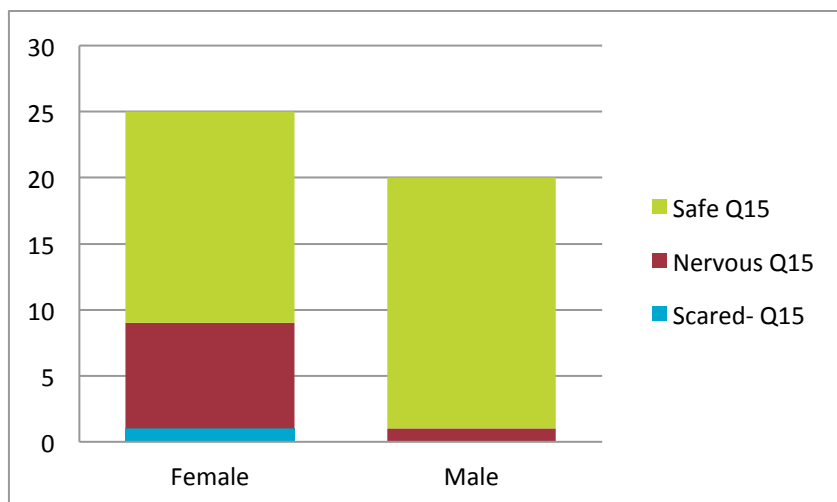


Figure 16: Participants at the workshop

## 6.2 LIMITATIONS OF THE FINDINGS

The survey, interviews and workshops were only conducted with adults due to the ethical concerns involved in conducting a study with girls or boys under the age of 18 and the specialist training required to engage with young people on these sensitive issues.

Furthermore the ability to engage with children under the age of 18 requires parental consent and the time limitation to the study did not allow for this level of engagement. In addition, workshops coincided with school times. If we had to access school children this would have required both parental consent (as above) as well as the permission of the Provincial Department of Education and the respective school principals. The time involved in the institutional protocol was limited by our time constraints.

Although this is an unavoidable gap in this research, the team and researchers attempted to fill this knowledge gap by engaging with organisations working with children to understand the issues and challenges these children face.

## 6.3 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND REPORTING

Overall the respondents from the interviews, surveys and workshops indicated that violence and crime committed against women and girls in public spaces is a major problem in Atlantis. However, in the interview with a member of the South African Police Force, it was noted that there were very few reported cases relating to sexual harassment or sexual violence of women and girls in public places or taxis in Atlantis.

The disjuncture between these responses may suggest that criminal acts committed against women such as theft, harassment, assault or intimidations are not reported. The workshop and interview respondents support this.<sup>89</sup> Alternatively, such criminal acts are recorded under other categories for 'contact crimes' such as 'common assault', 'common robbery' or other such categories. Hence, analysis of SAPS statistics provides limited information about the situation in Atlantis

Interviewees and NGOs working with abused women also suggested that the rate of reporting by teenage girls and children is much lower than reporting by adult women.<sup>90</sup> This appears to replicate findings in the literature on reporting of abuse and rape.

## 6.4 TYPE AND SCALE OF HARASSMENT, CRIME AND VIOLENCE

The perceptions of participants in this study are that Atlantis is a very violent place and the nature of crime is severe. An interviewee articulates this as follows: *"It's not safe. People steal and rob you... it's at all times and everywhere... when you hail a taxi, cross a field, stand at the corner... it's everywhere... you hear gunshots".*<sup>91</sup>

There was very little discussion, feedback or commentary on sexual harassment. When asked specifically about sexual harassment, several interviewees denied it existed at all.<sup>92</sup> Two acknowledged that there is sometimes cat calling and whistling and verbal harassment.<sup>93</sup>

The obfuscation of sexual harassment may be for two reasons, firstly that it is eclipsed by 'more severe' forms of intimidation, crime and violence and secondly it is so 'normalised' that it is not seen as worth reporting in open-ended interviews. The first assertion seems to be supported by the high rates of crime and abuse while the second assertion was supported by the Workshop 1 'safety walk', where many of the participants reported feeling nervous or scared by men whispering or calling to them while they walked around.

The survey identified the following types of violence and crime, which affect women:

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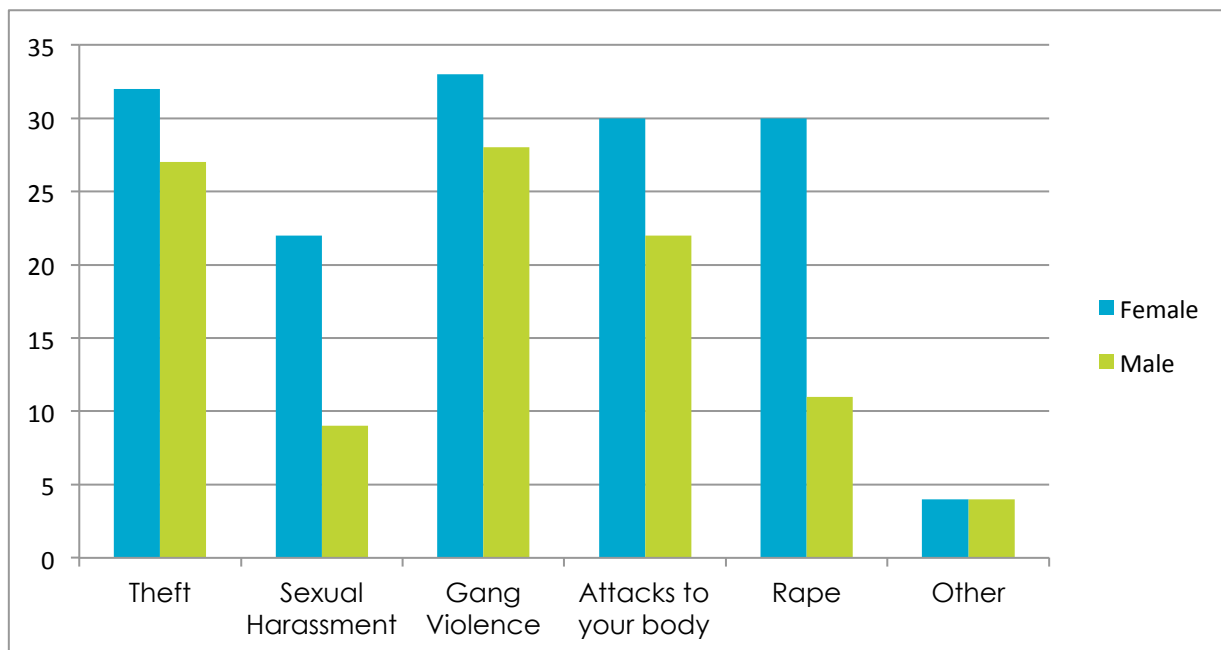
<sup>89</sup> See, for instance, interview 22 and 14 where interviewees remarked that they would not open cases as it was not worth the trouble.

<sup>90</sup> Interview 14

<sup>91</sup> Interview 9

<sup>92</sup> Interview 15, 18, 19, 21

<sup>93</sup> See, for instance, interview 14



**Figure 17: Response to survey question on the type of crime respondents most fear (by gender) 2015**

In support of the findings above, in the interviews and workshops, theft, attacks to the body, rape, murder and gang violence emerged as the most prevalent and frightening types of violence. The workshop asked people to tell stories about the nature of violence in public spaces in Atlantis. These stories included:

- Women being followed by men
- Robbery using a gun, knife or screwdriver to threaten the victim
- Violent assault and robbery of women and children walking in public spaces
- Rape of woman and girl children
- Murder of woman and girl children
- Abduction of women and girl children
- Gang shootings where the crossfire hits innocent bystanders
- Gang related crime.

A local ward councillor noted that murder and rape is an explicit and real fear for women in Atlantis. She cited the example of an 11-year-old girl found dead in a field in January 2015.<sup>94</sup> Furthermore, she noted an increase in reported abductions and human trafficking of women and girls since 2009.

The fear of crime and violence appear to be to such a scale that it affects the daily lives of women. A workshop respondent notes that, *"the fear of robbery restricts your day to day life"*.<sup>95</sup> This appears to support the *Victim of Crime Survey Responses for Cape Town*, which indicates people are afraid to walk the streets, wait at bus stops, and go to parks or public spaces for fear of crime or violence.

