

ANNUAL REPORT 2012/2013



QUAKER PEACE CENTRE

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Mission and Vision

Our Vision

Our vision is of a society in which people are able to have confidence in their own and others' ability to address issues without resorting to violence.

We do not define peace as the absence of conflict, but as a dynamic process that cultivates awareness of the responsibilities that come with freedom, and the need to create and maintain social cohesion.

Our Mission

Our mission is to work actively toward a society in which the energy generated by conflict is harnessed to engage with social problems in a creative and constructive way.

Our approach

- Identify the essence of conflict situations
- Develop model ways of resolving conflict without violence and of positively building peace
- Test the models
- Evaluate
- Revise, adapt, retest and when proven to work
- Offer them freely to others to spread them abroad
- Publicise and advocate their use
- We do this as we believe that real change only becomes possible when people begin to change their minds, gain understanding and insight.

Chairperson's Report

QPC strives to intervene in such a way that the energies generated by conflict are used to find a creative response, which is respectful to all involved, and seeks to promote social cohesion. QPC's decision to concentrate on youth also seeks, in effect, to strengthen the school as an institution in the poorer communities in which we work. In addition, we are now extending our work outside the school.

We remain concerned that our work should be replicable and have started various ways of documenting and developing interventions that can be carried forward by the institutions themselves or other bodies.

However, along with many other NGOs in South Africa, we are facing a number of challenges and have had to take a number of steps to deal with these.

Financial problems

The first important issue that affected QPC was the financial problems we faced, especially at the end of 2011. We feared that we might need to reduce or retrench staff, and thus programmes, over the year ending 2011/12. We avoided this with help from very good friends and our funders who respect our programmes. However, we were deeply worried that this problem might continue and the Board resolved, just before the AGM of September 2011, that we should have a balanced budget in the financial year beginning April 2012-13.

Though it was difficult to carry through, this approach proved to be successful. QPC does not really have "fat" but the manager, the staff and our board treasurer, Khaya Sontsele, very effectively turned every cent over and over before spending. They worked together on cutting budgets without cutting the programmes. This, even though for the second year, QPC could not provide a salary increase to our staff in a time of steep increases in food and transport costs. I wish to strongly commend all of them for their efforts and for their commitment to the work in such a circumstance. We had, rather to the Board's surprise, finished the financial year with enough for 6 months work even before receiving the further expected funds. A study has shown that most SA NGOs do not have that. This has given us some leeway to concentrate on producing quality work and to consider how to fundraise more effectively.

The staff worked hard on a 3 year case for support with the necessary provisional budgets while continuing with active work. They also considered where to extend the work. A particular new field is Gender Training for young men.

The project leaders will describe the work they have done in this difficult time.

I would like to thank the Board for their commitment in working on what a Board is meant to do. This was a second field of concern where it has been essential for our Board to reassess its role in QPC. Especially I would like to thank Inyathelo for their advice and Lynn McGregor for running a workshop on Board responsibilities and functioning last November.

We have had mentions of our work in the following

- An SABC TV programme (“Mother of All Professions”) focusing on our diversity training programme was screened on May 19 2012.
- A 10 point plan against bullying developed by QPC was incorporated into The Eastern and Southern African International NGO Counsel on Violence against Children.
- A Research Report commissioned by the Pietermaritzburg-based Agency for Christian Social Awareness (PACSA), prepared by: Carel Garisch in April 2012: Understanding and promoting socio-cultural diversity and cohesion in South Africa. This describes in some detail our diversity work.

Finally, a big thank you once again to the Cape Town Quaker Peace Centre Committee of Central England Quakers who raise funds, under Carole Rakodi’s leadership. Also to Quäker-Hilfe Stiftung, who have both obtained funds and given very useful guidance. And to all our other funders both large (Department of Social Development) and small. Every bit helps for us to help create a world where disagreements lead to creating better solutions for all rather than ongoing and poisonous conflict.

Julie Suberg
Chairperson

Needs in Our Communities

To help understand the environment in which QPC works, we provide a quotation followed by a set of statistics, mainly supplied by the Western Cape Department of Social Development, one of our major funders: “In South Africa violence is the point of the crime...it was until recently part of the grammar of politics and can still be rationalised as avenging inequality...reinforced by feelings of hopelessness and anger. Violence is ingrained in South Africans from childhood. We are seeing the results of children growing up with the normalisation of violence, neglect and abuse, where physical contact is not about love and nurture but about conflict and habitual violence. Children grow up lacking the capacity for empathy and healthy inhibitions against extreme violence appear to be absent” (Rawoot, 2009).

