Our Vision

“The people of KwaZulu-Natal live in a safe and secure environment.”

Our Mission

“Be the lead agency in driving the integration of community safety initiatives, towards a crime-free KwaZulu-Natal.”
Preventing Sexual Violence in KwaZulu-Natal
The values and behaviour that lead to rape are a threat to all of us as a society. When the most vulnerable of our society – children, women, the elderly and the disabled – are not safe, then we are all at risk.

The Department of Community Safety and Liaison takes very seriously the national injunction that, for as long as there are women who are subjected to discrimination, exploitation or abuse, we shall not rest. This research report is intended to reinforce the fight against rape in KZN by consolidating current analysis of the causes of rape and highlighting the most promising interventions required to prevent rape and other sexual offences.

Important strides are being made in our country in terms of prevention and support for victims of sexual offences. Long-awaited sexual offences law reform has recently been concluded, a national Anti-Rape Strategy is in the process of undergoing Cabinet approval and both the state and civil society are becoming more active in facilitating attitude and behaviour change through awareness programmes. As a Department, we are tirelessly ensuring that the Service Charter for Victims of Crime is implemented at each and every Police Station in our province. Likewise, all other role-players who have a duty to provide services to crime victims have formulated implementation plans for the Charter thereby ensuring that crime victims, especially women and children, are treated with respect and dignity and provided with information, protection and quality assistance. The management of child sexual abuse is receiving attention in the drafting of the KZN Protocol on Child Protection which is an important step towards providing a uniform set of guidelines which ensure that vulnerable children receive the correct response from the child protection system.

This report draws attention to the key drivers of rape in South Africa and challenges us to prioritise our work with men. This is a proactive approach and one that we are confident will have far-reaching benefits for crime prevention and community cohesion in our Province. We once again make a call to communities to join hands with us as we together work to make KwaZulu-Natal a safe and prosperous place for all.
It has been said that most crime in South Africa is personal and domestic in nature. Year after year, when reported crimes are analysed, a huge proportion consists of the co-called ‘social contact crimes’ which generally make up about two thirds of all contact crime.

There are many who believe that offenders have more rights than victims. Does the Constitution really give offenders greater protection than it does the victims of crime? The fact of the matter is that the social justice imperatives of our Constitution presuppose a *victim-centred* approach to legal and court processes. The Department of Community Safety and Liaison, in conjunction with our valuable National and Provincial partners, are working vigorously to give additional support to victims of crime and reduce the secondary victimisation they frequently experience. Women and children are a special priority in all that we do.

There is now wide acceptance of the fact that men need targeted attention if we are to reduce the incidences of all crime, especially sexual offences. As it has been so aptly put: “An empowered man will have no need to disempower any other human being.” We have therefore recently introduced programmes that target men’s belief systems and values, encouraging good fatherhood practices and a positive role for men. Our *Izimbizo* with men is one way that we are achieving such a dialogue and we will continue to invest in this important area of work.

Young girls and boys are receiving focussed attention in all our programmes. We believe that if violence against women is to be stopped, we have to start working with the youth to change the practice of justifying violent responses to problems. The Department has a number of programmes aimed at preventing youth violence and the victimisation of vulnerable groups. In terms of support for survivors, the Department is integrally involved in improving the Province’s Victim Friendly Facilities (VFFs) and has an ongoing programme to assess and upgrade facilities run by the SAPS and NGOs. In addition, new facilities are provided where possible and support is provided to recruit and train volunteers to serve in these Centres.

Central to all these programmes is the promotion of the ethos that survivors must be treated with utmost regard because when complainants are properly treated, they are better able to cope with the impact of their victimisation, and the police are also able to obtain better quality statements more likely to lead to successful investigations and prosecutions. I once again place on record my heartfelt appreciation to all our partners who tireless work with us to defend the weak.

**Ms Y.E. Bacus**  
Head of KZN Department of Community Safety and Liaison
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Executive Summary

Sexual violence, like all other forms of violence, is about asserting domination and control over another. Despite several significant developments at the policy and support levels, there are still enormous challenges in relation to changing the underlying attitudes, values and behaviour that define and influence gender roles in South African communities. There is great concern over the levels of unabashed male chauvinism and feelings of male entitlement to women’s bodies in South Africa which are believed to be important drivers of the high levels of rape in our country.

This report is intended to reinforce the fight against rape in KZN by consolidating current analysis of the causes of rape and highlighting the most promising interventions required to prevent rape and other sexual offences. It has long been argued that rape is a sexual act of aggression, rather than an aggressive act of sexuality. Among the key drivers of rape in South Africa are a crisis in masculinity where men resort to violence in order to be recognised and affirmed as men; a culture of male entitlement to women’s bodies; opportunistic interpretations of culture; prison rape of men which ultimately reinforces rape culture and valorises predatory forms of masculinity.

Women’s livelihood strategies frequently make them vulnerable to sexual exploitation. Young boys growing up in violent households are at greatest risk of becoming perpetrators of sexual violence. Ultimately, the spectre of rape keeps all women in fear. Apart from the well-documented physical and psycho-social trauma of violation through rape, rape affects women’s daily activities and uses of space, resulting in what has been described as a ‘gendered loss of mobility and freedom.’ In the KwaZulu-Natal townships of Kwa Mashu, Inanda and Umlazi, over 400 rapes are reported annually. It is also well recognised that most rapes go unreported due to the stigma attached to this crime.

In terms of prevention and support, important strides are being made in South Africa. A national anti-rape strategy is awaiting cabinet approval, important sexual offences law reform has recently been concluded and both the state and civil society are becoming more active in facilitating attitude and behaviour change through awareness programmes. This report stresses the importance of addressing prison rapes and working with men. What is needed as a society is to urgently put male sexuality under critical public scrutiny, as Deborah Posel has suggested. What experts suggest is that men must be shown that they have a personal investment in challenging the current gender order, and that they can be allies in the improvement of their own sexual health and the health of the women and children who are placed at risk by inequitable and negative gender roles. Some promising practices in relation to working with men to prevent gendered violence is highlighted in this report.

Crucially, it is important to bear in mind the often ignored fact that millions of men in South Africa do not fall into the class of men who need to be violent, sexually or otherwise, in order to assert their masculinity. They are good husbands, fathers, brothers, family and community members, and their support for initiatives aimed at preventing rape is considered to be a critical requirement for success.
I hear people say these men belong to the lost generation. And so I ask, ‘Where is the search party?’

