

## **CRIMSA NEWSLETTER**

### **No 77: Q3&4 2022**

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#### **FROM THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT**

*Dr Mahlogonolo Thobane and Prof Witness Maluleke*

We first want to thank every single one of you for the support you have given us throughout 2022. We are living in unprecedented times and we all, in 2022, have been trying to adjust to the rapidly changing dynamics created by the Covid-19 pandemic. So, to have had the kind of support you offered us is a blessing which we do not take for granted. Moreover, to still be alive and have you read this newsletter is an even bigger blessing as we know that the pandemic has taken many lives before our eyes. As such, we would like to offer our condolences to everyone who lost loved ones, friends, and colleagues recently. You are all in our thoughts.

Like any other entity in the world, our Society was not immune to the challenges posed by the pandemic. We were for instance not able to host our bi-annual conference which was supposed to have taken place in 2021 and we have also missed other face-to-face interactions such as our AGM. Nonetheless, with all the challenges we have had to face we achieved quite a lot working remotely. Some of the 2022 or Q3 and Q4 transformative highlights which will be presented in more details during our upcoming AGM are as follows:

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1. Transforming and revamping our website. Please note that the new website is now live, and we are officially launching it with this newsletter 😊 You can visit our news website at [www.crimsa.ac.za](http://www.crimsa.ac.za) to see the great work that has been done. We would like to express our gratitude to those of you who, when we asked for ideas, were kind enough to submit some suggestions. A special word of thanks to the EXCO, Council and CRIMSA Marketing and Transformation Sub-Committees members, under the President’s leadership, for ensuring that this project is a success. Please note that the website is a work-in-progress, and we will keep on improving it. One of the improvements would be taking professional pictures at our next face-to-face meeting so we can upload them on the website. Also, this was the first phase, the second phase will follow next year, and it will include features such as: (a) receiving automated reminders to renew your membership; (b) generating an annual membership code/number; (c) having an option to make online payments from the website; (d) receipt of proof after payment or record that you are a member to name a few. We are very excited to embark on this project in 2023.
2. Finally getting CRIMSA registered as a Non-profit Company (NPC) with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC), after struggling for over a year trying to register with the Department of Social Development (DSD) as a Non-profit Organisation (NPO)
3. Increase in first time/new members.
4. Having colleagues from other parts of Africa such as Kenya and Zimbabwe, for example, join CRIMSA.
5. Hosting an online colloquium on Transforming Research Methods on 31 August. The colloquium was considered a great success by those who attended it. Feedback was collected through an online evaluation form, and these are some of the verbatim responses provided:

It was a master class as a person with Public Administration and Public Management, thank you to Prof Dastile for the invite
Prof Ngulube and Dastile planted seeds on why and how we need to conduct research in an inclusive manner.
Very interesting and informative
Exceptional presenters!
Excellent presentations
Wonderful presentations by all, however voices from emerging researchers are also needed in this regard
I enjoyed this informative and insightful colloquium. All presenters were awesome.
The speakers were clear and frank
I wish we could have more informative colloquium
A very informative and empowering session.
All the 3 presenters appeared well prepared for the colloquium
I love the engagement of the speakers and their openness to address questions. The speakers left me with provoking topics.
Very insightful and thought-provoking presentations.
Very abstract, not so practical
Very informative and the speakers were great
Yes, the colloquium has met my expectation. Implementing transformative research methods that give more options to participants to be an integral part of the research process to the end results is crucial.

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The colloquium addressed the aspects of transformative research in depth
The speakers provided very insightful presentations and food for thought.
The first presenter Prof Ngulube gave me a clear understanding of research methods in his presentation
I was not able to attend the entire colloquium. I found Prof Dastile's presentation thought-provoking and super well-done.
Presentations of good academic quality. I suggest perhaps shorter presentations.
It was a fruitful presentation, I learnt a lot.
The colloquium made complex concepts easy to understand. The presenters were insightful and impactful. The programme facilitator was excellent.
Very insightful and informative presentations

In-depth details on the colloquium will be provided during the AGM.

Important to mention before we say goodbye, is the fact that we were unfortunately not able to host our face-to-face AGM in 2022 but have requested that we please postpone it to the 3<sup>rd</sup> of February 2023. An email with the link to complete a permission form was sent to all members and re-distributed a few times and a two thirds majority of paid-up members (94/140) have granted the permission. Thank you so much.

Also important, remember that membership runs from January to December annually, please renew your membership as early as possible in 2023. Information on membership can be found at the end of this newsletter.

Once again, thank you so much for supporting us in our quest to transform our Society. Happy holidays, come back recharged and rejuvenated in the new year because we cannot wait to take CRIMSA to even greater heights with you.

**FROM THE CRIMSA NEWSLETTER EDITOR**

*Ms Vuyelwa Maweni*

You are reminded to please renew your CRIMSA membership. See details on how to renew your membership at the end of this newsletter. After renewing your membership, please email your proof of payment to the CRIMSA Secretary, Prof Gopal at [Gopal@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:Gopal@ukzn.ac.za); **and** the Treasurer, Mrs. Van Schalkwyk at [Vjaarl@unisa.ac.za](mailto:Vjaarl@unisa.ac.za). We also urge every CRIMSA member to complete the online membership at the beginning of 2023 on the CRIMSA website [www.crimsa.ac.za](http://www.crimsa.ac.za) and go to [CRIMSA Membership - CRIMSA](#). If possible, please complete the form in full as all the information requested is important. This will also ensure that we have your most recent and updated information. **Please check that we have your contact details on our mailing list recorded correctly.** To do so, please communicate with Prof Gopal. Lastly, remember that all correspondence related to the newsletter should be emailed to me at: [Maweniv@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:Maweniv@ukzn.ac.za).

