



**RAPCAN**  
protecting children's rights

**Annual Report 2007**

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## DIRECTOR'S OVERVIEW

The year in review was one of some import for RAPCAN, due to the significant developments in RAPCAN's strategic approach to its work, as well as achieving international recognition for its long history of investment in child protection over the last 18 years.

The external environment continued to be fraught with contradiction. As the legislative environment relating to the rights and protection of children saw important developments such as the passage of the Children's Act and its amendments, there were also concerning developments such as the restructuring of the SAPS Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units, and continued lethargy in relation to the Child Justice Bill. This has raised questions as to whether government policy in relation to the rights and protection of children was indeed on a general trajectory towards improvement.

Prevention and early intervention were introduced strongly into government policy through the Children's Amendment Act, yet in practice remain enormously under resourced in terms of government investment and in terms of the conceptual and institutional capital that is necessary to impact on a large and sustainable scale. Once again we have seen a child protection system that has primarily invested in reacting to victimisation without equal investment in prevention.

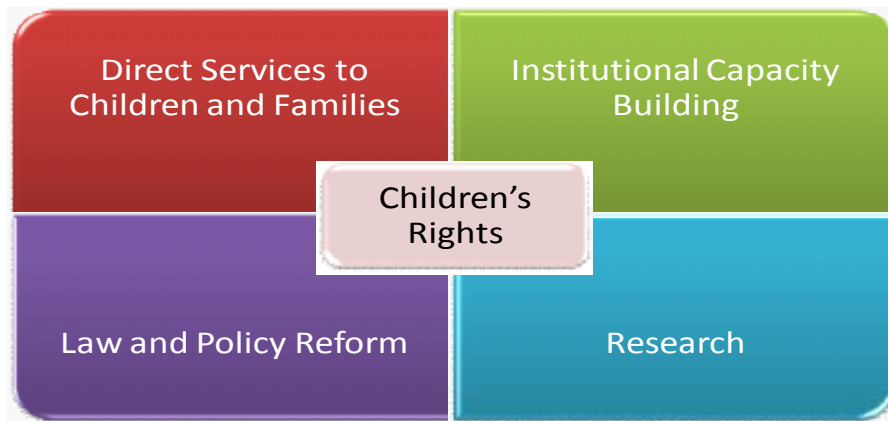
## RAPCAN'S STRATEGY

In continuing to think about how to engage in this environment, over this period, RAPCAN has confirmed three sets of important decisions. Firstly, the organisation will focus on two key elements within the children's rights field, i.e. child victimisation and child offending. Secondly, our approach to this work will include the following elements:

- Child rights approach: RAPCAN's work will be founded upon the children's rights principles contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and the children's rights provisions contained in the South African Constitution.
- Evidence-based approach: RAPCAN's work will be informed by lessons from local and international experience and it will seek to generate evidence through its own work, through monitoring and evaluation.
- Innovation: RAPCAN's intervention strategies will seek to introduce innovative responses to the specific conditions faced in South Africa taking into account the unique set of problems, capacities, skills and resources that are available. This specifically also entails seeking to balance international evidence with local conditions.
- Leadership: RAPCAN seeks to continue to offer leadership in relation to the protection and promotion of children's rights.
- Good governance, sound management and public accountability: As a recipient of public funds, with an agenda to improve the lives of children, RAPCAN's work will be centred on ensuring that all activities are carefully managed, that good governance principles pervade all organisational practices and that we account regularly and accurately to our many stakeholders.
- Capacity-building: RAPCAN has been recognised locally and internationally for its work and its approach to its work. We will seek to share our knowledge, experience and skills with any organisation or government department that wishes to benefit from this.
- Access and quality: RAPCAN will continue to act, and promote an approach that promotes access to services for children and families, while equally ensuring that these services are of a high quality.

Thirdly, RAPCAN will continue to adopt an integrated set of modalities to achieve its children's rights objectives. Four specific modalities will be adopted. These are: direct services to children and families, institutional capacity-building, research and advocacy. Figure 1 overleaf illustrates this integrated approach.

**Figure 1: RAPCAN's Integrated Mode of Operation**



## **RAPCAN'S PROGRAMMES**

Over 2007, RAPCAN consolidated the work in its four main programmes based on the three sets of decisions noted before. Each of the programmes is discussed in detail in the discussion that follows.

### **ACHIEVEMENTS: THE STARS IMPACT AWARD**

Late in 2007, RAPCAN was awarded with the Stars Impact Award for Child Protection. The award is given annually by the UK-based Stars Foundation to recognise the work of organisations working in the children's sector. RAPCAN was amongst several organisations in Africa that were considered for the award. The award consisted of a cash prize of US\$100 000 and consultancy support. The funds will be utilised towards the establishment of IT infrastructure in the RAPCAN office, as well as to create a reserve fund for the organisation.

## **RAPCAN'S PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES IN 2007**

### **1. ADVOCACY PROGRAMME**

RAPCAN's Advocacy Programme promotes the realisation of the rights of children, working in a comprehensive way that addresses both civil and political rights as well as socio-economic rights. The programme specifically addresses itself to all forms of violence against children, and violence that is perpetrated by children, promoting both preventive and responsive measures.

Through this programme, RAPCAN advocates for the development of appropriate and integrated government policy, legislation, and services towards the realisation of the rights of child victims and offenders. This programme therefore focuses its attention on Parliament, government departments and agencies, international treaty bodies, civil society organisations and the media. An essential element of its work is its strategic participation in key forums and networks at local, national, regional and international levels. The Advocacy Programme also promotes the participation of children and young people in relation to issues that affect them.

The discussion that follows provides an overview of the activities of the programme in the period under review. The activities of the programme are discussed under two broad themes, i.e. child protection (which includes the physical and sexual abuse of children) and child offending.

## 1.1. Child Protection

### 1.1.1. Legislative Reform

#### Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act

Late in 2007, the long-awaited Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act was passed by Parliament and signed into law. RAPCAN participated in the National Working Group on Sexual Offences and in the Western Cape Consortium on Violence against Women, which both undertook advocacy activities in relation to this Bill. RAPCAN's activities included a written submission to the National Council of Provinces on the Bill and participation in the development of capacity-building materials for community-based organisations to strengthen their participation in advocacy. We also prepared press releases on behalf of the National Working Group, and engaged with the media in relation to the Bill.

Also in this period, RAPCAN responded to a request by Judge Bertelsmann of the Pretoria High Court for organisations to make submissions to the court with regard to the constitutionality of procedures and practices relating to child victims and witnesses giving testimony in court. RAPCAN was admitted as *amicus curiae* in this matter, jointly with Children First and Bobby Bear Clinic, and was represented by the Legal Resources Centre. In preparation for this submission, we undertook a small-scale survey of prosecutors, intermediaries and court preparation staff in some of the courts where RAPCAN's services are located in order to assess the current application of protective measures and the treatment of children at these courts. We also received assistance from the Gender Health and Justice Research Unit at the University of Cape Town in preparation of the submission to the court. The outcome of this process is expected in 2008.