Eric Miyeni

Introduction

The problem of violence is rooted in the history of the formation of South African society. At its most basic level, violence is about asserting domination and control over another. This has been found to be very much the case in relation to the various forms of sexual violence prevalent in our country today. There is wide agreement that women are victimised largely as a consequence of the structural power imbalances and inequalities between men and women in South African society. Du Toit asserts that the problem of rape in South Africa has created a ‘crisis in social trust’ in which women generally fear men and feel unsafe in their society.

It is said that the way a culture deals with rape is one of the best possible indications of how highly it values women. Gender-based violence has received much attention in South Africa in recent years. There is now a greater breaking of the silence and denial which previously surrounded women’s experiences of male violence. Crimes such as rape have now become socially, legally and subjectively ‘speakable’ experiences. There have been important developments in the legal, policy and civic advocacy arenas.

The range of services available to survivors of sexual offences must of course continually be improved to raise the standard of support offered. In particular, the efficiency and capacity of the South African Police Service (SAPS), National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) and all therapy providers must receive ongoing attention. A range of important policy documents capture very adeptly the assortment of ways survivors must be supported. These include The Service Charter for Complainants of Crime in South Africa and The National Policy Guidelines for Complainants of Sexual Offences. Some valuable and enlightening work has been done with regard to assessing the effectiveness of Criminal Justice System role-players in managing cases of gender-based violence. A National Anti-Rape Strategy was also drawn up in 2003.

Despite these developments at the policy and support levels, there are still enormous challenges in relation to changing the underlying attitudes, values and behaviour that define and influence gender roles in South African communities. There is great concern over the levels of unabashed male chauvinism and feelings of male entitlement to women’s bodies in South Africa which are believed to be important drivers of the high levels of rape in our country.

This report is intended to enlighten and reinforce the fight against rape in KZN by consolidating current analysis of the causes of rape and by highlighting the most promising interventions required to prevent rape and other sexual offences. The report begins with a discussion of key
points of consensus among South African researchers and practitioners regarding the structural causes of rape. Thereafter, it highlights what is currently regarded as the most effective and sustainable ways of preventing rape, giving special attention to transforming the ingrained social values and norms which create the structural conditions that result in sexual victimisation.

In terms of overall conceptual approach of the study, rape is viewed as pseudo-sexual rather than sexual in character – it is an act expressing status, aggression, control and dominance through sexual behaviour. It has long been argued that rape is a sexual act of aggression, rather than an aggressive act of sexuality. In our response as a society therefore, we urgently need to put male sexuality under critical public scrutiny, as Deborah Posel has suggested.

Important to bear in mind however, is the often ignored fact that millions of men in South Africa do not fall into the class of men who need to be violent, sexually or otherwise, in order to assert their masculinity. They are good husbands, fathers, brothers, family and community members, and their support for initiatives aimed at preventing rape and other sexual violence is considered to be a critical requirement for success.

**Understanding Rape**

Several important questions arise when attempting to understand rape:

**Who Rapes?**
- The criminals ‘out there’?
- The uneducated and uncultured?
- Those in poorer townships?

**What are the causes of rape?**
- Is it the outcome of frustrated sexual urges?
- How do we understand individual differences in male propensity for sexual aggression?
- What situational and social factors influence the likelihood of rape?
- What are the most effectual solutions to the problem of rape?
- How do we deal with men who rape?
- How do we best support those affected by rape?
- How do we best prevent rape?

Foremost among the drivers of rape and other sexual violence in South Africa today are the following factors:
Crisis in Masculinity

It is now widely accepted that rape is rooted in the association of masculinity with power, dominance and toughness. Violence of any form is generally seen as a way of asserting dominance. Sexual violence, including rape, is no different. Rape is therefore not the result of overwhelming sexual desire, but of the ties between sexuality and feelings of power and superiority. In incidents of rape, experts believe that the sexual act itself is less significant than the debasement of the woman.

Sexual violence in South Africa is also believed to be linked to the country’s violent past where men of colour were emasculated through the laws and actions of the apartheid regime and had to resort to violence to be recognised and affirmed as men. Khau has drawn attention to the fact that “the endemic violence has become sexualised because when men are threatened with the loss of their culturally constructed maleness, they express their fear through violence. Further, when men are unable to express their fears and emotions, it causes them to enact violent outbursts of such suppressed emotions. This is because men whose masculine identity and sense of self is predicated on exerting dominance and control over others express these characteristics even in their sexual interactions.

Boys socialised into patterns of gender inequality learn that violence is a way of dominating and controlling women. Likewise, poverty and unemployment significantly affect men by undermining traditional male identities, leading to increased chances of abusive and risky behaviour. Awareness of the effect of social problems on male identity formation is therefore critical to understanding rape. Men need to be aware of how poverty and unemployment have affected their own perceptions of being men, and how the outcome of these may lead them to risky and abusive behaviour.

Male Entitlement

Rob Morrell argues that masculinity and violence have been yoked together in South African history, and that how masculinities are constructed will determine how they are enacted. Where there exists a culture of male entitlement to women’s bodies, it is believed that this is linked to the perpetration of sexual violence.

Male violence against women is seen as a structural feature of patriarchy. Under such conditions, rape may even be used as punishment to keep women ‘in check’. Such male violence is seen to impact on all women to the extent that they fear it and perceive it as a constant threat. It has been widely documented in Western contexts that among the myriad of crime types, women especially fear rape. As du Toit, writing about South Africa, puts it: “The ordinary woman now “lives out on a daily basis her fear of being raped … She lives an imposed identity of the sexually vulnerable simply on the basis of being female.” Current discourses of violence and vulnerability in South
Africa, which constructs male sexuality as “active, acquiring and even needing frequent release” and women’s sexuality as passive are believed to be further naturalising and institutionalising women’s constructions of themselves as constantly vulnerable to rape.\(^\text{20}\)

The critical question to ask is whether the men who commit rape can be imbued with the willingness and ability to change their behaviour.

