

**THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATIONS IN
EMPOWERING VICTIMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE: A CASE
STUDY OF IKHAYA LETHEMBA CENTRE, GAUTENG PROVINCE,
SOUTH AFRICA**

by

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MINI-DISSERTATION

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DECLARATION

I declare that **“THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATIONS IN EMPOWERING VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE: A CASE STUDY AT IKHAYA LETHEMBA CENTRE, GAUTENG PROVINCE, SOUTHAFRICA”** (mini-dissertation) hereby submitted to the University of Limpopo for the degree of Master of Development in Planning and Management has not previously been submitted by me for a degree at this or any other university; that is my work in design and in execution, and that all material contained herein has been duly acknowledged.

.....
Rasekgala LS (Ms)

.....
Date

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ABSTRACT

There is a high rate of gender-based violence in South Africa. The study aimed at examining the effectiveness of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation in empowering victims of gender-based violence in Gauteng province of the republic. In ensuring that the objectives of this study used predominantly qualitative research approach. The study method has been a case study. Representative of the study were selected purposively and participants were ten staff members including principals of Ikhaya Lethemba along with twenty-four respondents. The sample consisted of thirty-four participants.

As this was predominantly qualitative study, data collection was using semi-structured in-depth interviews. The narrative data from the interview guide was analysed qualitatively through open-ended questions. Data was also collected by using closed-ended questions for responding to semi-structured questions.

Patterns of experiences were noted from the emerged themes. Those emerged themes were then grouped together. The main findings indicated that Ikhaya Lethemba played a significant role in empowering gender-based violence victims in Gauteng province, South Africa. The study discussed the nature of gender based violence experienced by the respondents, the legislative and policy framework in responding to gender based violence within the Republic of South Africa, and to examine the effectiveness of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation in empowering victims of gender based violence.

KEY WORDS

Ikhaya Lethemba, community based organisations, victims of gender-based violence, nature of gender based violence, effectiveness, empowerment, participants, and respondents.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

There is an increase in drives to equip gender based violence victims, both at a local and state level. A variety of assets could be employed to mobilize the sufferers as individuals, part of families and communities in order to develop various joint ventures linking management, partially government institutions and commercial companies (van der Berg & Klopper, 2001:114). Community Based Organisations (CBOs) are some of such initiatives.

Runganga (2017: iii) stated that the emergence of democratic state in the Republic of South Africa brought a concept move headed for a developmental perspective for social well-being (RSA, 1997). This means that there was a direction towards a developmental outlook for the welfare of the community since our country became an independent state. This also comprise of sufferer capacity building programme in 1998.

The Victim's Charter (2004) was then adopted by the Cabinet of South Africa In 2004. However, little research has been conducted on the role of community based organisation in empowering victims of gender based violence, particularly about Ikhaya Lethemba centre. Therefore, the researcher developed an interest in examining the effectiveness of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation in gender based violence victims' empowerment.

There is complexity of community reintegration for gender based violence victims and point out several programmes and strategy involvement. This includes the necessity to comfort those sufferers individually and with their families; the significance of revenue-producing training and their requirement to enhance justice mechanism to take offenders to righteousness (Kelly, Kabanga, Cragin, Alcayna-Stevens, Haider & Vanrooyen, 2012:285).

For the purpose of this study, the researcher's focus was on grown-up female sufferers. This refers to women in affairs, instead of helpless sufferers implicated in relations violence (for-instance minors) that could perhaps need a unique perspective (Birdsall, Kirby & MacManus. 2017:76). The adoption of

Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998 reflect the realisation that the existing common law and statutory remedies were inadequate to address the specific socio-economic and gendered factors which set domestic violence apart from other forms of violent behavior (Bonthuys, 2014:111).

Bonthuys (2014:111) further state that it is therefore ironic that implementation of the Domestic Violence Act has been most problematic in relation to these economic manifestations of violence and in utilising its non-criminal remedies. Then this is where Ikhaya Lethemba centre as a community based organisation features to bridge the gap between the socio-economic and gendered factors by empowering victims of gender-based violence.

1.2. Background

Birdsall *et al* (2017:81) emphasise that there is apparently a wealth of proof telling that violence is devastatingly committed by males opposed to females. Womanism viewpoint attributes the starting point of domestic violence to predominantly male societal framework that dominance males over females. That was concurred by Gilfus, Trabold, O'brien & Fleck-Henderson (2010:246) when stating that the abovementioned occurs in social, governmental, lawful and monetary authority through social sanctions and support for usage of violent behaviour in case of females by males to protect and continue domination.

According to Jackson (2007: xx) feminists found that women are beaten at the hands of their partners. Meyiwa, Williamson, Maseti & Ntabanyane (2017: 8615) alluded to that by also indicating that most of the violence experienced by women occurs within the family as well as within cultures. Gender roles are strictly imposed in dear relations; where manliness is closed related with masculine domination and the penalty of women and children is acknowledged.

Cultural norms are suitably chosen and utilized to quieten deviant voices. Sexual category form violent behaviour goes along the lines of power in the sex or gender system. This simply meant that men being masculine in nature were mostly found to be the perpetrators of gender based violence compared

to women who were perceived to be weak and powerless.

1.3 Problem Statement

The *Domestic Violence Act, no 116 of 1998* and *Gender Equity Bill Act no.4 of 2000* provide such legislation that were applied as a means of resolving the problem of sexuality brutality and sexuality imbalance in the country. The *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act108of1996)* in the Bill of Rights speaks for basic human rule of individual privileges for all. It seeks to guarantee equivalent safety from the law and liberation from all types of unfairness. However, while establishing these strategies is necessary, constitution only cannot achieve lasting valuable transformation in the lives of victims of gender-based violence (Meyiwa *et al.* 2017:8614).

The researcher's problem was that globally, South Africa has one of the highest rates of gender based violence. Among the general female population in the country, the prevalence of gender based violence is horribly high (Van der Heijden, Harries, & Abrahams. 2019:1). The researcher's opinion was that if victims of gender based violence were not empowered, some may sufferer for mental illness such as depression; others may have suicidal ideas whereas some may lose their lives in the hands of their abusers. The researcher's concern was therefore to explore the role of community based organisations in empowering victims of gender based violence.

The researcher has an understanding that community based organisations also has a role to play in terms of empowering those victims. As a result, the researcher has developed an interest in examining the effectiveness of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation in empowering the victims of gender based violence victims in Gauteng province (Kumar, 2011:44).

1.4 Significance of the study

Some studies have been carried on the function of neighbourhood established institutions and government in combating gender-based violence. However, literature on critical role played by community based organisations in reducing gender-based violence in the country has neither turned up sufficiently covered.

The research was then attempting to pack the current narrative gap by furnishing added data to the actual awareness. It will become a resource that can be utilized by scholars and other policy developers who are interested in playing different parts in reducing gender based violence.

1.5 Aim

The aim of this research was to examine how Ikhaya Lethemba as a community-based organisation becomes a factor in empowering sufferers of gender based brutality.

1.6 Objectives of the study

The specific objectives of this study were:

- To investigate the role of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation.
- To find out the nature of gender based violence.
- To examine Ikhaya Lethemba's effectiveness as a community-based organisation in empowering victims of gender based violence.

1.7. Research questions

- What is the role of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation?
- What is the nature of gender based violence?
- How effective is Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation in empowering victims of gender-based violence?

1.8 Definitions of concepts relevant to the study

The researcher has defined the following key concepts to clarify the context within which they were used in the study report:

Violence

Violence talk about all behavior or intimidation that gives rise to immediate bodily, psychological or sensual injury or pain (Njagi. 2017: X)

Gender based violence

The International society defined gender based violence as a brutal conduct, resultant in bodily, sensual, or mental pain or harm for females, together with intimidation of aforesaid behaviors, force, and absence of liberation, in the community and personal life (Viejo, Valenzuela & Ruiz, 2018:180).

Meyiwa *et.al* (2017:8615) defined gender based violence as a brutality which may be able to happen on many measures and could consist of: close associate brutality, disturbing violence, upbringing sensual maltreat, female sexual organs damage, compulsory sex work, deliberate starvation of woman offspring, marriage settlement associated killing as well as married sexual assault (Ministry of Women, Children and People with disabilities (n.d).

Domestic Violence

“Violence against women” refers to some performance of gender based violence which develops in, or possibly to develop in, bodily, sensual, or mental damage or pain to females, together with intimidation of alike action, force or random denial of independence, regardless of taking place in community or confidential living (Doak, 2007:1).

Domestic violence is described as “some event or form of occurrence of jealous, violent or intimidating behavior, brutality and cruelty involving those who are sixteen years old or above. They are or have been dear beloved or relatives, apart from sexual characteristics and sexiness (Birdsall *et.al*/2017:75). They also specified household brutality as bodily, mental or monetary fighting that occurs within friendly or relations-sort association and that shapes a model of violent and jealous behavior (Davies and Lyon (2014:4).

Ikhaya Lethemba Centre

Ikhaya Lethemba is a community-based (CBO), the planned research site of the study. It is the regional front-runner plan of Gauteng Community Safety Department and a one-stop centre for women victors of offence and brutality (Ikhaya Lethemba-Residential, Shelter Services, 2015). Ikhaya Lethemba constitute of administration sectors functioning on the similar location in an incorporated approach. They consist of Community Safety department, The South African Police Service,

Lethemba Rape and Trauma Support Centre, Lifeline and Teddy Bear Clinic (Runganga, 2017:3).

Community-based organisation

Community-based organisation (CBO) refers to a system of government that supply community assistance at a narrow point. As a charitable system of government, its tasks are based mostly on unpaid assistant labours. It then says that neighbourhood established system of government depends greatly on unpaid assistance for work, stuff and monetary assistance (Chechetto-Salles & Geyer, 2006:4).

Victim

Victim as defined in the state strategy guiding principle sufferer enablement (RSA, 2009) is a female sufferer of household brutality, “someone who endured pain, as well as bodily and psychological harm; spiritual torment; financial deficit or extensive harm of his or her primary privileges, during performance or oversights that contravene the criminal law.

For purposes of this research, a victim hereby makes reference to someone as defined atop focusing on women as sufferers of gender based brutality. According to Davies and Lyon (2014:89), the word victim and woman are used interchangeably to convey both the harm and the gender-basis of battering intimate partner violence.

Victim empowerment

By victim empowerment it means that the victims becomes in charge, has a voice, is being attended to, is acknowledged and valued as a person, have options and these options are valued by everybody. Victim empowerment is, therefore, viewed as a perspective that promotes connection to a variety of resources for everyone having personal or together endured pain, shock or goods damage through violent behaviour, offence, ordinary tragedy, and individual mishap or during community fiscal circumstances (Mbowana, 2016:6).

According to Kgosimore (2012:223), victim empowerment refers to a practice of giving the victims of offence a chance to take part in a larger and important function

in the unlawful fairness organization. As a result, this assists them to deal with the effect of their victimization and provide them with information and expertise to develop to be defiant in order to spare victimization.

