

The Children's Institute Annual Report

2017



children's
institute

child rights in focus
Research • Advocacy • Education



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
IYUNIVESITHI YASEKAPA • UNIVERSITEIT VAN KAAPSTAD

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2017

About Us

The Children's Institute (CI) was established in 2001 as a multidisciplinary policy research unit in the Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Cape Town (UCT).

Our Vision

We envision a society in which children are **valued, nurtured and protected**; their rights are realised; and where they are able to participate, develop and reach their full potential.

Our Mission

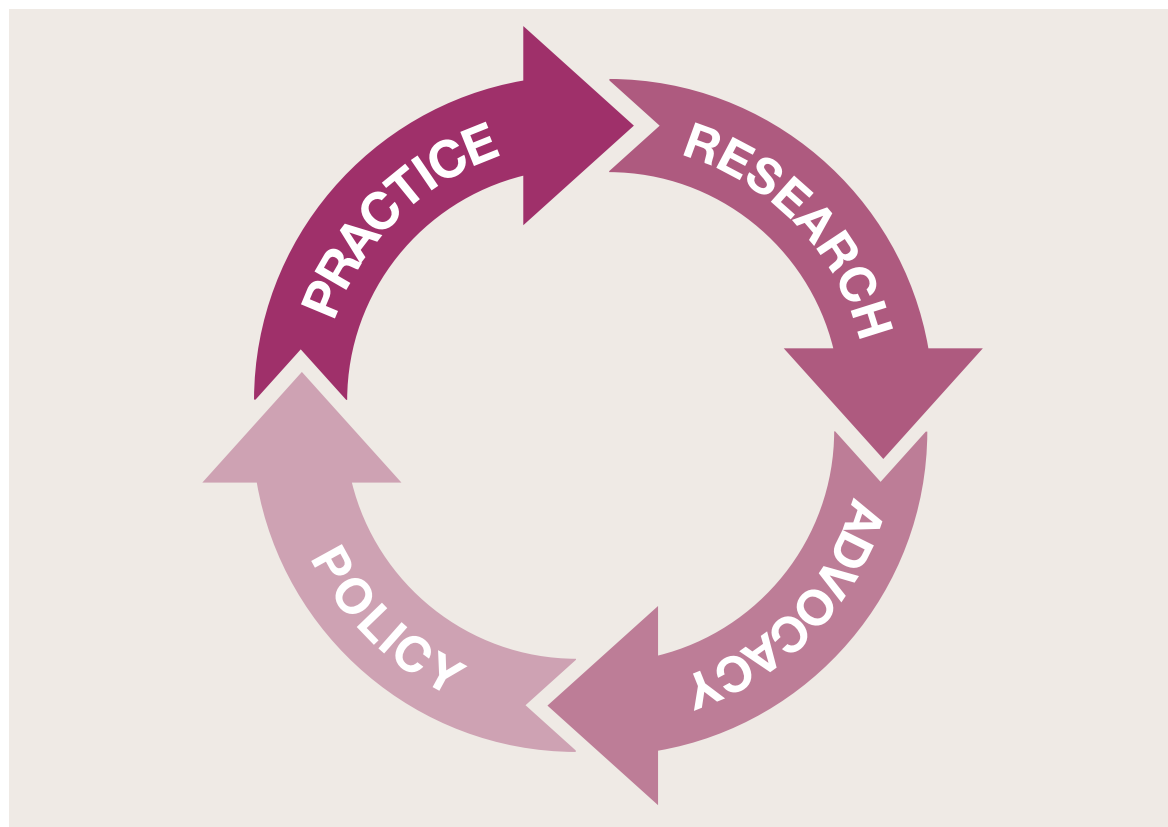
Our aim is to contribute to **policies, laws and interventions** that promote equality and realise the rights and improve the conditions of all children in South Africa through **research, advocacy, education and technical support**.



Theory of Change

We strive to get research into policy and practice. Rigorous research underpins our evidence base which guides policy and law reform. This process of engagement includes focused presentations, submissions and dialogues to communicate recommendations to key decision-makers in government and civil society; and informs public dialogue and debate through all forms of media engagement.

We select appropriate advocacy strategies as determined by the issue and political context ranging from technical support and capacity building through to civil society mobilisation and litigation. Shifts in policy and practice are then monitored, generating further research questions and advocacy opportunities that continue to drive the policy-research cycle.



change

Year in Review



Monitoring and advocating for the realisation of child rights is core to the work of the Children's Institute, and over the years we have continued to work with civil society organisations and the government of South Africa to ensure that **corporal punishment** remains on the agenda. In 2017 we were invited by the Centre of Child Law to participate as *amicus curiae* in a court case and drafted an expert affidavit for the South Gauteng High Court. This affidavit challenged the defence of "moderate and reasonable chastisement", which allows parents to use corporal punishment in the home. In October, the South Gauteng High Court declared the defence of "moderate and

reasonable chastisement" unconstitutional, a victory for our advocacy efforts and paving the way for further legislative reform. This judgment is currently being challenged by Freedom of Religion South Africa (FOR-SA), jeopardising the legal prohibition of physical punishment in the home. (Read more about the case on page 19). It is therefore vital to continue monitoring child rights, both through the drafting of **shadow reports** to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and by carefully monitoring the appeal by FOR-SA.

Highlights

Katharine Hall finalised a study, entitled *Children's Spatial Mobility and Household Transitions: A study of **child mobility** and care arrangements in the context of maternal migration* and graduated in July 2017 with a PhD from the University of the Witwatersrand. Congratulations to Katharine on this wonderful achievement! This study analyses trends in **household form and child migration** within the country, using micro data spanning two decades, tracing children's co-residence with parents and describing

changes in household form from the perspective of children. It maps recent patterns of child migration within South Africa using four waves of a national panel study and compares these with patterns of maternal migration to reveal various dynamics of migration in mother-child dyads: co-migration, sequential migration, independent migration, and immobility. This study fills a gap in existing migration literature, which has tended to focus on adult labour migration and ignore children.

Once again, we hosted a very successful launch of the 2017 **South African Child Gauge®**, themed “*Survive, Thrive, Transform*”. This publication echoes the Global Strategy for Women’s, Children’s and Adolescents’ Health and explores what is needed for the country’s children to not only survive but also thrive. The book highlights how investing in children – particularly in **violence prevention, networks of care, nutrition, education and inclusive services** – has the potential to drive the next wave of social and

economic transformation, boost gross domestic product, and help South Africa achieve its Sustainable Development Goals. The book was produced in partnership with UNICEF South Africa; the DST-NRF Centre for Excellence in Human Development, University of the Witwatersrand; the Tutuwa Community Foundation; DG Murray Trust; and the Programme to Support Pro-poor Policy Development in the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.



Our Work and Reach

The Constitution places an obligation on the state to promote, respect, protect and fulfil children's rights. Section 28 of the Constitution lays out a comprehensive set of children's rights, including children's right to basic nutrition; shelter; basic health care services, family care or alternative care, social services, and protection from violence, neglect, abuse and maltreatment.

In addition, the Constitution protects the right to equality and the right to social security, including appropriate social assistance. A number of laws

and policies have been enacted since 1994 that provide an enabling framework for realising these constitutional rights. Yet, despite these changes, children's rights are far from being realised in South Africa.