**Rape in the context of Opportunistic Interpretations of Culture**

There is a view that certain opportunistic interpretations of custom, culture and tradition are used by some men to take advantage of women sexually. Where women are viewed as the ‘property’ of their men, such value systems lead to women being viewed as inferior to men, and rape and other forms of sexual abuse become commonplace both in and outside of marriage.\(^\text{21}\)

Zondi’s\(^\text{22}\) work in Zwelibomvu, a rural village near Pinetown, KwaZulu-Natal, brings to light the perceptions of rape in typical patriarchal communities. Zondi suggests that in a traditional cultural environment, “… rape is still mostly seen as a crime against property; something one man does to another man, with the body of a woman as the medium.”\(^\text{23}\) Zondi found that at Zwelibomvu, this perception manifests within the institution of marriage where:

‘… on the basis of [marital status] if a woman has at one time given her consent to sexual intercourse with a man who later rapes her … it is usually presumed that she can never again not consent: she has given up the right to her own body and is the sexual property of her husband’\(^\text{24}\)

For Zondi, the practice of *ilobolo* (dowry or bride price) is interpreted positively as a groom’s way of showing gratitude to the bride’s family for having raised their daughter properly, and as an indication by the husband that he would be able to take care of his new wife and their children. However, in detrimentally opportunistic interpretations of the concept of *ilobolo*, as evidenced in Zwelibomvu society, men tend to view married women as ‘paid for’ or ‘purchased commodities’ and as such, tend to violate the rights of women, including their sexual rights.\(^\text{25}\) As men perpetuate their superiority over women, the institution of marriage ceases to be a partnership, and the negotiation of sexuality takes on an arrogant form with rape and other forms of sexual abuse being consciously or subconsciously condoned.\(^\text{26}\)

There is clear evidence that women feel victimised by certain ideas and attitudes which are based on *selective* interpretations of culture and tradition. Various scholars have provided insight into how women express their feelings about what affects them in their daily lives.\(^\text{27}\) One such medium of expression is contemporary cultural songs. The following is a selection of lines from songs recorded by Zondi performed by married women who call themselves Zwelibomvu Women Maskanda:
1. Anowagqoka

Leader: Anowagqok’amajazi

You must wear the condoms

ngob’ingculaz’iyabulala

because AIDS kills

Chorus: Anowagqoka, anowagqoka  You must wear them

2. Wo bekezelana

Leader: Wo bekezel’

You must persevere

Chorus: Esithenjin’kunzim’

Polygamy is hard,

Obekezela

You must be strong

Leader: Ukhala kuze kuse

You cry until dawn

Chorus: Esithenjin’kunzim’

Polygamy is hard,

Obekezela

You must be strong

For Zondi, the songs are revealing of the women’s perceptions of their sexual control and influence vis-à-vis that of their husbands. They also seem keenly aware of the HIV risk they face from their husbands.

One respondent in the study said:

‘our men just do not buy into negotiated sex. They even tell us they were not told anything about condoms when they paid ilobolo for us.’28

Ultimately, through a wily appeal to ancient customs, culture and traditions, as the data on male responses in Zondi’s study reveals, men are able to wield absolute power over their women and secure their sexual demands from women unimpeded. The question of how to address the marital entitlement vs coercion dynamic in all communities, traditional or otherwise, needs to be attended to in any attempt to fully address the problem of rape and sexual violence in KZN.

The Rape of Men: Implications for Society at Large

While generally in society, women and children suffer sexual violence to a far greater extent than men in South Africa, the rape of men is rampant in South African prisons. There is an argument that prison rape ultimately impacts on the risk of rape for the rest of society because it reinforces rape culture.29 Importantly, rape in prison also reinforces and valorises predatory forms of masculinity.30 Such rapes are now viewed as the beginning of a spiral of sexual violence that continues in the community when the prisoner is released.31
Of particular concern is the belief that releasing prisoners who have experienced the trauma of rape in prison and have suffered ongoing humiliation and degradation places them at great risk of perpetrating violence against women and children, including sexual violence. Added to this is the very real possibility that they will in all likelihood also compromise public health in terms of HIV contracted through prison rapes.\(^32\)

There is ample evidence that many crime victims go on to become perpetrators. This is said to be especially true of young persons.\(^33\) A psychologist who has developed and implemented sexual offender rehabilitation programmes at correctional facilities in South Africa states that:

‘When men are victimised and traumatised, they carry on victimising others at different levels and in different ways. If a man gets brutalised in prison, he comes out and his first target is his family, his wife and children. Unfortunately, sexual violence is a gift \textit{that keeps on giving and the family is often the first target upon release}.’\(^34\)

In a study by Ghanotakis and others,\(^35\) one inmate describes how he rapes to pay back for what happened to him:

‘I can say it makes me feel like paying back for what happened to me, it even makes me feel good inside. I want them to feel what I felt, at that time when it happened to me.’

‘Get a person in prison and he is raped in prison. That person goes out and rapes innocent people… because for him it’s normal; he has been raped in prison. And for him it feels like, he’s retaining his manhood.’

There are, therefore, compelling reasons to better understand how prison male-rape impacts on the occurrence of rape more generally in society. In particular, we need to pay attention to the ways in which our prisons “…manufacture especially violent, predatory forms of masculinities that reflect and reinforce a history of violent masculinities.”\(^36\) There are sadly very few programmes addressing prison rape.

The lack of places of safety for young offenders leads to overcrowding of prisons which in turn creates conditions for rape by other inmates, with vulnerable young offenders being highly at risk.

Interestingly, studies of rape in prison reveal the ‘gendered construct’ of perpetrators and victims. For Ghanotakis et. al.\(^37\) “…rape in prison reflects and reinforces men’s understanding of sex as an expression of male dominance and men’s sense of entitlement to women’s bodies or to bodies positioned as female.”\(^38\)
Linkages between Rape and HIV/AIDS

There is wide acceptance of the linkage between rape and HIV/AIDS. This linkage increases the impact of rape in terms of psycho-social and economic costs. In the main, current gender roles in South African society often give men greater power over sexual decision-making, condom-use being one obvious and much-cited example. Hence, where women and girls lack social and economic power to confront hegemonic sexualities and have little access to sexual decision-making or equality in their sexual partnerships, or because of socially constructed gender roles and social scripts for a 'good' woman, they will not have the ability to negotiate safer sex. However, this state of affairs also compromises men’s health. It does so by encouraging men to equate a range of risky behaviours with being 'manly', while encouraging them to view more equitable treatment of women as a sign of weakness.

Economic Dependency and Rape

Women’s livelihood strategies frequently make them vulnerable to sexual exploitation. Poverty-related constraints mean that in general, most abused women are strongly connected to the same men who violate their rights, hence the reluctance to press charges. For example, as much as 80% of domestic violence cases are withdrawn by the abused partner. A critical challenge for women therefore is to reduce their dependence on men by earning their own incomes.

