

REPORT

**3RD DIALOGUE FORUM ON EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMMES TO PREVENT
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN**

13 AND 14 OCTOBER 2016

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Introduction to the Forum

In 2015 UNICEF and the Institute for Security Studies initiated a dialogue process to facilitate discussion between government departments, non-governmental organisations and academics with a view to supporting the uptake of evidence-based programmes to prevent violence against women and children.

Behind this dialogue process is the idea that we cannot afford to spend state funds on programmes that are either ineffective or inadvertently cause more harm. It is thus imperative for us to find new ways of communicating and working to take advantage of the growing number of programmes that aim to reduce violence and for which we have evidence of effect. To realise the objectives of reducing and preventing violence we need to ensure, amongst other things, that the best possible programmes are implemented in places where they are most needed. This requires strong, effective partnerships between government, academia and non-governmental organisations.

The objectives of the forum are to:

- provide a productive and safe space for dialogue and information sharing about the status of violence prevention programmes that are currently undergoing evaluation, or are being implemented
- to identify and respond to opportunities for policy development and implementation support in the area of violence prevention; and
- to build relationships across sectors in order to ensure effective violence prevention programming nationally

This is a comprehensive report of the proceedings of the third meeting of the dialogue forum held on the 13th and 14th October 2016 at KleinKaap Boutique Hotel in Centurion, Johannesburg.

The meeting was supported by the Programme to Support Pro-Poor Policy Development in the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation, Save the Children and the Institute for Security Studies. The ISS is grateful for support from the members of the ISS Partnership Forum: the Hanns Seidel Foundation and the governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the US.

The meeting was facilitated by Jabu Mashinini and Judy Connors. The agenda and process was designed to promote and enable deep democracy, encourage openness and active listening and enable respectful and honest interaction, while sharing information relevant to preventing violence.

Participants included NGOs and academics who are implementing and testing violence prevention programmes; and representatives from the Department of Basic Education, Department of Social Development, Treasury, Department of Women, Department of Health, National Prosecuting Authority.

The meeting focussed on:

- Establishing the values of the forum
- Building relationships
- Sharing information about the status of programme evaluations and implementation
- Exploring factors that can enable or hamper the implementation of programmes at scale
- Reviewing the work and future focus of the forum

Establishing the values of the forum

An interactive exercise was undertaken to explore the values of the forum. These were identified as including:

- deep democracy (to enable dissenting voices to be heard)
- active listening
- commitment & courage
- respect
- fun
- empathy
- collaboration & partnership

These values were described in a wheel on the floor and participants were asked to stand in a section that, firstly, resonated with their personal lives, secondly, encompassed their views on the work of the forum and thirdly, represented their contributions to the forum.

While participants prioritised these differently there was general agreement that these were appropriate values for the forum. Consensus emerged that these values are related and interdependent. For example collaboration and partnerships require both commitment and courage. It was said that while the subject matter of the forum could make participants feel overwhelmed by the challenges ahead, being with like-minded people provided the courage to continue when the tasks faced seemed almost impossible.

Participants said that to date discussions in the forum had been defined by mutual respect, which is often absent from interactions between government departments and NGOs. Often interactions between these sectors are characterised by confrontation and animosity which discourages engagement. In contrast, the conversations that take place within this forum encourage participation and respect for each other's work and the different knowledge sets that exist in the sectors. In the forum every participant is invited as an equal partner and their perspectives are equally valued. Participants noted that they respected one another, not only as professionals but also as human beings.

It was noted that in the previous meeting knowledge sharing about the experiences and realities of each sector had contributed to a better understanding of how to work together. It had also led to productive relationships having been formed that exist outside of the forum. Moreover the forum meetings had led to action and this was important for maintaining momentum.

It was highlighted that these values are not only relevant to the work of the forum, but also should inform work at community-level.