Over the past year we continued to promote debate and discussion on **social security policy reforms** to benefit children living in poverty. We used the findings of the **2016 Child Gauge** as a mechanism to engage with government's discussion document on Comprehensive So-



CapeTalk on 567AM
@CapeTalk

Following

Our local panel of three is live in studio to discuss **#ChildSafety** & **#ChildProtectionWeek**



2:39 PM - 30 May 2017 from Cape Town, South Africa

Ruling promotes 'positive' parental discipline

(Cape Argus, 23 October 2017)

cial Security, released in late 2016. Importantly, we worked with Black Sash to support the Department of Social Development (DSD) in their consultative workshops on the proposed policy reforms for children in the provinces, which will continue into 2018. We also worked with the Centre for Child Law (CCL) to pressurise DSD to amend the Children's Act to meet the December 2017 High Court deadline for a 'comprehensive legal solution' to the foster care crisis, through writing an expert affidavit. DSD agreed to settle on the terms prescribed by CCL and CI and must table an amendment bill in Parliament by February 2019 and report on progress every six months (read more on page 21).

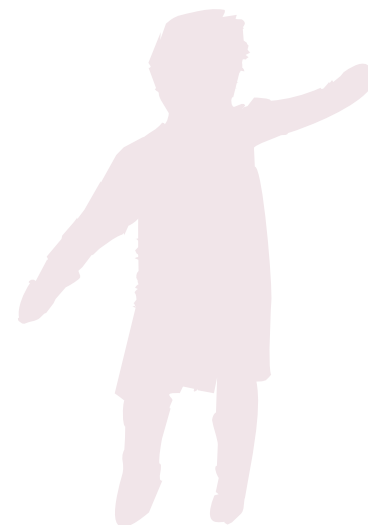
We also released further research highlighting how failures in the child protection system are

preventing children from accessing essential treatment and protection. Our research into the child protection system was then used as an evidence base for advocacy to strengthen the system through a series of dialogues and engagements.

In 2017 we remained committed to monitoring the rights of children and continued our association with the Alternate Report Coalition – Children's Rights South Africa (see page 10) and contributed our research evidence to the drafting of a shadow report in response to South Africa's second country report to the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) in July 2017. The ACERWC considered the report in December 2017 and general comments will follow.

Failed by parents, failed by the state: Summit on violence against children squares up to massive challenge

(Sowetan Live, 24 May 2017)



Staffing and Governance

We bid farewell to a longstanding staff member, Bronwyn (Bee) Williams. She joined the CI as a senior administrator in the Child Rights programme in 2007 and soon took on specialist legal and advocacy administrative tasks and proved to be an asset to the whole organisation. She has been replaced by Zerina Matthews who brings with her a wealth of experience from her previous post at the Centre for Actuarial Science in the Commerce Faculty, UCT. Morgan Morris (Communications Officer) left the CI at the end

of July 2017 and will be pursuing other opportunities in line with his journalism background. This post was filled in 2018 by Margot Cornelius.

Christina Nomdo, National Planning Commissioner, and Zane Dangor, former Director General at the Department of Social Development, joined the CI Governing Board in October 2017. We are very fortunate to have them as part of the CI family. They bring with them a wealth of experience in child rights and development.

Closing Remarks

Navigating the child policy terrain is not straight forward and we have to remain responsive to an ever-changing political environment. Our work on promoting dialogue and discussion on the expansion of social assistance took place during a period of political uncertainty, with social grants placed centre stage in a constitutional court case highlighting the dysfunctionality within the Department of Social Development. Nevertheless, we have continued to work with civil society organisations like Black Sash to advocate for reforms to address the systemic barriers to access social assistance.

As 2017 drew to an end, the Minister of Social Development signed a letter to commit South Africa to become a 'pathfinder country' to prevent violence against children and formalised the country's membership with the Global Partnership to End Violence. We are hopeful that this commitment will fast-track the prevention of violence against children, with the potential to leverage global resources and partnerships that can help translate our investments into significant gains for children.

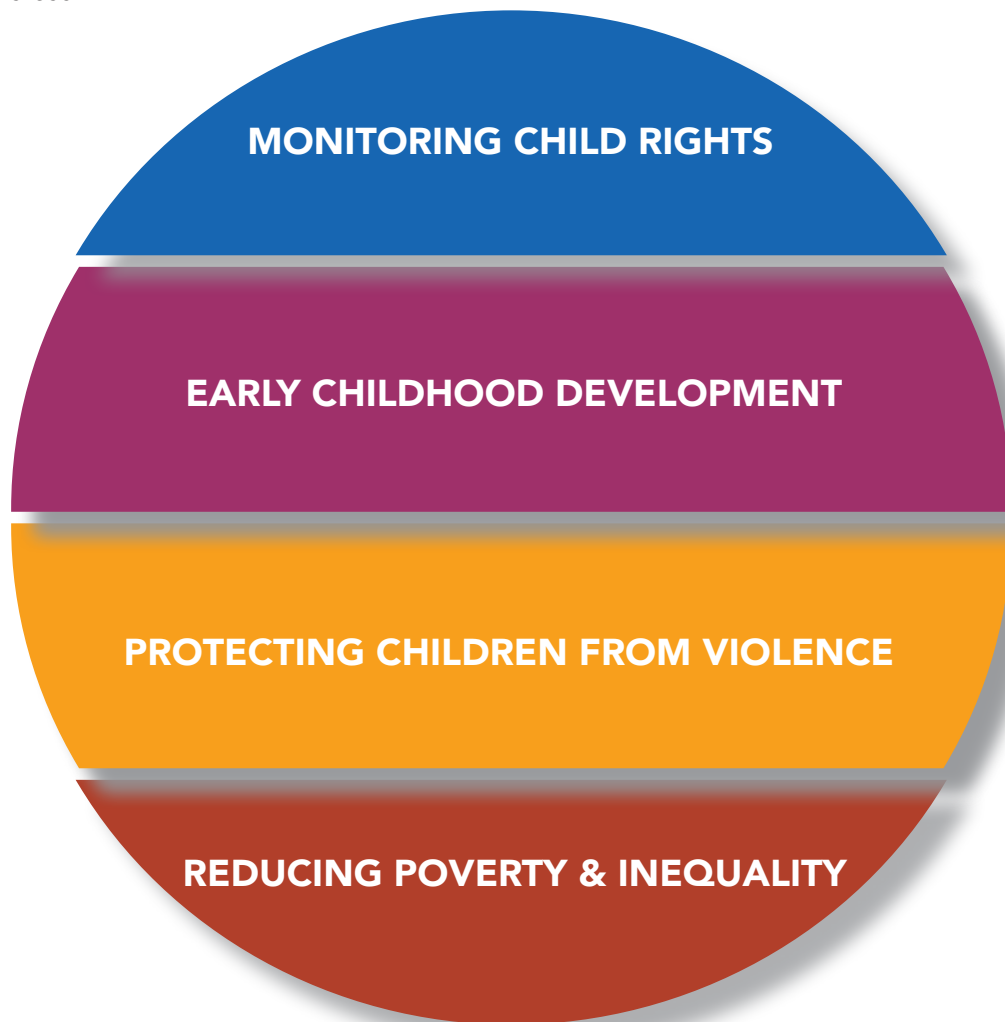
Child violence at tipping point

Calls for the implementation of tighter laws and partnerships

(Independent Online, 25 May 2017)

Our Work in Context

Poverty, inequality, high levels of violence and abuse as well as compromised early childhood development continue to limit children's life choices. We remain committed to tackling those challenges by focusing on the following areas:

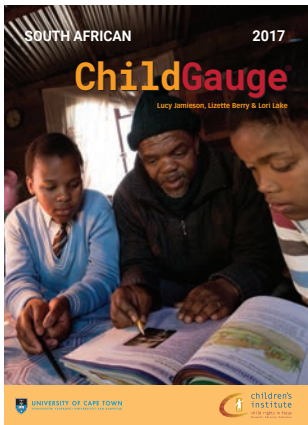


CONTEXT

Monitoring Child Rights

We use various methods to monitor progress towards the realisation of children's rights, these include: tracking child-centered indicators on our Children Count and Monitoring and Map-

ping websites; through the annual publication of the *South African Child Gauge*[®], and through shadow reports to the United Nations and African Union.



