



Child Sexual Exploitation in Delft

Situation and needs analysis

2007

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Child sexual exploitation in Delft

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P.O. Box 53269 Kenilworth 7745, Cape Town South Africa
Tel: 021 - 762 5420 / Fax: 021 – 762 5431
Email: info@molo.org.za

Research by Southern Hemisphere Consultants P.O. Box
3260 Cape Town 8000
Tel: 021- 421 0073 / Fax: 021-418 6397



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Executive Summary

This report was researched and written by Southern Hemisphere Consultants, as commissioned by Molo Songololo. The situation and needs analysis of the sexual exploitation of children in Delft, in the Western Cape Province of South Africa, was achieved through a limited background study and through a small, qualitative sample of in-depth interviews with 17 adult community members, ten children, ten community service providers, and three focus groups totalling 37 individuals interviewed. Two interviewers were drawn from the Delft community and given on and off-site training. The interviews were grouped and processed using Nvivo computer software.

Molo Songololo's working definition of child sexual exploitation refers to the financial exploitation as well as exploitation through taking unfair advantage of a child's vulnerability.

The objectives of the situation analysis and needs assessment were in essence, to understand the nature, extent and manifestation of the sexual exploitation of children (CSE) in the community and to identify available services that address the problems. It was also to conduct an assessment of the needs of the community regarding CSE which included support mechanisms and services needed in response to CSE offences; and finally, to make recommendations for the prevention and reduction of CSE incidences in the communities.

Delft is a rapidly expanding community situated in Cape Town in the Western Province. Delft can be divided into five sections. These are The Hague, Roosendal, Voorbrug, Eindhoven, Delft South. In total, Delft has a total population of 32089 people. It is comprised of mostly Coloureds (53.62%) and Black Africans (46.03%), with only a minority of white (0.08%) and Asian/Indian (0.27%) occupants.

According to the Census results 2001, on average, 49% of the adults above the age of twenty have less than matric for a qualification, while others have completed secondary (16%) and have some primary school education (18%).

More than half of the economically active population in Delft is unemployed (52.4%).

In Delft, only 2.74% of the population have no income at all. Of the population, 49.19% earn between R801 to R1600 per month while others earn less than R800 (20.35%) and between R1601 and R6400 (27.31%).

The situation analysis revealed that sexual exploitation of children was a factor in Delft. Connected to this was the perception by respondents that the level of substance abuse was experienced as a normal activity and was linked to the exploitative practices. They cited the frequenting of shebeens and 'Tik' houses as evidence of weakening Delft's social fabric. A lack of employment, a high school-dropout rate, with no community recreational facilities available, were rated as part of the factors contributing to the exploitation. The perception that sexual abuse by family or family friends, and the rape of children, particularly girl children, were related by respondents as factors towards exploitation. Feelings of disempowerment, helplessness at the difficulties of parenting children, truant children, and addicted children, were expressed by the adults and in particular parents.

Pornographic activity in Delft as exploitative activity was mentioned by a few respondents. In terms of sexual exploitation, the data spelled out that children were exploited by men who were mostly older than them, who were of all races and professions. Sexual favours by children were returned with material goods, hard cash, clothes, jewellery, cellphones, airtime, drugs and alcohol; children bought clothes, drugs, alcohol, toiletries and food for themselves and food for their families. Pimps were perceived by children and adults as being friends, family members and peers.

The needs analysis revealed that there are conflicted perceptions over the helpfulness of current social service providers in Delft. While formal and informal support systems for a variety of issues exist in Delft, the perception of respondents was that no specific service exists for assisting exploited children or adults.

The small qualitative sample can in no way make any representative claim to the situation regarding the actual numbers of exploited children in Delft. The qualitative data shows that the amount of knowledge and evidence from the respondents regarding exploited children, warrants further investigation and intervention by Molo Songololo, to set up specific services to assist in this problem, in Delft.

1. Introduction

Molo Songololo is a non-profit child rights organisation that strives to advance children's rights to ensure their protection, development, survival and participation through education, training, lobbying, advocacy and support services. Molo Songololo (MS) was established in South Africa in 1979, initially to combat apartheid policies, racial segregation and oppression and to advance the rights of children, by exposing their plight at that time, and pioneering interventions for their protection.

Since 1996 MS has increased its effort for the prevention and intervention of child sexual exploitation, including trafficking. They have noted that children in poor communities are particularly vulnerable in CSE¹. In various initial study findings, they report on the sexual exploitation of children in Western Cape Communities, which takes place in public and private places, by people ranging from their own parents, boyfriends, taxi-drivers, gangsters and drug dealers, all of whom sell them for sex. The perpetrators who use child prostitutes include married men from respectable homes with wives and children, and men in positions of power. While boys are sexually exploited, girls are most vulnerable to exploitation².

Andy Dawes, veteran researcher in the field of violence against children, has called Molo Songololo pioneers in the field, for their particular success in their Atlantis project, which triumphed in facilitating children to exit from sexual exploitation.

The area of Delft as an area intervention, was identified by the Department of Social Development. Molo Songololo conducted initial site visits to Beaufort West and met with the police (SAPS) and the Department of Social Development personnel, community workers and victim support workers. This revealed that girls between 12 and 14 were involved. That drug and alcohol abuse (especially Tik) had made the problem even worse. Police collusion in exploiting children evident in corruption was also a major concern. Parents were frustrated, and single parents especially vulnerable. All welcomed the idea of an intervention.

2. Research objectives and team

Molo Songololo is now in the process of setting up a new project in the Delft area and, in order to give voice to the community and especially for children who are being sexually exploited. The objective of this research is to provide a situational analysis and needs assessment of Delft. This is to provide a clearer indication of the issues and needs of the community in relation to children and sexual exploitation, and help shape the projects implemented in these areas, in order to produce more effective results.

¹ Trafficking in Children in the Western Cape, South Africa, Molo Songololo report, Karen Koen, 2005

² Project proposal for Prevention of Child Sexual Exploitation in the Western Cape Province (reporting on Atlantis project 01.04.2006 to 31.03.2007 and proposal for BW and Delft 01.10 2006 to 31.03.2008)

The objective of the situational analysis and needs assessment was to:

- Get a profile of victims and offenders;
- Map the profile of community;
- Understand the nature, extent and manifestation of CSE in the community;
- Understand the factors that impact on the vulnerability of children, placing them at risk;
- To understand the perceptions, attitudes, opinions and responses of the community;
- To identify and availability of programmes, sites and role players involved in child protection and prevention of CSE;
- To conduct an assessment of the needs of the community regarding CSE which includes support mechanisms and services needed in response to CSE offences;
- To make recommendations for the prevention and reduction of CSE incidences in the communities.

Southern Hemisphere Consultants won the tender to do the situational and needs analysis. Dena Lomofsky and Nana Davies were involved at many stages in the process. Bastienne Klein was the senior researcher, and Wilma Wessels the project coordinator. Gertrude Zvavanjanja and Nadia Gain gave project backup. Lorna Houston is the project leader for Molo Songololo. Lizel Smith, Chantel Louw and Thembile Jolingana in Beaufort West were research assistant and fieldworkers, and Lindiwe Lengs, Xolani Mkumbuzi were fieldworkers for Delft, with Gadija Frances assisting them, completed the team.

3. Research Methodology and Sample

3.1 *Research Methodology*

Southern Hemisphere Consultants designed a participatory qualitative research methodology to draw on the experience of various stakeholders involved in the project area of Delft. It was agreed that a qualitative rather than a quantitative methodology would be required. The research employed a multi-method research methodology combining:

- documentary review
- training workshops for the fieldworkers
- semi-structured interviews for the interviews and focus group sessions.
- Semi-structured qualitative interviews, that were used for some stakeholders in order to draw in-depth information about the experience CSE in the community, and the needs of these stakeholders regarding CSE, as well as getting stories and anecdotes.

3.1.1 Research Approach

The research process was a participatory one, with several inputs from the project stakeholders. A research-planning workshop was held for staff, board members and any other relevant stakeholders identified by Molo Songololo at the beginning of the research. At this workshop the scope and expected outcomes of the situational analysis and needs assessment were clarified and we agreed on the key issues, which were covered.

Fieldworkers gave input into the decision making on questionnaire content. The senior researcher initially accompanied the fieldworkers in Delft, to do an interview, facilitate a focus group and observe the fieldworkers-in-training. Fieldwork progress reports and a topline report were submitted to keep the organisation in touch with issues raised in the field. Once a draft report was compiled and distributed, a feedback and recommendations workshop was facilitated to encourage discussion around the findings and recommendations.

Due to the very sensitive nature of this topic, we agreed that due to the ethical implications of conducting interviews with children around their experiences and needs regarding sexual exploitation, one fieldworker interviewed children in the presence of the Molo Songololo project worker/counsellor. Children who were interviewed were offered and were assured of support, at any time after the interview was completed. While confidentiality was assured to all the children interviewed, the fieldworkers undertook to report situations of a serious nature, to Molo Songololo Head Office staff.

In addition to interviewing children, we obtained more in depth information from adults (both parents of victims and general community) in the community around these issues. Interviews were conducted with organisations that provide services around the sexual exploitation of children in each community. This included organisation and centres involved in the prevention of CSE and providing services to CSE victims and any other related service organisations as identified by Molo Songololo.

Focus groups were held with other role players that either provided services or had something to say about the issue of the sexual exploitation of children.

3.1.2 Research Instruments

The research instruments were developed by the consultants with the fieldworkers, the Atlantis Project workers, and Molo Songololo staff, before going into field. Four research instruments were developed:

- Semi structured schedule for adult community members;
- Semi structured schedule for organizations and service providers;
- Focus group schedule for other role players;
- Semi structured schedules for sexually exploited children and friends of children who had been sexually exploited.

The interviews were coded using Nvivo 7 software, and the coding reports were used in the analysis, which resulted in the findings section, below.

The interview questions are attached in Appendix Two of this report.

3.2 Interviewee Selection

The consultancy acted on leads from Molo Songololo, that came from sources such as the Department of Social Development in the Western Cape, Community Development Workers in Delft, and the fieldworkers themselves, as they came from the communities in which this research was conducted. In order to secure more interviews with community members in Delft, Southern Hemisphere used the snowballing method, and made direct contacts with people in Delft from those who already had been interviewed, to assist with recruitment of people to interview.

The fieldworkers who did the interviewing participated in a training and mentoring process to enable them to do the research.

The stakeholders interviewed were community service providers, adult community members, such as parents of children, and other concerned adults; Sexually exploited children and young adults (i.e. those a few years over the 18 year cut off point) as well as friends of sexually exploited children were interviewed. The focus groups were made up of community members who had an interest in talking about what they knew on the issue. It was not intended to specifically interview offenders or perpetrators of child sexual exploitation.

The consultants were contracted to initially enable the output of 45 interviews, and four focus groups in Delft (a total of 90 interviews and eight focus groups for both communities), using fieldworkers from the respective communities. Despite the challenges of time and the lack of a dedicated research assistant in Delft, fieldworkers and a research assistant worked hard to meet the target for interviews.

As a result, Delft fieldworkers conducted 37 interviews and 3 focus groups. Even though Delft only managed to get 37 interviews and three focus groups, this still met the minimum requirement (15 out of 25 adult community members category) for fieldwork targets. The following table shows the sample categories and resultant interviews.

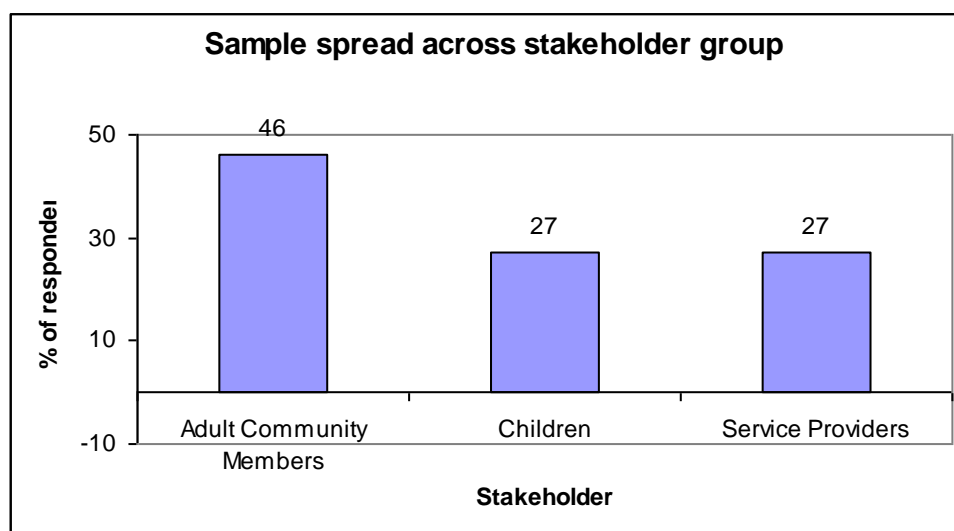
Table 1: Research Sample for Delft

Stakeholders	Amount of interviews/focus groups
Adult community members	17/25
Children	10/10
Service Providers	10/10
Focus groups (with Service providers)	3/4
TOTAL	37 interviews 3 focus groups

The background of the respondents is outlined below.