Update on the status of programme evaluations and implementation

Participants in the forum who are currently involved in evaluating or implementing violence prevention programmes are routinely provided with an opportunity to share their progress and challenges. The programmes represented in this meeting were:

- Skhokho Supporting Success programme to prevent gender-based violence
- Sinovuyo Caring Families Programme for parents of 2 – 9 year olds ('Sinovuyo kids')
- Sinovuyo Caring Families Programme for parents and teens ('Sinovuyo teen')
- Thula Sana infant attachment home visiting programme
- Implementation for four parenting programmes in a community to test whether a population shift towards positive parenting can be achieved
- Stepping Stones and Creating Futures¹
- Save the Children's study to cost violence against children

Each of these programmes is presented in summary here, for more detail please see the attached reports from each of these programmes

Skhokho Supporting Success

Nwabisa Shai of the Medical Research Council (MRC) reported on this school-based programme to prevent gender-based violence. The programme includes a school strengthening component as well as positive discipline training for teachers.

A cluster randomised controlled trial (RCT) was undertaken in schools in Gauteng. Data collection is complete data analysis had not yet been completed.

Baseline findings showed that 52% of female and 70% of male teens were dating at age thirteen. Of these, 30% of females had experienced intimate partner violence (IPV) and 39.5% of males were perpetrators. Possible reasons for this were that boys were more likely exposed to violence, high levels of corporate punishment and bullying at school.

¹ Andrew Gibbs was unable to attend the meeting but the one-page summary of progress in relation to this programme is attached.

Time to implement the programme has proved to be a significant challenge. Many parents work late and over the weekends and are thus unable to attend the parenting programme which is offered on Saturdays. The programme also struggled to reach and retain fathers.

Sinovuyo Kids

Inge Wessels, UCT PhD candidate, gave an update on the status of the RCT of Sinovuyo kids. The programme was delivered to parents of children with difficult behaviour. It promotes healthy parent-child relationships while encouraging positive discipline and is intended to decrease parental stress and depression.

The programme was offered in close proximity to parents' homes to ensure accessibility. All interactions were group-based and thus allowed for parents to share experiences of tasks performed at home (given as homework in the prior sessions). Currently the programme is at the one-year follow-up post-intervention stage. Researchers are revisiting the homes of children and parents and recording the interaction between parents and their children when given a particular task. Parents who participated in the programme were reported to be more willing to try different approaches to disciplining their children.

Analysis of the RCT data is still underway. This programme also struggled to engage fathers.

Sinovuyo Teens

Nomagugu Mukadah, from Clowns without Borders, reported on the status of the evaluation and implementation of the Sinovuyo Teens programme. This programme is for parents and teens. It is a 14 session programme with the aim to reduce the risk of violence against children aged 10-17. The programme is group-based. Parents and teens are involved in the programme that focuses on achieving good communication, positive discipline, setting rules and boundaries and sharing responsibilities. The RCT of this programme is complete and results will be available in January 2017.

The programme has gained support from the Department of Social Development and the National Association of Child and Youth Care Workers who are collaborating with UNICEF and Clowns Without Borders to take the programme to scale in the North West and Eastern Cape in the coming year. Sinovuyo Teen is also being implemented in Uganda, Lesotho, Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan.

Scaling-up has brought challenges including those related to the integration of the programme into different contexts and cultures, and overcoming practical constraints around transport and poor weather which affect attendance.

Programme to achieve a population shift towards positive parenting in a whole community

Chandre Gould reported on a research and implementation project being undertaken by the Institute of Security Studies (ISS), University of Cape Town and a community-based organisation, the Seven Passes Initiative. Over a three-year period four parenting programmes (Thula Sana infant attachment programme, a book-sharing programme for toddlers, Sinovuyo kids and Sinovuyo teen) are being implemented in a small, stable peri-urban community in the Western Cape. Since the community is predominately Afrikaans-speaking certain components of the programmes had to be adapted in order to be culturally relevant to the participants. Along with the implementation of programmes has been

a social activation programme to empower parents and community leaders to advocate for positive parenting in the community and to undertake actions to support positive parenting (including cleaning and maintaining playgrounds in the community).