The South African Child Gauge

The 2017 *South African Child Gauge* considers how the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals can create an enabling environment in which South Africa's children **not only survive but thrive** and reach their full potential. The publication brought together 23 expert contributors and foregrounded the importance of nurturing care – caregivers who are sensitive and

responsive to children's needs for health, nutrition, safety, emotional support and stimulation. The 2017 issue was launched in Cape Town with the Minister of Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation as the keynote speaker, accompanied by a high-profile media campaign with extensive media coverage for about two weeks.

Shadow Reporting

In 2017, the South African government submitted its second country report to the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC). In response to this report, we participated in the drafting of a shadow report which was led by the Alternate Report Coalition – Children's Rights South Africa (ARC-CRSA). The ACERWC considered the government's country report as well as the coalition's shadow report during its 30th session in December 2017. A small group of ARC-CRSA representatives attended the meeting in Khartoum, Sudan,

and made oral submissions to the committee. A list of issues and subsequent recommendations to the South African government are expected in 2018. "In addition to engagements with the ACERWC, we contributed to a shadow report to the UN Committee that monitors the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) highlighting the high levels of poverty, unemployment and malnutrition affecting children. The monitoring process on the ICESCR will also continue in 2018.





Monitoring and Mapping Study

All children have a right to nurturing care, opportunities to learn and to be protected from harm so that they can grow and thrive. But many children are not protected in the spaces where they should feel safest – in their homes, schools, and communities. Monitoring children’s experience of violence is the first step to developing effective policies and programmes that respond to and prevent violence against children.

This project focused on developing a short set of indicators for **monitoring violence against children** and is closely linked to Children Count, our ongoing data monitoring project. In addition to the indicators, the study included a rapid situational analysis to better understand the challenges faced in the child protection system in South Africa, as well as to identify the location of services both nationally and in four pilot district

sites. The data collected through this project will be publicly available on the new Monitoring and Mapping website, an extension of the Children Count website, which can be accessed at www.childrencount.uct.ac.za. The website presents statistics on the levels of violence against children in South Africa based on the best available data. Interactive maps allow users to view the coverage of selected services countrywide or to zoom into specific areas to view available services nearby. Selected indicators will be updated annually as data and funding permit. The website is a practical resource for care workers, caregivers and other professionals on the ground working with children or on children’s issues and presents data in an interactive and easily understandable way.

“Interactive maps allow users to view the coverage of selected services countrywide or to zoom into specific areas to view available services nearby.”



The Monitoring and Mapping Child Protection in SA website can be accessed at www.childrencount.uct.ac.za



Early Childhood Development

Children Count and the Early Childhood Review

“The website includes downloadable fact sheets and 40 indicators as well as an interactive tool that enables you to view tables from different years and provinces.”

Our Children Count project has been running for 12 years. Children Count provides **child-focused statistics** drawn from nationally representative data sets in order to monitor trends in the child population. The categories that are currently monitored are: child demography (including orphaning and co-residence arrangements), poverty rates and access to grants; education, health; nutrition, housing and access to basic services. Each of these categories or “domains” contains a set of specific indicators, and the statistics for each indicator can be broken down by province, age group, sex, race or income quintile.

Through Children Count we can see that income poverty rates have fallen consistently since the early 2000s but that the decrease has levelled off in recent years, leaving large numbers of children in households with insufficient income to cover even their basic nutritional needs. Orphaning rates rose through the early 2000s but have decreased sharply since 2009, when antiretrovirals were comprehensively rolled out. Even though parent survival rates are higher, there has not been a comparable increase in the share of children who live with their parents.

There has been a marked increase in access to early learning programmes, and the gap in ac-

cess between rich and poor has narrowed. The majority of school-aged children attend school even when it means walking long distances – yet school attendance does not necessarily translate into post-school education or work opportunities: over a third of young people aged 16 – 24 are not in education or training and are also not employed. These and other indicators help with planning, advocacy and reporting to international rights bodies.

Selected Children Count indicators are published in the Child Gauge every year, and the full set is made available through our dedicated website (www.childrencount.uct.ac.za) where users can interact with the data to select years or specific comparisons and view different graphs and tables. The website got a complete over-





haul in 2017 to improve its functionality on mobile devices. We refreshed the look and feel of the site in the process and have added a new domain on child protection.

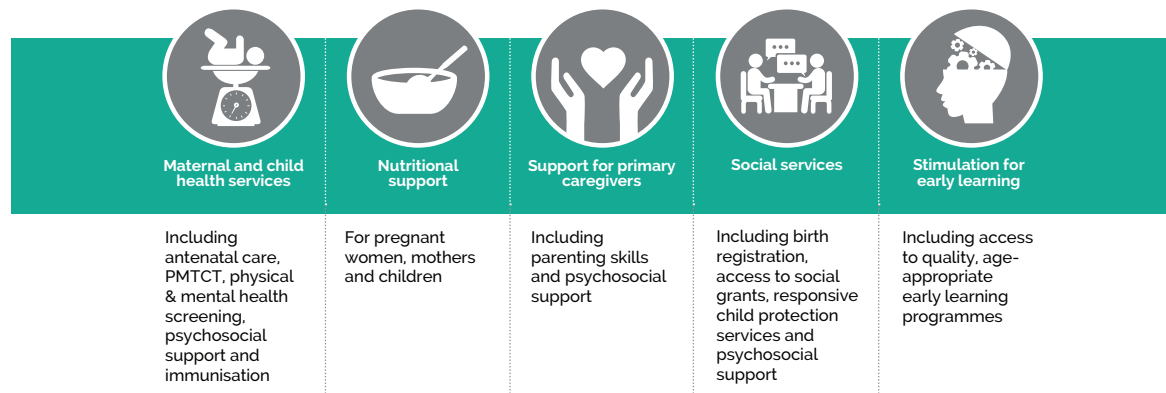
Emerging from the Children Count project is a set of indicators about young children. These have evolved into a dedicated publication, the **South African Early Childhood Review (ECR)**, produced in partnership with Ilifa Labantwana, the Department for Planning Monitoring & Evaluation and Innovation Edge. Following the successful launch of the ECR in 2016, an update was published in 2017.

The ECR presents information on a package of early childhood development services. This “essential package” is similar to those outlined in the National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy, which was passed in Cabinet in December 2015.

The essential package consists of five domains, each with a range of services that every child should benefit from: maternal and child health,

nutritional support, primary caregiver support, social services, and early learning. The ECR provides data and commentary on carefully selected indicators on the status of children under the age of six, as well as service delivery progress across these domains. It also highlights information gaps and makes suggestions to improve data systems.

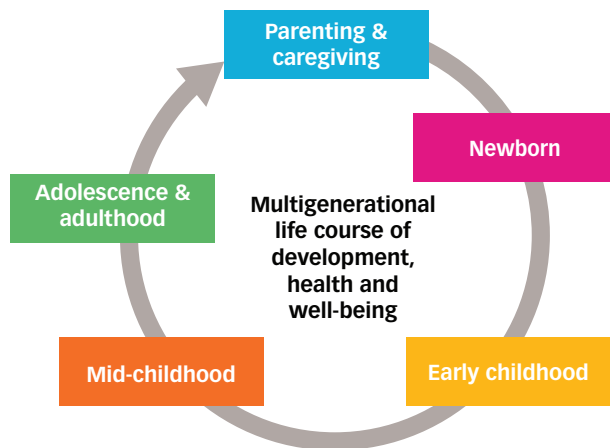
The publication draws attention to the interdependence of children’s needs, and the **potential to better integrate services**. For example, antenatal visits are an important opportunity to check the nutritional status and mental health of the expectant mother; children’s birth registrations could be completed in maternity facilities; high immunisation rates mean that the majority of children are seen by clinics – a great opportunity for nutritional supplementation and assisting with social grant registrations. By placing the young child at the centre of the picture, the ECR motivates for a holistic approach to screening, service delivery and referral, which requires better collaboration across departments.