**ACTA CRIMINOLOGICA**

*Prof Lillian Artz and Prof Anthony Minnaar*

The Editorial team of Acta would like to thank all the authors, reviewers, and editorial board for their ongoing commitment to the journal. This year we published a wide range of articles, from diverse institutions and authors, as well as a wide range of topics. These are set out below. The journal is going from strength to strength, and we hope that 2023 will surface the submission of more manuscripts from both established and emerging researchers, and across a range of disciplines.

We appeal to all academics, particularly members of CRIMSA, to accept invitations for reviews and to submit these reviews on time. This year, we received many 'decline to review' responses from CRIMSA members. Kindly remember, that your own submissions will require reviewers and that the academic project depends on collegiality through peer review and mutual engagement with the publication process.

One of the highlights this year was receiving Acta's 5-year "Review Report" from the Academy of Science South Africa (ASSAF). ASSAF describes this process as a "quality assurance system for journals [which] is conducted primarily through discipline-grouped peer reviews carried out by a series of purpose-appointed peer review panels (PRPs) drawn from the ranks of researchers and other experienced scholars in and around the fields concerned in each case, as well as persons with practical (technical) publishing experience" (Acta Peer Review Report, 2022, p.1).

It was recommended that Acta is **reaccredited with DHET** for another 5 years. The report was very encouraging. It highlighted several strengths and one specific area for improvement we will continue to develop and to strengthen in the year(s) to come:

- On Acta's *standing, local institutional spread, and international participation*, the reviewers were of the opinion that the editors are recognised scholars in the field of criminology and that the editorial board consists of members with good national and international standing.
- On Acta's *content, including quality, focus, spread within domain, sample of best work in SA, enrichment features* the review panel considered the quality of the papers published to be "good to excellent". They commented on the good spread of articles from various South African scholars and noted that since Acta's name change (to focus on Africa rather than just Southern Africa), more scholars from Africa and Asia contributed to the journal. The reviewers indicated that the journal should try to attract more international scholars but overall, they were satisfied that this criterion was reached. It was also noted that valid reviewer critique and article improvement are rigorously implemented by the journal.
- On Acta's *essential technical features*, the journal is up to standard. Abstracts are provided in English. The layout is consistent, and the citation and reference styles are good.
- On Acta's *capacity development and international comparability*, it was maintained that the journal provides for the involvement and publications of younger scholars. Only one reviewer believed that more could be done in this regard, but Acta responded to the review detailing its progress with the emerging researcher programme, and associated activities, and this was accepted as being a positive feature of the journal. It was further stated that the research foci of the journal's published articles resonate and interact with the same themes and issues found in criminological journals (and practice) internationally. The journal was benchmarked against other journals internationally and it was found to be on the same standard. This last comment is something for all authors, reviewers, and editors to be very proud of.

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- On *compliance* to DHET Rule (5.10(c)), whereby “at least 75% of contributions published in the journal must emanate from multiple institutions”, this is strictly adhered to by Acta. It was understood that journals await final publication until the edition has met this criterion, which sometimes causes delays in publication.

We always appreciate constructive feedback on the quality and status of the journal. It is an opportunity to sincerely reflect on the standards, input, and output of the journal as well as the production process. It keeps the journal, and its editorial team, transparent, accountable and in the pursuit of excellence. We were pleased to see the thorough assessment of our submissions and the level of detail with which the review panel engaged with the submitted review document and publications, and we thank ASSAF for engaging with Acta to this level of detail.

### **Articles published (& forthcoming) in 2022 editions of Journal**

#### **Acta Criminologica 35(1) / 2022**

Haefele, B. The poaching of rhino and elephant as a facilitator of organised crime in the greater Kruger National Park environment.

Loqani, A. & Magadze, T.O. Exploratory analysis of the underlying factors contributing towards mob justice: A case study of Gqeberha, Eastern Cape, South Africa.

Modise, J.M. & Raga, K. Policing protests (riots): an investigation and analysis of crowd management strategies.

Mphaphuli, L.N. Discharge, resettlement and aftercare: The life of protected witnesses after the Witness Protection Programme.

#### **Acta Criminologica 35(2) / 2022 (forthcoming)**

Obioha, E.E Are we telling ‘our own story’ in criminological pedagogy? Reflections on the scope of ‘local content’ infused in the teaching of criminology in South African universities.

Prinsloo, J. An application of the Measures of Criminal Activities and Attitudes Scale (MCAA) to identify learners at risk in secondary schools.

Phillips, A.R. Exploring the influence of exposure to school-based criminogenic risk factors in a sample of youth detainees in the Northern Cape Province,

Fumba, B. & Magadze, T.O. Factors influencing housebreaking: narratives from ex-offenders and community leaders at Ntabankulu Local Municipality in the Eastern Cape (South Africa).

#### **Acta Criminologica 35(3) / 2022 (forthcoming)**

Onyango, R.A. Police perceptions regarding the countering of violent extremism in Kenya.

Nel, J.A., Venter, Z. & Stratford, V. Advancing social justice: Critical reflections on the Hate Crime and Bias Monitoring Form.

Nunlall, R. An analysis of sexual harassment policies in higher educational institutions in South Africa.