To date three community-wide baseline surveys (in 2012, 2015 and 2016) have been completed. In the latest wave it was found that 45% of parents were suffering from high levels of stress associated with parenting and this placed them at risk for child abuse. The survey found correlations between children's depression, anxiety and depression and parental stress, intimate partner violence and alcohol use.

Another wave of the community survey will be undertaken in 2017 to determine whether a community-wide effect on positive parenting is perceptible. The study offers new insights into the implementation of a range of programmes in co-operation with local schools, clinics and libraries.

Thula Sana

Mark Tomlinson, Professor at the University of Stellenbosch, reported on the follow-up of an RCT implemented 15 years ago to assess whether the Thula Sana infant attachment programme could lead to improved mother-infant interactions and thus improved levels of secure attachment at 18 months. The study found that the programme improved maternal sensitivity at both six and twelve months and mothers were reportedly less intrusive and more sensitive in their interactions with infants. The follow-up study has aimed to assess whether improved early attachment had an impact on children's development over time.

It was found that at 13 years of age, there was no noticeable impact on the cognitive development of the children that received the intervention. While the programme had improved attachment at six and twelve months, this positive effect was not sustained. Girls from the intervention were reported to be doing worse, cognitively, than the boys but reasons for this are still unknown.

The full results of the follow-up study are expected in 2017.

Update on activities and processes relevant to the forum

Violence Prevention Framework

Inge Wessels reported that the sub committee developing a framework for linking violence prevention programmes to risk factors is still working on the document and it will be presented to the next meeting of the forum. (Angela Biden and Judy Connors joined the sub committee).

Factors that inform the scalability of programmes

Shanaaz Mathews, Chandre Gould and Yusef Mayet reported briefly about a meeting hosted by the Children's Institute and the ISS on 23 August to discuss the delivery mechanisms of a small selection of evidence-based programmes, and to consider their suitability for scale-up.

It became apparent during this meeting that a positive evaluation of a programme (i.e. that it showed effectiveness) does not mean that is suitable or ready for scale-up. Programmes that have many components and are thus both complex to evaluate and to implement are not suitable for scaling. In addition, programmes that have been evaluated but lack systems that make them sustainable, or lack

good implementing partners (e.g. the absence of skilled master trainers) are also not suitable for immediate scale-up. There is a need to ensure that researchers and evaluators understand and are aware of the criteria that create suitability for scale-up if we are to realize the investment in programme development and evaluation.

There exist significant gaps between the three sectors: government, academia and NPOs that will have to be addressed, including through discussions and meetings like this if we are to find suitable evidence-based violence prevention programmes to take to scale.

It was recommended that a group of people with expertise relevant to scaling-up programmes assess the available VAWC prevention programmes and make recommendations as to:

- how programmes might be adapted for scale-up, and
- how scale-up of particular programmes might be planned and funded.

This group could play a role in engaging with both national and provincial governments, and recommending the scale-up of particular programmes.

Diagnostic Review on the state's response to violence against women and children

Matodzi Amis of DPME provided a report on the current status of the Diagnostic Review. She noted that the review has not yet been made public and is being considered by DPME. The report contains a number of recommendations that are relevant to the work of the forum and future discussions in the forum could include a focus on how the diagnostic review can be used.

Report on the regional forum to support the scale-up of evidence-based programmes

Celine Mazars of UNFP reported on the first meeting of a regional forum hosted by UNFP and SVRI to support the scale-up of evidence-based programmes in southern Africa. The meeting was held in June 2016 in Johannesburg. The objective of the meeting was to develop a deeper collective understanding of effective programming for the prevention of violence against women; reflect on lessons and issues emerging from the scaling up of effective interventions in the region; and develop a vision for addressing the challenges in relation to scale up, particularly through an East and Southern African network for policy makers, funders, practitioners, researchers and others.