ECD Provincial Strategies

During 2017, we contributed to the development of provincial Early Childhood Development (ECD) strategies in the Eastern Cape and Northern Cape, with the aim of drafting strategies aligned to the National Integrated Early Childhood Development (NIECD) Policy. In the Eastern Cape, we worked with the Programme to Support Pro-Poor Policy Development-led team to develop the strategy in collaboration with the provincial Department of Social Development (DSD). In the Northern Cape, we collaborated with a local ECD resource and training organisation, contracted by the provincial DSD to develop the strategy.

These processes involved **consulting with relevant provincial stakeholders** and supporting them to understand the new requirements of the NIECD policy and the roles of government departments, including the Department of Health, Office of the Premier, and local government. We conducted rapid assessments of the local context within these provinces and reviewed available data to ensure that the strategies provide for **feasible, contextually-relevant ECD systems**.



Evaluating a Parenting Programme for Young Caregivers

In mid-2015 we partnered with the Cape Town-based Parent Centre to evaluate its parenting programme targeting adolescent parents and caregivers of young children. The programme aims to reduce harsh and abusive parenting, improve responsive care and foster positive parenting. The study aimed to test the effectiveness of the programme by **measuring change in parenting practices, adolescent behaviour and educational outcomes**.

The study uses a mixed-methods approach and draws on multiple data sources, including the parents or caregivers of the adolescents, teachers, and school-based administrative data. The data was collected over a two-year period and initial analysis began during 2017.

Supporting vulnerable caregivers is particularly critical during the early years, when unresponsive caregiving and harsh parenting are likely to lead to compromised cognitive development and poor emotional attachment. Initial findings suggest that the programme is effectively reducing harsh parenting, improving positive parenting and building resilience in the adolescent participants. However, mental health issues persist over time and programming may need to be adjusted to specifically support **caregiver mental health**. Feedback on the research process and the initial findings has led the Parent Centre to review its participant recruitment strategies and consider tools for the assessment of participants' mental health.

The final study findings will be discussed with the centre aimed at including recommendations for programme strengthening and possibilities for expanded delivery.



Protecting Children From Violence

Monitoring Children's Participation in Child Protection

The International and Canadian Child Rights Partnership (ICCRP) was established to explore and better understand the connection between children's rights to participation and protection, and to develop the necessary tools for effective monitoring of children's participation within national and international child protection efforts. The ICCRP involves scholars and practitioners from the University of Cape Town, Ryerson University, the International Institute for Child Rights and Development, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, Edinburgh University, Lakehead University, and McGill University along with numerous institutional partners in South Africa and around the world.

In addition to a literature review, Phase I involved the creation of a **child and youth advisory committee** with members in Canada, Brazil, South Africa and China who participated virtually in several meetings to guide the research process and help design the activities and materials for fieldwork. Adult professionals from multiple sectors and contexts around the world were also

interviewed to identify their understanding of child protection and participation. The partnership presented eight papers at the International Conference on Child Indicators.



Phase II takes place in 2018 and will focus on country case studies. In South Africa, we are using **participatory research** methodologies to understand how the National Association of Child Care Workers monitors and evaluates the Isibindi Youth Forums in the Eastern Cape.

Child Protection

824
CASES OF
CHILD MURDER
WERE REPORTED TO
SAPS IN 2016

SOURCE: Children Count
(www.childrencount.uct.ac.za)

The South African Child Death Review Project

Child Death Reviews (CDR) use an intersectoral approach to understand and prevent child deaths. We piloted the first South African CDR in 2014 in collaboration with Prof Lorna Martin from the Division of Forensic Medicine, UCT; the Department of Health, Western Cape; and the Forensic Pathology Services, Department of Health, KwaZulu-Natal. This project was developed as an outcome of the first national child homicide study by the South African Medical Research Council and UCT.

The CDR teams aim to facilitate a coordinated response from the police, forensic pathology services, prosecution authorities, paediatricians, and social services. In 2014 we tested the efficacy of this model in the South African setting through a process evaluation at the Salt River Mortuary in the Western Cape and Phoenix Mortuary in KwaZulu-Natal. This multi-agency approach brings together evidence in a way that enables more effective identification of child abuse and neglect. It helps identify system failures within departments and opportunities to strengthen communication and coordination between them.

The CDR pilot demonstrated how a multi-agency approach can enhance reporting and enable a real-time response to ensure children are safer in their homes. The value of making joint decisions also took the burden off the forensic pathologist and police as investigating child deaths in

the home is incredibly difficult, particularly when there is a suspicion of a non-accidental injury at the hands of someone close to the child. Social services investigations have also proved crucial in identifying families in distress who require ongoing support to prevent further negative outcomes for the remaining children in the family. Importantly, the 2014 evaluation found that CDR teams were effective to strengthen the health and child protection response systems.

The project has been adopted by the Department of Health in the Western Cape as a **'best practice model'** and has been integrated into the routine practice of Forensic Pathology Services with the other partners: South African Police Service, the Department of Social Development, National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa and various role players from the Department of Health (including district paediatricians, neonatologists and epidemiologists). During 2017, CDR teams were trained and the model expanded across the province. The Western Cape had five operational CDR teams by year-end based at mortuaries in Salt River, Tygerberg, Paarl, George, and Worcester.

Furthermore, the National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa is using one of the CDR cases to prosecute a foster mother (negligence) and social worker for dereliction of duty. This is a landmark case and will be in court during 2018.



Advocating to Protect Children from Violence and Abuse

Findings from the CDR project highlighting failures in the child protection system (with an emphasis on child murders) were used in engagements with civil society as well as with the Premier and the Department of Social Development (DSD) in the Western Cape aimed at developing a plan and programmes to reduce child murders.

As a prelude to **child protection week**, we hosted an **action dialogue** to combat violence against children together with the Safety and Violence Initiative (UCT), the DSD and UNICEF South Africa as part of the **Mandela Initiative series**. The event brought together leading experts from academia, government and civil society to identify key priorities to reduce violence against children and commit to actions to break

the intergenerational cycle of violence. Over two days, these experts unpacked the latest research and discussed how to strengthen the child protection system. Discussion also included the current Plan of Action and how it could be improved when a new plan is drafted in 2018.

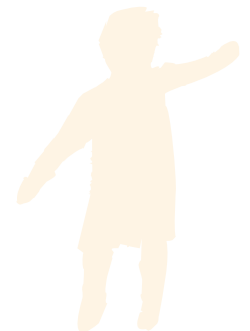
Later in the year, we hosted a **national civil society caucus** to share our evidence on violence against children and build consensus for future directions for advocacy. The two-day workshop included organisations from both the children's sector and the gender sector. Based on participants' suggestions, we conceptualised a three-year advocacy project focusing on strategic litigation, media advocacy, building new partnerships within civil society and participating in policy forums.

Dialogue aims to bring child killings to end

(Weekend Argus, 20 May 2017)

“The effects of child abuse go beyond physical injuries and visible scars and impact on a child’s cognitive, social, psychological, and emotional development.”

SOURCE: Out of Harm’s Way? Tracking child abuse cases through the child protection system at five selected sites in South Africa (2017 CI Research Report)





Strengthening Intersectoral Collaboration in the Child Protection System

In 2017 we started a new action research project to pilot multi-disciplinary, inter-agency approaches to respond to child abuse and neglect. Our first step was to conduct a literature review to describe the scale and nature of violence in South Africa and give an overview of the child protection system in South Africa, the lack of intersectoral cooperation, and the impact on children and families. The review provided the rationale for developing a new model, and was followed by a systematic review to assess the **strengths and weaknesses of multidisciplinary teams**. The draft literature review was presented at the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse & Neglect European Regional Conference in The Hague in October 2017. We are working with the Perinatal Mental Health Project to adapt the Nyamkela for Care Case Sharing and Support model for use in the child protection sector. Discussions with stakeholders on the pilot are planned for 2018.



