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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to explore the experiences and perceptions of crime prevention managers on crime prevention programmes. A qualitative, explorative, descriptive investigative study was conducted in Umgungundlovu District Municipality. Interviews were conducted with eleven crime prevention managers, ten from South African Police Service and one from Umgungundlovu District Municipality. Data were analysed using content analysis.

All crime prevention managers had a variety of crime prevention programmes implemented in their areas of operation. Generally, the crime prevention managers viewed their experiences as positive. Certain challenges were identified. Based on the findings, recommendations in terms of policy, practice and research are made.

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ABBREVIATION/ACROMYMS

1. ADM: Amathole District Municipality
2. ATM: Automatic teller Machine
3. BAC: Business against Crime
4. CAP: Chicago Area Project
5. CBD: Central Business District
6. CPF: Community policing Forum
7. CTA: Crime threat analysis
8. CPA: Crime pattern analysis
9. CSF: Community Safety Forum
10. CSIR: Centre for Scientific Institute of Research
11. CSVr: Centre for the study of violence and Reconciliation
13. CCTV: Closed circuit television camera
14. FAMSA: Family and marital counseling in South Africa
15. GIS: Geographic Information System
16. ICPC : International Centre for the Prevention of Crime
17. IDP: Integrated Development Plan
18. KZN: Kwa Zulu Natal
19. MPS: Metro Politan Police Service
20. NCP Council: National crime Prevention council
21. NCPS : National Crime Prevention Strategy
22. NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

- 23. NIM: Network of Monitors
- 24. SD theory: Social disorganization theory
- 25. SAPS : South African Police Services
- 26. SAPSA: South African Police Service Act
- 27. SCP theory: Situational crime prevention theory
- 28. UMAC: U Managing Conflict
- 29. UN Habitat: United Nations Habitat
- 30. UNG: United Nations Guidelines
- 31. UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- 29. UK: United Kingdom
- 32. UKZN: University of Kwa Zulu Natal
- 33. USA: United State of America
- 34. WPSS : White Paper on Safety and Security
- 35. SA: South Africa
- 36. RDP: Remote Desktop Program
- 37. RSA: Republic of South Africa
- 38. RCMP: Regional Community Policing Centre
- 39. VCP: Vehicle check point
- 40. VIVA: Value, Inertia, Visibility and access
- 41. VPUU: Violence Prevention through the Urban Upgrading

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction

South Africa has a high crime rate which impacts negatively on the quality of life of its people. Economic growth and development are negatively influenced by crime. In this context, crime prevention becomes critical and the implementation of crime prevention projects must be supported and guided by research. This study focuses on crime prevention programmes in the uMgungundlovu district and specifically examines the perceptions and experiences of crime prevention managers.

In this chapter, six aspects which provide a background to the current study are discussed. Firstly, the background includes understanding crime prevention and the South African situation. Secondly, the context of the study is presented. Thirdly, the problem statement and rationale is discussed. Fourthly, the purpose of the study, research objectives and research questions are presented. Fifthly, the theoretical framework guiding the present study which is social disorganisation theory (SD theory) is also discussed in detail. Lastly, the structure of the thesis is presented.

1.2. Background

1.2.1 What is crime and crime prevention

Solomon and Garside (2008) defined crime as a phenomenon that includes an act or omission which is prohibited and punishable by law. Crime is not caused by one event, but results from a combination of factors. Whether or not a crime is committed usually depends on the following three factors: perpetrator, victim and place (Dept. of Safety & Security, 1998). Crime is committed by the offender who can be described in terms of certain characteristics such as age, gender, education and marital status. The offender will choose his or her victim or target and the victim can also be described in terms of certain characteristics (such as age, gender and education). Crime is also located in a particular environment.

Lochner and Zietsman (1998) point out that because crime is multi-faceted with complex causes and effects; its prevention requires a multi-sectoral approach. The socio-economic and physical conditions of a community need to be taken into account in trying to understand why crime occurs but similarly, the impact of crime on those communities, surrounding communities, business and the economy need to be considered (Lochner & Zietsman, 1998). The intersection of crime and poverty has been investigated but Lochner and Zietsman (1998) suggest that poverty in itself does not cause crime and high levels of violence. These authors maintain that crime and violence occur where there are weak institutional controls and inequalities in distribution of resources or powers (Lochner & Zietsman, 1998).

Crime prevention consists of those programmes which aim to create conditions in which the opportunities and motivation for crime are reduced (Dept. of Safety & Security, 1998). According to Knutsson (2009), it represents those efforts that are aimed at eliminating crime either prior to the potential occurrence, or before further activity. The definitions of crime prevention focus on the proactive approach rather than the reactive approach to criminality. The definition does not stipulate the role - players involved in crime prevention. Lab (2007) is of the opinion that crime prevention involves steps taken before crime control steps are taken. Lab (2007) emphasised that crime prevention activities should not be restricted to the efforts of the criminal justice system alone, but should include activities of both public and private organisations. The definition highlights the role to be played by public and private organisations.

The United Nations Guidelines for Crime Prevention (2002: 9) state that crime prevention is comprised of “strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, but intervening to influence multiple causes”. All definitions stress the need to reduce crime and the risk of crime occurring. In America and Europe, crime prevention is defined as action plans targeting a specific type of crime and using more of a legislative approach to prevention (Lochrenberg & Stanton, 1995). The concept of crime prevention and community safety emphasised the role of residents and communities in developing and implementing

policies. Crime prevention includes development of personal capacity, whether by education, skills development or leadership skills.

According to United Nations Guidelines (2002), there are three levels of crime prevention. The first level is that of primary crime prevention which focuses on preventing entry into the criminal justice system. Programmes at this level include neighbourhood watch schemes, private security measures, general deterrence measures and education about crime and crime prevention (Lab, 2007). The second level is secondary crime prevention and this aims to prevent offending by at risk populations. Programmes that identify and intervene in areas that may be predisposed to fostering criminal activities or that target at risk populations such as out of school youth. The third level is tertiary crime prevention and this targets ex-offenders in an attempt to prevent recidivism. The importance of crime prevention is summarised in article. 1 of the United Nations Guidelines (2002: 2) which states:

“There is clear evidence that well planned crime prevention strategies not only prevent crime and victimization, but also promote community safety and contribute to the sustainable development of countries. Effective, responsible crime prevention programme enhances the quality of life of all citizens. It has long term benefits in terms of reducing the costs associated with the formal criminal justice system, as well as other social costs that result from crime. Crime prevention offers opportunities for a more humane and cost effective approach to the problems of crime”.

1.2.2. The South African Situation.

Prior to 1994, the question of political violence was a priority for the government and figured prominently in the media. However, after the 1994 elections the attention of the South African public, media and business shifted from political violence to more general crime (Lochrenberg & Stanton, 1995).

As early as 1996, the Government of National Unity publicly recognised the crime problem and identified the need to do something about it. The Cabinet responded by

initiating the development of the National Crime Prevention Strategy (Dept. of Safety & Security, 2006). The process was managed by an interdepartmental committee consisting of members from the Departments of Correctional Services, Justice, Safety and Security, Defence, Intelligence, civil society, the private sector and international experts (Dept. of Safety & Security, 2006). South Africa admitted to the fact that crime was a serious problem. Since the NCPS was published, preventing and reducing crime have been national priorities for the government. The NCPS was developed and became the national policy to regulate and guide crime prevention programmes (Dept. of Safety & Security, 2006). The National Crime Prevention Strategy emphasises the shift from crime control to crime prevention, which is aimed at preventing crime from occurring.

In 1998, the White Paper on Safety and Security was adopted in South Africa (SA, 1998). According to Burger (2007), the White Paper distinguishes between crime prevention through effective criminal justice and Social crime prevention. Effective criminal justice makes committing crime risky and thus serves to reduce crime by acting as a deterrent. Social crime prevention seeks to reduce the factors that contribute to crime. The White Paper also adopts the view that crime prevention requires a multi-sectoral approach. Both the NCPS and the White Paper will be further discussed in Chapter Two.

South African crime statistics are difficult to analyse and statistics released by the South African Police Services may not be reliable. Du Plessis and Louw (2005) point out that less than half of all crime is reported to the police. The most recent statistics indicate that there has been a decrease in crime since 2004. However, crime levels remain high with a ratio for serious crime of 3608.7 per 100 000 population (SAPS, 2012). In Jamaica crime level is low the latest statistics reflected that the ratio for serious crimes of 33 per 100 000 population (CSVR, 2009).

1.3 The context of the study

The study was conducted in the uMgungundlovu District Municipality in KwaZulu- Natal. The uMgungundlovu District is made up of seven local municipalities and comprises both urban and rural areas. There was a good representation of KZN police stations.

An examination of the crime statistics for this area reveals the following. In certain cases, crime has decreased. For example, the most common crime committed in KZN between March 2011 and March 2012 was common assault. In 2004 there were 38 983 cases, and 31 983 cases were reported in 2012. The next most common was assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm. In 2004 there were 35 823 and in 2012 there were 29 608 cases reported. A decrease from 47 894 cases of burglary in 2004 to 41 120 cases in 2012 was also reported. The challenge still remains with drug- related crime where there has been a substantial increase. In 2004 there were 13 599 in 2012, 37 415 cases were reported. In some of the areas included in the study, stock theft has also increased in recent years. (SAPS Crime Report, 2011-2012).

1.4. Problem statement and rationale for the study

Despite some successes in reducing crime, high levels of crime in South Africa remain a concern. Crime prevention is thus important.

There has been some research on crime prevention programmes in South Africa and for example, research on the Safer Cities programme (Palmary, 2003) as well as the Amathole study (UMAC, 2004) provide useful insights into crime prevention efforts. No research has been done within the UMgungundlovu District Municipality and a gap remains regarding experiences of crime prevention managers within this district.

The study will provide crime prevention managers with an opportunity to publicise their experiences and suggestions, which will contribute to a broader understanding of crime prevention programmes within the South African context.

1.5 Purpose of the study, research objectives and research questions

The purpose of the study was to explore the experiences and the perceptions of crime prevention managers in the UMgungundlovu District Municipality with respect to crime prevention programmes.

The specific objectives were to:

- Describe the current crime prevention programmes that exist within the uMgungundlovu District Municipalities.
- Determine the challenges faced by the crime prevention managers in the implementation of crime prevention programmes.
- Explore the perceptions of crime prevention managers regarding the successes of crime prevention programmes.
- Explore ways in which crime prevention within the uMgungundlovu District Municipality can be improved.

The research questions therefore were:

- What are the current crime prevention programmes that exist within the uMgungundlovu District Municipalities?
- What are the challenges faced by the crime prevention managers concerning the implementation of crime prevention programmes?
- What are the successes of crime prevention initiatives/programmes?
- What are suggestions to improve crime prevention within the uMgungundlovu District Municipality?

1.6 Theoretical framework

This study assumes that crime is a multi-faceted phenomenon and that therefore, crime prevention needs to take into account a multiplicity of factors. In social work, the eco-systems approach has been widely adopted as a way of understanding the interaction of factors at different levels of the eco-system and it pays particular attention to the relationship between the individual and the environment. It views the individual as residing within complex system of relationship affected by different levels of surrounding environment (Bronfenbrenner, 1990). Therefore, each system has rules, roles and norms

that shape individual development positively or negatively which can cause and prevent an individual to be involved in criminal behaviour.

Many theories have been developed to explain crime and thus guide crime prevention initiatives. These are discussed further in the next chapter. However, social disorganisation theory (van der Westhuizen, 2011) has been chosen as the theoretical framework for the study as it is an ecological approach to crime and crime prevention.

Social disorganisation theory has its roots in the Chicago School where researchers such as Shaw and McKay studied the links between communities, crime and social control (Jacob, 2006; Schulenberg, 2003). Writing in mid twentieth century, Shaw and McKay argued that the migration of people to the urban areas led to a breakdown in social control and the ability of communities to solve problems through shared values leading to an increase in crime rates (Schulenberg, 2003). According to Jacob (2006:33), their studies consistently showed that the “physical condition of houses, income levels, demographic stability and ethnicity accounted for differences in crime rates”.

Various factors that are associated with social disorganisation theory are relevant for this study. These are factors that contribute to the breakdown of social control. Firstly, van der Westhuizen (2011) states that low income is a factor. In South Africa and in the area that formed the context of the study, low income is a reality for many people. Secondly, van der Westhuizen (2011) talks about different ethnic groups with different cultural beliefs. In areas such as Edendale, it was discovered that there are different ethnic groups such as Zulu and Sotho speaking people residing in one area, more especially in Dambuza. As a result, there is a high rate of intolerance, which contributes to crime. Thirdly, van der Westhuizen (2011) identifies mobility as a problem. In the CBD and industrial areas residents are often there temporarily, for employment purposes only. The movement of people cannot be controlled. A fourth problem is high mortality rates. As a result of the high mortality rate there is the question of child headed families and children are vulnerable due to a lack of proper parental guidance. Finally, van der Westhuizen (2011) states that divorce and dysfunctional families facilitates the emergence of delinquency and

deviant behaviours. The high rate of drug and alcohol abuse can contribute to dysfunctional families. These problems are known to be evident in many communities.

Also relevant for the study, is the idea of zones. Using ecological concepts of dominance, invasion and succession from plants and animals ecology, social disorganisation theory maintained that there are dominant users of land and that these form concentric zones (van der Westhuizen, 2011). The inner zone influences the adjacent and outer zones, invasion occurs and territory becomes less desirable (van der Westhuizen, 2011). The invaders' land use replaces current land use. This results in new physical and social challenges. The inner zone grows to include adjacent zones and cases replicate among all zones (succession) (van der Westhuizen, 2011). There are five zones defined by the ecological systems theory. Crime is high in the central business districts (CBD), followed by industrial areas, and it declines towards suburbs and rural areas. In this study, zone one corresponds with the CBD which is the heart of the city, characterised by high population density consisting of slum areas, flats and deteriorating buildings. Zone two is consisting of industrial areas people from different background are attracted because of job opportunities. Zone three is made up of residential areas for working class, townships and zone four is made up of residential areas, such as high cost housing where shopping malls, banks and businesses are situated. Zone five is suburbs moving towards rural areas. The location of police stations included in this study corresponds to these zones (See Chapter 3 for further details).

Social disorganisation (Warner ,Beck & Ohmer; 2010) theory highlights the importance of informal social control. This is an informal surveillance or direct intervention (Warner *et al.*; 2010). Firstly, informal surveillance involves all activities by individuals to observe neighbourhood and properties to prevent crime. This corresponds with the crime prevention programmes which exist in Umgungundlovu District Municipality discussed in Chapter Four. Informal surveillance increases the reporting of deviant behaviours to the police as a result the reward resulting from crime are reduced.

Secondly, means that direct intervention; communities are involved in addressing inappropriate or suspicious behaviour in their neighbourhood. Direct social control conveys an image of social cohesion and a well-regulated neighbourhood (Warner, *et al.*; 2010). It establishes social norms for the area to prevent criminal behaviour. Community reliance on police is criticized by Clear & Karp (1999) as discouraging capacity of communities to address their own problems. Dependency on criminal justice system results to community losing opportunities for norm clarification, participation and community interaction. SD theory crime prevention policies such as community policing and neighbourhood watch, community policing, community police forum all of which plays a critical role in crime prevention (Warner, *et al.*; 2010).