Ontong, J.M., Arendse-Fourie, S-L. & Everts, R.P. Higher Education’s role in teaching business acumen in offender rehabilitation in South Africa: A case study at the Drakenstein Correctional Facility.



**NEWS BRIEFS**

**DR MAKHAYE OBTAINS PHD FROM UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL**



Congratulations are extended to Dr Makhaye as she recently graduated from the University of KwaZulu-Natal with a PhD in Criminology. In her thesis: *An examination of the social context of sexual victimisation of female students in institutions of Higher Learning in Kwazulu-Natal (Durban)* Dr Makhaye The study uncovered that sexual victimisation is a violation of human rights and a safety and health concern in institutions of higher learning in KwaZulu-Natal (Durban). This study found incapacitated sexual victimisation to more common than forcible rape. This is attributed to the victim's and/or perpetrator's excessive alcohol consumption. The study recommends establishing a gender-based violence centre, capacitating security personnel and forming a partnership with the SAPS community policing forums.

**PROF RAKUBU APPOINTED AS ACTING HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT AT TSHWANE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY**



Congratulations to Prof Rakubu for her appointment as Acting HOD of the Department of Safety and Security Management at the Tshwane University of Technology effective from 24 August 2022. Prof Rakubu was also a speaker at a virtual public lecture on chemical castration on 11 October 2022.

**DR SADIKI PROMOTED TO SENIOR LECTUER**



A heartfelt congratulations to Dr Lufuno Sadiki (University of Pretoria: Department of Social Work and Criminology) for being promoted from Lecturer to Senior Lecturer. We are very proud of Doc. #BlackGirlMagic!

**CONFERENCE CONTRIBUTIONS AND PRESENTATIONS**

**SEVENTEENTH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF THE WORLD SOCIETY OF VICTIMOLOGY, 5-9 JUNE 2022, BASQUE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY AND THE BASQUE SOCIETY OF VICTIMOLOGY, SPAIN.**

The Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice of the University of Limpopo, encouraged by their HoD and WSV Executive Committee member, Prof Jaco Barkhuizen, sent eight delegates to attend and present papers on a variety of topics (see below) at the conference.

**Prof Jaco Barkhuizen & Dr Jackie de Wet** presented a paper titled *contemporary serial murder in a digital world*. **Abstract:** Research has shown that there is an increase in the use of the Internet by predators searching for vulnerable victims. This paper will explore the evolution of contemporary serial murder especially within a digital world. It will explore several case studies of serial

offenders where social media platforms – Twitter, Facebook, online chat rooms for example – were instrumental in the offender finding, selecting, and approaching their intended victims. This exploratory study aims to illustrate that serial murder, much like all crime types, evolves and adapts within ever changing social contexts and that our understanding of this already illusive crime type must evolve and adapt as well.

**Prof Jaco Barkhuizen & Dr Leandre Geoffrey** Presented a paper titled *Green Victimology*.

**Abstract:** The study of non-human victims of crime rarely receives the desired attention. This abstract provides an outline for the intended presentation, which will focus on the international perspective on Victimology and topical ideas in a new science, namely Green Victimology from a Criminological and Victimological perspective. The future of green victimology focusing on human rights violations including crime, in terms of international jurisprudence, national and international environmental rights and laws, national and international human rights laws, United Nations Declaration on the rights of the Victims of crime and abuse of power, the abuse of power and if it is an action or inaction, will also be explored.

**Prof Anthony Minnaar.** *Victimisation in the healthcare services sector during the COVID-19 pandemic resulting from cybercriminal ransomware cyberattacks.*

**Abstract:** The rapid global spread of COVID-19 infections contributed to a surge in cyberattacks, with the exponential escalation of ransomware being the most conspicuous. During the COVID-19 pandemic healthcare services (hospitals/clinics; medical practices; health insurance companies; medical supply chains; research laboratories; COVID-19 vaccine developers/manufacturers; and work-from-home staff) were specifically targeted and exploited by cybercriminals, since this sector, for several reasons, was more vulnerable to cyberattacks than most other sectors. The resulting primary, secondary and ancillary (third party) victimisation and revictimisation occurring due to ransomware cyberattacks had the capability, which they ultimately did, to endanger not only the lives and health of patients, but put nurses, doctors, and other healthcare workers at even greater risk than they already were in the middle of a pandemic. This paper tracks the trajectory of the impact of ransomware attacks on those victims of these digital cyberattacks throughout the broader healthcare services sector during the COVID-19 pandemic.

***Prof Annette van der Merwe. Revenge porn: Recent developments in South Africa.***

**Abstract:** Apart from infringing on victims' privacy, sexual integrity and dignity, the distribution of revenge porn also involves a form of domestic abuse that destroys lives. In order to address such conduct, South Africa has recently promulgated two pieces of legislation. The disclosure of data messages of an intimate image of a person and the distribution of private sexual photographs without consent are now criminalised. The Cybercrimes Act 19 of 2020 (s 16) and the Films and Publications Amendment Act 11 of 2019 (s 18F) will be analysed and compared in terms of the relevant definitions, defences, and possible punishment on conviction of the prohibited conduct. The ultimate concerns remain whether these acts will serve as prevention, encourage reporting by victims and whether they are sensitive to a culturally diverse population.