Several respondents noted that they were worried about themselves as well as for their children. This concern also emerged in the 'reflection sections' of the semi-structured interview where the interviewer was required to reflect on the interviewee. The concern emerged as a key-defining feature linking the interviewee and interviewer. One interviewee notes: *"I also have daughters, and I can relate to being heart-wrenchingly concerned with the safety of my dependants. You see the world differently when you have little girls under your wings – it can appear a very bleak and frightening place."*<sup>96</sup>

Generally there is a perception that crime and violence is getting worse. Several of the workshop participants noted that the nature of crime has spread from isolated areas, "red zones" or "hotspots" to other places across Atlantis.<sup>97</sup> This increase in crime and violence seems to be anecdotally linked to the *"times when the factories closed down"* in the late 1990s.<sup>98</sup>

<sup>94</sup> See news article 'Atlantis girl's body found' (3 April 2015) available at: <http://www.vocfm.co.za/atlantis-girls-body-found/>; also see news articles: Times Live 'Three bodies have been found in a field in Atlantis, Cape Town, in the last six months.' (13 February 2015) Available at <http://www.timeslive.co.za/local/2013/02/13/third-body-found-in-cape-town-s-atlantis-field-of-death> and Eyewitness News 'Human trafficking rife in Atlantis' (24 March 2015) available at <http://ewn.co.za/2014/03/24/Human-trafficking-rife-in-Atlantis> which details the case of a local woman was to be sentenced for the selling off two young children to be used as prostitutes

<sup>95</sup> Workshop 2: Dunita

<sup>96</sup> interview 16

<sup>97</sup> interview 10

<sup>98</sup> Workshop 2: Misha

This feedback contradicts the SAPS crime statistics, which show that in general the rates of crime and violence are stable except for drug-related crime, which has increased by 224% in the years 2003-2014.<sup>99</sup> (See section above on Atlantis Crime Statistics)

## 6.5 PROFILE OF VICTIMS AND PERSONAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO VULNERABILITY

Respondents indicated that women and children are more vulnerable to crime and violence in atlantis. In some instances this was linked to their own physical strength: *"women in our community are suffering more inside and outside their home. They are more unsafe as they cannot defend themselves like men can."*<sup>100</sup>

In other instances women and girls' vulnerability was closely intertwined with their sexualisation. A female community worker noted: *"Women are more vulnerable than men specially the girl child. Short school uniforms make the young girls victims as the men treat that as an invitation. When approached, if she doesn't interact or tries to avoid the person then they create problems for her resulting into sexual harassment. In such cases the young girls are unable to defend themselves."*<sup>101</sup>

The behaviour of certain groups of women was also raised as an area to their vulnerability: *"late at night when drunk women walk back home while the men use this as an opportunity to take advantage of them."*<sup>102</sup> Attending clubs, hotels or shebeens were seen as ways that women made themselves vulnerable.<sup>103</sup>

Other women were seen not to be "vigilant" enough. One male respondent noted, *"Women are not accountable for their own safety. I think it's time for women to be challenged to be more responsible for their own safety"*<sup>104</sup>. A female respondent echoed this.<sup>105</sup> This shifting of the responsibility for women's safety onto the women themselves seems to be reiterated by men and women in the interviews and workshops.

Elderly women were also at risk of crime and violence. A respondent from a senior citizen home noted that the physical incapacity of some of the elderly women made them "soft targets".<sup>106</sup> Similarly people with disabilities are robbed, especially on days when the elderly and people with disabilities receive their grants.<sup>107</sup>

The women's race in a certain area also appears to be a factor influencing vulnerability. An interviewee remarked that, *"African people do not go to Dura Park. If they do they will surely get robbed [by Coloured people]."*<sup>108</sup> Atlantis as in many areas in Cape Town is struggling to overcome the legacy of apartheid's spatial planning and areas are still known as 'black' or 'coloured' areas.

The socio-economic status of certain groups of women causes them to become more vulnerable to crime and violence. 'Less privileged' women have to walk everywhere and are therefore more at risk.<sup>109</sup> Women who live in or close to the council flats<sup>110</sup> are deemed to be from low-income groups and therefore seen as more likely to face violence.

One interviewee noted that, *"it is not safe for women in high risk [gang] areas unless they have a relationship with gang members"*<sup>111</sup> Another workshop participant remarked that, *"I once felt I must learn that [gang] language 'cause I live in Dura. If I learn the language they will respect me and leave me"*.<sup>112</sup> This appears to indicate that the social networks of women are an important factor in their safety in certain places and warrants further investigation.

## 6.6 PROFILE OF OFFENDERS

The respondents identified the offenders as "skollies" (Afrikaans for riff-raff or low class thief)<sup>113</sup> and gangsters. When the informants were probed for more information, there were various types of responses. Generally the

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<sup>99</sup> Note: SAPS figures are reported crimes only and drug related crime is linked to SAPS actions or interventions (i.e. number of arrests). Those that are not arrested (a large number) are not accounted for in the crime statistics.

<sup>100</sup> Interview 3

<sup>101</sup> Interview 5

<sup>102</sup> Interview 3

<sup>103</sup> Interview 14 and 21

<sup>104</sup> Interview 19

<sup>105</sup> Interview 18

<sup>106</sup> Interview 20

<sup>107</sup> Interview 18 and 14

<sup>108</sup> Interview 7

<sup>109</sup> Interview 14

<sup>110</sup> Council flats are houses or flats owned by the City of Cape Town and rented by low income groups at reduced rates.

<sup>111</sup> Interview 17

<sup>112</sup> Workshop 2: Misha

<sup>113</sup> Consider this definition from urbandictionary.com: The word 'Skollie' is of South African (Afrikaans) origin and has many meanings: A naughty, dirty or ill-mannered child; A gangster or somebody who deliberately breaks laws; somebody who is devoid of class and manners; A homeless person. It can also be used to describe somebody's behaviour.

offenders were described as young males between the ages of 13 and 25.<sup>114</sup> The perpetrators were said to mostly work individually or in small groups.<sup>115</sup>

Interviewees and workshop participants identified the following weapons used by perpetrators:

- Screwdrivers
- Knives
- Guns
- 'Stun guns' or tazers

The offenders were often linked to gangs. An ex-gang member, an expert on gangs and the CEO of an NGO working with gangs were interviewed and described the situation in Atlantis.<sup>116</sup> He noted that the gangs in Atlantis might be divided into the 'prison gangs' such as the 26s and 28s and the 'mainline gangs' such as the Hard Livings and the Americans. Mainline gangs are recognised in the gang network and exist across Cape Town. These mainline gangs have links to gangs in the Cape Flats and engage in activities such as racketeering, prostitution and the drug trade.

According to the ex-gang member, Atlantis is often used as a place for gang members to hideout from gang violence taking place in other parts of the city which means that sometimes gang violence occurs in Atlantis that is not directly related to the gangs in Atlantis. The interviewee noted that Atlantis gangs are particularly territorial and gang fights over territory and women are common, Atlantis is considered a 'high risk area' of gang activity and shootings.

The interviewee noted that Atlantis also has several "splinter" or "buffer gangs" which are often controlled or associated with the six mainline gangs. These splinter groups often have members between the ages of 10 -16 years old while the mainline gangs recruit 14 year olds and older.

The interviewee was also able to shed light on the crime and violence committed against women and girls by gang members. He noted that although domestic violence is "*often in gang culture*", "high flying", and "high risk" members of mainline gangs would not be associated with petty crime, violence against women or rape. This is seen to "*affect their credibility*". However it is often the splinter and buffer groups that engage in this action. This interview provided a more nuanced understanding of the nature of gang activity and its relation to violence and crime against women.

It was also reported that women are involved in gang activity through becoming involved in relationships with gang members, becoming prostitutes or becoming addicted to drugs. These women might also become involved in drug and gun smuggling.<sup>117</sup>

Several workshop member's also explicitly linked offenders of crime and violence to drugs. Workshop members suggested that drug addicts commit crime in order to gain money to buy drugs.<sup>118</sup> Two respondents spoke on the role women play in "luring" or distracting the victims in order for the male offender to steal, rob or threaten the victim.<sup>119</sup> These women were also accused of being drug addicts.

## 6.7 UNSAFE PUBLIC SPACES

The workshops and the surveys were specifically designed to help understand the types of unsafe public spaces as well as the specific places that are unsafe in Atlantis.

As per the e-survey 87% of the respondents indicated that, in general, they feel nervous, uneasy or scared in public spaces in Atlantis (it was significantly higher for women). The graph below indicates the type of spaces considered unsafe by the e-survey respondents.