3.3 Research Sample for Delft

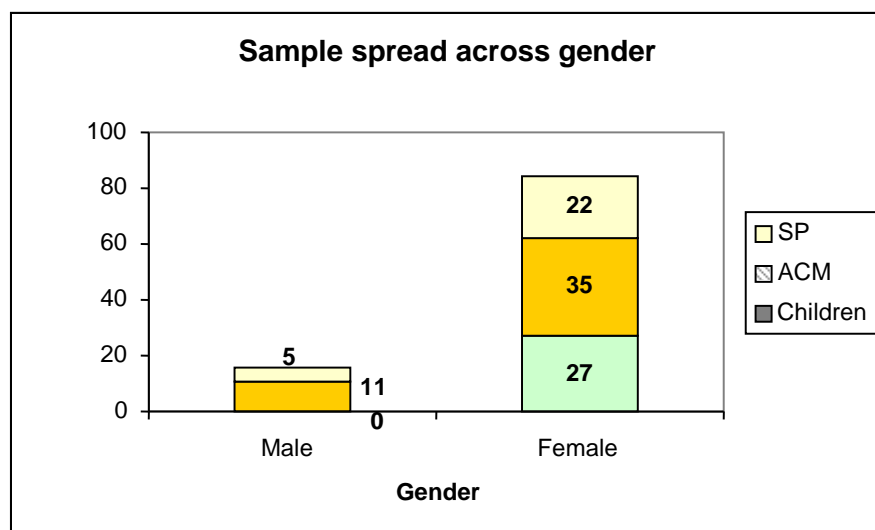
In total, only 37 interviews were done in Delft, as opposed to the planned 45. This was due to a number of problems experienced in the field, as indicated in the fieldwork progress report. Of the 37 interviews, 17 were conducted with adult community members (ACM), ten with service providers (SP) and ten with children in the community. The graph below displays the sample across stakeholder group.

Table 2: Delft sample spread across stakeholder group

Of this sample displayed above, the sample comprised of mostly females (84%) and the remaining 16% were males. As displayed the graph below, of the males interviewed in the sample 11% were adult community members and 5% were service providers.

Of the females interviewed, 35% were adult community members, 27% were children and 22% were service providers.

Table 3: Delft sample spread across gender



Furthermore most interviewees in Delft were either Black or Coloured, and came from the various communities in Delft.

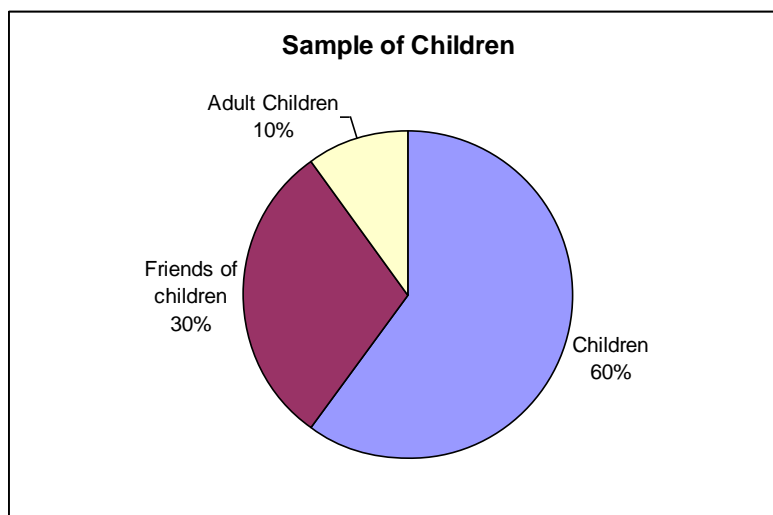
3.3.1 Sample of Children

The sample of children interviewed can be broken down further into three categories:

- Children under 18 years who have been involved in CSE (Categorised as “Children”);
- Children over 18 years who have been involved in CSE when under age (Categorised and “Adult Children”); and
- Friends or relatives of children who have been involved in CSE (Categorised as “Friends of children”)

As displayed in percentages in the graph below, six children, three friends of children and one adult child was interviewed in Delft.

Figure 1: Sample of Children in Delft



Furthermore all the children, friends of children and adult children interviewed were females.

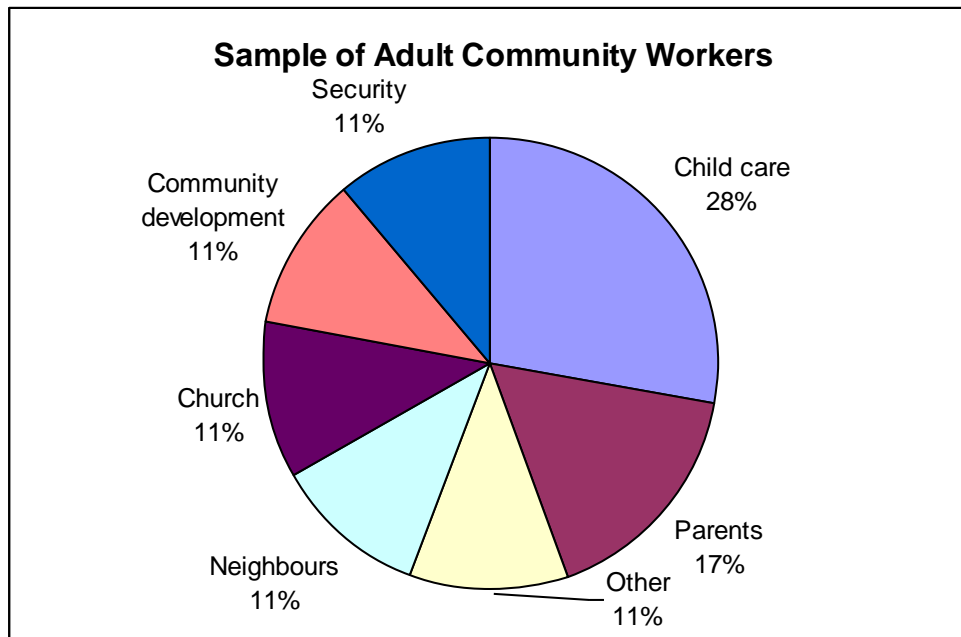
3.3.2 Sample of Adult Community Members

This group was comprised of neighbours in the community, and were made up of the following:

- People working at Crèches, e.g. "Child care" workers, Social worker, etc (4 respondents)
- "Parents"/Relative of children involved in CSE (3 respondents)
- General "neighbors" in the area (2 respondents)
- People involved in "church work", e.g. pastors, wives of pastors, etc. (2 respondents)
- People involved in some kind of "community development" work (i.e. recreational activities, HIV activist (2 respondents)
- People involved in community "security" (e.g. sector crime forum, CPF) (2 respondents)
- Other i.e. ex-sex workers and councillor (2 respondents)

The graph below displays the sample of adult community members in percentages.

Figure 2 : Sample of Adult Community Members in Delft



The majority of adult community members were females.

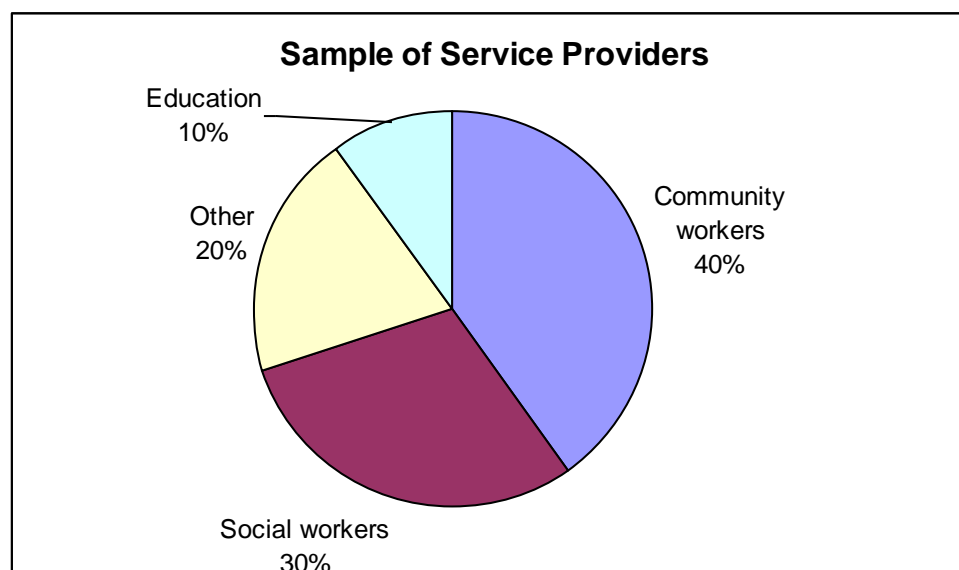
3.3.3 Sample of Service providers

In terms of service providers in the community, the following stakeholders were interviewed:

- Social workers (3 respondents)
- Other, e.g. education, health and security (3 respondents)
- Community workers, e.g. soup kitchen, shelter, CDW, sport co-ordinator (4 respondents)

The chart below displays the service provider interviews in percentages.

Figure 3 Sample of Service Providers in Delft



3.3.4 Focus Groups

For the Delft area, three focus group sessions were held with members of the following organizations:

- Community Police forum,
- Bambanani Neighbourhood Watch,
- Vergenoeg Primary School teachers, and
- Rosendal Community Project

3.4 Data Analysis

The data analysed is a qualitative analysis based on the 37 interviews and 3 focus group discussions. The structure is focused on the categories of responses from children, adult community members, service providers and the focus groups. Tables have been used, to simplify the findings. Considering the size of these sample groupings, where two or more responses were made on a particular issue, these have been counted as significant qualitative comments.

4. Training of Fieldworkers

Molo Songololo had requested that instead of hiring professional researchers, a preference to rather use members of the communities where research was being done. Advertising was done in the community and local applicants were asked to submit a short interview response, which the consultants set them. After selection, training was

held both at the Head Office and within Delft and Beaufort West, which allowed fieldworkers to get a sense of the other's communities. The training included how to facilitate a focus group, how to do individual interviews in a non-judgemental manner, and how to deal with sensitive situations in interviews. The fieldworkers were involved in the interview design and the fieldwork planning meetings.

4.1 Action learning results

4.1.1 Initial evaluation

Upon completion of the workshops, fieldworkers were asked to give feedback on their learning experience. The fieldworkers evaluated that action learning was the best method, for example, having to do dry run interviewing. They found the training helpful in that it encouraged team building. They said that Molo's approach of 'being with you' in the community was most useful. Getting feedback and practical mentoring in the situation was useful. The self-healing techniques taught to them by Lorna Houston, were practical and useful and a good addition to the more academic input.

4.1.2 Summative evaluation

Once fieldwork had been conducted, fieldworkers then gave a more detailed evaluation of the training and mentoring process, where they were asked to give feedback on key skills and learning, challenges, effectiveness of Southern Hemisphere's mentoring and training role and recommendations for improving the process in the future. The findings are based on the feedback from five participants (three in Beaufort West and two in Delft).

In sum, fieldworkers had gained some valuable research skills, particularly around planning of fieldwork and conducting and writing up of interviews. Participants also indicated that they had boosted their self-confidence (one respondent) and learnt to stay positive in difficult situations (two respondents). Furthermore all respondents indicated that they had gained more knowledge on CSE and the specific situations in their relevant areas.

A challenge by two researchers was the limited time available in which the fieldwork had to be conducted.

All respondents indicated that the training and mentoring had assisted them during this process. Two of the respondents indicated that it had helped them to cope:

"The training and mentoring helped me to cope. There was always someone to assist me when I needed guidance."