Social worker

A social worker is a person working with individuals, families, groups, organizations and communities to address life and enhance wellbeing (Teater 2019:16). Social worker is an individual playing a vital role in maintaining and improving the lives of the service users that they work with (Ravalier, McFadden, Boichat, Clubburn & Moriarty. 2020:1).

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

Friendly associate brutality has been described as a collection of offensive and jealous behaviors as well as sexual coercion, mental cruelty, monetary neglect, loneliness, intimidation; nuisance and bodily fighting that occupied jointly make an environment of panic and threats. It then put one spouse in a place of power and directs the other spouse in a point of inferiority and obedience (Gilfus, Trabold, O'brien & Fleck- Henderson. 2010:247).

According to Baholo (2012:6), intimate partner violence is described as a situation whereby “one member of an intimate relationship suffers psychological vulnerability, loss of power and control, and entrapment as a consequence of the other member’s exercise of power through the patterned use of physical, sexual, psychological, and/or moral force”.

1.8. Outline of the dissertation

The research report is divided into five chapters:

Chapter 1: introduction and background

In this chapter, the researcher has introduced the topic; discussed the theoretical framework, problem statement, aim, objectives, and goal of the study.

Chapter 2: Literature review

The role of community based organisations in empowering victims of sexual category established brutality, the detailed sorts of sexual category established

brutality, and policies and programmes talking to sexual category established brutality in the country have been discussed here.

Chapter 3: Research methodology

In this chapter, study method, study perspective, study plan, study population, study area, sample, information gathering, information breakdown, moral thoughtfulness and limitation of learning has been discussed.

Phase 4: Data Analysis and Interpretation of findings

Chapter four is the research report. It presents the empirical findings of the study.

Phase 5: Summary, conclusion and recommendations

Chapter five is the final chapter of the study presenting the wrapping up and proposal of the study.

1.10 Limitations of the study

Researcher had difficulty finding research books or journal articles on the topic. The thesis that was found about Ikhaya Lethemba Centre was not focusing on the role of Ikhaya Lethemba in empowering victims of gender based violence. Nonetheless, the constraint afforded investigator by a chance to add towards the subject from a specific viewpoint that was adequately communicated on the subject, therefore add much towards upcoming study concerning the subject.

Process of data collection was delayed due to the country being put on level 5 lockdown because of the corona virus pandemic. Movement was restricted from one place to another as people were confined to their homes. Only essential workers were allowed to travel between work and home. However, the researcher made alternative of meeting the participants on a later stage when restriction of movements was lifted. Managers as part of the study were rotating on days for working and it was a costly exercise as the researcher had to go to the centre several times. The participants were not comfortable with the usage of tape recording and the researched had to resort to writing the information that they shared as well as observing their facial expression and interaction with the beneficiaries at the centre. Three respondents voluntarily withdrew from the study

as they asked the researcher how findings of the study were going to benefit them.

The researcher did not include the employment status of all the participants, beneficiaries of Ikhaya Lethemba on the questionnaire. The focus of Ikhaya Lethemba is to empower sexual category form brutality sufferers that came to this centre seeking assistance irrespective of whether they are working or not.

1.11. Conclusion

The motion of control in a perspective of sexual category inequity in community and classified events are views to position females at bigger threat than males. This justification was based on the reality that many of regulars of domestic violence forces and lawful defences were females mistreated by their manly spouses (Gilfus et al.2010:247). Moser (2012:436) also emphasised that in towns all over the world, the significance of females' wellbeing and protection is nowadays generally acknowledged, equally in the domestic as well as externally within the open places.

Gilfus et al (2010: 257) conclude that feminist analysis of affectionate spouse violence focus to the scope of control inequity in affectionate affairs. The perception was widened to take account of community situations adding to gender classification, which may direct to previously mentioned control inequity including factors such as nationality, category, age, migration position, impairment and gender point of orientation. The following chapter discusses the literature view on the subject matter.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Prior 1960s, slight community or judicial concentration was given to violent behaviour alongside females in love relationships. Gender based brutality is considered as a confidential matters while “wife battering” is regarded harmful and special. Social institutions such as sexual assault exposure and females’ wellbeing midpoints appeared to give aid assistance for female person in reaction to increasing worry at the point and result of brutality touching females in domiciles and societies (Morgan& Coombes, 2013:526).

The occurrence of sexual category form brutality is extensive throughout the globe. Today, one-third female is subject to violence in their lifetime. The Global Goals consist of a particular objective to “eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres”. Law, which criminalises brutality touching females, classifies the constitutional rights of females to be in this world liberated from brutality (Klugman, 2017:1).

2.2 Gender based violence

Gender based violence is viewed as total infringement of individual human rights, an assault on women’s worthiness and a major community wellbeing crisis in the world (NationalGender Based Violence and Femicide Strategic Plan (2019:12).Worldwide, it was counted that over one-third women (35.6%) of fifteen years and beyond, had encountered intimate partner brutality (NationalGender Based Violence and Femicide Strategic Plan, 2019:14).

Therefore, it is of utmost importance that efforts be made that challenge ideological beliefs, which are mostly rooted in such, intimate settings and continue to perpetuate gender-based violence. One such effort is empowering victims of gender-based violence through involvement of community-based organisations.

According to Meyiwa *et al* (2017: 8615), the extensive of violent behaviour in the county, largely is sexual category form. It is debated to be the inheritance of the nation’s socio-political olden times of racialism with violence brutality. Consequently it is crucial to facilitate steps occupied to reimburse for past and

societal disadvantages which limit females and males as of functioning at an equivalent ground as such limitations tends to be bedrock of gender based violence.

Bonthuys (2014: 126) highlighted that United States research quote figures of up to fifty percent of females and offspring that lost their accommodation due to domestic brutality. Although no comparable figures are available in South Africa, homelessness because of domestic violence is real possibility for women.

However, the Department of Human Settlements is providing capital funding for the establishment of emergency shelters, which are run by the various provincial departments such of Social Development, Community Safety or various Non-Government Organisations (NGOs). Ikhaya Lethemba is one the shelters that accommodates those homeless females because of result of gender based violence.

Meyiwa *et al* (2017:8614) further stated that The Republic of South Africa until now experiences extremely big amount of gender based violence. The figures frequently stated are regarded “non statistics” since the unrecorded is perceived drastic that numerical counting become so high yet wide measures of the kind of gender based violence and not viewed as conclusive. It is also emphasised that in the African continent, the importance to person improvement is through guaranteeing sex fairness and get rid of cruelty in opposition to females.

Researcher has then focused the study on the role of community based organisation (Ikhaya Lethemba) in empowering female victims of gender based violence due with high percentage of females being abused by their close associate against men, specifically in Gauteng province. According to Birdsall *et al* (2017:79), encouraging victim empowerment through community-based organisations would benefit the police, the victims and community at large.

The researcher is of the view that addressing gender-based violence is not supposed to be left being that responsibility as regards to law and order alone. This should also be the responsibility of the community through community-based organisation (CBO) hence, the reason for studying their roles in empowering those victims on gender-based violence.

2.3 The nature of gender based violence

In order to comprehend the conditions and explanation regarding gender form violence, sex is important as a fundamental parameter (Gilfusetal.2010:257). Causes of gender based violence are compound, and were placed community-based, governmental, and monetary procedures previously and presently, and including impacts wide-ranging (National Gender Based Violence and Femicide Strategic Plan. 2019:17).

According to the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSV) (2016: 7) above 50%, females in Gauteng had encountered close associate brutality. Almost 80% of males confessed having violated against dear associate. Sexual violence was found to be the most common form of gender-based violence (Institute of Safety Education (2011)

National Gender Based Violence and Femicide Strategic Plan (2019:14) stated that population study has confirmed large amounts of intimate partner violence. Intimate partner violence was considered the greatest usual type of violence in opposition to females. Almost 38% women staying in Gauteng province have at any time encountered bodily and/ or intimate partner violence. Only 18.8% have at any time encountered intimate partner violence and 46.2% have encountered financial or spiritual neglect. On contradiction, 37% of males residing in Gauteng province announced having sexual assaulted woman.

During 2012, a study established that 77% of women in Limpopo, 51% in Gauteng, 45% in the Western Cape and 36% in Kwazulu-Natal have encountered an amount of sexual category form brutality (Gender Links 2012). Males happened to be the major offenders of this brutality. For instance, 76% of males in Gauteng, 48% in Limpopo and 41% in Kwazulu-Natal disclosed to performing gender based violence (CSV. 2016:6).

Research observing 1306 females in triple South African provinces discovered that a present or previous associate bodily harmed 27% within the Eastern Cape, 28% within the Mpumalanga and 19% within Limpopo in their life span. The similar research explored the incidence of spiritual and monetary neglect encountered by females in the year preceding to research and discovered that 51% of females in

the Eastern Cape, 50% in the Mpumalanga and 40% in Limpopo have been exposed to such kind of violence (CSRV. 2016)

2.4 The legislative and policy frame work to respond to GVB within South African Republic

South Africa was rated fourth (the top in Africa) in creating improvement in terms of sexuality balance and females' human rights. It was amongst 87 countries held down by the Organisation for Financial Support and Development's 2012 community organizations and sexual category Indicator. Those efforts happen to be aligned among the third objective in regard to United Nations thousand years' evolution objectives that promote sex equal opportunity together with females' emancipation. The convention of the 1995 Beijing Declarations also plays a major role in women empowerment including the victims of GBV (Moser. 2012:3).

Meyiwa *et al* (2017:1814) state that there are statutes which are applied by virtue of fixing the crisis of gender based violence and gender based imbalance within the country. Household brutality undertaking along with gender based impartiality statement is betoken as such statutes. Constitution relating to the Republic (*Chapter 2: Bill of Rights*) provides like primary law of individual constitutional rights to everyone. It attempts to warrant equivalent safety from the ruling as well as liberty along with every type of prejudice.

The Constitution of the Republic of Southern Africa placed the structure meant for constructive parliamentary feedback towards gender baaed violence. Chapter 1 assert that individual nobility, the attainment of fairness and the development of individual privilege and liberties, and antidiscrimination and gender-free are origin ideology. The household brutality undertaking have arranged to present choices to sufferers of ill-treatment by describing some responsibilities on rule implementation structures in addition to creating facilities for provisional safety directive as well as preventive directives (NGBVF Strategic Plan. 2019: 8).

Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy (ISCPS) has identified domestic violence and victim empowerment programmes amongst others, as key themes for the prevention of social crime. 2016 White Paper in Safety and Security began to encourage an incorporated and thorough perspective towards security and

protection. It also aims to offer material and plan towards reaching National Development Plan's purpose of *constructing shielded neighbourhoods* (NGBVF Strategic Plan. 2019:10).