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<sup>114</sup> See interview 18 and 20 and workshop 2 notes

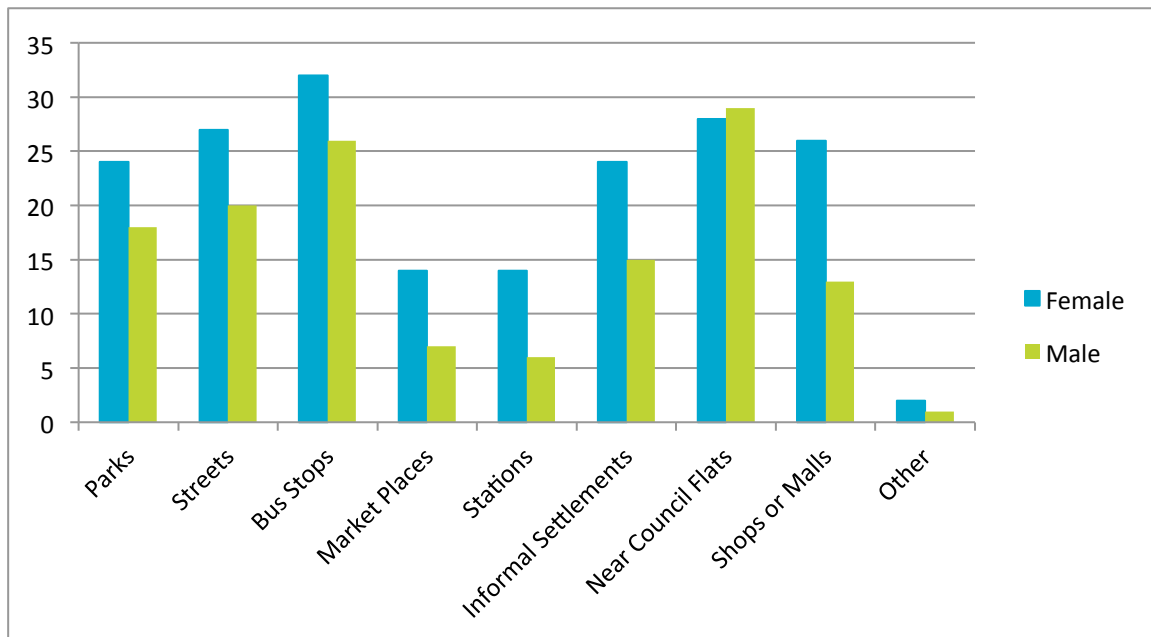
<sup>115</sup> Interview 14

<sup>116</sup> Workshop 17

<sup>117</sup> This was also articulated in the informal interviews during the site visit on 27 November 2015.

<sup>118</sup> Workshop 2

<sup>119</sup> Interview 15 and 20



**Figure 18: E-survey responses on the identification of the type of unsafe public spaces**

As indicated above, women consistently report certain areas as “unsafe” compared to their male counterparts except for the response on council flats. The Environmental Safety Audit also found that the Council housing estates are in a state of disrepair and in need of maintenance. Structural problems with the design of the estates exacerbated social stresses and created unsafe environments.

The interviewees reiterated the survey findings that bus stops, public streets and parks are also vulnerable areas for women but added that unused open spaces are a challenge for safety. One interviewee, a law enforcement officer, remarked: “All open spaces are seen as a concern area. These spaces are not used by people, but are places where animals roam and people fear to go”<sup>120</sup>

Several interviews found that the Atlantis Magistrate Court is a potentially dangerous area. This seems to be linked to the space but also the fact that if cases involving gangsters are being heard, it becomes a potential space of conflict. This was confirmed by newspaper reports on shootings. The community newspaper *Impact News*, April 2013 edition reported: “a shooting incident outside the Atlantis Magistrate Court left two people dead and one critically wounded”.<sup>121</sup>

## 6.8 PHYSICAL AND TEMPORAL FACTORS THAT AFFECT SAFETY AND PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY

The various data collection methodologies found that the environment and the physical infrastructure of a public place contributed to women feeling afraid and unsafe in public spaces.

The CCT draft Social and Situational Crime Prevention strategy, and the Urban Design Policy acknowledges, in line with international best practice, that the physical environment may provide opportunities to commit crimes.

The Project’s Environmental Safety Audit affirms this point identifying various factors in the physical environment that affect safety and perceptions of safety (see Annexure 7). This work by CCT urban designers was supplemented by the safety audits conducted in workshop 1.

The following table indicates the factors identified in the safety audit that affect the perceived safety of an area:

<sup>120</sup> Interview 8

<sup>121</sup> ‘Gangsters Shoots at wrong house. Family in shock after gunshots’ (30.04.2013) Connor Edward. *Impact News* Available at: [http://www.impact247.co.za/index.php?option=com\\_jdownloads&Itemid=18&view=finish&cid=3&catid=3&m=0](http://www.impact247.co.za/index.php?option=com_jdownloads&Itemid=18&view=finish&cid=3&catid=3&m=0)

Most threatened by	Most relaxed by
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of lighting from street or houses</li> <li>• Foliage: trees and bushes and whether people could hide or climb in the trees to ambush a victim</li> <li>• Nature of houses: Shacks</li> <li>• The presence of informal liquor outlets 'shebeens'</li> <li>• The proximity to open fields or unused and/or deserted sports fields</li> <li>• Young men who are 'hanging around' or 'loitering'<sup>122</sup></li> <li>• Lack of pavements and/or walkways</li> <li>• The people on the street "when it's too quiet and nobody is watching"<sup>123</sup></li> <li>• Upkeep of an area and the presence of construction rubble, graffiti and vandalised equipment, signs or stops: "if they can do that to a bus stop, imagine what they can do to me".<sup>124</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adults standing outside of homes</li> <li>• People who said hello</li> <li>• A lot of children around (time of day)</li> <li>• Walking with people</li> <li>• Clean streets</li> <li>• Houses where the doors open onto the street</li> </ul>

Building on the above, the time of day also appears to be a factor in feelings of vulnerability. It was considered "safer in the daytime"<sup>125</sup>. Concerns were raised about standing at the bus stops for early morning busses: "I wake at 2.30 AM and drive to work as I live outside Atlantis. People are at the bus stops then and it's dark and dangerous. Women are often robbed at the bus stops".<sup>126</sup>

This linkage of safety with illumination was also an issue that was reinforced by comments in workshop 2, in interviews and with the risk associated with 'load shedding' by the national electricity service provider Eskom, which is currently implementing a rolling schedule of load shedding across the country. Workshop participants were anxious about the effect this would have on people walking and waiting in public spaces.

It was also found that pay day and the days that women receive their grant payouts are dangerous times for women as they face a high risk of muggings.<sup>127</sup> The festive season in December was also considered a time of high crime.<sup>128</sup>



Figure 19: Safety walk and assessment

## 6.9 IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING OF UNSAFE AREAS

Several of the respondents in workshops and interviews indicated that "everywhere in Atlantis is unsafe".<sup>129</sup> A representative from a community organisation remarked: "Even the spaces you would think should be safe, aren't safe. For instance, the choir practice at the church got robbed; Gangsters will attack the day hospitals if another gang's member is in there [and] there are always shootings [outside] the court."<sup>130</sup>

<sup>122</sup> Safety Walk A2

<sup>123</sup> Safety Walk group A1

<sup>124</sup> Respondent Workshop 1: Sharon

<sup>125</sup> Interview 4

<sup>126</sup> Interview 1

<sup>127</sup> Interview 20

<sup>128</sup> Interview 18

<sup>129</sup> Interview 2

<sup>130</sup> Interview 6

However, the research used different sources of data from different respondents to triangulate the specific suburbs and areas considered unsafe. This data includes:

- Analysis of the emergency response data from the City's 107 emergency call line
- Response from the staff e-survey
- Community mapping exercise at workshop 1

This was then checked against the responses in the semi-formal interviews.

The analysis of calls from Atlantis to the City's 107 emergency number found a similar pattern:

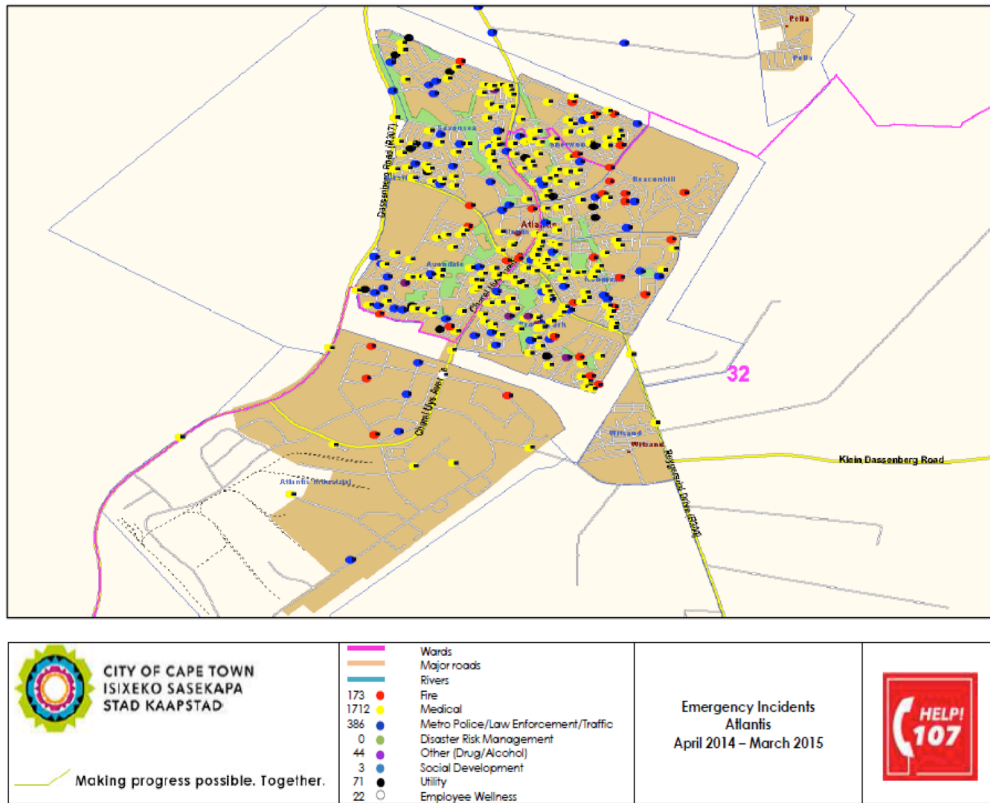


Figure 20: Map of emergency incidents in Atlantis registered in the 107 Help Line (April 2015 - March 2015)