One of the effects of this research was that the fieldworkers gained insights into their own communities, and learnt an immense amount about the issues under study here. Despite the difficulties of the content they faced, they spoke of it overall as an empowering learning experience. The full fieldworker feedback report can be found in Appendix One.

5. Limitations of this study

This study was initiated to better inform the project work that Molo Songololo will conduct in Delft. The process for the situational and needs analysis got underway in January 2007, leaving very little time to complete the study by the end of April.

This report recognises that it is limited in its capacity to make any representative statements on behalf of the communities of Delft and Molo Songololo. It is limited to making qualitative statements on the basis of 37 interviews and three focus group discussions. It recognises that no decisive pronouncements on the levels of sexual exploitation in these communities can be made. At most, it can say is that a number of individual stories told to interviewers by children, adult community members and service providers show that the problem is present, to some degree, in these communities, and that it must be addressed. It takes time to build trust with children, and in particular with exploited children. The time constraints meant that we recognised this would limit our ability to gain information from the children we interviewed. This places limits on the reliability of the information we present here. To offset this limitation, we have put their narratives upfront in this report, to address the issue of minimal quantitative data.

The decision to train and use community members in the respective areas as fieldworkers meant that the project accepted the level of output would be different to that of a professional research agency. This accounts for some of the gaps in this research, such as the paucity of information from service providers and focus groups in some instances. The benefits of using such fieldworkers, meant that they were aware of community dynamics, spoke in mother tongue to interviewees, managed to write up the results in English, and were familiar to the people they interviewed, all of which go a long way to making this research successful. The commitment to empower the respective communities in becoming conscious of the issues and how to deal with them, are very positive long term goals. Four fieldworkers achieved solid experience in becoming skilled interviewers.

5.1 *Limitations of fieldwork*

The following constraints placed limitations on the scope of this work:

- A delay in appointing fieldworkers (due to fieldworker appointee drop out);
- The lack of a research assistant in Delft to assist in obtaining interviews;
- Project deadline dates did not allow for gathering participants for extensive focus group sessions;
- Due to crime in Delft, eight interviews were stolen (amongst other things) from a fieldworker's house, causing a delay in the electronic writing up of fieldwork interviews;
- The counsellor for child interviews in Delft was not always available to be present at interviews;
- Not enough time to establish trust with children in Delft, to conduct interviews that were rich in data.

6. Document review

This document review considered media, in many forms: literature, videos, texts of television programmes and newspaper reports, which would help give a context and understanding of the sexual exploitation of children, particularly in Delft and Beaufort West. The issue is beginning to attain some prominence in the public domain; in the past, there has not been much documented on specific communities in a strong quantitative sense, to be able to draw firm conclusions on the reasons for the sexual exploitation of children and how to address it successfully in the Western Cape context. There is qualitative data in terms of newspaper reports, information from NGOs working within these communities, research bodies such as the Human Sciences Research council, and one or two television programmes which do interviews with those involved in trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children.

6.1 *Internationally speaking*

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) write an annual report on **The State of the World's Children**. For 2007, the report states that the greatest threats to development of adolescents are abuse, exploitation, violence, and a lack of knowledge of sexual and reproductive health including HIV and AIDS.³ The report's statistics section shows estimates that the number of children living with HIV, aged 0-14 years in South Africa, was 240 thousand, at the end of 2005. They also estimated the prevalence of HIV in South Africa among young men and women (15-24 years) as being 4.5% for men and nearly triple this figure at 14.8 % for women.⁴ This last statistic suggests that women and girl children are more vulnerable than men and boy children, to becoming infected with HIV. Those who are being sexually exploited are particularly vulnerable, in this case.

The 2007 report includes a panel on sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking of children, thus drawing attention to the international crisis these issues present. The report states that according to a World Health Organisation study (2002) 150 million girls and 73 million boys under the age of 18 had forced sex or other physical and sexual violence, forced upon them. The report estimates that 1.8 million children are forced into commercial sex work, whether sold into trafficking by 'desperately poor families' or abducted and trafficked into brothels or other exploitative environments. They note that these children are 'subjected to neglect, sexual violence and physical and psychological abuse'⁵.

³ The State of the World's children 2007. The United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF, New York, page 4.

⁴ Ibid page 115.

⁵ Ibid pg 5.

The report also points out the link between domestic violence in the form of physical or sexual assault against girls and women, and the difficulty of reporting this, as the abuser was an intimate partner. In their reporting on domestic violence against children, they note that

*'Studies from some of the largest countries in the developing world, including China Colombia, Egypt, India, Mexico, the Philippines and **South Africa**, indicate a strong correlation between violence against women and violence against children.'*
(emphasis added)⁶

The report details that boys as well as girls are affected by exploitation, but that the girls are more vulnerable to the exploitation. They note that boys who are exposed to domestic violence in their homes, are twice as likely to become abusive themselves than others who are not exposed to such violence.

No violence against children is viable

The Report of the Independent Expert for the United Nations Study on Violence against Children is quoted as saying that there are steps that must be made toward the reality the 'no violence against children is viable'⁷. It recognises that legal and economic resources are required to end such violence. The measures include advising governments to establish an ombudsperson or commission for children's rights in accordance with the 'Paris Principles'. The report advocates for the establishment of a Special Representative to the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to advocate at the international level, in conjunction with UNICEF, the World Health Organization and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the creation of a UN inter-agency group on violence against children, with representation from NGOs and children themselves.⁸

This UNICEF report motivates that getting rid of gender discrimination and in order to empower women more, requires an enhancement of women's influence in key decisions that shape their lives and that of children in three areas - household, workplace and the political sphere. Positive changes in these three spheres, is seen by UNICEF as the key to a profound and positive impact on children anywhere in the world⁹.

6.2 Legislative Frameworks

South Africa is a signatory to international agreements, in particular its ratification of the:

- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1990;
- The African charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 2000;
- The Stockholm declaration; and

⁶ Ibid pg 23.

⁷ Ibid, pg 23-24.

⁸ Ibid, pg 23-24.

⁹ Ibid, summary page.

- The Stockholm agenda for action.

In terms of International agreements to combat child sexual exploitation, South Africa's government has signed:

- The Optional Protocol to the Convention of the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2002;
- The International Labour Organisation Convention 182, on the elimination of the worst forms of Child Labour;
- The Yokohama Minute, 2001;
- The Protocol to prevent and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime.

In South Africa's Constitution, the Bill of Rights, Act 108 of 1996, child is defined as any person under the age of 18 years. It states that "A child's best interest is of paramount importance in every matter concerning the child". Section 28 (1d) affords children the right to "be protected from maltreatment, neglect, abuse or degradation". Chapter 2 states that the government must respect, protect, promote and fulfil these rights.

In 1996 South Africa put in place the National Programme of Action (NPA) for children co-ordinated by the Office on the Rights of the Child in the Presidency. It provides a holistic framework for state departments to put children's issues on their agendas being a vehicle for co-ordinated action between NGOs, government and child related structures.

Commercial sexual exploitation of children is prohibited in section 50A (1) of the Child Care Act (1983) as amended. It further prohibits sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children. In addition there are also prohibitive provisions in the Sexual Offences Act (1989, as amended). In addition, there are prohibitive provisions in the Sexual Offences Act (1989 as amended) and the Films and Publications Act 65 of 1996 that protects children from exploitation in child pornography.

Two significant legislative processes are under way, namely the review of the Sexual Offences act (1989 as amended) which broadens the definition of rape that includes male anal penetration, and sets down extensive provisions for the protection of children from sexual exploitation. The Children's Bill, which went before Parliament in 2003, is meant to replace the Child Care Act of 1983. It aims to provide a holistic approach to the rights of all children.

In 2006 the Children's Gauge, a publication of the University of Cape Town's Children's Institute, reported that the first part of the Children's Bill (which is to replace the Child Care Act of 1983) considered a major step forward for South Africa, was passed by the National Assembly in December 2005. This Act focuses on giving effect to constitutional rights to protection, social services and family care, in particular the right to protection from abuse, neglect, maltreatment and degradation. It also obliges ALL government departments to deliver their services to children in an integrated way.¹⁰ The Act is

¹⁰ South African Child Gauge 2005, Children's Institute University of Cape Town, Edited by Marian Jacobs, Maylene Shung-King and Charmaine Smith; University of Cape Town, 2006, page 16.

perceived as putting the appropriate measures in place. It remains to be seen if its implementation is possible and achievable and whether or not it will be able to address children's rights and interests on the ground, will need to be evaluated.

A new Liquor Act will come into effect in approximately July 2007. This act will regulate liquor licences and makes the municipalities a role player in the liquor licence application process, and thus also will make it easier to prosecute/police owners of shebeens for having children on their premises.

6.3 South Africa in Context

6.3.1 The Children's Gauge

The *Children's Gauge* (2005) reports that according to the 2004 *General Household Survey* (Statistics South Africa) census, there are over 18,021,817 million children, making up 43 % of the total population in South Africa. Of this figure, 67% are children between the ages of 6-17. Male children account for 53% of the total figure, and female children 47%. Black children account for 84 %, of this amount followed by Coloured children at 8%, White at 6% and Indian at 2%. Kwa-Zulu Natal has 21% of the total number of children, compared with the Western Cape's 1,558,708 children, at 9%¹¹.

The Gauge also reported that in South Africa in 2004 there were approximately 3.3 million orphans, children who had lost a biological parent, or both. This number totalled to 18% of all children in South Africa. Kwa-Zulu Natal and the Eastern Cape were provinces where these orphans were resident. The gauge noted with caution (due to lack of substantial evidence) the concern that the number of children headed households will rapidly increase due to the HIV and AIDS pandemic.

The Gauge found that children were vulnerable to different forms of abuse, and that children's rights to protection from all kinds of assault, are still under threat. In 2003 the Medical Research Council of South Africa found that injury by firearms or other blunt objects to children under 15 years resulted in 10% of deaths for that year. The Gauge cites Carol Bower of *Resources Aimed at the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect* (RAPCAN) who gave an estimated figure of 400 000 - 500 000 children who are sexually abused every year in South Africa.

6.3.2 Media

In South Africa, the silence on the sexual exploitation of children is beginning to break in many sectors. Issues such as human trafficking, child pornography, and the prosecution of child offenders are being given a greater voice in the South African context. For example, in the field of medicine, concern over high levels of trauma and child abuse in South Africa prompted personnel at the Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital to launch a book, 'Paediatric Trauma and Child Abuse', aimed at improving medical staff responses to such incidents.

During the period of this research, the Weekend Argus reported on February 17 2007,

¹¹ South African Child Gauge 2005, Children's Institute University of Cape Town, Edited by Marian Jacobs, Maylene Shung-King and Charmaine Smith.

on two issues related to the sexual exploitation of children. The first one detailed how police arrested two men (aged 24 and 28) one from Venda and one from KwaZulu-Natal, for allegedly luring girls as young as 10 years, into brothels in Soweto. The Argus claimed that at least 10 children at the brothel, between 10 and 14 years, were paid for sex. The parents, teachers and police had all worked together and the men were charged with statutory rape. A clinical psychologist who worked with adolescents was quoted as saying that the long-term psychological effects on these children "are absolutely devastating".

The second article in the same newspaper, details how two Johannesburg Metro policemen were fired a year after they allegedly used a cellphone to film themselves having sex with a 15 year old girl. They then distributed the footage and placed it on the internet, in 2006. They were dismissed for bringing the city council into disrepute, not due to any complaints received, but only after the council noticed the coverage the case was getting in the media.

These isolated examples show the growing consciousness and attention the issues are receiving.

6.3.3 From South Africa's Broadcaster

South Africa's broadcaster, the SABC, has in recent years, brought the issues into focus and reality and into almost every home in South Africa. The SABC 3 channel's Special Assignment series have screened episodes on the sexual exploitation of children, the trafficking of women and pornography.

The video on *Human Trafficking in Women (2003)*, outlines the South African context where Thai women are brought into South Africa under the false pretence of work. The journalists tracked South African traffickers to Ladysmith and exposed the operation. The video revealed how professional men pay for sex with trafficked women and how badly the women are treated.

*Bunny*¹² *Town II* (2005) was the Special Assignment, follow up to *Bunny Town*, a programme which revealed how paedophiles in Cape Town sexually exploited under age boys and girls. Due to the response the programme received from children who said they had similar stories concerning sexual exploitation, *Bunny Town II* unmasked a man who for years had been using children for sex who is known to community workers and city officials as a child molester. The programme featured experts on the issue, who reported that more services were required to fast track cases, and that specialised police child units were being dismantled and that trials of suspected paedophiles got postponed for years.

