At the heart of discontent: Understanding and responding to protest and election violence in South Africa

Lizette Lancaster

Manager: Crime and Justice Hub - Institute for Security Studies

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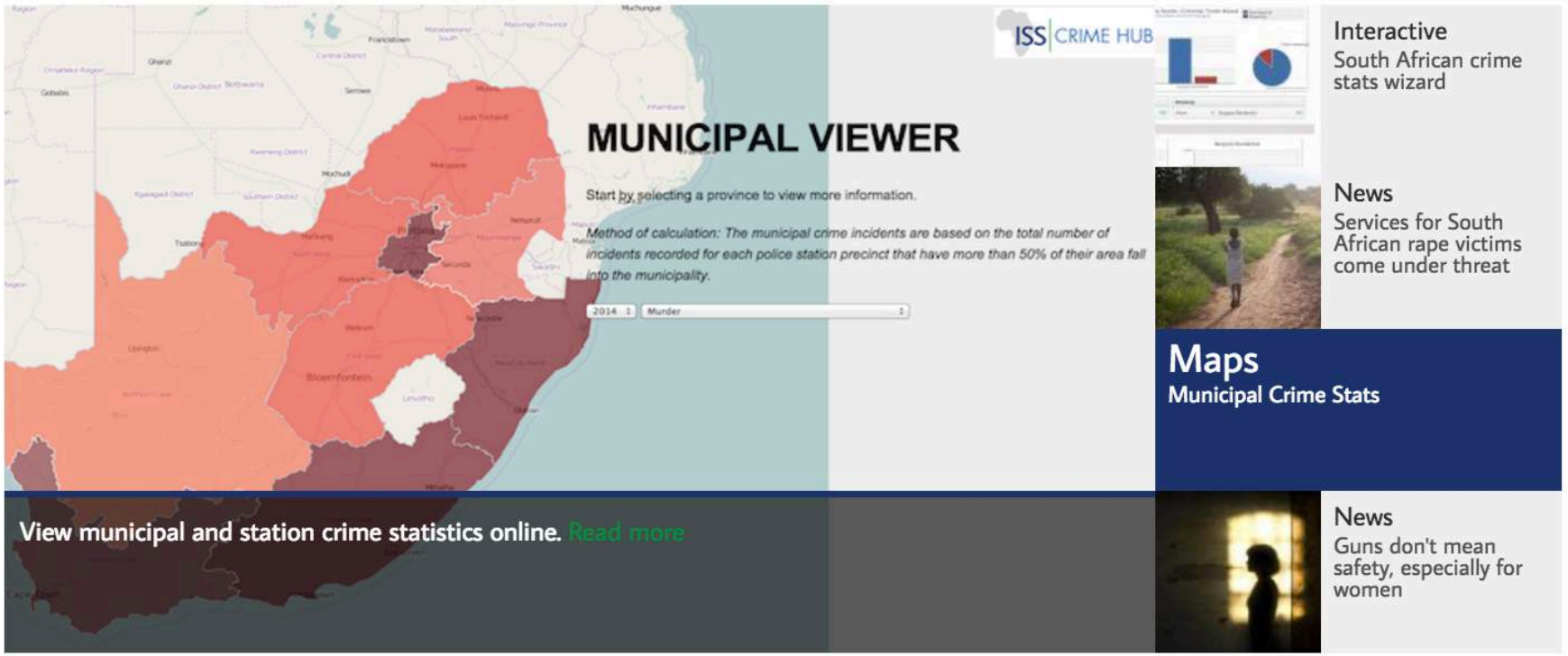

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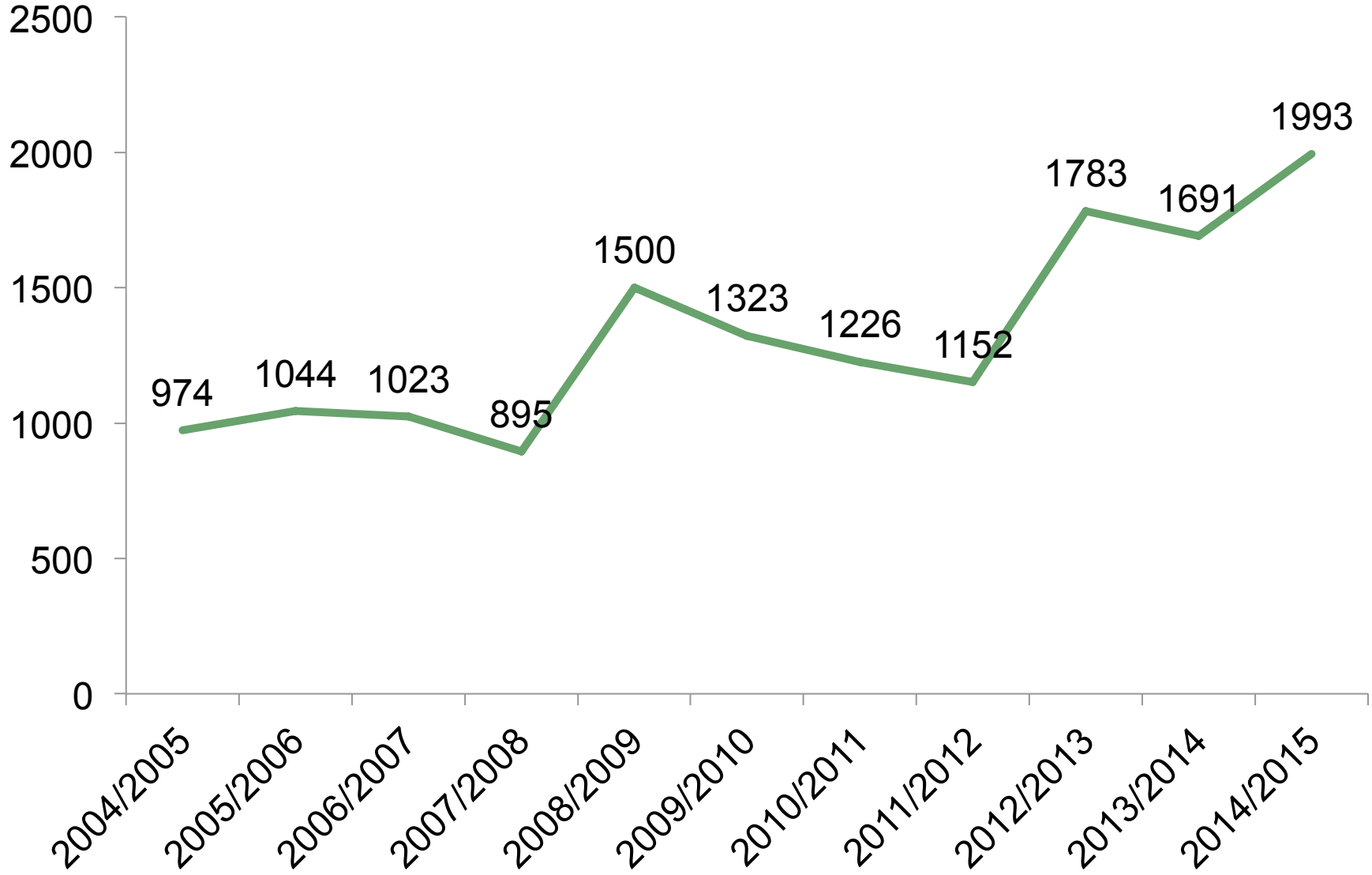
PUBLIC VIOLENCE CASES OPENED



Source: SAPS, 2015

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RATIONALE FOR THE PROJECT

The challenges

- Data on and research into 'public violence' has been *ad hoc*
- Not often publicly available
- Varies in scope, quality, credibility and reliability

The need

- A publicly available, comprehensive and continually updated database of various types of public or inter-group violence

The benefits

- Allow for a better understanding of patterns, trends & possible correlations between various forms of public violence and other variables
- This would enable all role players, including state organs, to design multi-faceted and appropriate responses to better manage, if not prevent, such incidents

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OBJECTIVE FOR THE PUBLIC VIOLENCE PROJECT

Towards violence reduction	To systematically track the nature and extent of violence resulting from community based protests, labour strikes, vigilantism, political conflict and other crowd or inter-group activity
Breaking the cycle of violence & trauma	The long-term project aim is to support the identification of appropriate responses that reduce and prevent these forms of violence