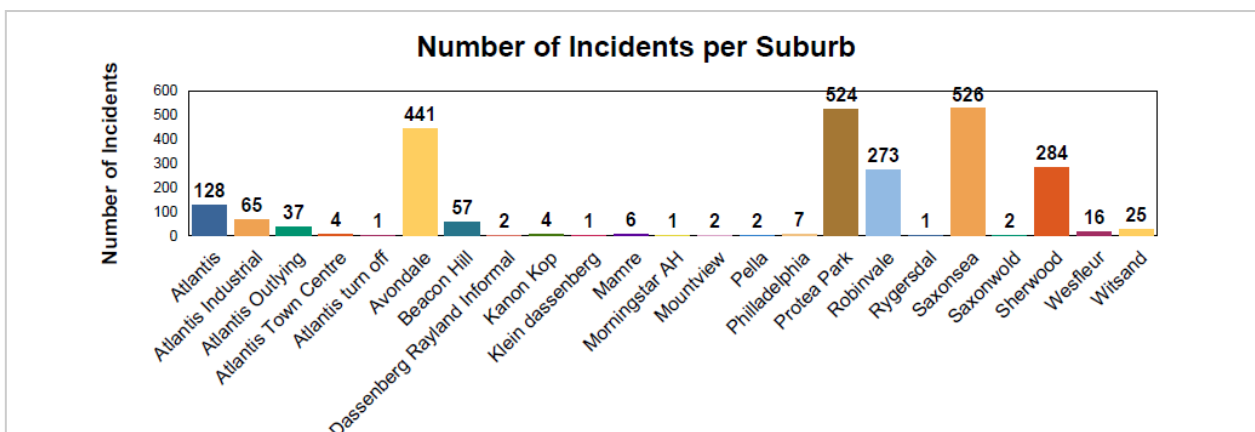
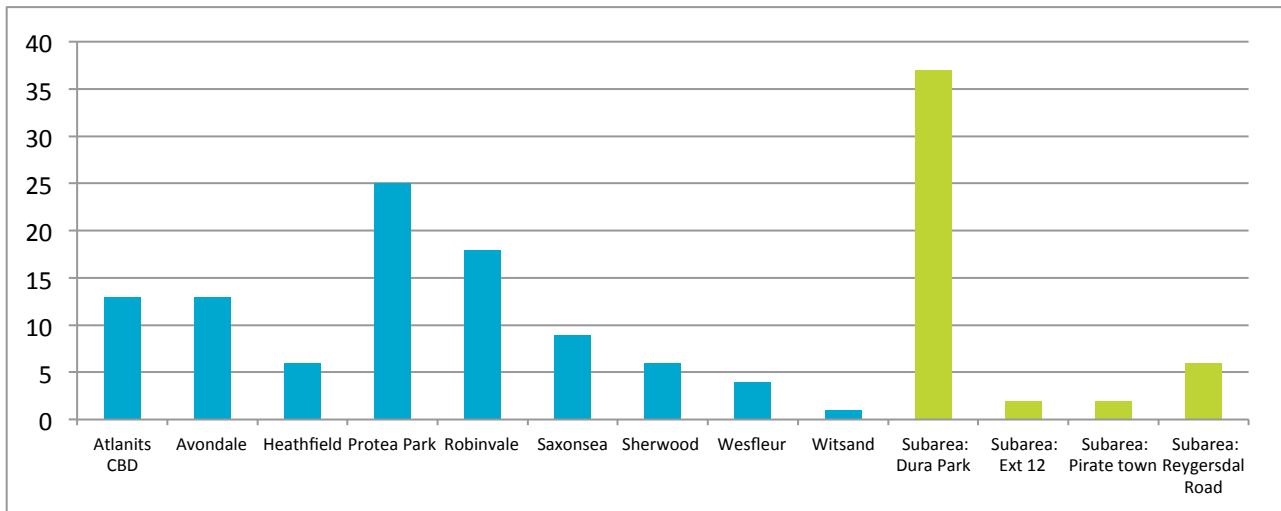


Figure 21: Number of incidents per suburb in Atlantis (1 April 2014 - 31 March 2015)

The CCT staff survey identified a similar pattern of unsafe suburbs but specifically mentioned the sub-areas of Dura Park, Extension 12, Pirate Town and Reygersdal Road:

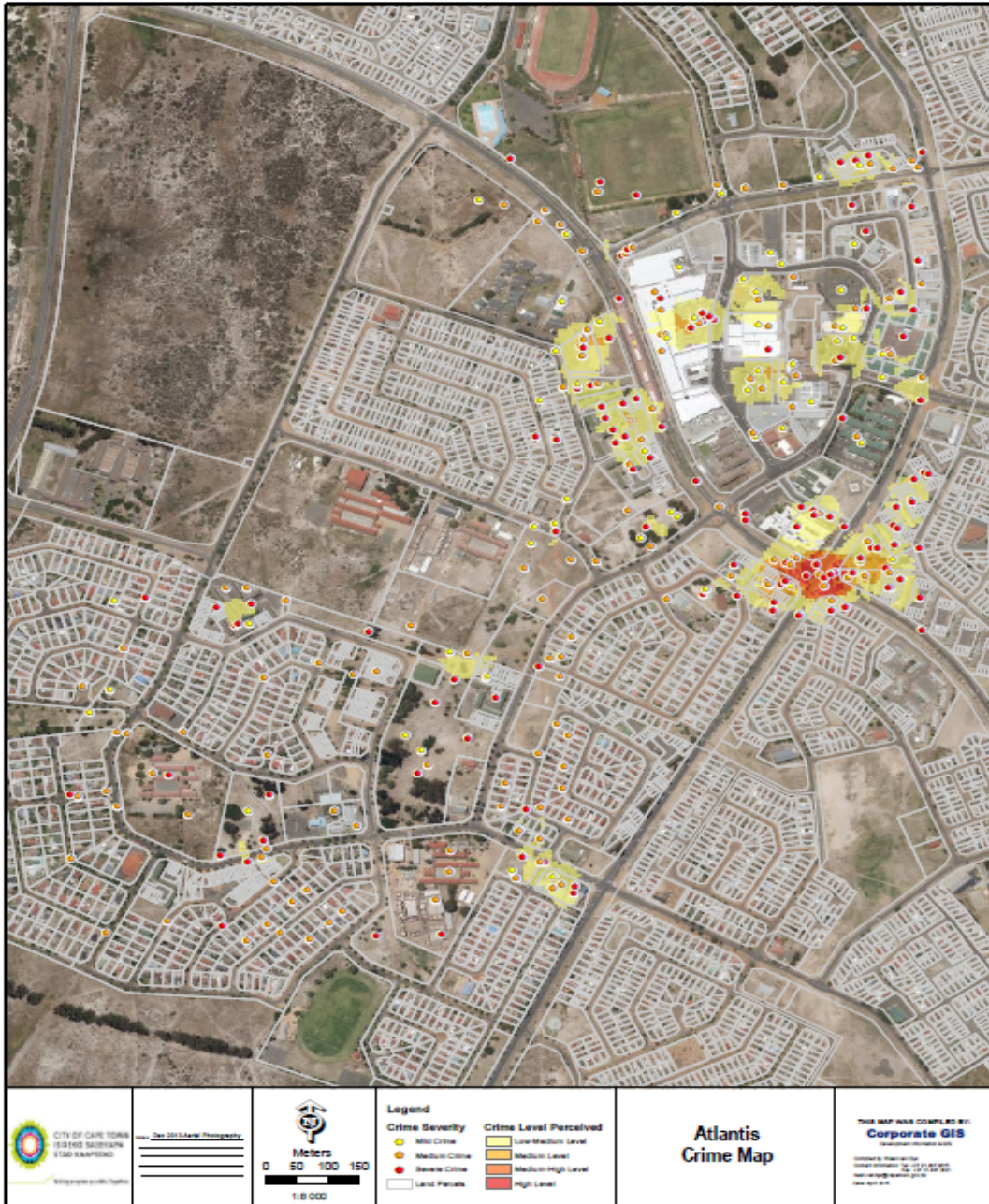


**Figure 22: Responses from the CCT staff e-survey highlighting specific unsafe areas (March 2015)**

The highlighting of Dura Flats in Dura Park is worth noting. This area is known as a dangerous and violent “hotbed of gangs and drugs”. In fact newspapers report that ambulances could not “respond to sick people in Dura Flats in Atlantis without a police escort”.<sup>131</sup>

Hence the workshop asked participants to identify the particular types of crimes committed against women and girls and where they occur. This map is a section of the whole of Atlantis. It depicts the central business area and Dura Park, which was identified as a hotspot.