Corporal Punishment

In May 2017, we were invited to participate in a court case as an *amicus curiae* (friend of the court) in proceedings at the South Gauteng High Court. The case was an appeal against a Magistrate's Court decision where a father had been found guilty of assault for beating his 13-year-old son. In the appeal, the father raised the defence of 'moderate and reasonable chastisement'. This common law defence allows parents to use moderate physical discipline. The court decided that it was necessary to examine whether the parents' legal defence of 'moderate and reasonable chastisement' is in fact consistent with the Constitution. Together with the Quaker Peace Centre and Sonke Gender Justice, we made **submissions to the High Court** arguing that the defence was unconstitutional because it violated numerous children's rights, including children's rights to dignity, safety and security, equality, and the principle of the best interest of the child. Our director, Professor Shanaaz Mathews, submitted a further **expert affidavit** to the High Court drawing on her own and international research to highlight the negative intergenerational effects of harsh parenting. The court received an *amicus* submission from the Department of Social Development which argued that the common

law defence is unconstitutional. The organisation Freedom of Religion South Africa (FOR-SA), another *amicus*, also made submissions arguing, however, in favour of retaining the common law defence.

After supplementary written submissions, the court proceedings continued in August 2017 where the Center for Child Law – representing the CI, Quaker Peace Centre and Sonke Gender Justice – made strong legal arguments for the unconstitutionality of the common law defence. In October 2017, the High Court declared the defence of 'moderate and reasonable chastisement' unconstitutional making it illegal for parents to use any form of physical discipline – a victory for our advocacy efforts.

Our staff published opinion editorials and conducted a number of radio and television interviews about the case. FOR-SA appealed the judgment in November 2017, which means that further legal proceedings may ensue. Due to the appeal, the High Court judgment is currently not in force. We will continue our advocacy on the importance of prohibiting corporal punishment in the home.

Ruling against spanking widely hailed

(Saturday Star, 27 October 2017)

Reducing Poverty & Inequality

Advocating for Expansion of Social Assistance for Children

Following the launch of the 2016 Child Gauge, which focused on social assistance and options for expansion of social assistance, we have continued to promote debate and discussion on social assistance reforms in support of children. The reform options presented in the Child Gauge included: increasing the Child Support Grant (CSG) amount for all children in poverty; increasing the CSG amount for relatives caring for orphans (CSG top-up); providing the CSG to everyone irrespective of income (universalisation); increasing the CSG age threshold from 18 to 21 for young adults still in education; and providing a maternity benefit for pregnant women. Our analysis of the options was presented at five different civil society fora and in May 2017 we hosted a two-day

civil society workshop to take the debate forward. The workshop included presentations and debate of the government's discussion document on comprehensive social security. A list

of resolutions was adopted and this has helped shape our plans for the next three years. Participants were most concerned about the 5.5 million children still living below the food poverty line; the need to prioritise the CSG top-up and the importance of addressing implementation barriers that are preventing 2 million eligible children from accessing the CSG.

In the second half of 2017, we worked with Black Sash and the Department of Social Development to design a participatory programme for **provincial consultative workshops** on the reform options. The collaboration with civil society was cancelled for political reasons after the first workshop in Gauteng. The workshops continued as a collaboration between national and provincial departments of social development in late 2017. Four provincial workshops were held in late 2017 and four more are planned for early 2018.

62%
OF CHILDREN
LIVE ON **LESS**
THAN **R40 A DAY**





Advocating for a CSG Top-Up for Orphans

With regards to the crisis in the foster care system, we have made strides in convincing government to introduce a CSG top-up to replace the use of the Foster Child Grant for orphans living with relatives. Currently government is attempting to use the foster care system to channel poverty relief to orphans living with relatives, but is only able to reach a third of the orphans in need. This is because the foster care system is designed to service less than 100 000 children while there are 1.1 million orphans in need. A CSG top-up that is delivered via South Africa's social security administrative system that is not dependent on social workers and courts, would enable government to reach the majority of orphans. At the same time, children who have been abused and neglected could start receiving much-needed responsive child protection services once social workers and courts have less foster care cases to manage.

Government's commitment to the CSG top-up is reflected in a Cabinet-approved **Social Assistance Amendment Bill (November 2017)**. The draft amendment Bill was gazetted for comment in November 2016 and we made a submission supporting the CSG top-up but asked for more debate on the details, especially the category of orphans to be targeted and the proof that will be required. The Department of Social Development (DSD) met with us and after vigorous and useful debate we agreed to continue discussions. In November 2017, Cabinet approved the Bill and it was scheduled for tabling in Parliament in early 2018. Draft regulations are expected to follow once it has been passed by Parliament.

Progress on the complementary amendment to the Children's Act has been slower due to the draft Child Care and Protection Policy being delayed for several years. During 2017 we worked with the Centre for Child Law (CCL) to pressurise DSD to amend the Children's Act to meet the December 2017 High Court deadline for a '**comprehensive legal solution**' to the foster care crisis. This involved authoring an expert affidavit highlighting the flaws in DSD's arguments, and recommending a revised court order and supervision of the order. DSD agreed to settle on the terms prescribed by CCL and CI (with some compromise on the timeframes). As a result, DSD has to table an amendment bill in Parliament by February 2019 and to report on progress every six months to the CCL. The settlement order resulted in DSD speeding up its policy and law reform processes by circulating the Draft Child Care and Protection Policy for comment in late December 2017 and committing to split the large third Amendment Bill into two bills with foster care being prioritised in the first bill.

In November we hosted a civil society workshop to prepare for submissions on the draft policy and amendment bills and to plan our advocacy strategies for 2018. A key debate is whether social worker assessments should be required before CSG top-ups are approved. The resolution of this question affects both child protection services and access to social assistance. If social workers are required to assess every CSG top-up application, there will continue to be backlogs in the application process. In addition, children who have been abused or neglected will not be able to receive the essential responsive protection services from overburdened social workers.

Teaching and Capacity Building

I am more aware of rights in my daily work in the health services for children, often questioning practices (some of them my own) that are steeped in history and tradition.

(Lecturer in Paediatrics)

Goal 4 of UCT's Strategic Planning Framework for 2016 – 2020 focuses on teaching and learning and aims to not only improve student success rates, but to broaden academic perspectives, stimulate social consciousness and cultivate critical citizens. This aligns with calls from the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child to integrate child rights education into the curricula of teachers, social workers, health and other professionals to build their capacity to deliver responsive services and "interact with children and young people in a manner that respects their rights, dignity and self-respect".

We continue to contribute to this global agenda by delivering **occasional lectures** to undergraduate and postgraduate students, academic and professional associations drawing on our expertise as a child policy research unit. Yet it is our child rights education for health and allied professionals that has allowed for a deeper process of engagement.

In 2011, we developed a **short course on Child Rights and Child Law** which deepens professionals' understanding of children's rights and children's context. The course is accredited by both the health and social services professional councils and has attracted more than 180 health and allied professionals helping to transform professional practice and enhance the quality of care.

Building on this foundation, we were invited by the Department of Paediatrics and Child Health to contribute a Child Rights and Advocacy course to the **Postgraduate Diploma in Community and General Paediatrics** in 2015. This eight-week blended-learning approach allowed us to introduce a home visit, patient satisfaction survey and directory of local services – and enabled paediatricians to integrate children's rights into their daily practice.