Official crime statistics give some idea of the problem. Although these generally indicate steadily reducing crime levels over the years, the absolute (reported) numbers of “contact” and “property related” crimes continue to be staggering.

The reported figures are displayed on the opposite page (South African Police Service, 2011b). Some of the real figures may be much higher. For example, many victims do not feel that it is worth reporting a straightforward street robbery and the incidence of rape is believed to be 9-10 times the reported figure.

Our hope is that, despite these statistics, there is another side to our society, in which children grow up in loving homes, don't do drugs and crime, and do become responsible adults.

South Africa – Land of contrasts

South Africa now stands fifth from the top for overall governance according to the 2009 Mo Ibrahim Index of African Countries, but 44th (out of 53) for personal safety (Mo Ibrahim, 2011). It is also a land of extreme inequality. Its Gini coefficient has risen to 0.7 (where a value of 1 indicates total inequality) (National Planning Commission, 2010).

Crime Statistics for the Western Cape from April 2010 to March 2011

Type of Crime	Crimes per Year	Crimes per Hour
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST A PERSON)		
Murder	2,311	0.26
Total Sexual Crimes	9,299	1.07
Attempted Murder	2,162	0.25
Assault with the Intent to Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm	24,723	2.82
Common Assault	33,278	3.80
Common Robbery	10,399	1.19
Robbery with Aggravating Circumstances	12,250	1.40
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES		
Arson	632	0.07
Malicious Damage to Property	23,334	2.66
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES		
Burglary at Non-Residential Premises	11,582	1.32
Burglary at Residential Premises	43,801	5.00
Theft of Motor Vehicle and Motorcycle	9,098	1.04
Theft out of or from Motor Vehicle	36,453	4.16
Stock-Theft	995	0.11
CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION		
Illegal Possession of Firearms and Ammunition	2,551	0.29
Drug-Related Crime	70,588	8.06
Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs	17,244	1.97
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES		
All Theft not Mentioned Elsewhere	84,989	9.70
Commercial Crime	11,888	1.36
Shoplifting	18,763	2.14
SUBCATEGORIES FORMING PART OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY ABOVE		
Carjacking	457	0.05
Truck Hijacking	17	0.00
Robbery at Residential Premises	1,215	0.14
Robbery at Non-Residential Premises	1,309	0.15
OTHER CRIMES CATEGORIES		
Culpable Homicide	1,126	0.13
Public Violence	402	0.05
Crimen Injuria	7,337	0.84
Neglect and Ill-Treatment of Children	667	0.08
Kidnapping	392	0.04

Population – Western Cape

The population of the Western Cape Province is estimated to be 5.23 million, though the forthcoming census data will clarify this figure (Dorrington, Johnson, Bradshaw and Daniel, 2006). Around 3.4 million of these people live in Cape Town (City of Cape Town, 2008). A large proportion of the population is young: by 2021 it is expected that half will be less than 30 years old. Migration from the Eastern Cape is the chief cause of rapid population growth in Cape Town which in the early years of the previous decade averaged 0.75% per annum (Romanovsky, 2006). Some 13% of people and over 20% of all households live in informal settlements (shacks) (Rodriguez, Gie and Haskins, 2006).

Family groups – nuclear or extended - are increasingly headed by women and 0.6% of households are headed by children under 20 years of age (Small, 2008).

Poverty

Most South Africans experience a life of outright poverty or, at best, continuing vulnerability. 42.4% of households have an income of less than R1,600 a month – the official “basic poverty level” for a household of 5, which is “sufficient to preserve life, but not much more” (Department of Social Development, 2007)

About 400,000 households in Cape Town lack adequate housing, and the backlog of housing applications submitted to the city stretches back 24 years (Samodien, 2012). According to the Census 2001 figures, 14% of households lacked drinkable water, 10% lacked electricity and 22% had an “informal housing structure” (Department of Social Development, 2007). Some progress has been made but inadequate housing and services continue to be a major challenge.

Crime

34% of the South African prison population is under 25 years old (Department of Correctional Service, 2011). Young people in South Africa are victimised at roughly twice the rate of older people. For violent crimes, these figures are even higher. Robbery is experienced at roughly four times the adult rate, theft at five times the adult rate, and assault at eight times the adult rate (Pelser, 2008).

Drug-related crime (alcohol, *dagga*, *tik*) is increasing rapidly in the Western Cape, with 5,000 recorded incidents in 2001, rising to more than 70,000 in the 2011 (South African Police Service, 2011b). *Tik* is a local name for crystal methamphetamine, a highly addictive drug.