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METHODOLOGY

1. Manual tracking of 100+ media sources online
2. Development of database and variables
3. Manual capturing of information
4. Coding of information
5. Geocoding of all incidents
6. Verification of information
7. Validation of database
8. Mapping of incidents based on geocodes
9. Analysis of data
10. Ongoing refinement of variables, codes & definitions

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VARIABLES

- Dates and locations of events
- Descriptions of events
- Categories and main motivation of these protest incidents
- Whether the events were peaceful or violent
- Range of actors involved
- Estimates of the size of the crowd
- Reported fatalities and arrests

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DATA LIMITATIONS & CHALLENGES

Limitations

- Not all incidents are reported in the media
- Media bias creeps in e.g.
  - Urban/ metro vs. rural
  - More violent incidents are reported
  - English vs. other languages
  - Lack nuanced description
- Issues are complex – drivers and actors may be multiple

Challenges

- Independent verification of incidents
- Definitions
- Complexity of events; lack of detail
- Inclusion/exclusion criteria
- Developing monitoring network

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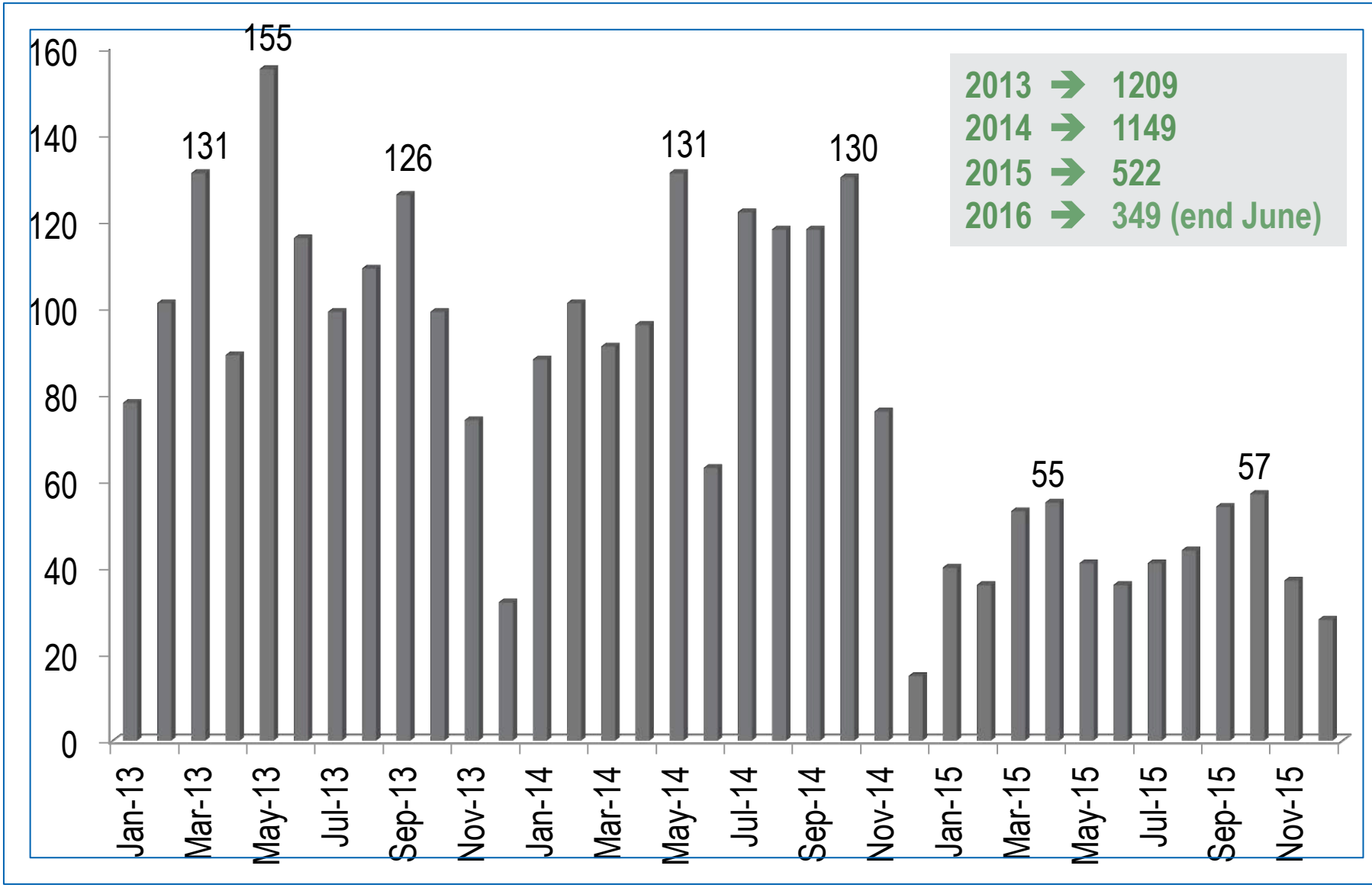
MONTHLY INCIDENTS 2013-2015



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MAIN MOTIVATION OF INCIDENTS 2013-2015

Main Motivation	Number	Percentage	% Peaceful	% Violent
Labour related strikes and marches	641	22%	70%	30%
Anti-crime/ policing related protests	342	12%	71%	29%
Education related protests	265	9%	47%	53%
Unspecified 'service delivery'	262	9%	22%	78%
Vigilantism	196	7%	3%	97%
Housing related	181	6%	30%	70%
Election related	146	5%	29%	71%
Transport related	129	4%	54%	46%
Foreigner/ xenophobic incidents	120	4%	16%	84%
Party political related protests/attacks	118	4%	35%	65%
Electricity related	65	2%	29%	71%
International causes	57	2%	93%	7%
Water related	46	2%	28%	72%
Business practice (private sector)	44	2%	68%	32%
National causes (e.g rights issues)	41	1%	90%	10%
Land issues	37	1%	35%	65%
Corruption related	32	1%	47%	53%
Sanitation/refuse	31	1%	32%	68%
Environmental	29	1%	90%	10%
Healthcare	26	1%	73%	27%
Demarcation	23	1%	13%	87%
Other	49	2%	31%	69%
	2880	**100%**	**47%**	**53%**

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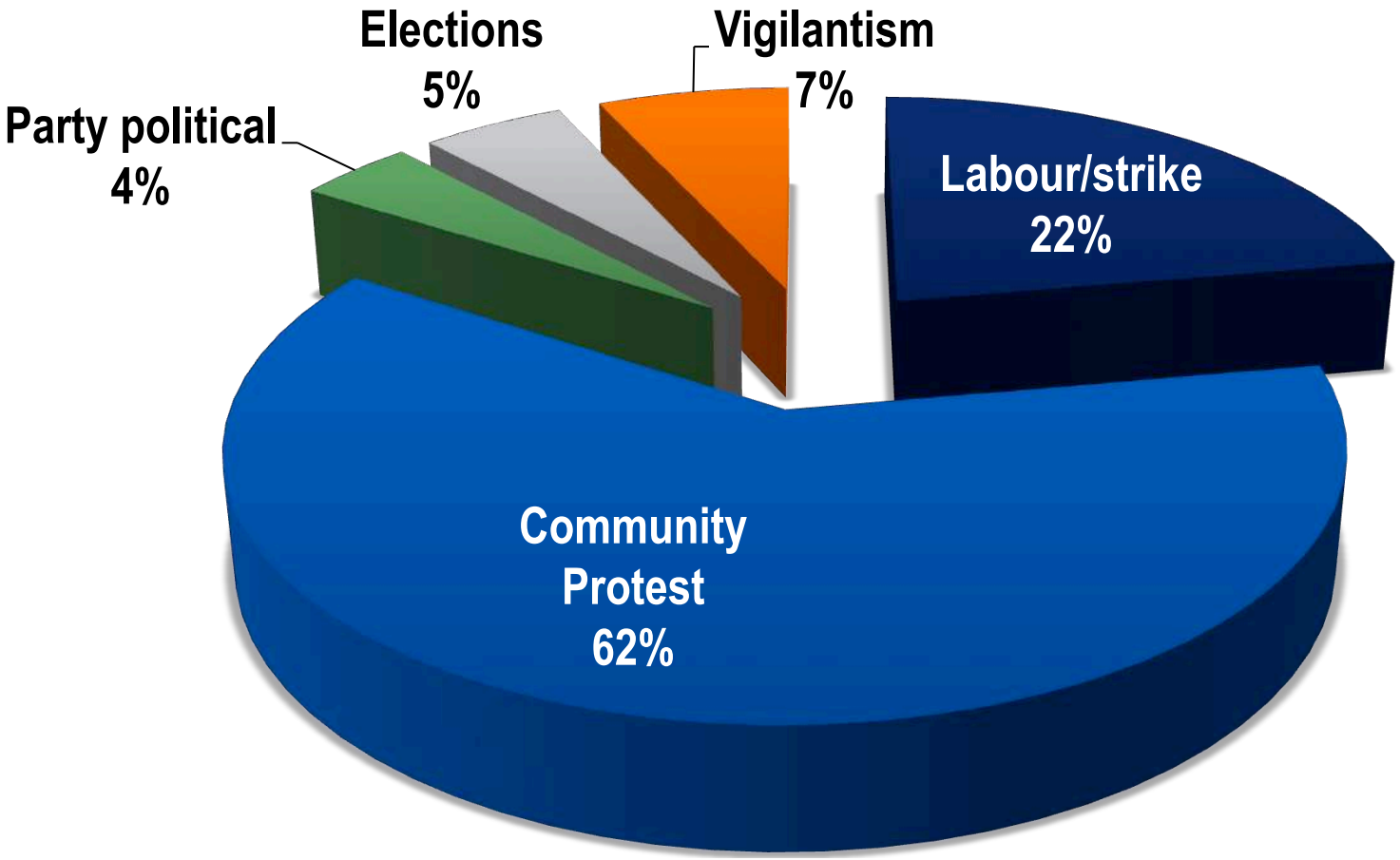
BROAD CATEGORY OF INCIDENTS 2013-2015