There is evidence that in some media, social class may also determine the way particular rapes are reported, which sometimes leads to the discounting of certain women’s allegations of rape. Poor women’s stories of rape are not seen as newsworthy as those of more affluent persons.

Young People and Rape

In South Africa, we are discovering younger and younger rapists and rape victims. According to Childline, more than 50% of all sexual offences committed in South Africa and reported to Childline are committed by children under 18, with the youngest offender being just seven years old.

The link between family dysfunction and future juvenile offending has been well established in research. This link exists mainly because it is ultimately parents who can most effectively monitor and exercise sustained influence over their children. In broken families and single parent households, raising children becomes an extremely difficult task. However, young people from two-parent homes are also involved in crimes such as rape, and it is important to uncover the reasons for this.
Mathe conducted research among juveniles sentenced for rape at Durban Medium B Prison and discovered important trends in fathers’ influences on their sons’ delinquency. Mathe’s research found that most juvenile respondents held the following perceptions about their fathers:

- The fathers were perceived as distant, ‘available but not available’, someone who was unapproachable and who they could not turn to for help or advice when they were facing developmental challenges;
- The fathers did not do justice to their parenting roles;
- The fathers were ‘bosses’ of the house who came and went as they pleased;
- Fathers’ support, discipline and material provisions were unpredictable and inconsistent, resulting in them being perceived as neglectful;
- The fathers spent insufficient time positively interacting with them as children and were often unaware of the mischief they were getting into;
- Their fathers neglected to monitor their whereabouts, their choices of friends and their activities.

For the majority of Mathe’s sample, the fathers assumed conventional patriarchal roles and were dominant, controlling and violently abusive towards women. Fathers also had exclusive powers to run the families. These adolescents had therefore been “socialised to perceive violence and sexual control as the only viable means to assert themselves.”

Although by Mathe’s own deduction, no firm conclusions can be drawn from this study, a number of studies do point to the critical role that fathers play in the socialisation of their sons.

**The Impact of Rape**

Rape in South Africa has resulted in a disjuncture between women’s public constitutionally enshrined rights and their oppressions in the private sphere (du Toit, 2005). Even women who have never been raped are said to be in constant fear of rape and factor the possibility of rape into their daily decisions, movements and interactions.

Emphasising the close connection between rape and orthodox male sexuality, Susan Brownmiller has argued that rape is part of a system of male intimidation that keeps all women in fear. Many have suggested that there is a sense in which all women are victims of rape: women who have never been raped often experience anxieties similar to those who have and they are continually affected by these anxieties and by the need to be much more cautious in everyday aspects of life than men have to be.
The Effects of Rape

Apart from the well-documented physical and psycho-social trauma of violation through rape, rape affects women’s daily activities and uses of space, resulting in what has been described as a “gendered loss of mobility and freedom,” since men do not experience restrictions to the extent that women do.53

In relation to child sexual abuse, much has been documented regarding the long-term consequences for its sufferers.54 Studies of prostitutes, juvenile offenders, adolescent runaways and drug users show that a high proportion has a history of child sexual abuse.55

The Fear of Rape

The fear of crime is a common experience of most South Africans and can alter lifestyle and ultimately, quality of life. Women in general are believed to assume a natural vulnerability to rape and consequently imagine and fear it as always possible in the course of their daily lives.56 So, while men also fear crime in general, the fear of rape is women’s specific and additional fear.57 In the South African context, the issue of rape dominates public discourse and this serves to heighten women’s fears that they might be at risk of rape.58 The work of Simidele Dosekun59 highlights how the fear of rape among women adversely impacts upon their sense of safety, agency and belonging in South Africa today.

Prevalence of Rape

We are a society in which rape is at worryingly high levels. The following table depicts the numbers of rapes reported annually to the police in KZN over the years 2002 to 2007:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>9346</td>
<td>9489</td>
<td>9230</td>
<td>9614</td>
<td>9731</td>
<td>9587</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE 1: KZN REPORTED RAPE CASES 2001/2 to 2006/7 SAPS Reporting Periods**

These figures include child victims. The total national figure for this period was in the range of roughly between 50 000 and 55 000 reported rapes per annum.60 KZN therefore accounted for nearly 20% of all reported rapes during each year. These figures exclude *indecent assault* cases of which there are approximately 10 000 reported nationally every year, with between 1500 and
2000 reported in KZN over the last 5 years. Over the last few years, the reporting rate as a ratio of the population was approximately 94 – 100 rapes reported per 100 000 population in KZN. The national figure is around 113 – 121 per 100 000 population.

In comparison:

28 – 70 rapes are reported per 100 000 population in the USA; 7 – 10 rapes are reported per 100 000 population in Northern Europe.\(^{61}\)

Docket analysis conducted by the SAPS revealed that in 76% of the rape cases analysed, persons involved were known to one another.\(^{62}\)

The following table depicts a ranking of the 10 KZN stations with the highest numbers of reported rapes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANKING</th>
<th>STATION</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kwa-Mashu</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Inanda</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Umlazi</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Plessislaer</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Empangeni</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Durban Central</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Esikhawini</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>KwaDabeka</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mariannhill</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: SAPS, Pretoria, 2007

**Under-reporting:**

The SAPS data is the only readily available source of data on rape, but it is believed that most rapes go unreported because a range of social and economic pressures discourage women (and
Preventing Sexual Violence in KwaZulu-Natal

more so men) from reporting rape. Research conducted by the Medical Research Council (MRC) estimates that only 1 in 9 rapes are reported, while Rape Crisis, Cape Town estimates that only 1 in every 20 rape survivors report rape. It is believed that reporting rates are positively influenced by educational programmes and public awareness campaigns.

Responding to Rape: Assessing the Criminal Justice System’s Efficacy

South African Anti-Rape Policy Infrastructure

South Africa has a National Anti-Rape Strategy which was finalised in 2003 and is awaiting Cabinet approval. The strategy seeks to improve all facets of services to rape survivors and beyond this, seeks to advance national awareness-raising on the problem of rape.

In dealing with victims/survivors, it must be borne in mind that each rape survivor and the circumstances of their victimisation differ vastly. So too does their opportunity and capacity to cope with their victimisation. In the context of services to survivors of sexual offences, the NPA National Anti-Rape Strategy Facilitation team defines ‘Support’ as follows:

Support is the ability of service providers and duty bearers to provide a holistic differentiated physical, mental, spiritual, psychological, economic, social and environmental well-being for victims/survivors and perpetrators within their own settings.