***Dr Leandre Geoffrey & Prof Marelize Schoeman (University of South Africa). Child offenders with psychiatric disorders – Hidden victims of policy and practice.***

**Abstract:** Children with psychiatric disorder(s), who are in conflict with the law, are a vulnerable group, requiring specialised intervention and treatment. Research found that the biological, psychological, environmental, cultural, and social factors that predispose children to psychiatric disorders are also causal risks linked to delinquency. It will be argued in this presentation that legislative ambiguities and poor implementation of legislation result in the systemic victimisation of child offenders with psychiatric disorders. Recommendations for the improvement of legislation and a transdisciplinary restorative approach as the methods of practice will be outlined.

***Prof Witness Maluleke. Victimisation of elderly and widows by armed stock thieves at the Eastern Cape province of South Africa.***

**Abstract:** This study explores victimisation of the elderly and widows by armed stock theft thieves at the Eastern Cape (EC) Province of South Africa. A qualitative research approach was adopted, with an aid of a non-empirical research design: Systematic review, closely looking at the seminal reports across South Africa, restricted to the last 10 years. The inductive Thematic Content Analysis (TCA) was also employed for data analysis. This study established that this crime remains neglected in the South African agricultural sector and related fields of Social Sciences. It is also revealed that stock thieves often target sheep, cattle, goats, and horses in the EC Province, using sophisticated Modus Operandi (MO). It is recommended that a new radical approach, involving closer collaborations, interactions and information exchange of all relevant role-players are highly sought to effectively curb this crime.

***Prof Foster Manganyi. Experiences within criminal justice system on the treatment of children as victims of sexual offences.***

**Abstract:** Children experience various challenges in their lifetime which has effects on their well-being, and such may result in a permanent on such victims. The response to children as victims of sexual assault should be approached with caution and as a measure of great concern. The personnel directly dealing with cases involving children as victims of sexual offences requires a well-prepared mind-set that consider child experiences. This paper followed predetermined steps of secondary document analysis design to allow the researchers to enhance their understanding on the subject matter and documents were collected qualitatively. The collected data was analysed using Thematic Analysis (TA). The major findings of this paper were among others, the provision of information to the victims and the consideration of crime scene management to ensure the credibility of evidence submitted to the judiciary. The findings informed the researchers to recommend the training of any official dealing with children who had been sexually assaulted to ensure coherence with legal mandates and policy guidelines.



***Dr Khomotjo Lekgau. Exploratory study on rape committed during house robbery: a victimological approach.***

**Abstract:** House robbery and subsequent rape collectively have direct consequences for potential victims as it represents double crimes. The victims are often exposed to economic victimisations and sexual violations for the benefit of perpetrators, among others. Therefore, this study aimed to explore rape committed during house robbery, while applying a victimological approach. From a qualitative standpoint, this study adopted the Grounded Theory (GT) research design. The collected data stemmed from the local [South African] Department of Correctional Services (DCS), clinical psychologists, social workers, and incarcerated offenders, confined to the Two (02) selected Correctional Centres in the Gauteng and Limpopo Provinces, they were all subjected to semi-structured face-to-face interviews. Moreover, the GT methods of data analysis, aided by the MAXQDA software were used, including open coding (Breaking of textual data into discrete parts), axial coding and selective coding. The findings of this study revealed that in most instances house robbery results in rape and have direct and indirect direct consequences for the affected victims. According to this study, notable contributing factors to these crimes are demarcated to opportunity, unstable family background, substance use, aggression, dominance, vulnerability, and mob mentality. To respond to the identified crimes, a conceptual model, consisting of five components is proposed, namely: 1) Socialisation, 2) Sexual violence curriculum, 3) Liquor regulations, 4) Ammunition registrations; and 5) Target hardening, was designed by the researcher.

***Mr Mandlenkosi Richard Mphatheni. Cybersecurity as a response to combating Cybercrime: A Contextual appraisal of the African region.***

**Abstract:** Cybercrime has cost the global economy anywhere from \$300 billion to a trillion dollars. To address the need for cybercrime, someone with skills and knowledge beyond those of the average computer and internet user is required. It is critical to recognize the importance of implementing cybersecurity in order to combat cybercrime. Cybercrime policing has been identified as an important component of law enforcement, and more innovative strategies to combat cybercrime are required. To address the problem of cybercrime, a global co-ordinated response is required. The study discusses the difficulties encountered in combating cybercrime and implementing cybersecurity. Furthermore, the paper substantiates the victims and perpetrators of cybercrime.

***Prof Robert Peacock (University of the Freestate). Institutional victimisation: The crime of imprisonment.***

**Abstract:** It remains crucial to transcend comparative and at times absorbing conceptualisations in relation to victimisation and criminal justice. If not, to risk being caught up in a network of supporting oppositions of the colonial criminal justice model rather than to truly challenge the ideologies of social defense, thereby resulting in more pain and more problematic situations. The production of violence for justice continues to be an intellectual scandal since it adds suffering to suffering, the suffering of punishment and the suffering of the wrong inflicted on another person, group, or community. With digital technologies and new panoptic systems of selective surveillance and disciplinary control masked as mass surveillance, what kind of societies do we wish to create with the systematic targeting of marginalised group and individuals as the struggle for social justice intensifies? It does not take much of a victimological imagination to recognise the dire consequences of incarceration i.e., the transformation of family and community dynamics, exacerbated class, and racial divisions and the perpetuation of victim-offender sequences.