<sup>131</sup> 'Convictions Shatter Gangland' (14.02.2014) IOL Available at: <http://www.iol.co.za/capetimes/convictions-shatter-atlantis-gangland-1.1647994>



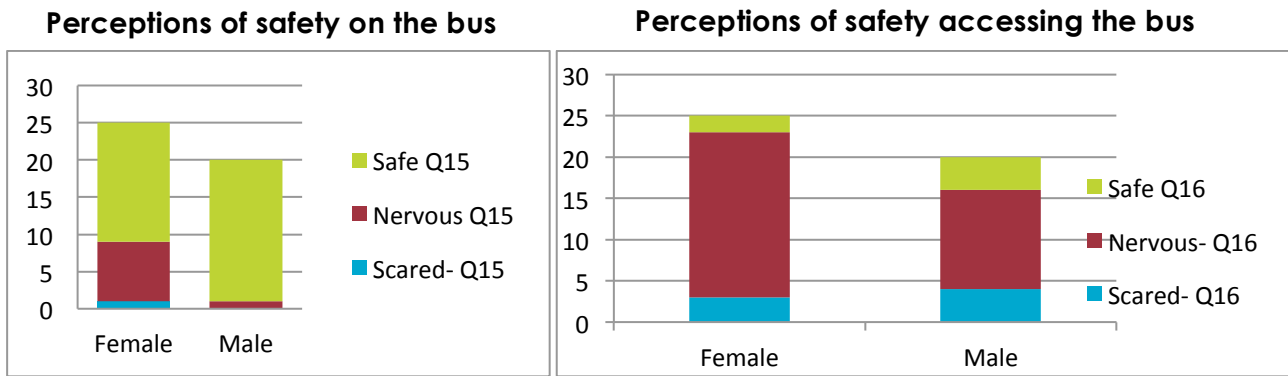
**Figure 23:**  
**Atlantis crime map compiled for Workshop 1, March 2015**

Interviews with respondents confirmed the above findings. This collation of information reinforces the findings of the environmental safety assessment and gives us a very clear picture of the unsafe areas for women and girls.

## 6.10 UNSAFE MODE OF TRANSPORT

A key focus and question in the workshops and surveys was around the safety in accessing and using public transport and in particular, MyCiti bus stops.

As previously noted, bus stops were seen as particularly vulnerable spaces as women might be robbed or threatened while waiting for a bus. This appears to reiterate a central theme that emerged in the workshops, surveys and interviews that the vulnerability of women is more pronounced *in* accessing the bus but there are greater feelings of safety once on the bus. The following graphs indicate the difference in the reporting of safety of women and men in accessing versus using the bus:



**Figure 24: Difference between perceived safety on the bus versus perceived safety in accessing the bus**

One key illustration of the difference in accessing and using the bus was a comment by a workshop respondent who suggested that a way to improve safety in Atlantis is to have a roaming bus which people could flag down and jump onto if they feel unsafe.<sup>132</sup>

One of the key issues that emerged in the first workshop was the vulnerability women face if they need to walk long distances to a bus stop. The Integrated Public Transport Network (IPTN) envisages having 80% of households within 500m of a MyCiti trunk or feeder route stop. However, not all the feeder services have been rolled out in Atlantis. The long walk of women from Witsand to the bus stops and those bus stops in the industrial area, were identified as areas for concern.<sup>133</sup>

Another issue that emerged in the safety walk and workshops was the nature of the access routes to the bus stop, lighting, paved surfaces and other aspects of the route were noted as key defining features in feeling safe. This was discussed in more detail in section 6.5 above. The placement of the bus stop and the area it is in, affects safety. One interviewee noted that she gets her husband to drop her at another bus stop so she does not have to wait at the stop closest to her house, as it is considered dangerous.<sup>134</sup>

The frequency of the service and the length of time waiting at a stop also emerged as a safety issue for women and girls. Workshop participants indicated that they feel exposed or vulnerable if they have to wait for a long time for the bus, especially in the early morning.<sup>135</sup>

When probed about sexual harassment on busses during an interview a transport depot manager noted a key change in the function of the MyCiti as opposed to the previous Golden Arrow bus service which she believed acts to dissuade sexual harassment: *“There used to be lots more incidents [of sexual harassment] the [Golden Arrow] bus drivers used to undress you with their eyes. Sometimes they used to grope the women. Now with the time limit at each station the [MyCiti] drivers do not have time”*.<sup>136</sup> This response provides some interesting feedback on possible harassment by bus drivers and the way it might be mitigated through scheduling. Further investigation is needed.

## 6.11 SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL FACTORS

An exercise in workshop 1 provided some insight into the gender dynamics in Atlantis. Participants were asked to create a ‘typical user’ of the MyCiti bus services and describe her characteristics.

Two of these ‘constructed’ users are illustrated in Figure 25 and 26 below:

<sup>132</sup> Workshop 1

<sup>133</sup> E-mail to City team and interview 7

<sup>134</sup> Interview 22

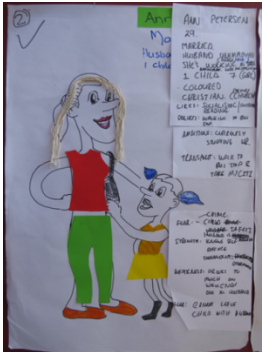
<sup>135</sup> Workshop 1

<sup>136</sup> Interview 1



- Patricia Louw 32
- Coloured / Pentecostal with three kids
  - Works in Salt River as a machinist
  - Likes: Food and gospel music
  - Dislikes: Wearing pants and secular music
  - Strengths: Ability to look after her kids and herself
  - Weakness: Bad judge of character: her boyfriend is abusive
  - Fears: Being unemployed
  - Ambition: Has ambition, don't know how to pursue

Figure 25: Workshop 1 - Typical user of MyCiti buses



- Anne Petersen 29
- Married to an unemployed man
  - Administrator
  - Likes: Socialising and reading
  - Dislikes: Walking to the bus stop
  - Strengths: Knows self-defence
  - Weakness: Drinks too much over weekends due to husband
  - Fears: Her child's safety and her abusive husband

Figure 26: Workshop 1 - Typical user of MyCiti buses

An analysis of the types of users and their characteristics provided a starting point for discussion on women and women's role in Atlantis. Of the 11 'typical users', two were girl children aged 10 and 13 year old, one was a student and the other eight were women aged 24-35 years. All these women were employed and 66% of them were Christian. Two thirds have dependants. One third has/had an abusive partner and a third had a partner, a father, and/or a brother who used drugs. Most expressed fear of violence.

When interrogating why women at bus stops were particularly vulnerable, one interviewee remarked that: "In Atlantis, it is the daddies who take the kids to school. The women go to work".<sup>137</sup> She went on to explain that the closure of factories in Atlantis meant that many men were unemployed. The fact that women have to travel outside of Atlantis for work and Atlantis is far away from the many job opportunities means women need to use public transport early in the morning and late at night. These gender patterns need to be investigated further.

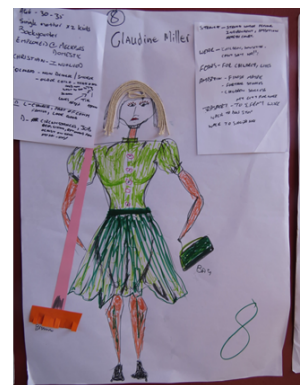
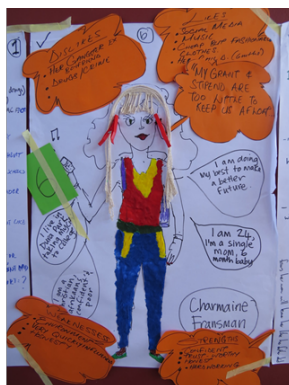


Figure 27: Workshop 1 - Typical user of MyCiti buses

The second workshop specifically 'unpacked' the socio-economic issues associated with the potential causes of crime and violence in Atlantis.<sup>138</sup>

The key socio-economic issues that emerged were:

- Unemployment, particularly of men

<sup>137</sup> Interview 21

<sup>138</sup> Activity 1 in workshop 1 was designed to better understand the problem



Several workshop respondent's linked violence in public spaces with domestic abuse, and violence in private spaces.<sup>139</sup>

## 6.12 WOMEN'S RESPONSE TO VIOLENCE AND CRIME

In the workshop, it was reported that women employ a variety of techniques to protect and keep themselves safe, such as:

Action	Example
Avoidance	"I avoid certain areas because they are just not safe." <sup>140</sup>
Walking in groups or pairs	"We pair up and make sure we don't do visits alone" <sup>141</sup> a community worker remarked
Carrying little and trying not to draw attention	"Do not carry all important documents in one bag. Do not keep your phone in one hand. Do not flash expensive or do not wear flashy accessories which will attract unnecessary attention." <sup>142</sup>
Escorts	"I ask family members to escort me, but it's not always possible." <sup>143</sup>
Planning routes	One community worker noted that if gangsters are busy around the flats, for example, planning a shooting, she does call her supervisor who generally suggests she stays away from the area until calm is restored.  "I avoid taking the same routes as generally you are being watched." <sup>144</sup>
Self-defence classes and equipment	"Every year I bought a pepper spray, and then I feel safer." <sup>145</sup>  "Shoprite came here and gave the women self-defence classes. I am so glad for them." <sup>146</sup>
Vigilance	"I watch when I get out the car and when I walk. I look around. You can trust nobody there days." <sup>147</sup>
Trusting intuition	"I have a little man telling me whether it's safe, and I trust him" (this is her intuition). <sup>148</sup>
Praying	"I pray for protection before going out to do my work." <sup>149</sup>