The high levels of substance abuse, compounded by easily available firearms, contribute to widespread violence.

The country has more than 190,000 police but fewer than 12,000 social workers (SAPS, 2011a). The criminal justice system alone cannot address the problems. This is something that requires a whole society response. We tend to look to the police for solutions to crime and violence yet government departments such as Social Development, Education, Health and Transport have equally important roles to play.

Health

Poor living conditions, lack of opportunities and substance abuse are related not only to each other but also to health problems. For example, 8% of births in the Western Cape and 16% in Cape Town are to teenage mothers, with a peak of births nine months after the long school holidays (Sylvester-Rose, 2008). Moreover, some 21% of young women (ages 25-29) in the Western Cape are HIV positive, though in some of the larger townships the percentage is much higher. Further, 60% of medical patients under the age of 21 regularly use *tik*, according to the Medical Research Council (Cape Town, 2011).

Children

Infant mortality increased from 53 out of every 1000 live births in 1997 to 58 in 2004. Children with the highest risk of dying are those born to young, uneducated and malnourished women from informal settlements, who may also be infected with HIV (Department of Social Development, Integrated Service Delivery Plan 2007–2017).

Children in the Western Cape are highly vulnerable to violence in the home. About 40% of women have admitted to beating children under 3 years of age with a belt, strap or stick. Most of the abused children requiring hospital treatment are under 5 years old. Child Line has indicated that the Western Cape has the highest number of sexual abuse reports in the entire country (Department of Social Development, 2009).

According to a national survey, a fifth of the children in the Western Cape between the ages of 12 and 17 had been exposed to domestic violence; 23% of children in this age group reported that they had been threatened with harm, were fearful of being harmed or had been hurt in a violent incident at school (National Youth Victimization Survey, 2005).

Education

As in South Africa as a whole, Cape Town faces a tremendous challenge in improving the quality of its education system. The pass rates for the recent annual tests are listed below (‘Shaky Foundation’, 2012). In each category, at each age level, fewer than half of all pupils were able to achieve the pass requirement of 50%. While both the number of children who enter school and the number of people who obtain higher education have increased, there is slow progress in increasing the number of students who make it through matric. The highest dropout rates are found between grades 10 and 12 (Human Sciences Research Council, 2008). The Human Capital Development Strategy in 2006 posited that only half of all those who enter Grade 1 will complete Grade 12 (Sylvester-Rose, 2008).

	Literacy and Language	Maths
Grade 3	30.4%	47.6%
Grade 6	31.5%	23.4%
Grade 9	44.2%	10.4%

One of the causes of poor academic performance is violence in schools. In a 2005 survey, 28% of South African teachers admitted to using corporal punishment in the classroom, before it was prohibited (RAPCAN, n.d.). Although the primary perpetrators of school violence are other classmates, but a substantial minority of incidents involve teachers (Pelser, 2008). The Western

Cape Education Department in 2007 reported 70 stabbings, almost 90 gang-related incidents of violence, and 118 pupil-on-pupil fights in its schools.

In addition, gangs in the city are now targeting schools to recruit new members and expand their drug markets. According to the Department of Community Safety's Directorate of Risk Management, around 60% of schools in 2006 had been affected by gang violence and theft (Sylvester-Rose, 2008).

QPC Response

Reviewing this material and looking at the resources it presently has, the QPC Board and staff concluded that the main drivers which our programmes could reasonably address were:-

- Breakdown of social values, norms and accountability
- Violent problem-solving
- Teachers', parents' and young people's lack of confidence in their ability to provide leadership
- Perceptions of unfairness
- Economic inequality.

The first two are the focus of our projects in the Non-Violent Schools Campaign, the Alternatives to Violence Project and Diversity. The latter also focuses on overcoming racial and gender prejudices. Leadership is addressed by the positive "peace-building" elements in the projects – a basic "take responsibility for change" message. Economic inequality is addressed by giving our trainees the confidence and skills – personal and academic – to get work themselves.

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Projects – Introduction

The criteria against which every project undertaken by the Centre (current or future) is assessed are:-

- Does it contribute to a culture of peace, prevent conflict from becoming violent or tackle the causes of violence?
- Does the project influence the wider society and leaders at all social levels?
- Does it address youth?
- Is it sustainable or does it have a clear end?
- Can its results be monitored and evaluated, internally or externally?
- Can the outputs be published and will the approaches and outputs enhance QPC's reputation?
- Is it funded or potentially fundable?
- Is it the best use of QPC resources?

