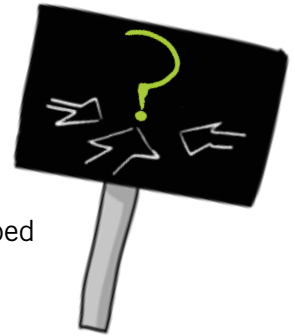


# What does the SFP mean for violence prevention?

In 2023 the national Department of Social Development (DSD) approved a new Sector Funding Policy (SFP) for public comment. This new policy impacts how the DSD funds services provided by partners in the non-profit organisation (NPO) sector. It provides guidance on what services will be funded and how much will be allocated for specific services. It is important for NPOs to know and understand what the policy means for them, and how they can constructively engage with national and provincial DSDs to ensure that key services to prevent and respond to violence are supported in the future. The SFP has 10 chapters and 4 Annexures. This factsheet is one of five factsheets that the Violence Prevention Forum (VPF) has developed to help NGOs and other stakeholders understand the policy.



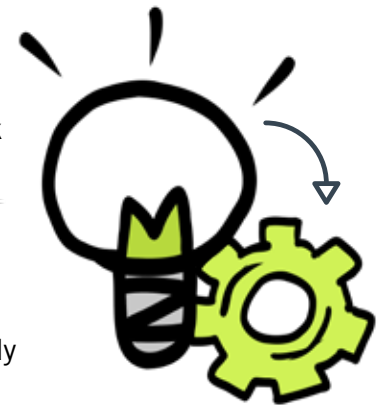
## Priority for prevention

According to the SFP, each provincial DSD must budget to spend at least 5% of its total annual budget on the prevention interventions set out in SFP Schedule 1. **A provincial DSD may choose to spend more than the minimum of 5% of its total budget on these interventions.**

These interventions have the potential to be 'game-changers' by:

- Transforming the social landscape and reducing harm, vulnerability and risk for individuals, families and communities
- Improving national development outcomes
- Reducing the long-term demand for crisis services.

The game-changers represent highly targeted initiatives that the DSD may already be providing as part of other services, or they may be new initiatives.



## Why does this matter?

- The SFP is intended to ensure that funding is prioritised for prevention and early intervention to break the cycles of harm, vulnerability and risk.
- By setting aside funds for prevention and early intervention, the SFP seeks to ensure that funding for prevention and early intervention is not 'crowded out' by the demand for costly crisis (response) services, which are typically statutory (i.e. required by law). Prioritised funding for prevention and early intervention can help to reduce the long-term demand for more costly crisis interventions and services.

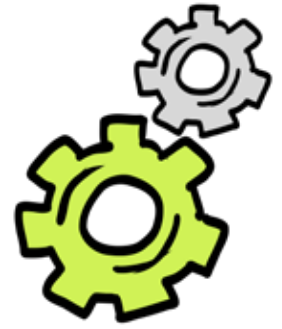
### ACTION AREA



### ACTION

**Non-governmental organisations (NPOs) should monitor how provincial DSDs implement the requirement to allocate 5% of their budget for prevention services.**

# Annexures 1: Prevention areas

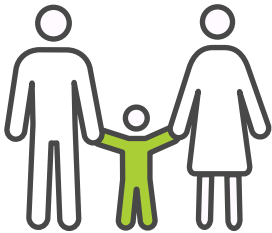


The initiatives planned for the action areas should be developmental in nature.

Examples of acceptable activities and interventions to be funded under Annexure 1 include:

- Structured developmental programmes (e.g. communication, problem-solving, behaviour change)
- Skills-based (e.g. life skills, safety and protective behaviours)
- Training programmes and group work
- Resilience-based (e.g. family and individual strengthening, identifying positive male role models)
- Psycho-social support and psycho-education

The activities include:



**Positive parenting** and **family promotion**, with a particular emphasis on the positive role of men, and teenage pregnancy (both prevention of and skills to develop teenage mothers).

**Prevention of substance use disorder** among young people, including prevention of alcohol consumption by pregnant women.



**Intimate partner violence**, particularly against women.

**Social crime prevention** among young people.