In responding to crime and violence, respondents suggested that they or the people they work with have the following coping strategies depending on the nature and severity of the crime:

- **Go to the police**, however, it was noted "they don't assist people the way they should" and "it's useless going to the police station".<sup>150</sup>
- **Go to an NGO for help** such as a shelter if it relates to domestic violence.<sup>151</sup>
- **Go to the hospital** if it is a rape.<sup>152</sup>
- **Do nothing** "people assume its [sexual harassment] normal"<sup>153</sup> Another women spoke of her own mugging and said she didn't go for help because they "only robbed me".<sup>154</sup>
- **"Some people drink and abuse alcohol"** Interviewees and workshop respondents noted that some women use drugs and alcohol to cope: "mostly when they are in difficult circumstances ... they drink the day over to cope with their problems ... Younger women take drugs."<sup>155</sup>

<sup>139</sup> interview 2, 6, 8, 9, 10,14, 16

<sup>140</sup> Interview 14

<sup>141</sup> interview 6

<sup>142</sup> Interview 7

<sup>143</sup> Interview 9

<sup>144</sup> Interview 12

<sup>145</sup> Interview 6

<sup>146</sup> Interview 6

<sup>147</sup> Interview 2

<sup>148</sup> Interview 6

<sup>149</sup> interview 10

<sup>150</sup> Interview 22

<sup>151</sup> interview 19

<sup>152</sup> interview 18

<sup>153</sup> Interview 14

<sup>154</sup> Interview 21

The consequence of being a victim of crime and violence seems to be that women in Atlantis lack a sense of safety and feel anxious and vulnerable in public spaces.<sup>156</sup>

## 6.13 RELATIONSHIP OF THE POLICE WITH THE COMMUNITY

There seem to be conflicting views about the police and their relationship to the community. The Community Policing Forum chairperson noted sympathetically: *“There is a strong trust and respect for the police. The only reason the police may not respond satisfactorily is due to understaffing, they are totally swamped with the high crime incidents”*.<sup>157</sup> Similarly a community member remarked that they are doing a good job but lack resources and capacity: *“we are well served by existing police. They are well mannered and responsive but there are not enough of them”*.<sup>158</sup>

Metro police staff members also indicated a good relationship with the SAPS: *“we call SAPS for back-up when going into known contentious spaces. SAPS have been great with support, but they are spread very thinly.”*<sup>159</sup> Another Metro police member also noted the fact that they do joint operations and safety awareness outreaches.<sup>160</sup>

There appears to be good communication between the police, local organisations and the community. A respondent from the local media also explained that the weekly radio show by Captain Dicks provided information of about crime and safety in Atlantis and kept the community informed.<sup>161</sup> An NGO representative also set out the support they provide to the SAPs by organising marches and initiating ‘Black Thursday’ when women wear black to indicate their opposition to violence against women.<sup>162</sup>

However, community members have some different observations and assertions on the efficacy of the police. One respondent believed that the police are not trustworthy: *“If I know of a drug house, I want to feel free to get the police to raid. But people don’t know if they can trust the police, because they believe they’re with the gangsters, and use drugs.”*<sup>163</sup> Another indicated that the police take too long to respond to reports of crime.<sup>164</sup>

Another interviewee indicated that reporting a crime might make people victims of criminals or gangsters: *“One lady reported a crime and the police parked in front of her house and everyone knew she had made the report and they [gangsters] threatened her.”*<sup>165</sup>

Some of the complexities of local policing in high crime areas were revealed in an interview with a local leader who mentioned she had been “lobbied” by policemen to help them find work elsewhere as, *“they cannot do their job properly. They are afraid to do their job. They don’t do proper investigation ... they can’t be safe as they live amongst the people who will hold them and their families hostage”*.<sup>166</sup>



**Figure 30: Workshop 2 - Metro police chief listens to community views**

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<sup>155</sup> Interview 22

<sup>156</sup> Workshop 1

<sup>157</sup> Interview 16

<sup>158</sup> Interview 8

<sup>159</sup> Interview 8

<sup>160</sup> Interview 4

<sup>161</sup> Interview 21

<sup>162</sup> Workshop 2

<sup>163</sup> Interview 6

<sup>164</sup> Interview 3

<sup>165</sup> Interview 4

<sup>166</sup> Interview 19

## 6.14 AWARENESS AND USE OF AVAILABLE SERVICES

There were differing opinions across the respondents and the workshops about the availability and accessibility of services. This may be influenced by knowledge of the individual and their status. Many of the interviewees represented local NGOs and appeared to be aware of the services in the area. These are documented in chapter 4 and include:

- NGOs
- Faith based organisations
- Government offices and personnel
- Courts, court assistance and legal services
- Legal assistance
- Women's movements
- Shelters
- Clinics and hospitals
- Neighbourhood watches and policing forums

There appears to be a good network of NGOs working in the area. An interviewee remarked that they "take networking seriously ... we know who is who so we don't overlap and we have a referral system".<sup>167</sup> Some of their activities are published in a local Atlantis newspaper, *Impact News*.

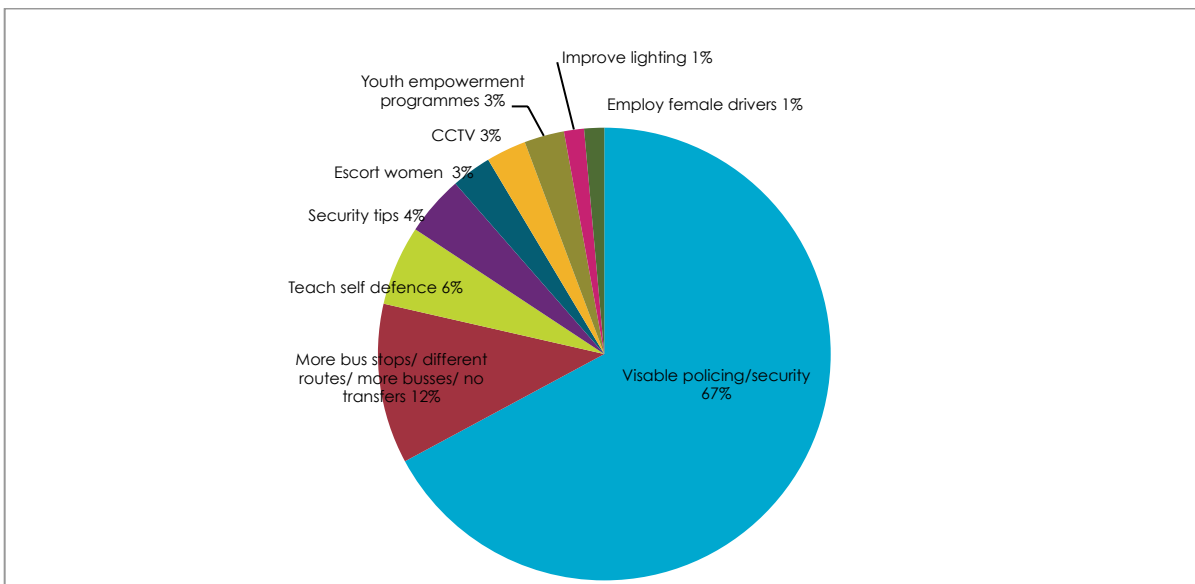
However, some of the community members could only list one or two local organisations. Furthermore one woman, who had experienced two muggings in the last year, was unsure if and where she could go for assistance.<sup>168</sup>

A local leader asserted that assistance is "poorly advertised" and questioned the presence and visibility of the organisations.<sup>169</sup> There were also allegations that these organisations are "just talk shops" however this was not a widespread belief.<sup>170</sup>

## 6.15 ADDRESSING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

There were many suggestions, from various sources, on how to address crime and violence in Atlantis. The types of responses seem to vary between the methods used to collect the information. For instance, the survey respondents called for more visible policing in order to improve safety while the interviews and workshops resulted in a more multipronged, holistic approach. The reason for this may be that both the workshops and the interviewees were designed to ask people to look at the causes and variables that lead to crime.

The pie chart, illustrated in Figure 31 below, indicates inputs from the CCT staff e-survey to improve safety in accessing MyCiti buses.



**Figure 31: Responses to CCT staff e-survey**

<sup>167</sup> Interview 2

<sup>168</sup> Interview 21

<sup>169</sup> Interview 18

<sup>170</sup> Interview 18

In short, 80% of the proposals were aimed at changing the environment, while 16% were aimed at empowering the potential victim and only 4% suggested providing alternatives to potential or actual offenders.