We recognise that QPC alone cannot bring about mass change in the roots of South African conflict and violence. What it can do is look into the roots, develop helpful approaches to tackling aspects of conflict and violence, test these in the field and then publicise them for others to pick up and spread. In this way we achieve sustainability.

QPC has four on-going projects:-

- Non-Violent Schools
- Diversity
- Young Women in Leadership
- Alternatives to Violence Project (AVP)

Although each programme has a separate identity and leader, they are, in practice, different ways of encouraging insights and understanding among the trainees involved, and the project leaders work collaboratively to achieve their aims.

Projects

Statistical Summary of Interventions

Project	Workshop Name	Workshops	Contact Hours	Women	Men	Total
AVP Schools Learners Basic	AVP Basic	5	60	51	25	76
	Advanced	1	16	12	6	18
	T4F	1	20	11	5	16
AVP Teachers	AVP Advanced	2	32	12	8	20
AVP Community Tenderden	AVP Advanced	1	18	9	6	15
AVP Community Damietta Peace Initiatives	AVP Taster workshop	1	4	10	11	21
Diversity	Carmen & Thando	1	3	10	14	24
	Introduction to Diversity	1	1 ½	23	11	34
	Storybooks	4	4	69	26	95
	Gender Training for boys	1	6	0	4	4
NVSC	Bullying	7	7	160	127	287
	Carmen & Thando 1	1	3	10	14	24
	Behaviour Management	2	3	58	31	89
	Indaba (Teachers & Learners)	1	5	60	42	102
YWL	Camp	1		47	0	47
	Awareness of Women's Rights 1	5	10	42	0	42
	Awareness of Women's Rights 2	5	10	46	0	46
	Awareness of Women's Rights own topic	1	2	26	0	26
	Basic Counseling Skills 1	2	3	48	0	48
	Basic Counseling Skills 2	2	4	22	0	22
	Advocacy & Lobbying 1	4	8	42	0	42

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Project	Workshop Name	Workshops	Contact Hours	Women	Men	Total	
YWL Cont.	Advocacy & Lobbying 2	4	2	42	0	42	
	Parents Indaba	1	5	107	75	182	
	Needs Assessment	2	4	52	0	52	
	Reflection / Check In	2	2	40	0	40	
	Healing 1	2	4	48	0	48	
	Healing 2	1	3	23	0	23	
	Leadership Skills 1	2	4	53	0	53	
	Leadership skills 2	2	4	34	0	34	
	Life Skills Part 1	1	2	16	0	16	
	Life Skills & Building Self-Esteem	1	2	12	0	12	
	Needs Assessment	1	2	24	0	24	
	Affirmation, co-operation & community building	1	4	20	0	20	
	Support Forum workshop	8	35 ½	46	5	51	
	Communication & positive parenting skills	2	14	29	2	31	
	Positive communication & peace skills	3	18	54	0	54	
	Young Women's Issues (Group's Own Topics)	1	2	17	0	17	
	Young Women's Issues 1	2	4	19	0	19	
	Young women's issues 2	1	2	11	0	11	
	Awareness women's issues Part 1	1	2	29	0	29	
	Part 2	1	2	16	0	16	
	Recruitment/needs assessments	1	1 ½	20	0	20	
	Building self esteem and life skills	1	4	20	0	20	
	Awareness of women's issues 1& 2 + women's rights 1 & 2 + leadership skills	1	8	18	0	18	
	Leadership skills 2 + basic counseling 1	1	4	20	0	20	
	Leadership skills 3 + basic counseling 2	1	4	21	0	21	
	Follow up workshops	11	18 ½	74	0	74	
		Totals	104	377	1633	412	2045

Our work, though delivered through four diverse projects with different activities, has at its heart one common aim: to increase the number of people who are actively prepared to oppose violence in all its forms. We strive to create a space where complex issues can be explored, where difficulties can be named and fears admitted, and where young people can commit themselves to the necessary work of overcoming their own prejudices and fears, and make better choices in their lives.

The four projects are:

- The Non-Violent Schools Campaign
- The Diversity Project
- The Young Women in Leadership Project
- The Alternatives to Violence Project (AVP)

Our focus has been largely on schools, training teachers as well as pupils in various skills. Thus, teachers may be trained to deliver the curriculum in creative and relevant ways and to embed the message of non-violence in every lesson through the Non-Violent Schools Campaign; they may be trained to deal with racism, xenophobia and gender-based violence at school through the Diversity Project; they may be trained as facilitators of AVP. In many cases, the same community of teachers has been trained in various ways by QPC.