#### The Children's Amendment Act

The Children's Amendment Act was passed by Parliament in November 2007. RAPCAN participated in general advocacy relating to the Act, but focused specifically on the prohibition of corporal punishment and promoting provisions relating to prevention and early intervention services.

We continued to participate in activities of the Children's Bill Working Group, and particularly worked in support of the public consultation processes undertaken by the National Council of Provinces and the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Social Development. The national committee undertook extensive consultation on the Bill, holding public hearings in four rural provinces and at Parliament. RAPCAN undertook a wide range of activities including co-ordinating the work of the sub-group on Discipline of Children, and partnering with the Children's Institute to develop materials and facilitate workshops in other provinces (i.e. Limpopo and North West) to strengthen the participation of local organisations in the public hearings on the Bill. We also made written and oral submissions to the Western Cape Provincial Legislature and the National Assembly.

#### Co-ordination of Sub-Group on the Discipline of Children

The clause on the prohibition on corporal punishment in the Bill resulted in extensive public attention and debate. RAPCAN co-ordinated and administered the sub-group on Discipline of Children, which also consisted of: the South African Council of Churches, Mthatha Child Abuse Resource Centre, Childline South Africa, the Centre for Child Law (University of Pretoria), the Community Law Centre (University of the Western Cape), the South African Human Rights Commission, Management of Schools Training Programme and Save the Children Sweden.

Activities undertaken on behalf of and/or in partnership with members of the sub-group included the development of fact sheets, briefing documents, letters and submissions on the issue, developing and strengthening support from a broader range of organisations and individuals, capacity-building with key organisations towards developing submissions for provincial legislatures, undertaking targeted advocacy with specific politicians and organisations, and attending certain briefings, hearings and debates at Parliament. This also included lobbying Members of Parliament and providing additional materials and resources to Parliamentarians where necessary. These activities were supported by the Children's Institute which co-ordinated the entire advocacy effort in relation to the Bill. A key aspect of RAPCAN's work involved engagement with the media and co-ordination of efforts in relation to the media.

We also developed materials for child participation in advocacy and facilitated a session at the National Association of Child Care Workers to build the capacity of children to participate in advocacy. Children from the conference later made submissions at the public hearings held by the Portfolio Committee on Social Development.

Subsequent to hearings in the provinces, the National Council of Provinces approved the prohibition of corporal punishment in the Bill. Submissions supporting the prohibition of corporal punishment were made by a range of organisations in all provinces and at the hearings at the National Assembly on the issue. Sub-group members were widely represented in media reports and by the end of the year 28 organisations had identified themselves as being in support of the campaign. Key ANC members in the Portfolio Committee on Social Development also supported the prohibition. Despite this, the Committee was split on the issue. Ultimately, the ANC caucus intervened and the clause was removed from the Bill in order to avoid stalling the passage of the Bill in its entirety. The Committee's report to Parliament indicates that the clause was removed for further investigation into the issue, and urged that emphasis be placed on the provision of discipline programmes for parents. The report also stated that the issue had been incorrectly tagged as a provincial issue instead of a national issue and that it should be addressed in a legislative amendment Bill to be introduced in 2008.

#### 1.1.2. Service Delivery

##### Corporal and Humiliating Punishment at School

During 2007, we undertook advocacy with the National Department of Education towards implementing effective classroom strategies to prevent physical and humiliating punishment of children by educators. The Department recognised that corporal punishment is still used in 60% of schools, despite its prohibition in legislation in 1996. The purpose of the meetings was to promote the development of strategies to improve classroom management and positive discipline and to promote accountability of educators who use corporal punishment.

##### Court Preparation Services: National Prosecuting Authority

The announcement that the National Prosecuting Authority would begin to deliver Court Preparation Services to witnesses was welcomed by RAPCAN and other organisations that had pioneered this service for children. However, a number of problems emerged, most notable was the absence of a model for child witness preparation, and systems to ensure that high quality services would be provided, including minimum standards for service delivery and appropriate management and training for staff. RAPCAN co-ordinated a national group of organisations delivering such services in order to develop a strategy to respond to limitations of the NPA model and process. Activities included facilitating meetings of the group, developing of a position statement on the issue on behalf of the group, participation in meetings of the NPA to address issues relating to the implementation of their programme as well as the quality of the programme. The NPA has, to a large extent, been receptive to the inputs of civil society and has agreed to a process of the development of minimum standards and the evaluation of different models for witness preparation. However, certain problems still persist and RAPCAN will continue to engage the NPA and other organisations on these into 2008.

##### South African Police Service: Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offence Units

As a result of restructuring in the SAPS, it was announced in 2006 that FCS units would be decentralised and that these services would be devolved to station level. While the notion of increasing access to these services is widely supported, a number of concerns had been raised about how this would impact on the quality of services. In order to gain insight into the impact of this change on services in the provinces and to inform advocacy to ensure accessible and high quality services, RAPCAN began research on the issue in 2007.

In addition, RAPCAN participated in Western Cape provincial SAPS processes on addressing FCS services in the province. This included hosting and chairing meetings on research and information management requirements from the criminal justice system in the province to improving responses to victims of sexual offences.

### 1.1.3. Regional Advocacy

#### The Southern African Regional Network on Discipline of Children

The Regional Network includes organisations from a range of countries in the region, including Botswana, Zambia, Swaziland and Mauritius and is supported by Save the Children Sweden. As through 2006, in 2007 RAPCAN continued to co-ordinate this network and undertook a range of activities in the context of this role. This included the circulation of information to members, drafting correspondence for targeted advocacy with the African Union, drafting press releases and responding to the media and drafting a submission on behalf of this network to the South African Parliament.

## 1.2. Child Offending

### 1.2.1. Law Reform Activities

#### The Child Justice Bill

As in the previous year, RAPCAN continued to participate in the Child Justice Alliance during 2007, with a specific focus on promoting that the Bill be returned to Parliament. This Bill had last been discussed in Parliament in 2003, but had not been seen since then, with little public comment from the Department of Justice as to its progress. RAPCAN chaired the Child Justice Alliance between July and December 2007 and in this capacity, held meetings with the Chair of the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Justice and Constitutional Development and the Director-General of the Department of Justice. We also co-ordinated the activities of the Alliance, which included the completion and dissemination of research findings. The Bill was returned to Parliament, and placed on the agenda for 2008, in a significantly different version from the one presented to Parliament in 2003.