The state offence deterrence policy 1996 placed offences of violence in case of females and youngsters as a nationalized main concern. Offender Rule (Sensual crimes with associated affairs adjustment undertaking of 2007) expanded the explanation of sexual assault as well as additional sensual crimes plus established latest offences with regard to gender based violence, together with the electronic circulation of porno. Offender method next adjustment rule 85 of 1997 permits for payment circumstances to be toughened during instances of persons incriminated with sexual assault (NGBVF Strategic Plan. 2019: 10).

Public strategic plan intended for victim emancipation are planned to reach the social order whereby human rights with desires of victims of offence in addition to violence are recognized. As a result, this is successfully discussed in a curative righteousness structure. Therefore one of the purposes upheld along with that idea was building a general perception regarding victims emancipation between different institutions within the country, victims, offenders, profitless institutions (NPO) together with quasi government institutions (NGO), and neighbourhood established institutions (CBO) together with self-affiliates of the society (NPGVP.2009:3).

According to Birdsall *et al* (2017:75), establishment concerning victim's representative, created through domestic violence, crime and victims' *Act 2004*, is towards operating the same as activist on behalf of victims through upgrading the unlawful authority structure along with resources accessible for people. Meyiwa *et al* (2017:1814) support this when they highlighted that gender-based violence is subsisted preference within nationwide governmental programmes since it is well known as the largely invasive type of violence.

The Gender-based violence and femicide (GBVF) national strategic plan (2020-2030) stand for giving cohesive strategic structure in directing state feedback to the GBVF crisis that the country has encountered. The aim being with regard to ensure such everyone within the country, mostly females, children as well as gender rebellious persons are and experience security, get pleasure from well relationships

with social connectedness.

Individuals are then completely capable to use their constitutional right of independence along with physical honesty and fairness as an important factor of maintainable individual growth in South Africa (National Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Strategic Plan. 2019:2).

2.5 The role of community based organisations in empowering victims of gender-based violence.

According to Davies and Lyon (2014:74) some studies have found that many victims do turn to various formal institutions for help, and often find them to be supportive. Domestic violence shelters (community-based organisations) are often significant resources to women who use them. Services present measure, protection, data, as well as assistance about neighbourhood assets, and knowledge of operating far from the associate. Ikhaya Lethemba Centre is one of those shelters.

As highlighted in the Public Sector Manager (2018:6) the then communications minister Nomvula Mokonyane shared in-that section of community improvement is funding further than 120 shelters along with safe houses to provide shelter for the victims of domestic violence, while more than 1000 victim-friendly rooms have been established at police stations.

In addition, there are numerous non-government organisations such as Ikhaya Lethemba doing excellent work in the prevention of abuse and improvement concerning victims of gender-based violence. This centre as a CBO aims to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 5 “*achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls*” (National Gender Based Violence and Femicide Strategic Plan.2019:7).

Ikhaya Lethemba as a CBO allows beneficiaries at the centre to make their voices heard, to negotiate with decision-makers, and utilised their limited resources to try and empower those victims of gender-based violence at their centre. Panday (2017:8) state that when community-based organisations develop strategies and

achieve some credibility, can then turn to women's needs, represent them and take action on their concerns.

According to the researcher, gender based violence is perpetuated by the expectations regarding different genders. In patriarchal societies it is a norm to perceive men as leaders who hold power whereas women and girls were treated as inferior to their male counterparts. Based on the researcher's knowledge and opinion, gender based violence is excessively directed to women and girls in South Africa and globally. However, there are policies and programmes in place to speak to gender based violence as is a profound and widespread problem in South Africa.

The National Crime Prevention Strategy led to the development of Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP) that envisioned to assist survivors of violence and their families. The VEP is an intersectoral and departmental collaborative approach that provides victims with access to quality support services. Collaboration and coordination of activities among government departments responsible for implementing the Victim Charter continues to be a challenge notwithstanding the existence of the National Policy Guidelines for Victim Empowerment. As a result, community based organisations such as Ikhaya Lethemba serve to empower victims of gender based violence (Mmamabolo, Schwartz & Vuma. 2020:13).

2.6 Conclusion

The notion regarding victim empowerment is broadly distributed within community discipline research disciplines whereby the aim of practical study is to tackle the endured effect of community inequality. Victim advocacy is frequently thought to be empowering with regard to discussing domestic violence (Morgan&Coombes,2013: 526).

Proponents operated to start assistant systems meant for female human beings in addition to partake in setting up neighbourhood feedback in relation to domestic violence. Recently, community responses involve community based organisations such as Ikhaya Lethemba centre that also play a major role in gender based violence victims' empowerment (Morgan & Coombes, 2013: 526).

The United Nations has acknowledged gender based violence being solitary of the key struggle of community wellbeing and solitary of the transgressions concerning individual privileges of females (Viejo *eta*2018:179). This has also been emphasised by Meyiwa *et al* (2017:8614) when indicating that gender based violence go on to be a societal and community healthiness anxiety and individual constitutional rights subject in the country. This cut across nations, peer groups and statuses of females and is regularly handled just as “private affair”.

The very important thing is to admit that gender based violence is key individual right dilemma in the republic as well as globally. Law should not function separately. Therefore complete background need to be considered, together with the manner in which involvement focusing at discussing gender based violence are applied and assessed (CSV.2016: 16). One example of such intervention is the Ikhaya Lethemba Centre as the community based organisations aiming at empowering those victims.

Community based organisation, particularly Ikhaya Lethemba’s information on quarterly and annually reports is not systematically extracted and analysed by provincial and national departments. Thus community based organisations’ contribution to preventing violence or aiding recovery after exposure to violence is not adequately recorded and reported nationally (Amisi. 2021:10). Therefore, the researcher’s view was that community based organisations do more than what may be recorded in terms of empowering victims of gender based violence.

This chapter accentuated the role of community-based organisations in empowering victims concerning gender-based violence, the detailed sorts of gender-based violence, and policies and programmes addressing gender based violence in South Africa.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH DESIGN, METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL STUDY

3.1 Introduction

The section demonstrates here study plan, method, research area, study population, sampling technique, data collection as well as analysis and trustworthy of this study, empirical findings, principle thoughts along with limitation of the study. The section concludes with a brief summary of its contents.

The researcher was concerned with understanding and explaining how Ikhaya Lethemba play a role in empowering victims of gender based violence, with naturalistic observation as well as the subjective exploration of reality from the perspective gender based violence victims as insiders (de Vos, Strydom, Fouche & Delport. 2011:308).

The study inquiries that directed this research were thus:

- What is the role of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation?
- What is the nature of gender based violence?
- How effective is Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation in empowering victims of gender-based violence?

3.2 Study Methodology

The researcher has made use of predominantly qualitative study. This means that researcher has employed subjective research perspective. By using subjective investigation during this research, the researcher desired to investigate in addition to examine that role of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisations in empowering victims of gender-based violence. Qualitative research was thought to help the research to gain insight into the subject from the participants' perspectives (de Vos *eta*2011:95),

Qualitative research will be on individual naturally with the significance including experiences are reported vocally (Khan & Akinyode. 2018: 164). Therefore, the researcher has utilized an interview guide to collect data from the participants

through face-to-face interaction. This was because sensibilities and sensations regarding an individual were to be similarly clarified and that become disregarded in quantifiable approach (Rahi.2017:2).

Lester *et al* (2020:95) assert to subjective study as usually used to assist an investigator into creating a profound comprehension of a known fact. This was an instance with the researcher in order to develop a comprehension of the role played by community-based organisations in empowering victims of gender-based violence through the centre as case study. Qualitative research was applied to comprehend the essence of gender-based violence experienced by the respondents to explain why Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation play a role in empowering the beneficiaries at the centre (Khan & Akinyode, 2018:163).

In this section, the core discussion was research design, research approach, and research methods. Research methods that have been discussed in this section are study area, study population, sampling technique, data collection and data analysis. Credibility of the research, principled thoughts as well as restrictions of research was also discussed in this section.

3.3 Research Design

The research design is a case study of the role of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation in empowering victims of gender-based violence. The reason behind using a case study is that it is a research based on careful analysis of multiple sources of information (interviews, observations, and documents and reports) about the “case” (Hancock & Algozinne, 2006: 10).

The other reason for the researcher of intending to use an intensive analysis of an individual unit was that the incident studied was investigated through ordinary environment, enclosed with location as well as period (Hancock & Algozinne, 2006:15). An intensive analysis of an individual unit was tackled hence the fundamentals of predominantly qualitative was used.

3.4 Study area

The centre is a neighbourhood form, profitless institution. Ikhaya Lethemba means “the Home of Hope” in Zulu language. The centre is the Gauteng regional showcase of Community Safety Department as well as a multiservice hub for women fighters of sexual offences as well as domestic violence. Ikhaya Lethemba is eight-storey shelter situated in Braamfontein, Johannesburg.

Ikhaya Lethemba provides self-governing, private, lawful counsel as well as delineation assistance considering beneficiaries along with offering inclusive assistance to their relatives. The centre contains of a multidimensional squad, which supplies an extensive diversity of assistance. The centre has four various institutions providing sufferer enablement assistance; all focuses at various assistance proportions. They are Department of Community Safety, Rape Trauma with maintenance hub, medico-legal clinic as well as the National Police Force (Runganga, 2017:31).

There are also social workers to provide psychosocial or therapeutic counselling to the beneficiaries at the hub. These beneficiaries include right to use forensic medicine assistance, judiciary arrangements meant for minors as well as fully grown, minor evaluation with specific therapy beginning with the support health centre regarding youngsters whom happen to be bodily and sensually battered. Feed are given three counts daily with learners being assisted about their assignments (Ikhaya Lethemba shelter, 2015).

3.5 Population

Sekaran & Bougie (2013: 240) refers to the whole grouping of individuals, occasions or objects of attention, which the investigator desires to explore. Population is also defined as “the sum of all possible cases that the researcher is ultimately interested in studying” (Langford, 2001:15).

The study has been conducted at Ikhaya Lethemba, which is a biggest safe haven for survivors of violence nationwide furthermore may house 120 females along with offspring for a time of ninth calendar months. There were 90 women and 30 children at the centre. Managers, welfare workers, national police force members, and Teddy bear clinic staff members (IkhayaLethembashelter, 2015) main the centre.

As the study was investigative in natural world, population of research were therefore, including twenty four female victims of gender-based violence aged between eighteen years and thirty five years and ten management personnel within the Ikhaya Lethemba centre. This is because they were that target group about whom the researcher wanted to draw conclusions (Babbie and Mouton, 2011:100).

The abuse experienced by those beneficiaries at the centre could be sexual, emotional, physical and the intimate partner could a boyfriend or husband. The participants were capable of giving permission of being questioned concerning research. It was convenient for the researcher to reach the target group as they were all housed in one place.

As a result of period as well as capital constraint, investigator was unable to involve the entire populace during research. For that reason a representative that is a division of the people were selected (Sekaran & Bougie, 2013: 241).The study then excluded gender-based violence victims who are below eighteen years and those who are above thirty-six years. Children were also excluded in this study.