The course culminates in an advocacy project which provides an opportunity for students to tackle rights violations and advocate for quality improvement. Many of the projects have extended beyond the course to achieve real change on the ground. For example, in 2017 a paediatrician developed a **child rights charter** which has inspired a range of child-friendly services at Stanger Hospital (KwaZulu-Natal) including "quiet time" on the wards, a regular reading hour, and protocols to improve pain management and confidentiality of child patients.

Drawing on this participatory and engaged model of teaching we have started to look beyond the health sector to identify other potential champions for children's rights, and in 2017 we partnered with the **Social Change Assistance Trust** to build the capacity of their advice offices by adapting the course content and sharpening the focus on social assistance, child protection and birth registration.



“The course has informed my own teaching and practice and led to successful policy changes and improvements in the quality of health care that children receive in the Western Cape.”

(Head of General Paediatric Specialist Services, Metro East)

In addition to formal teaching and professional development, we are also in the process of developing the capacity of researchers for child-policy research through a National Research Foundation internship programme where Gloria Denga, a postgraduate student in psychology, worked

with us on the Child Death Review and Monitoring and Mapping projects. We hope to continue to build on this foundation and strengthen the capacity of students, researchers and professionals to give effect to children’s rights in 2018.

“It changed my mind, the way I look at children, seeing them for who they are, the context where they come from, and the challenges parents must endure. It changed the way I manage children. Trying to connect them to services. Trying to think more practically. The course gives you confidence. In the past it was difficult. I had an idea but didn’t know where to start. Now I have a structure. I have the skills and knowledge. I feel equipped to work for children’s rights.”

(District paediatrician)

Partnerships

The CI was founded with the intention of fostering robust interdisciplinary research across the university and with other academic and research bodies in South Africa. We have traditionally relied extensively on multidisciplinary partnerships and collaborations to strengthen our work, extend our reach, and grow our academic footprint. This is in line with UCT's objective to promote international partnerships, including north-south partnerships, but with a focus on African partnerships.

National Partnerships

One of our most successful collaborative projects has been the annual production of the *South African Child Gauge*. This project has cultivated and strengthened partnerships across the university and with external partners, many lasting several years. Authors, reviewers and editors are drawn from universities around the country, as well as individuals with policy influence in government and from international organisations, such as UNICEF.

In 2017, we partnered with UCT's **Safety and Violence Initiative** (SaVI) through the Mandela Initiative Action Dialogue which targeted government, academics and civil society (Read more on page 17). This partnership began in 2014 on the production of the *2014 South African Child Gauge*, which focused on preventing violence against children, and we collaborated with SaVI on a study on the Determinants of Violence against Children and Women in South Africa, commissioned by UNICEF for the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Violence against Women and Children (2016).

Within UCT, we have built strong relationships within the **Department of Paediatrics and Child Health** including collaborative research such as the Child Death Review Project, the development of the Postgraduate Diploma in Community and General Paediatrics, and leadership of the departmental Advocacy Committee.

Establishing partnerships with other universities in South Africa, Africa and the north is important to expand our reach. In 2015, we developed collaborations with the **Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Human Development** at the University of the Witwatersrand, with the publication of the *2015 South African Child Gauge*, and continued annually ever since. Building on this foundation, Professor Mathews was appointed as a lead investigator of the CoE and has been collaborating with Professor Linda Richter on a research project – funded by the European Union/Programme to Support Pro-poor Policy Development – on longitudinal perspectives on violence in the lives of children.



More recently, we established a relationship with the CoE in Food Security (co-hosted by the Universities of Western Cape and Pretoria) through the work of Winnie Sambu, a researcher who

aims to estimate the monetary costs of providing a nutritionally adequate diet for children in South Africa.

Regional and International Partnerships

We are a member of the International and Canadian Child Rights Partnership, which consists of seven research institutes in Brazil, China, Canada and South Africa. This partnership received a research grant from the Canadian Social Sciences and Health Research Council in 2016 – 2019 to investigate the monitoring of children's participation across the four countries. (See page 15).

The collaboration with the **Universities of Leiden and Amsterdam** was solidified through Professor Reis' formal appointment as an honorary professor in 2015. Prof Reis is an active mentor to our staff and is the PhD supervisor for Lizette Berry, a senior researcher at the CI.

In another example of international partnership, Professor Mathews served on the advisory committee for the **Multi-Country Violence Against Children Study** led by the Innocenti Centre advising on research design and participated in the Understanding Pathways Workshop: Building Theories of Change for Violence Prevention, April 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand. This workshop brought together all four multi-country study teams from Italy, Peru, Zimbabwe and Vietnam to facilitate cross-region learning and exchange

to develop evidence-based violence prevention interventions tailored for each country. In addition, Dr Katharine Hall serves on the board of the **International Society for Child Indicators**, an international network of researchers with a specific interest in measures and indicators of children's wellbeing.

We also have strong links to the **African Child Policy Forum (ACPF)** in Ethiopia. In partnership with the ACPF, we led a networking process in the South African Development Community region culminating in two regional meetings to discuss methods and approaches to child indicator work.

The ACPF also hosts the **African Partnership to End Violence against Children**, an African umbrella coalition that brings together national, regional, and international organisations for collective action to ending violence against children on the continent. Professor Mathews has been elected to serve on the technical working group for the African Partnership with the aim of shaping the violence prevention agenda for the region.

Partnerships

The Children's Institute is a **soft-funded unit**, with all staff, operations and projects covered through grants and self-generated income. The exception is a contribution to the Director's salary from the general operating fund of UCT's Faculty of Health Sciences.

We pay a levy to the university, which supports us by providing access to its academic and administrative infrastructure, and through the allocation of office space. We also make contributions to the Faculty of Health Sciences finance hub to cover the cost of providing purchasing support and other financial support services. Within the Children's Institute, a **finance committee** meets every month to monitor income, expenditure and cost recovery.

Income

The total income for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2017 was R9.4 million. R7.9 million of this (85%) came from grants.

University transfers and funds for teaching or secondment within UCT amounted to 4% (R393,374) of total income. A further 4% (R395,615) was generated from interest on investments. The remaining income was derived from consultancies and commissions (5%, or R487,921); and course fees (2%, or R166,250).

As a soft-funded unit that must continuously work to ensure sustained funding, we have been fortunate to benefit from core grants since our inception; first from Atlantic Philanthropies and then from the ELMA Foundation. The most recent three-year core grant from the ELMA Foundation concludes at the end of 2018.

We have **continued to diversify** our funding sources, while also maintaining and strengthening multi-year partnerships with existing funders and partners. UNICEF South Africa, the DG Murray Trust, the Programme to Support Pro-Poor Policy Development (PSPPD) in the Department of Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation, and the DST-NRF Centre for Excellence (CoE) in Human Development at the University of the Witwatersrand, all once again supported the annual publication of the *2017 South African Child Gauge*, as well as project-related activities. New donors included the Standard Bank Tutuwa Community Foundation, and the NRF-DST CoE in Food Security. The RAITH Foundation also continued to support our advocacy initiatives and engaged scholarship on strengthening the child protection system and social assistance reform.

In addition to income received, UCT and the PSPPD contributed to direct costs for the 2017 Child Gauge.

Expenditure

Expenditure for this period was almost R9.3 million. Staffing costs, including contributions to faculty finance, amounted to 78% of the expenditure, while project activity costs accounted for 15%. General operating costs constituted 4%, including *ad hoc* support costs, information technology support and consumables, organisational development and communications, as well as local and international travel and conferences fees.

Soft-funded units pay levies to the university on grant income received. In 2017, the levies we paid to UCT accounted for 3% (or R306,350) of total expenditure.

Balance

Income exceeded expenditure by R103,000. However, only 88% of total income was cost recovered.