SD theory also views weak value system and formal institutions as leading to decreased informal social control within communities (Warner, *et al.*; 2010). The study conducted by Shaw of the Chicago Area Project (CAP) revealed that the purpose of those programmes were to strengthen community norms by allowing interaction by communities , encouraged and facilitated social intervention to crime. It was observed from CAP specific programmes that the focus was to create shared value system and expectation to uphold value systems amongst the community this relates to crime awareness as prevention programmes discussed in Chapter Four (Warner, *et al.*; 2010).

1.7 Organisation of Thesis

The thesis is comprised of five chapters. Chapter one focuses on the introduction, Chapter Two discusses the literature review and Chapter Three is mainly concerned with the research methodology. Data presentation, data analysis and discussion are dealt with in Chapter Four. Chapter Five covers on conclusion and recommendations.

1.8 Conclusion

Crime prevention within the South African context was discussed in this chapter. In this chapter, six aspects which provide a background to the current study are discussed. Firstly, the background includes understanding of crime prevention and the South African situation. Secondly, the context of the study was presented. Thirdly, the problem statement and rationale are discussed. Fourthly, the purpose of the study, research objectives and research questions are provided. Fifthly, the theoretical framework guiding the present study which is social disorganisation theory is also discussed in detail. Lastly, the outline of the thesis was also presented in this chapter. Chapter Two will present the literature review on crime prevention, in particular legislation and crime prevention programmes.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

All countries experience crime; all countries strive towards ensuring the safety and security of their citizens (CSIR, 2007). The South African Police Service is playing a critical role in creating a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa (Dept. of Safety & Security, 1996). However, partnership and co-operation between the police and the communities will strengthen the fight against crime. In the previous chapter, crime prevention was defined and the need for such programmes to reduce the high rate of crime in South Africa was highlighted. In this chapter, three related aspects are discussed and form the literature review. Firstly, policy issues are discussed, in particular the National Crime Prevention Strategy (1996), and the Department of Safety and Security (1998). Secondly, theories of crime and crime prevention are presented. Thirdly, examples of approaches to crime prevention and examples of crime prevention programmes are given.

2.2 Policy framework

This section discusses the policy framework which guides crime prevention. It highlights the National Crime Prevention Strategy, the White Paper on Safety and Security as well as and the UN Guidelines on international approaches to crime prevention (UN Guidelines, 2002) and makes reference to the White paper for Social Welfare (1997).

2.2.1 The National Crime Prevention Strategy

As discussed in the introduction, the National Crime Prevention Strategy was adopted in 1996 in response to concerns about the high crime rate in South Africa. The primary focus of the NCPS is crime prevention and the emphasis is shifted from “crime control” where resources are used to respond, to the prevention of crime. The NCPS concluded that successful crime prevention requires a multi-faceted approach. In general, the NCPS (1996) was seen to introduce a new paradigm for dealing with crime (Rauch, 2002). According to the summary of the NCPS on the South African Government website, the objectives of the NCPS are:

- The establishment of a comprehensive policy framework ,which will enable government to address crime in a co-ordinated and focused manner which draws on the resources of all government agencies, as well as civil society.
- The promotion of a shared understanding and common vision of how we, as a nation, are going to deal with crime. This vision should inform and stimulate initiatives at provincial and local level.
- The development of a set of national programmes which serve to kick start and focus the efforts of various government departments on delivering quality service aimed at solving the problems leading to high crime levels.
- The maximisation of civil society's participation in mobilising and sustaining crime prevention initiatives.
- Creation of a dedicated and integrated crime prevention capacity which can conduct ongoing research and evaluation of departmental and public campaigns, as well as facilitating effective crime prevention programmes at provincial and local level (<http://www.info.za/otherdocs/1996/crimel.htm#2>).

The NCPS also identified four pillars of crime prevention. These are summarised in the table below.

Table 2.1: Table showing four pillars of crime prevention (Dept. of Safety & Security, 2006).

PILLARS	FOCAL AREA
i) Criminal justice system	Checks that the criminal justice system is efficient and effective.
ii) Reducing crime through environmental design	Designs systems to reduce the opportunities for crime and increases the ease of

	detection and identification of criminals.
iii) Public values and education	The initiatives are aimed at changing the way communities react to crime and violence.
iv) Transnational crime	The programmes are aimed at improving control over cross-border traffic related to crime and reducing refuge by the regional offenders with international syndicates.

It also identified seven priority crimes. These are:

Firstly, corruption within the criminal justice system, which impacts negatively on the effectiveness of the system. Secondly, crimes which involve the use of firearms and are violent in nature. Thirdly, organized crime such as gangsterism which is also found in the Umgungundlovu District Municipality; this will be discussed in Chapter Four. Fourthly, gender-based violence which affects mainly women and children. Fifthly, hijacking and theft out of motor vehicles which was prevalent in one police station located in the fifth zone and which increased fear about security in the area. Sixthly, inter - group conflict related to violence such as political intolerance and taxi violence. Lastly, white collar crimes which affect the economy of the country due to individuals or groups within society who reject the laws of the country and commit crime to achieve their goals (Dept. of Safety & Security, 2006).

Rauch (2002:13) points out that “the intersection between the four pillars and seven priority crimes was not well conceptualized or articulated”. This, according to Rauch (2002), led to a focus on the four pillars which then tended to establish structures for dealing with crimes without taking into account the content of the crimes. Other problems, stated to Rauch (2002), were the lack of dedicated funding for the implementation and the assumption that government departments would co-operate and jointly agree on priorities for implementation strategy. The NCPS (1996) has failed to live up to expectations. Rauch (2002) suggests that the reasons for this are a lack of understanding of the complex relationship between crime and socio-economic and other factors, as well as a lack of commitment to its implementation.

2.2.2 The White Paper on Safety and Security

In 1998, the White Paper on Safety and Security (RSA, 1998) was developed to complement the NCPS. It promotes the initiating and co-ordinating of social crime prevention programmes. The WPSS (1998) had five strategies: these are mobilising resources for (social) crime prevention programmes; co-ordinating a range of provincial functions to achieve more effective crime prevention programmes; evaluating and supporting the (social) crime prevention programmes at local government level; implementing and taking joint responsibility for social crime prevention programmes in areas where local government is poorly resourced or lacks capacity; (this should be done in consultation with local government and all government departments); and the establishment of public and private partnerships to support crime prevention.

According to the White Paper on Safety and Security (WPSS) (1998), crime prevention was to be achieved through an effective criminal justice system and social crime prevention. In improving the criminal justice system, the White Paper suggested that three aspects needed to be addressed. Firstly, the investigative capacity of the SAPS had to be improved. Secondly, targeted visible policing was to be implemented, and thirdly, the needs of victims had to be met through adequate service delivery. In terms of social crime prevention, the White Paper identified three target areas – strategies aimed at offenders or those at risk of offending, strategies aimed at victims and strategies aimed at environmental intervention.

The importance of a multi-sectoral approach is emphasised in the White paper states. All interventions must be “located at all levels of government and should include relevant organisations of civil society” (RSA, 1998: 23).

At National level, the White paper states “Key to successful crime prevention, it has been argued ,are not only national leadership and co-operation between national departments on the issue ,but also ensuring that crime prevention becomes an entrenched principle at other sphere of government” (RSA, 1998: 23).

The provincial level, “in particular, has a key role to play in this process by initiating and co-operating and co-ordinating social crime prevention initiatives within provinces. This role involves co-ordination of a range of provincial functions of role players ...” (RSA, 1998: 23).

At local level, “civil society groups, such as religious institutions, non-government, business and community based organisation and trade unions, have a key role to play in resourcing, supporting and conducting local social crime prevention programmes” (RSA, 1998: 23).

The WPSS identified the role of local government in crime prevention. It clearly defined the roles of provincial and local government in crime prevention, which was lacking in the NCPS. It identified the need for establishment of a National Crime Prevention Centre to provide a central point at where research, learning and crime prevention initiatives should be housed (RSA, 1998).

The role of the police was also defined. Visible policing is the presence of police targeting specific areas, as determined by crime pattern analysis (SAPS, 2012). According to the WPSS, visible policing can be implemented in different ways to achieve the common goal, crime, which is prevention which involves directed patrols, sector policing and preventative patrols which can be problem-specific in terms of crime, times and area.

According to the White Paper on Safety and Security (1998), there are three approaches to crime prevention. Firstly, law enforcement involves criminal investigation, which can be achieved through an increased number of personnel involved in investigations, to enable police to deal effectively and efficiently with the case loads. Training, mentoring and

continuous development of detectives was highlighted. The recommendation for Detective's Academy might be the ideal route with regard to the skilling of investigation units (Shweta 2009).

Secondly, situational crime prevention focuses mainly on environmental design. Lastly, social crime prevention involves interventions where communities take responsibility for crime prevention in their communities. Interventions are localized, different interest groups address crime in their areas. Social crime prevention requires co-operation and co-ordination with the criminal justice, economic, family and other systems a community (RSA, 1998).

Metro-based offices have implemented their own crime prevention projects. The role of metro is to assist under-resourced areas in crime prevention. The stumbling block is that the city boundaries do not match with government (SAPS, Health, and Social Development) boundaries, which are critical in crime prevention (Macuer & Arias 2009). The South African Constitution (1996) recognized the relevance of traditional leadership in many spheres of governance. However, there has not been explicit recognition of traditional leadership in the crime prevention policy documents (WPSS and NCPS).

In May 2012 the Police Minister, Mr. Nathi Mthethwa, announced a review of the WPSS as a current process to ensure that all functions of police are included in the WPSS. The issue of demarcation is not included in the current WPSS, which remains a stumbling block between the SAPS and municipalities.

South Africa was not the only country which succeeded in the development of a policy framework for national crime prevention. Information from a policy review revealed that, of 10 African countries, only South Africa and Morocco have adopted a National Crime Prevention Strategy. South Africa adopted its NCPS in 2006; Morocco adopted "Plan d'action securitaire" (2008-2012) (Savoie, 2008) in 2008. A number of federal states in Europe have developed and launched their versions of the NCPS. They have established central co-ordinating bodies. Switzerland has Swiss Crime Prevention and Germany has

the NCP council, which operates as an NGO. In 1999, ICPC noted nine countries that had adopted a comprehensive prevention strategy; in 2010, 24 countries had such strategies. Differences can be observed from one region to another. Crime seemed to be a priority for all the countries (Report: International Centre for Crime Prevention, 2010).

2.2.3 The UN guidelines (2002)

UN Guidelines (2002) present four approaches to Crime Prevention:

Firstly, crime prevention through social developments, focusing on social, educational and training programmes aimed at promoting social and economic the health and educational well-being of people, with particular emphasis on youth and children. Secondly, community-based crime prevention targets specific areas, rather than individuals, where the risks of becoming involved in crime or being a victim are high. Such programmes respond to community concerns and crime problems affecting the population. Thirdly, situational crime prevention reduces the opportunities through environmental designs, minimising benefits or rewards from crime. Lastly, crime prevention through community reintegration of people who have already been involved in the criminal justice system, including those in custody. Social reintegration of offenders is ensured, to prevent re-offending.

A report published UN Habitat, on the use of safety audit guides revealed what works and where (UNODC, 2008). The programmes were stressed by assessment tools. A handbook on UN Crime Prevention Guidelines, “Making them work”, has been developed. Training and the tool is aimed at strengthening capacities of crime prevention practitioners/facilitators. The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) has identified 115 tools that guide local government. These are intended for fieldworkers and practitioners in schools and the police (UNODC, 2008). According to UNODC, 2008, results for crime prevention can be positive, but there is a problem of limited resources. Successes in crime prevention should involve integrated strategies, with leadership by mayors, a multi-

sectoral partnership, local actors and the creation of fiscal bodies to implement policies (UNODC, 2008).

The literature reviewed revealed that crime prevention policies are also addressing issues of community development; they are not only focusing on the reduction of crime (UNODC, 2008). Progress in the development of crime prevention policies in South Africa and in other countries was observed.

2.2.4 White Paper for Social Welfare (1997).

The Department of Welfare (now known as the Department of Social Development) developed a White Paper for Social Welfare in 1997. This document provides guidelines for a developmental approach to welfare and devotes a section to crime prevention. The focus is on providing support and community based services, particularly to juveniles.

2.3 Theories of crime

In the previous chapter, SD theory was presented as the theoretical framework. However, there are many theories which give insight into understanding crime in society. SD Theory also provides guidance in terms of programme development. There are different theories, but only three theories will be discussed in detail. Shweta (2009), presents 12 theories of crime namely is strain, control, social teaching, direct, conformity, social disorganization, critical, Marxist, institutional, feminist, situational and integrated theories. Strain, control and social learning theories are regarded as traditional theories of crime and it is reasoned that all other theories are developed from these three traditional theories (Shweta, 2009). Situation crime prevention is also mentioned in policy documents and for this reason found to be relevant for the present study; situational crime prevention will be discussed in this chapter.

2.3.1 Integrated theories of crime

Several theories have attempted to combine strain, labelling and control theories to explain the high rate of crime (Bell, 1971 quoted in Shweta, 2009). Elliot and associates (in

Shweta) state that strain and labelling reduces social control. Low social control, in turn, increases the likelihood of association with delinquent peers and promotes antisocial behaviour (Shweta, 2009). Thornberry believes (in Shweta, 2009) that decreased control at home and at school promotes delinquent peers and the adoption of unacceptable behaviours. He combined learning and social control theories (Shweta, 2009). This may apply to all ages within society. Most causes of crime are reciprocal meaning they differ according different crimes. (Shweta, 2009).

Social learning theories specify the types of situation most conducive to crime. Some individuals are in environments where crime is more likely to be reinforced (Shweta, 2009). According to this theory, close groups have a large impact on socialisation. However, one can learn behaviour from observation and in most cases crime can be reinforced by money or punishment (Shweta, 2009).

Control theorists state that controls serves as crime barriers. Different factors prevent people from engaging in crime. Control theory focuses on control measures implemented by the police, families, schools and neighbours. Families are regarded as a major source of direct control, given their immediate relationship with the person (Shweta, 2009). The control theory includes clearly defined rules which prohibit criminal behaviour and limit opportunities and temptation to crime (Shweta, 2009). Control involves monitoring people's behaviour to ensure that they comply with the rules and do not engage in crime. This is relevant to school safety programmes discussed in Chapter Four. Prohibition of drugs and weapons at school can serve a as control measure to criminal behaviour. It also involves effective sanctioning of crime when it occurs (Shweta, 2009). The crime prevention managers may have programmes which are aimed at controlling and monitoring behaviour.

According to the strain theory, the strain on individuals and groups is regarded as a primary cause of crime in society. Immigration can create strain to survive. As a result, people are pushed to a point where they commit crime for their survival (Shweta 2009). Three situations cause strain in individuals or groups. It can be caused by preventing

individuals or groups from achieving their goals. It happens when something of value is stolen from them, such as status in gangsterism. A negative stimulus also causes strain in individuals (Shweta, 2009).

2.3.2 Situational Crime Prevention theory

Situational Crime Prevention theory (SCP) is also relevant for this study. The SCP theory postulates that the environment precipitates crime among those who might not have been planning such behaviour (Shweta, 2009). Shweta identifies four types of environmental precipitators. These are environmental factors that provoke criminal behaviour; social pressures which play a role in aggressive behaviour; cues that prompt criminal behaviour and controls against criminal behaviour. The WPSS (1998) highlighted visible policing as one of the functions for police aimed at reducing crime. This relates well to the SCP theory.

The SCP theory focuses on the analysis of circumstances which give rise to specific crimes (Shweta, 2009). It is linked to the rational choice theory (Pease, 2006). The SCP theory emphasises situational factors which are the most persuasive in reducing crime from occurring (Ekblom & Tilley, 2000). The situational perspective highlights three variables: the motivated offender; a suitable target; the absence of guidance, which can involve a parent or the police (Shweta, 2009).