#### The Education Laws Amendment Bill

In response to concerns regarding growing school violence perpetrated by learners, the Department of Education introduced the Education Laws Amendment Bill which included measures to provide for educators to do random body searches and urine tests on learners based on 'reasonable suspicion'. We participated in meetings hosted by the Human Rights Commission and prepared submissions to the Department of Education and the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Education on this. In these RAPCAN advocated for the development of comprehensive and proactive school safety policy aimed at both preventing and responding to violence, rather than the piecemeal efforts suggested by this Bill. We also argued for the limitation of the powers of school principals and educators to search learners, with a view to ensuring the safety of learners and education officials.

### 1.2.2. Promoting More Effective Practices

#### Children's Involvement in Gangs: The COAV Cities Project

In 2006, RAPCAN was contracted by the Institute of Security Studies (ISS) to continue the work initiated by the ISS on this international project. The Children in Organised and Armed Violence (COAV) project was initiated by Brazilian NGO Viva Rio in 2004 to examine the role of children in organised armed violence in ten countries. As part of this project, the ISS conducted research in Cape Town to specifically study children's involvement in gangs. This work culminated in the publication, *Neither War nor Peace*, which documented children's engagement in different forms of organised armed violence in ten countries around the world. In 2006, RAPCAN assisted the ISS and Viva Rio in the facilitation of the second phase of this work, called the COAV Cities Project, which sought to develop recommendations to respond to children's involvement in organised armed violence in four cities (Cape Town, Medellin in Colombia, Niteroi in Brazil and Zacatecoluca in El Salvador). A series of workshops was run involving government and civil representatives, which culminated in the development of a Policy Paper providing a full set of recommendations relating to responding to children's involvement in gangs in Cape Town. The recommendations included the findings of a child participation study which was undertaken for the project by the Human Sciences Research Council.

RAPCAN continued with this work in 2007, and attended a meeting of the project in Rio de Janeiro to evaluate the work undertaken in 2006 and to plan for work in 2007. RAPCAN also made a presentation at an international conference aimed at increasing the profile of the issue of COAV on the international advocacy agenda. In 2007, the work of this project in Cape Town focused on the development of policy recommendations and advocacy targeted at individual provincial departments in the Western Cape (see Box 1).

RAPCAN convened a reference group to guide the development of advocacy strategies and ensure the direction of the policy papers. A policy paper series was produced and provided policy recommendations for specific government departments, including the Provincial Departments of Community Safety, Social Development, Education, Correctional Services and the National Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, the National Prosecuting Authority and the South African Police Service. These recommendations were in the four thematic areas, viz. improving the co-ordination of government efforts, strengthening programme delivery, improving research, and law reform to ensure appropriate responses to children in the system. RAPCAN also undertook advocacy which focused on key individuals in different departments to promote the recommendations. We also hosted a seminar to promote the recommendations in the project. The seminar was co-hosted by the Institute for Security Studies and the Department of Community Safety. At this meeting, the child participation study undertaken for the project was launched, and the Department of Community Safety undertook to revive efforts relating to gang prevention in the province in 2008. A media briefing was held at the event which resulted in radio and newspaper coverage.

## Box 1: Reducing Children's Involvement in Gangs – The COAV Cities Project

The COAV cities project sought to develop a set of policy recommendations to respond to the embedded levels of gangsterism and violence in Cape Town. Stakeholders from civil society and government developed these together through a series of focused workshops. In addition, a child participation study was conducted to elicit the views and experiences of children on the issue.

Children join gangs for a wide range of reasons; gangs are perceived as providing opportunities for fun, excitement and success in communities where there are few opportunities for children to engage in positive recreational activities with adult supervision. Children join out of the desire to obtain friendship and to access drugs, money and girlfriends. Some children join as an act of rebellion against the family or alternatively, in order to uphold family tradition, they may also join to protect themselves from violence or to seek revenge. In certain cases, adults deliberately involve children in crime and gangs in order to protect themselves from being held accountable.

Exposure to high levels of crime, violence and gang presence leads children to begin to perceive this as 'normal'. Children indicated that they perceive the situation as hopeless and inevitable, finding it difficult to avoid joining a gang and almost impossible to exit.

A number of departments run programmes to address gangs, however these are not always based on evidence of what works, there are insufficient programmes available and there is no co-ordination between various departments. A long-term approach which is multi-faceted and addresses the different layers of risk must be taken. Taking a tougher law enforcement approach alone has not been shown to work, instead gangs may become stronger and more violent, and this must be strengthened by effective prevention and intervention programmes that address the various risk factors. Co-ordination of government efforts is essential, as this will avoid duplication, address gaps and ensure that effective programmes are implemented.



### 1.3 Submissions

- Written submission to the Western Cape Provincial Committee on Social Development on the Children's Amendment Bill.
- Oral submission to Western Cape Provincial Legislature at Community Consultations on aspects of the Children's Amendment Bill.
- Written and oral submissions to the National Portfolio Committee on Social Development on aspects of the Children's Amendment Bill.
- Written submission to the Films and Publications Board on images of child sexual abuse and children's access to age inappropriate material.
- Written and oral submission to the National Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on the Films and Publications Amendment Act addressing the issue of images of child sexual abuse.

- Prepared submission on discipline of children behalf of the Southern African Regional Network.
- Written submission for the National Council of Provinces on the Sexual Offences Bill.
- Written submission on the Education Laws Amendment Bill to the Department of Education.
- Written and oral submissions on the Education Laws Amendment Bill to the National Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Education.

#### 1.4. Media Engagement

RAPCAN engaged extensively with the media in 2007. Through our interactions with the media we hope to provide reliable information to the public, to influence the public debate and build support on contentious issues and to support advocacy strategies on policy issues. While speaking in the press has benefits for the profile of the organisation, RAPCAN also seeks to ensure that a wider range individuals and organisations are approached for comment, particularly on controversial issues. In addition, we refer journalists to the most appropriate sources of information where these will offer more informed comment than RAPCAN is able to.

Our methodology includes responding to requests for interviews as they arise as well utilising press releases, media briefings and targeting specific journalists proactively. Depending on the nature of the issue, different media are targeted. In addition, RAPCAN was able to contract the services of a media company for one of our campaigns in 2007.

It must also be noted that it is difficult to accurately assess the actual number of articles carried and interviews with independent newspapers, as one interview may be picked up by a range of news carriers. The media engagement reported therefore represents only those reports that we are aware of.

##### Summary of Media Engagement

The following is a summary of interactions with the media. It should be noted that some of this work was undertaken in the context of joint work with other organisations. The numbers reported include media interactions undertaken by other partners in these projects.