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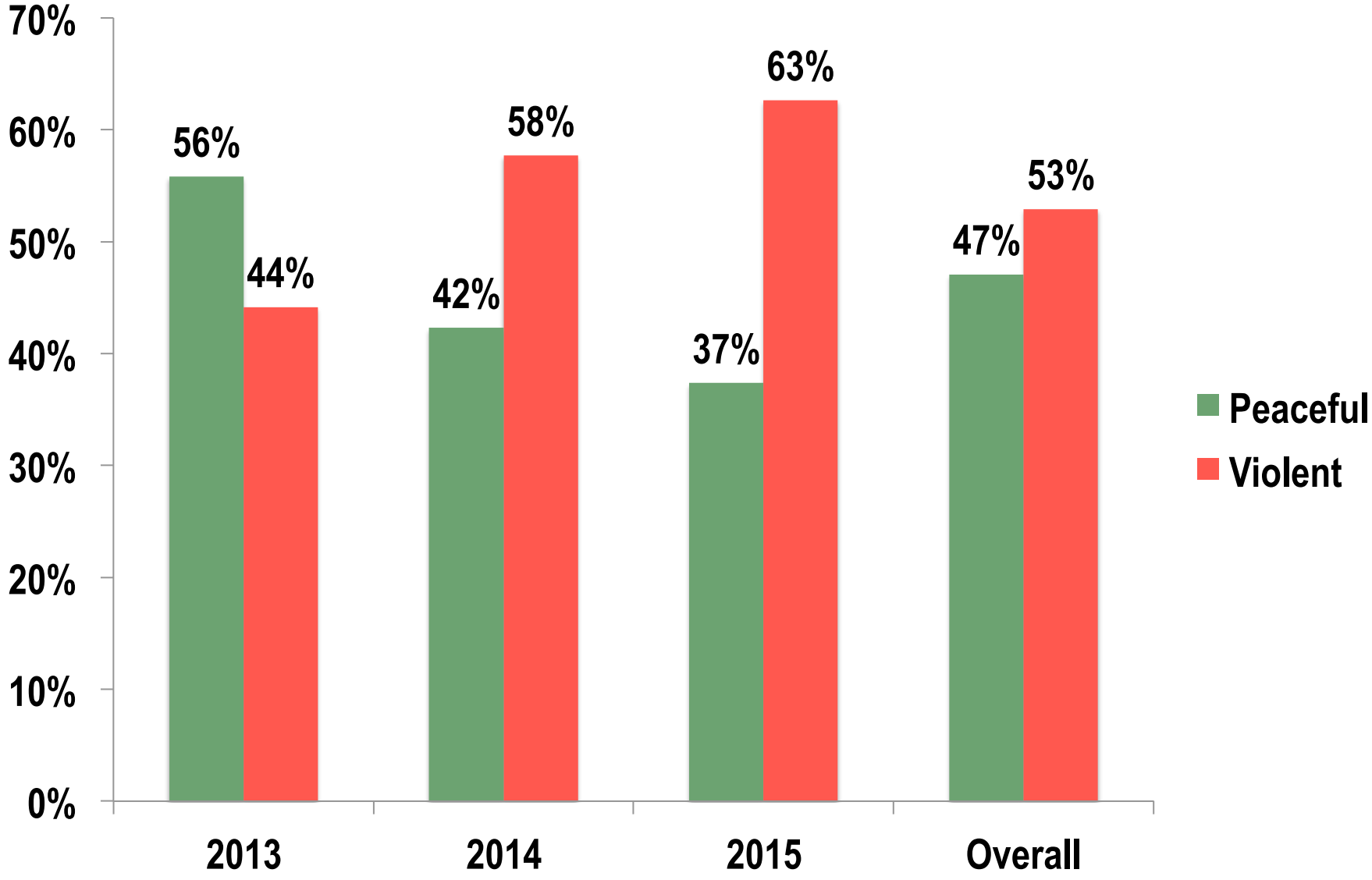
PROPORTION OF VIOLENT INCIDENTS 2013-2015



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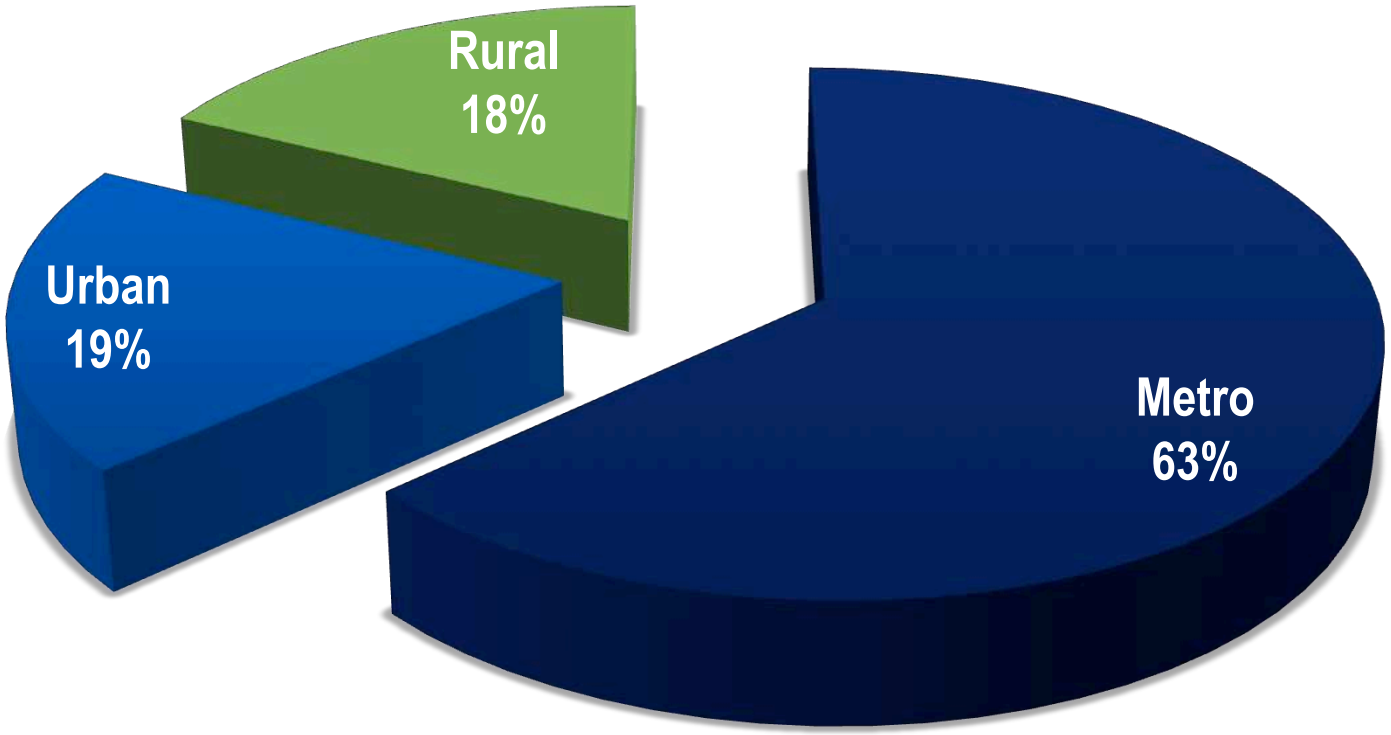
LOCATION OF INCIDENTS 2013-2015