The focus is on micro-preventative strategies, which include the involvement of local authorities and the public, to ensure that buildings, public spaces and people do not provide opportunities for criminals (Shweta, 2009). SCP uses approaches directed at specific forms of crime and focuses on the management and designing of the environment in which crime occurs (Clear & Karp, 1999). SCP emphasis is on immediate, short-term strategies and intervention programmes which are crime-specific (Pease, 2006).

A target becomes susceptible to crime for many reasons. A target causes criminal temptation due to a combination of factors. Clarke (1995) writes of the “hot products,

person and object”. According to Clarke (1995), the characteristics of the value, inertia, visibility and access (VIVA) model, indicating “hot factor approaches”, are:

Firstly, Value: the motivated offenders may be interested in the value of an object. Secondly, Inertia: offenders prefer items with less weight than heavier items. Thirdly, Visibility: items on display are easily targeted by offenders. Lastly, Access: accessible object promote a situation for commission of crime (Clarke, 1997).

Clarke (1995) talked of several ways and means of preventing crime. These are increasing the effort needed to commit the crime; increasing the risks associated with the crime; reducing the rewards of the crime and removing excuses and taking responsibility for actions. The techniques involve encouraging people to do what they know is the right thing to do (Clear & Karp, 1999). These are setting rules or procedures that explain acceptable conduct; reminding people that the offence is wrong, e.g. signs concerning illegal weapons.

This theory links well with the ecological systems theory, generally used in social work. The latter theory focuses on the quality and context of the individual environment (Berk, 2000). The theory views individuals as residing within a complex of systems of relationships affected by multiple levels of environment. The situational theory focuses on the micro-level rather than the macro level. Situational theory is criticised for too much practical experience, with little theoretical understanding of crime, especially causal terms and situational perspectives in the occurrence of crime (Clarke, 1997).

2.4. The roles of different stakeholders

The previous section presented theories of crime. This section discusses crime prevention which can be achieved through partnership among different role-players, in particular the police (crime prevention managers) and local government.

2.4.1 Role of the police

The South African Police Services Act (SAPSA) (1995) stipulates how the Service must work to combat crime. It requires that the police must co-operate with communities in combating crime (SAPSA, 1995). The police should liaise with communities through community policing forums (CPF) and develop plans to prevent crime (SAPSA, 1995).

The roles and tasks of the police are described by White & Person (1997). Law enforcement includes detention, investigation, apprehension and prosecution of offenders. These activities arise out of patrol activities and other duties (White & Person, 1997). Police are involved in the provision of social welfare services. This places a strain on police officers and raises concern and questions regarding training officers and their appropriate role in supporting victims of crime. Have they been trained to deal with emotions in a crisis situation? In their duty of traffic management, the police design efforts to ensure the smooth and safe flow of traffic. Activities include traffic laws, drink and driving campaigns and the handling and allocation of driver licences (White & Person, 1997).

The police are responsible for the maintenance of law and order and conflict resolution. The role of the police is also to restore disruptive situations, without arrest (White & Person, 1997). Their activities include surveillance for public order and intervention with, and monitoring of, specific groups in particular locations such as public events. Their role extends to public control such domestic violence and neighbourhood disputes (White & Person, 1997). Crime prevention includes creating and implementing proactive programmes and strategies designed to prevent crime and the fear of crime. The programmes include working with schools (White & Person, 1997).

It is the responsibility of the police to ensure the establishment and maintenance of partnerships between the community and the police service, communication, cooperation concerning the needs of the community to prevent crime and improved service delivery.

Transparency and accountability to the community must be ensured at all levels of the community. Joint problem identification and problem-solving must be encouraged (SAPSA, 1995).

2.4.2. Role of local government in crime prevention

Crime prevention can be achieved through multi-agency initiatives. National government policies and legislation identified local government as a key role-player in ensuring the security and safety of communities (WPSS, 1998). It is the responsibility of local governments to provide and maintain infrastructure. Town planning and environmental design play a critical role in reducing crime (UMAC, 2004). Local government initiatives are critical in preventing criminality, because the majority of criminal activities occur in the cities, towns and urban areas (Shaw, 1998).

Municipal policing involves enforcing by-laws and traffic laws and providing visible policing in partnership with the SAPS and private security firms through joint operations (UMAC, 2004). The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) helps the municipalities to co-ordinate government activities, including crime prevention and co-ordination of stakeholders. Local government departmental functions are important to sustain and achieve safety (Shaw, 1998). Interventions aimed at the prevention of victimisation are developed; visible policing is implemented in areas used by pedestrians, such as short-cuts and parks and lighting in communities is improved. Crime prevention principles are followed during the implementation of developmental projects (Shaw, 1998). Crime prevention programmes are initiated and located at a local government level and therefore re-orienting municipal services is necessary. Projects can be designed to address specific needs of the communities. The study conducted at the Amathole District Municipality revealed that local solutions are most likely to solve local problems (UMAC, 2004). A local government has an obligation to ensure a conducive environment for crime reduction. Most municipal services are elements of crime prevention (UMAC, 2004). Crime remains a challenge for community development. IDP processes show that communities should prioritise safety and crime as their chief concern (UMAC, 2004).

2.5 Crime prevention programmes

The previous section discussed the roles of police and local government in crime prevention. In this section crime prevention programmes are discussed. There are different approaches to crime prevention. Programmes might begin with one approach and may later include other approaches. According to the WPSS (1998), crime prevention is generally understood in terms of three approaches, law enforcement, social crime prevention and situational crime prevention.

There is no approach that is better than the other; development is a long-term approach which requires commitment. Community based- programmes are difficult to evaluate, but have clear results from interventions (ICPC, 2005). Situational crime prevention is criticised for focusing too closely on opportunistic crime and target-hardening techniques. Local by-laws and municipal laws are seen as enforcement and invaluable tools to encourage residents to regulate their own behaviour (ICPC, 2005). South Africa lacks an up to-date, coherent implementable national framework for preventing crime. However, there are a range of prevention programmes currently being run by the SAPS, NGOs, municipalities and provincial administrators (UMAC, 2004).

2.5.1. Amathole District Municipality

UMAC conducted a study at the Amathole District Municipality. The aim of the study was to analyse the crime situation in a particular physical and social environment in order to develop crime prevention through environmental, design at the Amathole District Municipality (UMAC, 2004). The study revealed that municipal representatives were reluctant to be interviewed. They had the perception that crime prevention had nothing to do with them (UMAC, 2004). Crime prevention initiatives are a challenge in most communities. Crime prevention programmes found in eight municipalities within the Amathole District Municipality were as follows:

- Awareness campaigns on drugs
- Safer schools campaigns and school debates about criminal activities;
- Campaigns concerning crimes against women and children;
- Domestic violence campaigns;
- Reservist volunteers to police the Mdantsane, East London and King William's Town;
- Stolen goods project (Amathole District Municipality Framework , 2004);
- Sector policing, involving a community policing forum and traditional leadership,
- Youth programmes concerning sports and business against crime.

The study indicated that there were structures and institutions which were involved in crime prevention. The structures included ward committees; community policing forums; programmes included in Integrated Development Plans (IDP) (ADM, 2004) ; public sector schools; the Departments of Correctional Services, Justice and the SAPS and the Municipality (ADM, 2004). It was found that programmes are not clear. Many government and NGO projects that might have had an impact on crime are not being monitored for impact, making it difficult to determine their effectiveness. The role of local government is to monitor and evaluate, as they co-ordinate large amounts of local information. Partnerships amongst the role-players at the city level were observed. Local government is enjoined by the Constitution of the country to promote safety and security at local level (Act 108 of 1996).

2.5.2. Safer Cities Programme

Safer Cities Programmes have been implemented by most of the metropolitan councils, including Durban, Pretoria, Johannesburg and Cape Town (Shaw, 1998). The goal of Safer Cities Programme is to coordinate, prioritise and implement crime prevention initiatives at local government level. Safer Cities are approaches to urban crime prevention, which were begun in European Cities (Palmary, 2001).

The City of Cape Town has developed a partnership with the German, government via the German Developmental Bank for financial co-operation in the township of Khayelitsha on project Violence Prevention through the Urban Upgrading programme (VPUU) (Haskins, 2007). The goals of the project are safety and violence prevention, upgrading of neighbourhood facilities and economic and community development. The programme engaged all community structures. It involved a crime mapping strategy which had been implemented by the city. The information has been used to design infrastructure which assists in reducing crime in public areas (Haskins, 2007). All the information has been integrated with crime data on GIS; 24 hot- spot areas were identified and crime prevention projects are aligned to these areas.

The Safer Cities Programme in Cape Town concentrates on research on the causes of crime (Haskins, 2007). Safety audits have been conducted and have been used to recommend new programmes. The suggested programmes focused mainly on addressing structural inequalities, for example, poverty and poor housing (Haskins, 2007). Planning is conducted in partnership with planning departments in the council to address crime in specific areas. Life-skills training and domestic violence workshops sensitize against domestic violence through morals regeneration programmes (Palmary, 2001). The city facilitated educational programmes concerning xenophobia and the training of neighbourhood watch groups. These are conducted in partnership with an NGO (Haskins, 2007). The location of Safer Cities Office remains a problem within the council. The city also experiences an obstacle with regards to city boundaries as they do not match boundaries for government departments. This is critical in crime prevention, according to the WPSS (1998).

Durban Safer Cities worked in partnership with Business Against Crime (BAC), the Durban Metropolitan Police Service (MPS,) the Durban Metropolitan Council and the South African Police Service (SAPS) (Palmary, 2001). Social crime prevention projects

have been informed by research and experts from crime prevention (Palmary 2001). Different stakeholders have been able to integrate their functions supported by government departments. As a result, programmes were implemented successfully with available resources. Most social and situational crime prevention projects were led by the Durban Safer Cities Office (Palmary, 2001). The office had fully functional staff that was responsible for co-ordination of crime prevention programmes.

Johannesburg's Safer Cities experienced a high turnover of staff turnover for many years (Palmary, 2001). The office struggled with the implementation of the projects (Palmary, 2001). There has also been a challenge with political support and as a result, the projects initiated did not succeed (Palmary, 2001).

In South Africa, cities such as Durban and Cape Town have an established municipal policy, which guides crime prevention strategies and provides policing services to the cities, but with fewer powers and responsibilities than the SAPS (Coronel, 2007).

According to Coronel (2007), the programmes of Johannesburg and Durban metropolitan policing include the following:

- Patrolling of high -risk areas.
- Establishment of an information management system to share crime data with the SAPS.
- CCTV in public places are found in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town. As the owners of the CCTV system BAC claimed that there is no standard training for operators .This is making it difficult to employ the suitable operators.
- Anti-fraud techniques.
- Signs and warnings to pedestrians and tourists in high - risk areas.
- Partnerships with private security firms and businesses in high -risk areas,
- Community and family programmes in high-risk areas.
- Visible policing which is implemented in the three cities, in partnership with all stakeholders within the municipality and the SAPS.
- Supporting youth, groups at risk; families; develop programme for women and children.
- Promoting social cohesion.

- Regulating hawking and informal trade.
- Informal settlements

Training, professional development and capacity- building for crime prevention practitioners are necessary to improve crime prevention (CSIR, 2007). In Cape Town's Safer Cities, training and development is formalised to standardize methods and approaches to prevent crime. Capacity -building programmes are regarded as part of crime prevention, targeting policy developers and stakeholders who develop and implement action plans concerning crime prevention and safety (Palmary, 2003). Guidelines for the prevention of crime (2002) dedicated a section of training and capacity- building and urged government to provide professional development and development of qualifications to promote the capacity of communities. The community Policing Forum and the Community Safety Forum (CSF) were identified as active structures in crime prevention in SA CRIR (2007). The WPSS (1995) list the functions of the Community Policing Forum. These are:

- Monitoring the efficiency and effectiveness of the police service;
- Advising the SAPS regarding local policing priority;
- Ensuring that visible police is evaluated ;
- Conducting enquiries into policing matters on behalf of the community in the policing precinct;
- Ensuring promotion of the accountability of the SAPS to local communities and co-operation of communities with the police;
- Organising and mobilising community-based awareness campaigns and resources to ensure sustainability of the programmes.

2.5.3. Crime prevention through environment design

In Scotland, the focus is on crime prevention through environmental design. The underlying assumption is that crime prevention is inserted into the planning systems (Crawford, 2009). Police are regarded as experts in the identification of the risk of crime. They serve as Police Architectural Liaison Officers in the planning system. They advocate crime prevention as an aim of urban planning and for co-ordination and partnership in

development activities. Crime prevention concepts are viewed as physical security devices in environmental design. Building contractors are encouraged to include crime prevention measures in the initial design of developments, to minimise opportunities for crime (Crawford, 2009). According to Crawford (2009), it was felt that building constructors are biased towards particular suburbs. This relates to the zones discussed in the SD theory (Bezuidenhout, 2011) (Chapter 1). The system is affordable to the working class. It contributes to the reduction of burglary, but also to a growth of inequalities in risk between rich and poor. Communities in specific zones will be able to afford to install the system at their homes, whereas poor people will not be able to afford the maintenance of the system. As a result poor communities will remain vulnerable (Crawford, 2009).

In addition to, crime prevention through environmental design Scottish police work closely with schools, social services, local businesses, churches, architects, town planners and local governments in co-ordinating the crime prevention programmes through crime prevention panels (Crawford, 2009). The impact of these programmes is questionable, since they are not evaluated. The Safer Cities Programme was established in 1989 and four projects were introduced, in Central Edinburgh, Castle Milk, Greater Easter House and North East Dundee (Crawford, 2009). The objective was to create a safer cities programme. The programme focused on crime and the fear of crime, which favoured situational crime prevention (Crawford, 2009). An analysis of the crime prevention programme found that there was a movement away from situational measures towards social measures (Crawford, 2009). The crime prevention panels implemented the following programmes:

- Curfews on young people
- Neighbourhood watches
- Parenting orders
- Youth courts
- Drug courts
- Risk assessment and risk regime
- Municipal policing
- Restorative justice system

- Community warden schemes
- Restorative justice programmes
- A growing prison population.
- Anti-social behaviour
- Zero tolerance

2.5.4. Youth mentoring programmes

In this section I review relevant literature and discuss crime prevention programmes targeting youth in and out of school. Interventions aimed at preventing crime and victimisations are seen as vital to effective social crime prevention (Shaw, 2009). Youth are the central target for crime prevention programmes. Municipalities allocate resources to youth development activities to minimise the potential for the commission of crime. Some of the municipalities have undertaken programmes that are aimed at prevention of crimes being perpetrated by young people (Pelser, 2002).

2.5.4.1 School safety

Safer schools projects were established by the Centurion Town Council. Learners, educators and governing bodies are the targets of the project. The objective of the project is to address safety issues in schools and to identify safety risks and develop a programme of action to ensure safety in the schools. Holiday programmes are organized for children, to reduce opportunities for their involvement in crime (Gerland, 1997).

Many schools in the country are unsafe and often become places for the recruitment of gangsters and criminal activity (UN Habitat, 2007). The two main concerns are drug dealing and violence. These are the safety challenges faced by some of the schools (UN Habitat, 2007). Schools represent the places where young members of society begin their training. Safety in schools should be a priority, to ensure that learners are safe from criminal activity (UN Habitat, 2007). A youth programme has been established in Kwa-

Mashu area of Durban. Role-players are various NGOs and the community (UN Habitat, 2007). The programme concentrates on diverting young people from crime through different activities such as literacy, culture, sports and art. The programme includes the development of recreational facilities and organises sports against crime and life-skills projects (UN Habitat, 2007). It promotes relationships among young people, the police, the CPFs and other criminal justice agencies. The projects were not evaluated, but it has shown that crime prevention programmes should be located at the local government level. It was difficult to measure the success of the programmes (Haskins, 1997).