Print interviews and articles	37
Print articles by RAPCAN and other sub-group members on joint media strategy	28
Radio interviews	34
Radio interviews by RAPCAN and other sub-group members on joint media strategy	43
Television interviews	5
Press releases	7
Press briefings/conferences	3
Press advisories	3

## 2. CHILD PROTECTION AND SUPPORT SERVICES PROGRAMME (CPSS)

The Child Protection and Support Services Programme (CPSS) promotes and protects the rights of children within the criminal justice system through the facilitation of multi-disciplinary services for children and their caregivers for the advancement of both healing and justice. The programme achieves this goal through undertaking direct services to projects such as the Child Witness Project, through providing training to practitioners in the criminal justice system, and through the development of resources and materials such as the Healer's Package and the Child Witness Project Toolkit.

In 2007, the CPSS programme continued running the Child Witness Project, while working on the piloting of the Healer's Package and on developing a new community-based programme for child protection.

## 2.1. The Child Witness Project

The Child Witness Project provides court preparation services to child victims providing testimony in sexual offences matters. This service is provided on location at six Sexual Offences Courts in the Cape Town area. These are: Atlantis, Cape Town, Khayelitsha, Paarl, Parow and Wynberg. The project serves child witnesses testifying in these proceedings, their caregivers as well as other witnesses (both children and adults) that may be testifying in cases relating to child victims. The project seeks to equip children and their caregivers with the necessary skills and knowledge to cope with the challenges presented by the criminal justice process, with a view to reducing secondary trauma to victims and supporting efforts at reintegration after the offence. RAPCAN's work in these courts is made possible by a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.

RAPCAN's recognises the significant vulnerability of child witnesses in the criminal justice system, and adopts a model for child witness preparation that has quality management as a central focus (refer to Box 2).

### Box 2: RAPCAN's Child Witness Support Model

RAPCAN's model for services to child witnesses is a comprehensive one. It consists of the provision of direct services to children and families, management and oversight systems and quality assurance procedures. We believe that all these elements need to be present in order to offer an effective, high quality service.

Direct services to children and families centre on the preparation of children for testimony in court. This service necessarily includes the preparation and support of the child's caregiver/s as well. These services are accompanied by the creation and maintenance of safe, warm and child-friendly facilities at the courts, as well as provision of meals to all the children that come in for services.

Management and oversight systems are critical to ensuring the effectiveness of the direct services. RAPCAN's model includes direct monthly performance management of staff, relationship building and maintenance at court level, and problem-solving where there are barriers to effective service delivery. This often involves the establishment of Project Oversight Committees at courts which meet on a monthly basis.

Quality assurance systems are also central to RAPCAN's model. These include systems such as minimum standards for service delivery, regular in-service training of staff and regular debriefing sessions for staff members.

#### Level 1 Direct Services

- Safe, warm and child-friendly facilities
- Providing meals for children
- Court preparation (children, other witnesses)
- Support to caregivers
- Debriefing of child and family
- Debriefing of court staff
- Referrals to counselling and therapeutic services
- Psycho-educational groups
- Telephonic follow-ups
- Child-rights based services

#### Level 2 Management and Oversight

- Performance management (once per month)
- Relationship building and maintenance
- Problem-solving

#### Level 3 Quality Assurance

- Minimum standards for service delivery
- Regular in-service training of staff (four times per year)
- Regular debriefing of staff (monthly)



The direct court preparation service was delivered by 35 trained lay court support staff members, who were supervised by three social workers. RAPCAN's social work staff also provided a range of additional specialised services which included specialised assessments and the completion of victim impact statements. This service is located at each of the court sites listed in order to obtain the maximum benefit for children. This has been made possible through a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DOJCD) in the Western Cape. We believe that this arrangement has been of significant benefit to the nature and quality of the service that we have been able to provide, and commend the step taken by the DOJCD.

#### Psycho-Educational Groups

In support of its individualised service to child witnesses and their families, RAPCAN has also piloted the utilisation of Psycho-Educational groups for children and caregivers. In 2007, eight such groups (consisting of three sessions per group) were run: four of these were at the Khayelitsha Court, three at Parow Court and one at Paarl Court.

#### Training of New Court Support Staff and In-Service Training of Existing Staff

RAPCAN recruited and trained new court support and intermediary staff members in March 2007 after shortages were identified. 15 people were screened and trained and 13 of these were appointed to the team.

Four sets of in-service training were undertaken for 2007. These included a strategic planning session, additional training on court preparation of adult witnesses, additional training on court preparation of older children, and the provision of additional counselling skills.

#### Debriefing of Court Support Staff

Debriefing is made available to all court support staff on a bi-monthly basis. These sessions take the form of a structured debriefing session alternated with that of a 'care-for-the-caregiver' session. The debriefing sessions conducted in 2007 included the provision of debriefing services by external psychologists.

#### Debriefing of Court Personnel

RAPCAN is also interested in ensuring that court personnel are able to carry out their tasks effectively. We provided ad hoc debriefing to court personnel that approached our social work staff, as well as facilitated access to a psychologist in one of the courts. This resulted in court personnel requesting more regular support of this nature.

#### Evaluation of the Child Witness Project

In 2007, RAPCAN commissioned Insideout Research, an independent evaluation organisation, to undertake an independent evaluation of the Child Witness Project. The results of the evaluation are due in May 2008.

#### Media Engagement

- MFM radio interview
- Cape Talk radio interview

#### Presentations

- Cape Town Drug Awareness Week
- Starfish Group
- Allandale Prison

## 2.2. The Healer's Package

Through our work with child victims of sexual offences, we have become aware that very few of these children receive effective counselling or therapeutic services that enable them to move forward from the trauma of abuse. This is primarily due to the shortage of these professional services in the country, as well as the availability of effective training and tools for those currently tasked with this work.

In response to this challenge, RAPCAN has worked with a range of other organisations and individuals (including the Teddy Bear Clinic for Abused Children, Childline, Kinder Trauma Kliniek, and clinical social worker Edith Kriel) to develop this resource which is aimed at promoting the healing of children that have been sexually abused. The Healer's Package is a set of resource manuals and other practical materials which is intended to be utilised by lay counsellors, social workers and psychologists who are trained in the utilisation of the materials. The Package consists of a manual for the healer (the person facilitating the healing process with the child), three activity books for abused children (one for children aged 4 to 7, another for children between 7 and 12 and another for adolescents), and a manual of the caregivers of abused children. The Package also comes with a wide range of materials (including play dough, crayons, diaries, motivational cards, etc.) which are to be used for the activities that are outlined in the children's activity books.

In 2007, RAPCAN contracted with 13 organisations nationally to utilise the materials and to provide feedback in relation to the value of the materials in relation to their impact on the child and the caregiver. This process involved the materials being utilised by trained lay counsellors as well as social workers and psychologists, and also sought to understand what training should be provided to these groups in order to the Package to be applied both ethically, and in order to achieve the maximum impact for the child and caregiver.