Over the years we have worked to build up an investment fund to ensure our financial stability in the event of funding shortfalls. The opening investment balance in January 2017 stood at R5.8 million. The Institute drew on these reserves in 2017, and on 31 December 2017, the balance of funds was R5.3 million, down by R490,000. A balance of R3 million was carried forward in project funds for expenditure in 2018.

Investment opening balance as at 1 Jan 2017	(8,376,832.54)
Grant Income	
The Elma Foundation	2,000,000.00
DG Murray Trust	1,378,532.00
UNICEF South Africa	685,254.87
Raith Foundation	1,329,851.00
PSPPD	194,142.59
Centre of Excellence (Wits)	499,474.00
Department of the Premier (WCG)	87,719.29
Mary Slack & Daughters	300,000.00
World Childhoods Foundation	525,027.65
Ryerson University - SSHRC	250,023.53
University of Western Cape	157,600.00
NRF - KIC Travel	20,000.00
Tutuwa Community Foundation	500,000.00
TOTAL GRANT INCOME 2017	7,927,624.93
Other Income	
Consultancies & commissions external (levy)	487,921.25
Interest on investment	395,614.75
Child rights short course	166,250.00
Teaching/secondment uct	15,759.45
University support	377,614.16
TOTAL OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME 2017	1,443,159.61
TOTAL GRANT AND OTHER INCOME 2017	9,370,784.54
EXPENDITURE	TOTAL
Organisational Budget	
Personnel	7,260,207.06
Service provider & ad hoc support costs	78,080.83
General operating costs	73,496.84
Consumables	7,135.25
IT equipment & peripherals	37,239.04
Organisational development	39,674.18
Communication products	16,180.57
Travel	38,349.42
Project activity costs	1,410,723.84
UCT levy	306,350.25
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	9,267,437.28

Meet our Team

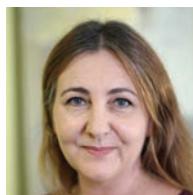
DIRECTOR



Shanaaz Mathews

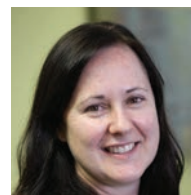
Expertise: Children & violence, child protection, child abuse, gender policy, gender-based violence, evidence-based programming

SENIOR RESEARCHERS



Katharine Hall

Expertise: Social policy, child poverty & inequality, social grants, households & mobility, indicators



Aislinn Delaney

Expertise: Poverty & inequality, social protection, research methodologies



Lucy Jamieson

Expertise: Child rights; participatory democracy; governance; law reform & policy development; child protection



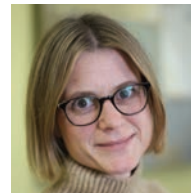
Paula Proudlock

Expertise: Child rights, legislative review, law reform, democracy & governance, socio-economic rights for children



Lizette Berry

Expertise: Social policy, early childhood development, child protection; child poverty



Stefanie Röhrs

Expertise: Child rights, law reform & policy development, gender-based violence, sexual & reproductive rights



RESEARCH OFFICER

Jenna-Lee Marco

Expertise: Community & social advocacy, gender identity, youth development



COMMUNICATIONS

Lori Lake

Expertise: Knowledge translation, materials development, teaching and children's rights.



RESEARCH OFFICER

Winnie Sambu

Expertise: Food & nutrition security, child nutritional outcomes, living conditions, urban environments, poverty



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FINANCE OFFICER

Isabbel Cooper



ADMINISTRATOR

Zerina Matthews



IT LIAISON OFFICER

Kevin Ernstzen



HONORARY PROFESSOR

Ria Reis

Medical University of Leiden and University of Amsterdam
Expertise: Children & violence, child protection, child abuse, gender policy, gender-based violence, evidence-based programming



HONORARY RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Birgit Weyss

Expertise: Child rights, international human rights law, democracy & governance, budget & expenditure analysis, monitoring & evaluation

Publications and Presentations

Journal Articles

Abrahams N, Mathews S, Martin LJ, Lombard C & Jewkes R (2017) Sexual homicides in South Africa: A national study of adult females and children. *PLoS ONE*, 12(10): e0186432.

Jamieson L (2017) Children and young people's right to participate in residential care in South Africa. *The International Journal of Human Rights*, 21(1): 89-102.

Books and Book Chapters

Mathews S & Abrahams N (In Press) Developing an understanding of filicide in South Africa. In: Brown T, Tyson D & Fernandes-Arias P (eds) *When Parents Kill Children: Understanding Filicide*. Switzerland: Palgrave Macmillan.

Dawson M, Mathews S, Abrahams N & Campbell J (2017) Death reviews in the context of domestic homicide in low-to middle-income countries: South Africa as a case study. In: Dawson M (ed) *Domestic Homicides and Death Reviews*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.

Mathews S & Gould C (2017) Preventing violence: From evidence to implementation. In: Jamieson L, Berry L & Lake L (eds) *South African Child Gauge 2017*. Cape Town: Children's Institute, University of Cape Town.

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Berry L & Malek E (2017) Caring for children: Relationships matter. In: Jamieson L, Berry L & Lake L (eds) *South African Child Gauge 2017*. Cape Town: Children's Institute, University of Cape Town.

Jamieson L, Berry L & Lake L (2017) Transforming South Africa: A call to action. In: Jamieson L, Berry L & Lake L (eds) *South African Child Gauge 2017*. Cape Town: Children's Institute, University of Cape Town.

Research Reports

Röhrs S (2017) *Shifting Attitudes and Behaviours Underpinning Physical Punishment of Children: A literature review on large-scale interventions*. Research paper for PSPPD: The Presidency. Cape Town: Children's Institute, University of Cape Town.

Osano B, Were F & Mathews S (2017) Mortality among 5-17-year old children in Kenya. *Pan African Medical Journal*, 27: 121.

Röhrs S (2017) The influence of norms and values on the provision of termination of pregnancy services in South Africa. *International Journal of Africa Nursing Sciences*, 6:39-44.

Bhardwaj W, Sambu W & Jamieson L (2017) Setting an ambitious agenda for children: The Sustainable Development Goals. In: Jamieson L, Berry L & Lake L (eds) *South African Child Gauge 2017*. Cape Town: Children's Institute, University of Cape Town.

Jamieson L & Richter L (2017) Striving for the Sustainable Development Goals: What do children need to thrive? In: Jamieson L, Berry L & Lake L (eds) *South African Child Gauge 2017*. Cape Town: Children's Institute, University of Cape Town.

Hall K & Sambu W (2017) Children Count: Statistics on Children. In: Jamieson L, Berry L & Lake L (eds) *South African Child Gauge 2017*. Cape Town: Children's Institute, University of Cape Town.

Proudlock P (2017) Children's socio-economic rights In: Boezaart T (ed) *Child Law in South Africa* (Edition 2). Cape Town: Juta, University of Cape Town.

Röhrs S (2017) The child in need of care and protection. In: Boezart T (ed) *Child Law in South Africa*. Cape Town: Juta, University of Cape Town.

Röhrs S, Proudlock P & Maistry A (2017) Legislative and policy developments 2015/2016. In: Jamieson L, Berry L & Lake L (eds) *South African Child Gauge 2017*. Cape Town: Children's Institute, University of Cape Town.

Jamieson L, Sambu W & Mathews S (2017) *Out of Harm's Way? Tracking child abuse cases through the child protection system in five selected sites in South Africa*. Cape Town: Children's Institute, University of Cape Town.

Mathews S, Berry L & Marco JL (2017) *Developing an Understanding of Complex Trauma in Childhood: Strengthening our therapeutic approaches in South Africa*. Research paper for PSPPD: The Presidency.

