### NATIONAL SCHOOL SAFETY FRAMEWORK TRAINING

CENTRE FOR JUSTICE AND CRIME PREVENTION 2017



#### WELCOME

- Introductions
- Attendance register
- Housekeeping issues
  - Time keeping
  - Breaks
  - Cellphones
  - Toilets
- Expectations



#### PURPOSE OF TRAINING

- To assist with the roll out of the NSSF at schools
- To prepare schools to implement the NSSF
- To develop capacity within DBE to address school safety

#### BACKGROUND TO CJCP

- CJCP is a registered non-profit organisation
- We have service sites in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth
- CJCP was founded in 2005
- CJCP specialises in social science research, training project implementation relating to early violence prevention



#### WHAT IS IT?

- A guiding strategy on how to prevent and reduce violence in schools
- Not a magic cure for school violence
- Creates systems to improve school responses to violence
- Contains tools
- Monitors school progress in dealing with violence
- Supports existing policies, acts and regulations (does not replace)



- Policies
- Acts
- Regulations

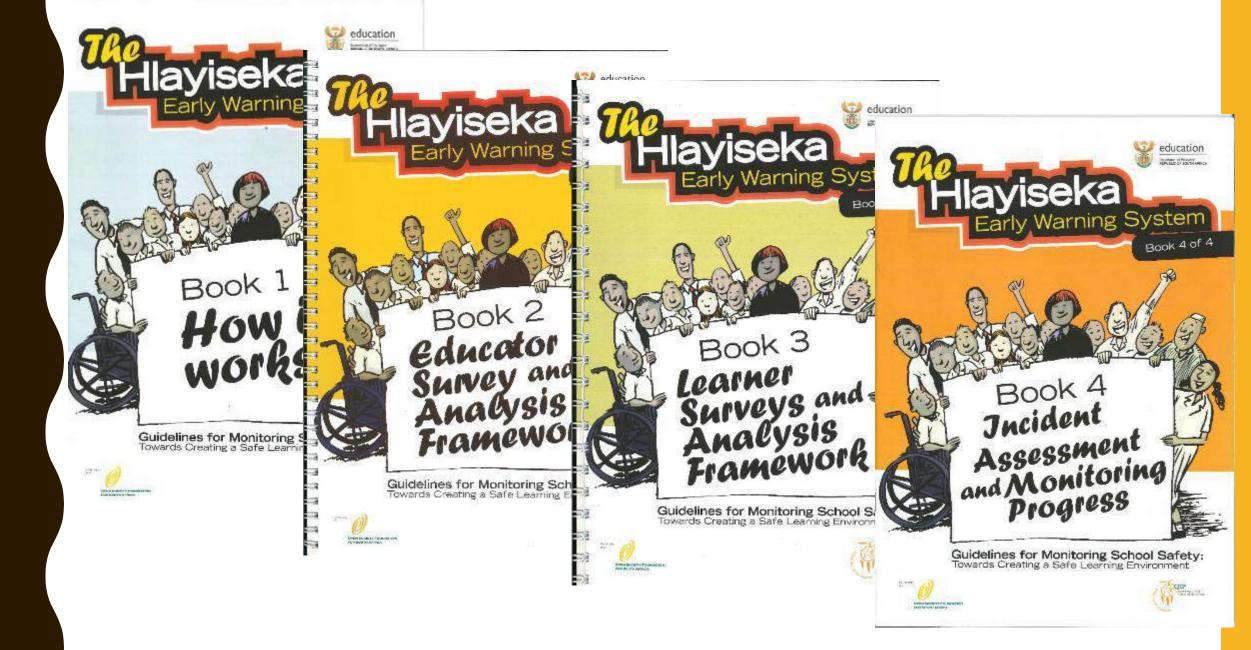
Consolidated



## THE BACKGROUND

#### BRIEF BACKGROUND

- Was the Hlayiseka school safety programme
- Independently evaluated
- Reworked
- Signed off by Minister of DBE (May 2015)
- Formally adopted
- Roll out to all schools across South Africa





### INTRODUCTION TO THE NSSF: WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

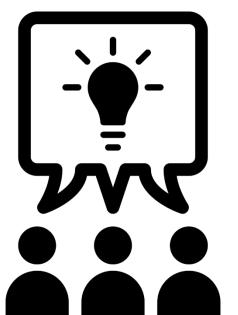
- Violence occurs at schools
- Violence negatively affects learning and teaching
- Children are especially vulnerable





## WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF VIOLENCE ON LEARNERS & STAFF?

DISCUSSION



### Physical injuries

### Stress & anxiety

### Mental health issues:

Depression etc.