Requirements of Survivors

Overall, rape survivors need better services, protection and criminal justice process support. Support is required in the following areas:

- Crisis care: counselling, personal safety and well-being, emotional support for trauma;
- Health intervention: treatment for physical injuries, pregnancy risk, HIV and other sexually transmitted infections;
- Forensic/medico-legal examination;
- Criminal justice process support;
- Long-term treatment and support: psycho-social treatment, referrals.

Sexual Offences Law Reform in South Africa

Although there is still some debate about the extent to which the law can effectively deter violence against women, there has nevertheless been intense focus on the reform of sexual offences law in South Africa, culminating most recently in the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, Act 32 of 2007. These reforms have sought to challenge what were
seen to be “inherently sexist assumptions about women and their sexuality.” The reforms have included changes to the perceived discriminatory nature of previous evidentiary and procedural laws regarding rape and generally secure greater legal rights for rape survivors.

The vast range of submissions on the new sexual offences legislation and the accompanying strong public pressure on the South African government to make a strong statement against rape through extensive and ground-breaking changes to the legislation, gives a sense that what was being called for in the new legislative framework was something beyond merely a ‘law on rape’, but instead, a social statement against sexual violence.

The new legislation has introduced a number of important changes to the handling of sexual offences:

• It extends the common law definition of rape to include sexual penetration into orifices other than the vagina and to include the use of penetrative objects other than the penis;

• It frames rape in gender-neutral terms, i.e. the anal or oral penetration of men, against their will, is prosecutable as rape rather than as indecent assault as was previously the case;

The law reform process also played another significant role, in that it provided an opportunity to bring to light the nature and extent of sexual victimisation in the country. The Department of Community Safety and Liaison ‘Siyabonisana’ Campaign - which is a rights educational campaign conducted in partnership with the South African Women Lawyers' Association - has proven to be an effective means of making vulnerable women aware of their protective rights.

• **Perceived Failures of the Amended Sexual Offences Legislation**

• Failure to legislate specific protective measures for victims (such as the use of CCTV, intermediaries and support persons and the non-disclosure of identity) renders the Act less victim-centred than envisaged in the original discussions about the reforms around 10 years ago;

• The gender-neutral framework of the Act serves to obscure the unique nature and distinct prevalence of women’s victimisation; it is felt that women require special recognition in view of their distinctive vulnerability and concomitantly, also women also require special protections;

• The Act does not provide unqualified access to post exposure prophylaxis (PEP). The provision of PEP is dependent on the rape complainant having reported the rape to the police.
Dealing with Sexual Offenders

It is widely accepted that men must also be targeted in any effort to reduce crimes against women and children. Beyond men in general, perpetrators themselves must also receive attention in order to build in them the resolve and capacity to modify their behaviour. Perpetrators differ by the types of rape they commit, the circumstances of their actions and in the selection of their victims. Work with perpetrators involves fundamental changes in their belief systems and appropriate therapeutic input to provide them with the capability to consciously change their offending behaviour. It is noteworthy that the NPA’s conceptualisation of support is broad enough to include the provision of differentiated support services to perpetrators as well.

KZN Provincial Support Infrastructure:

Victim support must be strengthened at all levels. In particular, the SAPS have a great challenge of increasing competence in handling rape cases particularly on the issue of sensitivity to rape survivors. A SABC Special Assignment report on 13 May 2008 revealed several weaknesses in this regard. As improvements are made with regard to the courts, medico-legal support infrastructure, NGOs, Community Based Organisations and in relation to resources to provide mentoring and support to care workers, the negative effects of crime are minimised and vulnerable persons are protected against repeat victimisation. Improved training at all levels (police, justice, health and therapy providers) is critical to this endeavour.

A noteworthy innovation in crisis support for rape survivors are the one-stop Thuthuzela Care Centres at Prince Mshiyeni Memorial Hospital (Umlazi) and Mahatma Gandhi Hospital (Phoenix). These centres cater for cases of sexual assault and domestic violence. They are multidisciplinary 24 hour centres, housing all the necessary services for the management of sexual offences under one roof, including a satellite police station for opening and reporting of cases and medico-legal support. It has long been argued that although rape survivors are complainants in criminal cases, they are first and foremost persons in need of medical care and psycho-social intervention. Locating crisis care centres in hospitals promotes recovery in ways that far supersede the experience of going to a police station immediately after trauma.
Preventing Rape

Rape invokes tremendous fear and anger in the South African public and popular responses to rape and rapists has been harsh. Many South Africans feel that even imprisonment is too lenient a sentence for rapists. However, as Mathe points out, rapists come from communities and therefore “represent the ills in our homes and society.”

What South Africa is strong on includes:

• A legislative framework which promotes gender equality;
• Continued consciousness-raising on gender-based violence by gender activists and the state;
• Extensive media coverage of gender-based violence cases.

Mobilisation and Participation of Civil Society

This report has drawn attention to the fact that the causes of rape are deep-rooted and linked to the socio-economic realities of our society. A comprehensive rape prevention strategy must therefore go beyond providing an effective criminal justice system response. It must secure the mobilisation and participation of civil society in weaving a new social fabric around gender relations.

The National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) pillar on Community Values and Education remains relevant to the task of preventing rape. The use of community education and awareness programmes to facilitate attitude and behaviour change will be an important element in any rape prevention strategy. It must however be citizen-driven to achieve any credibility and standing and in order to have authority and influence.

Challenging Accepted Attitudes

It is said that repeated experiences and patterns of behaviour reinforce existing social structures and practices as ‘normal’ and limit the potential for change. Therefore, in cultures which undervalue women, certain destructive dispositions, attitudes and practices, if left unchallenged, will persist until they are objected to and resisted. There are a myriad of responses and attitudes to the problem of rape in South African society.

Some common myths include:

• ‘nice girls’ don’t get raped;
• People ask to be raped because of the way they behave or the way they are dressed;
• A woman cannot be raped if she does not agree to it;
• Most rapes occur in dark alleys with strangers;
• Rapists cannot control their sexual urges;
• Women fantasise about rape and enjoy it;
• Women say ‘no’ but mean ‘yes’;
• Women cry “rape” for revenge or to get a man into trouble;
• Prostitutes cannot be raped;
• Wives cannot be raped by their husbands;
• If you agree to a date, you agree to sex;
• If you have sex with a virgin, you can be cured of HIV.