Minor Exposure, screened on August 20 2005, documented the fact that in 2004, court cases involving child pornography increased dramatically. The concern is that images of South African our own children could soon find their way onto the countless child porn websites via small-time local producers. It was noted that 'Only when we start seeing our children basically being exploited being abused that is when it is already too late.'

In the video *Kinders van die Nag* (Children of the Night), produced by Johan Baily, Molo Songololo was interviewed. The video showed how child abuse lead to children living

¹² A 'bunny' is a man who behaves like a woman.

their lives on the streets of Cape Town - in this case, the suburb of Steurhof. One reason for sexual exploitation here, was the result of failed attempts at getting gainful employment.

6.4 The Western Cape Provincial Context

In 2007, the Western Cape Premier, Mr Ebrahim Rasool, stated in his address to the province ¹³that given patterns of crime, gangsterism and drugs, Delft was one of the 15 areas listed for intensive action against drugs and gangs. Using the Prevention of Crime Activity (POCA) legislation, he has committed his government to locate the drug production and distribution points which we have been able to do successfully so far. In order to deal with racial tensions, he has committed his government over the next year to invest in existing and emerging human settlements such as Delft, not only in the concrete infrastructure, but in the human interaction and solidarity as well.

Andrew Dawes who researched child abuse in the Western Cape for the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) in 2006, noted that child rapes are a critical emergency, in the Cape Times of 02 April 2007. The sexual abuse of children in the Cape Town metropole, Southern Cape and Karoo regions, (where statistics were available), showed that abuse of children under 13 years was on the increase. He noted that society is becoming tolerant of abusers. The article states that "If children are not protected they will have the same passivity towards their children".

Communities are beginning to try and take action. The Cape Times of 29 March 2007 broke the story of a three year old girl who was raped in Rawsonville. The rapist was known to the community and was arrested. This case is highlighted here, because of the commentary made by the community leader, namely that

"This isn't just an issue about parenting skills. This highlights a much broader problem in the community. Tik and other drugs are rampant and, we think, causing these issues of violence. We need to put a stop to drug use, but we need more help. "

The level of complexity of the problem is great. In the Cape Times of 13 April 2007, an article was published on the fact that children were raping their peers, the age of perpetration getting younger. Some of the reasons given were overcrowding leading to children being exposed to adult sexuality and were often exposed to and on the receiving end of violence.

In the HSRC report of 2006, Dawes and his co-researchers cite the commercial sexual exploitation of children, as condemned by the International Labour Organisation, as one of the worst forms of child labour¹⁴. While they note that there is not enough data that

¹³ State of the Province Address: Intensifying the Fight against Poverty: An Action Plan for Shared Growth; delivered to the Western Cape Provincial Parliament, 16 February 2007, by the premier, Mr Ebrahim Rasool.

¹⁴ Dawes, A., Long, W., Alexander, L. & Ward, C.L. (2006) A situational analysis of children affected by maltreatment and violence in the Western Cape. A Report for the Research Directorate, Department of Social Services & Poverty Alleviation: Provincial Government of the Western Cape. Cape Town: Human Sciences Research Council, page 28.

can supply reliable picture of the scale of the problem, the smaller qualitative studies are taken into account. Molo Songololo's reports are cited in this work to substantiate arguments that children are manipulated into such exploitation. Poverty is seen as one factor, some children seen as breadwinners. This HSRC report notes that exploited children find it difficult to exit this activity, due to a lack of support for them. The psychological effects show long term impact and long-term substance abuse make it difficult for these children to leave it behind successfully.

The report gives a summary and finding of a report done in 2000 by Barnes-September et al¹⁵, which interviewed children involved in prostitution, aged 13-16 years. The children interviewed said that they got involved so as to support themselves financially and in some cases, their families too. 70% of those interviewed said they believed that prostitution was their only means of income. This is one of the only few studies concerning the sexual exploitation of children in the Western Cape.

6.4.1 Children and Pornography

In March 2007, the Independent Newspaper Group's tabloid, *The Daily Voice* exposed a child pornography ring operating in the poorer suburbs in Cape Town.

The newspaper discovered that drug suppliers in these suburbs started a sub-industry of producing pornographic films using primarily female "Tik addicts" as subjects, many of them as young as 14 years old. In its tradition of not being scared to publish anything diabolical, the newspaper used graphic images from the pornographic film to illustrate the story which it hoped would kick start a campaign against the scourge.¹⁶

The Daily voice subsequently apologised for the child porn story to the parliamentary committee on Home Affairs, and now work to a strict code of conduct.

6.4.2 Trafficking in Children in the Western Cape

Molo Songololo completed their report on trafficking in December 2005. The report found that trafficking in children from rural areas to the city occurred mostly for purposes of labour exploitation and child domestic labour in particular. Service providers were generally more concerned with children's vulnerability to situations including sexual exploitation and trafficking, but this was not yet a priority on their intervention agendas.

6.4.3 Delft

The Development Action Group (DAG) have recently completed a draft version of a video tool, on the community, entitled, *Delft: living on the edge*. DAG works with communities to ensure their inclusion in housing and development schemes. It is a tool to engage all the different stakeholders in Delft. It paints a picture of a community, literally on the edge on Cape Town, with all the implications of being cut off from essential services which allow people to function in a way that is more than sheer survival. The video shows the difficulties of unemployment, problems with open fields, not enough schools, and local settlements with no running water and raw sewerage which threatens the health of the communities that make up Delft. It also details the attempts which community tries to deal with their socio-economic issues and their

¹⁵ Barnes-September, R., Brown-Adam, I., Myane, A., Kowen, D., & Dyason, G., (2000). Child victims of prostitution in the Western Cape. Belville: Institute for Child and Family Development, University of the Western Cape.

¹⁶ Originally published in The Pretoria News, page 2 , May 03 2007. Published on the WWW by IOL publishers on 03 May 2007.

responses to the difficulties of living in an area where vulnerability is exploited. Delft was identified by the Department of Social Service as one of the top three 'hotspots' of sexual exploitation of children in the Western Province.

7. Definition of the sexual exploitation of children

For the purpose of this report, a child is defined, as per the Constitutional definition cited above, as a person less than 18 years of age. The Stockholm Agenda for Action defines commercial sexual exploitation of children as 'sexual abuse by the adult and remuneration in cash or kind to the child or to a third person or persons...(it) constitutes a form of coercion and violence against children and amounts to forced labour and a contemporary form of slavery'.¹⁷

Two commonly used definitions of the sexual exploitation of children are:

- 'use of a child for sexual purposes in exchange for cash or favours between the customer, intermediary or agent and others, who profit from the trade in children for these purposes.
- 'act of engaging or offering the services of a child to perform sexual acts for money or other consideration with that person or any other person'.¹⁸

For the purpose of this report, we have written from Molo Songololo's departure point that understands the sexual exploitation of children to refer to the financial exploitation as well as exploitation through taking unfair advantage of a child's vulnerability.

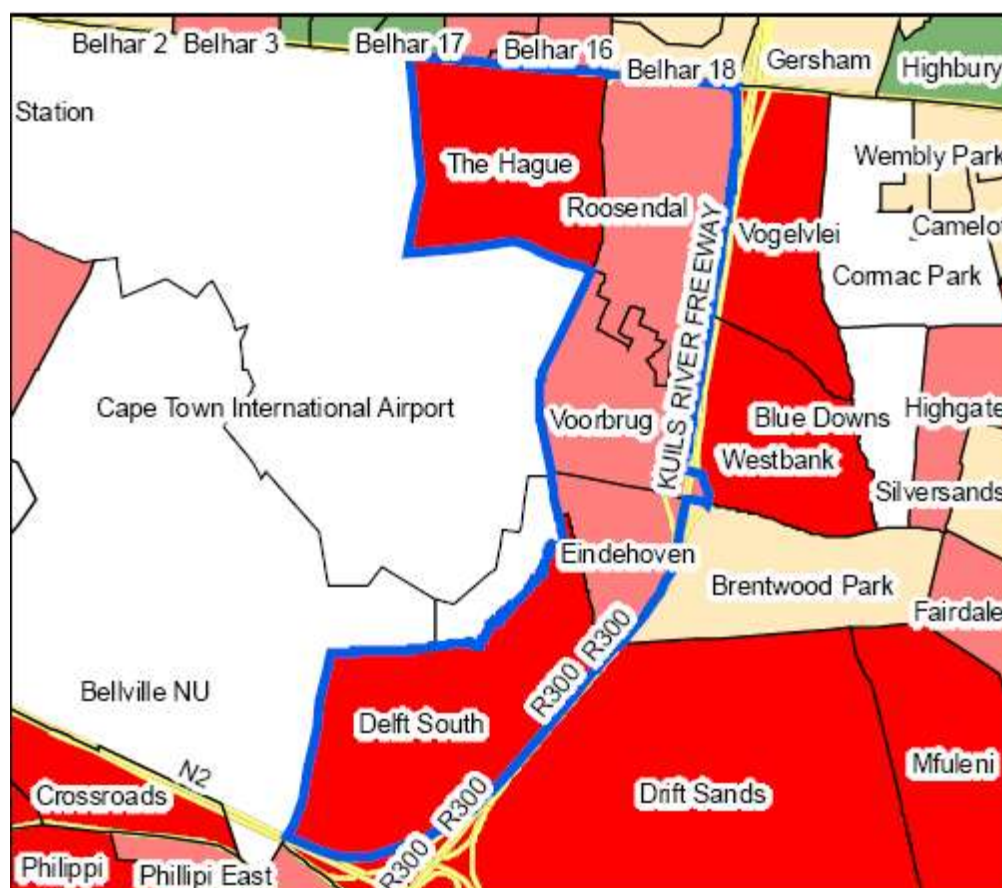
¹⁷ *Children on the Edge*, Molo Songololo report by Karen Koen, page 115.

¹⁸ *Children on the edge*, Molo Songololo report by Karen Koen, page 116.

8. Demographic profile for Delft

Delft was created as a low cost housing development for the city's poor - on the periphery of the city with limited access to Cape Town. Taxis are the main source of transport and are both costly and dangerous, with regular spates of taxi violence. Delft is a rapidly expanding community situated in Cape Town in the Western Province (see map below). Delft can be divided into five sections. These are The Hague, Roosendal, Voorbrug, Eindhoven and Delft South. Two new areas have been developed after 2001, namely Leiden and Tsunami, which are not featured in the map below or in the Census 2001 statistics, therefore limiting the statistics provided in this section by excluding those areas¹⁹.

Figure 4: Map of Delft

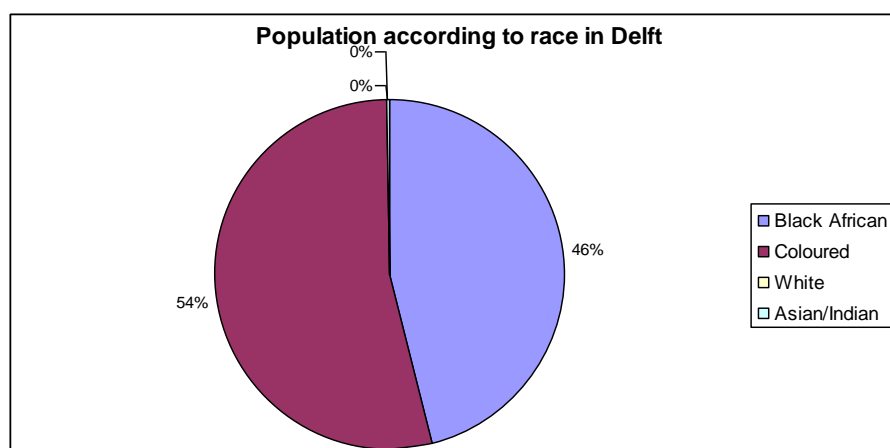


Delft has a total population of 32089 people. It is comprised of mostly Coloureds (53.62%) and Black Africans (46.03%), with only a minority of white (0.08%) and Asian/Indian (0.27%) occupants. This is displayed in the graph below. Furthermore most Coloureds stay in The Hague, Roosendal, Voorbrug, while most blacks stay in

¹⁹ All statistics in this section are provided by the City of Cape Town, Census 2001 statistics.

Delft South. Eindhoven has a mix of both coloureds and blacks²⁰.