The United States of America has similar challenges to South Africa with regard to crime. A study conducted in the USA recommended that early intervention is the best approach in crime prevention (Scweinhart, *et al.*, 2005). The research, conducted in a Perry pre-school programme, revealed that children aged three to five years who were involved in early education with family support are 30 % less likely to commit crime (Scweinhart *et al.*, 2005). The children who were not involved in early intervention and without family support were 50% more likely to commit crime (Scweinhart *et al.* 2005). The research proved that early childhood development contributes towards crime prevention (Scweinhart *et al.*, 2005). The difficulty identified was that the programme was not evaluated, but it was adopted by other countries as the best practice (Scweinhart *et al.*, 2005). The researchers recommended that such programmes are needed for underdeveloped countries, including South Africa. The WPSS (1998) emphasises on the call for developmental intervention, which includes early learning, parenting and employment training. Youth offending and child protection tend to be prioritised in the USA. Violence in schools is also prioritised in a number of countries (Scweinhart *et al.*, 2005).

UN Habitat Safer Cities concentrates on participatory and inclusive approaches for youth at risk. It co-hosted the International Crime Prevention Summit with the KZN government in 2008 in Durban, South Africa (Crawford, 2009). Young offenders and child protection are prioritised as programmes focusing on sexual exploitation and child sex offenders. UN

Habitats Safer Cities also facilitates programmes aimed at addressing violence in schools (Crawford, 2009).

The Wales Schools Liaison Programme is an awareness programme on substance abuse, targeting schools in Wales. The programme is implemented in schools by police officers, in partnership with educators, and the targets are learners aged between five and 16 years (Rosenbaum & Hanson, 1998). The programme creates awareness of the dangers of the use of alcohol and drugs (Rosenbaum & Hanson, 1998). In the USA, DARE programme (drug programme) is implemented in schools. The programme is liked by the all stakeholders involved. The Dare programme was implemented in 272 schools (Rosenbaum & Hanson, 1998).

2.5.4.2. Drug programmes

The international literature reviewed indicated that Cyprus has a low crime rate, but drug-related crimes remain a challenge (Panayiotis, 2011). Cypriot police have been successful in combating crime (Panayiotis, 2011). Their success was a result of an increased co-operation at national and international level with relevant law enforcement agencies, NGOs and communities (Panayiotis, 2011). Drugs-related crimes are on the increase and police statistics in Cyprus reflected an increase in drug-related offences. Young people have died because of the abuse of drugs (Panayiotis, 2011). In response to drugs as a social problem, in 2004 Cyprus developed a National Strategy on Drugs (2004 –2008), which was successfully implemented through drug prevention programmes (Panayiotis, 2011).

Cypriot police visit schools and organise workshops for children and adolescents. They enhance the relationship with the public by working together with the communities. They provide the parents with educational seminars and approach young people in crowded places. Officer of the Drug Law Enforcement Unit is an active member of the Anti-Drug Council. They report as anonymous when providing information about drugs and drug addictions. Social workers are placed in the Drug Law Enforcement Unit to provide

preliminary assistance in the form of initial guidance to persons seeking treatment for drug addiction. There is co-operation with the National Focal Point on Drugs. Research has been done and implemented concerning drugs and drug addiction. Surveillance of high-risk places is conducted and booklets are published providing information about drugs and drug addiction.

2.5.4. 3. Sports and community development mentoring

Sports development and the incorporation of sports into prevention strategies reduces crime (Newburn & Shinner 2005). Many countries have supported sports initiatives in recent years. In the United Kingdom (UK), sports leisure activities targeted youth at risk (Macuer & Arias, 2009). The objective of the programme is to divert youth from committing crime. Sport and culture are seen to encourage self-expression, esteem, life skills, social skills and education (Newburn & Shinner, 2005). Brazil initiated the Afro Reggae Cultural Group, which includes sports against crime. This improves the relationship between police and young people in disadvantaged communities. The project was reported to be successfully adopted as the best practice by other countries (UNODC 2008).

The outreach Project for marginalised youth is a volunteer mentor project which provides a role-model for youth exhibiting with problematic social behaviour (Crawford, 2009). The project encourages and supports young people to make decisions. The model is US Big Brothers and Big Sisters, which is replicated and evaluated and exists in developed and developing countries (Crawford, 2009).

2.5.4.4 Human Trafficking

Crime prevention is a societal responsibility. Internationally, NGOs play a crucial role in crime prevention. La Strada is an NGO founded in 1995. It specialises in developing

activities to combat human trafficking in the Netherlands and other countries (UNODC, 2008).

Educational programmes have been developed by La Strada on human trafficking to reduce the number of victims of crime (UNODC, 2008). They have developed interactive seminars and information materials for different target groups, to prevent crimes related to human trafficking (UNODC, 2008). La Strada renders practical assistance to victims of human trafficking. Basic needs are also provided, such as accommodation, food and clothing, as well as social support and legal and psychological assistance (UNODC, 2008).

2.5.5 Network of Monitors (NIM) and community structures

This section discusses the programmes implemented by NIM, including community structures involved in crime prevention programmes. Community safety needs a holistic approach, which requires the co-operation of various professional and civil societies.

NIM is an NGO based in Durban which advocates for promotion of law - abiding citizens (Masuku & Pelsner, 2002). It developed and presented a strategy for community safety forum as a strategy for crime prevention. It created a well-represented forum for the implementation of crime prevention programmes at local and national levels (Masuku & Pelsner, 2002). In KZN, MIN played a critical role in reducing the political violence that emerged after 1994 (Masuku & Pelsner, 2002).

NIM conducted a community safety forum pilot study in Manguzi, KwaNgqolosi and Ezingolweni in KwaZulu-Natal (Masuku & Pelsner, 2002). It developed the crime following prevention programmes, based on the research findings:

- Crime and policing;
- A peace-building initiative involving former combatants;
- A rural crime prevention programme ;

- Community safety forums.

Differences were identified, showing that the composition of safety forums in urban and rural areas was not the same. The structures from rural participants were widely represented; they had representations from different organisations and were locally based (Masuku & Pelser, 2002). The training of the CPF and the police was conducted in rural areas. One police station (Ezingolweni) had no CPF (Masuku & Pelser, 2002). The study revealed that police facilitate and conduct safety audits but they are not qualified to do this as a result, the quality of audits is poor.

According to Masuku & Pelser (2002), the researchers found that the crime prevention monitors at KwaNgcolosi are reducing truancy in schools. They re-opened the border post at Jozini and are helping to prevent the shipment of arms and stolen vehicles through this post. They established a women's group at KwaNgcolosi (Hlomelekusa), as part of the RCPC activities. These activities included a number of crime prevention programmes, including skills that lead to jobs such as exporting beadwork was offered. Counselling on the reintegration of offenders into a community was offered. Workshops were facilitated on rape prevention which helped to reduce the incidence of rape. At the time of the focus group with the Ngcolosi RCPC the informants were convinced that the incidence of rape had dropped.

Successes were attributed to NIM's pro-active approach. NIM was involved with a multifaceted set of interventions that included strong advocacy. When the Ngcolosi RCPC identified a problem with police treatment of rape victims, NIM trained 15 of the police officers in victim support (Masuku & Pelser, 2002). The RCPC then monitored the situation and reported an improvement. NIM also worked directly with the police on shutting down the activities of a car hijacking syndicate. NIM has trained 18 young people as crime prevention monitors. Former offenders benefited, from the programme, which has been used to prevent re-offending and as a reintegration mechanism (Masuku & Pelser, 2002).

Ezingolweni NIM reported that patrols were not conducted by the Port Edward police station. Training was conducted for the traditional leadership (Amakhosi, Izinduna) and the police from their police stations. This had a positive impact. Reporting of crime incidents increased. It also helped in building trust between the police and the community (Masuku & Pelsner, 2002). Good governance to the success of NIM programme. The recommendations of the NIM study were that awareness of crime should be raised, skills should be developed and a crime prevention plan should be drawn up.

The locally based crime prevention programmes seemed to be effective in improving the safety and quality of life (Dobson, 2007). The Warwick Junction project implemented in Ethekwini in 1997 showed that locally based programmes, owned by local people, have an impact on crime. This has been clear, with reduction in incidents and violent deaths, and major health and economic gains (Dobson, 2007).

Critics of crime prevention programmes point out that it is still unclear what crime prevention means for police (Burger, 2007). The police focus on community-oriented methods such as community policing and sector policing (Steven & Yach, 1995). Practical crime prevention for police largely amounts to density search; seize operation, and road blocks (Burger, 2007). The ability of police to prevent crime is limited (Burger, 2007). Allocation of responsibility for crime prevention to police will not only add a burden to the police but it will allow other departments such as the Department of Social Development, to shirk their responsibility (Burger, 2007). The core problem is that, despite the progressive policy directions in NCPS and WPSS, public safety is still viewed as a security issue and it is therefore it is regarded as a police issue (Burger, 2007).

2.6. Challenges of crime prevention programmes

Crime prevention in South Africa has challenges that are different from one police station to another and from city to city (Shaw, 1998). Some challenges identified are: Funding:

Crime prevention in South Africa has been regarded as a task performed on an *ad hoc* basis. There is no specific funding for the initiatives and budgets are secured from donors (Shaw, 1998). Therefore there is a limit with regards to accountability for delivery. This leads to local government shifting responsibility for crime prevention (Shaw, 1998). There is a lack of enthusiasm for financial support for crime prevention programmes (Shaw, 1998). Political support: Political leadership is required to play a leadership role in crime prevention; politicians are overcommitted and, as a result, political support is not enough (Shaw, 1998).

Capacity building: Crime prevention projects need to be implemented using existing resources (Shaw, 1998). Co-ordination of government functions and resources provide the opportunity for integration and improved service delivery by the local government (Shaw, 1998). Policing solutions: Police visibility is regarded as having a positive effect on the reduction of crime. The NCPS emphasised the role of government in initiating crime prevention programmes to address the causes of crime. Policing is viewed as the only solution to crime (Shaw, 1998).

2.7. Conclusion

The purpose of Chapter Two was to review the programmes aimed at preventing crime and promoting the safety of communities. The researchers have found that the NCPS has not yet been fully translated into practice. Safer cities programmes have played explicit roles in crime prevention. However, funds are limited, resulting in the reluctance of local authorities to take responsibility for crime prevention functions. Successful crime prevention always involved strategies integrated with leadership. The literature has recognized the need for co-ordination and a multi-faceted approach to crime as crime appeared to be increasing in all countries. The recommendations highlighted the responsibility for governments to align their budgets and align operational structures and policies for the successful implementation of crime prevention.

The chapter explored the experiences of crime prevention programmes, focusing on crime and crime prevention, the policy framework, theories of crime, crime prevention programmes, and the theoretical framework. The next chapter will discuss the research methodology aimed at investigating the experiences and the perceptions of crime prevention managers towards crime prevention programmes within the Umgungundlovu District Municipality.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The previous chapter reviewed the literature which was relevant to the present study. The study was guided by the qualitative paradigm. Chapter Three discusses the design of the study, sampling, data collection, data analysis, Trustworthiness, ethical considerations and limitations.

3.2. Design of the study.

The study is an explorative, descriptive investigation designed to provide an overview of crime prevention programmes in the uMgungundlovu district. According to Babbie & Mouton (2011) explorative studies provide insight and understanding and descriptive studies provide in-depth information on social events or individuals. It also aims to provide insight into the challenges and successes the programmes, according to the managers who are directly responsible for the programmes and the major focus of the study was to describe the present situation of crime prevention programmes within the uMgungundlovu district.

The study was framed within a qualitative research design, since the special focus of the researcher was to explore the real- world situation, the problem of crime and crime prevention. In qualitative research the researcher is the primary source for the data which was collected (Babbie & Mouton, 2011). This helped the researcher to identify and understand the crime prevention programmes that exist in the uMgungundlovu and district. Qualitative research provided an opportunity for detailed engagements with the participants, each interview, lasted about one hour (Babbie & Mouton, 2011).

The perspective is that humans beings construct their own reality and an understanding of what they do may be based on why they believe they do it. There is allowance for the

“multiple realities” individuals might construct in their own environment. The understanding of these assumptions assisted the researcher to be objective and allow participants to provide their own realities on crime prevention programmes. The participants were allowed to give meaning to crime prevention programmes within the uMgungundlovu district municipality (Babbie & Mouton, 2011).

There are five assumptions in a qualitative research method. The first assumption is that the world consists of multiple constructed realities, which indicate that there are always several versions of reality and meanings that participants construct from the events (Domholt, 2005). The participants provided information based on their perspectives, police station which led to broader understanding of experiences of crime prevention managers. The second assumption is that the researcher and subjects are interdependent and the process of inquiry changes both the investigator and the subjects. The present study broadened the understanding of the researcher about crime prevention in uMgungundlovu district municipality. The research provided the opportunity for participant to reflect on the crime prevention programmes which exists in the police stations.

The third assumption is that knowledge is time and context dependent, which means that qualitative research, pertains to a particular time and context. The participants shared the present situation of crime prevention programmes which might be different from the programmes implemented prior to 1994. The priority programmes in the CBD were different from the priority programmes in rural police stations; stock theft was an issue in rural areas which was not priority in the CBD. The fourth assumption is that it is difficult to distinguish between causes and effects. This emphasises the importance of describing and interpreting events rather than controlling them. Participants find it difficult to provide logical processes and the successes of crime prevention programmes in their areas. The participants described programmes and provided the interpretation through definition which reflected their own perception and understanding. The fifth assumption is that inquiry is value bounded (Terre Blanche & Kelly, 1999). However all the assumptions added value to the present study and all participants contributed meaningfully to the present study.

3.3. Sampling method

The sizes of populations usually make it impractical and uneconomical to involve all the members of the populations in the research (Babbie & Mouton, 2011). Crime prevention is a special field and non-probability sampling was found to be suitable for the present study. The advantage of the non-probability sample is that it allows the researcher to choose participants who are knowledgeable about the field of enquiry. It is uncomplicated and economical (Neuman, 2006). Researchers may proceed with different ways of obtaining a sample and it is impossible to evaluate the extent to which such samples are representative of the relevant population (Babbie & Mouton, 2011).

Within non- probability sampling the researcher used purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is commonly used in qualitative research; it is used when the researcher has a specific reason for particular participants for the study (Babbie & Mouton, 2011).

Purposive sampling allows selection of information- rich cases, which provide the researcher with unique experiences, information and perspectives the researcher intends to understand (Neuman, 2006). However, the results of the study cannot be generalised (Babbie & Mouton, 2011).

Key informant sampling was used. The researcher relied on crime prevention managers, who are identified as experts in the field of interest, to gain a deeper understanding of the area of interest (Neuman, 2006). The sample comprised of 11 participants, categorized as follows:

10 SAPS representatives (Crime Prevention Managers). Ten police stations in the district were invited to participate in the present study. One Crime Prevention Manager participated per police station. As discussed in chapter one the police stations are located in CBD , rural, residential areas , suburbs and rural areas, which was a good representation of South African communities'. The SAPS Act (RSA, 1995) which was discussed in the previous chapter provides for specific roles for police in relation to crime prevention.