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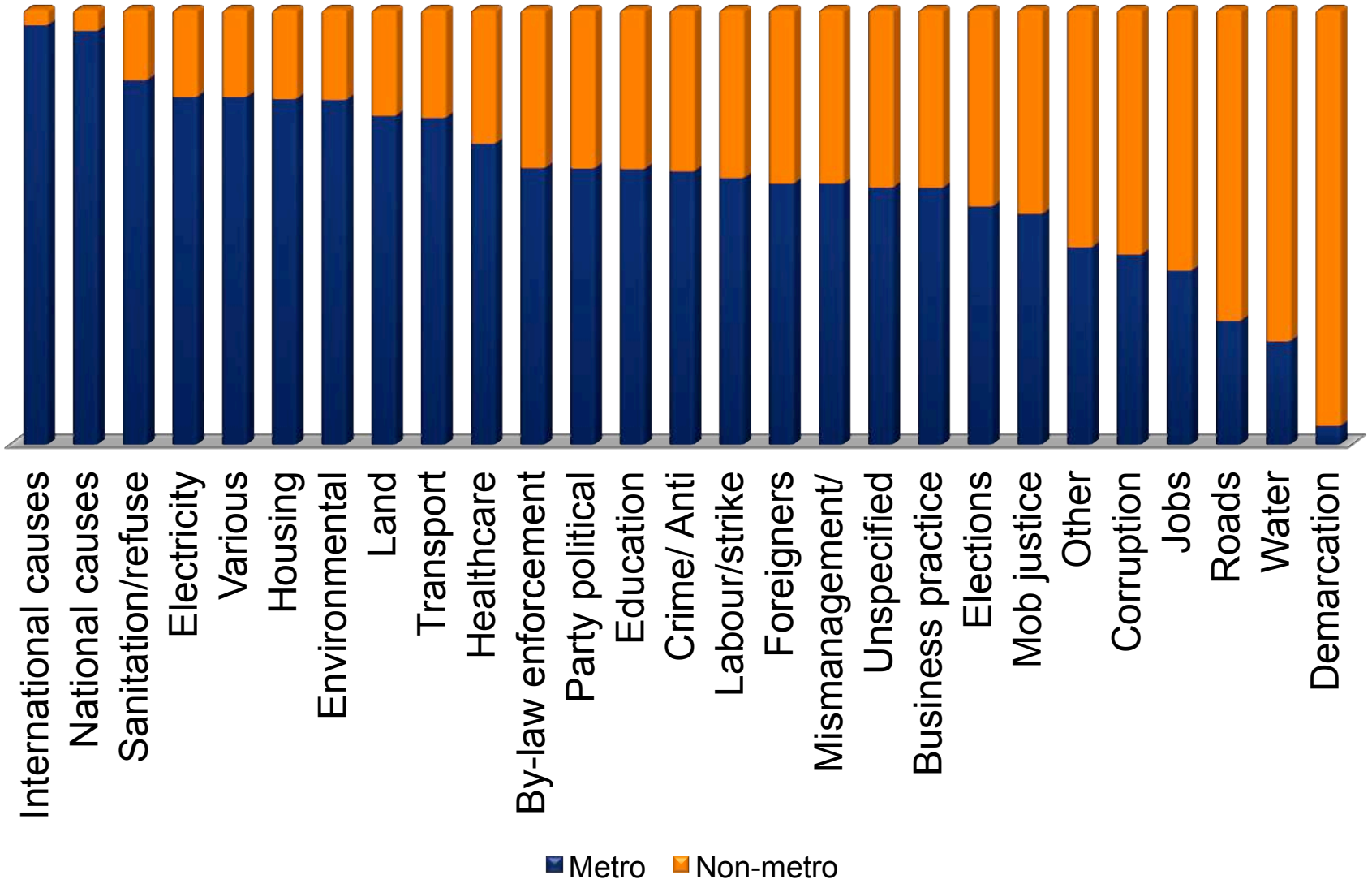
TYPES OF INCIDENTS BY METRO/NON 2013-2015



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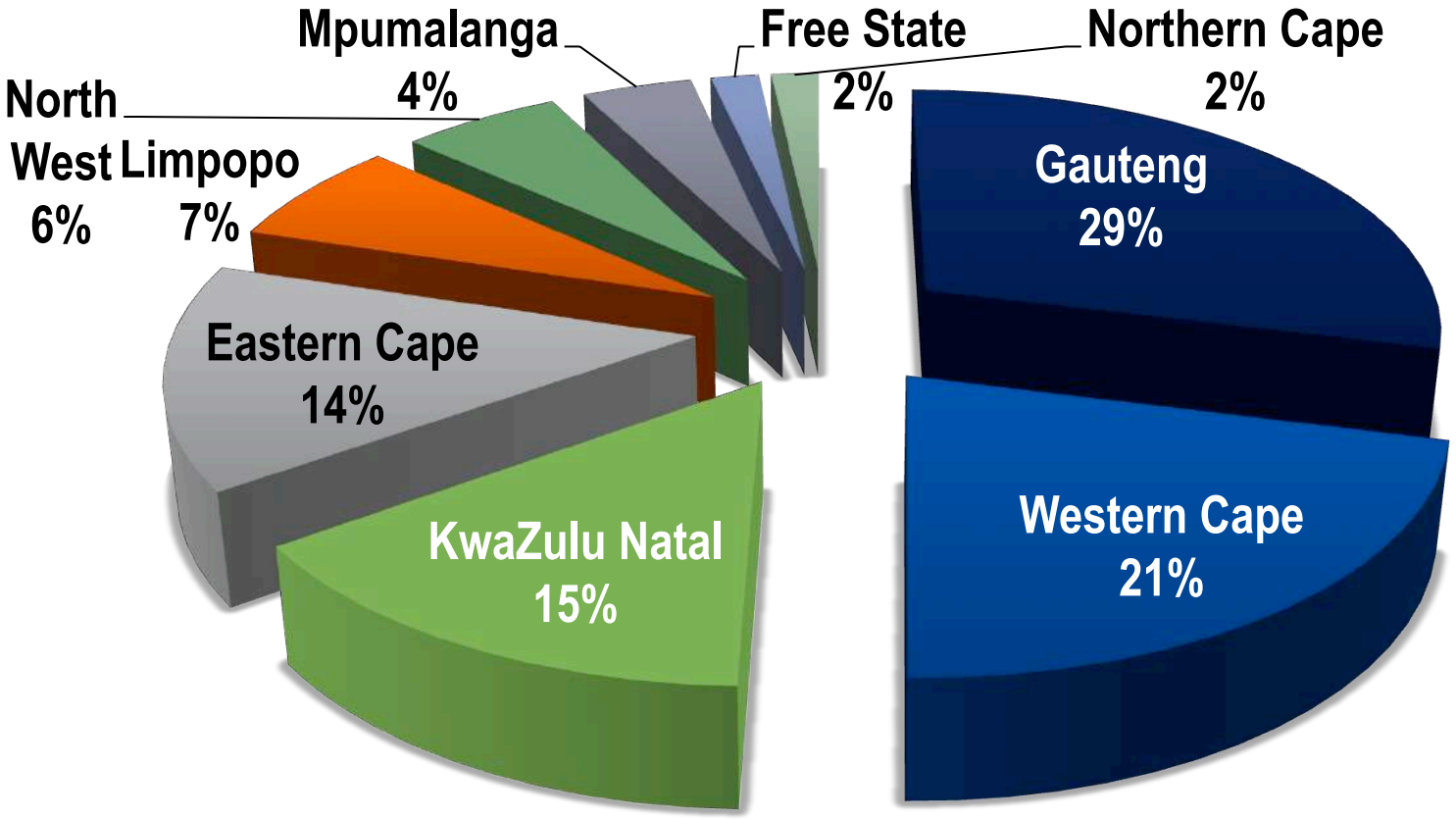
INCIDENTS BY PROVINCE 2013-2015