The results of this work will be available in 2008. Based on the findings of this process, RAPCAN hopes to finalise this Package and begin to make it available to other practitioners in 2009. This will include the translation of the materials into other local languages.

## 2.3. Service Statistics for 2007

Number of children prepared for court (child victims and other witnesses)	2766
Number of caregivers (of child victims and other child witnesses)	1877
Number of adult witnesses prepared	138
Number of counsellors trained (Healer's Package)	15

## 3. TRAINING AND MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

RAPCAN's Training and Materials Development Programme undertakes a range of work with the express intention of building institutional capacity to prevent and manage child victimisation and offending. This includes a range of activities aimed at building effective organisational responses from both government and civil society in relation to child victimisation and offending. Central to the focus of this programme is to ensure that children and families receive high quality interventions and services from all service providers with whom they engage.

RAPCAN activities in relation to institutional capacity-building include:

- The provision of training to both professionals and non-professionals that work with children and families with a view to strengthening the impact of the work undertaken by these practitioners with children and families
- The development of resource materials (often provided in conjunction with training) aimed at enabling practitioners to undertake high quality, high impact services in their work with children and families
- Undertaking community-based child protection work in the Greater Lavender Hill area and Phillippi where we seek to strengthen the ability of local organisations to effectively prevent and respond to child victimisation
- The piloting of specialised programmes with children
- Undertaking special projects relating to key prevention issues

### 3.1. Activities in 2007

#### 3.1.1. Training with Adults: Professionals and Non-Professionals

RAPCAN provides a range of training to practitioners that work with children and families. This work is aimed at strengthening the ability of practitioners (from government departments and civil society organisations) to deliver interventions that are of a high quality, and that achieve their desired outcomes. In seeking to assure the impact of our work, we have also had to examine the training methodologies that we have adopted, and consider their applicability to the specific contexts in which our trainees operate. This has led us to adopt training approaches that integrate mentoring, monitoring and follow-up into training programmes. This approach allows trainees to test new knowledge in their practice settings and return to the training environment for problem-solving and further skills-building.

In 2007, this programme provided training to 1122 professionals and non-professionals in relation to the following programmes:

- Child Abuse Awareness and Management (for professionals and non-professionals in the health, education, social welfare and other fields)
- Positive Discipline (for educators)
- Positive Discipline – Training of Trainers course (for work with educators)
- Understanding Sexual Offending and Sexual Behaviour Problems in Children (for social workers and psychologists)
- Behaviour Management (for educators)
- Child Protection in the Community (for community workers)
- Child Abuse Awareness (parents, caregivers, community members)

The Positive Discipline Training of Trainers course was delivered in Lesotho and Zambia. Of the programmes above, three were new programmes, developed in response to new needs identified through RAPCAN's other work.

#### 3.1.2. New Training Programmes

Over the past year, RAPCAN developed three new training programmes in response to requests from government departments, and others. These are described below:

##### Positive Discipline – Training of Trainers course

In 2005 and 2006, RAPCAN developed and ran training programmes for educators in schools to promote the use of positive discipline practices in the classroom. We had been concerned about the need for this work to be extended throughout the schooling system, and the need for other trainers to be able to provide this to educators in other parts of the country. We developed a Train-the-Trainer programme which was tested in the Eastern Cape, as well as in Zambia and Lesotho.

##### Understanding Sexual Offending and Sexual Behaviour Problems in Children

RAPCAN won a tender to provide training on the SAYStOP programme to social workers and psychologists in the Western Cape Education Department. We were concerned that practitioners needed to understand the problems of sexual offending and sexual behaviour problems in children before providing the SAYStOP programme, and negotiated with the WCED to develop a four-day programme that would include both aspects of the programme. This was delivered to two groups of WCED practitioners.

##### Child Protection in the Community

RAPCAN was awarded a contract to undertake 21 workshops with community volunteers for the Department of Community Safety's 'Hands Off Our Children' (HOOC) programme over 2007 and 2008. Through our work on child protection, we are aware of the great contribution that community volunteers can make in promoting the safety and well-being of children in their communities. At the same time, we are also mindful of the need for community volunteers to be appropriately trained and adequately supervised, so that their actions can have real impact on the lives of children and families. In addition, we are also concerned that the real life circumstances of community volunteers be recognised and addressed, including the extent to which they may themselves be victims of or regularly exposed to violence or abuse, receive appropriate compensation for work done and have access to resources in order to undertake their work. RAPCAN completed four of these workshops in 2007.

### 3.1.3. Community-Based Child Protection

Since 2005, RAPCAN has been undertaking work in Lavender Hill (Hillview) and Phillippi (Brown's Farm) to strengthen the ability of local organisations to effectively prevent and respond to child victimisation.

#### Hillview

RAPCAN began working in the Hillview community in 2005 and engaged with local organisations to establish a Multi-Disciplinary Forum (MDF). The aim of the MDF is to co-ordinate activities and problem-solving amongst members with a view to ensuring more efficient and effective responses to child victimisation, as well as joint interventions relating to prevention. The members of the MDF include both government departments and civil society organisations in the greater Lavender Hill area.

Initial activities of the MDF consisted of awareness-raising activities on child protection such as exhibitions, poster displays, pamphlet dissemination, workshops, a public poster demonstration by learners from local schools, and an Open Day for children and families in partnership with the MDF and the Department of Social Development as part of Child Protection Month. By the end of 2006 the MDF developed plans for collaborative work to address four priority issues for the area. These were: child sexual abuse, physical abuse, substance abuse and gangsterism.

In 2007, the activities of the Forum continued, with some energy focused on capacity-building of member organisations. RAPCAN provided training to MDF members of child abuse awareness and management, project planning and monitoring and evaluation. In this year, RAPCAN also began background research into the idea of implementing an integrated model for child abuse prevention and management in this community.

#### Brown's Farm

In 2006, RAPCAN began its work in Brown's Farm when it was concluded that there was a need for focused work to promote prevention in this area. This was specifically decided due to the small number of organisations delivering services in the area. Over 2006, the schools became the focus of our efforts, with the intention of improving the ability of educators to identify and respond effectively to abuse. Three schools benefitted from training in Positive Discipline, Child Abuse Awareness and Management, and continued support to the Education Support Teams (ESTs).

In support of the above objectives, RAPCAN also facilitated a seminar for educators aimed at profiling the work undertaken by key service providers in the area in order to facilitate appropriate referral and follow-up. At the seminar, presentations were made by the SAPS (Nyanga), the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Unit, the Department of Social Development, the Thuthuzela Centre in Manenberg, and representatives from the Western Cape Education Department.