***Prof Juan Nel (University of South Africa), Prof Robert Peacock (University of the Free State) & Ms Hanlie van Wyk. Responding to and connecting with victims of LGBTQ+ hate crime.***

**Abstract:** Research shows that increases in the victimisation rates of LGBTQ+ communities do not constitute random violations, but present as hate, message- or identity crimes. The oppressive nature of hetero-cis-normativity legitimises the stigmatisation, criminalisation, persecution, and victimisation of the sexually and gender-diverse who are subsequently overrepresented in the criminal justice system. In the prevention of and responses to hate victimisation, the need for a critical evaluation of legal frameworks and policy reforms have been identified, in also attending to associated societal prejudice and dehumanisation. The criminal justice system is found severely lacking as an effective tool of prevention and redress of LGBTQ+ hate and bias-motivated actions and hate crimes more broadly, also across other groups vulnerable to hate. This Round Table is designed to contribute to disrupting the pervasive rhetoric of bigotry and intolerance that drive hate-based victimisation of a so-called disposable group – also in the digital world.

***Dr Londeka Ngubane (University of KwaZulu-Natal). Rape in South African mini-bus taxis: A victimological exploration.***

**Abstract:** South Africa's minibus taxis transport over 15 million commuters every day. Women rely on the taxis to get them to and from work, home or wherever they need to go. But when a woman gets into a taxi, she can't take it for granted that she will reach her destination safely. For at least the past decade, the industry has been marred by cases of sexual harassment and rape perpetrated by drivers and the line marshals working at taxi stands. There are no conclusive studies on how many rapes occur compared to how many are reported, but estimates suggest that only a small fraction of crimes are taken to the police. Many do not report rape for multiple reasons – fear of persecution (societally or within their families, if the perpetrator is a relative); a lack of trust in law enforcement; fear of retaliation by the perpetrator/s; or a financial loss in incidences where they are being supported by their perpetrator/s.

***Dr Londeka Ngubane (University of KwaZulu-Natal). Traditional sex practices, African women and sexual agency: An investigation of female genital mutilation and human rights violation.***

**Abstract:** Female genital mutilation (FGM), circumcision, refers to a variety of operations involving the partial or total removal or alteration of female genitalia. It is a traditional practice that was considered to be a thread in the social fabric that defines a woman's social standing and ultimately a community's identity. There is no definitive evidence on the origin or the rationale for the practice, although the tradition is believed to have originated in southern Egypt or northern Sudan. However, in many parts of West Africa, the practice began relative recently—in the nineteenth or twentieth century. There are an estimated 130 million girls and women alive today whose human rights mutilation/cutting (FGM/C).

## **AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY 2022 CONFERENCE, 28-30 NOVEMBER 2022, DARWIN, AUSTRALIA**

Dr Thobane (University of South Africa: Department of Criminology & Security Science) presented a paper at the ANZSOC conference titled ***Until death do us part: Rurality and marriage related gender-based violence (GBV) in South Africa***

**Abstract:** Despite being widely regarded as having the most advanced Constitution and legislation in Africa, South Africa is notoriously known for heinous crimes committed against women. In South Africa, one in every four women is physically abused by her intimate partner and a woman is killed by her current partner every six hours. It is for these reasons that in 2020 President Cyril Ramaphosa declared GBV, particularly violence against women (VAW) and femicide, a second pandemic - in the country - after Covid-19. While there are many causes of VAW, the focus of this research is the role

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sociocultural norms play in the perpetuation of the crime, particularly in rural areas. The specific sociocultural norms being deliberated on in this paper are levirate marriage, *ukuthwala* (abduction of the girl or the woman by the man and friends for the purpose of coercing her into marriage) and the African wedding practice of carrying a kist (resembling a coffin) by the bride, among the Nguni people. Social norms in this study refers to shared expectations and informal or unwritten rules between a group of people regarding how people should act, where people who conform to the norms are rewarded and those who do not are condemned. These shared expectations and rules are more stringent in the rural areas where communities still strongly believe in practicing their culture and preserving it. The article also unpacks how these socio-cultural norms prevent women from leaving their abusive partners and marriages or leave the women with no “choice” but to preserve the abuse until death. The research upon which this article is based took place in six communities, through the Masiphephe Network, situated in three provinces of South Africa, namely, Mpumalanga, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal. A qualitative research approach was utilised where Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were used to collect data from the research participants. Some of the recommendations made from this study are the possibility of detraditionalising harmful sociocultural norms, providing economic opportunities to women in rural areas, and property rights ownership equality between men and women in rural communities. Moreover, this article encourages the transformation of Criminology in Africa by focusing on in-depth studies of specific African contexts, traditions, theories, and topics that are particularly to the continent and require contextual solutions.

#### FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

#### **THIRTY-SIXTH POSTGRADUATE COURSE OF VICTIMOLOGY, VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 15-21 MAY 2023, INTER UNIVERSITY CENTRE, DUBROVNIK, CROATIA.**

This informative and exciting course in Victimology, Victim Assistance and Criminal Justice, brings together approximately 80 international students, and 50 internationally renowned experts from the field of victimology, criminology, and criminal justice. The course covers the areas of the Theory and History of Victimology; UN Declarations and Victim Activities; Restorative Justice; Human Trafficking Victims; Victims in Various Criminal Justice Systems; Victimization of Women; Victim Compensation and Restitution; Crisis and Crisis Intervention; Refugees as victims; and much more.

#### MEDIA EXPOSURE

##### **Prof Jaco Barkhuizen & Prof Witness Maluleke**

27-07-2022. Marizka Coetzer. Some sangomas linked to muti murders to get body parts. *The Citizen* (<https://headtopics.com/za/some-sangomas-linked-to-muti-murders-to-get-body-parts-the-citizen-28463279>).