Equally, pupils at the schools where these teachers work, may join the Peace Clubs advocated by QPC and maintained by the teachers, where they may also be trained in anti-bullying, anti-racism, AVP and as young women in leadership. Again there is a conscious effort to build and extend a community of peace promoters. The members of the peace clubs style themselves “Peace Buddies”, and at the various events held by QPC such as camps, indabas or workshops, there is always a hugely enthusiastic turn out from these Peace Buddies, confirming that the work we do is on track, and relevant to the lives of young people.

The schools we work with are situated in low-income communities where there is high unemployment, drug and alcohol abuse, gangsterism and violence, which often spills over into the schools. Teacher morale at these schools, unsurprisingly, is often low. Our work aims to mirror both pupils and teachers positively, to encourage them to take responsibility for reducing violence and for making better choices.

The following is a brief summary of work done by our projects in 2012:

The Non-Violent Schools Campaign

- We visited 6 schools with “*my bully my bra*”, the anti-bullying booklet we produced in 2011, and did demonstration lessons with around 900 pupils. The booklet was well received and it was a regular delight to see all the pupils, whether in high school or primary school, immediately opening the book at the pages with comics and beginning to read, in silence!
- Though bullying remains a pervasive problem in our schools, we are glad to perceive that more and more pupils and teachers are becoming aware of it, through the kinds of presentations we have done, as well as the resources provided to assist them to take action.

The Diversity Project

- We ran eight week diversity courses with members of three peace clubs after school, at Aloe Secondary School in Mitchells Plain, and jointly with the peace clubs of St Andrew's in Elsies River and Leiden High School in Delft. Resources for the courses included our "Carmen and Thando" audio drama series and "Cracking the Hard Nut", our audio documentary on overcoming racial prejudice at school.
- The courses culminated in a cultural festival held at Leiden High School where traditional cultural foods were served. The peace club members who had completed the courses performed original anti-racist poetry and a musical drama called "The House of Bathabile and the House of Plaatjies". Though the process of developing the drama with a large group of children took a great deal of time and energy, it provided a sterling vehicle for making and maintaining relationship, which we have learned is vital for overcoming racial prejudice.
- We wrote a book of stories based on our experience with clients, called "Shelter from the Storm: stories from the Quaker Peace Centre". The stories are drawn from real situations but the characters are fictional. We wanted to encourage a culture of reading by providing stories that reflect the lives of children who are generally marginalized in literature, and the response to the stories read out at peace club meetings has been very positive.

Young Women in Leadership Project

We aim to build and support good relationships between young women, parents and caregivers, and to develop sustainable leadership structures that can act as a platform for young women to discuss issues that affect them.

- We met 20-25 young women in 3 areas after school for two hours a week for the duration of one year. A needs assessment for each group of young women was conducted initially to establish the issues that each group wished to address. These issues were worked through in a series of workshops dealing with topics such as awareness of women's rights, healing of trauma, building self esteem, leadership skills and advocacy and lobbying.
- Parents, caregivers and the young women also participated in a 2- day workshop that focused on positive communication, peace building and parenting skills, with follow-up workshops in 3 areas that we had worked in previously.
- We held a Leadership Camp at Oatlands Holiday Village in Simon's Town for 46 parents and caregivers from Nyanga, Philippi, Delft and Mitchell's Plain. The parents expressed their gratitude for the opportunity, and many said they felt a heavy load had been lifted from their shoulders.
- We held a Young Women's & Parents' Indaba at Heideveld High School for 186 people from 7 different areas. The Indaba provided an opportunity for people from different areas to discuss the problems identified in the one year programme and to come up with recommendations for their support forum structures to implement. Again participants expressed their heartfelt thanks for the help they had received from the programme, which had improved their relationships with their families.

Alternatives to Violence Project (AVP)

AVP is an experiential training programme enabling participants to deal with potentially violent situations in new and creative ways. It started in prisons in the USA in 1975, and now also operates in communities, schools, colleges and conflict situations worldwide. There are 3 levels of training: Basic, Advanced, and Training for Facilitators workshop (T4F). New trainees are supported to deliver training until they can continue the work without assistance.