Towards the end of 2007, RAPCAN benefitted from the assistance of lecturer Anastasia Maw and Masters students from the University of Cape Town's Department of Psychology. Supervised by Ms Maw, students undertook a thorough needs assessment of the Brown's Farm community, for use by RAPCAN in the planning of its work in the future.

### 3.1.4. Specialised Programmes with Children and Families

RAPCAN also develops and tests specialised prevention and early intervention programmes aimed at children and their families. We do this with a view to developing innovative new approaches to addressing needs and problems.

While RAPCAN has a long history of working directly with children in relation to prevention, we believe that such programmes are needed on a much wider scale than we are able to provide. Our strategy in relation to prevention and early intervention programmes is therefore to develop, test and evaluate programmes, and then to train practitioners on how to implement and evaluate them. Two programmes of this nature were undertaken in 2007:

#### Connexions – Gender Education for Boys Aged 9–14

This programme was developed with a view to providing gender education to boys, with the intention of reducing the risks of boys

becoming perpetrators of violence against women and girls. The programme is resilience-focused, seeking to provide boys with a framework for thinking about gender, masculinity, gender roles, and the roles of boys and men in families. The programme was conducted with 159 boys in primary schools over 2007.

Positive Parenting – A Programme for Parents with a Focus on Promoting Positive Discipline Approaches

RAPCAN worked with New World Foundation and the Trauma Centre to develop and deliver a positive parenting programme in the Hillview area. While also including generic content in relation to parenting, this programme specifically focuses on the promotion of positive discipline practices in parenting. This programme will be evaluated in 2008.

3.1.5. Development of Resource Materials

RAPCAN sees the development of resource materials as an important activity to support the training undertaken. New materials and resources developed in the period included:

The Positive Discipline Toolkit

This toolkit is aimed at educators in schools and aims to support efforts to utilise positive approaches to discipline and classroom management, rather than corporal and humiliating punishment. The toolkit consists of:

- The Positive Discipline Manual
- A teacher’s guide to positive discipline
- Tree by the River – a storybook on positive discipline
- Tree by the River – activity book for use by educators in the classroom

3.1.6. Special Projects

Working with Boys as Prevention Strategy to Address Violence

In 2007, RAPCAN began focused work to explore how working with young boys could contribute to the prevention of violence, with the specific focus on gender-based violence. This work emerged out of the implementation of the Connexions programme (discussed above), where RAPCAN facilitators found when working with boys that few had engaged in discussions relating to questions of gender and masculinity. This work in 2007 included the establishment of a network of interested individuals and organisations. RAPCAN also hosted a seminar on the issue, the report for which is available on our website.

**3.2. Service Statistics for 2007**

<b>Table 1: Training provided to adults in 2007</b>	
Educators and educators in training	450
Pre-school educators and educators in training	65
Psychologists, social workers, doctors, nurses and other health professionals	64
Child care workers/staff in child and youth care centres	75
Community volunteers	151
Parents/community members	364
CBO staff	15
<b>Total number of adults trained</b>	<b>1184</b>
<b>Table 2: Services provided to Children in 2007</b>	
The Connexions Programme	159
Child Abuse Awareness	305
<b>Total number of children served</b>	<b>464</b>

## 4. RESOURCES PROGRAMME

This programme seeks to support the development and dissemination of resources for the promotion and protection of children's rights. Its work includes the management of RAPCAN's Resource Centre, the management of RAPCAN's website, the updating and dissemination of resource materials including posters, pamphlets, fact sheets, etc, and support to RAPCAN's programmes in the development of resource materials. This programme also takes responsibility for the management of RAPCAN's information technology infrastructure.

### 4.1. Activities in 2007

#### 4.1.1. Resource Centre

RAPCAN houses a Resource Centre which contains a range of materials relating to children's rights and child protection. The Resource Centre seeks to raise levels of knowledge relating to children and children's rights amongst the public, as well as service providers in this field. Over the last few years there has been a trend towards users requiring information that is electronically based, and this has been reflected in a marked increase in requests to us via e-mail and telephone. Over this period, there has also been a steady decrease in the number of visitors to the Resource Centre. This has prompted us to rethink RAPCAN's approach to resource dissemination, given the significant costs of maintaining a physical resource centre. Our new approach will involve the gradual migration of as many resources as possible onto our website to make these available in electronic format.

#### 4.1.2. RAPCAN Website

As noted above, the website will become the primary means for creating access to information and resources held by RAPCAN. In 2007, we began work on the complete redevelopment of the website, which includes a complete redesign, and an increase in its functionality so that it becomes a more dynamic tool through which users may access information and engage with RAPCAN. The new website will be launched April 2008.

#### 4.1.3. Resource Production and Dissemination

RAPCAN has developed a range of resources and materials over the past few years. These resources included posters, pamphlets, brochures, manuals and books. The Resources Programme disseminates these on request. RAPCAN makes these materials available for sale as well as through donation. Resource donations usually far outweigh resource sales as we try to accommodate requests to make the material available wherever possible. During periods such as Child Protection Week/Month and the 16 Days of Activism we distribute large amounts of posters and pamphlets. The use of e-mail and the website have increasingly become the medium through which we make available resources such as readings, articles and pamphlets.

RAPCAN also liaises with other local and international organisations that wish to partner with us in resource development, or that wish to use RAPCAN resources in other countries. In 2006/7, we collaborated with UNICEF Malawi in the production of a Malawi edition of our children's book, A Trolley Full of Rights. The artwork was adapted by Unicef Malawi to be more relevant to their specific audience and this book appeared in the local Chichewa language.

### 4.2. Service Statistics for 2007

Number of Resource Centre visitors	35
Number of posters disseminated	853
Number of pamphlets disseminated	600
Trolley Full of Rights disseminated	175

## **5. OTHER ACTIVITIES**

### **5.1. Publications**

Frank, C and A Skelton. 2007. *Practice Standards for Restorative Justice*. Pretoria: Restorative Justice Initiative.

Frank, C. *Quality Services Guaranteed? A Review of Victim Policy in South Africa*. Institute for Security Studies Monograph Series, no. 137, August 2007.

Jamieson, L, P Proudlock and S Waterhouse. Key Legislative Developments Affecting Children in 2007. In Proudlock P, Dutschke M, Jamieson L, Monson J & Smith C (eds). 2008. *South African Child Gauge 2007/2008*. Cape Town: Children's Institute, University of Cape Town.

Siers, L. Positive Discipline in Schools. *Article 19*, vol. 3, no. 2, April 2007.

Waterhouse, S. Southern African Network Working Towards Ending Corporal and Humiliating Punishment of Children and Promoting Positive Discipline. *Article 19*, vol. 3, no. 2, July 2007.