##### **Prof Witness Maluleke**

21-06-2022. Susan Marais. Using DNA sampling to deter stock thieves. *The Farmers Weekly* (<https://www.farmersweekly.co.za/farming-basics/how-to-livestock/using-dna-sampling-to-deter-stock-thieves/>).

14-07-2022. Anelisa Kubheka. Pietermaritzburg triple murderer, rapist ‘not remorseful’ – criminologist. *Daily News* (<https://www.iol.co.za/dailynews/news/pietermaritzburg-triple-murderer-rapist-not-remorseful-criminologist-c2ca62b2-7177-4cdf-a9ee-3cd3ba193c4a>).

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### **Prof Kholofelo Rakubu**

- 19-08-2022. Kholofelo Rakubu. Q1 drop in sexual offences. ENCA. (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GNBSK-ofdYY>)
- 17-09-2022. Kholofelo Rakubu. TUT launched Victim Empowerment. ENCA. (Centre <https://youtu.be/QC3KeHIQmIM>)
- 04-09-2022. Kholofelo Rakubu. Unpacking violence and protests in Gauteng. ENCA. (<https://youtu.be/cXPYKrMTsNc>)
- 09-09-2022. Kholofelo Rakubu. Creating safe spaces for women. ENCA. ([https://youtu.be/ui\\_GbutMy0k](https://youtu.be/ui_GbutMy0k))
- 29-07-2022. Kholofelo Rakubu. Prof Kholofelo Rakubu weighs in on GBV in SA. NewzRoomAfrika. ([https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3gpn11Ze\\_Ng](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3gpn11Ze_Ng)).
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**Dr Mahlogonolo Thobane**

17-11-2022. Mahlogonolo Thobane. Human trafficking in Africa. Thobela FM.

## COMPLETION OF POST-GRADUATE QUALIFICATIONS

Congratulations to the following CRIMSA members who completed their post-graduate qualification:

**Rathipa, M.F.** 2022. An exploration of learner-on-learner violence at a secondary school within Capricorn District, Limpopo. MA (Criminology). University of Limpopo (Supervisor: Dr Olinda Chabalala).

**Abstract:** This study explored learners' perceptions towards learner-on-learner violence, in the rural area of Indermark Village, Blouberg Municipality, Capricorn District, Limpopo Province, South Africa. The major objectives of this study were, namely: (i) to determine the nature of learner-on-learner violence; (ii) to assess factors that lead to learner-on-learner violence; and (iii) to establish the effects of learner-on-learner violence on the learning environment as well as on the learners. The study was exploratory in nature, and it adopted a qualitative research method. In order to obtain a thorough understanding of the explanations and the information the participants shared, non-probability sampling in terms of purposive sampling was used to collect data from the participants. The sample consisted of 20 participants (10 males and 10 females), who were learners of Maphutha Secondary School. The ages of the participants ranged from 16-18 years. The nature of learner-on-learner violence identified by the participants included fighting one another, stealing, and bullying. The results of the study also revealed that many factors such as peer pressure, substance abuse, and cultural diversity are the causes of learner-on-learner violence. Anger that manifested, due to hostile home and community conditions, was another cause acknowledged. Effects of school violence on the learners included: concentration breaks in the classroom; bunking classes; academic failure; and exhaustion of the school budget. More research needs to be done so that society may understand the ways in which this violence can be avoided. Participants expressed the view that: parents; the South African Police Service; and Counsellors, should all be involved in addressing learner-on-learner violence.

**Motloutse, J.K.** 2022. Stressed faced by Correctional Services Centre Correctional Officials: A Case study of Polokwane Correctional Services Centre. MA (Criminology). University of Limpopo (Supervisor: Prof Jaco Barkhuizen).

**Abstract:** Correctional officials are essential personnel who offer vital services to the community even though their well-being and prosperity are not considered. Correctional officials work in a very stressful and dangerous environment and are responsible for the lives of the inmates and their safety and security. The study aimed to understand the stress faced by the correctional officials of the Polokwane Correctional Service Centre. Guided by the objectives of the study, the study aimed to: (a) investigate the nature and the existence of psychological stress experienced by correctional officials at Polokwane Correctional Service Centre; (b) to describe the causes of psychological stress factors affecting correctional officials at Polokwane Correctional Service Centre; (c) to examine the specific consequences of stress affecting correctional officials at Polokwane Correctional Service Centre and; (d) to categorise coping strategies which can be used to address the identified psychological stress factors at Polokwane Correctional Service Centre. The study was informed by the Job Demand-Control-Support Model. The model is influenced by the ISO theory, which is based on theoretical considerations from psychology, sociology, and stress research. The research was qualitative to give correctional officials a platform to explain their feelings regarding the research problem. An exploratory qualitative

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approach was used to gain an in-depth understanding of the stress faced by correctional officials of the Polokwane Correctional Service Centre. The study adopted the non-probability sampling method. Semi-structured interviews were used to collect data. Since the research is qualitative in nature, the data analysis was conducted through Inductive Thematic Analysis to gain the in-depth understanding of correctional official's occupational stress. The study found that indeed, correctional officials are encountering occupational stress caused by, inmates overcrowding, shortage of staff, work pressure and inmates gangsterism. The study found the consequences of the identified stress factors to be psychological problems, family problems and lack of work efficiency. Nevertheless, coping strategies to deal with the researched problem is identified to be restricting of the Employment Assistant Programme and support from management in various ways.