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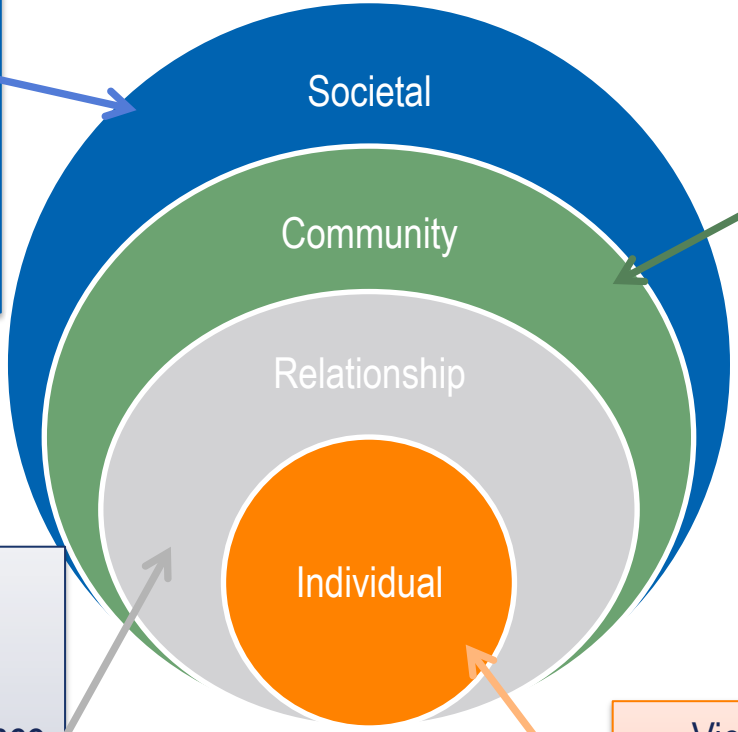
RISK FACTORS FOR VIOLENCE & CRIME

- Rapid social change
- Gender, social and economic inequalities
- Poverty
- Weak economic safety nets
- Cultural norms that support violence



- Poverty
- High residential mobility
- High unemployment
- Local illicit drug trade
- Situational factors

- Inconsistant parenting practices
- Domestic violence
- Friends that engage in violence
- Low socio-economic status of the household

- Victim of child maltreatment
- Psychological/personality
- Alcohol/substance abuse
- Exposure to violence in the home or community

Source: WHO (http://www.who.int/violenceprevention/approach/ecology/en/)

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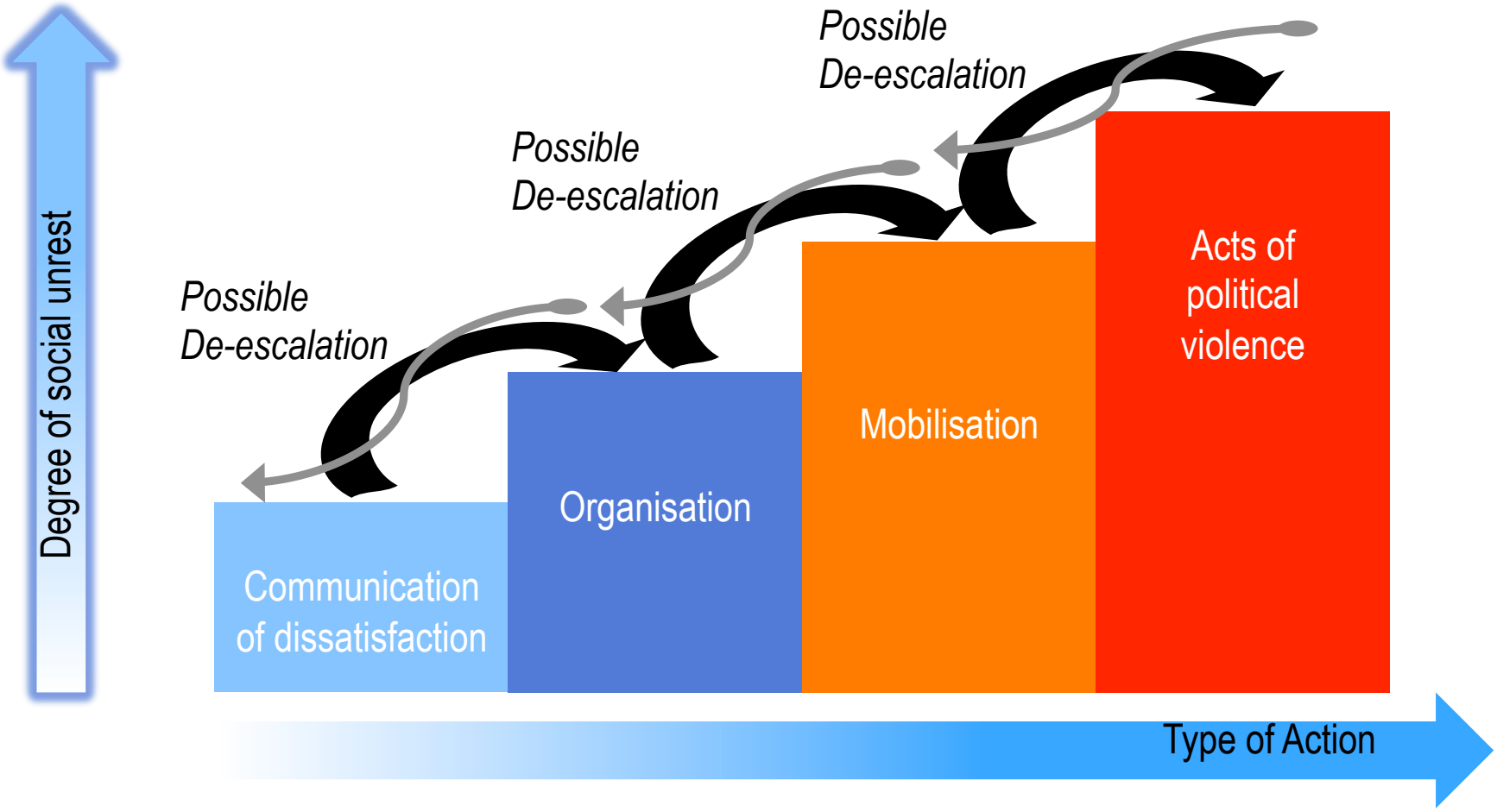
LADDER OF SOCIAL UNREST



Source: OECD; EU-VRi

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POTENTIAL TRIGGERS FOR ESCALATION/DE-ESCALATION

Failed infrastructure & services	High expectation of response	Large enough group	Low level of access to resources
Highly motivated individuals	Trust / distrust in official authorities	Resonance of cause of action among total population	Attitude of leaders towards violence (latent or patent tolerance of violence)
Responsiveness to grievances	Media interest in issue	Police action/response	Official response after violence erupted