Since this forum and the national dialogue forum have similar goals, share participants and are discussing many of the same issues it was agreed that the two structures would share information about each other at meetings and would seek to avoid duplication while supporting each other's objectives.

Save the Children violence against children costing study

Celia Hsiao gave a brief report on the study undertaken by Save the Children to calculate the cost of violence against children to the state. The study will support advocacy to focus resources on addressing violence against children and advocacy to elevate violence against children to a priority public health concern. The findings of the study had not yet been released because Save the Children needed to consult broadly with government before making the results public. Save the Children intends for the report to become a resource for civil society and government.

Implementation, Scale up and Challenges

Discussion about taking evidence-based programmes to scale highlighted the following issues:

- The challenge of sustainable funding for NGO's that implement evidence-based programmes: This affects long-term planning; staff recruitment and retention and career-pathing for staff. NGOs who train staff to implement programmes and then cannot offer their staff work security lose valuable skills. This increases the costs of implementation because it requires constant re-training.
- The cost of evaluating programmes: While evaluation is important to ensure that programmes are effective, trials are expensive, take a long time and generate data that is not always very clear or accessible. Evaluations also may draw funds away from programme implementation. How to balance this tension requires more consideration.
- As in previous meetings, questions were raised about whose responsibility it is for programmes to be taken to scale? Is it the responsibility of the state or of NGOs? Often it is assumed that once proven beneficial, governmental organisations will take it upon themselves to make such interventions accessible to the public. Clarifying the role of government in scale-up was regarded as an important issue for discussion at the next meeting.
- A meeting hosted by the Children's Institute and the ISS with Treasury and programme developers and evaluators after the last dialogue forum meeting led to the recognition that significant gaps exist in relation to planning to take programmes to scale. Yusef Mayet from national treasury presented a document to the forum that identified the questions that programme developers and implementers need to be asking if they wish to advocate for their programme to be taken to scale with state support. (The document is attached)
- Are we thinking about scale in the right way? This emerged as a question for further exploration in future meetings of the forum. Some felt that programmes that are taken to scale need to be sensitive and responsive to the context in which they are implemented. This may indicate a need for programmes that are selected for scale to be simple and adaptable to local conditions and culture. Participants felt that it would be essential to include district level officials and practitioners in meetings of the dialogue forum so that discussions can be informed by their knowledge and experience.
- Participants expressed the need for policy harmonisation and for shared datasets across departments. This was among the recommendations of the diagnostic review undertaken by the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation. There was also recognition that we are experiencing policy saturation. Nevertheless, new policies that require input from multi-sectoral groups include: the White Paper on Safety and Security and the Welfare White Paper (still currently under review).
- Collaboration between NGOs and government was seen to be essential – both sectors are targeting the same beneficiaries and closer collaboration could achieve a broader reach while reducing costs.

- In the light the evidence from the Thula Sana follow-up study questions were raised about how we can sustain early intervention programmes and assist in creating environments that are conducive to the well-being of all children in all contexts.
- With the low rate of male/father participation in interventions mentioned above, how do we make parenting interventions more appealing to fathers became a question that recurred over the two days.

Mapping our assets

Sharing and identifying the skills, knowledge and passions of participants in forum was used as a technique get to know each other, find commonalities and complementarities and enable participants in the forum to know who they can contact and draw on in future. Participants shared their skills, knowledge and passions related both to work and their personal lives. This was a practical exercise that generated energy and humour in the group and can be used as a resource by participants.