3.6 Sampling, sampling technique and sample size

Study partakers got chosen by means of a method identified as a sample, during the execution of particular approaches (Langford, 2001:115). According to Sekaran & Bougie (2013:244) sampling is the method of choosing enough quantity of the correct fundamentals along with the populace, in such a way that research of the selected with a comprehension regarding features create it feasible for us to hypothesize those features towards the populace fundamentals.

3.6.1 Sampling approach

Purposive sampling or judgemental method employed in this study. The researcher utilized the assessment including sought participants who were knowledgeable by virtue of their immediate information, understanding along with capability to narrate the fact being researched (Donalek & Soldwisch, 2004: 356). The beneficiaries of Ikhaya Lethemba centre and the managers working there were purposefully chosen.

3.6.2 Sample size

The researcher therefore, identified appropriate participants. Then the sample was drawn purposively and include of five managers (one (1) from the Department of Community Safety, with each out of the medico-legal clinic, one sexual assault trauma as well as shock maintenance hub and two (2) staff members (social worker/ managers),all housed within Ikhaya Lethemba centre. Five Victim Empowerment Co-ordinators were also sampled for the study. The reason was because they interact with the beneficiaries of the centre daily and had first-hand information regarding the subject matter.

The reason for the researcher to opt for purposive sampling was that according to Babbie (2011: 179), purposive sampling is also known as subjective sampling as participants were experts in sharing their experiences on the research subject and were easily accessed within Ikhaya Lethemba centre.

The researcher has requested the Director of Ikhaya Lethemba to refer her to the other managers and staff members, as they were the sampled population for one-on-one interviews. The first sample then consisted of ten participants with first-hand information as management at the centre and the second sample included of twenty-four members who were also empowered by Ikhaya Lethemba but has participated through responding to semi-structured questions.

3.7 Data Collection

The researcher liaised with the director at Ikhaya Lethemba before conducting the study to select beneficiaries who were gender based violence victims within the hub. The researcher then conveyed a meeting with approximately twenty-four beneficiaries to inform them about the study.

Only beneficiaries whom were interested to take part in the study announced through the director's personal assistant that notified the researcher as well as scheduled appointments. Subsequently the researcher went to handle the discussions. Twenty-four beneficiaries of Ikhaya Lethemba being victims of gender-based violence were participants in the study. Data collection with beneficiaries of Ikhaya Lethemba was through using semi-structured questions.

All beneficiaries understood English language as their language of communication because the centre was accommodating diverse people from various ethnic backgrounds. The interview was conducted using face-to-face procedures. That interview guide consisted of open-ended questions to afford the participants to expand more on their experiences and knowledge of serving in the centre.

Khan and Akinyode (2018:164) emphasised that unlimited inquiries provides an initiative to the partakers as to present data, which avoid limiting the partakers' ideas. Open-ended questions were therefore asked to prompt responses from participants and granted them a chance to share enough information about their experiences.

Unlimited inquiries helped by collecting the participants' viewpoints, which ought to validate whatever the study, argue in relation to the topic. Information gathering by means of subjective approaches builds relationship among the responder and the questioner (Khan & Akinyode, 2018:164). Information sharing took place through a face-to-face interaction with participants in a private space being their respective offices. Therefore, in person communication among the investigator along with participants occurred in a comfortable as well as convenient environment (Khan & Akinyode, 2018:165).

All the respondents signed the letter of agreement (see Appendix B) at the time of the meeting following having a comprehension of what the study required. The data collection process took place in the second half of the year October 2020. The researcher opted for a qualitative approach in order to be able to also observe the natural environment at Ikhaya Lethemba as well as observing participants' behaviours and facial expressions while interacting with them. Observation is a systematic method of gathering data, whereby investigators study a stated situation within the ordinary surroundings. This is an ethical method of gathering data concurrently through the incident of the experience (Queiros, Faria & Almeida, 2017:375)

None of the participants displayed being emotionally or psychologically affected by the study. Participants were delighted to share their experiences at Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organization that empowers victims of gender-based violence. The same applies to respondents as perhaps those who felt were

not going to cope partaking in the study have withdrew themselves from the inception of the study.

3.8 Data Analysis

Within this analysis, discussion guide along with participants' interview schedule got utilized the same as key techniques of information gathering. Beneficiaries were interviewed using the semi-structured questions. The researcher used thematic analysis technique whereby transcribed interviews were stored as word document. All discussions were written in English (Baholo, 2012: 20). Themes and sub-themes were identified using qualitative coding method.

Biographical information of the participants was captured in a table format. Pie charts and a graph were also used to analyse the collected data. Patterns of experiences were then noted from the transcribed topic. Themes emerged were also grouped together. The basic principle in selecting themes was simply through the "saturation of data" whereby more than one respondent mentioned the same point (Akinyode, 2017: 170).

As the participants managers were sharing information, the researcher was scribing their responses and observing their facial expressions. Various responds got recorded like they seemed at those forms. Every form was marked R1-R24, indicating the number of respondents (1-24) and to represent each beneficiary.

There were few details mistakes on the forms and it got managed. This was for the reason that researcher was physically present during the data collection phase and ought to be questioned regarding the filling out of forms. Due to that, the respondents adhered to directives which got orally specified by the researcher alternatively were stipulated with semi-structured questions.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

The researcher has acquired a humane authorization certification issued by Turfloop Research Ethics Committee (TREC) of University Limpopo to be permitted to proceed with the study. The researcher also requested permission from Ikhaya Lethemba Centre as the provincial flagship Gauteng's Department of Community Safety shelter before commencing with the study at the centre.

- **Informed consent**

Research participants were issued with consent forms to voluntarily sign prior participating in the study (de Vos *et al.*, 2011:116). The researcher has obtained informed consent from the participants before commencing with the study. Permission implied that there was sufficient data regarding the purpose of the study. Researcher has also indicated on that consent letter, the university research office' address and contact details to use if they had problems or questions regarding the study.

The consent letter also indicated that judgement of research were to be distributed within Community Safety Department as well as Ikhaya Lethemba team. The researcher also shared with the participants the probable benefit, prejudice along with risks that they could susceptible together with the trustworthiness of the study (de Vos *et al.*, 2011:116).

- **The partaking out of the responders in this research was free of charge.**

That choice in regard to participate within the research stood as preference of participants. The researcher did not compel or coerce anyone to participate in the study (de Vos *et al.*, 2011:116). It was also indicated that responders got provided an opportunity of pulling out from the research through all given period as participation was voluntarily.

Three respondents withdrew from the study as they questioned the researcher how the findings of the study were going to benefit them. In that place there was no pessimistic repercussion related to the denial in partaking with their safe haven not being jeopardized (Baholo, 2012:22).

- **Privacy/ anonymity and confidentiality**

The participants happen to be provided guarantee confirming those replies were to stay unidentified, furthermore data, which they have shared, was going to be handled being private throughout. Depth Interviews were also conducted in participants' office to afford them the privacy and to be at ease when sharing their experiences.

Privacy and anonymity of the participants was then promoted hence “information given anonymously ensures the privacy of subject” (Strydom, 2011:120). Therefore, no one, including the researcher, was going to be able to identify any subject afterward.

As stated by Runganga (2017: 36), partakers got briefed such their name was going to end in safe hands through hiding the actual identities while delivering the research findings (Salkind, 2006:61). As a result, the researcher identified the participants with letters of alphabet in order to protect their identities. Beneficiaries at the centre were identified with alphabet R1 to R24 while participants/managers were identified with alphabet P1 to P10.

The researcher did not disclose information that was generally unintended beside everyone else for observation or analysing. In order to assure participants that the researcher has complied with the ethical values of privacy/anonymity and confidentiality, the researcher has drafted and issued them the informed consent letter (de Vos *et al.*, 2011:119).

The researcher has indicated before the participants that data collected was going to be utilised for study purposes only. The researcher has also pleaded with them in respect of

shielding co-participants’ confidentiality throughout research through unrevealing whatever was shared for the period of discussion.

- **Avoidance of harm**

The researcher has avoided harming the participants physically, emotionally or psychologically by not asking them sensitive and personal questions. Fortunately, none of the participants appeared to be emotionally or psychologically affected by the interviews (flashbacks of the abuse they experienced). The researcher has already prepared social workers at the centre to offer therapeutic counselling should that happen. Therefore, investigator got moral commitment of shielding partakers in every probable rational restrictions beginning with some type on bodily and emotional distress, which could surface through study plan (de Vos *et al.*, 2011:113).

- **Debriefing of participants**

Subsequent to completing this study, investigator had to correct some misunderstandings, which could perhaps have appeared through those heads concerning the partakers (deVos *et al.*, 2011:119). As a result, the researcher has then debriefed the participants after the face-to-face interviews. Respondents were also debriefed when asked semi-structured questions.

- **Actions and competence of researchers**

The researcher's conduct was of a professional manner when interacting with the participants (de Vos *et al.*, 2011:123). The researcher was also conducting research under guidance from an experienced supervisor. The researcher has passed social science research methodology in postgraduate coursework and also has attended the research proposal writing retreat workshops.

The researcher was then empowered to undertake the research study. The researcher was able to facilitate one-to-one interviews effectively through the experiential training in facilitating individual, community and group work sessions as a social work student. The researcher also took the research report to a professional language editor to edit for grammar and typing errors before submitting it.

- **Publications of the result**

Investigator has consolidated the study project being correctly as well as independently feasible evading misunderstanding concerning results (de Vos *et al.*, 2011: 126). The researcher has also used simple English language so that the research findings become of benefit to the participants and management working directly with that gender based violence victims within the hub.

The research findings was documented in a manuscript and submitted to Ikhaya Lethemba centre where it may be published online or their magazines, and to the University of Limpopo where it may also be published online or to an accredited journal for publication. The findings of the study may be published as the participants have given informed consent to the researcher to do so (de Vos *et al.*, 2011:126).

3.10 Conclusions

This chapter discussed the research design, methodology, study area and population, sampling technique, data collection and analysis and biographical information of the research participants. Ethical considerations and the limitations of the study were also discussed in this chapter.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

Data was collected and analysed in order to address the problem outlined in chapter one. Data analysis and interpretation was through the interview-guide and semi-structured questions. Data was collected from twenty-four beneficiaries of Ikhaya Lethemba and ten Ikhaya Lethemba staff members.

Chapter four indicate the research findings in line with the three objectives of the study being; (a) to investigate the role of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation, (b) to determine the natural world regarding gender based violence in addition (c) to examine effectiveness of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation in empowering victims of gender based violence.

4.2 Presentation of collected biographical data from the participants at Ikhaya Lethemba centre

4.2.1 Biographical data of the respondents

Population statistics were gathered out of every respondent also comprised of the subsequent variables; marital status, gender, education background, and age. See Appendix C.