Based on OECD risk model; Source: OECD; EU-Vri

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MAIN ROLE-PLAYERS IN TRIGGERS FOR ESCALATION

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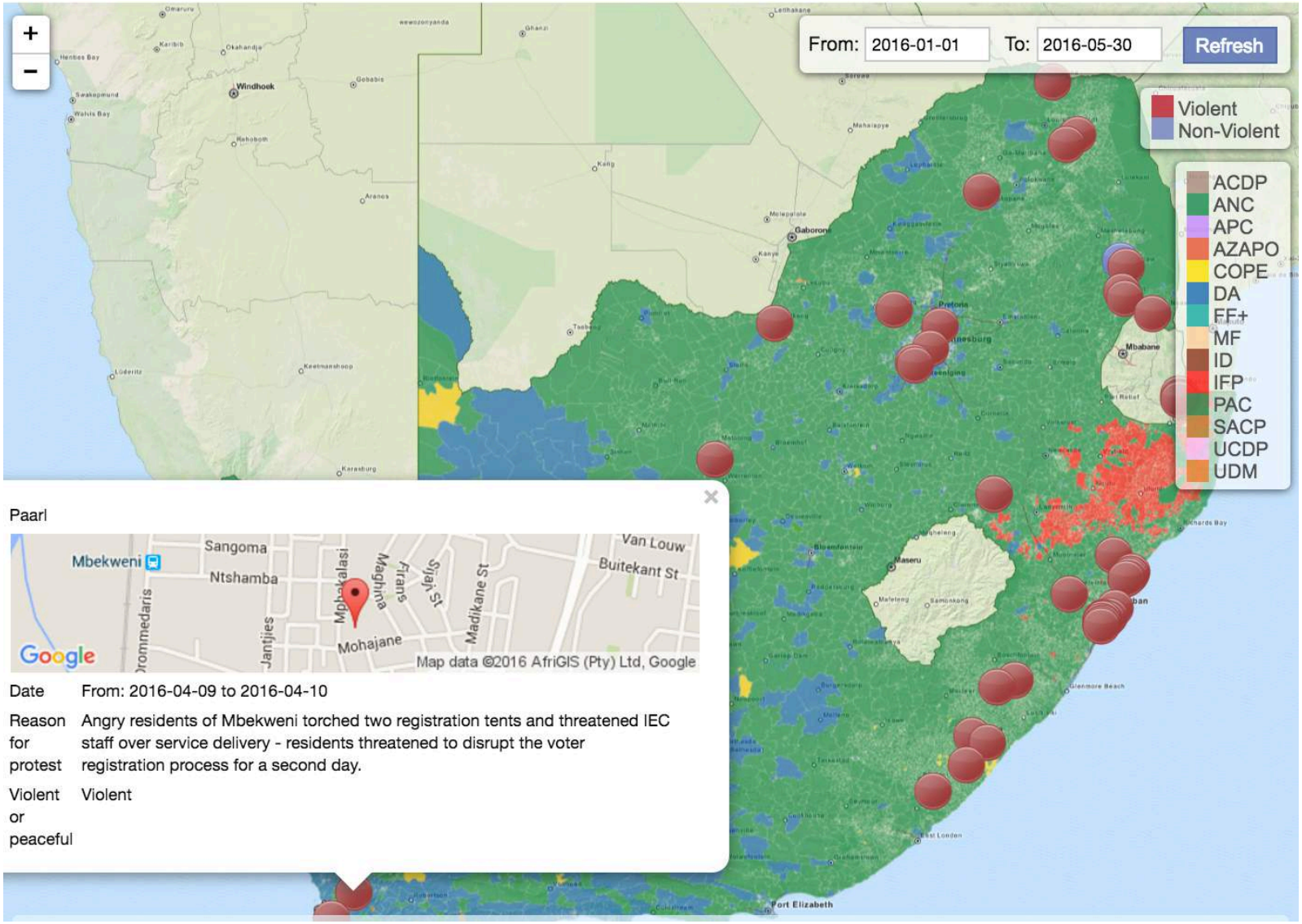
ELECTION VIOLENCE MONITORING AND MAPPING



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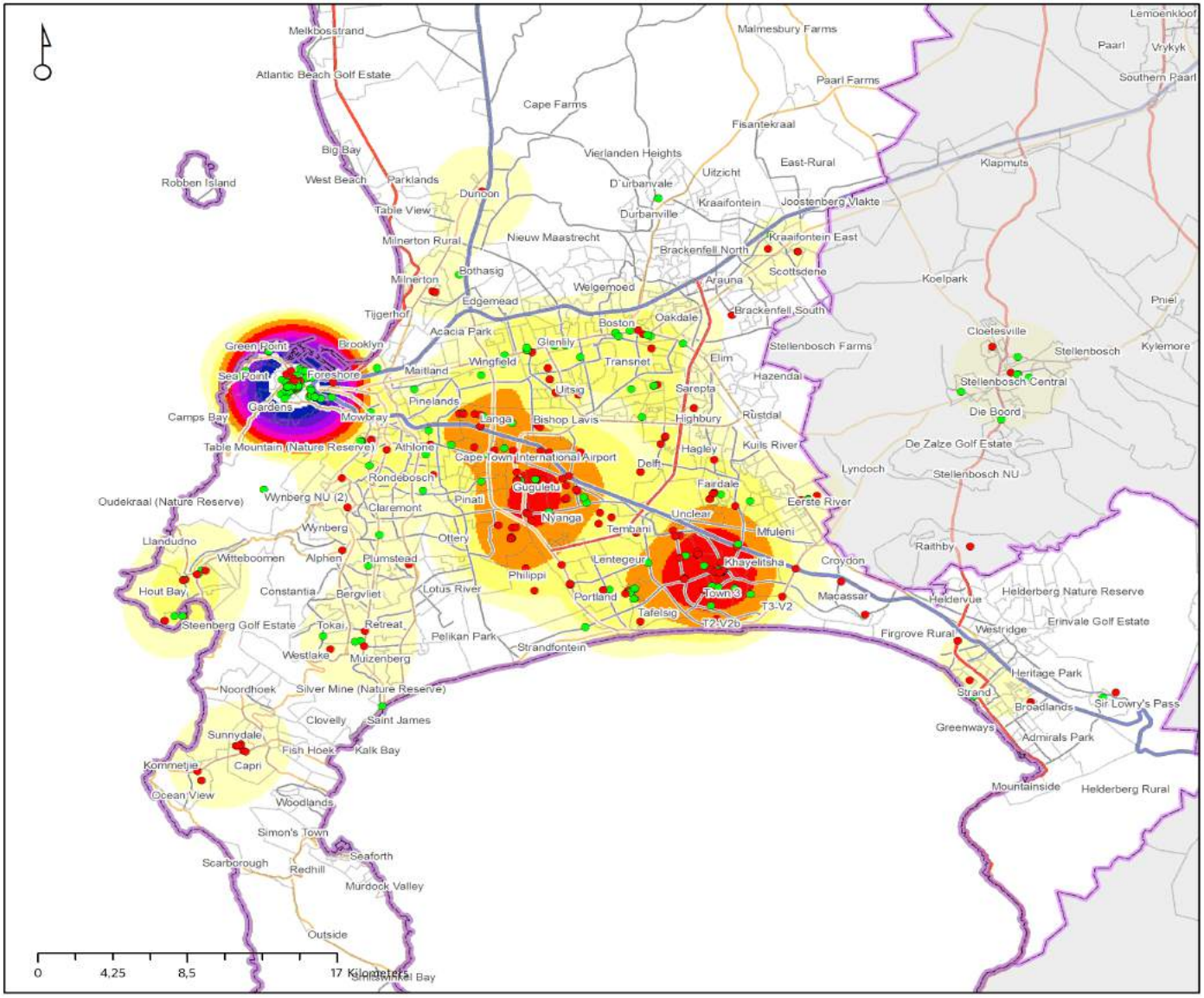
CAPE TOWN HOTSPOTS 2013-2015



CITY OF CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

Public Protest Hotspots

i.r.t. Occurance of Violence

Public Protests

- Peaceful
- Violent

Clustering of Protests (5 km kernels)