- We conducted 9 AVP workshops with schools, reaching some 106 teachers and learners, and also supported teachers from six high schools to deliver AVP basic workshops to their Peace Clubs.
- We ran 6 community workshops, training up to facilitator level, 16 leaders of a community organisation, the Damietta Peace Initiative, and supported the 2 newly-trained facilitators in a “taster” workshop.
- We started training the staff of “Young in Prison”, a community organisation working with young people while in prison, and immediately after their release.
- We ran 3 workshops to train staff at a new place of safety, Tenderden Place of Safety, and 1 workshop where we supported the staff we had trained to deliver the workshop to the girls in their care.
- We trained three members of the “Bambanani”, a “unite against crime” community project funded by the Department of Community Safety and Security in the Western Cape. Bambanani people are employed at the schools to assist in security matters. This is the first time we have worked with members who are indirectly linked to the South African Police Service
- We delivered a set of three workshops to 13 Juvenile prisoners in the Juvenile section of Pollsmoor Prison. This concluded our work in prisons.

Plans for 2013

The Non-Violent Schools Campaign

- In 2013 we will address the issue of discipline at schools. Since the banning of corporal punishment in 1998 in all South African schools, the education department has not provided adequate training for teachers in alternative discipline procedures. Many teachers who continue to use corporal punishment argue that they know no other effective way to discipline pupils. The Director of Education in the Metropole Education District (MSED), Mr Glen van Harte, has emphasized that behaviour management training, which includes anti-bullying, is urgently needed in his district. In response to this need, we will conduct behaviour management courses which include anti-bullying, with teachers, principals and education officials. Participants will be assisted to see how corporal punishment at schools does little but teach young people that physical violence is an acceptable way of dealing with conflict of any sort.

- We will also work with teachers and curriculum advisors using our caring curriculum manual, *“Peace buddies in action”*, which Geraldine Goldblatt was commissioned to write in 2012. This manual is based on our experience of training teachers to use creative methods to teach the school curriculum since 2009.
- We will write a full colour manual on behaviour management in the classroom in 2013 which will be printed in 2014.

The Diversity Project

- In 2013 we will shift our focus to gender training for young men. It has become apparent that young men as well as young women must be trained, if we are to stem the growing tide of violence against women and children.
- We will pilot a gender training course for young men using the creative arts. It will be an intensive course with young men from peace clubs at two high schools, with the aim of accessing and exploring a masculinity that does not depend on dominating and devaluing women. The course will culminate in an overnight hike with all the young men who have undergone the course, and thereafter there will be a joint seminar with them and the young women who have also undergone gender training through the Quaker Peace Centre.
- We will also present our anti-racism materials, the “Carmen and Thando” audio drama series and our audio documentary on overcoming racial prejudice at school, as well as our storybook. “Shelter from the Storm” to curriculum advisors of the Metro South Education District (MSED) to see that they are distributed more widely in schools.

Young Women in Leadership Project

- In 2013 we will continue to train young women and their caregivers, and to hold the camps and indabas which have yielded such insight for the participants in 2012.
- We will also begin training of young male parents in the community, given that there is such a high incidence of children being abandoned by their fathers, and left for their mothers to raise.

Alternatives to Violence Project

- In 2013 we will continue to roll out AVP training to teachers and pupils at schools and places of safety and support our trainees to deliver AVP training to the pupils in their charge.
- In response to the violence, which takes place in the communities surrounding the schools, we will also be launching a Non-Violent Communities project, where people in community organisations will be trained in AVP.

Financial Statements (Abridged)

Balance Sheet

Figures in Rand

	31 March 2013	31 March 2012
Assets		
Non-Current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	500,000	500,000
Current assets		
Trade and other receivables	5,556	9,861
Cash and cash equivalents	1,165,074	694,478
	1,170,630	704,339
Total Assets	1,670,630	1,204,339
Equity		
Equity		
Retained income	1,438,368	988,249
Subtotal		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	37,264	40,089
Provisions	194,998	176,001
	232,262	216,090
Total Equity and Liabilities	1,670,630	1,204,339

Detailed Operating Expenses

Figures in Rand

	12 months ended 31 March 2013	12 months ended 31 March 2012
Accounting fees	27,240	27,137
Auditor's remuneration	26,000	25,000
Bank charges	11,425	17,426
Cleaning	4,098	5,723
Computer expenses	-	27,738
Consulting and professional fees	65,605	123,120
Consumables	1,191	(310)
Employee costs	1,106,260	1,046,889
Refreshments	119,078	162,727
Resource development	-	51,102
Hire	8,478	14,493
Insurance	27,017	29,169
Lease rentals on operating lease	4,730	-
Legal expenses	-	2,710
Postage	3,990	3,479
Printing and stationery	71,649	279,233
Repairs and maintenance	3,661	10,422
Security	13,906	13,081
Subscriptions	4,843	1,852
Telephone and fax	26,406	28,395
Training	2,447	543
Transport – clients	21,060	11,338
Travel – staff	96,781	132,013
Utilities	43,819	25,557
<i>Total Operating Expenses</i>	1,689,684	2,038,837