Table 4.1: biographical information of the respondents

Variables	No	Frequency
Gender		
Lesbian	6	25%
Transgender	1	4%
Heterosexual	16	67%
Bisexual	1	4%
Age		
18-24	5	21%
25-31	6	25%
32-35	13	54%
Education		
Tertiary	9	38%
Secondary	15	62%
Marital status		
Single	14	58%
Married	6	25%
Divorced	4	17%

Below is the summary of the variables of the beneficiaries of Ikhaya Lethemba;

- **Gender of the respondents**

Ikhaya Lethemba was housing abused women only and that was also the focus of the study. The gender question was asked to determine the respondents' feminine nature.

As displayed by figure 4.1 below, six of the respondents have indicated that they were lesbians; one was bisexual and one being a transgender. Sixteen of the respondents have indicated that they were heterosexuals.

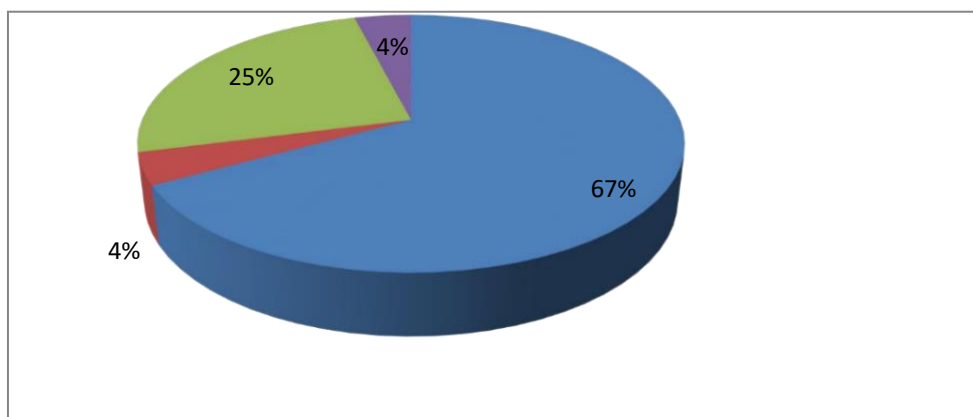


Figure 4.1: Respondents' gender

- **Respondents' age group**

By asking the respondents' about their age groups, it helped in determining what age group was the ideal target audience. The findings have indicated that five out of the twenty four respondents, were aged between eighteen and twenty five, six Of them were aged between twenty five and thirty one where as thirteen of them were aged between thirty two and thirty five.

- **Educational level of the respondents**

All the twenty four respondents had formal education and passed through primary schooling. Figure 4.2 below displayed that fifteen respondents had specified that they only had secondary education. Nine other respondents had acquired tertiary education as indicated on figure 4.2 below.

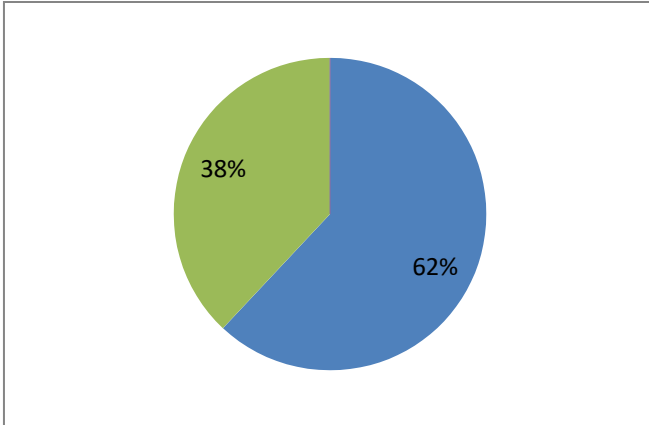


Figure 4.2: level of education

Therefore, all of the respondents had secondary education. They were then able to comprehend the semi-structured questions and instructions as well as understanding the simple English that was used to communicate with them verbally and in writing.

- **Marital status of the respondents**

Beneficiaries of Ikhaya Lethemba centre were asked to state their marital status the findings have indicated that fourteen respondents had revealed that they were single, six of their counterparts had pointed out that they were married and four others have indicated that they were divorced.

The focus of the study was on women between the ages of eighteen and thirty two. The researcher's findings are that gender-based violence cut across one's marital status, age and educational background, it is not selective. Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation accommodates any abused woman regardless of their age, educational background, marital status, ethnic group, religion and socio-economic status.

4.2.2 Biographical information of managers at Ikhaya Lethemba

The participants are identifiable by letter "P" representing the word participant and the numbers from 1-10 representing the number of participants who partook in the study.

- **Gender**

Participants were asked about their gender. Seven of the participants were females and three of them were males.

- **“How long have you been working at Ikhaya Lethemba?”**

The participants were asked their number of years of working at Ikhaya Lethemba to get their in-depth knowledge and experience of interacting with the beneficiaries there.

The participants' years of working at Ikhaya Lethemba range between four and twelve years. Seven of the participants had between eight and twelve years and three of them had between four and seven years of experience in engaging with the victims regarding gender based violence within the hub.

- **“What is your role and responsibility at the centre?”**

The sampled participants were five managers and five victim empowerment co-ordinators as staff members working directly with sufferers regarding gender based violence within the hub. Of those managers, two were social workers.

4.3 The objectives of Ikhaya Lethemba centre as a community based organisation in empowering the victims of GBV

Objective 1:

- To investigate the role of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation.

4.3.1 Response from the respondents (beneficiaries at Ikhaya Lethemba)

“In your understanding, what does Ikhaya Lethemba centre intends to achieve?”

- **Gender-based violence victim empowerment**

On table 4.2 below, it showed that fourteen respondents have indicated that Ikhaya Lethemba centre as a community based organisation intended to empower victims of gender-based violence.

Empowerment of GBV victims is about betterment of their lives and capacitating them to be agents of transformation in their own lives.

- **Skills Development**

Four respondents have specified that they perceived Ikhaya Lethemba's role as that of providing skills development to them as indicated on table 4.2 below. Skills development training was provided because skills were required to define one's ability to function and to have special knowledge.

- **Advocate Victim's Rights**

Table 4.2 below showed that three of the respondents have highlighted that to them Ikhaya Lethemba centre was about advocating victims' rights. By Advocating victims' rights, the centre aimed to promote the rights of gender-based violence victims and to ensure that their needs were met. GBV victims were provided with education about accessing and applying for the rights afforded to the victims of crime.

- **Poverty Alleviation**

None of the respondents mentioned anything about poverty alleviation perceived to be one of the roles played by Ikhaya Lethemba centre.

- **Socio- Economic Development**

Three respondents have showed that for them Ikhaya Lethemba centre was all about economic development. There was an integration of economic and social development; community safety, income, employment, education as the associated factors.

The researcher's view was that GBV victims at Ikhaya Lethemba were in one way or the other been empowered. This was because the centre has provided them with GBV empowerment programmes, skills development, socio-economic development and advocated victims' rights which they could not get access to before going there

Summary of the themes emerged on the role of Ikhaya Lethemba as indicated by

the respondents (see section B from the questionnaire).

Table 4.2: Themes emerged

Key words	Frequency	Percent
GBV Victim Empowerment	14	58%
Skills Development	4	16%
Victims' Rights	3	13%
Socio-economic Development	3	13%
Poverty Alleviation	0	0
Total	24	100

4.3.2 Response from the participants (Ikhaya Lethemba staff members)

“Identification of the objectives of Ikhaya Lethemba centre”

The following were the participants' responses as was transcribed and grouped according to the themes developed during the interviews;

- **Theme 1: to empower victims of GVB accommodated at the centre**

Eight participants have mentioned that the role of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation was to empower victims of GBV who were accommodated at the centre.

P1 “The role of the Ikhaya Lethemba is to ensure that victims become victors and all abused women receive care and safety.

P4 “Ikhaya Lethemba is providing shelter for the victims who could no longer endure violence in the homes of the abusers”

P5 “The purpose of the centre is to coordinate Victim Empowerment Centres based at Police stations around Gauteng”.

The participant (**P6**) felt that “by providing shelter, protection, food, clothing, counselling and debriefing, Ikhaya Lethemba has met its objective of empowering

its beneficiaries”.

According to **P7** “Ikhaya Lethemba’ objective is to provide a safe space for victims of gender based violence and ensure that they become changed women when leaving the shelter.

“The role of empowering victims of GBV has been fulfilled as most women found a safe heaven, said **P3**.

P9 mentioned that the centre capacitate victims with skills and knowledge for lifetime learning.

P8 emphasized that “Ikhaya Lethemba is a one stop centre that strive to help victims who suffered trauma through violence and crime.

The researcher’s view and the participants’ implied messages during the interviews, was that participants were passionate about their roles at the centre. Participants appeared to be happy to provide the victims with their services in terms of empowering them.

- **Theme 2: to provide skills development to the victims**

Skills development training was provided because skills were required to define one’s ability to function and to have special knowledge.

P4 “Ikhaya Lethemba’ role was to provide the beneficiaries with skills development and they became better people than when they first arrived here”.

As perceived by **P3**, “victims are provided with skills development which enables them to sustain themselves when they are integrated back into their communities”.

P4 “Ikhaya Lethemba has been effective in empowering victims of GBV as it provided them with skills development and they became better people than when they first arrived here”.

P7 stated that “a lot of beneficiaries who left here were able to start their businesses and became successful as they followed their dreams in order to change their lives”.

Five of the participants had indicated that the centre also played a significant role

in providing skills development to its beneficiaries. The researcher's opinion was that by providing those victims of GBV with skills development, the centre was empowering them. This was because they were able to identify their skills gap that would enable them to be able to provide for themselves once they leave the centre.

- **Theme 3: to provide criminal justice services /advocate victim's rights**

The other role of Ikhaya Lethemba as shared by four of the participants was to provide criminal justice service to the beneficiaries at the centre. The researcher has noticed that role as the centre also had a medico legal service section to provide GBV victims with quick access to the criminal justice services.

"The beneficiaries get help through the legal team concerning legal matters" said **P8. P3** mentioned that "the centre creates awareness and advocates the victim's rights".

P9 "We ensure that their rights are respected and protected and they feel comfortable once they enter through our doors".

According to **P1** "They are offered criminal justice support that anyone can even dream of".

Ikhaya Lethemba was said to be advocating the rights of GBV victims and ensured that their needs were met .GBV victims were provided with education about accessing and applying for the rights afforded to victims of crime.

- **Theme 4: Socio-economic development**

Three participants had mentioned that Ikhaya Lethemba played a role of providing socio-economic development to the GBV victims received at the centre. The researcher was also told that some of the beneficiaries at the centre were eager to start their own small businesses to sustain their living as some of them were financially dependent on their abusive partners.

P2 emphasized that "Ikhaya Lethemba is community-driven project that aims to change the socio-economic status of victims of GBV particularly who are beneficiaries at the centre".