Waterhouse, S. Status of Corporal Punishment in the South African Children's Amendment Bill Law Reform Process. *Article 19*, vol. 3 no. 3. December 2007.

Waterhouse, S. *Legalised Violence Against Children No Solution*. Genderlinks, November 2007.

### **5.2. Submissions**

Written submission to the Western Cape Provincial Committee on Social Development on the Children's Amendment Bill.

Oral submission to Western Cape Provincial Legislature at Community Consultations on aspects of the Children's Amendment Bill.

Oral submission to Western Cape Provincial Legislature at Community Consultations on aspects of the Children's Amendment Bill.

Written and oral submissions to the National Portfolio Committee on Social Development on aspects of the Children's Amendment Bill.

Written submission to the Films and Publications Board on images of child sexual abuse and children's access to age inappropriate material.

Written and oral submission to the National Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on the Films and Publications Amendment Act addressing the issue of images of child sexual abuse.

Prepared submission on discipline of children on behalf of the Southern African Regional Network.

Written submission for the National Council of Provinces on the Sexual Offences Bill.

Written submission on the Education Laws Amendment Bill to the Department of Education.

Written and oral submissions on the Education Laws Amendment Bill to the National Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Education.

### **5.3. Conferences, Workshops and Seminars: Hosted by RAPCAN**

Working with Boys as a Crime Prevention Strategy, Seminar, 22 October 2007.

Seminar on Children's Involvement in Gangs and Violent Crime, COAV Cities Project, Co-hosted with the Western Cape Department of Community Safety, 13 December 2007.

### **5.4. Conferences, Workshops and Seminars: Presentations and Facilitation**

Kids, Guns and Urban Violence Conference, 1 and 2 March 2007. Presentation on the COAV Cities Cape Town Project – Samantha Waterhouse.

Southern African Regional Network on Corporal Punishment, Save the Children Sweden, 13 and 14 May 2007.

The Role of Policing in Crime Prevention: Vulnerable Children, International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, 16 and 17 May 2007. Facilitated working group – Cheryl Frank

Applying Costing: Children's Legislation in South Africa, UNICEF and Inter-Parliamentary Union Seminar for South Asian Parliaments, Islamabad, 27 to 29 June 2007 – Cheryl Frank

National Association of Child Care Workers, Youth Conference, 3 July 2007. Facilitation of session on Corporal Punishment – Samantha Waterhouse.

Children's Bill Working Group Parliamentary Strategy Workshop, 23 and 24 July 2007. Presented Strategy on Discipline of Children on behalf of the Sub-group on Positive Discipline – Samantha Waterhouse.

Children's Bill Working Group/RAPCAN Capacity Building Workshop in Limpopo, 3 August 2007. Facilitation – Samantha Waterhouse.

Children's Right to be Free from Violence Conference, South African Council of Churches, 28 and 29 November 2007. Presentations on the Successes and Challenges of the National Network and the Status of Corporal Punishment in South Africa – Samantha Waterhouse.

Oxfam APAC Conference, 3 to 5 December 2007. Presentation on Child Protection – Cheryl Frank.

#### **5.5. Other Presentations**

Intersectoral Committee on Child Justice, Presentation of Baseline Research of the Child Justice Alliance, 29 August 2007 – Cheryl Frank.

Visiting Group from the Open Society Institute, RAPCAN's Approach to Child Rights, 7 June 2007 – Cheryl Frank.

Stars Impact Awards Ceremony, Participation in Panel Discussion, 19 November 2007 – Cheryl Frank.

#### **5.6. Conferences, Workshops and Seminars: Attended**

Trafficking in Sex Industry in the Western Cape Seminar, SWEAT and the Institute for Security Studies, 19 April 2007 – Samantha Waterhouse.

Training Curriculum for Forensic Health Services in Sexual Assault Workshop, Medical Research Council and Department of Health, 23 May 2007 – Samantha Waterhouse.

Policing of Child Sexual Abuse Images Round-Table, Human Sciences Research Council, 31 May and 1 June 2007 – Samantha Waterhouse.

United Nations Secretary General's Study on Violence against Children Regional Workshop, Save the Children Sweden, 15 and 16 May 2007 – Samantha Waterhouse.

Substance Abuse Bill Seminar, the Institute for Security Studies and Catholic Parliamentary Office, 7 June 2007 – Samantha Waterhouse.

Children's Right to Social Services Round Table, Children's Institute, 12 June 2007 – Samantha Waterhouse.

Socio-Economic Rights Conference, Centre for Applied Legal Studies, 28 to 30 October 2007 – Samantha Waterhouse.

Advocacy Strategies relating to Children's Rights, UNICEF Parliamentary Office, 28 September 2007 – Samantha Waterhouse.

#### **5.7. RAPCAN's Participation on Forums and Networks**

Member of the Steering Committee of Western Cape Provincial Anti-Rape Forum – Samantha Waterhouse.

Member of the Secretariat of the National Working Group on the Sexual Offences Bill – Samantha Waterhouse.

Participated in the Western Cape Consortium on Violence Against Women – Samantha Waterhouse.

Participated in the Children's Bill Working Group – Samantha Waterhouse.

Co-ordinated the Children's Bill Working Group Sub-group on the Discipline of Children – Samantha Waterhouse.

Co-ordinated the Southern African Regional Network to End Violence Against Children – Samantha Waterhouse.

Co-ordinated the provincial reference group for COAV Cities Project – Samantha Waterhouse.

Co-ordinated (in 2007) and participated in Child Justice Alliance Driver Group – Cheryl Frank and Samantha Waterhouse.

Participated in the Provincial Health Department Rape Survivors Forum – Samantha Waterhouse.

#### **5.8. Media Engagement**

Refer to Programme Reports above.

### **5.9. Marketing and Promotional Activities**

RAPCAN participated in a range of exhibitions and events during 2007. These included:

- Child Accident Prevention Foundation of South Africa: Safer Communities Conference
- Schools Health Week
- Principal's Conference, EMDC South, Western Cape Education Department
- Psychiatry and Allied Professions Congress, University of Cape Town

### **5.10. Other**

Hosted delegation from Malawian Ministry of Education and UNICEF Malawi – January 2007.

## **DONORS**

Over this period, RAPCAN has been fortunate enough to receive the support of a range of donors and sponsors. We wish to thank the following for their generous contributions.