One municipality representative (one Community Services Manager) from uMgungundlovu District Municipality, which has seven local municipalities. All seven are co-ordinated at District level. One Community Services Manager was thus involved in the study. The White Paper on Safety and Security (Department of Safety and Security, 1998) which outlines the role of local government in crime prevention which was discussed in the previous chapter.

3.4 Data collection

Interviews were held with all 11 participants, and guided by a semi- structured interview guide (appendix 1). The guide consisted of themes which was crime prevention programmes, challenges, successes and suggestions to improve crime prevention programmes within uMgungundlovu District municipality. More questions were asked about the concept of crime prevention. The researcher avoided double-barrel questions. Clear questions were asked during the interviews (Welman & Kruger, 2002). An audio recorder was used in the present study.

Interviews have several advantages over other methods. Interviews prevented participants from responding on behalf of others. During the interview the researcher was able to clear up misunderstandings (Welman & Kruger, 2002).

According to Babbie & Mouton (2011) interviews are flexible, continuous and iterative (Babbie & Mouton, 2011). This allowed more flexibility in the research process and gave the researcher the opportunity to probe for more information by asking “how” and “why” questions (Babbie & Mouton, 2011). The response rate was high because the interviewer physically consulted the participants. Interviews provide a useful opportunity to probe for more in-depth answers, to get answers in more depth without being biased (Babbie and Mouton, 2011). The researcher was in control of the interview situation. Participants possessed specific information and the responsibility of the researcher was to extract it (Babbie and Mouton, 2011).

Interviews are the disadvantage of that they are time - consuming and costly (Babbie & Mouton, 2011). In this case, it took an average of 15 minutes to travel between police stations and each interview lasted an average of 1 hour.

3.5. Data analysis

Qualitative data analysis provides rich explanations, sensitive to context and capable of showing the complex processes or social sequences of social life (Neuman, 2006).

Qualitative research analysed data by organising it into categories on the basis of themes, concepts or similar features and makes sense of data collected by generating patterns and themes that emerge (Neuman, 2006). According to Babbie & Mouton (2011), in qualitative data analysis the researcher is interested in the following:

- a). The characteristics of language; communication researchers stimulated more understanding, words are fundamental, concepts were distinguished in relation to content and process.
- b). The discovering irregularities; compared the central processes in different police station. Identified different categories of themes and their connections. The priority programmes are not the same, in mountain rise police station the participant spoke mostly about child and women abuse. Patterns were identified.
- c). The understanding of meaning; data is context based and can have more than one meaning, the participants provided meaning base on the current status of crime in the policing areas. Therefore the themes were discovered and interpretations were obtained.
- d). Reflection, the pattern of identifying priority programmes was reflected. There was a close relationship between the high rate of crime and priority crime prevention programmes implemented. Crime prevention programmes appeared to be crime specific.

The interviews were audio recorded then transcribed. They were then checked and analysed using steps suggested by Plamquist (1993, in Babbie and Mouton, 2011). These are:

The decision was made on the level on analysis, the researcher used a string of words e.g. drug awareness campaigns.

Decide on how concepts are to be coded (for example many concepts such as community policing forums, educational programmes, partnerships and strengthening relationships, norms and visible policing, etc.).

Decide how the data should be coded for existence or frequency of concept: The existence and frequency coding was used. Visible policing appeared to be the main theme and it appeared in all the interviews in the ten police stations.

Decide on how to distinguish concepts. The researcher generalised around the concept to include meaningful data. Concepts and themes were defined and examples were provided by the participants.

Develop rules for coding. It was guided by the research questions.

Decide what need to done with data that was not relevant.

Texts should be coded. The researcher was looking for key themes, key people and highlighted with different colours.

Results were analysed.

3.6. Trustworthiness

In qualitative research it is difficult to achieve complete reliability and validity completely (Babbie & Mouton, 2011). According to Lincoln and Cuba (1985) in Babbie & Mouton (2011) the main principle of good qualitative research is in the notion of trustworthiness and neutrality of the findings. Qualitative study can only be considered transferable if it is credible and dependable (Babbie & Mouton, 2011). Credibility refers to compatibility

between the constructed reality that exist in the minds of the participants and those that are attributed to them (Babbie & Mouton, 2011). Transferability refers to the extent in which the findings can be applied in different context or with different participants (Babbie & Mouton, 2011).

Credibility of data can be achieved through prolonged engagement, triangulation, referential adequacy, peer debriefing and member checks (Babbie & Mouton, 2011). Data and interpretation (transcripts and analysed text) were taken back to participants to judge adequacy (Babbie & Mouton, 2011). Members' validation has limitations; conflicting perspectives produce disagreements with the researcher's observations and participants may object to the results as not portraying their inputs in a favourable light (Neuman, 2006). Participants accepted that the data was constructed in the way they presented it.

Transferability was ensured in this study by collecting detailed description of the experiences and the views of crime prevention managers. The data description within its context was reported to allow judgment and transferability by the readers (Babbie & Mouton, 2011). Qualitative researchers are more interested in authenticity than in the idea of a single version of the truth (Neuman 2006). Authenticity refers to a fair, honest and balanced account of social life from the crime prevention managers who implement crime prevention programmes on a daily basis (Neuman 2006).

The researcher was more concerned with presenting a social account that is true to the experiences of crime prevention managers, including understanding the concept of crime prevention (Neuman 2006). The researcher presented step- by- step directions to be followed during the research project/interviews. Direct quotes from data was presented in the current study so that the readers could make their own conclusion in relation to the data collected (Bickman & Rog, 2009). In purposive sampling specific information can be obtained from and about the context by locations and participants that differed from one another, this can be observe more especially in chapter Four ,the direct quotes were included (Babbie & Mouton, 2011).

Dependability and conformability were ensured in this study. Dependability provides audience with evidence that, if the study were to be repeated with the same or similar

participants in the same context the findings would be the same (Babbie & Mouton, 2011). Conformability is the degree in which the findings are the product of the focus of the inquiry not the biases of the researcher (Babbie & Mouton, 2011). The documentation of critical incidents and processes of crime prevention programmes were examined (Babbie & Mouton, 2011). The researcher ensured that the data was presented in a truthful manner, as provided by crime prevention managers. Audiotaping was used to ensure good record, this is part of referential adequacy (material to document findings) (Babbie & Mouton, 2011). Participants' feedback and interview responses were taken as truthful. Verbatim transcripts of the interviews, were produced, notes on what the researcher felt was significant (Bickman & Rog, 2009). The audio recorder was used to ensure that interviews were captured correctly in the transcripts

3.7. Ethical consideration

The study was guided by standard research ethical guidelines and ethical clearance was obtained from the UKZN Faculty of Humanities, Developmental and Social Sciences at the University of KwaZulu- Natal for ethical clearance. (See appendix five).

The participants were requested to grant their permission to participate in the study. Informed consent forms were completed prior to the study. Voluntary participation was ensured. Permission to conduct the research was requested from the South African Police Services (KZN Provincial Commissioner) and participants, in advance and in writing. Participants were informed objectively about the purpose of the research, the importance of the research, the qualifications of the researcher and the experience of the researcher, or anything that might affect their willingness to participate. This prevented participation under false pretences and prevented deception. No one was forced to participate in the study and all the participants agreed to participate and signed the consent form (Babbie & Mouton, 2011).

Research should not harm the participants; regardless of their being volunteers for the study (Babbie & Mouton, 2011). The nature of the research did not expose the participants to physical or psychological harm or discomfort. Confidentiality will be ensured on the information obtained from participants. Identities of participants will not be disclosed and

data will be reported collectively. The information participants gave will be kept confidential.

The findings will be provided to the South African Police Services and the School of applied Social Work at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. An article for publication will be submitted. Researchers also have an ethical responsibility to share the findings of research (see Appendix 2).

3.8. Limitations

There were minimal limitations in this study. Respondent might have presented socially accepted responses than the current crime prevention situation due to the work relations between the researcher and the participants. However the study was limited to eleven crime prevention managers in Umgungundlovu District municipality. Participants are not representative of the total population of crime prevention managers in the District and KwaZulu-Natal and the findings cannot be generalised.

3.9. Conclusion

Qualitative research provides researchers with comprehensive perspectives concerning the subject under study. It is flexible, it allows the researcher to modify and adapt the research plan and research methodology (Babbie & Mouton, 2011). Qualitative research also allows the researcher to be in control during the research process. This chapter discussed qualitative research as the design of the present study, purposive sampling, and interviews as a method of data collection, data analysis within qualitative framework, trustworthiness, ethical considerations and limitations within the qualitative framework. Chapter Four will present data together with data analysis

CHAPTER 4

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

The previous chapter discussed research methodology. Chapter 4 focuses on data presentation and data analysis. The chapter begins by providing a profile of crime prevention managers. For the purposes of confidentiality, they are referred to by alphabetic labels (A-K). Secondly, it presents the understanding of crime prevention which include responsibility and the role of different role players in crime prevention. Thirdly, crime prevention programmes are discussed. Fourthly, challenges of crime prevention are presented. Fifthly, the challenges and the successes of crime prevention programmes are discussed. Finally, suggestions for improving crime prevention programmes are presented. According to Knutsson (2009), crime prevention represents those efforts that are aimed at eliminating crime, either prior to the potential occurrence, or before further activity. Importance might of crime prevention might be less recognised.

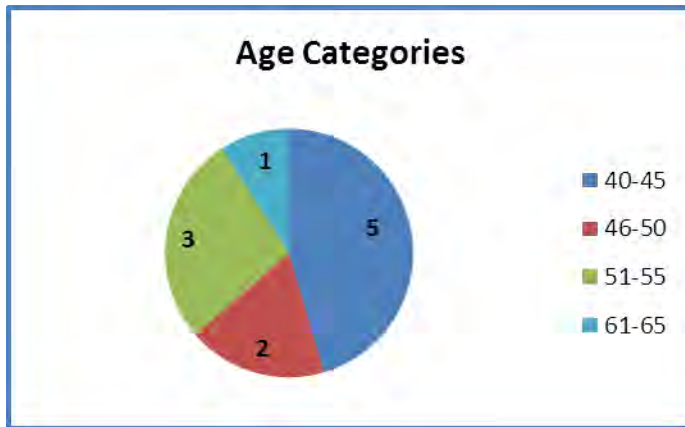
4.2 Profile of participants

This section provides biographical information of the participants. It highlights the age, rank he within the police force, education, and length of experience in crime prevention programme. It was interesting to note that all crime prevention managers participated in the study from ten police stations were men. The eleventh from participant from municipality was also a man.

4.2.1 Age of Participants

The ages of the participants were investigated and the results are presented in figure 4.1. The youngest participant was forty years old while the oldest was sixty five years old .The largest category of the participants were aged between 40 and 45 years. As can be seen from the pie chart. Only one was between 61 and 65 years old.

Figure 4.1: Age of participants



4.2.2 Qualification and length of experience in crime prevention and ranks of crime prevention managers

The qualifications or level of education attained by the participants was investigated, together with experience in crime prevention programmes.

Four participants had diplomas and four participants had degrees, while only one had a postgraduate degree. Nine crime prevention managers have at least a tertiary qualification, which can have a significant impact on the implementation of crime prevention programme implementation. Evidence suggests that there is a difference in the level of thinking between people who have attained tertiary education and those who have not (Barro and Lee, 1993).

With regard to experience in crime prevention, Table 4.1 indicates five of participants with 11 to 15 years experience while only two have more than 20 years experience in crime prevention. These statistics are related with the age of the participants which has a bearing on the ability of crime prevention personnel to effectively carryout crime prevention activities.

Table 4.1 Experience of crime prevention managers

Experience	
Years	No. of participants
0 – 10	4
11 – 15	5
16 – 20	0
21 – 25	2

There was no standard with regards to qualifications .The less educated participant had matric as his highest qualification. The highest qualification was an honours degree. Most of the managers have a diploma in policing. However, there is no specific training on crime prevention obtained by all managers. One of the managers has a degree in Technology, but he is a crime prevention manager. Literature emphasizes the importance for training, professional development and capacity building for crime prevention practitioners which is necessary to improve crime prevention (CSIR 2007). The results are presented in Table 1.

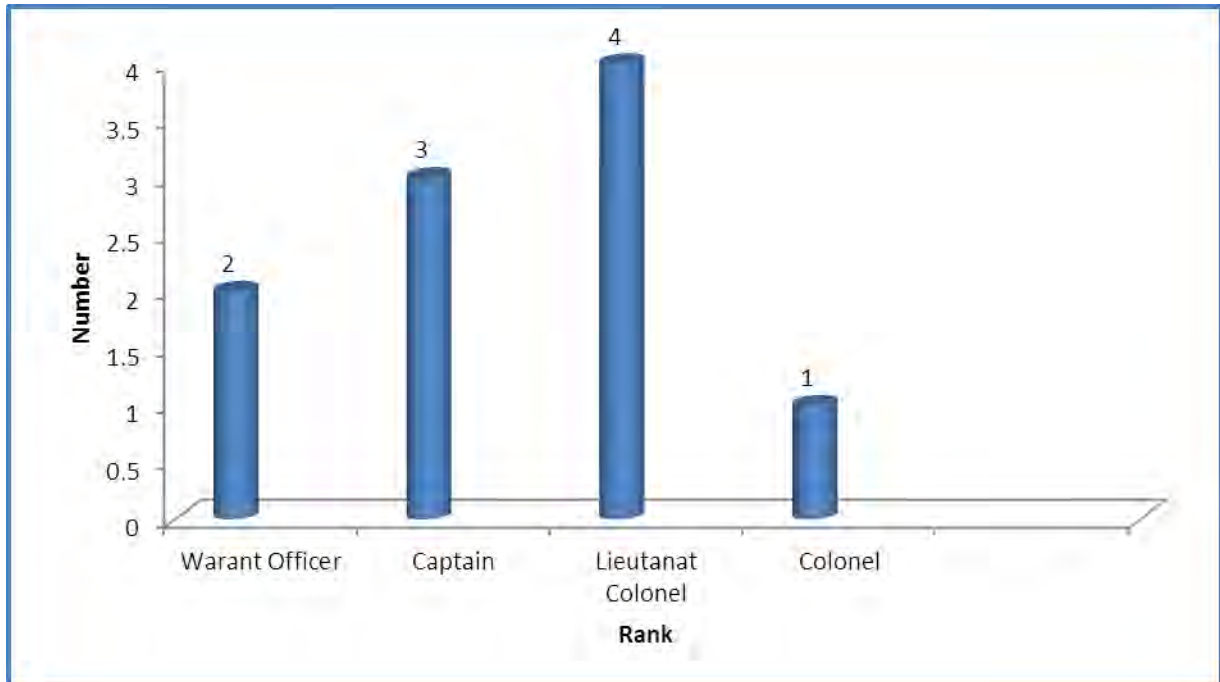
Table 4.2: Qualification and length of experience in crime prevention

Qualification (11)	
Level of education attained	No. of participants
Matric	2
Diploma	4
Degree	4
Postgraduate degree	1

The issue of education, experience, ranks and managing crime prevention programmes is further discussed in section 4.4.2.

The ranks held by the crime prevention managers were investigated. The results are presented in Graph 2.

Figure 4.2: Ranks of crime prevention managers in SAPS.



It was interesting to note that in most cases, senior personnel were in charge of crime prevention programmes. The most senior rank was a Colonel and one person had this rank. Four out of ten participants were Lieutenant Colonels. A high number of managers held senior ranks. The crime prevention manager in municipality held a senior management position. It will be expected that the most experienced personnel (in this case holding high ranks) would be in charge of managing crime prevention programmes. During one interview the participant (C) commented on the importance of senior personnel being involved in crime prevention.