Entries in green - the person can be contacted at any time by someone who wishes to draw on their skill, knowledge or passion

Entries in orange – the person can be contacted from time to time

Entries in red – please don't contact me about this

"I know about..."	"I know how to..."	"I am passionate about..."
Systemic intervention implementation and research Patricia Watson.p@dbe.gov.za	Research and Evaluations Matodzi 071 470 5423	Ensuring those who are vulnerable are empowered to be independent – Thivhu thivhulawi.mokwevho@women.gov.za
Programme design, TOC and M+E – Angela angela@corenerstonesa.net	Networking - Mastoera	Connecting people - Celia
Learning, teaching and the learning paradox – Patricia Watson.p@dbe.gov.za	Sewing clothing designs – Glodean thani.t@dbe.gov.za	Learning - Mastoera
Violence against women research – Celia	Managing a team Inge inge.m.wessels@gmail.com	Finding ways to end inequalities including the ones created by macro-economic structures - Celia
-Policy and costing -Socio-economic theory -Risk and uncertainty -Strategy Angela	Intervention Mapping – Inge inge.m.wessels@gmail.com	Social Change (Social Justice) – Chandre cgould@issafrica.org

angela@cornerstonesa.net		
Community Development – Chandre 083 305 4915	Ice Skating - Yusuf	Children’s development – Chandre cgould@issafrica.org
Data interpretation, analysis, and report writing – Thivhu thivhulawi.mokwevho@women.gov.za	Assessing of community development trainings – Unathi Unathi@SIRITI.org.za	Getting people together and crossing silos/boundaries – Chandre cgould@issafrica.org
Social Issues that push society into poverty – Tshepiso (MachaT@health.gov.za)	How to be a good friend, colleague and connector – Patricia (082 331 4557)	Women’s rights - Celia
Evaluation of behaviour interventions – Inge Inge.m.wessels@gmail.com	Paint, dance and read widely as well as to connect with people through arts and culture – Patricia 082 331 4557	Making the world a better place – Mastoera Mastoera@dpme.gov.za
Gender issues in education – Glodean thani.t@dbe.gov.za	Photography - Yusuf	Children’s wellbeing – Mastoera Mastoera@dpme.gov.za
Training and facilitation – Unathi Unathi@SRRITI.org.za	Yoga – Celia	Making research accessible to non-academics – Inge inge.m.wessels@gmail.com
Population and development - Celia	Facilitate community partnerships and training – Unathi	Passionate about people being informed – Tshepiso machaT@health.gov.za
How to teach qualitative research methods – Nwabisa nshai@mrc.ac.za	Bake - Celia	Fairness and Justice – Nwabisa nshai@mrc.ac.za
Write behavioural intervention – Nwabisa nshai@mrc.ac.za	Project coordination and management – Unathi Unathi@SRRITI.org.za	Creating change – Angela angela@cornerstonesa.net
Child poverty – Masteora masteora@dpme.gov.za	Cooking – Masoera Mastoera@yahoo.com	Equality – Nwabisa nshai@mrc.ac.za
Programme implementation – Nwabisa nshai@mrc.ac.za	Challenges of taking programmes to scale – Noma nomagugu@cwbsa.org	Stories and God - Yusuf
Research (method, analysis and reporting) – Chandre cgould@issafrica.org	Growing vegetables and plants, making medicines from herbs – Chandre 083 305 4915	Empowering people – Angela angela@cornerstonesa.net

Database management - Yusuf	Having Fun – Mastoera	Healthy and happy parent-child relationships – Inge inge.m.wessels@gmail.com
Budgeting – Yusuf Yusuf.mayot@treasury.gov.za	Growing vegetables – Glodean thani.t@dbe.gov.za	Family – Glodean thani.t@dbe.gov.za
Report writing – Yusuf Yusuf.mayot@treasury.gov.za	Explain science/research in simpler terms - Celia	Peace, love and happiness for all children – Angela angela@cornerstonesa.net
Infant mental health – Mark Tomlinson	Engage with the media – Chandre	Meeting people’s educational needs – Matodzi 071 470 5423
Child and family science theories of family – Noma Nomagugu@cwbsa.org	Planning Kids parties, showers & making things fun – Matodzi 071 470 5423	My faith – Nwabisa nshai@mrc.ac.za
	Drawing pictures and sketches – Glodean thani.t@dbe.gov.za	Growing knowledge through research – Glodean thani.t@dbe.gov.za
	Play Tennis – Mark Tomlinson	Education and the future of our children – Patricia watson.p@dbe.gov.za / 082 331 4557
	M+E Methods – Noma nomagugu@cwbsa.org	
	Draw - Tshepiso	
	Develop funding proposals – Chandre	
	How to calculate – Nwabisa nshai@mrc.ac.za	

