

Masibambisane Community-Based survey: Incidences and drivers of Gender- Based Violence & Femicide

May 2024

The Foundation for Human Rights works with civil society organisations to address GBV in 23 communities in South Africa. This programme, made possible by the European Union and Ford Foundation, is called Masibambisane which means unite, holding hands, let's work together in isiZulu. The programme supports community stakeholders from civil society, government, statutory bodies and the private sector to take greater agency in addressing the GBVF pandemic and to create GBVF-free zones in communities.



FOUNDATION FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS



creating
GBVF free
zones

Masibambisane

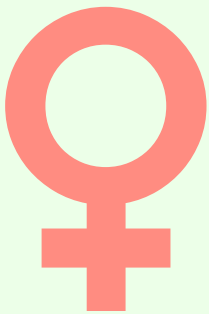
What is GBVF?

Gender-based violence includes physical, sexual, psychological, and economic abuse based on someone's real or perceived gender identity. Femicide is murder based on real or assumed gender identity.

5,433
respondents

9 provinces

23 organisations



Six out of ten respondents had experienced at least some form of Gender Based Violence (GBV), whether physical, sexual, economic, or psychological (emotional/verbal) in **the past 12 months**.



2 in 5
experienced
economic GBV



3 in 10
experienced
psychological GBV



1 in 10
experienced
physical GBV

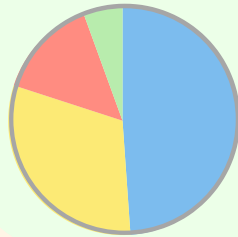


1 in 20
experienced
sexual GBV

The **most likely perpetrator** of GBVF was the **previous or current partner**.



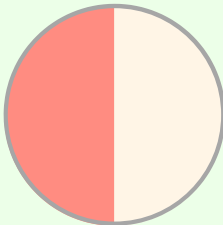
Types of GBV experienced



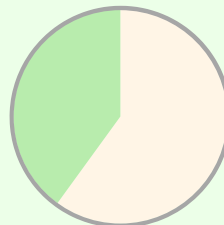
- Economic GBV
- Psychological GBV
- Physical GBV
- Sexual GBV

The most common form of GBV was **economic**, followed by **psychological**, then **physical**, and lastly, **sexual**.

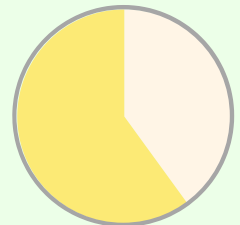
1 in 2
incidents of
physical GBV
were
reported to
the police.



2 in 5
incidents of
sexual GBV
were
reported to
the police.



3 in 5
incidents of
psychological
GBV were
reported to
the police.



1
in
20

perpetrators of psychological GBV was likely to be convicted.

2
in
20

perpetrators of physical GBV were likely to be convicted.

3
in
20

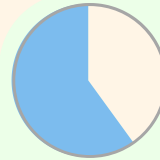
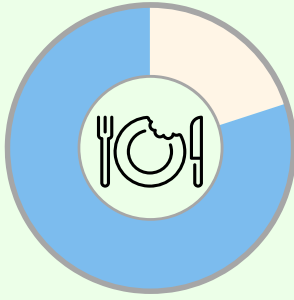
perpetrators of sexual GBV were likely to be convicted.

Food insecurity was the highest risk factor.

40%

of respondents with serious food insecurity* experienced GBV.

**did not have enough food three or four times a week*

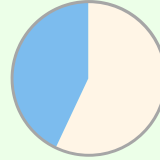


60%

of respondents from **rural** areas were food secure.

50%

of respondents from **township** areas were food secure.

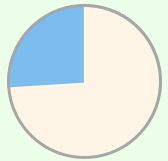


43%

of respondents from **urban** areas were food secure.

26%

of respondents from **peri-urban** areas were food secure.

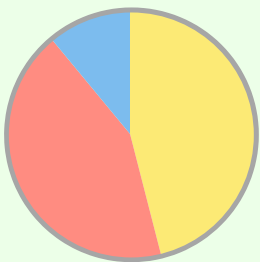


Respondents in rural and peri-urban areas experienced the highest amount of GBV, with urban and townships experiencing the least.

There is a clear link between economic hardship and GBV.