Details of Donations and Grants

Figures in Rand

	12 months ended 31 March 2013	12 months ended 31 March 2012
Andrew Roberts Memorial Fund	100,000	100,000
Anonymous donor	-	70,000
Cape Town Quaker Peace Centre Committee of Central England Quakers	581,206	441,927
Community Chest of the Western Cape	18,000	12,600
Department of Social Development, Western Cape	297,742	299,048
Geoffrey T Harris	70,000	-
Helen Calverley Trust	8,260	-
ifa Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen e.V.	485,124	501,939
Other Meetings UK	-	457
Other donations and grants	7,349	3,566
Polyoak Packaging on behalf of the Willowton Group	-	30,000
Professor GFR Ellis	200,000	-
QPN Travel	25,612	-
Quaker Hulpfond, The Netherlands	9,227	8,033
Quaker Peace and Service Aotearoa / New Zealand	21,583	24,918
Quäker-Hilfe, Germany	81,712	31,702
Rolf-Stephan Nussbaum Foundation	100,000	-
Ruth and Anita Wise Trust	10,000	-
Switzerland Yearly Meeting	7,294	6,184
Zurich Quaker Group	4,600	4,139
	2,027,709	1,534,513

Funding Partners 2012/2013

Programme / Fund	Funder
Non-Violent Schools	ifa Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen e.V. Helen Calverley Trust Ruth and Anita Wise Trust Rolf-Stephan Nussbaum Foundation
Diversity	ifa Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen e.V. Quäker-Hilfe, Germany
Young Women in Leadership	Department of Social Development, Western Cape Quaker Peace and Service Aotearoa New Zealand
Alternatives to Violence Project	ifa Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen e.V. Andrew Roberts Memorial Fund Quäker-Hilfe, Germany
General Grant	Cape Town Quaker Peace Centre Committee of Central England Quakers [<i>Committee for Fundraising among British and Irish Quakers</i>] Community Chest of the Western Cape Department of Social Development, Western Cape Quaker Hulpfond, The Netherlands Switzerland Yearly Meeting Zurich Quaker Group
In Kind	IT Naledi
Fundraising Support	Quäker-Hilfe Stiftung, Germany

QPC Board Members 2012/2013

Julie Suberg (Chair)	
Graham Thomas (Vice Chair)	
Khayaletu Sontsele (Treasurer)	
David Anthony Marshall (Secretary)	Appointed Thursday, 27 September 2012
Rowland Dale	Appointed Thursday, 27 September 2012
Lucille Lückhoff	Appointed Thursday, 27 September 2012
Paul Mooney	Resigned Tuesday, 10 April 2012
Jennifer Stern	Resigned Thursday, 16 August 2012
Graham Thomas	Resigned Thursday, 27 September 2012
Michael Williams	Resigned Thursday, 27 September 2012
Martin Struthmann (Manager)	

Staff at financial year end (31 March 2012)

Manager	Martin Struthmann
Project Leader Alternatives to Violence Project	Stanford Jarvis
Project Leader Diversity	Athalie Crawford
Project Leader Non-Violent Schools	Avril Knott-Craig
Project Leader Young Women in Leadership	Nokuthula Mbetse
Office Administrator	Xoliswa Ntsabo
Office Cleaner	Primrose Mveni

Press Clippings 2012/2013

General

The Friend, 11 October 2012, 'Building a peaceful society', by Carole Rakodi.

Non-Violent Schools

Quäker-Hilfe Mitteilungen 149, August 2012, 'Das Projekt "Gewaltfreie Schule"', by Angela Chilvers.

Quäker-Hilfe Mitteilungen 151, Februar 2013, "'Peace Buddies' in Südafrika', by Sabine Alvermann.

History and Background of the Quaker Peace Centre

History

In the 1980s, during the apartheid years, at the time of the forced removals of thousands of people from the City of Cape Town to the Cape Flats, the Cape Western Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends (Quakers – see below) supported first a peace worker and then, as the work expanded, others, until in 1988 the Quaker Peace Centre was established.

From small beginnings it grew to be quite substantial, with a staff of 30-35 working mainly in the townships but with programmes and training also taking place at the Centre in Mowbray.

The emphasis was on non-violent responses to the injustices of apartheid, conflict resolution, community mediation, youth support and training, empowerment of women and peace education.