What is required for programmes to go to scale? Case studies

Understanding and unpacking the factors that hamper and enable the scale-up of programmes is essential for the work of the forum. To this end presentations were invited from DSD, DoBE, Clowns Without Borders and the MRC to reflect on what has hampered or enabled the scale-up of a range of programmes in South Africa and elsewhere.

The presentations are attached as appendices to this report and will not be reflected in detail here. However, each offered a unique perspective on the factors that enable interventions to be taken to scale these factors are summarised below.

The scaling-up of systematic service provision of **Early Childhood Development services in Chile** (as presented by Musa Mbere, DSD) was enabled by active participation of all levels of government, across departments in that country. Good dissemination of concepts at all levels and ensuring that all stakeholders had a good grasp of the concepts was essential. In addition the scale-up of ECD support was supported by an integrated tracking system for all children. Good referral systems, clarity about the role and responsibility of all stakeholders and co-operation between government departments was critical.

The regional roll out of a ten-pillar programme to provide '**Care and Support for Teacher Learning**' has been motivated and enabled by commitments made by the minister's of education in 15 SADC countries. The Care and Support for Teaching and Learning (CSTL) programme seeks to realise the educational rights of all children through ensuring that schools become inclusive centres of learning, care and support. It focuses on children who are socio-economically vulnerable and aims to mitigate this vulnerability in a school context. Areas of focus are: nutritional support, health promotion, infrastructure water and sanitation, safety and protection, social welfare services, psychosocial support, material support, curriculum support and co-curricular support. The 2019 – 2030 action plan envisages that by the end of this period all teachers will be CSTL teachers (after extensive training), 20% of modules will focus on inclusive education and Life Orientation school books from grade four upwards will have been rewritten.

The Department of Basic Education is currently conceptualising and working towards implementation of the plan in South Africa. While high-level political support and commitment has given the programme impetus and will provide a level of accountability, implementation will require multi-sectoral collaboration. The forum may offer an avenue for exploring in greater detail how this collaboration might take effect.

The **Sinovuyo teen parenting programme** is currently being scaled up in the Eastern Cape and North West by the National Association of Child and Youth Care Workers, the Department of Social Development and Clowns Without Borders with support from UNICEF. In this case, the alignment of interests across the sectors, along with clear alignment between the parenting programme and policy objective and funding support have facilitated the scaling up process. Challenges faced are primarily practical and relate to the logistics of programme delivery. However, the rapid expansion of the programme has led to a need to a training and supervisory capacity that is not yet able to meet the needs. Other challenges include concerns about the sustainability of the programme and ensuring accessible and good quality referral systems.

The **Skhokho Supporting Success** GBV prevention intervention is school-based and consists of a revised LO curriculum for grade 8 learners and teacher training and support. A parent and teen programme was offered at one of the school clusters during the evaluation of the intervention. The results of the RCT are not yet available and discussions about how or whether the programme could be taken to scale are in an early stage. Scale-up would face a series of challenges including: finding an appropriate and competent implementation partner (NGO) that has national reach; addressing the practical challenges relating to the provision of the parenting programme after school hours; and ensuring access to strong referral networks.