It is imperative that as a society, we intensify efforts aimed at interrogating and challenging such myths and popular attitudes. For example, the myth that suggests that ‘nice girls’ don’t get raped must be countered with messages that say: It makes no difference whether you are a ‘nice girl’ or not; anyone can be raped.

For de Klerk et. al., preventing rape necessarily involves changing the culture of machismo found within patriarchy with its accompanying gendered role constructions and gender inequalities because these cause women to be viewed as potential conquests and objectifies and dehumanises them.78

**Addressing Prison Rape**

The rape of prisoners must receive urgent attention. In particular, juvenile offenders should not be exposed to the prison environment, where possible. They must be held securely in an environment which limits trauma and strengthens the likelihood of eventual re-integration into society. The NCPS has recommended diversion programmes and the provision of secure care facilities for young suspects and convicts as viable options.

In addition, the expansion of community sentencing options for less serious adult offenders will also go a long way in averting the negative outcomes of prison life which eventually lead to rape in communities as discussed in this report.

**Working with men**

Rape is a crime where men are overwhelmingly the aggressors and women the victims. In committing rape, men use their superior social and physical power against women.79 The first challenge is to promote consciousness about the wrongfulness of sexual victimisation because there are indications that many men do not see sexual offending as ‘wrong.’ For example, some studies of gang rape revealed that for the perpetrators involved, gang rape was regarded as normal and they explained their behaviour either as girls ‘wanting it’ or ‘deserving it’ and ultimately
refused to acknowledge it for what it was – rape. Research involving discussions with South African men about their practices of coercing sex is critical to understanding how men view rape, and provides an additional source of prevalence data. In one study, 21% of a sample of 1370 young men disclosed having ever raped. Sixteen percent disclosed having done this to a woman who was not a girlfriend at the time – either on their own or, more commonly, in a gang rape.

A question often posed is whether rapists and other sexual offenders have the ability or willingness to change. If there is to be any prevention, then the question of changing the attitudes and behaviour of men must be grappled with.

Understandings of rape are influenced by a prevailing ‘commonsense’ perception about women’s risk and responsibility. Since women are generally seen as less able to defend themselves against violent attack, the so-called common sense view holds that they should modify their behaviour in order to reduce the risk of becoming a victim of violence. For example, not only should women avoid walking in unsafe neighbourhoods alone at night, but they should be careful not to dress provocatively or to behave in a manner that could be misinterpreted. Women who fail to do so can be accused of ‘asking for trouble’. These views are problematic precisely because they shift the focus of rape from being a crime perpetrated by men to focus instead on how women should behave. What is needed as a society therefore is to urgently put male sexuality under critical public scrutiny, as Deborah Posel suggests.

Relying exclusively on traditional media-based advocacy work may be insufficient to bring about in men the change in gender-based attitudes, values and behaviour that rape prevention requires. As Mehta et. al. argue:

Given that men are socialised in groups (in the schoolyard, at home, in religious institutions, on the playing fields, in their workplace) it makes sense to provide alternate experiences of group socialisation which challenge them. Such an experience allows men an opportunity to build connections with other men and to experience themselves differently as men. It also permits them to express their dissatisfaction with, and concern about, their habitual roles, in the company of other men.

What experts suggest is that men must be shown that they have a personal investment in challenging the current gender order, and that they can be allies in the improvement of their own sexual health and the health of the women and children who are placed at risk by inequitable and negative gender roles. This involves programmes which afford men opportunities to reflect on their own values about gender, to understand power relationships that exist based on gender, to assess gender stereotypes, and to examine and challenge the traditional gender roles that can
lead to the infringement of rights and compromise health and safety. Ideally, this should be done in face-to-face workshops.

**Discourses of Violence against Women**

How men speak to each other about women is important. Firstly, it reveals their attitudes and values in relation to women. Secondly, such discourse is believed to play an active role in the construction of ideas through legitimating and even motivating violence. What men say is therefore part of the problem. For example, the language of denial works to distance men from their own violence and to excuse or even justify it.

Appropriate language needs to be crafted to enable men to discuss these issues. Programmes that put men in touch with themselves and encourage them to take responsibility for their actions have become central to men’s work around the world, including work being done with youth.

**Working with boys and girls**

We need to increase our emphasis on creating positive role models for young men, and on implementing programmes that reach young boys at an early age in order to help them develop more positive and equitable masculinities.

Public discourse is a powerful force. In as much as it creates an environment of fear, we need to explore ways in which it can be used for positive change, in particular as regards the behaviour of men and the socialisation of boys.

Rape and other forms of violence against women must continue to be brought into public discourse. This includes greater openness in discussing sexual matters, particularly with girls. This includes for example:

- Providing girls with information about the signs of male sexual predatory behaviour; and
- Informing girls about the negative effects of early sexual activity (pregnancy and STDs).

**Schools Work**

The school is undoubtedly a critical arena in which attitudes, values and life-skills are developed. Given the importance of working with boys as part of a rape prevention strategy, the school context may be the most important site available where the value systems of boys can be influenced. Programmes with boys would seek to inculcate in them a sense of equality with girls and promote respect for women and girls which counters the negative effects of gendered role constructions discussed in this report.
Among the challenges that would need to be overcome when working in schools would be the lack of appropriate materials, lack of time in crowded curricula, lack of training on the part of staff members in dealing with sexuality and identity issues, teachers’ reluctance and embarrassment to address such issues and parental objections to teachers delving into sex education.89

Various KZN-based NGOs (such as Lifeline, Childline, NICRO and Khulisa) are well placed to conduct such programmes in schools and, funds permitting, should be engaged to expand their current work.

Environmental Design

Municipalities must do their part in providing infrastructure to environmentally design out opportunities to sexually assault women. This involves making transport and transport nodes safer for women, adequate lighting, ensuring safer passage for women performing chores such as collecting water and firewood, and for children travelling to and from school.

Promising Practices in Working with Men to Prevent Sexual Offences

Men can, and often do, play an important role in ensuring the welfare of the women in their lives. This includes promoting gender equity, preventing violence, and fostering positive sexual relationships with their partners.90

Having recognised that men’s attitudes and behaviour has the potential to either undermine or promote sexual and reproductive health, many sexual and reproductive health organisations globally have sought to implement programmes to encourage positive male involvement.91

Some innovative work with men is highlighted below:

- *EngenderHealth* has implemented an initiative known as Men As Partners (MAP) which engages men in service-delivery settings and communities. The MAP programme seeks to promote gender equity by engaging with men to challenge the attitudes and behaviour that compromise their own health and safety and that of women and children.