P7 "Most of women who came to our shelter to help were financially dependent on

their intimate partners. Therefore, we also have skills development programmes to empower them to be able to financially support themselves and their children when they leave the centre”.

P5“Some of the beneficiaries open small businesses after leaving this shelter. This is to sustain them for survival as is the other role of the centre to assist its beneficiaries to be financially independent to avoid them going back in the hands of the abusers especially for the sake of fathers to maintain their children”. According to the researcher, the sub-theme of financial independence has emerged from this theme of socio-economic development. There was also an integration of economic and social development; community safety, income, employment, education as the associated factors.

- **Theme 5: to providing therapeutic counselling services to the victims of GBV**

The centre had social workers who are based there on a full time basis to provide therapeutic and psychosocial counselling to those GBV victims. Four participants had indicated that they perceive Ikhaya Lethemba’s role as being that of providing therapeutic counselling services to gender based violence victims.

According to **P6** “Ikhaya Lethemba aims to ensure that victims receive emotional support and ongoing victimization is prevented”.

P8 “Victims are offered counselling from social workers”.

P10 “Victims are taken through the process of healing by our qualified social workers”.

P1 stated that “psychosocial support is provided to the beneficiaries from the moment they arrive until they exit the centre”.

Baholo (2012:59) stated that it was famous that maintenance assistance which supplies information prerequisite enabling victims to depart violent conditions. This was evident with Ikhaya Lethemba centre as a community based organization that empowered victims of gender-based violence through its free support services.

The environment at Ikhaya Lethemba was as well as significant in increasing beneficiaries’ confidence, lessening their feeling of seclusion along with providing them with self-rule. Therefore they have optimistic attitude towards the prospective

as well as notice they have a chance to accomplish their ideas (Baholo.2012:50).

Objective 2:

- Discovering the nature regarding gender based violence experienced by beneficiaries at the centre.

4.3.3 Response from the respondents (Ikhaya Lethemba beneficiaries)

The nature of gender-based violence: “What brought you to Ikhaya Lethemba?”

The respondents were asked about the nature of violence that they have experienced which has led them to seek intervention at Ikhaya Lethemba.

The following responses from the respondents were indicated as the types of abuse experienced by the beneficiaries at Ikhaya Lethemba; spiritual ill-treatment, physical violence, sensual violence, monetary neglect and friendly associate brutality.

- **Physical abuse**

Table 4.3 below showed that seven of the respondents (have indicated that they experienced physical abuse.

- **Sexual abuse and intimate partner abuse**

Table 4.3 below indicated that three respondents have pointed out that they went through sexual abuse whereas the other three have specified that they were intimate partner violence victim.

- **Emotional abuse**

Five of the respondents have indicated that they were subjected to emotional abuse as displayed on table 4.3 below. Emotional abuse can feel as destructive and damaging as physical abuse.

- **Financial abuse**

Table 4.3 below displayed that seven respondents have showed that they were financially abused. In the researcher’s view perhaps victims of financial abuse were solely financially dependent on their abusive intimate partners.

- **Intimate partner violence**

Two of the twenty four respondents have indicated that they experienced intimate partner violence. The researcher has learned that intimate partner violence can take a number of forms, including physical, emotional, financial and sexual abuse.

Table 4.3 below showed that the highest forms of violence experienced by the respondents were physical and financial abuse respectively. The lowest experienced form of abuse was the intimate partner violence. All of the respondents were housed at Ikhaya Lethemba centre because of the above-mentioned types of gender-based violence. The researcher’s opinion was that gender- based violence remains a deep-rooted problem in South Africa, particularly Gauteng province. The below table represent the responses in terms of the character concerning gender based violence that were experienced through respondents.

Table 4.3: The character concerning gender based violence

Nature of Violence	Frequency	Percent
Physical abuse	7	29%
Sexual abuse	3	13%
Emotional abuse	5	21%
Financial abuse	7	29%
Intimate Partner Violence	2	8%
Total	24	100

4.3.4 Response from participants (staff members at Ikhaya Lethemba)

“The nature of gender based violence experienced by the respondents”.

The following responses from the participants were indicated as the types of abuse experienced by the beneficiaries at Ikhaya Lethemba; spiritual ill-treatment, physical violence, sensual violence, monetary neglect and friendly associate brutality.

- **Emotional abuse**

Emotional abuse is the foundation of all the other forms of abuse. There has been

a discovery that spiritual/mental violence happened to a greater extent frequently than extra person types of violence. The spiritual violence thoroughly broke females' feeling of importance and as a result, they became more vulnerable and more dependent on their partner. There were women exposed to intimidation, still-hunting, and seclusion together with embarrassment. The type of beating induced fear within females (Baholo. 2012:58).

P4 "In most cases all forms of violence from intimate partners somehow begin with emotional abuse. It starts with victims being isolated from their friends and relatives to name calling or even being insulted".

P3 "Some of our beneficiaries said that it is painful to be called some hurtful names in front of their children to the extent of wanting to move away from their abusers".

Two of the participants cited emotional abuse as the foundation of all other forms of abuse. The researcher's opinion was that perhaps was because emotional abuse could escalate to physical, sexual and financial abuse.

➤ **Physical abuse**

Bodily violence refers to application of compulsion opposed to another human being including: shoving, punching, booting, trembling or beating. Physical violence became further apparent and further probably to be witnessed through the rest. As violent conduct increased; many females got exposed towards this form of violence. Ultimately that transpired, around was numerous disturbing marks which was already noticeable through horror that was experienced as well as the necessity to please the companions (Baholo. 2012:58).

P6 "One of the women who came here for shelter and protection said she was beaten by her partner and nearly died as a result".

P3 "abused women who sought shelter at our centre could no longer tolerate being physically hurt by the people who claimed to love them".

Two participants have outlined that their encounter with GBV victims at the centre were mostly there due to physical abuse from their intimate partners.

➤ **Financial abuse**

Males have utilised economically stable situations on females with females' dependence minimised the capability of discussing in their relationships (Baholo. 2012:58). Financial dependence was a dominant matter because that put females unlikely depart during initial phases of abuse (Baholo.2012:59).

P7 "Most of the victims are women who have young children. They have a challenge of financial dependency towards their abusive partners. So, when they were severely abused, they ended up not having a place to stay and came to the shelter".

P8 "it appears that to some extent, women tolerate to be financially abused by their intimate partners as some were unemployed and relied on the little that their abusers were providing for them hence it often takes them longer before they could come to seek assistance".

Of the ten participants, two of them had mentioned that financial dependence on abusive partner had made the victims to be tolerant of being abuse due to lack of financial muscle. The researcher's perception was that some abusers took advantage of their partners' inability to support themselves and some their children too. Ikhaya Lethemba became a safe haven to them as they were provided with free accommodation, meals, clothing, skills and socio-economic development programs among others.

➤ **Intimate Partner Violence**

Although risk elements of intimate partner violence were complex, two major elements got acknowledged; their position of females within a specific relation or community with usage of violence in disagreement. This means that it has been recognized that regardless of the basics of danger concerning intimate partner violence being complicated, women are in a rough place within a certain relationship or society whereby violence was practiced whenever there was differences. Therefore, within male dominated communities, gender indicates authority, which connects to a harsh ladder of gender, based relationships, which preserve men dominance above females (Baholo. 2012:7).

The gender-based responsibilities impose men dominance during inferiority of females through utilising violence that at a time affected females' feeling of

significance and independence (Baholo.2012:10).

P8 “Assault by the intimate partner is another type of violence that most victims went through until they saw a need to seek help at this centre”

One of the respondents has shared that being assaulted by the intimate partner was what led most victims to end seeking assistance at Ikhaya Lethemba. The researcher’s opinion was that by looking for help, the victim could have endured the abuse for some time and they could not tolerate it anymore.

➤ **Sexual Abuse**

The females as well got exposed to sensual violence whereby their associates could insist having sensual interaction with no females’ permission. Similarly to some types of violence, it characterized a new form of dominance with a means to use authority (Baholo.2012: 59).

P1 “common type of violence that made beneficiaries to end at Ikhaya Lethemba centre was rape, either from a partner or a stranger”.

P2 also indicated that sexual assault was another reason victims had to be sheltered at Ikhaya Lethemba.

P5 “Most of the victims that come to the centre are being raped by their loved ones. This is the reason we have Victim Empowerment Centres based at police stations around Gauteng”.

P6 “victims of gender based violence seeking assistance from the shelter often experienced sexual harassment from their intimate partners”.

P8 “Sexual assault is the dominating violence experienced by the victims who end up at our shelter”.

According to **P2** “the level of domestic violence in our country, particularly Gauteng is high. This is mostly what brings our clients to the centre”.

P4 also shared the same views, citing domestic violence as the most experienced violence by the beneficiaries. “Being abused by the person who is supposed to protect you will leave you with no choice but to come to our shelter for help”.

Seven participants had shared that a lot of GBV victims who were received at the centred had experienced sexual abuse from their intimate partners. The researcher’s perception was that it often took a while before one could realise that their lovers were actually violating them sexually as may be blinded by love or be in denial.

Objective 3:

- To examine the effectiveness of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation in enabling victims of gender based violence.

4.3.5 Response from respondents (beneficiaries at Ikhaya Lethemba)

To what extend to you agree with the following statements:

Table 4.4 has indicated that seventeen of the respondents have strongly agreed that their lives have changed for better whereas seven respondents have just agreed to that statement.

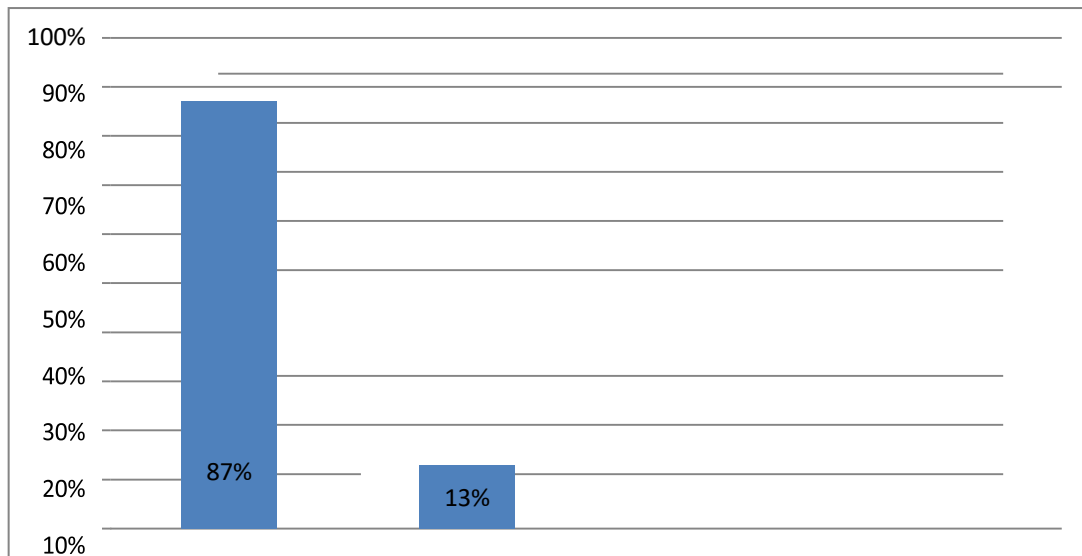
Table 4.4: Frequency table

“As a beneficiary, my life has changed for better”.		
	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	17	71%
Agree	7	29%
Total	24	100%

“Ikhaya Lethemba has been helpful to me”.