<VALUE>

- None
- Lowest
- Highest

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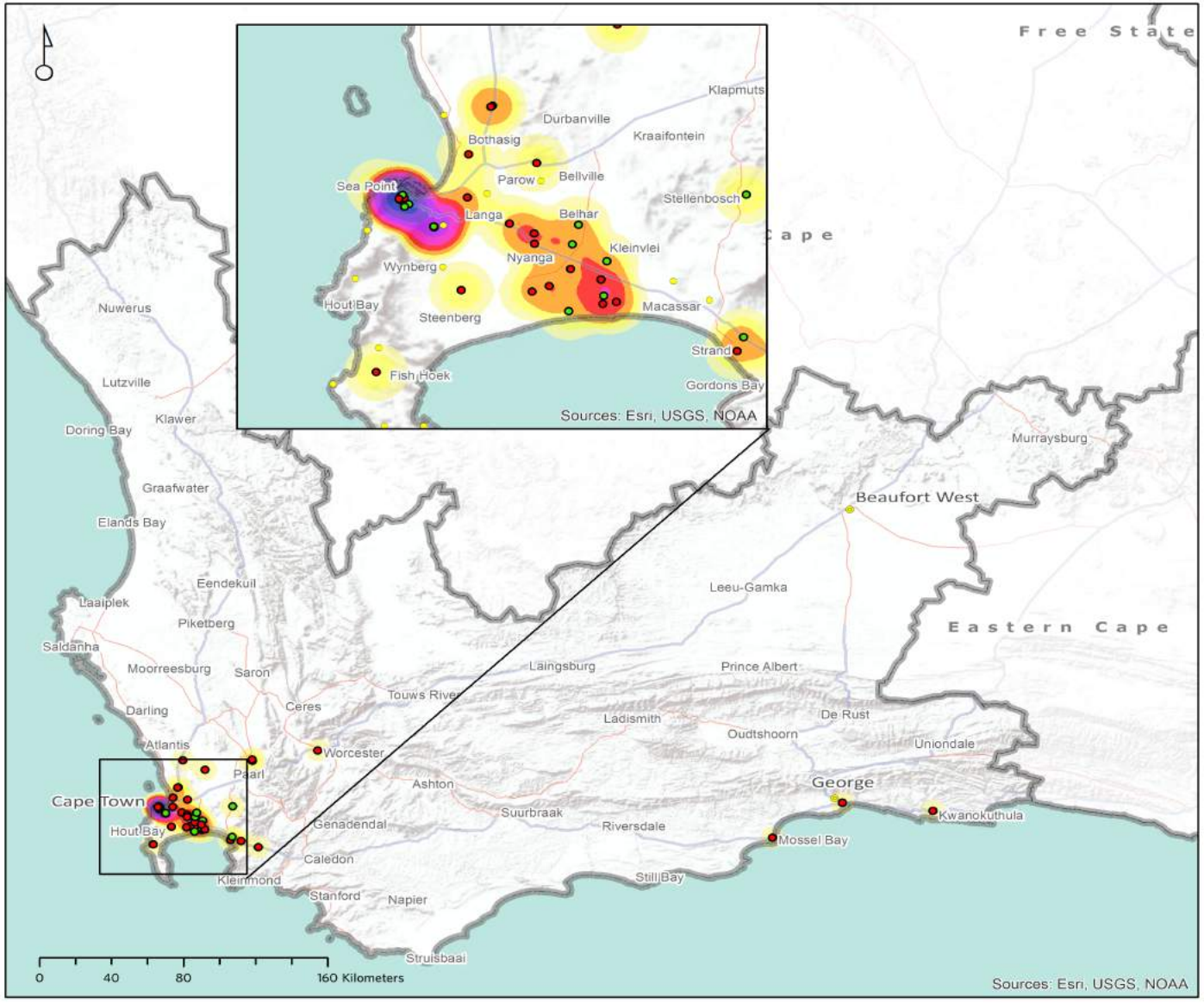
Source: ISS
Map produced on 25 February 2016

WESTERN CAPE ELECTION HOTSPOTS 2016



WESTERN CAPE

Public Protests

Overall Public Violence 2016 Hotspots

Overall Violence

- Peaceful (16)
- Violent (33)

Overall Public Violence 10 km kernel (main map)

- None
- Lowest
- Highest

Overall Public Violence 5 km kernel (insert)

- None
- Lowest
- Highest

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Source: ISS
Map produced on 20 July 2016

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POLITICAL KILLINGS

Date	What happened	Where?	Prov	Affiliation
21-Jan	ANC BEC member in Inchanga was shot and killed, he was contesting a ward councillor position	Inchanga	KZN	ANC
24-Jan	Boy Shozi, ward councillor for eThekwini Metro ward 4, SA Communist Party Young Communist League (YCL) of being part of a group of men who shot and killed two people at the Kwadokweni Sports Grounds during a community meeting.	Inchanga	KZN	ANC
18-Feb	Violent protests amongst dissatisfied ANC members on the outcome of ward candidates nominations have turned out deadly in Pienaar with person shot dead.	Pienaar	MP	ANC
22-Feb	Freedom Park ANC ward councillor Mbuyiselo Dokolwana was killed outside his home infront of his family in Braamfontein, by unknown man. The community was up in arms protesting his death and barricaded roads.	Braamfontein	GP	ANC
16-Apr	ANC councillor Zodwa Sibiya is an ANC councillor murdered at notorious Glebelands hostel in Umlazi, Durban.	uMlazi	KZN	ANC
26-Apr	Themba Tobo ANC member was shot dead at his house in Richards Bay.	Richards Bay	KZN	ANC
16-May	ANC councillor was shot dead and his wife seriously wounded when a gunman opened fire on their car	Nongoma	KZN	ANC
24-May	KaMaqhekeza near Komatipoort, EFF member Senzo Thwala was shot and injured, and cars were stoned when ANC members pounced on them before a meeting scheduled to be addressed by party leader Julius Malema.	KaMaqhekeza	MP	EFF
26-May	ANC deputy chairman in Pienaar's Ward 23, Michael "Zane" Phelembe, was shot outside his home on Friday night. In what his friend refered to as a Hit.	Pienaar	MP	ANC
02-Jun	Nathi Hlongwa, ANC branch chairperson in the Edendale area, Pietermaritzburg was shot on after returning from an ANC meeting in iMbali	Edendale	KZN	ANC
01-Jun	Simo Mncwabe was CFO at Mooi Mpofana municipality and was shot just a day before Hlongwa while taking his children to school in Edendale.	Edendale	KZN	ANC
06-Jun	A man was shot during a protest of disgrutnled anc members by the list process of councillors to local government	Briardene	KZN	ANC
07-Jun	A member of the EFF out campaigning in Polokwane was shot in the leg, allegedly by someone in an ANC T-shirt.	Polokwane	LIM	EFF
09-Jun	The two women, aged 50 and 60, had left an ANC branch general meeting in ward 15 when they were shot, one dead and the other one critically injured	Imbali	KZN	ANC
20-Jun	An ANC member was shot and killed outside the Tshwane Events Centre as the party was set to announce Thoko Didiza as the mayoral candidate for the city.	Tshwane	GP	ANC
21-Jun	Men armed with sjamboks, knobkieries, pointed sticks and golf clubs attacked the EFF members and the media, injuring a journalist.	Thembisa	GP	EFF
21-Jun	Kwanobuhle police are investigating a case of arson after two home made petrol bombs were thrown at a councillor candidate's home.	Kwanobuhle	EC	ANC
02-Jul	ANC Newcastle ward councillor Thembi Mbongwa's was shot in full view of her children and husband.	Newcastle	KZN	ANC
18-Jul	Bongani Skhosana, a ward Cllr candidate in the Umuziwabantu Municipality on the lower south coast, was shot in front of the children while transporting them to school.	Low South Coast	KZN	ANC
18-Jul	ANC ward Cllr candidate Ngobese-Sibisi was shot while on her way to donate goods at a Mandela Day event that took place in Ladysmith.	Ladysmith	KZN	ANC

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LESSONS LEARNT FROM 2014 ELECTIONS

- At least 6 voting stations destroyed in the 48 hours before polls opened
- More protests and intimidation followed on Election Day and counting days
- IEC is increasingly the target of election violence which impacts on operations (especially peak electoral events)
- Hotspots are not always clear-cut and predictable
- Hotspots develop over time and initial triggers vary widely
- Escalation into violence impacting on the IEC is often sudden and sporadic
- 2016 local government elections will in all likelihood have more hotspots
- LG, IEC, Security cluster operations should be able to plan for hotspots months prior to registration weekends and prior to by-elections
- Such a system requires a comprehensive system and monitoring framework

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WAY FORWARD – TOWARDS A FRAMEWORK

The South African local electorate appears to believe that 'voting helps and protest works': (Booysen 2007)

'Government is thinking for us not with us'

Short term:

Better monitoring of the 2016 local government elections will allow for better identification of potential hot-spots

Authorities will be better placed to strengthen its dispute and conflict resolution capacity in these areas.

But we need to:

1. expand on the sources of information
2. to generate a common understanding of the meaning of 'violence' during crowd events
3. develop a framework that looks at the inter-relatedness of the various forms of collective violence, and the triggers that lead to violence

Further research questions identified in stakeholder meetings:

- What has government been doing and not been doing?
- Who turns violent when?
- What do the protestors have in common or not?
- How can we prevent the violence and when?