Poor performance

Social isolation

Damage to school resources



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## INTRODUCTION TO THE NSSF: GOAL

To create a safe, violence and threatfree, supportive learning environment for learners, parents, educators, principals, school governing bodies and administration, and in so doing, retain learners in schools.

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## THE OBJECTIVES



## **SOBJECTIVES**

- 1.Ensure that schools are safe environments that promote teaching and learning
- 2.Increase knowledge, life skills and confidence amongst all stakeholders
- 3.Effectively manage school safety enhance learning outcomes and learner retention.

#### THE 4 PILLARS



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## THE INDICATORS



#### INDICATORS

## INDICATORS OF SCHOOL SAFETY

- School policies and procedures are implemented and enforced
- 2. Safety audits are undertaken annually
- 3. Safety plans are formulated, adopted, submitted and revised annually
- 4. Consistent engagement with community structures and actors
- 5. School safety committees are established and functional

## INDICATORS OF SCHOOL SAFETY

- Codes of conduct have been formulated and adopted
- 7. Reporting and response systems are developed, utilised, and reviewed continuously
- 8. Referral systems are established and functional.

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Policies and procedures

Annual safety audits

Safety plans

Consistent engagement

School safety committees

Codes of conduct

Reporting systems

Referral systems



## THE PRINCIPLES



#### **PRINCIPLES**

- 1. Whole school approach
- 2. All are involved
- 3. Learners have a voice
- 4. Emphasizes proactive rather than punitive responses
- 5. Supported by school-specific data and analysis





# THE WHOLE SCHOOL APPROACH

- 1. Communication
- 2. Positive culture of respect for human rights
- 3. Identifying and establishing linkages and engaging with internal & external stakeholders
- 4. Integration into the curriculum
- 5. Creating an environment conducive to learning and teaching

#### Roles, contributions and responsibilities

Principal SGB Parents Learners All school staff Community actors

# THE ROLE OF OTHER STAKEHOLDERS



DSD DOH DOL CSL DoE SAPS Municipal NGOs services

#### **NSSF RESOURCE PAGE**

- Online resource page to support the roll-out of the NSSF at school.
  - The NSSF manual in pdf
  - Templates in PDF and Word
  - An online sampling tool that will assist schools in determining how many learners need to be sampled in order to be representative of the whole school
- Programme manuals
  - Addressing bullying
  - Addressing xenophobia
  - Positive discipline and classroom management
- PDF downloads providing resources for school administration, school governance and education.

http://www.cjcp.org.za/national-school-safety-framework-resources.html

## PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTING THE NSSF



Problem identification



Problem analysis



Response Plan

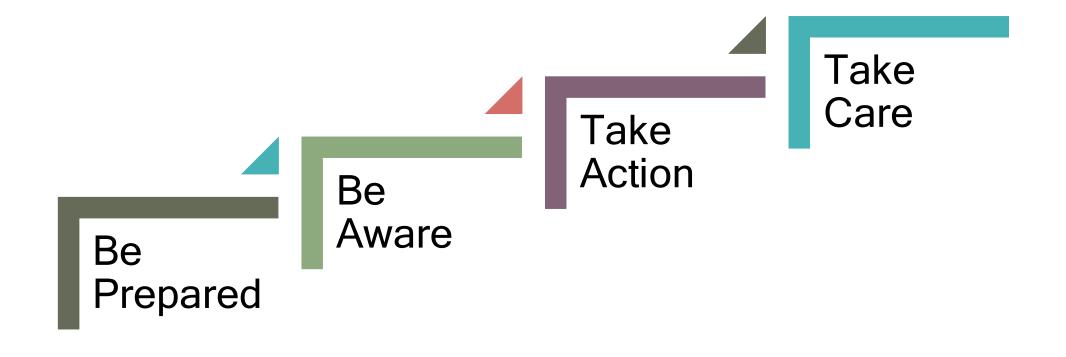


Evaluation of prevention strategies



Response implementation

#### THE 4 BUILDING BLOCKS



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#### THE 4 BUILDING BLOCKS

School safety plan Codes of conduct SGB Constitution Disciplinary procedures Emergency **m** plans

Use NSSF tools
Enact security and safety measures based on data

Report incidents & early warning signs
Respond to incidents & early warning signs