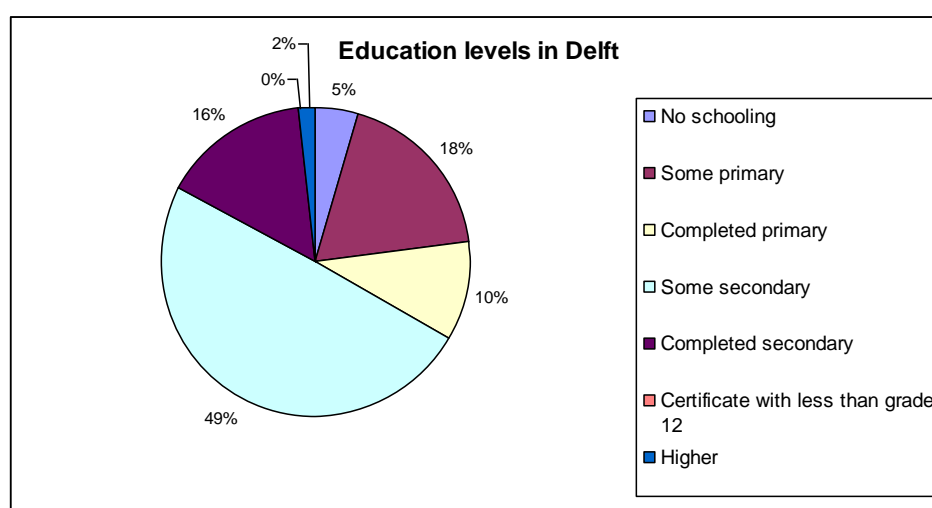
Figure 5: Population according to race in Delft



8.1 Education level

According to the Census results 2001, on average, 49% of the adults above the age of twenty have less than matric for a qualification, while others have completed secondary (16%) and have some primary school education (18%).

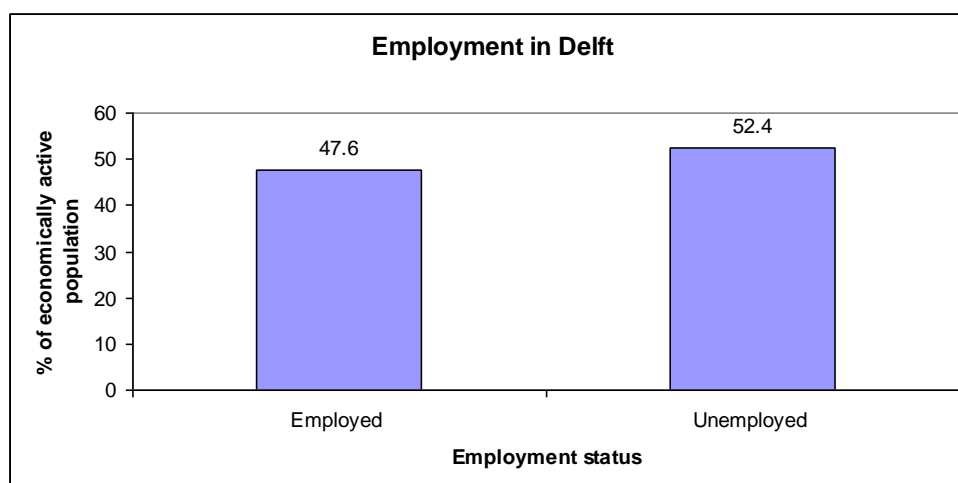
Figure 6: Education Level in Delft



8.2 Unemployment level

As can be seen in the graph below, more than half of the economically active population in Delft is unemployed (52.4%).

²⁰ <http://www.chesp.org.za/documents/UWC%20Community%20Situation%20Analysis.doc>

Figure 7: Employment in Delft

8.3 Income levels for Delft

In Delft, only 2.74% of the population have no income at all. Of the population, 49.19% earn between R801 to R1600 per month while others earn less than R800 (20.35%) and between R1601 and R6400 (27.31%). The income levels for Delft are displayed in the table below.

Table 4: Income levels in Delft

Amount earned per month	% of people
No Income	2.74
R1 – R800	20.35
R801 - R1 600	49.13
R1 601 - R6 400	27.31
R6 401 - R25 600	0.37
R25 601 - R102 400	0.08
R102 401 or more	0.05

Below is a summary table of the situation with regards to education, income and employment in Delft.

Table 5: Situation with regards to education and employment and income for areas in Delft

Area	% Adults (20+) With Highest Qualification < Matric	% Of Economically Active Unemployed	% Households Earning < R19200 Pa	% Of Labour Force In Unskilled Occupations
Delft South	82	57	71	34
Eindhoven	88	35	50	27
Rosendal (Blue Downs)	85	28	41	29
The Hague	89	46	63	29
Voorbrug	87	31	40	24

8.4 Housing

In Delft there are 7,688 households residing. Most people in Delft stay in a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard (86%), while others stay in:

- Informal dwellings in back of yards (5%)
- Informal dwellings not in back of yard (4%)

Other dwellings include traditional huts, flats, town/cluster/semi detached houses, house/flat/room in back yard, and in a room or flatlet not in the back of a yard but on shared property.

8.5 Community resources

The following resources were identified in 2000 in a UWC report on the situational analysis of Delft and Mfuleni²¹, and were verified by our fieldworkers.

- Community halls namely Voorbrug Civic, Delft South Civic and the Nelson Mandela Peace Park.
- 2 community libraries
- 4 registered educare centres namely Catholic, Canterbury, ACVV and Happy Hearts educare centres.
- 3 Senior Secondary Schools (Voorbrug, Rosendal and Simunye)

²¹ <http://www.chesp.org.za/documents/UWC%20Community%20Situation%20Analysis.doc>

- 7 Primary Schools (Vergenoeg, Delft, The Hague, Eindhoven, Sunrise, Delft South and Roosendal).
- The area is fully serviced (clearly demarcated roads, electricity, water etc) supplied by the City of Tygerberg)
- There is a fully integrated comprehensive community health centre that provides a 24 hour service.
- 1 Police Station, 1 Post Office, 2 Shopping Complexes.

One of the fieldworkers sketched a sixth, new part of Delft, called Leiden, which is close to the Hague. It is made up of people who come from Langa, Nyanga, Gugulethu, Bonteheuwel and Ravensmead. It has:

- four schools
- three primary and one high school
- two sports fields
- one Catholic Church (which runs a creche)
- and one Clinic.

8.6 Crime Statistics

Information on child sexual exploitation is not reported as such, and the category of Neglect and ill treatment of children appears low, at 32 reported cases for 2005/6. One significant increase is the number of reported instances of drug related crime, at 598 in 2005/6 compared 118 in 2000/1. See table below.

Table 6: Crime statistics for Delft area

Information Management - South African Police Service

Crime in the RSA for April to March 2001/2002 to 2005/2006

Province : Western Cape

Area : East Metropole

Station : Delft

Delft was established from Belville-South June 1999

Crime Category	April to March				
	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006
Murder	62	105	77	73	87
Rape	181	198	202	184	187
Attempted murder	109	153	117	100	74
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	918	934	1,002	886	700
Common assault	1,419	1,660	1,606	1,000	762
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	357	405	559	357	356
Common robbery	390	448	541	379	351
Indecent assault	91	117	100	107	125
Kidnapping	11	10	6	1	0
Abduction	12	24	32	20	12
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	30	42	92	43	32
Culpable homicide	23	41	34	35	24
Public violence	9	6	4	3	4
Carjacking (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	24	26	47	46	41
Truck hijacking (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	3	1	0	0	0
Bank robbery (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery of cash in transit (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	1	0	0	0	2
Robbery at residential premises (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	-	9	16	2	5
Robbery at business premises (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	-	3	2	0	0
Arson	33	37	42	21	12
Malicious damage to property	835	832	910	714	588
Crimen injuria	299	395	280	156	85
Burglary at residential premises	1,000	1,136	1,381	1,096	1,038
Burglary at business premises	91	62	59	12	8
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	154	193	209	149	251
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	559	568	465	351	311
Stock-theft	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	51	60	55	90	102
Drug-related crime	118	245	322	484	598
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	62	64	99	102	86
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	1,635	1,947	2,088	1,562	1,598
Commercial crime	40	33	32	16	12
Shoplifting	11	36	98	21	15

9. Findings

9.1 *Nature, extent and manifestations of CSE*

9.1.1 *Community problems in general, as perceived by all participants*

The following points were made by 37 respondents, made up of ten service providers, one focus group and 17 adult community members who perceived the community's problems in general to be:

- an experience of no employment for parents;
- girl-children resort to relationships with older men due to the unemployment;
- resorting to alcohol abuse in order to cope with the high unemployment rate;
- Taxi violence makes for dangerous living in Delft;
- the HIV/AIDS rate is perceived to be high;
- the community is perceived as being overcrowded, due to being a low cost housing settlement; unsupervised children end up playing in the streets and in other people's back yards.
- no recreational facilities for children makes them vulnerable to exploitation and drug abuse; this is perceived as turning children to violence;
- children as young as seven are known to be taking tik, the drug of choice in Delft;
- there are gangs and gangsters who deal in drugs;
- the presence of shebeens and known tik-houses, which encourage alcohol and drug abuse;
- women and children get raped;
- parents are not taking responsibility of their children; children are disrespecting their parents; children want to lead independent lives, and some consciously seek to be exploited;
- there is a high divorce rate; women who are single parents cannot cope with looking after their children;
- the unacceptably high, school drop out rate;
- a high crime rate which made residents feel vulnerable;
- teenage pregnancy;

- issues of racial tension;

One service provider gave an example of how the dynamic of a growing township impacted on the residents:

"There is no access [to services] here in Delft; for example there is a place called Thubelitshe - in the place there are no street names, if somebody is killed in that area, it is difficult for the police to get there because there is no street name and street lights. And another thing there is a political dynamics here in Delft, simply because Delft is a multi racial society, we have Africans, Coloureds; they are all pulling in different directions. All people want to be in power, people are unemployed here and there is a lot of poverty."

9.2 An introduction to the perceptions, attitudes, opinions and responses to the sexual exploitation of children in Delft

9.2.1 Children

Of the total of eight responses from five children, two child/adults and one child-friendly responses, only two said sexual exploitation was a problem with one stating that "there is no-one who is allowed to touch my body". One other said that she enjoyed the sweets and money she received (from a school principal), while others stated that it was what they wanted, and that it was acceptable because they received money in exchange. Another commented on being personally exploited:

"What I am supposed to do? What I like is, they treat you as a child and respect you, they even give an advice if I need it."

At least two of the children stated that they saw themselves as helping their families survive by bringing money into the home by having older men as boyfriends. One of them stated that these men "know how to treat you like a woman".

One response in particular explains something of the context of the exploitation and how children perceive this activity:

"Yes my friends are also doing that [sexual activity] in order to have money, for the freek [going out to the night clubs and restaurants at night with the guys] like going out on week ends and month ends, our boyfriends spoil us by taking us to different places like night clubs, buy us expensive things, we are doing that as a group of friends. We like to discuss our boyfriends whether they are satisfying us sexually and money wise."

One child responded in the words which President Thabo Mbeki had invoked at an opening of parliament, some years ago:

"Yes, as it was them who advised me to do what I am doing now [exploitation], they say 'Vuka uzenzele. uzakuyifumana kanjani uhleli ekoneni' (if you not going to get up and do something, you're not going to get anywhere)."

The following response from a child-adult shows various facets of the issue of sexual

exploitation in Delft:

"Yes I did sleep with an old guy for money, I will explain to you what happened. I first arrived in Cape Town to look for a job, I go all the places it was difficult for me to find a job, as you know that here in Delft there is no cheap transport like a train, you need to have money. I stayed with my friend at that time, my friend advised me to sleep with a sugar daddy who was the same age as my father, but the old man was always helping, he usually came on weekends and gave me money. I do not like the old man but my friend told me this is Cape Town not the rural areas, here age is just a number, eventually I sleep with the old man who was able to do everything for me, he even bought me a Wendy house so that I can stay, clothes, everything I want. I did not stop with the old man alone I decided to go further to do what my friends are doing. I became greedy for money and I see my friends were making money, and they were wearing the latest fashion and had the latest cell-phones. I decided to have many so that I can go with the flow. I first have a boyfriend who came and sleep with me during the day, and even that boyfriend was 15 years older than me, he gives me money for clothes, and he buy me a big television. I start to have another [client] in another location so that I will not get caught by two of them."