During the years after the unbanning of the ANC (African National Congress) and other political parties, the Centre continued with conflict resolution work and peace education in schools, and added training in vegetable gardening and sewing for families who had no income. It also ran a re-integration programme for returning exiles.

After the first democratic elections in 1994, the Centre provided mediation training to enable communities to resolve their own conflicts non-violently. It started a youth programme and realigned its work in schools to the changing education system. Ten years after the first democratic elections, the Centre realigned its work to the challenges facing South Africa at that time, in the process identifying the following priorities:

- Strengthen public participation in the democratic processes
- Promote individual and organisational competence in peace building
- Promote the value of diversity and combat prejudice
- Network and support endeavours that promote human security

The Quaker Peace Centre is no longer an official project of the Cape Western Monthly Meeting, but stands alone, overseen by an annually elected Board, the majority of whom are Quakers. The Centre enjoys close contact with community organisations and other non-governmental organisations.

Quakers – The Religious Society of Friends

Formed in the mid 1600s during the English civil war as a religious movement on a Christian base, the Quakers were severely persecuted – as dangerous radicals – by the government. The movement rapidly spread to North America and Europe. Persecution eventually gave way to reluctant tolerance. The movement is now worldwide.

The official name is the “Religious Society of Friends” but the commonly used name “Quaker” arose when one told a sentencing judge that he did not fear him and “quaked” only before God.

While Quakers have no formal creed or statement of beliefs, they recognise a spiritual dimension to be sought within themselves and in the conduct of their lives, placing great reliance on

conscience as a guide to morality. A shared belief is that “faith without works is dead.” Quakers prefer to be identified by what they do and how they live.

Quakers are probably best known for their stand against violence in all its many forms. This has led them to fight against injustice while helping the disadvantaged and oppressed. Examples include the century-long campaign against the slave trade and slavery, prison reform, betterment of working practices, conscientious objection against military service but working (in war) as front line stretcher bearers, and opposing apartheid. The Society is the only religious organisation to have received the Nobel Prize for Peace, which was awarded to it in 1947.

The work against violence continues in many ways around the world.

For further information on Quakers in Southern Africa please see <http://quakerscsaym.ning.com> and follow the links.

Why Support QPC?

Violence

Violence, as the way to solving conflict, is a major problem in South Africa.

The human, psychological and economic costs are enormous, both to the direct victims and to the whole community, which has to pay for physical “security” behind gates, wire and armed guards.

Violence (and the fear of it) affects the lives and economic wellbeing of everybody, especially the next generations.

QPC’s work addresses this scourge.

Children and Teenagers

QPC works with youth – tomorrow’s leaders – at the mental / emotional level, giving insights into the sources of violence and providing alternative ways of dealing with them. These are lifetime skills.

In the short term this work helps learners with their academic education – by reducing major distractions – and thus helps to build the national skills base.

In the longer run it plants a strong seed: working for peace.

Sustainability and multiplication

The methods developed are capable of multiplication (can be applied by others) and are sustainable (do not require constant external funder support).

The QPC projects are themselves the result of development processes, partly within QPC itself and partly elsewhere. The projects and approaches continue to evolve and as QPC methods are taken up by others (our very clear aim), the capacity to influence our society and communities toward less violence grows steadily.

The current projects are now coming out of their “pilot” phases. We can see they are having the desired effects. To go further we need show measurable, beneficial and sustainable results and drive to ensure that these are known, accepted and implemented by the powerful.

Like to Help?

Please send your donation by cheque to the Quaker Peace Centre at the address shown below or pay it directly into our bank account.

Banking details

Account : Quaker Peace Centre
Bank : Standard Bank
Branch : Mowbray
Branch no. : 024909
Account no. : 071391568

Income tax exemption/approval in terms of Section 18A of the Income Tax Act

PBO no. : 18/11/13/3083

Registration in terms of the Nonprofit Organisation Act

NPO no. : 011-709 NPO

Contact details

Quaker Peace Centre
3 Rye Road
Mowbray 7700
South Africa

Phone: 021 685 7800
Fax: 021 686 8167
Email: 00
Web: www.qpc.org.za

Staff photo – August 2012



From left to right:

Back: Avril Knott-Craig (Non-Violent Schools Project), Stanford Jarvis (Alternatives to Violence Project), Xoliswa Ntsabo (Office Administrator)

Front: Nokuthula Mbete (Young Women in Leadership Project), Martin Struthmann (Manager), Athalie Crawford (Diversity Project)

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