Hall K, Sambu W, Berry L, Giese S & Almeleh C (2017) *South African Early Childhood Review 2017*. Cape Town: Children's Institute, University of Cape Town and Ilifa Labantwana.

Barnes H, Hall K, Sambu W, Wright G & Zembe-Mkabile W

Policy and Law Submissions

Hansungule Z & S Röhrs (2017) *Centre for Child Law & Children's Institute Joint Submission on the Traditional Courts Bill*. (Gazetted for comment by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Correctional Services). 15 March 2017.

Mathews S (2017) *Expert Affidavit on the linkages between corporal punishment and other forms of violence*. South Gauteng High Court Case Number: A263/2016: The State vs YJ. Common Law Defence of Reasonable Chastisement, June 2017; Johannesburg.

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Jamieson L, Mathews S & Berry L (2017) *Strengthening the Child Protection System in South Africa*. Cape Town: Children's Institute, University of Cape Town.

Hall K (2017) *Maternal and Child Migration in Post-Apartheid South Africa*. Cape Town: Children's Institute, University of Cape Town.

Opinion Editorials

Sanders S, Reynolds L & Lake L (2017) *Hunger is still killing South Africa's children*. *Mail & Guardian* 1 December 2017.

Mathews S (2017) *Creating pathways to end violence against women and children*. *City Press* 10 December 2017.

Malek E & Berry L (2017) *A 1000 days to win the world*. *Voices* 360 14 December 2017.

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(2017) *Review of Research Evidence on Child Poverty in South Africa*. Report commissioned by the Department for Performance Monitoring and Evaluation. Cape Town: Southern African Social Policy Research Institute & Children's Institute, University of Cape Town.

Smith C & Jamieson L (2017) *Report on Mandela Initiative Action Dialogue to Identify Key Priorities to Reduce Violence against Children*. Double Tree Hilton, Cape Town, 24-25 May 2017.

Complementary Report to the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child – A response to South Africa's Second Country Report to the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child on the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. Cape Town: ARC-CRSA. July 2017.

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Röhrs S & Mathews S (2017) *Reducing physical punishment in the home is key to reducing violence*. *Daily Maverick* 6 November 2017.

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International

Mathews S (2017) *What works to prevent violence: Synergies across projects*. Panel discussion at DFID What Works Scientific Meeting, 5 – 6 July 2017; Kievitskroon, Pretoria.

Berry L, Mathews S, Stevenson A, Adefehinti B & Denga G (2017) *An evaluation of a parenting programme for young caregivers: Study overview and preliminary findings*. Presented at: Pathways to Resilience IV: Global South Perspectives, International Conference; Cape Town, South Africa.

Hall K (2017) *Supporting integrated early childhood services: An ECD Review for South Africa*. Presented at the 6th Conference of the International Society for Child Indicators, 28 – 30 June 2017; Montreal, Canada.

Hall K (2017) *Fragmenting the family? The complexity of household migration strategies in post-apartheid South Africa*. Presented at the UNU-WIDER & ARUA Development Conference on Migration and Mobility, October 2017; Accra, Ghana.

Jamieson L, Sambu W & Mathews S (2017) *Children suffer when professionals don't cooperate – lessons from the South African Child Abuse Tracking Study*. Presented at International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect's 15th European Regional Conference, 1 – 4 October 2017; ICC The Hague, Netherlands.

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Jamieson L & Hendricks N (2017) *Measuring participation in South Africa*. Presented at the 6th Conference of the International Society for Child Indicators, 28 – 30 June 2017; Montreal, Canada.

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for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect's 15th European Regional Conference, 1 - 4 October 2017; ICC The Hague, Netherlands.

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Sambu W (2017) *Food security in urban and rural areas of Kenya: Examining food access and consumption and its relation to child nutritional status*. Tackling the root causes of displacement in sub-Saharan Africa. Presented at the DAAD African Centres of Excellence International Alumni Conference, 26 November – 1 December 2017; Gordon's Bay, South Africa.

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Hall K (2017) *From FCG to CSG-plus: How can the data inform the approach?* Presented at a civil society workshop on reforms affecting children in kinship care. Hosted by Children's Institute and Centre for Child Law, 30 November 2017; Belmont Conference Centre, Cape Town.

Jamieson L (2017) *Reporting abuse in terms of the Children's Act and the Sexual Offences Amendment Act*. Presented at the Desmond Tutu HIV Foundation annual IAVI Adolescent Workshop Adolescent Research – How can we do this better, 10 May 2017; Cape Town.

Lake L (2017) *Using children's rights to build leadership for child health: Contributing to debates around the nature of engaged scholarship*. 2017 Teaching and Learning Conference, University of Cape Town, 2 August 2017; Cape Town.

Mathews S & Martin L (2017) *The Child Death Review Project: What have we learnt about child murders*. Meeting on child murders in the Western Cape, with the Premier and advisors (The Western Cape Government), 29 September 2017; Cape Town.

Mathews S & Martin L (2017) *The Child Death Review Project: What have we learnt about child murders*. Seminar on child murders in the Western Cape (The Western Cape Government), 5 December 2017; Wynberg, Cape Town.

Mathews S (2017) *Women and child violence: SA's preventable tragedy*. Business breakfast hosted by the University of Cape Town Development and Alumni Department sponsored by Norton Rose Fulbright, 30 October 2017; Sandton, Johannesburg.

Mathews S (2017) *Breaking the cycle of violence: Strengthening the child protection system*. Guest Speaker at Child Welfare Stellenbosch's annual general meeting, 17 October 2017; Cape Town.

Other Seminars and Lectures

Jamieson L & Marco JL (2017) *Breaking the cycle of violence: Strengthening the child protection system*. Seminar programme at the Alan J Flisher Centre for Public Mental Health, Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, 9 June 2017; Cape Town.

Jamieson L (2017) *Children suffer when professionals don't cooperate – lessons from the South African Child Abuse Tracking Study*. Division of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry Seminar Programme, 7 April 2017.

Lake L (2017) *Why listen to children as advocates for child health?* Department of Paediatrics Clinical Meeting, 22 November 2017; Cape Town.

Mathews S (2017) *Breaking the cycle of violence against children*. Civil society meeting on child murders, 12 September 2017; Wynberg, Cape Town.

Mathews S (2017) *When love kills: Understanding the interconnections between femicide and child killings*. Women's Day seminar at the University of Johannesburg, 25 August 2017; Johannesburg.

Mathews S (2017) *Developing an understanding of men who killed an intimate partner*. Gender-based violence symposium at the Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Cape Town, 7 August 2017; Cape Town.

Mathews S (2017) *Determining Impact: Reflections from the Child Death Review project*. Presented at the University of Cape Town Research Indaba, 13 June 2017; Riverclub Mowbray, Cape Town.

Mathews S (2017) *Violence against child SDG 16*. National consultation on Monitoring Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 16 in South Africa (United Nations Development Programme), 6 - 7 June 2017; Johannesburg.

Thesis

Hall K (2017) *Children's Spatial Mobility and Household Transitions: A study of child mobility and care arrangements in the context of maternal migration*. PhD Thesis. Johannesburg: University of the Witwatersrand.

Lake L (2017) *Your legal obligations as a health professional: Children's rights, the Children's Act and the Sexual Offences Act*. Postgraduate Diploma in Child and Critical Care Child Nursing, 15 August 2017; Cape Town.

Lake L (2017) *Reflections on the shadow report to the Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child 2013 – 2016*. Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 10 August 2017; Cape Town.

Lake L (2017) *Making children's rights a reality: Considerations for paediatric palliative care*. Postgraduate Diploma in Paediatric Palliative Medicine, 12 January 2017; Cape Town.

Lake L (2017) *Reflections on the draft shadow report to the Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child 2013 – 2016*. Department of Paediatrics Clinical Meeting, 18 January 2017; Cape Town.

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