- *ADAPT*, a group based in Alexandra township, near Johannesburg has done work which focussed on young men who had been violent. The programme sought to help them stop using violence and to contribute instead to a broader political campaign of popularising work on violence against women.92
Sonke Gender Justice’s digital stories project documents the personal life histories and trajectories of women and men and their experiences related to violence and provide opportunities for them to share more honest and accurate accounts of their lives, to challenge stereotypes about men and manhood and involve men in efforts to end violence and prevent HIV.

Principles for Constructive Male Involvement

- Present men as potential partners capable of playing a positive role in the health and well-being of their partners, families and communities;
- Reach men where they are;
- Provide opportunities for men to share experiences with each other;
- Promote activities that go beyond education and individual change, to advocacy, community mobilisation, social norms campaigns and policy change.

Practical Guidelines in Rape Prevention Work with Men

Rather than creating new avenues to reach men, programmes should use existing venues where men congregate or can be reached. A variety of settings exist to reach groups of men:

- Workplace groups, forums and trade unions;
- Men in prisons;
- Men in armed forces;
- Men in HIV-positive support groups;
- Community social locations;
- Sports and religious events.

Lessons from organisations that work with men, such as EngenderHealth, show that depending on the given setting and the identities and needs of the men being addressed, different cultural and gender issues are dealt with in each group. Other ways of creating awareness could include messaging by means of:

- Lectures by religious and community leaders;
- Discussions on television and radio;
- Community fair stalls;
- Community hall posters;
- Sports stadium posters and billboards.
Typically, work with men attempts to challenge the perception that sex is a masculine entitlement and the issues dealt with usually include:

- Shifting long-held attitudes, values and practices, such as the following:
- ‘Men must make the decisions in a relationship’
- ‘Women who dress in a revealing way want to be raped’
- ‘Sometimes when a woman says ‘no’ to sex, she doesn’t really mean it’
- Discussions on violence and sexual and reproductive health;
- Parenting;
- AIDS issues;
- Men’s roles and responsibilities to end violence and create healthy, thriving communities.

In dealing with social issues which affect male identity, such as unemployment and poverty, it may be necessary to build links with organisations which have experience in such areas as economic development and poverty alleviation to discuss options with men who otherwise feel powerless and emasculated.

**Reaching Men en Masse**

There is a range of capable NGO service providers in KZN who could be partnered with in order to implement the preventative approaches recommended in this report. These include:

- Lifeline / Rape Crisis
- NICRO
- Khulisa Crime Prevention Organisation
- Childline
- Planned Parenthood Association of SA

Community-based efforts to mobilise men in support of gender equality and social justice are critical. CPFs could play an important role in facilitating workshops and programmes in their areas of operation. The involvement of volunteers in the more sensitive aspects of therapy and support in matters such as rape must however be guarded against, and professionals must be utilised to handle therapeutic interventions. Other umbrella organisations and federations would also no doubt be very well-placed to receive training and in turn run workshops in their respective spheres of influence.

The key outcome of these workshops with men must be to leave the participants with day-to-day strategies which they can use to promote gender equity and positive male involvement in order to link their personal changes to greater community change.
The following are suggested themes, messages and goals that community awareness programmes focusing on rape must incorporate:

- Consult with men to examine current gender roles in order to promote understanding of gender dynamics and the negative ways in which the unequal balance of power between men and women can play out;
- Increase awareness among men that some of their practices aimed at reinforcing their masculinity and certain gendered roles push them into unsafe sexual behaviour;
- Encourage men to develop alternative and more healthy ways of defining and demonstrating their masculinity.

**Challenges**

- According to the NPA National Anti-Rape Strategy Facilitation team, at a national level in South Africa, there is no national coordinated integrated framework across the Criminal Justice System for the prevention and management of rape.\(^9\)
- There is also a lack of coordination and communication of comprehensive government and non-government support services to rape survivors.\(^6\)

What is required is a sustainable, long-term support system with comprehensive support services for rape and domestic violence survivors, their families and affected community members as well as for the perpetrators themselves.\(^7\) The task of building such a system is complicated by the facts that:

- Rape is a complex problem; and
- Not all victims and perpetrators are alike.\(^8\)

The Department of Community Safety and Liaison (DCSL) is well placed to perform a coordinating role. This would entail striving for a balance between improving the Criminal Justice System (CJS) response to rape on the one hand, and prevention work on the other. Some Departmental publicity material on rape could be procured for dissemination at Departmental events; posters and other material for display in schools, community facilities, etc. could be included in the Department’s Communication Plan and media messages for public broadcast can include messages on rape prevention.
RECOMMENDATIONS AND POTENTIAL INTERVENTIONS

• Place male sexuality under critical public scrutiny: Men must obviously be targeted in any effort to reduce crimes against women and children. Awareness and capacity-building programmes must be directed at transforming the ingrained social values and norms which create the conditions that result in sexual victimisation. Unabashed male chauvinism and feelings of male entitlement to women’s bodies in South Africa are considered important drivers of the high levels of rape in our country and must be directly challenged in all governmental programmes;

• Harness the support of good men: The support of the countless millions of good men in our communities must be harnessed to buttress and champion our initiatives aimed at preventing rape. These men must continually be mobilised towards participation in weaving a new social fabric concerning gender relations;

• Encourage breaking of the silence and denial on women’s experiences of male violence: This entails improving victim support infrastructure, promoting opposition to naturalised and institutionalised attitudes of male entitlement to women’s bodies and certain opportunistic interpretations of custom, culture and tradition used by some men to take advantage of women sexually. Reporting rates are positively influenced by educational programmes and public awareness campaigns;

• Monitor services to survivors of sexual offences: The efficiency and capacity of the South African Police Service (SAPS) must receive ongoing assessment and scrutiny within the Department’s oversight agenda. In particular, enhancing SAPS competence in investigating rape cases and treating rape survivors with due sensitivity must be closely monitored. The one-stop Thuthuzela Care Centre model must be rolled out further. In terms of its liaison mandate, the Department must continue to play a lead role in advocating for improvements in services to communities rendered by the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) and all therapy providers;