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**Shiviti, N.G.** 2021. An exploratory study on the perceptions about xenophobic violence in Giyani, Limpopo Province. MA (Criminology). University of Limpopo (Supervisor: Prof J. Barkhuizen / Co-Supervisor: Dr OR Chabalala).

**Abstract:** The aim of the present study was to explore Giyani residents' perceptions about xenophobic violence committed by South African citizens. The exploratory design, which is a qualitative paradigm was used to explore residents' perceptions about xenophobic violence in Giyani. Purposive sampling, aligned to non-probability sampling procedure was used to select participants. A sample of twenty-two (22) participants between the ages of eighteen (18) and forty-five (45) years were selected from the residents of Giyani Section A. Semi-structured interviews were used to gather data from the participants. Thematic Content Analysis (TCA) method was used to analyse the data. The following themes emerged from the study: understanding of xenophobic violence, attitudes of South African citizens towards immigrants, time at which xenophobic violence took place, factors that lead to xenophobic violence, impact of xenophobic violence and measures to curb xenophobic violence. According to the findings of the study, Giyani residents have different attitudes towards immigrants. Most of them seemed to be more tolerant towards foreign nationals. The study findings confirmed that competition over scarce resources; high crime rates and the influence of the media are major factors that lead to xenophobic attacks. Xenophobic violence has been said to have negative impacts on immigrants as well as the host country. During xenophobic attacks most immigrants are reported to lose their lives. The economic growth also gets affected because potential investors and tourists who bring money to the country return to their countries of their origin.

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**Mamorobela, M.B.** 2021. An exploration of the exposure and effects of cyberbullying on students at the University of Limpopo. 2021. MA (Criminology). University of Limpopo (Supervisor: Dr OR Chabalala / Co-Supervisor: Prof W Maluleke).

**Abstract:** In this study, the exposure, and effects of cyberbullying on students at the University of Limpopo (UL) were explored. Furthermore, this study investigated the forms of cyberbullying that students were exposed to, the consequences of cyberbullying on victims, the relationship between the cyberbully and the cybervictim, the profile of typical victims, the reasons why students were reluctant to report cyberbullying incidents and the causes of cyberbullying. This study implemented a qualitative research approach. The fifteen participants were selected by means of non-probability purposive sampling. The researcher interviewed these participants guided by the Interview Schedule Guide and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to solicit to share their personal experiences of cyberbullying. Nine (09) participants were interviewed through semi-structured face-to-face interviews and only the other Six (06) participants formed part of One (01) FGD. The findings of this study were as follows; on the forms of cyberbullying, sexting was found to be the most victimisation that students experienced, students

were mostly likely to be cyberbullied by someone they know rather than just a stranger, students experienced negative side effects of cyberbullying, ranging from psychological and academical. Females also experienced more cyberbullying as compared to males. Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made; that there should be improved support for research that examines factors contributing to this type of bullying, in particular dealing with the students. There should also be an educational programme that informs people of cyberbullying and what constitutes cyberbullying. This could be done by educating people about cyberbullying and by offering students counselling sessions. In addition, this method will help lecturers, parents and counsellors informed about the changing face of technology. One of the efficient approaches can educate students on how to resolve the online bullying without retaliating, encourage youth to reveal their experiences to relevant stakeholders and universities to invent codes of conduct and other policies that tackle cyberbullying. Online bullying prevention strategies should be incorporated in the campus curriculum and should also include substantive instruction on cyberbullying.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

All CRIMSA members are encouraged to send their most recent and substantive publications to be published in the newsletter.

### JOURNAL ARTICLES

- Ali, M., Wahanisa, R. Barkhuizen, J. & Papontee Teeraphan. 2022. Protecting the environment through criminal sanction aggravation. *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies*, 7(1): 191-228
- Artz, L., Swanepoel, M., Nagdee, M., Combrinck, H., Kaliski, S., Stein, D., Butterworth, J. (2021). 'ICD-11 Paraphilic Disorders: A South African Analysis of Its Utility in the Medico-Legal Context'. *Journal of Sexual Medicine*, 18(3): 526-538
- Herbig, F.J.W. & Minnaar, A. 2022. Polygraph's relationship with Afrocentricity in South African workplace: Deception detection parity or parody? *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences*, 17(1) January-June: 54-72
- Maluleke, W. 2022. The evidential value of carcass traces in combating stock theft in South Africa. *E-Bangi*, 19(3): 212-223
- Maluleke, W. 2022. Using evidence of empirical research to understand the nature and extent of stock theft: Lessons from Limpopo province of South Africa. *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review*, 5(4): 155-169
- Mamabolo, S.N., Maluleke, W., Lekgau, K. & Ngoveni, T.D. 2022. The nature of rape in the Mankweng Policing Areas of Limpopo Province, South Africa. *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review*, 5(6), 85-101. <https://doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v5i6.412>
- Mamabolo, S.N., Lekgau, K., & Maluleke, W. (2022). Perspectives on contributing factors to rape in the selected areas of Mankweng, South Africa. *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review*, 5(5): 121-135. <https://doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v5i5.305>
- Nek, M.D. & Minnaar, A. 2022. Security measures and the combating of diamond theft: Case study at the Cullinan Diamond Mine, South Africa. *Security Journal*, 35(4): 1125-1161
- Prinsloo, M., Machisa, M., Kassanje, R., Ward, C.L., Neethling, I., Artz, L. Jewkes, R., Abrahams, N., Pillay-van Wyk, V., Matzopoulos, R., Bradshaw, D. & Pacella, R. 2022. Estimating the changing burden of disease attributable to interpersonal violence in South Africa for 2000, 2006 and 2012. *South African Medical Journal*, 112(8b): 693-704. [10.7196/SAMJ.2022.v112i8b.16512](https://doi.org/10.7196/SAMJ.2022.v112i8b.16512)