The graph below showed that twenty one respondents have strongly agreed that Ikhaya Lethemba Centre has been helpful to them and three of the twenty four respondents have just agreed to that.

Figure 4.3 how Ikhaya Lethemba has been helpful to the respondents



Strongly agree Agree

“I now feel empowered than before I came here”.

Figure 4.4 below showed that of the twenty four respondents, eleven have strongly agreed that they felt empowered that before they went to Ikhaya Lethemba and thirteen have just agreed to that statement.

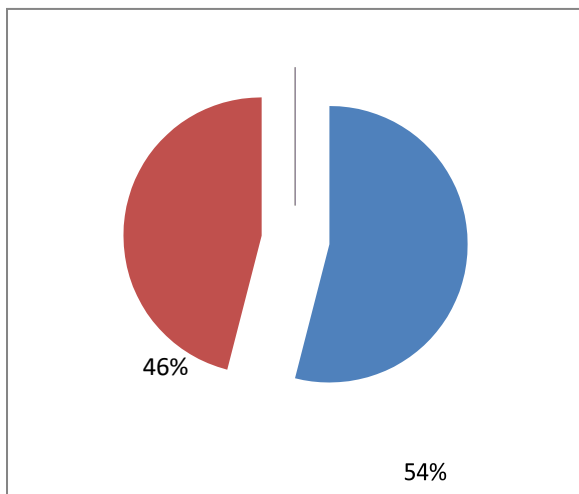


Figure 4.4 indicating the level of how the respondents felt empowered

“Are you now ready to face the world outside Ikhaya Lethemba?”

Figure 4.5 below has showed that fifteen respondents have indicated that they were ready to face the world outside Ikhaya Lethemba. Nine of the respondents have

showed that they were not yet ready to leave the centre. The respondents who indicated not yet being ready to face the world outside Ikhaya Lethemba indicated the following reasons: four of them had showed that they still needed more time to gather themselves, one has indicated that her children's schooling may be affected by relocating, two of them had showed that they were still working on their budgets and two others had indicated that they were still looking for accommodation.

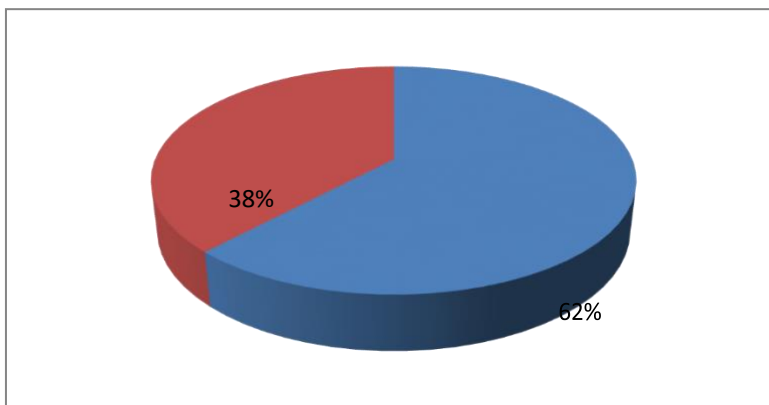


Figure 4.5 indicating whether respondents were ready to leave the centre or not.

“What is your overall degree of satisfaction at Ikhaya Lethemba Centre?”

The respondents' overall degree of satisfaction at Ikhaya Lethemba was as follows; table 4.5 below indicated that sixteen of them have indicated that they were very satisfied; six of them were satisfied whereas two of them were just satisfied about being at the centre.

Table 4.5: The overall satisfaction of the respondents

Overall satisfaction	Frequency	Percent
Very satisfied	16	67%
Satisfied	6	25%
Just satisfied	2	8%
Not satisfied	0	0%
Total	24	100%

“Would you recommend other victims of gender-based violence to seek

assistance from Ikhaya Lethemba?”

The frequency table (table4.6) below showed that all of the respondents have indicated that they would recommend other gender-based violence victims to seek assistance from the centre

Table 4.6 Recommending Ikhaya Lethemba to other victims of GBV

Yes	Frequency	Percent
	24	100%

4.3.6 Response from the participants (staff members at Ikhaya Lethemba)

“Has Ikhaya Lethemba centre been effective in terms of empowering gender based violence victims? Please motivate”

The safe haven whereby respondents regarding the study were accommodated has various responsibilities. The hub provided shelter, psychotherapy and aid concerning lawful affairs. Resources accessible to respondents possibly will be enabling to the victims of GBV. Ikhaya Lethemba provided a helpful atmosphere which offered spiritual maintenance as well as served for victims’ primary necessities.

P3 “The centre also has a positive impact on the lives of its beneficiaries as they become better people when they leave”.

P5 “Ikhaya Lethemba also conducts awareness campaigns about empowering GBV victims in communities”.

According to **P6** “The centre is effective in empowering victims of GBV as it ensures that it prevent ongoing victimization by providing the information regarding the subject. Debriefing sessions are also conducted to those victims”.

P7 mentioned that “women who are accommodated here are able to end up creating their own personal visions of their future without their abusive partners. By the time that they leave the centre, they leave with a clear vision and mindset of being motivated and ready to face the world outside Ikhaya Lethemba without any

fear”.

As stated by **P9** “We have different units that address the support of GBV victims”.

P2 “We communicate with relevant stakeholders to facilitate a multi-comprehensive support service to victims of GBV”. **P4** “Many victims’ lives have changed and justice was served for them. That is how effective our centre is in terms of empowering victims of GBV”.

P8 “Ikhaya Lethemba is very effective in empowering victim of GBV in a sense that the unemployed ones are encouraged to start their own businesses”. **P1** “Upon arrival they are being offered accommodation, food, clothes; their children are placed in schools and provided with free transport. Being here for them is actually like being at a five star hotel”.

P10 “We have skills programs, counselling services, psycho social support, victim empowerment programs that support the victims of GBV. Therefore, no client exits the centre without getting any help”.

Ten participants in this study had emphasised that Ikhaya Lethemba had been effective in empowering victims of gender-based violence and supported their views. The researcher could also conclude that indeed Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation played a significant role in enabling gender based violence victims based upon observation and data collected when interacting with both the respondents and the participants.

All of the participants have responded that the centre had a positive impact on the lives of its beneficiaries. The researcher’s observation and investigation during the period of the study was that Ikhaya Lethemba has been helpful to its beneficiaries.

Based on the responses from both the semi-structured questions and the interview-guide, the victims’ lives have changed for better since their stay at the centre. Some could have been statistics of femicide as they could have endured physical abuse due to lack of alternative accommodation that could have led to their deaths.

It seemed like the period of stay (maximum of nine months) stipulated by Ikhaya Lethemba was not enough for some of the victims hence nine of the respondents have showed that they were not yet ready to leave the centre based on the

mentioned reasons.

4.4 Conclusions

The discussions within this chapter were the empirical finding of the following; the demographic data of the study participants and respondents, the character of gender based violence that brought victims through the centre and the objectives of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community-based organisation in empowering victims of GBV.

Throughout research, the aim did not want to generalise results to all community based organizations within the republic, yet relatively emphasizing the role played by community based organizations in empowering gender based violence victims particularly, the hub being dossier. However, results of the research will shed light on how effective are community based organisations in empowering gender based violence victims throughout the country. The following chapter being the last section regarding this report also discusses synopsis, conclusion along with suggestions.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The section sums up study details. The section starts pointing in what way aim along with goals concerning research got accomplished. The subdivision concluded from study out comes as well as conceptual structure. The study examined the role of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation in empowering victims of gender-based violence. The chapter then wraps up with recommendations concerning findings of the study. Research endeavoured as regards examine role concerning community based organisation in empowering gender based violence utilizing Ikhaya Lethemba as a case study.

Summary and interpretations of research findings:

5.2 Reflections on the aim and objectives of the study

The aim of this study was to examine how Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation contributes to empowering victims of gender based violence. To ascertain if research accomplished the goals, the chapter gives a concise debate. Therefore, aim was fulfilled through the following objectives:

5.2.1 Objective 1:

- To investigate the role of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation.

This objective was meant to emphasize the role that Ikhaya Lethemba plays as a community based organisation in empowering victims of gender-based violence.

The objective was discussed in chapter four where the role of Ikhaya Lethemba as a CBO that empowers victims of GBV was indicated. This was derived from the analysed data from both the respondents and the participant in the study.

The objective was meant to give in-depth knowledge on the role of community based organisations in empowering victims of GBV through Ikhaya Lethemba centre as a case study.

The following key themes were raised as the role that Ikhaya Lethemba as a community-based organisation played in GBV victim empowerment:

- To provide skills development to the beneficiaries at the centre.
- To empower victims of GBV who sought assistance from Ikhaya Lethemba.
- To provide psychosocial counselling services to the beneficiaries and,
- To provide access to criminal justice services to those victims of GBV.

Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation was found to be playing an essential role in empowering victims of gender based violence. This is because amongst other reasons, the centre provides its services for 24 hours, seven days a week. The centre has now also increased the capacity of forensic social workers from four to ninety one. Ikhaya Lethemba staff members also drive GBV awareness campaigns around the communities so that people, especially women know where to seek assistance should they experience any form of abuse.

There are professional staffs that include welfare workers, nurse practitioners as well as medical practitioner assisting through bodily along with curative method. There are also South African Police Service staff members to open and trace cases, and also ensure that offenders are brought to justice. They also offer safety and security to those GBV victims housed at Ikhaya Lethemba and the community at large.

5.2.2 Objective2:

- To determine the nature of gender based violence.

This objective aimed at establishing various types of gender based violence experienced from victims who were accommodated at Ikhaya Lethemba Centre.

This objective was achieved in chapter four as well as it touched on the nature of gender-based violence experienced by the respondents on the study.

The participants have indicated the following as the kinds of abuse endured by the respondents on the study which led them to seek intervention at Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation;

- Spiritual violence.

- Sexual violence.
- Physical violence.
- Economic exploitation.
- Intimate partner violence.

Five of the respondents have indicated that they were subjected to emotional abuse. Three of them went through sexual violence whereas seven of the respondents pointed that they experienced physical abuse. Seven were financially abused while Two of them were subjected to intimate partner violence. The respondents' experiences and knowledge on the above mentioned nature of gender based violence were presented by details within the chapter outlining the empirical findings.

5.2.3 Objective3:

- To examine the effectiveness of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation in empowering victims of gender based violence.