9.2.2 Adult Community Members

Of the 17 adults who responded on the issue of perceptions, the following themes emerged:

- one respondent was keen on being interviewed, but on being questioned, said that sexual exploitation isn't happening in Delft; Most respondents showed anger for those in denial;
- people perceived that children see other children benefiting from sexual exploitation and wanting to join in; children encourage each other;
- 'sugar daddies' were perceived as 'fathering' the children, playing a role their own fathers should, but don't do.
- children involved need help, especially counselling and support
- parents need to be helped/prosecuted; adults are meant to be role models;
- children are used for sexual desires of adults, particularly ruthless older men who take advantage of poor children;
- the community are involved in exploitation of their children, and they are cruel, have no 'ubuntu' or humanity.
- this sexual involvement is destroying the children's future;
- there was a worry about HIV and AIDS due to unprotected sex;
- community are aware but are in denial and don't want to talk about it openly
- a sense of helplessness due to the fact that money is needed to survive.

One adult felt that unemployment was not an acceptable excuse:

"I feel angry for them for not being there for their children, supporting, and taking the responsibility. Even if they are unemployed there is something they can do to help, children need their support."

Another understood that children should not be judged:

"It is a big problem which we have to take action on what situations are they from and the way out for not to be there. For us it is easy to judge them with out finding out the cause and forgetting that every thing is for a reason. Children can't find jobs, it's the only job available for them. Sometimes I don't blame them because when you are hungry you do anything that can give you food at that moment and you don't have power to think."

A parent expressed their frustration at parenting issues:

"It is the problem, it is not me alone who is faced with these problems, most community members had given up their children to gangsters and sugar daddies. Children did not like to listen to us."

9.2.3 Service providers and focus groups

The one focus group and eight service providers perceived that the community, in part, knows what is happening, but some are in denial about this. Those who are aware would like to get assistance for the problem, and others who find out tend to treat the children no differently from before. Responses indicated a great willingness to help those in the situation. The situation of sexually exploited children was perceived as being very problematic in the community by all of the respondents in this category. Alcohol and drug abuse were seen as community problems which were both cause and effect for sexual exploitation. One respondent gave an example:

"There is no regard for a child's age. Shebeens are set up partitioned. There is a games room with children's games (spiderman, Dor) and then a drinking space. They prey on children's innocence with the games, and then get them into drinking by offering the children drinks (beer)."

9.3 Causes and effects of the sexual exploitation of children as perceived by respondents in Delft

9.3.1 Children

Of the total of six responses on their perceptions on causes and effects, from three children, two child/adults and one child-friend responses, the following emerged:

Causes

- unemployment at home

- a sense that parents cannot look after their children and the children want to become independent and look after themselves;
- an abusive home life, including rape experiences
- peer advice from exploited friends on how to make money;
- for money for drugs, alcohol, and food for families;
- peer age boyfriends were seen as 'dangerous', and as not having money

Effects

- addiction to drugs and alcohol;
- children allow themselves to become sexually exploited as they see their parents not able to work;
- sexual exploitation by older men is acceptable - they know how to treat a woman well and they give things that women want.

One child summarised the feeling from these interviews succinctly:

"A lot of people are unable to provide food to their children because of the lack of resources to provide work, in the community of Delft. Children escape that poverty in their homes by sleeping with people just for money for food and drugs. You will find that in most houses people are depending on the food that is going to be brought by that child. You will find that there is a father, a mother, both of them are not working. Then a child decides to do that in order to have money for food and drugs, as most of the youth here in Delft is addicted to drugs and alcohol."

One interviewed child, had one sexual interaction when she was 16 years old, but the perpetrator, on hearing her age, intervened and helped her from being further exploited. Her story is quoted further on in this report.

9.3.2 Adult Community Members

Of the 17 adult community members who responded, the following were their perceptions on cause and effects of sexual exploitation in Delft:

Causes

- children don't have schooling, leave as early as eight and nine years;
- lack of parenting skills; issues such as: lack of supervision after school for children, frustrated mothers go to shebeens; neglectful parents are not prosecuted; parents don't know how to communicate with children;
- parental abuse of drugs; children vulnerable to drugs;
- poverty as a result of unemployment

- abusive step-fathers
- no maintenance of houses
- no proper care of children; children don't respect parents; peer group pressure;
- children perceive status in fancy clothes, having cellphones, being seen with people who have material possessions such as cars;
- the generally miserable environment in Delft;
- lack of education;
- searching for love and care, especially those who have been raped, and others wanting to escape from miserable home situations;

Effects

- children go to tik houses after school, and ultimately get addicted;
- children want to look after themselves and their siblings and thus get sexually exploited;
- pregnancy and sexual diseases result;
- children contract HIV;
- children get raped in shebeens;
- increased drug use and exploitation to support drug habit;

In a detailed description, one adult spoke from her family's personal experience:

"Yes I know about that it is happening here in Delft as you know that delft is one of the poor areas, in the Western Cape. You will find that children are sleeping with different old people just for money. I had my sister's child who is in this business saying to me that, she have six of them and they have different responsibilities for her, like the first one is going to pay her account at Edgars, the second one is going to pay the phone, the third one is going to give money for the beers and drugs, the fourth one is going to buy clothes, the fifth one is going to take them out as friends, the last one is going to buy groceries and toiletries for her. It is happening here in Delft because of poverty and the children are the victims of this situation, and they want to be out of poverty and they are selling their bodies for that."

Another responded to this question with this perception - that neighbours are involved:

"What happens, these people [neighbours] are given money, to recruit the children for their old friends, they act as go between the child and the client. In my situation I was told by my friend on how to make money quickly, and the circumstances make me to follow the thing."

9.3.3 Service providers and focus groups

Of the ten service providers and three focus groups, the following were perceived as causes as effects of sexual exploitation:

Causes:

- vulnerable children want attention;
- loneliness and peer pressure;
- poverty and unemployment;
- young children are often looking after even younger siblings, as parents can't cope;
- children want their freedom, parents can't control them;
- high divorce rate in Delft;
- drug habit and addiction;
- rape by step-fathers; ill treatment at home.

Effects

- get raped in shebeens;
- lack of care, relationship and communication between parents and children;
- drugs abuse;
- teenage pregnancy;
- contract HIV;
- drop out of school early on;

One parent in a focus group noted:

"When I look at the problem, children don't want to be controlled by parents, they want to be free to do what they want. My child is also doing that [exploitation], when I talk to her she tell me that is their time, it's their freedom of choice. She is happy with what she is doing and other parents are treated the same way. I can't say its poverty because my child and my neighbors child have every thing they want, they eat every day. They left school - we do manage to pay fees for them. Those who pass their matric came to join the others while they don't have thing to do. Finance also plays a role in child exploitation, and lack of jobs."

9.4 Respondents perceptions of the manifestation of sexual exploitation for money and favours, including pornography, in Delft

9.4.1 Children

Of the total of eight responses on their perceptions on what is given in exchange for sexual favours, from four children, three child/adults and one child-friend responses, was as follows;

- drugs and alcohol;
- money for food on the table at home; one sent money home to family in a rural area;
- money: ranging from R100 to R500 per night, R100 per client (when employed by a Cape Town agency who charge R400 per client per time); one said, it depended on how many rounds of sex were had; R200-R400 per session;
- clothes;
- cell phones, airtime;
- taxi fares;
- electric appliances e.g. television sets;
- savings for difficult times.

Most of the children said that they bought food and other items for themselves first, before giving money to or buying food for their families. Some children said that they didn't want gifts from clients, they wanted money. From the money, some said they buy toiletries, clothes, furniture, electricity, accommodation for themselves; some bought food for their families.

One respondent detailed how she organised the exchange according to her own timetable and needs:

"I will not say what time they came it is me who had the time table, and it is me who decide that I need that one this week or today, because they are not earning in the same day, some earn on the 26th, one on weekly basis others are earning on the fortnight, and there is this one who is earning in the month end, I decided who will came first or whom I must go and sleep with. I do not charge them, I am already in their budgets they know how much money they must give me at the end of the month or weekly and fortnight. It depends on the pocket, some will give me R1000, others R600 to R700. In December they give me a lot of money like they have a bonus; I will not tell you how much they give to me."

9.4.2 Adult Community Members

Of the 17 respondents, the following were perceived as given in exchange for sexual exploitation by perpetrators:

- money (cash); R50 was one figure mentioned;
- money to buy their own drugs and alcohol;
- drugs for free to get them hooked - especially by gangsters (especially tik, (also

termed 'tjoef') but dagga, mandrax, cocaine were listed as other drugs used);

- alcohol;
- cell phones, the latest cell phones, fancy/expensive clothes; top brand name clothes; hairstyles;
- the status of being involved with an older man
- food;
- presents;
- gang members give 'everything she wants'.

9.4.3 Service Providers and Focus Groups

Of the two focus groups and nine service providers, respondents said that children received the following, in exchange for sexual favours:

- cash;
- drugs;
- money (for food);
- alcohol;
- in shebeens, money and alcohol pay for sex;
- on the street, money is given;
- Television sets;
- electronic equipment;
- DVDs;

A young 10-year-old African girl who was abused by African man (who stays opposite child) – man would call child and give money for chips. The neighbours were suspicious when they didn't see the child around and then asked the child where she was...the child was being raped. The child ended up going to that house every time she needed money because she knew she would get money if she slept with the neighbour. The child's mother died so the child was staying with her father and sister.

" 'Taxi queens' are [girl] children from different areas of Delft who sell their bodies to taxi drivers, they are younger than 15, 16 years old, school children." It was not stated what they got in return for sexual favours with taxi drivers.

9.5 Pornography in Delft

9.5.1 Children

Of the total of four responses on their perceptions on children's involvement in pornography in Delft, responses from four children was as follows:

One child said that she had been photographed for porn by an agency in Johannesburg, but that she had only been involved in this once. The other three spoke of being photographed by their school principal, in exchange for money and sweets. The following story is representative of all three of them.

"The school principal took pictures of me using his camera phone. We were playing outside with my three friends after we came back from school, we stay near the school but we see that the principal was still in the school, he called us to the school. He take us to his office, and take pictures of us wearing clothes and he take the pictures of us naked, he give us the ones in which we are wearing the clothes. Sometimes he take us to his lap, one by one we do not know what he was doing. We got sweets and chocolate, sometimes he gave us money like Twenty Rand."

9.5.2 Adults

Of the eighteen adults who responded to this query, two spoke of rumours which they had heard, where children were involved with pornography. The most substantial response was the following:

"In 2000, in Delft South, two Nigerian men, one coloured South African man, a white man and Xhosa speaking man, had a house where they took pornographic pictures of girls from Delft. The community had been suspicious because beautiful girls aged 15 and 16 went there late at night. A 28 year old woman used to win their friendship, by doing a one on one negotiation with the girls. The girls were not prepared for what they were required to do by these people, but the unemployment at home, and their poverty, was a reason for their agreement to be involved in pornographic activity. One of the girls' mother was a domestic worker and single parent, and not at home to be with her children."

"It ended up that they took pornographic pictures of them. These girls were beautifully dressed, in expensive clothes. They were taken shopping for the things they wanted. It seems that the house was only used for the photographing purposes. The house where it happened was rented, and when the tenants were asked to move by the owners of the house, because of the rumours and they wouldn't, the community burnt down the house."

9.5.3 Service providers and focus groups

Of the five service providers who responded, there were responses which indicated knowledge of the principal who photographed private parts of his scholars and who was consequently arrested; another respondent said they had heard of a principal at a local school, who had showed students sexual images and video on computer.

9.6 A profile of sexually exploited children and the perpetrators of this exploitation in Delft

9.6.1 Children on the perceived profile of perpetrators

Of the total of six responses on their perceptions of who their clients are, the responses from two children, three child/adults and one child-friend responses, the following emerged:

Their clients, as the children named them, vary in age from 20 to 70 years old. All races were involved, but one said that there were more indian and white men clients, than black men. Another responded that they were mostly black men. Most of the clients were perceived as married men.

Professionally, the men were perceived as being:

- older, usually much older, than the children: termed "old men" by some respondents;
- rich men; men who earn a lot of money;
- professional men, such as lawyers, doctors, policemen;
- students;
- government officials;
- businessmen;
- men working in decent jobs;
- men with enough money to pay for the sex;
- clerks;
- parliamentarians;
- school principal.