.....you get in experienced people that are promoted into positions they must take key decisions whenever to conclude what we do.....

4.2.3 Crime patterns in police stations

The researcher explored the existing patterns of crime in relation to the social disorganisation theory (Bezuidenhout, 2011). The results are presented in Table 2.

Table 4.3: Crime patterns in relation to the social disorganization theory.

Zone as indicated in theoretical framework	Police station
Zone One , CBD	Pietermaritzburg
	Howick
Zone Two, industrial areas	Mountainrise
Zone Three ,working class areas	Plessislaer
	Mpophomeni
Zone Four, residential areas (farms)	Bishopstowe
Zone Five, suburbs and rural areas	Prestbury
	Townhill
	Boston mainly rural areas

There are five zones defined by the social disorganization theory. According to the theory (van der Westhuizen, 2011), crime is high in the central business districts (CBD), followed by industrial areas and it declines as it goes to suburbs and rural areas. In respect of the study context Zone One could be considered to be CBD where the Pietermaritzburg and Howick police stations are situated. Zone Two is industrial areas, where the Mountainrise police station is situated. Zone Three is made up of working class areas such as townships where Mpophomeni and Plessislaer. Farming areas such as Bishopstowe make up zone four .Zone Five is suburbs and rural areas such as Prestbury, Town Hill, Boston and Taylors Halt.

The study revealed that most of the crime prevention programmes (see discussion under 4.3.2) were to be found in the CBD areas. In contrast, the crime prevention programmes found in rural areas such as Boston were very specific and in this instance focused awareness on stock theft. The priority or hot spot areas were the CBD and working class areas, including informal settlements such as the Pietermaritzburg Jika Joe area and Shiyabazali in Pietermaritzburg and Howick. There is high rate of mobility due to employment opportunities in the areas. This is related to the theory that the inner zone

influences the adjacent and outer zones, invasion occurs and territory becomes less desirable, people move from different areas to the CBD and they compete for survival as a result they resort to criminal activities (van der Westhuizen, 2011)

4.3. Understanding of Crime prevention

Crime prevention is a broad concept, understood as averting crime before it starts, and which is achieved through strategising and planning. It is also perceived as a pro-active measure to avert crime and extends to reactive measures for crimes committed. In addition, crime prevention is understood to be crime specific which involves all legislation that defines crime, such as the Domestic Violence Act (No. 116 of 1998). All participants had a good understanding of what crime prevention is and most of them emphasised the prevention aspects.

.....means to prevent crime before it takes place..... (A)

.....to prevent crime outside in the area before it starts.....(B)

.....deals with preventing crime before it happens.....(C)

.....implementation of proactive strategies of preventing specific crimes....(D)

..... that puts an end to crime, any procedures or matters that prevent crime.....(E)

.....crime prevention is basically to prevent crime before it occurs. further is to implement strategies.....(F)

....process that puts an end to crime, procedures that prevent crime..... (G)

..... basically a method that has been put into process to curb crime before it happens where the factors, the causes of poverty, lack of education...(H)

One participant also saw crime prevention happening both before and after crime. The participants' understanding of crime prevention what must be done to stop crime before it is starts; they understand it as a proactive approach to dealing with crime. This is consistent with the literature's definitions of crime (Garside, 2008; Dept. of Safety & Security, 2006). However, unlike the definitions in the literature (Knutsson, 2009; Lab, 2007), the participants' understanding of crime prevention is that it also includes a reactive measure and that it includes the role - players. One participant stated:

.... mean before the crime is committed you must have a way of preventing crime. And furthermore it also talks about reactive when the crime has been committed and to prevent it from re-occurrence..... (I)

One of the participant understood crime prevention in relation to sexual violence. Participants J stated:

.....all laws that prevent crime such as the prevention of domestic violence. The crime must be Investigated through proactive means..... (J)

It was interesting to note "proactive" approach to investigating crime. It was important to note that the participant from the municipality viewed crime prevention as a holistic approach, which is an attempt to assist the police to reduce crime. This is consistent to the result of Amathole District Municipality. One participant from the municipality stated:

.....is a means or a method to assist policing in fighting crime because police alone can't fight crime alone..... criminal activities are social and economically as well as environmentally... (K)

4.3.1 Responsibility for crime prevention

All participants understood that crime prevention was a societal responsibility. The responsibility of preventing crime falls on the police and the community, both of whom must develop strategies to prevent crime. One participant expressed the importance of partnership between the police and the community his understanding of crime prevention was as follows:

...according to our understanding it's the police as well as the members of the community. All members of the community because we as the police we can't work alone we can't win alone that... (D)

Within the police service are the detective service and the police forum and members falling within these two bodies are all responsible for preventing crime. In addition to the community and the police, it is perceived that crime prevention is a holistic concept, which requires involvement of government departments, with the police taking a leading role as mandated by the Police Act. Participant E reiterates that:

Everybody [is responsible]! [However], without crime prevention the SAP does not have a job...

Participant (F) stated that crime prevention is the responsibility of:

.... the SAPS, NGOs, local leaders, traditional council, political leaders; church leaders, family and child protection units... [it is also] a collective approach; all structures within policing should be involved...

According to the participants, the responsibility of crime prevention is a shared and mutual responsibility which must allow for coordinated efforts towards the goal. Participant F this by stating that:

... [the] community must work hand in hand with the police. It should be a mutual relationship of help between the two parties; it's the community plus the police at large!

It is believed that crime prevention cannot be carried out only by the police or public separately, but these two entities need to pool their efforts and resources.

4.3.2. Role - players in crime prevention

According to participants the major role players in crime prevention are perceived to be the police and the community or the public. Communities play an important role through

the Community Policing Forum (CPF), Sub-Forum and the committee under the councilor. These are responsible for monitoring community activities and reporting crime. The South African Police Services Act (SAPSA) (1995) stipulates how the Service must work to combat crime. It requires that the police must co-operate with communities in combating crime (SAPSA, 1995). All participants identified role players contributed to crime prevention programmes. The role of community leaders, NGOs and government departments was emphasised:

...community leaders, political leaders, religion/church leaders, education leaders, community marshals and reserves, the NGOs and role players of the other government departments like Correctional Service, Department of Justice, Home Affairs...(A)

.....under the councilor there is committee members in each area that community member is responsible for what is going on..... what is taking place in that area and that committee member when there is something like a crime he reports to the CPF or report direct to the police.....(B)

.....role players like the community leaders, political leaders, church leaders, education leaders, the NGOs and role players of the other government departments like correctional service, department of justice.....(C)

Two participants emphasised the role of community policing forums:

.....well on my CPFs I've got about 35 people ranging from councilors to school teachers to ministers to farmers to you ,name it I can give you a list.....(E)

.....are working with the CPFs chairpersons, councilors, indunas and the inkosis and the chiefs as well as any other community member. we are working with. (F)

.....we got sub-forums members of the public, the forums and CPF sub-forums.Residents actually work with us..... (E)

.....the community plays a big role in assisting us preventing crime. Our sub-forums such as our CPFs, we have other governmental departments like ... security companies within our area and other major security companies that are listed like our Spoornet security company plays a major role in assisting us to combat crime.(I)

One participant emphasised that all personnel within SAPS have a role to play in crime prevention:

.....we have different services in the SAPS who assist us like the (special units) POP, the TRT, dog unit, equips unit, house rivals, NPC, traffic RTI, and conventional policing..... (G)

Two participants stressed the role of municipality:

.....local municipalities, seven of them, mayor of the district, Municipal manager of the district, NGOs, schools, faith based organizations, police, that CPF, ward committees. (K)

.....Local Municipality (Umngeni)..... All the protection services within Umngeni municipality..... (D)

Some participant emphasised the importance of NGO when dealing with victims of crime and domestic violence:

.....We got the NGOs at the Mpendle court, they've got the victims centre ... Mrs

Home affairs are importantwork with us to prevent illegal immigrants that contribute to crime rate and customs which operate in the boarder gates to prevent drugs, human trafficking and illegal immigrants. FAMSA who help us on family violence..... (H)

The local municipality as a whole is seen as a major role – player, with all its protection services. Within the municipality, the role - players include the government departments such as transport, education, fire and health. Other role players include private security companies, (NGOs) such as SANCA, FAMSA. The Red Cross, Business Fighting Crime, and the community neighbourhood watch. All these role - players meet to strategize on crime prevention. In rural areas, in addition to the aforementioned role - players is the traditional leadership that is the indunas and headmen. Participant H explained:

We have NGOs, SANCA, FAMSA. We have municipality and other government departments though they are sometimes involved like education; we have your department as well.

In the CBD the municipality was named as one of the active role-players whereas in the rural areas it was not mentioned as a stakeholder in crime prevention. Literature alludes to the importance of multi-agency initiatives to achieve crime prevention, of which local government is cited as a major role-player in the field (Peter, 2009). The national government policies and legislation urge local governments to play a role in promoting the safety and security of citizens (WPSS, 1998). Participant, E explains:

.....the municipality, the councilor, firstly, plays a major part in assisting us; our local councilor in this area. our traditional healers, our chiefs are in our area but the thing is in we do not police the rural area

The results reveal that those involved in crime prevention programmes, emphasis that such programmes should involve collaboration between the police, communities and organisations or business community. This was pleasing to note as literature, emphasises that crime prevention activities should not be restricted to the efforts of the criminal justice system alone, but should include activities of public and private organisations (Lab, 1997).

4.3.3 Crime prevention programmes

This section presents the various crime prevention programmes that exist in the study area. The section presents the programme holistically but important to note is that not all of these programmes exist in every police station.

4.3.3.1 Police Visibility

Police visibility is a crime prevention programme which includes raids, vehicle patrols, blue light patrols, foot patrols, stop and searches, vehicle checkpoints (VCPs) and road blocks. Police visibility is the common programme found in all the police stations. Participant (C) explained:

.....cordon and search operations which target specific areas on specific dates and times. Hot spot areas are and where crime is committed mostly. There is overcrowding, Thursday, Friday and Saturdays, business robberies are the highest. Crime threat analysis give direction of crime prevention programmes.

All the participants spent more time talking about police visibility during the interviews. The SCP theory (van der Westhuizen, 2011) emphasises situational factors which are the most vulnerable to manipulation in a way that might reduce the occurrence of crime, police visibility discourage a motivated offender to commit crime (Ekblom & Tilley, 2000). These are described as the normal police visibility. However, in order to implement visibility, all ten police stations conduct crime threat analysis and crime pattern analysis and research on an everyday basis to check for trends and patterns such as ‘when crime occurs and in which areas. Such information is very important as it guides the police on how to allocate resources. Once they have the information, then they increased police presence in the target area. This is consistent with SCP theory (van der Westhuizen, 2011),

which focuses on the analysis of circumstances which give rise to specific crimes (Shweta, 2009).

Crime was likened to a three - legged pot, with each leg representing opportunity, greed and ability. If one of the legs was missing, the pot would not stand and so it is with crime. Using this example, participant (F) explained:

...If you take away greed, crime will go away, if you take capability in other words the person's mental fitness to commit a crime; crime will go away. But what you cannot do is take away greed and ability. The only thing that you can take away is opportunity...

Vehicle patrolling serves as a way of taking away the opportunity for crime to occur. Police visibility is very useful in preventing crime and this sentiment was expressed by all participants from SAPS, Two explained why this worked:

It helps a lot with regard to people who are aiming to commit a crime because they see the van coming there with the siren and the light especially during the night. We do disturb them; even yourself when you at home and you see about five vans passing in your house you say "huh what is happening now? Throw away that" you see all those stories. Am I lying? (D)

...your visibility, showing your visibility. Number 2, conducting and searched any vehicles or any person who you suspect to have committed a crime, you then authorize stop and search them; search the vehicles. Number 3, is the blue light blue light patrols which has now become an instruction from the Provincial office. More specifically, to have your blue light on where it has been noticed that it serves as a deterrent if there are blue lights where they tend to leave the area and go away. (A)

Some of the participants emphasised that crime threat, crime pattern and research are used to identify hot spot areas for interventions. Participants explained:

They keep observation, they stop and search vehicles, they do blue light patrols, highway patrols, and they do vehicle checkpoints. There is a lot..... Our crime prevention program comes from our crime threats and crime patterns. So we identify it always varies....our crime pattern. Program-wise we deploy members according to crime patterns and crime threats. (G)

Visibility which include vehicle patrols, blue light patrols, foot patrols, stop searches, vehicle checkpoints (VCPs) and road blocks. Those are our normal police visibility. In order to determine visibilities we got our crime threat analysis, we analyse crime every morning, every day and we deploy accordingly (H)

We do patrols, under, patrols we work with the community, CPFs and we do a lot of research. In areas where crime is giving us a problem continuously, then we plan and research the cause of the problem like the program of the stock theft when it is about festive season, when there is moonlight in rural areas (A).

A number of participants also commented on where visible policing was important:

We are busy patrolling the bus stops preventing those even those in the early morning from 4am to 7am, we are doing those operations, bus stop operations to prevent this robbing and assaulting of female people at the bus stops. (K)

Patrol of N3 which is freeway where we experienced challenges of robberies of trucks where goods were stolen from the trucks, all those have stopped between this year and last year. Road Blocks stop and searches, we do foot patrols, to hot spot areas like CBD, ATM Spar and Pick N Pay and Howick falls. Blue lights patrols at night to alert the community that the police are in the area this prevent the crime the motivated offender is discouraged by this. Cordon and search, house searches the focus areas are CBD and residential areas. (L)

Operating in this way, the police are perceived to be the ‘godfathers’ of the communities. Patrols are collaboration between the CPF and the community. Police visibility is usually implemented with other programmes, for instance, crime prevention campaigns.

Patrols are conducted in crime hotspots areas that are identified through crime threat analysis and crime pattern analysis. Crime hotspots differ from town to town and community to community. For instance, in some communities, schools are considered hotspots while in other areas bus stations are hotspots for crime. This is consistent with the theory which emphasises that informal social control must be sensitive to the context/environment in which residents live (Warner, 2007).

According to Shweta (2009) SCP uses approaches directed at specific forms of crime which focuses on management, designing of the environment in which crime occurs (Clear & Karp, 1999). SCP focuses on short-term strategies which are crime specific (Pease, 2006). Two participants explained:

.....so that means if maybe house breaking is getting committed at a certain spot so we sort of direct our road blocks where there is such a crime that is we are very committed. (I)

Stop and searches for drugs, prostitution and even illegal immigrants, foreigners. (B)

4.3.3.2 Crime awareness campaigns

As discussed in the literature review, many different types of crime prevention are implemented in Amathole District municipality. Similarly this study identified a range of crime prevention programmes in Umgungundlovu District Municipality. This section provides an overview of these.

Social crime prevention, crime awareness campaigns are common in all the police stations. Awareness campaigns on specific areas such as rape, or crimes that are committed against women and children, are dealt with by the youth desk within the police

force. The youth desk (also called the drug awareness unit) involves collaboration between the police and the community and is responsible for coming up with initiatives for combating crime and also implementing programmes addressing social crime. For instance, there are situations when crime is high and after investigation it is concluded that the shebeens are the cause. In such situations, shebeens are targeted and searched to find out how much liquor is sold. If the shebeens are defaulting then they are closed down. Shebeens selling liquor to minors are targeted and closed down.