• Encourage and support preventative work with perpetrators: Build within perpetrators the resolve and capacity to modify their behaviour. Rape in prison, which ultimately impacts on the risk of rape for the rest of society, must be addressed. Attitudes which encourage men to equate risky behaviours with being ‘manly’ while encouraging them to view more equitable treatment of women as a sign of weakness must be countered. Programmes that put men in touch with themselves and encourage them to take responsibility for their actions have become central to men’s work around the world, including work being done with youth;
• **Work with boys and girls:** Increased emphasis is required in creating positive role models for young men, and on implementing programmes that reach young boys at an early age in order to help them develop more positive and equitable masculinities. There must also be greater openness in discussing sexual matters with girls, such as providing girls with information about the signs of male sexual predatory behaviour. Schools work will be critical for this task and various KZN-based NGOs (such as Lifeline, Childline, NICRO and Khulisa) are well placed to conduct such programmes in schools and, funds permitting, should be engaged to expand their current programmes;

• **Improve environmental design:** Municipalities must do their part in providing infrastructure to environmentally design out opportunities to sexually assault women.

**Conclusion**

Essentially, much of the research on rape prevention points to the need to address gender inequity and certain problematic constructions of masculine identity. As Deborah Posel suggests, as a society we need to urgently put male sexuality under critical public scrutiny. Designing services targeted at enhancing family functioning, particularly the transformation of fatherhood, are seen to be critical pillars in promoting widespread community involvement in such a project.

Since rape in prison reflects and reinforces men's understanding of sex as an expression of male dominance, there has to be ongoing work to counter this phenomenon. This would entail, among other things, addressing overcrowding by such measures as non-custodial alternative sentencing for less serious offences and adhering to prison capacity limitations.

Ultimately, the fight against rape translates into a course of changing gender power relations and male identity formation. It is about recognising and respecting rights, transforming attitudes towards women, and finding ways to define and maintain manhood and masculinity that does not depend on women's subjugation. This report has drawn attention to the fundamental principles of constructive male involvement. Key among these is to make men aware that their own health is compromised when they equate a range of risky behaviours with being 'manly'. As we work against the scourge of rape, we will roll back the reality, imagination and fear of rape which is denying millions of women in our nation their full exercise of freedom.
Endnotes:


3. Dosekun, Simidele, ‘We live in fear, we feel very unsafe’: Imagining and fearing rape in South Africa, in Agenda, 1(3), 2007, pp. 89-99, citing Posel (2005).


5. See for example the Commission on Gender Equality, KZN Report, (2008), op. cit.


20. Dosekun, op cit., p.90.


29. Ghanotakis, et. al., op cit, p.68.

30. Ghanotakis, et. al., op cit, p.78.

31. Ghanotakis, et. al., op cit, p.76.

32. Ghanotakis, et. al., op cit, p.78.

33. Ghanotakis, et. al., op cit, p.76.

34. Ghanotakis, et. al., op cit, p.76.
35 Ghanotakis et. al. op cit, p.76.
36 Ghanotakis, et. al., op cit, p.77, quoting Steinberg, 2005.
37 Ghanotakis, et. al., op cit, p.75.
38 Ghanotakis, et. al., op cit, p.75.
40 Khau, Mathabo, op. cit., p. 59.
42 Commission on Gender Equality, KZN Report, (2008), op. cit., p.27.
50 Dosekun, op cit., p.98.
51 Giddens, op. cit., citing Brownmiller (1975).
52 Giddens, op. cit.
53 Dosekun, op cit., p.94.
54 Giddens, op. cit.
55 Giddens, op. cit.
56 Dosekun, op cit.
57 Dosekun, op cit., p.96.
58 Dosekun, op cit., p.94.
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66 Artz, Lillian and Smythe, Dee, *Feminism vs. the State?: A Decade of Sexual Offences Law Reform in South Africa* in Agenda, 1(3), 2007, pp. 6-18.
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70 Artz, Lillian and Smythe, Dee, op cit, p.11.
71 Artz, Lillian and Smythe, Dee, op cit, p.15.
72 NPA, op cit.
73 NPA, op cit.
74 Harrison, Debbie, Director of Lifeline and Rape Crisis - Pietermaritzburg, interviewed on 10 April 2008.
75 Mathe, S., *Juvenile Sexual Offenders: We are the Sons of our Fathers*, in Agenda, 1(3), 2007, pp. 133-140.
76 de Klerk et. al., op cit, p.115.
77 This sections draws extensively from the Counsellor Training Manual of *Lifeline and Rape Crisis*, Pmb, 2003.
78 de Klerk et. al., op cit, p.116.
79 Giddens, op. cit.
80 Sikweyiya et. al., op. cit., p.50, citing Bourgois (2004).
Sikweyiya et. al., op. cit., p.50, citing Jewkes et. al. (2006a).

82 Giddens, op. cit.

83 Posel, Deborah, (2005) op. cit.

84 Mehta, M., Peacock, D. and Bernal, L., op. cit., p.95.


86 Sikweyiya et. al., op. cit.


89 Khau, Mathabo, op. cit., citing Bennell et. al. (2002) and Leach (2002).

90 Mehta, Manisha, Peacock, Dean and Bernal, Lissette (undated), Men As Partners: lessons learnt from engaging men in clinics and communities. Available online at: www.engenderhealth.org.

91 Mehta, M., Peacock, D. and Bernal, L., op. cit., p.89.

92 Sikweyiya et. al., op. cit., p.49-50.


95 NPA, op cit.

96 NPA, op cit.

97 NPA, op cit.

98 NPA, op cit.


100 Ghanotakis, et. al., op cit, p.79.
KwaZulu-Natal Department of Community Safety & Liaison
Crime and personal safety are very pertinent in the minds of South Africans. The mission of the KZN Department of Community Safety & Liaison (DCSL) is that the people of KwaZulu-Natal live in a safe and secure environment. This publication is one of a range of products that the DCSL has produced in order to enhance our understanding of the dynamics of crime in KwaZulu-Natal, as well as to inform the Department’s numerous crime prevention programmes. Given the intimate and private contexts in which inter-personal is occurring, the DCSL prioritises the social crime prevention approach in its programmes. Initiatives underway by the Department include the training of youth in spearheading community-based crime prevention, improving services to vulnerable groups and victims/survivors of crime, and general awareness-raising that crime is a social problem which requires a concerted societal response.

Topics already covered include:

- Family violence
- School Violence
- Stock Theft
- Rural safety
- Sexual violence
- Schools as sites of resilience building