Age of respondents



■ Youth (18-34)

■ Adults (35-60)

■ Elderly (60+)



Those with the **highest education level** (university degree) were more likely to report an incident of GBV than those with the **lowest education level** (some high school or some primary school education).

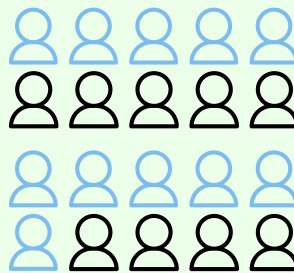
Youth experienced the highest amount of all forms of GBV, except economic GBV (although one third did also experience economic GBV).



What are Socio-Economic Rights?

Socio-economic rights are guaranteed by the Constitution and include access to food, healthcare, water, sanitation, education and social security (grants) – the government must provide these rights to EVERYONE in South Africa.

Income was low in all areas



5 in

10

6 in

10

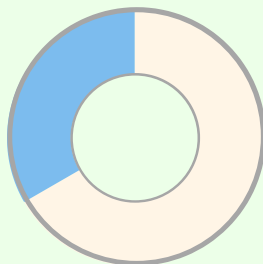
people in **townships** and **urban areas** did not earn enough to meet their basic needs.

people in **peri-urban** and **rural areas** did not earn enough to meet their basic needs.

Urban areas had the highest level of income.

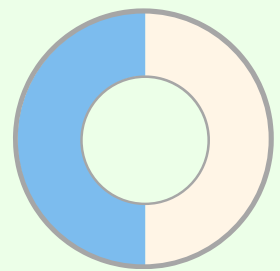
1 in 3

still did not have enough income to meet their basic needs even with grants.



1 in 2

people in **rural areas** did not receive enough income, including grants, to meet their basic needs.



The information in this pamphlet matches the information collected in the FHR's first household survey.

The full reports of the 2024 and 2023 surveys are available on the FHR website.

About the Masibambisane Programme

The Foundation for Human Rights works with civil society organisations to address GBVF in 23 communities in South Africa. The programme, called Masibambisane (unite, holding hands, let's work together in isiZulu), supports community members to work together to address this scourge. The programme facilitates participation and strengthening of community GBVF stakeholders to take greater agency in dealing with GBVF through creating GBVF-free zones, and collaborating as civil society, government, statutory bodies, and the private sector.

About the Foundation for Human Rights (FHR)

FHR partners with civil society organisations and public institutions to promote and facilitate increased awareness, respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights enshrined in South Africa's Constitution. Within this, the FHR prioritises the rights of the most marginalised and vulnerable. FHR does this through a two-pronged approach as a funding intermediary (grant-maker) and through direct implementation of programmes. FHR prioritises human rights awareness raising, advocacy and civil society mobilisation, capacity strengthening, research, policy development, regional and international cooperation.

Masibambisane partner organisations led the data collection:

Bojanala Legal Advice Centre - Rustenburg, NW

Callas Foundation - Cape Town, WC

Doxa Youth Programs - Gqeberha, EC

Ethembeni Place of Hope Community Centre - De Aar, NC

Families South Africa: Pietermaritzburg - Pietermaritzburg, KZN

Free State Network on Violence Against Women - Bloemfontein, FS

Get Informed Youth Development Centre - Thembisa, GP

Hope for Africa Foundation - Katilehong, GP

Ingomuso Lethu Centre - Verena, MP

Jersey Farm Advice & Information Centre - Mthatha, EC

Katekani Community Development Agency - Giyani, LP

Lethabile Network Community Advice Office - Brits, NW

Mpophomeni Gender and Paralegal Office - Mpophomeni, KZN

Potters House for Women - Elukwatini, MP

Resoketswe Lebjane Foundation - Bushbuckridge, MP

Reya Phela Safe House - Bloemfontein, FS

Sakhingomso Indwe Community Group - Indwe, EC

Seed Foundation South Africa - Botshabelo, FS

Shaine Grique Advice and Development Centre - Kimberley, NC

Sisterhood Heroines - De Aar, NC

Ubuntu Rural Women and Youth Movement - Stellenbosch, WC

uMngeni Unemployed Graduates Forum - Mpophomeni, KZN

Youth Zone Sustainable Enterprise Development - Giyani, LP



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