Participants identified that FAMSA, an NGO, plays an important role in preventing social crime against women and children. Related to this is the Victim Support Unit, which provides support for people who have been victims of domestic violence. In terms of social crime, they help to prevent further criminal acts by the instigators. Another related strategy is 'operation basadi', a strategy implemented by the police that deal with crimes against women and children, such as human trafficking, domestic violence and rape. This is consistent with the SD theory (Bezuidenhout, 2011), which emphasises that in direct intervention, residents are involved in addressing inappropriate or suspicious behaviour in their neighbourhood. Direct social control conveys an image of social cohesion and a well-regulated neighbourhood. It establishes social norms for the area to prevent criminal behaviour (Bezuidenhout, 2011).

Related to domestic crime is the country-wide initiative called 'Men for Change', an initiative aimed at awareness and education among men. This initiative teaches men to change their mindset and attitudes towards women and children, to that of respect. It is aimed at reducing domestic violence and rape of women and children. Three participants explained:

.....also we've got this "men for change", I'm sure you've heard about it, the captain is actually the chairperson for this coastal for "men for change". (F)

...we have done campaigns pertaining to the abuse of women, children, rape and during those campaigns and road shows we brought other role players like organized crime ... (H)

Right now as we are in this August month, the women's month, there is this operation basadi, any issue that is dealing with the issue that is pertaining to the abuse, the reporting by the women and children. We've got that operation that started last week. That involves even this domestic violence. (B)

There are also awareness campaigns on drugs, as drugs are viewed as one of the causes of social crime. Such campaigns are held within communities and especially in schools. One way in which the campaigns are done is by conducting random searches for drugs and dangerous weapons in schools. Another way is by visible policing around schools to prevent robberies of cellphones and rape of school - children. The study revealed that all ten police stations participated in the study conduct crime awareness on drugs in and out of schools. The participants stated:

.....do go to schools but it's the same thing where we go to schools and do some awareness to say they must not smoke dagga, they must not steal, they must not do this they must not steal or all those things (J)

We do visit schools and educate children to abstain from drugs or some substances actually to stay away from them in such a way that there is a police officer that is getting appointed at the police station in such, such a police member it is actually with the safety in schools. So we work hand in hand with the department of education to try and educate children about crime. (C)

.....you know, the drugs programme ... but actually it is from the youth we are targeting children like they are our future actually we are targeting the schools like the ... actually that's the youth we are targeting. (I)

.....Because we have done with drug awareness..... (A)

We have visited all the schools more especially these primary schools. Going together with the Department of Health identifying those children. (B)

....awareness on drugs because we had those problems before on our schools of people carrying dagga. We had problems at schools where people were smoking dagga and others were selling it at school.

....awarenesses of crime and drugs. We have projects that are aimed at educating, empowering community about drugs as well as liquor. (H)

That is beside other projects of which we hold at schools; projects such as drug awareness campaigns which we have done in our schools. That is one of the main problems that we experience at school. We've done drug awareness. (G)

...youth programs we do educational campaigns and participate in school safety projects. (K)

What we do is that we have a slot to talk to the children about drug abuse, alcohol abuse. (F)

One participant also highlighted that they also ensure safety of the area. Participant emphasised:

There was also a shebeen not far away from the school's premises and they were selling liquor to the students we had to close it down because they were selling liquor to the school kids. (M)

Police conduct surprise searches in schools searching for drugs and weapons and unauthorized items. The target is youth in secondary schools. (L)

Within schools school safety committees who are responsible for planning safety programmes. One such programme on crime awareness and education strategy involves students in various activities intended to educate them about crime. During school holidays

essay competitions are held in which the essays pertain to issues of safety. City of Cape Town has developed school holiday programmes targeting children, to reduce opportunities for their involvement in crime (Gerald, 1996).

There is also what is known as 'Sports Against Crime, where a sport is used as an avenue for crime awareness and education. One participant stated:

And then we've got a soccer tournament that takes place every year we've got lot of trophies. And I think your Department (the interviewer) donated quite a bit of the trophies.
(F)

Another initiative at schools is called a 'New World For You', which is collaboration between the school governing body, Department of Education, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Centre for Criminal Justice and the police. Students are taken to the library twice a week to access reading materials. During the visit, there is a time slot for drug and alcohol abuse and crime awareness campaigns. This project targets children between seven and 15 years.

Prostitution is another target for the campaigns. This campaign mainly deals with the prostitution of young girls. Prostitution campaigns are usually conducted at night, that is, between 21:00 and 02:00. In some cases, this campaign is combined with the drug awareness campaign. One of the participants stressed:

We also have agents dealing with prostitution of young girls involved in prostitution. So its education on prostitution at places like Jika Joe informal settlement. (H)

Awareness campaigns also deliver messages concerning abiding by the laws of the country. This approach to awareness helps the community not to become perpetrators of crime through mob justice, a trend which is common and has been highlighted in media reports. The SD theory (van der Westhuizen, 2011) reasons that in these neighbourhoods' structural factors, such as concentrated disadvantage and residential mobility, dysfunctional communities and the creation of informal social control (Warner *et al.*, 2010), cause people to become confused and frustrated. They reject the rules and norms of society and become normless (van der Westhuizen, 2011).

...we do awareness informing people not to take the law into their own hands because most of the times they assault the victims who they believe are the suspects and they assault them. So we tell them not to take the law into their own hands because to take the law into your own hands is a crime. We have to charge you even if those people were wrong. We charge you, we have to deal with you, charge you, and detain you like a suspect...

The study revealed that awareness campaigns on stock theft mainly occurs in rural areas Participant J & F stated that:

.....we have stock theft awareness campaign and izinkantolo zasehlathini (informal courts) and vigilantism. (J)

We concentrate on the area where there is much crime; we inform the people that they must look after their stock for example we inform them that they must be counted each and every day (F)

4.3.3.3 Combating gangsterism

In one area, where gangsterism was rampant causing much violence and death, a programme under the umbrella of the CPF was established. The SD (van der Westhuizen, 2011) talked about rebellion. Rebellion occurs when society rebel cultural and social structures and replace them with new goals and organized themselves into groups such as organized political action and gangsterism normless (van der Westhuizen, 2011). This programme used the clergy to talks to gangster members about crime and violence. Participant (F) elaborated:

...you see what happens... [is that]... we've got the gangs which are currently active...there is the '26 and the 28 gang'. So under the umbrella of the CPF we've got the clergymen and the preachers to interact between the two gangs because if you remember about 2/3 years ago we had a lot of killings and violence here...

According to the participant, since the start of the programme, gangster violence has abated significantly. The community is hopeful that the crime will drop further with this programme in place.

The programme is an example of direct intervention and social control of the social disorganisation theory (Warner *et al.*; 2010). Direct intervention is a strategy where community members are involved in addressing inappropriate or suspicious behaviour in their neighborhood. Thus, by using the clergy to interact with the gang members, the community, through CPFs, is trying to control social behaviour. This approach to crime prevention is reported to result in lower levels of crime (Warner *et al.*; 2010.); a trend which was reported to be happening since the start of the initiative.

4.3.3.4 UMgungundlovu safe city

UMgungundlovu safe city falls within the Safer Cities Programme, a national programme that has been implemented in Johannesburg. It has also been implemented in Cape Town and Durban, all of which are collaborations with the Germany Development Bank and Businesses Against Crime respectively (Palmary, 2003).

The Safer Cities initiative which is in Cape Town Johannesburg and Durban was discussed in literature review. In Pietermaritzburg, there is an initiative of crime prevention called UMgungundlovu safe city which is collaboration between the police and the businesses within the city. It is a sponsored by Pietermaritzburg Businesses Against Crime to install surveillance cameras within the city and provide vehicles for arrests. Surveillance cameras are installed inside business buildings and outside, in the city streets and crime hotspots. Cameras installed inside business buildings like shopping centers, are used to survey and catch shoplifters, and the more serious crimes like robberies which is the case for outside surveillance. Besides sponsoring resources, the organization is also responsible for reporting crime. Participant (K) explained:

It was started; it (cctv) was facilitated by the local municipalities. It was by that inter-sectoral anti-crime network driven by business against crime.

Participant (H) emphasised:

Safe City is actually an organization that is sponsored by business fighting crime, they also involved in fighting crime. It is now called the BFC (business fighting crime). They help us with the installation of surveillance cameras in town. (H)

Police personnel are responsible for monitoring the cameras and are deployed in the city to monitor suspicious vehicles and visiting second hand goods shops. The police also conduct monthly meetings with business owners to make sure that they are complying with the Law.

Safe City Camera, this camera is also a project on its own, because we deploy a police member every day to monitor and report, suspicious people and vehicles

Participant (L) added:

Patrol in the CBD, police patrol using bicycles and motor bicycles which were donated by Umngeni Chamber of Commerce.

Within the social disorganization theory, this crime prevention programme falls under the direct intervention where community members are involved in addressing inappropriate or suspicious behaviour in their neighborhood. This however is taken a step further by the business community in providing resources for monitoring inappropriate or suspicious behaviour (Warner, 2007).

The Business sector plays a critical role in donating resources for crime prevention; in particular the Volunteer Programme. In Pietermaritzburg, Businesses Against crime sponsored surveillance cameras in the CBD.

4.3.3.5. Sector policing

Sector policing is a programme composed of the police and a forum made up of community members. It is headed by a sector manager. Participant (C) explains the purpose of this programme:

...actually this sector policing was introduced so that the police will be closer to the community, you know service delivery is supposed to be closer to the community, which is why we decided to invent it. So it is one of the strategies you cannot run away from if you want to improve service delivery...

The sector policing members meet once a month to discuss community policing needs. To implement this programme, they deploy police with a vehicle and CPF in various sectors. The study revealed the sector policing contribute to quick response.

Sector policing, if service delivery is put closer to the people crime may be reduced; there are four sectors, Sobantu and Copsville.....

The literature reveals that the sector policing programme has also been implemented in the Amathole District Municipality (UMAC, 2004). Unlike the case of this study, sector policing in Amathole district municipality co-ordinates efforts from not only the CPF but also traditional leadership.

In six out of 10 police stations, the sector policing programme has only been partially implemented, due to lack of manpower. Participant (C) explains:

.... is a strategy towards preventing crime in a certain sector. Good strategy but unfortunately we have not fully implemented it to be very honest..... We have identified the sector and I have guys that are working in that sector. Not in a full hour basis because I do not have that type of manpower

Participant (F) added:

..... Sector policing doesn't really work to be honest with you. Although we've got the sector which is Mpophomeni

4.3.3.6. Operation Project Lipstick

Project Lipstick falls within the realm of the policing solutions and policing interventions established by local government (Shaw, 1998). It is a programme implemented by the SAPS, in partnership with the municipal police service, as a crime prevention programme. Project Lipstick is only found in one police station in the city.

Project Lipstick derives its name from the colours used to monitor performance. For instance, if crime decreases the colour will be yellow. This project addresses property crimes such as housebreaking, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft out of motor vehicles. The task team for the Lipstick project is composed of tracing teams, detectives and crime intelligence. Participant (H) stressed:

No actually project lipstick is aimed at addressing property crime when we started. When I'm talking about property crime I'm talking about house breaking, the burglars, theft of motor vehicles and theft out of motor vehicles. We put together a task team there, for a period of a year which involves tracing teams, detectives and crime intelligence.

4.3.3.7. Grime to Crime (environmental design)

This is a project run by the local municipalities in conjunction with the communities. It is mainly devoted to clearing vegetation such as grassy areas where criminals could hide.

According to the literature, crime prevention through environmental design can be achieved by co-operation with the community and institutions such as schools, social services, local businesses, churches, architects, town planners and local government in co-ordinating the crime prevention programmes through crime prevention panels (Crawford, 2009). However, in the case of the present study, Grime to Crime only co-ordinates efforts by the municipality, communities and the police. Participant (K) explained:

Well What I know is that some of the local municipalities are still assisting in clearing the area attending to environmental structures like clearing the grassy

areas where there are forests. They even get local people to work on that through ward committees. In other words they are preventing crime. This is called Crime to crime.

The majority of participants seemed to be of the opinion that crime had decreased.

4.3.3.8. Further discussion on crime prevention programmes

It was observed that, despite all the crime prevention managers having experience in crime prevention, there was no uniformity in terms of implementation of crime prevention programmes. Although there are common programmes, such as police visibility and community policing forum, the understanding amongst the managers was not the same. The study revealed that some managers are more knowledgeable than others; some participants provided a lot of detail on crime prevention programmes, taking about one and half hours, whereas others spent less than forty five minutes, providing only sketchy details.

It is important note that crime prevention programmes are time specific, that is the actual time of the day and week, month and year when crime happens all determine the strategies used to combat crime. This means that the deployment of various units who target specific crimes will be determined by the timing of the crime. For instance, an education awareness campaign on prostitution only occurs during the night, because that is the time when prostitutes are found in their operating places.

The crime prevention programmes discussed are the programmes that have been created, but not necessarily implemented, by the municipality. Participant (L) explains:

.....Some people think crime prevention is specifically the task of the police. They don't know crime prevention as a concept which involves everybody. They will tell you that it is not the function of local government, while in fact local government it is where things happen..... protocol is the big challenge some people lack passion and nothing is happening thereafter....

This seems not to be an isolated challenge as the study conducted in the Amathole District Municipality also revealed that municipal representatives were reluctant to be interviewed. They had the perception that they had nothing to do with crime prevention (UMAC, 2004).

4.3.4. Evaluating crime prevention programmes

When the police receive reports of a certain crime committed repeatedly, they implement a strategy to combat that crime through the various crime prevention programmes that exist. Once the strategy has been implemented, the police, on a daily basis, conduct a threat analysis for that crime. This continuously provides guidance on how to manage crime and the extent of the crime. Crime threat analysis can also be conducted before implementing any crime prevention programme, to determine the need and patterns of the crime. The participants explained:

We compare crimes of the day with crimes of the previous weeks and we see that with the progress of crime prevention or we lacking somewhere somehow. (E)

Station Crime Combating Forum where we discuss the CTA's (Crime Threat Analysis) and CPAs (Crime Pattern Analysis) where we check on times, days ya ... so we work according to that. We have this sitting every morning we discuss that the picture tells us where is the problematic place, where we must deploy our members and so on. (A)

Crime threat analysis (CTA); crime pattern analysis (CPA) so that will tell us what ... (H)

The successes that are observed in police station are monitored and evaluated using the crime threat analysis every day, week, month and year. It is through such analyses that conclusions are drawn whether crime is decreasing or increasing. Evaluation of these

programmes is not done expressly, but evaluation is done by analyzing crime statistics, that is, if there is a decrease or increase. Participant (D)

Bringing tough murders was nothing at Mpophomeni to be honest with you and now since we've got the clergymen involved the murders and the robberies has decreased.

4.4. Challenges of crime prevention

The previous section highlighted the various programmes that are used for crime prevention. However, implementation of the highlighted programmes is riddled with challenges and the challenges faced by the participants are discussed in this section.

4.4.1. Human Resources

According to the participants lack of manpower is an obstacle that is believed to hinder their efforts to prevent crime. This was echoed by participant (H), who stated that:

When you dealing with crime prevention, you must have the manpower The issue of the manpower is not the issue I can just leave because when you go out you just go there by yourself. Specific times, like I would say, awkward times like this afternoon, you cannot work during the day and in the afternoon you are there again. You must have enough people to go there in awkward times; 7 pm to 4 am it happens after that time.

Related to the shortage of manpower is the issue of political and tribal tensions within the community. There is tension related to politics, or tribal issues which all causes a lot of violence in communities. The police therefore have to be there to monitor the situation at all gatherings. Participant (H) commented:

...the area is divided in many things. Politically is divided ... when it comes to, what do you call it, politically and tribally the area is divided when you call the specific issue you must know where to start because tribally people are divided. It is a specific plan to go to those ... mostly in this area there was violence before. In the funeral there must be a police presence ... a normal

funeral police must be there; a wedding police must be there. All issues where the community meets police must be there. You need a lot of police...