The programme team also received seven e-mails from city staff with suggestions on improving the MyCiti service in order to make it safer for women and girls to access the service. These tended to reiterate the above suggestions.

The workshop processes resulted in the following suggestions:

Focus	Proposals
Changing the environment	<p><b>Changing the physical environment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using open spaces</li> <li>• Empower community to take ownership of facilities and/or open spaces</li> <li>• Run community activities at night in open spaces</li> <li>• Clearing of trees and/or bushes</li> <li>• Installation of fencing, lighting and CCTV</li> <li>• Visible policing in hotspots</li> <li>• Develop 'safe routes' which are clearly visible, include safety features (panic buttons, lighting, emergency numbers, visible policing)</li> <li>• Street committees running patrols</li> <li>• General maintenance of public realm</li> </ul> <p><b>Changing the MyCiti Service</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCTV</li> <li>• Visible policing</li> <li>• Run more buses during peak times</li> <li>• More bus stops</li> <li>• Using taxi's as feeders</li> </ul> <p><b>Changing norms around crime and violence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community reporting of crime and antisocial behaviour</li> <li>• Information campaign for reporting crime and antisocial behaviour</li> </ul>
Preventing people from becoming offenders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth job creation programmes</li> <li>• Youth mentoring by adults</li> <li>• 'Keep kids busy' through recreation programmes</li> <li>• Run men support programmes</li> </ul>
Preventing people from becoming victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 'buddy' systems for commuting</li> <li>• Walking together in groups, coordinate over WhatsApp (or similar)</li> <li>• Information campaign for reporting crime and antisocial behaviour</li> <li>• Adults accompany children</li> </ul>

## 7 CHAPTER: WAY FORWARD

The activities undertaken within the scoping phase have helped to develop a much richer appreciation of the challenge within the Atlantis community, engaged various stakeholders around the challenge and generated some ideas to be carried forward into the implementation phase of the programme.

Following the model (below) that is applied to understanding crime in the City's Situational and Social Crime Prevention Strategy<sup>171</sup> and the confirmation, from the scoping activities, of the applicability of this model to the experience of violence within Atlantis, the proposed initiatives focus on delivering interventions which touch on both situational and social crime prevention.



**Figure 32: Crime convergence theory and interventions to address crime taken from the CCT social and situational crime prevention strategy**

From a **situational crime prevention perspective**, a range of activities could be undertaken to develop and improve the environment and reduce the chance for criminal opportunities. Within the **social crime prevention realm**, the community could be capacitated and supported in delivering pro-social activities to reduce their risk and intervene within the cycle of violence.

While all interventions will require effective collaboration between the City, stakeholders and the community, they exist on a continuum from city-led and community-led because of where the resources and competence for delivery lie. It should be noted that none of these interventions are mutually exclusive and that they complement each other in order to holistically address the broader challenge.

### 7.1 CITY-LED INTERVENTIONS

#### 7.1.1 Development of 'safe-routes'

The 'last-mile' challenge – travel between home and formal transport infrastructure – was clearly articulated by commuting women. In order to address this, it is proposed that 'safe-routes' are developed in consultation with the community. The specific safety mechanisms for these routes will take shape through further engagement with community and safety and security experts within the City. They will make it possible for commuters to move around in areas of high visibility during the day and night. Features will likely include visible policing, effective lighting, presence of panic buttons (carried by commuter and/or embedded in infrastructure) and clear signage.

<sup>171</sup> See the section on Local Policy and Strategies.



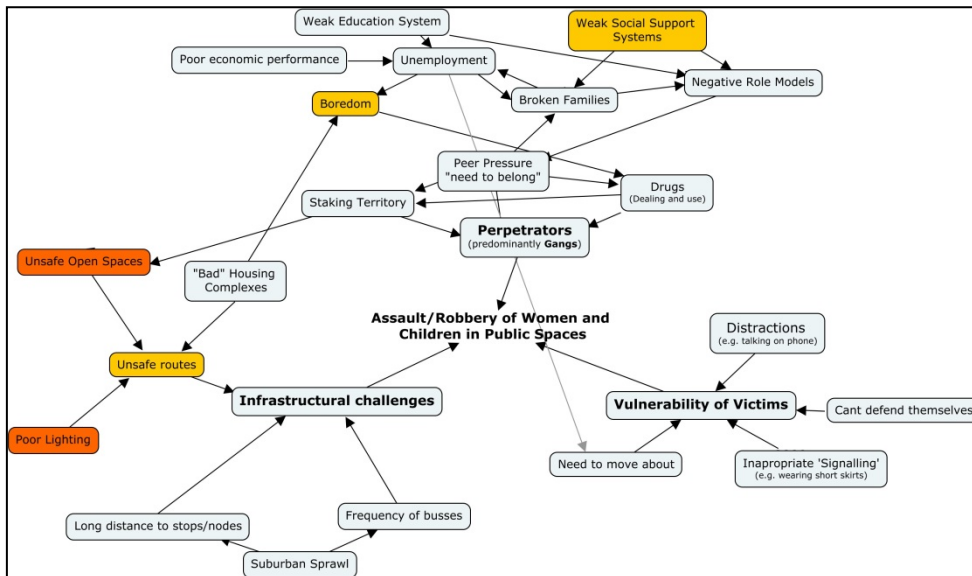


Figure 35: Intervention mechanism – maintenance of open spaces

### 7.1.4 Enhancing support for drug rehabilitation

Noting that drug dependence is one of the key factors contributing to VAWG, the City is looking at supporting activities that help to reduce this dependence. As such, it is noted that the nearest city outpatient drug rehabilitation programme is currently in Tableview (some distance from Atlantis), although a new facility is planned for Saxonsea and a SANCA service is available in Wesfleur. Anecdotal evidence suggests that access to these facilities by potential patients is a challenge. As such, the project team will explore whether an arrangement can be made with MyCiti to provide transport for potential patients to ensure access and compliance with the programme.

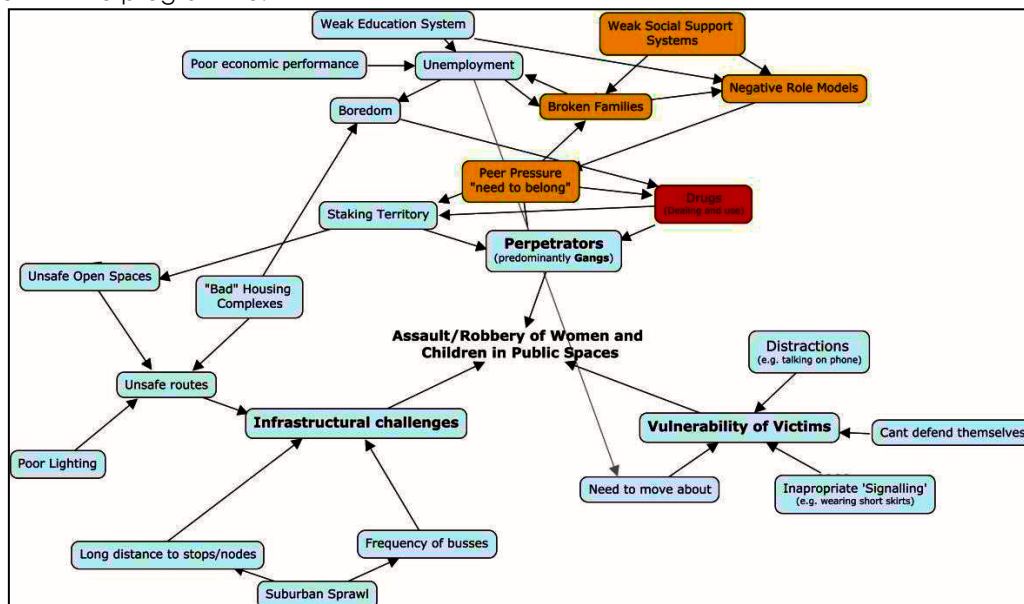


Figure 36: Intervention mechanism – improved access to drug rehabilitation programmes

### 7.1.5 Development of a real-time bus status application

While the City will continue to work to create safe spaces around bus stops and along bus routes, there is also the acknowledgement that people feel vulnerable waiting around in any public spaces for transport. It is therefore proposed that some means of communicating the real-time status of busses to commuters is implemented. Ideally, this information will be available to commuters in a mobile format so that they can plan their journey to minimise waiting times. A first step in this activity would be to assess the capabilities of the current TCT App.