They were understood to come from:

- Cape Town;
- overseas;
- townships other than Delft;
- outside of Delft.

9.6.2 Adults on the perceived profile of perpetrators

Of the 10 adult community respondents on the issue of perpetrators, the following perceptions were made:

The perpetrators are men, who are perceived as older or termed "old" men. Men were perceived as being coloured and black, married and single in status. Their ages were perceived as being between 30 to 60 years. They included:

- businessmen;
- working men
- men from high up places
- respected men from the Delft community;
- working people
- business men who drive beautiful cars
- shebeen owners
- tik house owners
- taxi drivers
- gangsters
- professional men
- drug lords;
- policemen.

They were understood to come from:

- within the Delft community
- outside of Delft.

9.6.3 Service Providers on the perceived profile of perpetrators

According to the one focus group and seven service providers responded that they perceived the perpetrators of sexual exploitation to be men, who are married and unmarried and are:

- from all race groups;
- affluent men;
- rich business men;
- older men with resources;
- gangsters;
- respected adult men (from the community);
- professionals;
- administrators;

- lawyers;
- academic people;
- drug users;
- 'sugar daddies' (older men)
- teachers;
- clerks;
- policemen;
- shop and tavern owners;
- foreign men (this at a brothel in Cape Town).

and who are perceived to come from

- Belville;
- Elsies River;
- Delft;
- outside of Delft.

and were perceived to be between 28 - 60 in age.

One respondent summarised it as follows:

"Professional people and people who can afford to buy the cheap service."

9.6.4 Children on the profile of sexually exploited children

There were no responses from the children interviewed, which could be counted for this section.

9.6.5 Adult community members on the profile of sexually exploited children

The three adults who responded directly to this question, said that children being exploited were between 13 and 18 years, and were perceived to be doing so in return for drugs, alcohol and clothes.

9.6.6 Service providers and focus groups on sexually exploited children

Two focus groups and nine service providers responded on the issue of the profile of exploited children, with one respondent saying that there was a child involved, as young as seven years, another said a girl of ten, but the general consensus perceived girl-children involved with sexual exploitation was between the ages of 11 and 18 years. Some respondents knew of young women over 18 who are involved. There was consensus that these girl-children were black and coloured, and came from families struggling with poverty, from each area of Delft.

One focus group member told the story of the exploitation of boys from Delft, over a period of a year (2005), where 18 boys were abused by one man. The man abused the boys one by one, while the others were made to watch. He paid them R10,00 each. The man was arrested and jailed.

9.7 Factors that impact on the vulnerability of children, placing them at risk of sexual exploitation in Delft

9.7.1 Children

Of the total of ten responses on these factors as perceived by children the responses from six children, three child/adults and one child-friend were considered.

The responses raised the following issues, which gave some background to what made them get involved. Some responses explained how children had left home due to alcohol abuse by their parents. Others spoke of physical, verbal and emotional abuse, particularly from their fathers and step-fathers, and in one case, from the son of a parent's friend:

"When I was I child I grew up with my grand parents because my father abused me verbally and emotionally he hated me, tell me that I am not his child. My mother take me to my grand parents when I was a baby. My mother came to visit me, I was close to my mother. I was raped 15 times by my mother's friends son - and I grew up in that situation. When I was 15 years old I decided to go to the street to sell my body as there was no one look after myself, my grand parents were old at that time."

Others sketched a home situation where there were up to seven people in a small house with one bedroom. Many spoke of their dependence on their family's social grants such as pensions and child support grants, which couldn't go far enough to cover basic expenses. Some parents were perceived as unable to contribute financially to the home sufficiently, as in the examples of the mother who was a seasonal farm worker, and another who was a domestic worker for two days a week.

9.7.2 Adult community members

The three adult community members came from parents who had children directly involved in sexual exploitation and perceived the following, with regard to what impacted on children:

- helplessness at setting boundaries with children; helpless feelings at not knowing how to parent children;
- low level of schooling achieved has consequences for getting employment;
- dependency on social grants from the government doesn't cover the expenses to give children what they demand;
- parents' income can't compete with the amount of money available from exploitation by employed men and gangsters;
- no support on issues of sexual exploitation and how to deal with it;
- where employed, it's not enough for basics;
- even where a parent is available, and does everything in their power, children still

leave home and get themselves exploited;

- where both parents are unemployed and can't provide basics, was seen as one of the most
- sexual exploitation makes children vulnerable to HIV and AIDS;
- due to the benefit from exploitation, the community doesn't stand up with a united voice;

One parent expressed her feelings of despair:

"[I feel] badly about my child to be involve in the street, not staying at home where as I am doing the best to show them that I care about them. Sometimes I do not sleep thinking that where is my child at this time of the night I am just waiting sometimes the police will come to my place and tell me, I must fetch my child's body. If I can get some help - but I do not know what can I do to change my child's situation."

9.7.3 Service providers and focus groups

The two focus groups and five service providers gave their perceptions of factors which impact on children, as follows:

- abusive families;
- uneducated families;
- no parenting skills;
- children who don't live with their parents move around and don't get support;
- girls stay in houses with peers, not with parents;
- because parents can't bring in money, older siblings are forced to care for younger ones;
- when parents die, children are moved around to stay with various people;
- divorced parents, single parents, make for vulnerable situations as in no supervision;
- substance abuse;
- children are becoming too responsible where parents are failing;
- all types of domestic abuse, especially sexual abuse;
- dysfunctional families with domestic violence
- parents in denial about sexual exploitation, end up allowing it to continue;
- some parents accept the money their children give them, from being exploited;
- unemployed parents and youth

9.8 Assessment of the needs of the community regarding CSE for Delft

9.8.1 Children on Support mechanisms and services needed in response to CSE offences

Of the total of six responses on their perceptions of support mechanisms, the following are the responses from six children, two child/adults and one child-friend:

One child perceived that there were no organisations who could help with sexual exploitation specifically. Helpful organisations included soup kitchens, teachers, a soup kitchen co-ordinator, a church, the Delft clinic for contraceptives/condoms; neighbours, family members including mothers, aunts, friends, cousins were said to be sources of support.

As one child put it:

"At the moment I go to church and ask for help, I need a lot of healing."

and another perceived it,

"There are no organizations in delft that I know that could help us as children."

The following narrative is included here, to give a picture of one example where a child had one sexual encounter, and was saved by the perpetrator. The nature of the intervention shows what is possible if the issue is confronted at an early stage in the child's experience.

"I grew up without my mother. She died when I was two years old, I grew up with my father, who did not take care of me, I had to rely on other people for money and food. My auntie came and take me to stay with her in Delft. My auntie had lost her job, and it was difficult for us, so I decided to look for a job. It happened here in Delft. You will find that people are not having sex with unemployed people, simply because we are faced with poverty, as a lot of people are unable to provide food to their children because of the lack of resources to provide work, in the community of Delft. Children escape that poverty in their homes by sleeping with people just for money for food and drugs. You will find that in most houses people are depending on the food that is going to be brought by that child inside the house. You will find that there is a father, a mother both of them are not working. Then a child decides to do that in order to have money for food and drugs, as most of the youth here in Delft is addicted to drugs and alcohol. I had sex with a guy who was older than me. I go with my friends who told me that there is a place at Mfuleni where we can meet these people who will help us with money, as I was still struggling to get money for my school I decided to go to such a place. In my case there were friends who were involved. They told me it is an easy way of making money no one will know where were you last night."

I did not recognise that what I was doing was prostitution. I was in standard eight (about 16 years old) when I meet the man in Mfuleni, it was in 2003. That guy was very old to me, he took me to his flat in Bellville, and we sleep. I think

he was 45 years, a black man, working in a government department as a director. He was coming to me for sex only. I was afraid because that guy was older than me, but he was also afraid of me because I was a young child that is why, he slept with me only once."

"In the morning when he woke up, he ask me what I was doing in the street I told him all my problems that I am struggling with school money my father did not want to give me the money, he is helping the step-mother's children and I told him I do not have a mother. He told me he will not sleep with me again instead he will arrange for me some people who can help me with the problem, he gave me the money it was R200.00. I buy lunch at school with that money and toiletries. He arranged a social worker to speak to me, and eventually the social worker organise everything for me like counselling, and support of school fees and food. The man had given money, but he changes my life into what is today, I am no longer doing that. It was friends who advice me to do that in order to have money, and to escape my misery at home, my father did not take care of me and I decided to take care of myself."

"That guy open opportunities for me, I passed my matric and I have done computer courses. I was dreaming of becoming an engineer, but I will get there one day, as I am still doing some short courses. I have changed in doing that. I am a Christian, I also want to make awareness for other children that what they are doing is totally wrong, they must be proud of their bodies. I want to open a shelter house so that needy girls could come to it for help. I work as a consultant at a call centre in Bellville."

9.8.2 Adult community members on support mechanisms and services needed in response to CSE offences

Of the 13 adults who responded, the following were perceived as support structures:

- The Department of Social Development's after hours children's protocol, a facility for children at risk;
- The [newly appointed] Director of the Police Station, Mr Manci has made a huge difference. It has been on his insistence that a rape kit gets used when abuse of any sort is the case and also gets the Child Protection Unit involved;
- Ma Afrika Tikkun is a youth programme which does holiday programmes;
- Soup kitchens (there are 42 in Delft) which are feeding schemes and also try to help with disciplining bad behaviour;
- SAPS has social programmes at schools;
- CPF during school holidays
- HOOC (Hands off our children)
- Churches take children and do projects with them;
- Street Smart Youth against drugs and gangsterism;

- Church workers who work with the unemployed, the ill and the exploited; support groups at a church for exploited children;
- Department of Social Development;
- Childline (telephonic help)
- Police;
- The day hospital and clinics were seen as helpful towards adults and children involved in this issue in terms of treatment, help and referral to other helpful sources;
- A community worker (developer) who looks after youth, sees if there is a problem and calls youth meetings, to talk to youth. She organises awareness to educate youth about CSE and dance classes, drama for youth to keep youth busy.
- The ANC's woman's league.

There were conflicting perceptions of the helpfulness of some service providers. Some said racial tensions between black and coloured people made it impossible for the community to work together, whereas another response detailed how one woman in one street was a resource for all the black and coloured people in that street, for any kind of problems. One found the police helpful, another said:

"I went to report a case one-day at police station. When I arrived a coloured policeman who is in charge was drunk and chased us away, push us so bad, it was on a weekend. We go back home without being attended to."

9.8.3 Service providers and focus groups on Support mechanisms and services needed in response to CSE offences

The three focus groups and nine service providers perceived the following to be resources:

- Eindhoven Action Association;
- AGAPE safe houses;
- Ma Tikkun Africa;
- Smile a Child;
- Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP);
- referrals made for children who need counselling;
- police patrols of shebeen and tik-house areas;
- Childline and Safeline;
- Neighbourhood watch;

- LoveLife is working at schools;
- Soup kitchens;
- Support group after school on Fridays for children between ages 6-14 years, called the teenage zone, run by auxiliary social worker; referrals to correct institutions for children who need help;
- Churches play a big role - Apostolic faith commission, New Apostolic Church
- Teachers and educate;
- Department of Social Development have rehab centres in Vredenburg and Kraaifontein, There is Special life care and TEHILA - for abused women in Elsies River;
- Ntomboxolo is a netball leader who tries to get children involved in sports for some kind of recreational activity.
- TB organisations who assist patients.

There was a perception by some that the Department of Social Development and police departments do not help at all, and that it is the community volunteers who do everything;

For example, one service provider said:

"There is a police station, a day hospital. The day hospital helps us immediately if we take the child on our own we don't even wait in a queue. Police station takes long to come if we call them."

9.9 Community service providers

A list of service providers for Delft Community are attached in the appendix

9.10 Recommendations for the prevention and reduction of CSE in Delft

9.10.1 Children

Of the total of ten responses on these factors as perceived by children the responses from four children, and one child/adult, recommended as follows:

- counselling for exploited children was needed;
- a safe place to stay in;
- a job, which would allow an exit from sexual exploitation;
- assistance with taking back their own power, as the following child noted:

"I need to make my own money not money like these, I need to work for myself not to depend on sleeping with people, I do want to be independent not to rely on man to have money."

One child offered:

"What I want is to create awareness among the people of the community, like going door-to-door service talking about this, and we call the members of the community and we talk about that so that we come with the solution. We try to have some sponsors that will help us to fight the situation, like to have workshops about child sexual exploitation and some parenting skills, so that the people must know about it. People do not like to talk about it."

