

ANNEXURE A

Crime and Violence Prevention Approaches

Substantial evidence exists to show that in order, to effectively prevent crime and violence, a developmental life-course approach, building on the socio ecological model espoused by the World Health Organisation (WHO), is required.¹ A life-course approach takes into account the full context of, and cumulative impact of this context on, a person's life, including individual, community, and structural, environmental, developmental, cultural and social dimensions of life. Exploring these life course dimensions, means exploring the immediate and secondary factors that make individuals, from the time they are conceived vulnerable to crime and violence ('risk factors').

Research has also indicated the distinct sequences of experiences/ pathways to the perpetration of violence and victimisation.² These pathways are complex and nonlinear involving risk and protective factors at the individual, family, community and societal level.³

What works in crime and violence

There is adequate evidence of what works in violence and crime prevention. These interventions must be informed by needs analyses, audits of service delivery, and be subject to on going monitoring and evaluation to determine effectiveness and impact. The availability of data is critical for planning and evaluating, strategies and interventions.

The White Paper recognises the importance of a knowledge based approach. The White Paper proposes the establishment of a National Crime Prevention Centre to provide technical and research support and the establishment of an integrated data system. In addition the White Paper is supported by a monitoring and evaluation framework.

The ability to effectively plan, monitor implementation and assess delivery is predicated on reliable data.

Examples where urban safety and security were enhanced within the South African context include the Warwick Junction Urban Renewal Project in Durban⁴ and the Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading Project (VPUU) in Khayelitsha.⁵ The Warwick Junction Project began in 1997 as an effort to improve the quality of life and safety in the area around the transport hub of Durban; and there have been reported clear impacts with a reduction in incidents and violent deaths and major health and economic gains.⁶ The main aim of VPUU in Khayelitsha was to reduce crime and increase safety levels as well as upgrade neighbourhoods, improve social standards and introduce sustainable community projects.⁷ The six key principles included: surveillance and visibility, territoriality, defined access and movement, image and aesthetics, physical barriers and maintenance and management.⁸ An additional example of a successful community programme is the Intervention with Microfinance for AIDS and Gender Equity (IMAGE) in Limpopo.⁹ This programme targets women in rural villages and combines financial services with training and skills-building sessions and the wider community.¹⁰

The following table highlights some of the interventions which were noted to be 'working' and 'promising' in four arenas, namely: the home – with families; schools; in the community – which involved public and places of work; and in within/by the criminal justice system – which includes the police as well as with institutions and individuals working within the criminal justice system.¹¹

Table 1: What works in preventing crime and violence

Initiatives	How they work
At Home	
Home visitation programmes for 0-2 year olds by nurses or trained professionals	Reduce child abuse
Preschool and weekly home visits by teachers to children under 5	Reduce arrests up to age 19
Family therapy and parent training about delinquent and at-risk preadolescents	Reduce risk factors for delinquency such as aggression and hyperactivity
At School	
Building school capacity to initiate and sustain innovation through the use of school teams or other organisational development strategies	Reduces crime and delinquency
Clarifying and communicating norms about behaviour through rules, reinforcement of positive behaviour, and school-wide initiatives (such as anti-bullying campaigns)	Reduces crime and substance abuse

Skill training such as stress management, problem solving, self-control, and emotional intelligence	Reduce delinquency, and substance abuse or conduct problems
In the Community	
Ex-offender job training	Reduces repeat offending
Threatening civil action against landlords for not addressing drug problems on the premises	Reduces drug dealing and crime in privately owned rental housing
Gang offender monitoring by community workers and probation and police officers	Reduce gang violence.
Community-based mentoring	Reduces drug abuse
Community-based afterschool recreation programs	Reduce juvenile crime in the areas immediately around the recreation centre
Prison-based vocational education programs for adult inmates	Reduce post-release repeat offending
Street closures, barricades, and rerouting	Reduces several types of crime, including and violent crime
Tighter control over firearms	Reduces violence
By the Criminal Justice	
Extra police patrols in high crime hot spots	Reduces crime in those places
Rehabilitation programs for adult and juvenile offenders using treatments appropriate to their risk factors	Reduces their repeat offending rates
Drug treatment in prison in therapeutic community programs	Reduces repeat offending after release from prison
Policing with greater respect to offenders	Reduces repeat offending and increases respect for the law and police
Intensive supervision and aftercare of minor juvenile offenders	Reduces future offending relative to status offenders who did not receive enhanced surveillance compared to putting offenders on probation
Fines for criminal acts in combination with other penalties	Produce lower rates of repeat offending ¹²

¹ See for example, Farrington and Welsh (both individually and collectively, 2002, 2005, 2008, & 2013); Krug (2002), Ward (2012), Sherman (1998)

² SAVI 'Preliminary Comments on the Draft White Paper in Safety and Security' (March 2015) 2.

³ SAVI 'Preliminary Comments on the Draft White Paper in Safety and Security' (March 2015) 1.

⁴ D Hemson 'CBD Durban with special emphasis on Warwick Junction' (2003) *Human Science Research Council* Available at:

<http://www.sarpn.org/documents/d0000875/docs/CBD%20DurbanWithSpecialEmphasisOnWarwickJunction.pdf> (Accessed: 9 September 2015).

⁵ VPUU 'South Africa: Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading in Khayelitsha' (2002) *VPUU* Available at: http://vpuu.org.za/files/pages/Prefeasibility_Study.pdf (Accessed: 9 September 2015).

⁶ UNODC 'Handbook on the crime prevention guidelines: Making them work' (2010) 98-99 Available at: https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Handbook_on_Crime_Prevention_Guidelines_-_Making_them_work.pdf (Accessed: 16 September 2015).

⁷ Metropolitan Police of the City of Cape Town 'Violence Prevention Through Urban Upgrading Project' (2014) Available at: <https://www.capetown.gov.za/en/MetroPolice2/Pages/Violence-prevention.aspx> (Accessed: 15 September 2015).

⁸ Metropolitan Police of the City of Cape Town 'Violence Prevention Through Urban Upgrading Project' (2014) Available at: <https://www.capetown.gov.za/en/MetroPolice2/Pages/Violence-prevention.aspx> (Accessed: 15 September 2015).

⁹ ICPC 'Study on Intimate Partner Violence Against Women' (2014) *Government of Norway* 29 Available at: http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/uploads/media/Final_-_research_study_on_IPV_07.pdf (Accessed: 16 September 2015).

¹⁰ ICPC 'Study on Intimate Partner Violence Against Women' (2014) *Government of Norway* 29 Available at: http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/uploads/media/Final_-_research_study_on_IPV_07.pdf (Accessed: 16 September 2015).

¹¹ Lawrence W. Sherman, Denise C. Gottfredson, Doris L. MacKenzie, John Eck, Peter Reuter, and Shawn D. Bushway 'Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising' (1998) *Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice University of Maryland* Available at: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/works/> (Accessed: 15 September 2015).

¹² A full list of programmes evaluated and references can be found in: Lawrence W. Sherman, Denise C. Gottfredson, Doris L. MacKenzie, John Eck, Peter Reuter, and Shawn D. Bushway 'Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising' (1998) *U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs National Institute of Justice* Available at: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/171676.PDF> (Accessed: 29 September 2015).