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ISS PAPER 292 | MAY 2016

At the heart of discontent

Measuring public violence in South Africa

Lizette Lancaster

Summary

Civil protests and strike action have become increasingly commonplace in South Africa. Although several institutions collect data on various forms of protest, the available information varies in quality, reliability, coverage and accessibility. It is for this reason that the Institute for Security Studies launched its interactive public and election violence-monitoring project in 2014. The objective of this project is to enhance understanding of the nature and extent of all forms of public violence taking place across South Africa to contribute to better initiatives that address their root causes. This paper sets out some of the preliminary findings from the project and provides initial considerations for ensuring appropriate responses to protest and strike action.

www. issafrica.org/crimehub/papers/at-the-heart-of-discontent-measuring-public-violence-in-south-africa

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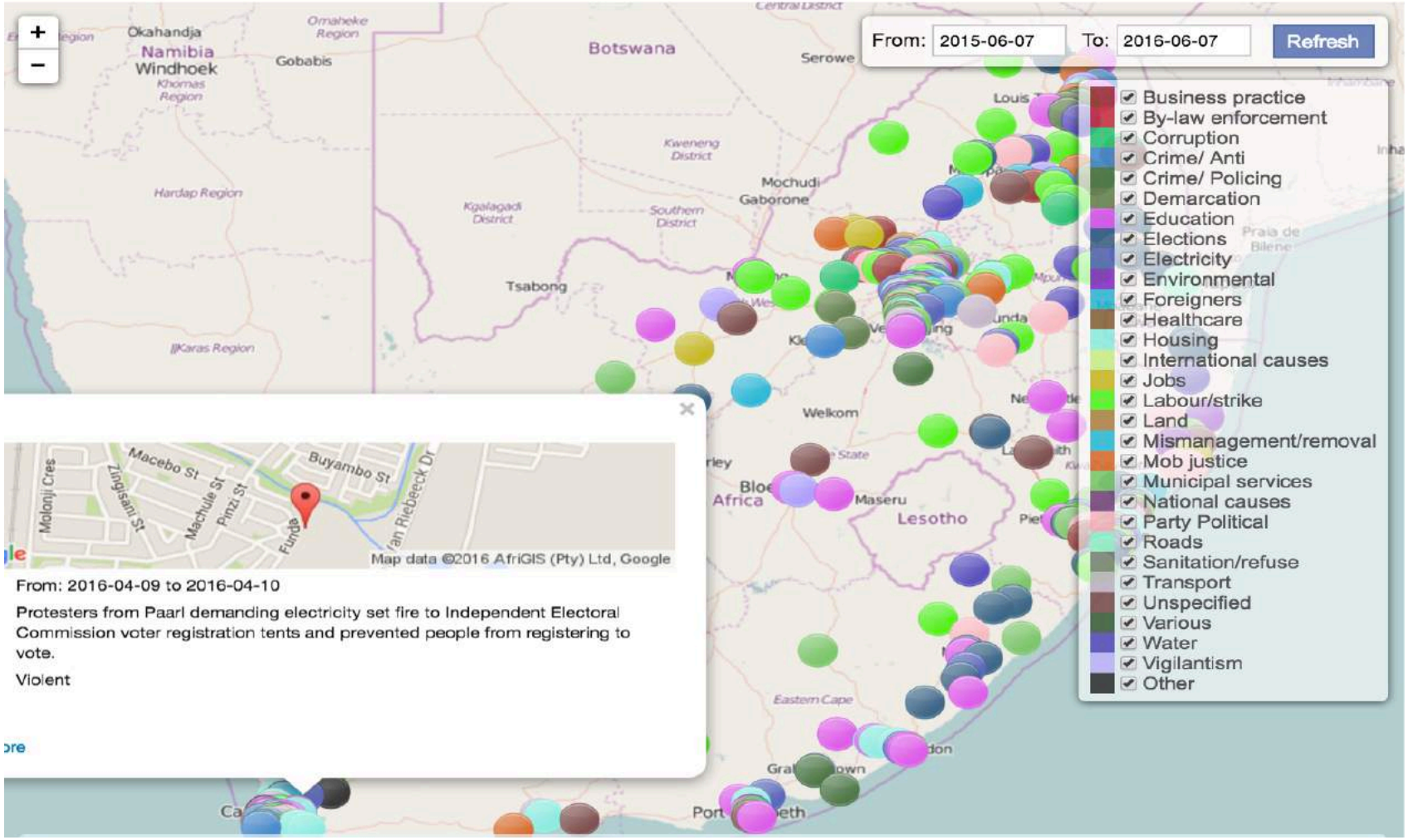
PUBLIC VIOLENCE MONITORING AND MAPPING PROJECT

Public protest and violence map

View peaceful and violent protest action online

www. issafrica.org/crimehub/



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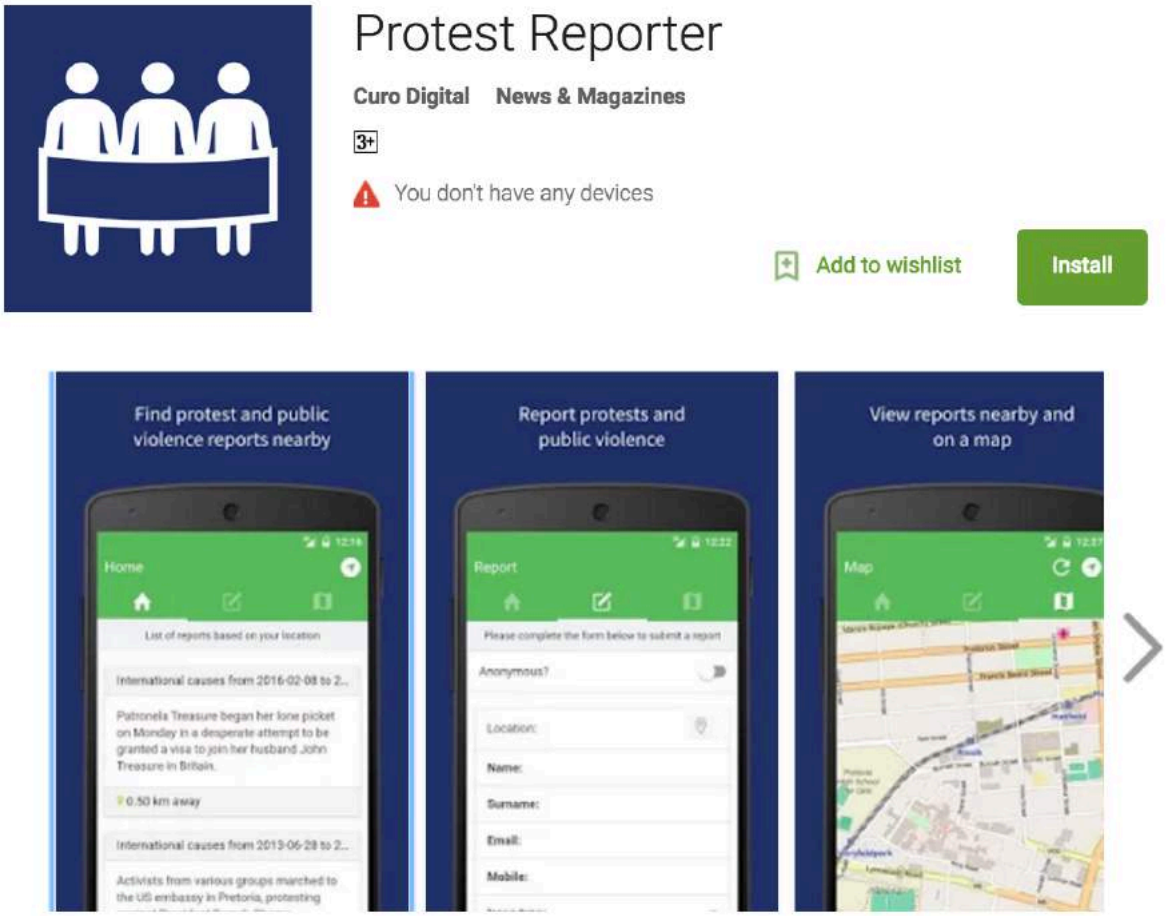
SMART PHONE APP



The Protest Reporter mobile app lets you report protests and public violence. The app enables you to view reports around you and on a map.

All verified data will be made available on our website: https://www.issafrica.org/crimehub/public-violence

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