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- Rakubu, K.A. & Sogo, A, O. 2022. Review of exponential rise in domestic violence amid covid-19: theories and perspectives. *Journal ScienceRise: Juridical Science*, Vol (19), 46-56
- Theron, M., Artz, L., Nel, J.H., & Senekal, M. (2022). Predictors of Body Mass Index and Maximum Handgrip Strength in 18–21-Year-Old on Remand Detainees on Entry into a South African Correctional Facility'. *Child & Youth Services*, 1-24. 10.1080/0145935X.2022.2044772

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### **BOOK CHAPTERS**

- Rakubu, K.A. 2022. Government Measures to Combat Organized Crime in South Africa. In: Baikady, R., Sajid, S., Przeperski, J., Nadesan, V., Islam, M.R., Gao, J. (eds) *The Palgrave Handbook of Global Social Problems*. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-68127-2\\_38-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-68127-2_38-1)
- Artz L., & Holtzhausen, L. 2022. Prevention, Intervention and Care Management: Case Studies of Vulnerable Populations in South Africa. In R. Murray and D. Long (eds), *Research Handbook on Implementation of Human Rights in Practice* (p. 291-308). United Kingdom: Edward Elgard Publishing

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### **RESEARCH REPORTS**

- Murphy, M., Fraser, E., Lamb, G., Artz, L. 2022. Evidence for action: What works to prevent conflict-related sexual violence. What Works to Prevent Violence: Impact at Scale. *CRSV Flagship Report.pdf* ([ww2preventvawg.org](http://ww2preventvawg.org))
- Rehse, K., Thobane, M., Gihwala, H., Artz, L., Waldman, J., Solomons, N., Maksudi, K., Karimakwenda, N., Ngubane, M. and Mchuchu-MacMillan, T. 2022. *Protection Orders Must Protect! Exploring the Implementation of the Domestic Violence Act (116 of 1998) at Magistrates' Courts in Cape Town and Cape Winelands* (p. 1-40). South Africa: MOSAIC

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### **OTHER PUBLICATIONS**

- Gihwala, H., Artz, L., Vetten, L., Bornman, S., Solomons, N., Mulindi, N. 2022. *Joint Submission to the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development: Draft Regulations, Directives and Tariff under the Domestic Violence Act of 116 of 1998*, 11 July 2022 p. 1-25

- Hübschle, A. 2022. Teaching module on sustainable livelihoods and community engagement. - <https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/wildlife-crime/module-5/index.html>

This module provides an overview of how supporting sustainable livelihoods and promoting community engagement may assist in preventing and combating wildlife crime. The term “wildlife,” for the purpose of this module, includes all species of wild flora and fauna. Hence, the term “wildlife crime” also encompasses forest crime and crimes in the fisheries sector. The focus on communities and sustainable livelihoods is in line with one of the four pillars of the intergovernmental conferences held in Kasane, Hanoi and London to reduce illegal trade in wildlife. The other pillars are law enforcement (compare with Module 3 of the Wildlife Crime series), legal frameworks (compare with Module 2 of the Wildlife Crime series), and demand reduction (compare with Module 1 of the Wildlife Crime series). While the latter are traditional and often state-centred responses, the community-focused approach is seen as part of a whole-of-society response that incorporates strategic cooperation and engagement of civil society. Proponents of this community-focused approach regard local communities living near protected areas, forests and fisheries as fulcrum institutions and individuals that hold the key to conserving natural

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resources for future generations. The module will discuss how sustainable livelihoods and community engagement in conservation may not only assist in addressing crime but can also lead to crime prevention. This module can be taught on its own but offers a more comprehensive view of wildlife crime when used in combination with Modules 1-3 of the Wildlife Crime series.

Towards environmental restorative justice in South Africa: How to understand and address wildlife offences

Hübschle, A. & Batley, M. 2022. Why a restorative justice model might offer a more holistic, inclusive, harm- and people centred approach to justice when dealing with wildlife offences

South Africa is home to a rich diversity of endemic and endangered species of fauna and flora, many of which are subject to wildlife offences. Traditional law enforcement and criminal justice steps have been taken to disrupt wildlife crimes, but they are reactive in nature and thus fail to address the root causes that lead to the commission of wildlife offences. In this chapter, the authors consider whether restorative justice might offer an appropriate approach for meting out justice against people and entities who commit wildlife offences. Considering historical and structural drivers that might lead to the commission of wildlife offences, this chapter begins with a short historical and current context of South Africa's troubled conservation history and measures that have been taken to implement socially just conservation programming and land reform. The authors then unpack wildlife offences and responses thereto before looking into structural and individual drivers of such offences. The authors identified that victims of wildlife offences can be divided into three broad categories of people, wildlife, and society as a whole. Using Berg and Shearing's analytical lens of harm landscapes (harmscapes), it is argued that wildlife offences in South Africa fall into the category of contemporary harmscapes characterised by both radical uncertainty and unpredictability. Dealing with wildlife offences thus requires a departure from traditional crime and justice models. The authors recommend that a restorative justice model should be implemented which would offer a more holistic, inclusive, harm- and people centred approach to justice.

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