9.10.2 Adult community members

Of the 14 adults who responded, the following were recommended:

- skills training centres are needed, schooling; a tysnywerheid training centre for children.
- funding for after school activities;
- government should provide more projects which empower youth;
- monitoring of the community to assess their problems and report on the needs, is crucial;
- government bursaries for those who can't afford school fees;
- police must close down tik-houses and shebeens;
- organisations need to work together in the community;
- the community needs to take back its power and stand up for itself, especially on substance abuse issues;
- recreation centres for children are needed; children need to have fun by doing music and sport;
- more centres like the Nelson Mandela Peace park are needed in other Delft areas;
- educational programmes on sexuality and health are needed for children and parents;
- community need to report criminal issues to the police;

9.10.3 Service providers and focus groups

The two focus groups and eight service providers made recommendations as follows:

- Delft should get a fully equipped recreation centre for the youth, to keep them busy;
- Drug houses should be destroyed;

- more social workers are needed to educate and counsel adults;
- government assistance for those who would like to get a tertiary education;
- funding for community projects;
- rehabilitation institutions are needed within the community;
- stakeholders, service providers and community members need to meet and work together;
- intervene where children are involved with older men;
- community needs more constructive and creative projects;
- better housing and employment needed;
- explicit education of children and parents on the dangers of CSE, HIV and AIDS;
- organisations that can build the confidence of children, are needed.

One service provider perceived that

"They [adults] need help like to be shown that what they are doing is wrong, how can you sleep with you own child, they are supposed to be protecting the children but it is them who victimise the children, they are not examples they are the monsters who need to be excluded in the community."

10 Conclusion

In Delft, the assertion that this community is one of the Department of Social Development's "hot spots" for the sexual exploitation of children, is confirmed in the perceptions of those interviewed. There were perceptions from all stakeholders that sexual exploitation was the easiest and quickest way for poor, vulnerable children, youth and adults, to make ends meet, and acknowledged that it had the worst long-term effects imaginable. Finding enough employment and resources (such as state grants) to cover basics such as food and school fees, in order to make a living, is perceived as not possible, by many parents in Delft. Sexual exploitation is perceived not so much as a choice, but spoken of as the only choice to gain income, in a community where there are no options for employment or assistance. In addition to this, respondents spoke most frequently and frankly about the sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children by family members, and the way this paved for sexual exploitation outside the home. Another theme was that of the fact that gangsters and drug lords hold sway in Tik production, in Delft. As the drug of choice, it feeds the cycle of abuse and it's sellers consciously sell it with the intention of getting users addicted. Sex becomes the currency when hard cash is not available. As a community, Delft has a dynamic in which some groups won't work with others, but there are enough who welcome intervention possibilities which Molo Songololo has to offer.

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Appendix One: Fieldworker feedback report

As part of this research project, fieldworkers living in the communities being researched were recruited to conduct the fieldwork. This was done in order to build some kind of research skills and capacity among community members. Fieldworkers were therefore asked to give feedback on the research process in terms of:

- Research and other skills gained
- Challenges from the research process

- Personal changes that occurred as a result of being involved in this research, and
- Effectiveness of the training and mentoring received
- Recommendations

Research and other skills

Using a scale from one to five (where 1=poor, 2= fair, 3=satisfactory, 4=good, 5=excellent), fieldworkers had to rate how the research project assisted them in strengthening their skills.

The table below displays the results based on five respondents:

Skills/Rating	Poor	Fair	Satisfactory	Good	Excellent
Fieldworker co-ordination		1	1	3	
Interviewing techniques		1	2	2	
Writing up		1	1	2	1
Presentation/ Facilitation			1	3	

Fieldworker co-ordination

Respondents were asked whether this research project helped them to strengthen their co-ordination skills, particularly around setting up of interviews. Of respondents, three indicated “good”, one “satisfactory” and one “fair”. Some learnings were that it is important to plan properly, as indicated by two respondents:

“I learnt that you must always have a plan B, because sometimes an interview or focus group did not realize due to unforeseen circumstances...” (sic)

A respondent also indicated that they learnt the importance of sticking to due dates, confirming interviews and networking.

Interviewing skills

Two respondents indicated that had strengthened this “satisfactorily” and one indicated “good”.

Some of the key skills learnt that were mentioned were:

- Probing (3 respondents)
- Listening skills
- Staying neutral
- Summarising

Some of the challenges indicated were around staying neutral, probing and being

patient with respondents who do not want to open up.

Another respondent commented that “the interview techniques were very useful in conducting interviews and I will use them in the future”.

Writing up

Respondents indicated that in terms of strengthening their skills in writing up of interviews, the research project was

- “Fair” (1 respondent)

“This process was the most interesting one. I sometimes laughed at my self as some of the sentences were not making sense but the group was very helpful”

- “Satisfactory” (1 respondents)

“Due to the language I must conduct the interview in Afrikaans then do the writing up in English – it was time consuming”

This respondent did however learn computer skills through writing up.

- “Good” (2 respondents)

“It was difficult from the start because you had to remember everything, but it helped me how to tell the story to someone who did not know the story”

- “Excellent” (1 respondent)

“I’ve learnt to write up everything that a person is telling me”

Presentation skills

Respondents were asked to rate the extent to which the project strengthened their presentation skills. One respondent did not answer this question, as he/she did not conduct a focus group session. Three respondents indicated that the research project was good in strengthening their presentation skills and commented:

“My presentation skills improved a lot and it boosted my self confidence”

“I learnt lot of things on presentation especially focus groups, where everyone want her or his view to be hand, I learn how to make people understand and to know how to treat another person views with respect” (sic)

The other respondent indicated that this project “satisfactorily” assisted her/him in presentation skills.

Other skills learnt

Some other skills that respondents learnt were:

- Communication skills
- Being positive even when things don't work out (2 respondents)
- Thinking skills

"...it did a small contribution on my thinking skills, like if I do not have a client I must think who I can interview now." (sic)

Participants were asked what assisted them in strengthening their skills:

- Training received (4)
- Team work (2)
- The manual (1)

"The workshops that Southern Hemisphere conducted were good and the manuals helped a lot"

- Attitude (1)

"To take chances and need to experience things in life....have patience"

Challenges

Some of the challenges faced by participants during this project were:

- Time limit (2 respondents)

"The challenge was the limited time that we had to complete the whole research but we managed to finish because we worked during the night"

- Computer skills (1 respondent)
- Limited human resources (1 respondent)
- Having no contribution from research assistant in Delft (1 respondent)
- Emotional reaction to stories heard (1 respondent)

Personal changes

For all respondents, their own knowledge and awareness of social issues, specifically related to child sexual exploitation has increased. Respondents commented:

"The research was an eye opener for me, because I didn't know that CSE really exist in B/West"

"I learnt a lot about CSE like I did not know about it, it was a learning environment for me to learn a new thing in life, I am proud of that."

Furthermore one of these respondents indicated that communities need to be educated on these issues:

"Yes I saw a hungry community that needs to be educated on the social issues until that need is met the people were going to perish"

One respondent made mention of research skills that has increased.

One respondent also indicated that they felt "good and professional" when conducting interviews.

Another respondent indicated that he had learnt to be patient and confident through this research process.

Training and mentoring

All respondents indicated that the training and mentoring had assisted them during this process. Two of the respondents indicated that it had helped them to cope:

"The training and mentoring helped me to cope. There was always someone to assist me when I needed guidance"

Others indicated that it had helped them to gain skills and knowledge around conducting fieldwork:

"It definitely did because I had some of the skills but did not have a platform to execute them. Southern Hemisphere digged deep in me and brought back everything" (sic)

"It did assist me to learn more about research, more knowledge. Training was excellent."

Recommendations

Some recommendations were to extend the time for fieldwork to be conducted, and to have ethical requirements in place when doing research. Another respondent said that interview venues had to be confirmed as it was sometimes dangerous in certain areas. Finally it was also suggested that more training on writing up of interviews be given.

One respondent was happy about the research process and commented:

"You guys were excellent (Wilma & Bastienne) and please keep up the good work. The research process was well organized."

Conclusion

Generally respondent were happy with the research process in terms of their skills gained and mentoring and training received. Some logistical challenges were faced by fieldworkers, especially in terms of the limited time in which the interviews had to be conducted. Furthermore all of the respondents increased their awareness of child sexual exploitation.

Appendix Two: List of organisations Delft

Name of organisation	Location	Services offered	Contact Details
Community Safety			
SAPS	Delft	Protection, security and crime prevention	Tel: 021 954 1345 Fax: 021 954 1816/4932
CPF	Delft (police station)	The purpose of a CPF is to create and maintain a safe and secure environment for citizens living in the area	Mr. S. Spanenberg Tel: 021 954 1345 Fax: 021 954 1816
Bambanani Neighbourhood watch		Bambanani (a xhosa word meaning stand together/unite) is designed to unite all people and partners against crime. Bambanani enhances relations between the police and the communities and gets people to embrace their role in crime prevention.	Dalene Saunders 073 231 6351
Crime Sector Forum		Fighting crime Preventing rubbish dumping Closing shebeen and tik houses	Michael Afrika 072 904 8368
Child Protection Unit		Fielworkers to investigate cases	Superintendent MP Ngudle 021) 928-3078 Fax: 021) 918 3532 082 334 8416

Feeding schemes and shelters			
Name of organisation	Location	Services offered	Contact Details
Shelters			Nozuko 0833552578
Agape Safe houses			
Soup Kitchen (42 in total)	Nelson Mandela Peace Park, The Hague	Feeding people in the area Referrals	Nasima Ismail 083 420 7142

Health Service Providers			
Name of organisation	Location	Services offered	Contact Details
Karl Bremmer Hospital	Belville	Health care	021 918 1911
Delft Community health Clinic	Cnr Main & Voorbrug Roads	Health and family planning	CE Scott 021 954 2235
Ma Tikkun		Home based caregivers Youth Programme providing holiday programmes	Kristine Pearson kpearson@freeplayfoundation.org Maitland Cape Town 7405

Education/Early Childhood Development			
Name of organisation	Location	Services offered	Contact Details
Delft South Adult learning centre	Essenhout Street, Delft South, Delft	ABET and community learning centers	V.M. Daniels 021 955 2080
Simunye Adult Learning Center	Simunye High School Main Road, Delft South, 7100	ABET and community learning centers	Mr Baliso 021 955 2056
Delft community learning centre	Voorbrug Street, Voorbrug, Delft, 7102		Mrs V.M. Daniels 021 704 0535
Voorbrug Adult learning centre	Voorbrug Main Road, Voorbrug, Delft		Mr Moses 021 954 3040
Vergenoeg primary school			021 954 1244
Happy hearts creche		After Care	Mr Arendse 083 652 6329

Counseling			
Name of organisation	Location	Services offered	Contact Details
Victim support rooms	Delft Police Station, Main Road Delft	Counselling victims of crime	
TEHILA	Elsies River	Abused women	
Special life care	Elsies River		Pastor Stevenson
Love Life		HIV and AIDS	Head office Tel: (+27-11) 523 1000 Fax: (+27-11) 523 1001
HOOC		Identify vulnerable children	Mrs Dolan 078 452 8581
Child line			(0)21 762 8198
Life choices		Life skills Peer education Workshops for parents Social welfare	Mrs Marinos 083 293 3091

Churches			
Name of organisation	Location	Services offered	Contact Details
Zoe Christian Church	Eindhoven	Feeding scheme Support groups for sick, prostitutes, domestic violence and rape victims Counselling for families who have problems and sexually abused children Winter and summer camps for woman who were prostitutes Prayer	Delicia George 021-9552990 or 9553269

Drug Rehabilitation			
Name of organisation	Location	Services offered	Contact Details
Karl Bremmer Rehabilitasie Fonds	Belville	Rehab services, outpatient therapeutic care, etc	Tel: 021 938 9528 Fax: 021 931 7810
De Novo Drug Treatment Centre	Kraaifontein	Outpatient and inpatient facilities	021 988 1138
Louwville Kliniek	Vredenburg		Smith L Tel: (022) 713 3219 Fax: (022) 713 3423

Recreational

Name of organisation	Location	Services offered	Contact Details
Rainbow arts organisation		Drama, poetry, arts, singing	Mhloli Ngabangani 084 788 2464
Netball group	Leiden	Netball coaching	Ntomboxolo Makaka 083 95 33 440