### **FUNDING SUPPORT**

Cape Town Community Chest  
The Ford Foundation  
The Norwegian Centre for Human Rights  
The Open Society Foundation for South Africa  
The Department of Social Development, Provincial Government of the Western Cape  
Save the Children Sweden  
Terre des Hommes  
BOE Private Clients  
Carl and Emily Fuchs Foundation  
Kurt and Joey Strauss Foundation  
E Jantjies  
Vetta Community  
Ms V Kamteni  
Ms A Wingfield  
Ms L Wingfield  
Mr D Yuill

### **DIRECT SUPPORT TO THE CHILD WITNESS PROJECT**

Dairybelle  
Pick n Pay (Head Office and Paarl)  
Heinz  
Rotary Cape Town  
Union of Jewish Women  
Lions Club Seapoint  
Woolworths, Wynberg  
Drakenstein Prison  
Winelands Echo  
Pepsi  
Mr Goliath  
Jacomina Swarts

## RAPCAN STAFF

### FULL-TIME STAFF

Cheryl Frank	Executive Director
Tania Moodley	Programme Manager: Child Protection and Support Services Programme
Samantha Waterhouse	Programme Manager: Advocacy Programme
Rene Kiewiet	Programme Manager: Finance and Administration
Lorna Siers	Programme Manager: Training Programme (to July)
Abigail Appels-Golding	Project Co-ordinator
Tasneemah Cornellissen	Project Co-ordinator
Tantaswa Guvebu	Project Co-ordinator
Moefeeda Salie-Kagee	Trainer and Materials Developer
Fatima Noordien	Trainer and Materials Developer (to March)
Eugene Patientia	Project Co-ordinator
Vuyiswa Sidiyo	Trainer
Wilma Jantjies-Mitchell	Trainer
Merle Swartz	Receptionist/Administrator
Mercia Jales	Office Assistant
Nondwe Miki	PA to the Executive Director

### SESSIONAL STAFF – LAY-COURT PERSONNEL

Amanda Baliso	Quinta Nombedesho
Jackie Byl	Joyce Daniels
Kathy Trout	Miriam Jooste
Nokuzola Gaika	Adelaid August
Thembeka Magada	Betty Kaspar
Fahima Adonis	Carmenita Festus
Elaine Arendse	Fazlin Adams
Noxolo Hlaleleni	Katy Bratz
Neliswa Yawa	Kholeka Mgwele
Michelle Van Niekerk	Ndileka Thembani
Ivy Simmery	Nomvula Jiya
Eunice Wilkinson	Sizwe Njemla
Katy Jacobs	Thabisa Matshangeni
Hazel Manuel	Thandi Swartbooi
Stephanie Marks	Ursula Mentoor



## RAPCAN BOARD MEMBERS

Nontutuzelo Mntwana  
Chair

Marijke Barnard  
Treasurer

Sebastian Van As  
Member

Sibonile Khoza  
Member

Terry Dowdall  
Member

## RAPCAN REGISTRATION

Section 21 (not-for-gain) Company Registration: 97/216/87/08.  
Non-profit Organisation Registration: 010-744  
SARS Public Benefit Organisation Registration: 18/11/13/2208

## RAPCAN CONTACT INFORMATION

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Email: [info@rapcan.org.za](mailto:info@rapcan.org.za)

## INCOME STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 December 2007

Note	2007 R	2006 R
Gross revenue	6 164 347	5 973 871
Expenses	(4 665 181)	(4 390 630)
<b>Net surplus for the year</b>	<b>1 499 166</b>	<b>1 583 241</b>

## BALANCE SHEET

for the year ended 31 December 2007

Note	2007 R	2006 R
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>	3 661 808	1 971 846
Accounts receivable	544 312	42 599
Cash resources	3 117 494	1 929 247
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3 661 806</b>	<b>1 971 846</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
Accumulated surplus	3 094 204	1 595 038
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term liability	–	226 686
<b>Current liabilities</b>	567 865	150 122
Accounts payable	286 865	150 122
Deferred income	280 737	–
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>3 661 806</b>	<b>1 971 846</b>

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 December 2007

	Note	2007 R	2006 R
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		1 134 196	1 632 642
Cash generated by operations	6.1	1 026 194	1 606 951
Interest received		108 002	25 691
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		54 051	3
Increase in funds deferred income		280 737	3
Decrease in long-term liability		(226 686)	–
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		1 188 247	1 632 645
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1 929 247	296 602
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6.2	3 117 494	1 929 247

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2007

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and the Companies Act of South Africa, 1973. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and incorporated with the accounting policies set out below.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous year.

#### 1.1. Memorandum of Association

The company is registered under the Companies Act 1973 as an association not-for-gain limited by guarantee. As such, no part of its income or property shall be transferred to its members directly or indirectly. All reserves are therefore non-distributable.

#### 1.2. Revenue Recognition

Donations and grants are recognised when they are received except where otherwise instructed by donors. Interest is recognised on a time proportion basis.

In accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, the company recognises funding income from specific funders in the year that it relates to costs incurred.

#### 1.3. Fixed Assets

All other fixed assets are written off in the year of acquisition. A fixed assets register is available for inspection.

	2007 R	2006 R
<b>2. ACCUMULATED SURPLUS</b>	3 038 983	1 595 038
<p>In terms of its Memorandum of Association, the income and property of the company are not distributable to members. Accordingly, the surplus, consisting of retained income, is regarded as being non-distributable. The surplus is to be utilised for future project expenditure.</p>		
<b>3. LONG-TERM LIABILITY</b>		
<p>Shadow report</p>	-	226 686
<p>The above funds are administrated by RAPCAN on behalf of the funders. As the funds have been fully utilised by RAPCAN, the funds were realised as income in the current year under review.</p>		

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2007

	2007 R	2006 R
<b>4. NET SURPLUS</b>		
<b>Net surplus is stated after charging:</b>		
Income		
Other income – realisation of deferred income from the shadow report.	226 686	
Auditors' remuneration	33 000	20 735
Audit fee	28 850	20 735
Prior year underprovision	4 150	–
Directors' emoluments	438 200	393 769
Capital expenses	5 509	111 950
<b>5. TAXATION</b>		
RAPCAN is partially taxable in terms of Section 10(1)(cN)(dd) since it is a Public Benefit Organisation in terms of Section 30(3). However, there was a taxable loss that arose during the year amounting to R24 705.		
<b>6. NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT</b>		
<b>6.1. Cash generated by operations</b>		
Net profit for the year	1 499 166	1 583 241
Adjustments for:		
Interest received	(108 002)	(25 691)
Profit before working capital changes	1 391 164	1 557 550
Movements in working capital	(364 970)	49 401
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable	(501 713)	22 426
Increase in accounts payable	136 743	26 975
	1 026 194	1 606 951
<b>6.2. Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and balances with banks. Cash and cash equivalents included in the cash flow statement comprise the following balance sheet amounts:		
Cash resources	3 117 494	1 929 247





RAPCAN is committed to developing child abuse prevention strategies to combat patterns of abuse which affect the lives of children and adults everywhere. We do this through training adults, informing children, materials development, dissemination and advocacy.