This objective was meant to investigate how effective Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation was in empowering gender based violence victims. This was examined through the various roles that Ikhaya Lethemba Centre played in ensuring that gender based violence victims were empowered.

The objective was achieved in chapter four as it presented the empirical finding of the study. The analysed data presents that twenty of the respondents had strongly agreed that Ikhaya Lethemba as a CBO was effective in empowering them as GBV victims. In addition four of the respondents also concurred (“agreed”) to the above statement.

Sixteen of the respondents felt very satisfied to be at Ikhaya Lethemba, Six of them were only satisfied and two of the beneficiaries were “just satisfied”. This appeared among respondents the safe haven hub is naturally reachable that got associated to opening twenty four around the clock, seven days a week. Victims of diverse backgrounds were not excluded at the centre (Runganga. 2017:69).

All respondents have therefore indicated that they shall recommend Ikhaya Lethemba to other victims of GBV as they were content with the services and

programmes they have received there. All the twenty four respondents have also indicated that at some point, Ikhaya Lethemba has been very helpful to them. This was evident as their lives have changed for better and as a result, they felt empowered. This was another indication that the centre has been effective in empowering victims of GBV.

Evidence of the effectiveness of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation that empowers victims of gender based violence has been displayed on theme 1: GBV victims' empowerment (see Chapter 4 sub-section 1.2.1).

5.3 Conclusion

The researcher does not claim that the results of the study, conclusions or theory can be generalized as the focus in this study was based particularly on Ikhaya Lethemba Centre as a community based organisation. This was "because a case study deals with only one person/event/group we can never be sure whether conclusions drawn from this particular case apply elsewhere" (McLeod 2008:3).

According to the researcher, it was evident that Ikhaya Lethemba took action on empowering women as victims of gender based violence by providing them with shelter, food, access to criminal justice services and court support, psychosocial counselling, skills development programmes and advocating for their rights.

Findings concerning research cannot be generalized as the researcher cannot identify if occurrence that was studied will be indicative with regards to broader hub of alike occurrences. In sum, much progress has been made in empowering victims of gender based violence through community based organisations such as Ikhaya Lethemba. However, there is still far to go.

5.4 Recommendations

Parents with school going children should be allowed to stay for their children's period of study or be assisted to find accommodation in the area within those children's school vicinity. It sometimes becomes a challenge to those beneficiaries with school going children when their time to stay at the centre has lapsed without them having found alternative accommodation. They may then be compelled to move back to the abusive environments for the sake of having a roof over their

heads.

More focus was being placed on females being gender based violence victims when it comes to community based organisations that empowers gender based violence victims. Researcher would like to recommend that there should be “green doors” opened for males who also experience gender based violence. At the moment Ikhaya Lethemba do provide assistance for male gender based violence victims as well though they exclude being accommodated at the centre.

There is still a need to increase the scope with mental assessment of victims. Based on that, the researcher then recommends that there should be a psychiatrist assigned to assist at the centre to work along other professional staff members there. The extent of gender based violence may also affect one’s mental health. The researcher also recommends that future study be conducted in other provinces as the results of research could not become general within the country because the project was carried out in Gauteng province only.

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ADDENDUM A: CONSENT FORM

I (Participant) hereby voluntarily consent to participate in the following study titled, “the role of community based organisations in empowering victims of gender based violence: a case study of Ikhaya Lethemba in Gauteng province, South Africa”.

The purpose of the study is to examine how Ikhaya Lethemba Centre as a community based organisation plays a role in empowering victims of gender based violence.

1. The researcher is a master’s student in the Department of Development Planning and Management at the University of Limpopo, Turfloop Graduate School of Leadership.
2. The researcher will make efforts to safeguard and adhere to the confidentiality of the information provided by the respondents and anonymity is guaranteed.
3. I may withdraw from the study at anytime.
4. I am aware that it is anticipated that my participation in this study will enhance my understanding of the role played by Ikhaya Lethemba Centre as a community based organisation in empowering victims of gender based violence in Gauteng province.
5. If I have any question or problems regarding the study I will contact the University Research Office(the University of Limpopo, Private Bag X1106, Sovenga, 0727, Tel: 015 2684257)
6. My signature below indicates that I have given my informed consent to participate in the above mentioned study

Signature of respondent:.....Date.....

Signature of the
researcher.....Date.....

ADDENDUM B: RESPONDENT SEMI-STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

Title

The role of community based organisations in empowering victims of gender based violence: a case study of Ikhaya Lethemba Centre, Gauteng Province, South Africa.

Dear Respondent

This research seeks to answer to the question above. Rasekgala Lenkwang Sylvia, Masters student in Development studies at the University of Limpopo hereby request you to complete the following questions as honest as you can be, to highlight the vital role that Ikhaya Lethemba Centre plays in terms of development relating to the title.

Section A: Biographical Information

Please tick the box offering the most appropriate answer of your choice 1.

Gender	1.Heterosexual	2. Bisexual	3. Transgender	4. Lesbian

2.

Age	1. 18-24	2. 25-31	3. 32-35

3.

Educational background	No formal Education (1)	Primary School (2)	Secondary School (3)	Tertiary education (4)

4.

Marital status	1. Single	2. Married	3. Divorced

SECTION B: The role of Ikhaya Lethemba as a community based organisation.

5. In your understanding, what does Ikhaya Lethemba Centre intends to achieve? Tick the answer.

1. Gender Based Violence Victim Empowerment	
2. Skills development	
3. Advocate victims' rights	
4. Socio-economic development	
5. Poverty Alleviation	

SECTION C: The nature of gender based violence:

6. What brought you to Ikhaya Lethemba?

SECTION D: The effectiveness of Ikhaya Lethemba Centre as a community based organisation in empowering victims of gender based violence:

7. To what extend do you agree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree (1)	Agree (2)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (4)	Strongly disagree (5)
As a beneficiary,					
my life has changed for better.					
Ikhaya Lethemba has been helpful to me.					

I now feel empowered than before I came here.					
---	--	--	--	--	--

8. Are you now ready to face the world outside Ikhaya Lethemba?

Yes	No

9. If not, are the reasons maybe...

1. I still need more time to gather myself	
2. I am still looking for accommodation	
3. My children schooling may be affected by relocating	
4. I am still working on my budget	

10. What is your overall degree of satisfaction at Ikhaya Lethemba Centre?

Very satisfied (1)	Satisfied (2)	Just satisfied (3)	Not satisfied (4)	Not at all satisfied (5)

11. Would you recommend other victims of gender based violence to seek assistance from Ikhaya Lethemba?

Yes	No

ADDENDUM C: INTERVIEW GUIDE

Title

The role of community based organisations in empowering victims of gender based violence: a case study of Ikhaya Lethemba Centre, Gauteng Province, South Africa.

Dear Participant

This research seeks to answer to the question above. Rasekgala Lenkwang Sylvia, past masters candidate in Development study at the Limpopo University hereby request you to complete the following questions as honest as you can be, to highlight the vital role that Ikhaya Lethemba Centre plays in terms of development relating to the title.

1. How long have you been involved with Ikhaya Lethemba Centre?
2. What is your role at the Centre?
1. What is your understanding of gender based violence victim empowerment?

Identification of the objectives of Ikhaya Lethemba Centre

2. In your understanding what are the objectives of Ikhaya Lethemba Centre?
3. Have these objectives being met? Please motivate your answer.

The nature of gender based violence

4. What are the common types of violence that made the beneficiaries to end at Ikhaya Lethemba Centre?
5. The effectiveness of Ikhaya Lethemba Centre as a community based organisation in empowering sufferers of sexual category form brutality
6. Has safe haven hub been effective in terms of empowering gender based violence victims?
7. Has the centre had a positive impact on the lives of the beneficiaries?
8. Do you think that there is something that could/should be done

differently at Ikhaya Lethemba centre in terms of empowering victims of gender based violence? Thank you

ADDENDUM D: PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH



GAUTENG
PROVINCECOMMUN
NITY SAFETY
REPUBLIC OF
SOUTH AFRICA

64 Pritchard Street, Johannesburg 2001, South Africa Tel: +27 11 689 3600 Fax: +27 11 689 3650

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

SUBJECT: PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH AT SAFE HAVEN HUB COMMUNITY SAFETY DEPARTMENT

The above matter refers,

The Department of Community Safety gives permission for Lenkwang Sylvia Rasekgalato conduct research at Ikhaya Lethemba in fulfilment of her studies.

We confirm that we will provide the necessary support for the research work as per the information she will require.

Our request is that she share the research outcome by providing a copy of the research paper to the Department's research unit.

We are looking forward to exploring this journey

with her. Kind Regards,

PT Mapheto

Nnana Mulaudzi

**Director: Ikhaya
Lethemba Date: 2
October 2020**



University of Limpopo
Department of Research Administration and Development
Private Bag XL106, Sovenga, 0727, South Africa
Tel: (015) 268 3935, Fax: (015) 258 2305, Email: anastrola.ngobe@ul.ac.za

TURFLOOP RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE
ETHICS CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

MEETING: 05 November 2019

PROJECT NUMBER: TREC/509/2019; PG

PROJECT:

Title: The Role of Community Based Organisations in Empowering victims of Gender Based Violence: A Case Study of Ikhaya Lehembo Centre in Gauteng Province, South Africa

Researcher: LS Rasokgala
Supervisor: Dr AA Asha
Co-Supervisor/s: N/A
School: Turfloop Graduate School for Leadership
Degree: Master of Development in Planning and Management

PROF P MASOKO
CHAIRPERSON: TURFLOOP RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

The Turfloop Research Ethics Committee (TREC) is registered with the National Health Research Ethics Council, Registration Number: REC-0310151-033.

Note:

- i) This Ethics Clearance Certificate will be valid for one (1) year, as from the abovementioned date. Application for annual renewal (or annual review) need to be received by TREC one month before lapse of this period.
- ii) Should any departure be contemplated from the research procedure as approved, the researcher(s) must re-submit the protocol to the committee, together with the Application for Amendment form.
- iii) PLEASE QUOTE THE PROTOCOL NUMBER IN ALL ENQUIRIES.

Finding solutions for Africa

Anne Kruger Language Practice

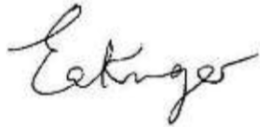
- ❖ 19 Nooitverwacht, 105 Main Street, Paarl 7646
 - ❖ tel 072 374 6272 or 021 863 2315
 - ❖ annekruger25@gmail.com
-

To whom it may concern

DECLARATION OF LANGUAGE EDITING

I, Elsje Anne Kruger, hereby declare that I have personally read through the dissertation of Lenkwang Sylvia Rasekgala and have highlighted language errors and checked references. The track changes function was used and the author was responsible for accepting the editor's changes and finalising the references. I did no structural rewriting of the content.

Yours faithfully



Date

6 December 2021