Discussion

In the discussion that followed the presentation of case studies participants grappled with a range of issues, but what emerged clearly was a concern by government departments that the positive efforts undertaken by government are not sufficiently acknowledged or supported by civil society. The skills and expertise that government departments hold tend to be undervalued and this leads to government representatives feeling disrespected in their interactions with NGOs.

There was also a strong need expressed for better co-ordination and communication amongst NGOs – while this is a complex and multi-dimensional problem it was proposed that donors who support organisations that share the same values and areas of work would be able to facilitate interaction amongst the NGOs they support.

Implementation research was identified as a gap in the current research agenda.

Envisioning the future of the dialogue forum

Participants were guided through an imaginative visioning exercise to identify the characteristics, values and needs of the forum for it to survive and to realise the objective of ensuring the sustainable scale-up of evidence-based violence prevention programmes in South Africa.

Through this exercise it became clear that the participants felt protective towards the process that is still new and about which we are still learning. Participants shared images of the forum as a strong but vulnerable structure that requires nurturing and careful holding. At the same time it was seen to offer many possibilities for further action. The need to remain flexible was expressed and it was felt that the ability to draw on different skill sets and knowledge within the forum to address a range of issues, outside of meetings, was a strength.

The forum needs to remain a connecting point for people from different sectors, needs to expand to include different perspectives, and needs to be carefully guided. It should remain a generative space and be able to learn from its mistakes while moving forward. It was felt that the forum needs to be better recognised, acknowledged and seen if it is to be effective. It was also important for the forum to retain its integrity.

A long term aim of the forum should be to establish a larger group of participants and where tasks can be assigned to appropriate groupings from the forum.

Further action and collaborative opportunities

The **White Paper on Safety and Security** has recently been finalised and an implementation plan is being developed. It has been recognised that input from civil society will be essential to this process. The following participants identified themselves as being interested in contributing to this process: *Chandre Gould, Angela Biden, Pumeza Mafani (in absentia), Rev Mokonoto, and Patricia Watson.*

The following participants expressed interest in **implementation science and research to support scale-up**: *Nomagugu Makadah, Inge Wessels, Chandre Gould, Thivhulawi Mukwevho, Nwabisa Shai, Diketso Mufamadi, Celia Hsiao, Mastoera Sadan (in absentia), Unathi Nikani, Angela Biden, Yusef Mayet.*

The **DoBE's Care and Support for Teacher Learning** programme will be implemented. Participants who expressed interest in engaging further about this programme included: *Nwabisa Shai, Judy Connors, Chandre Gould, Angela Biden, Unathi Nikani, Dululu Hlatshaneni, Glodean Thani and Patricia Watson.*

Support was expressed for South Africa's effort to become a Pathfinder in relation to violence prevention. The following people expressed interest in supporting the effort: *Nwabisa Shai, Carol Bews, Angela Biden, Patricia Watson, Dululu Hlatshaneni, Chandre Gould.*

Representatives from the Department of Basic Education offered to make a facility available for a meeting in 2017 in order to save costs.

Conclusion

The third meeting of the dialogue forum concluded with a clear mandate for it to continue in 2017. While taking evidence-based programmes to scale presents numerous complex challenges that will not be addressed quickly, the foundation of trust and open communication being enabled by this forum is key to finding solutions.

The forum meets the need for more effective, respectful and honest communication across sectors. This was expressed in the statements of gratitude made at the end of the meeting. While several participants came to the meeting feeling exhausted, overwhelmed by the challenges they face in their daily jobs and had sacrificed a great deal to attend the meeting, most left feeling energised and motivated. Some of the comments offered included:

- "I leave with more inspiration, resources and ideas",
- "It helped my understanding of the dynamics between the sectors",
- "I found it inspiring and I feel motivated and encouraged",
- "This is a refreshing space and I can see how we are contributing to something bigger than ourselves",
- "We put the child at the centre and I feel encouraged that all these people are part of a human commitment to support children, it's not a destination, and indicator or an outcome, it's lived."