Build relationships between learners, staff, parents and the community

Referrals system in place

## IMPLEMENTATION STEPS







2. School diagnostic and safety audit



3. Establish / assess school reporting system



6. Learner perceptions tools



5. Prepare for using learner perception tools



4. Staff perceptions survey



7. School safety action framework



8. School safety plan



9. Monitor and evaluate



### The Tools





School safety diagnostic tool

School Safety Audit Checklist Incident reporting & recording

Staff perception survey

Learner perception tools

School safety action framework

School Safety Action Plan

#### THE NSSF TOOLS

School Safety Diagnostic Tool

-Principal, SMT & SSC

School Safety Audit Checklist

-SSC



## INCIDENT REPORTING & RECORDING



#### LEARNER CODE OF CONDUCT

- Introduction
- Aim (of Code of Conduct)
- Rights of learners (and educators)
- The responsibilities of learners
- The responsibilities of educators with regard to learners
- The responsibilities of parents with regard to learners
- School rules, regulations and procedures
- The scope of the Code of Conduct and its legal implications
- Disciplinary procedures

#### SCHOOL RULES

- School hours
- Absence and leaving the school premises
- Dress code and appearance
- Rules that promote safety
- Rules that promote healthy relationships
- Rules that promote responsibility towards school property
- Medical treatment and emergencies
- Communication and meetings
- Textbooks and stationery (caring for)

#### Individual Record of Learner Misconduct

 Must be completed each time disciplinary action is taken against a learner

#### School Register of Misconduct

- Provides an overall picture of ALL disciplinary measures
- It must be updated EACH TIME a disciplinary action is taken
- Kept in the SGB file in the Principal's office.

#### **SA-SAMS**

#### Incident Report

- Completed by the SMT.
- Captures ALL unforeseen incidents in the school.
- Examples: child abuse, rape, physical injuries, and threats by outsiders
- Shared on a discretionary basis with the relevant parties, such as the Child Protection Unit, SGB or SAPS.

## LEARNER CONFIDENCE AND TRUST

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## STAFF TOOLS



#### STAFF PERCEPTIONS TOOL

- Who is responsible? SMT
- · How often? Beginning and end of year
- How many staff? All
- How? Single session
- Length: 20 -30 mins
- Guidelines: Discuss the following with the staff when handing out the surveys
  - Purpose of the survey
  - Changing questions & answers structure
  - Anonymous
  - Feedback





# LEARNER TOOLS

#### Learner Perceptions

School safety mapping

Survey

8 subsurveys

#### SCHOOL SAFETY MAPPING

#### Safety Mapping Example



#### LEARNER SURVEY (8 SUB-SURVEYS)

1. Dangerous objects

2. Drugs & Alcohol

3. Bullying

4. Verbal abuse

5. Physical violence

6. Discrimination

7. Sexual violence

8. Journey to & from school

#### LEARNER SURVEY

- Recommendations -Who is responsible? Principal & SSC
- -How often? Beginning & end of year
- -With Whom? Grade 5 11
- -How many learners?
  - Ideal : all
  - Practical: sample across the grades and classes
- –Length: Depends

#### LEARNER SURVEY

- Guidelines: Discuss the following with the learners when handing out the surveys
  - Purpose of the survey
  - -Changing questions & answers structure
  - -Anonymous
  - –Sensitive information ▶ referral system

## LINK BETWEEN SURVEY TOOLS AND SAFETY PLAN



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### SCHOOL SAFETY ACTION PLAN





## MONITORING & EVALUATION



#### Why is this important?

#### MONITORING HELPS A SCHOOL

TO:

- Keep track of its progress towards creating a conducive learning environment;
- To learn from the experience or managing incidents;
- To check that the measures put in place to prevent incidents are working; and
- To confirm that the systems in place for reporting are working.

#### **EVALUATE WHAT?**

- The number of violent and safety-related incidents reported over time
- How well the school's reporting system is working
- Learners' and staff perceptions of safety

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### SIX STEPS IN MONITORING THE NSSF

Step 1: Implement the NSSF tools



Step 2: Data
School
Safety Action
Plan



Step 3: Decide on when you will measure the changes over time



Step 6: Decide on what further action is needed



Step 5: Use comparative worksheets to measure change



Step 4: Implement the same perception tools again

#### M&E LOGIC



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# MONITORING & EVALUATION TOOLS

## 3

# Monitoring & Evaluation Tools

## Staff Comparative Worksheets

## Learner Comparative Worksheets



School Safety
Report

#### SAFER SCHOOLS CALL CENTRE

- WCDBE Platform
- 9 March 2000
- Operates on a toll free number:

0800 45 46 47



#### SAFER SCHOOLS CALL CENTRE

- Provides immediate, free, online communication to learners, parents and teachers needing help, guidance or information regarding education-related issues.
- Is open from Monday to Friday, 07:00 to 16:00
- Provides a service in the three official languages of the Western Province: English, Afrikaans and Xhosa.
- Serves as a co-ordinating centre from which referrals are made to appropriate agencies and from which vital information is disseminated to the relevant parties.
- Links with an extensive network of service providers that support the work of the Call Centre.

#### Q&A

### CLOSURE