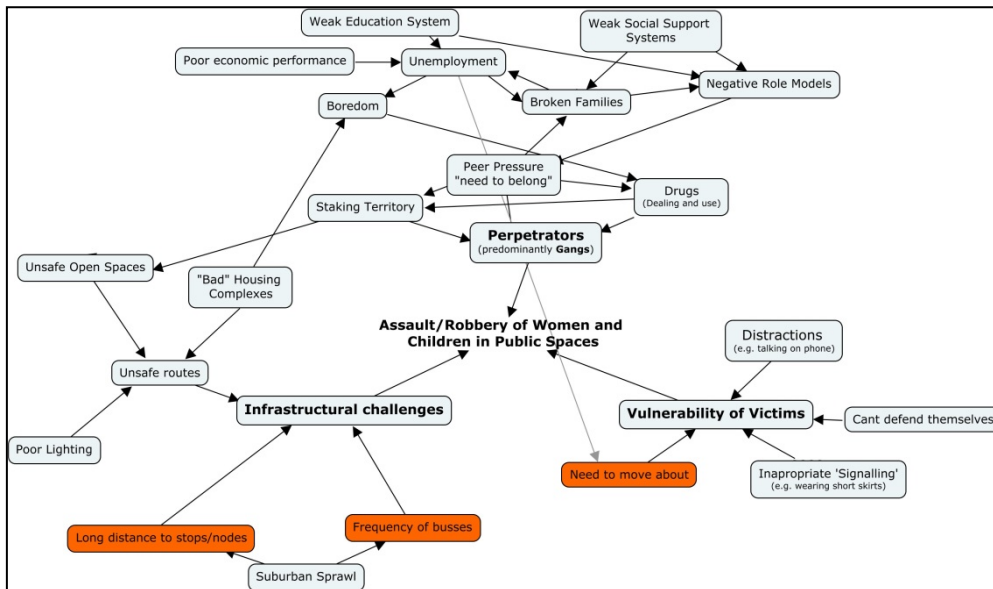


Figure 37: Intervention mechanism – real-time bus status application

## 7.2 COMMUNITY-LED INTERVENTIONS

### 7.2.1 Real-time situational updates

In undertaking the scoping for this project, it became apparent that the information on the location of crime was available when speaking to community members, but that this information was patchy and needed to be pulled together from multiple sources. While it will always be true that multiple sources are needed to create a full picture, the proposal here is to create a platform for easy reporting and monitoring of crime and safety concerns through a crowd-sourcing approach. This would also allow for real-time information to be shared among all stakeholders.

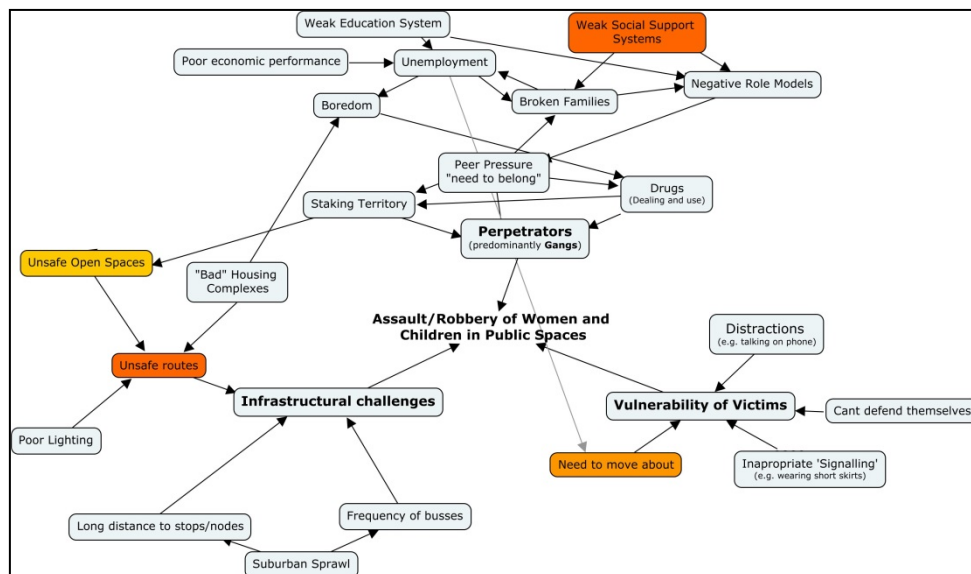


Figure 38: Intervention mechanism – situational updates

### 7.2.2 'Buddy' systems and walking groups

In order to further reduce the vulnerability of women and children moving about in public spaces, it was suggested that initiatives such as 'buddy' walking groups be established, whereby a woman and/or child links up with other people who are walking in the same direction. These other walking people could be brought together via community networks and travel at established times, and/or could be more formally established as a network of volunteers who take it in turns to meet up and walk with people. A few important characteristics would be that the groups are easily identifiable, have a means of contacting police and/or other community safety groups and are trained in some level of self-defence.

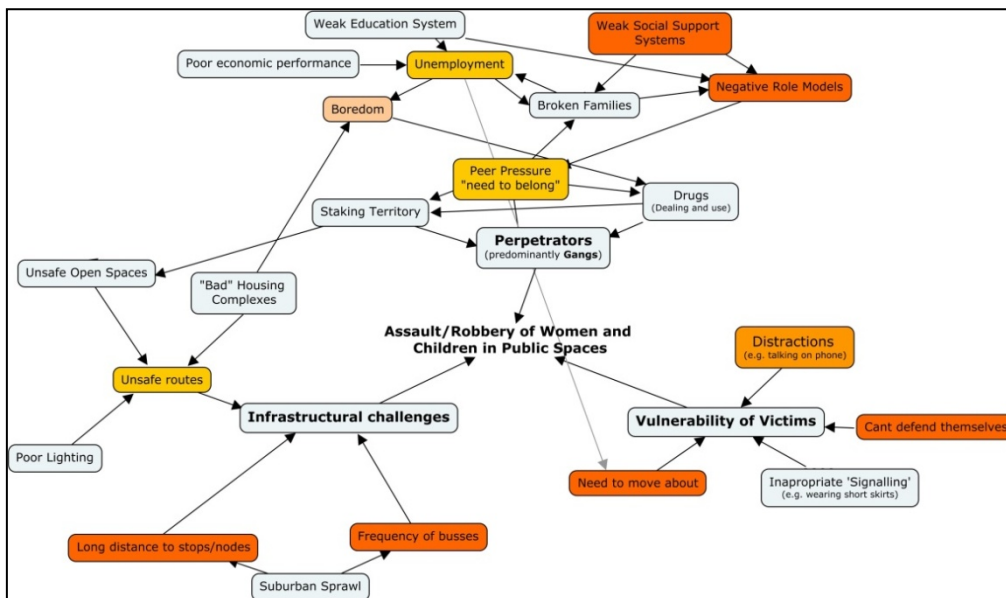


Figure 39: Intervention mechanism – 'buddy system' and walking groups

### 7.2.3 Safety awareness classes

In order to further empower women and children, who would potentially be the victims of violence, it is suggested that initiatives are undertaken to educate them on how to avoid being victims as well as some measures of self-defence to cope with violent situations. In order to make this training initiative accessible and sustainable, it has been proposed that it be kicked off through a city-funded/supported training curriculum and trainers, but that it is expanded through a train-the-trainer approach. City may need to make facilities available for these sessions to take place within the community or within schools.

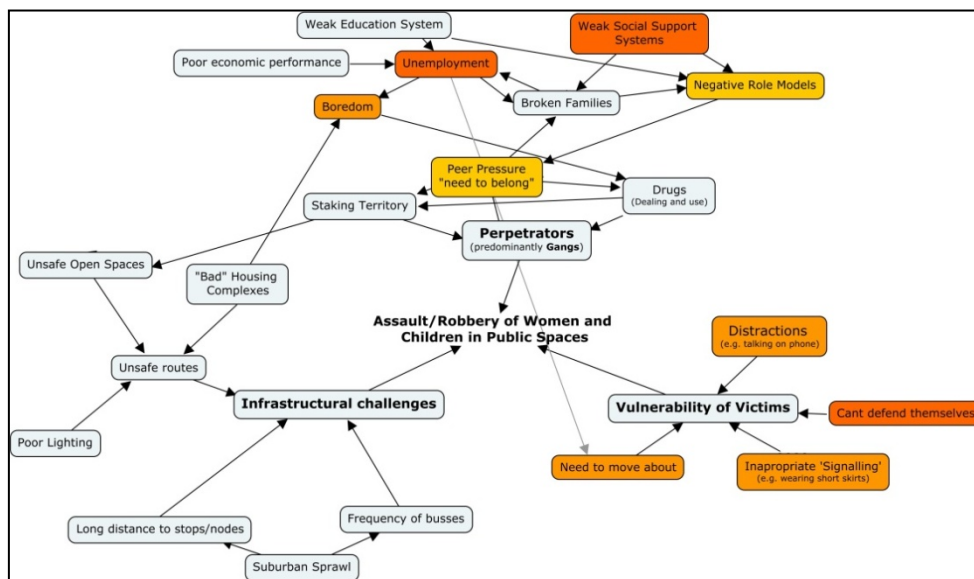


Figure 40: Intervention mechanism – safety awareness classes

### 7.2.4 Pro-social community engagement campaign

A community-led mobilisation campaign has also been proposed which would aim to create social cohesion around the issue of violence within the community. This campaign would act as an umbrella for all of the other initiatives, as well as the delivery of events and activities that unite the people of Atlantis in a positive way and to 'activate' public spaces. It will be community led, but with the City providing resources in order to help make it happen. The City has significant resources in the recreation hubs and through our own projects and initiatives that might contribute towards this action to provide alternatives for potential of future offenders and mobilising communities towards that aim.



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