

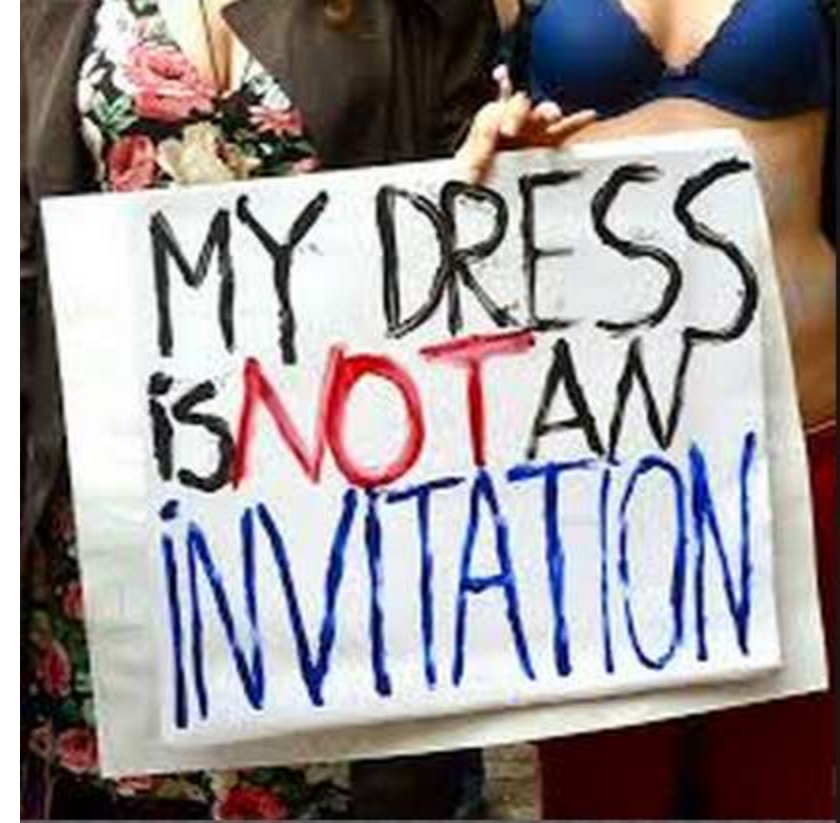


“It sucks/It’s a wonderful service”: Post-rape care and the micro-politics of institutions

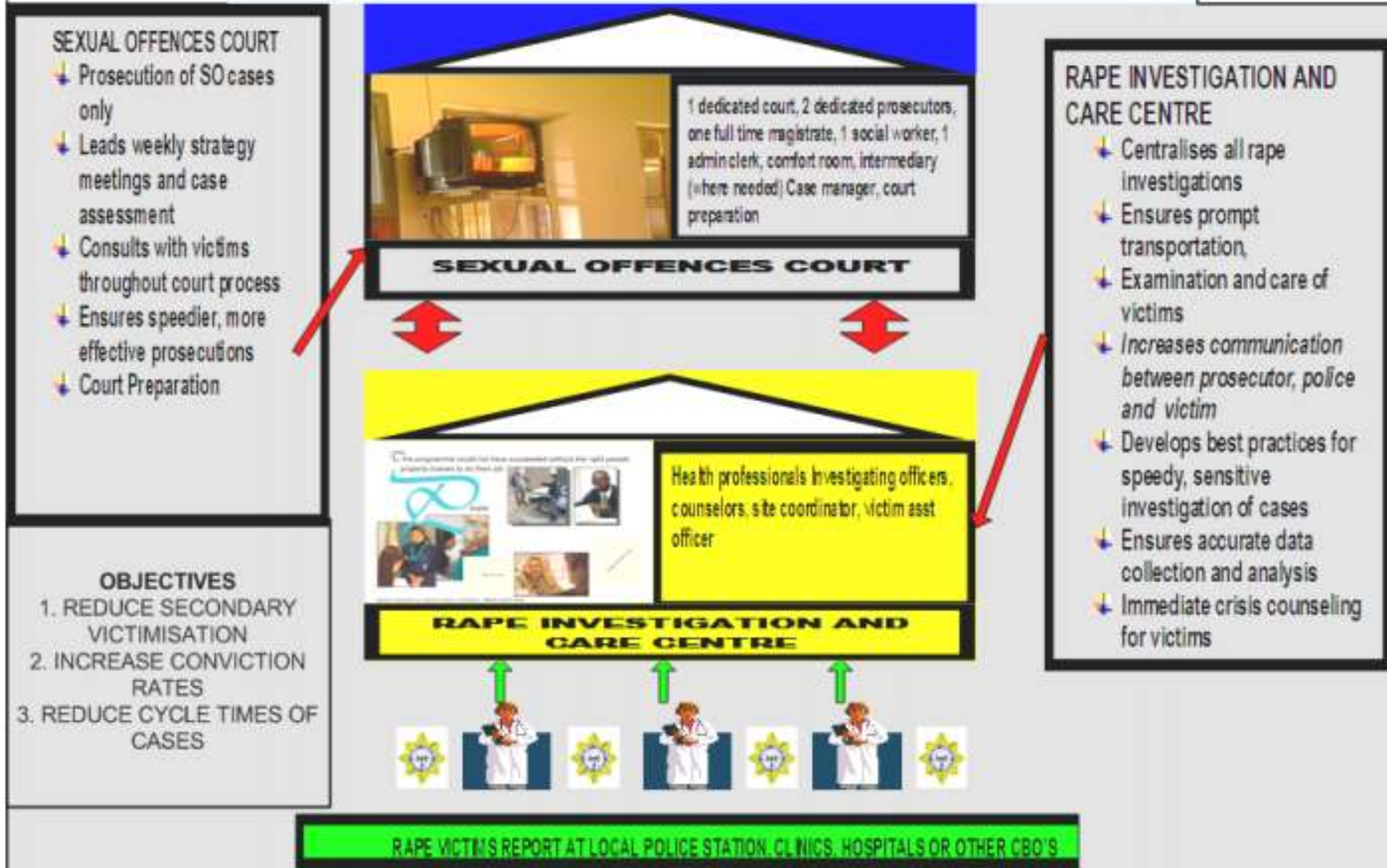
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The historical trajectory of post-rape services in South Africa

- 1976 – Rape Crisis Cape Town established
- 1992 – Wynberg sexual offences court
- 1994 – democratic transition, experimentation with collaborative services: SAPS and health facilities
- 2000 – First Thuthuzela Care Centre (TCC) established – GF Jooste Hospital, Manenberg
- 2014 – 51 functioning TCCs, 39 containing NGOs



THE THUTHUZELA CARE CENTRE MODEL



Methods

- **Interviews**
- 27 organisations based in 39 out of 51 TCCs
- + 2 organisations who had exited TCCs = 29 organisations
- 40 interviews in total

- **Participant observation**
- 3 workshops facilitated for NACOSA

Key points of contestation

- Who 'owns' and defines the service
- Who does what, on whose instruction
- Who pays for the service
- How the service is established
- The hidden purpose of services
- The contingent nature of 'success'
- The power of institutions, the power of individuals





- Locating a range of institutions within one facility does not automatically create a one-stop centre, nor does it result in agencies working together but may create instead a new problem: reconciling competing interests and reducing conflict.
- TCCs contested spaces where power struggles play out between the institutions of the bureaucracy, as well as between community-based services, locating these various structures in hierarchical relationship to one another. Power does not circulate equally.
- Services may be described as 'one stop' only at the moment of reporting, with follow-up care continuing to be fragmented, as well as disjointed.

Conclusions