Due to lack of manpower, the police have to work extra shifts which would otherwise be taken up by other officers. Police are expected to work during the day as well as the night to target specific crimes committed during those time, which is straining on their part. This hampers their effort to avert crime, especially when there is no one to work extra shifts, or they exert themselves to work extra time, which affects their ability to concentrate and perform. An overworked person is fatigued and stressed. This affects concentration and performance (Robinson, 2011).

4.4.2. Promotions

According to the participants there is a situation where promotions are made for younger and less experienced policemen, while more experienced personnel are not promoted, because of lack of qualifications. Participant (F) explains:

...you get inexperienced people that are promoted into positions they must take key decisions whenever to conclude what we do. They lack knowledge...you need somebody who's actually got the knowledge and skills. Who's competent to run a certain dimension not to say you must have the qualifications. The person must have at least not be given a rank without having been taught without knowledge because what happens is the subordinate in the lower ranks have difficulty in following his instruction.

The importance of training is emphasised in literature which emphasised the importance of training, professional development and capacity building for crime prevention practitioners, which is necessary to improve crime prevention (CSIR, 2007). There is also lack of staff development in terms of training for police personnel. This means that each person is responsible for their personal development. Cape Town's Safer Cities training and development is formalised to standardise methods and approaches for preventing crime. Capacity building programmes is regarded as crime prevention, targeting policy developers and stakeholders who develop and implement action plans concerning crime prevention and safety (Palmary, 2001). Coupled with the issues of promotion is the aspect

of internal politics, where instructions given regarding crime prevention are not followed by some people; usually this relates to priorities of areas of concern. Participant (G) explains:

...you sometimes given the command, got people that gonna tell you what to do. It not gonna achieve anything but if the management say no this is how it gonna be done, that is how it is gonna be done. When you find out that people are not happy then they will drag their feet to do that job...

Such attitudes towards crime prevention are problematic because, the personnel implementing the programmes are not completely committed to the cause. It is difficult to achieve good results in crime prevention when working with personnel that lack enthusiasm.

The literature provides evidence that qualifications alone do not mean that a person is capable of performing a task; experience is an important element that is required for performance (Barro and Lee, 1993). In a profession that deals with critical aspects of community safety, it is important that personnel are adequately trained and have adequate experience to make decisions and manage crime prevention programmes. In Cape Town's Safer Cities, training and development is formalised to standardise methods and approaches for preventing crime. Capacity building is regarded as crime prevention, targeting policy developers and stakeholders who develop and implement action plans concerning crime prevention and safety (Palmary, 2001).

4.4.3. Financial, Infrastructure and logistical resources

In some communities, the police stations are located far from the communities they serve. In such communities there are no communication facilities such as public phones to be used by the community in times of distress. In other communities, there are what they call 'blind spots' – areas where there is no communication network for cellphones. Exacerbating the situation is that in the same community most (six out of nine) of the police vehicles are not operational which makes police work even more difficult. Participant (I) echoes this:

...there are vehicles but they don't get fixed when they break. Like now nine vehicles two working all six are in the garage I can tell you are going to break tomorrow but I got adequate resources but because of the terrain because of the area those vehicles are driving on they are in and out of the garage of which it's something that I can't control it. When it breaks it breaks it not like the people who are in town it nice for them but here because of the gravel, once you are out of this main road its gravel but there are resources available...

There is increasing demand for more infrastructures to be built in more areas. This can be attributed to the increasing mushrooming of informal settlements and the population in general. Lack of financial resources is a factor that affects most government departments (Department of Co - operative Governance and Traditional Affairs, 2009). For the crime prevention programmes, there is no specific funding that is allocated for crime prevention; rather, funding is secured from donors (Shaw, 1998). This affects the provision of services, such as building more police stations, employing more police, providing vehicles and equipment for use in police stations and building good roads. The government cites inadequate revenue collection, ineffective financial systems and fraud, misuse of municipal assets and funds to be the main reasons for lack of financial resources, which hamper service delivery (Department of Co - operative Governance and Traditional Affairs, 2009).

4.4.4. Environmental design

The nature of the natural environment poses a challenge in places where there is uncleared or unmaintained grass and bushes, coupled with no street lights. This kind of environment makes it difficult to apprehend criminals, as the environment makes it easy for criminals to hide. Participant (H) and (G) had the following to say on the matter:

...you see some of the areas in this side they are too bushy. So it is a huge area that we chase away from criminals or from the suspects because some of the places have no lights, they are not lighted...it is risky in this area without electricity because they can see you coming from far with the police vehicle. So

you cannot simply chase a criminal you can end up hurting yourself you can easily be killed...

The environmental designs ... if you go to Retief Street there is this building there, where lot of activities are happening and we do not know who is in charge. Is it a municipal building but we have engaged them to maintain that building.

In areas where mist is experienced, crime prevention programmes such as police visibility during blue light patrols are hampered because the lights are not visible. Police would need 'fog lights' installed on their vehicles; a facility which is not available due to lack of funds.

The environmental design factors mostly affects communities in which there is little local government involvement, which have no crime prevention programmes, such as 'Grime Crime,' no financial resources to acquire the right equipment required for police operations. The functions of local governments include delivery and maintenance of services and infrastructure (UMAC, 2004). Local governments are mandated to managed and plan of a town's development and to protect of the infrastructure and facilities, which all play a critical role in reducing crime (UMAC, 2004).

4.4.5. Historical attitude

When dealing with community members, police find it difficult to get the community to co – operate, because they see the police as enemies. Participant (F) elaborated:

...I would say some of the community members in this place they are illiterate and furthermore if you are sort of speaking to that person and asks to give information they would somehow you won't understand because they strongly believe you are a policeman you are his enemy. Then you have to educate him, convince him then drive him anywhere in order to follow you to what you want. So they still believe in the old tradition the traditional style of policing...

Coupled with this is the fact that people within communities lack the understanding that crime prevention is not the duty of the police alone, but of everyone living in the communities.

The behaviour displayed by the community is consistent with the historical legacy of apartheid. During apartheid police brutality made the community perceive the police as the enemy and co - operation with them would be seen as efforts treachery (Marais, 1991). This behaviour has continued in some communities, as revealed by this study. Lack of trust between the police and community is hampering on crime prevention programmes.

4.4.6. Co - ordination of crime prevention and government programmes

According to the participants, the various crime prevention programmes and government programmes are not coordinated and work in isolation. Participant (I) explains this:

...there is no co - ordination of government programmes and systems with regards to development of police. Police at grass root are not consulted on safety issues and crime prevention.....

Another example is where the municipality and police do not co - ordinate their efforts in preventing illegal trading in the city. The illegal trading areas are usually breeding grounds for crime and police usually find themselves inadequately empowered to address this situation.

Lack of co - ordination between the police and other government programmes can negate the efforts of the police to prevent crime. If programmes that are potential sources of crime are well co - ordinated with the police, much crime can be prevented as in the case of social grants and missing person unit. NIM in Durban presented strategy for community safety forum as a similar strategy to coordinate crime prevention. It created a multi-disciplinary forum at local level for implementation of a national crime prevention strategy (Masuku & Pelsner, 2002).

4.4.7. Social issues

There are social issues which affect the efforts of crime prevention such as poverty, prostitution, and alcohol abuse. These are ills that are persistent and play a major role in encouraging criminal activities. It is dilemma to fight criminal activities which some people's livelihoods depend. Participant (K) had this to say about fighting crime under these conditions:

...With those prostitutes we met they confessed that their parents told them that they were not working, you got no matric, and you are beautiful, go and get money. Then they go sell their bodies. So if you fight this thing of brothel you are fighting with other people's lives, which is a challenge in crime prevention...

Crime prevention efforts are hampered by social ills, a sentiment that is consistent with the Social Disorganization theory. The Theory states that disadvantaged communities with high levels of residential mobility provide weaker contexts for the transmission of social control that derives from the community itself (Warner, 2007).

4.5. Successes of the crime prevention programmes

Despite the many obstacles that are faced in crime prevention, police stations have success stories concerning crime prevention. The successes emphasised by the participants are discussed in this section.

4.5.1. Reduced reporting of crime

One police station boasts having the lowest crime reporting in the whole of UMgungundlovu district. This is attributed to the effectiveness of the crime prevention programmes. Participant (A) stated:

...in the whole of UMgungundlovu I am the less reporting crime station because of the initiatives of crime prevention that are taking place from Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday this is a less reporting crime station in all

the crime stations here at uMgungundlovu district. It's because of the initiative on crime prevention, nothing else no magic...

Rapes, stabbings and robberies are said to have decreased due to crime prevention programmes

4.5.2. Trust between the community and the police

According to the participants from all police stations, there is improved trust between the community and the police, which is manifest by increased reporting of crime by the communities. In addition, there is increased co - operation between the community and the police through crime prevention programmes that are initiated. Participant (C) expressed the following opinion regarding the reduction in crime:

It is stock theft that was giving us problems since we have done patrols it has just decreased. On that problem with schools, since the start of this campaign through youth desk problems at schools are solved now. We do not have that problem with drugs and alcohol. Through this patrol we have closed almost all the shebeens that were selling liquor without licence and that liquor was the cause of some disturbances at school. Through patrols, which include stop and search, we have decreased the number of people who drive around drunk that is drunk and driving.

Participant (F) added:

...when people of the community and the police work together there is a definite reduction in crime. Where we had problems with the gangs we used to have murders and so forth. It's reduced...

Some participants reported the improved trust is attributed to the community visitation done by the police. These visits are usually social calls such as during weddings, funerals and any other community gatherings. In some communities, improved trust is attributed to the appointment of committed personnel appointed for sector policing who are the same races as the community.

Successes in other police station are evident through the increased number of arrests, including wanted persons, recovery of stolen goods, and circulation of pictures of wanted s, reduced house robberies, business robberies, and drug - related crimes, assault grievous bodily harm and common assault. Sector policing is one of the successes of crime prevention. It has improved community and police relations, through improved response to crime reports. This is attributed to hardworking personnel, availability of resources and the availability of crime prevention programmes.

Despite the highlighted successes, some participants expressly stated that the crime statistics fluctuate over a period of months that is they increase and decrease. Other participants pointed out that the observed successes were over a few months. These sentiments do not imply permanent eradication of crime, but rather a more steady reduction in crime, manifesting as seasonal variations in crime statistics.

4.5.3. Suggestions for improving crime prevention programmes

Having explored the challenges and successes of crime prevention programmes, the participants were asked to make suggestions on how the various crime prevention programmes could be improved. The suggestions provided are discussed in this section.

4.5.4. Human resources

The issue of human resources was highlighted as one of the challenges faced by some police stations. The repercussion of this is inadequate manpower to implement crime prevention strategies, initiatives or programmes. Increasing human resources would help in situations where there are no crime prevention programmes within communities. Inadequate human resources affect the ability of the police to meet their targets in preventing crime; for instance , if they have a directive to make a certain number of arrests per week and mount so many road blocks without sufficient manpower it is not achievable. The setting of targets for annual arrests of certain crimes (which increase by 24% annually) puts heavily pressure on police to meet the targets. This makes them lose focus on other crime prevention programmes.

Related to this aspect discussed is the issue of staff development through promotion and education. There is a need to provide staff with opportunities for personal development through education in general, as well as in crime prevention programmes.

4.5.5. Partnerships with the community

As established in section 4.5.2, some communities still do not trust the police force. More partnerships with should be made created with communities to develop trust, as well as combine efforts in preventing crime. In relation to improvement of trust between the community and the police, awareness programmes should educate traditional leaders on the need to work together among themselves in crime prevention programmes. The situation currently is that if two amakhosi are rivals, there is no way of getting the two involved in crime prevention programmes. One participant explained:

There should be a forum in that level where feedback can be given with regards to crime prevention or crime. What I am trying to say is that other departments must also be held accountable. (H)

I to create more partnership with the community; that trust that you can build with the community ... (A)

4.5.6. Financial and logistical resources

Resources should be made available in police stations for servicing vehicles and providing infrastructure for the community coupled with increased human resources, with increased human resources this would help significantly in reducing incidence of crime. Participants explained:

There is no coordination and it affects the department's progress with regard to budget as well..... (G)

That can allow them to claim ... not overtime as such but night shift. May be night shift allowance but you getting too far if you say overtime. (J)

This one is more important because if we can get money we can just work through the program (E)

Resources also take money, put some money so that we will work (B)

Department of Community safety and Liaison to support crime prevention programmes by providing funding for programmes (F)

4.5.7. Coordination of efforts

There is a need to co-ordinate all role players in crime prevention programmes. All must play their part. For instance, the municipality can clear bushes, control settlement, provide better roads, improve street lights and ensure there is no illegal trading. One participant explained the role of municipalities in strategies; the examples of problems are explained:

Municipality must play active role in crime prevention more especially in strategies, environmental design, and proper control of housing because people are squatting and fighting over RDP houses (H).

In addition, the Department of Community Safety and Liaison can play active role to co-ordinate resources and funding of community crime prevention programmes. There is a need for the role players to appoint specific personnel in charge of crime prevention programmes. Currently, the authorities usually send different people each time there is a crime prevention meetings and forums. It becomes very difficult to implement strategies with people with less knowledge, who do not have decision making powers.

At the departmental level, there is a need for co - ordinated efforts in crime prevention through the formation of a forum, so that every role - player can be held responsible for the part they play. This would ensure that there are common rules and regulations pertaining to crime prevention. Participants explained:

Each department got its own policy document but there is no coordination. Nobody is monitoring that... Municipality must play active role in crime prevention more especially in strategies, environmental design, and proper control of housing because people are squatting and fighting over RDP houses. (K)

Maybe we can invite this Skebhe as long as they don't assault people (laughing). If we can have the meeting with the indunas, besides CPFs, the member from school,

the member from every ward; that the other thing that we need to have to assist or to prevent (I)

I can't point fingers on the government, I can't point fingers to my station commander it is the individual that got to take the bull by the horns and find the solution. As I would say to the people, are you part of the solution or are you part of the problem? Complaining is not gonna get you anywhere I can point fingers that if you point fingers at the community that is just as much as they can point fingers at me... there's about four or five fingers pointing at you. So I am not going to victimize any person. If we all just done our job we will be able to live ... prevent crime. (F)

Municipalities must play an active role in crime prevention through environmental designs, lights, roads and cleaning the bushes. Increase safety tips on local newspapers. Integrate crime prevention programmes, role players must be forced to participate in the crime prevention forums. Department of Community Safety and Liaison to play active role to coordinate, coordinate resources and funding of community crime prevention programmes. (C)

4.6. Conclusion

Crime prevention programmes represent a turning point in the fight against crime. The leading role must be played by SAPS. All South Africans, all sectors of society must fully support these programmes. Crime prevention programmes discussed are the product, and are rooted in the co - ordinated efforts between crime prevention managers and different role - players in society.

Chapter 4 focuses on data presentation and data analysis. The chapter began by providing a profile of crime prevention managers. Secondly, it presents the understanding of crime prevention which include responsibility and the role of different role players in crime prevention. Thirdly, crime prevention programmes are discussed. Fourthly, challenges of crime prevention are presented. Fifthly, the challenges and the successes of crime prevention programmes are discussed. Finally, suggestions for improving crime prevention

programmes are presented. Chapter Five will present conclusions and recommendations based on data gathered during the research project.

Chapter Five

Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Introduction.

Chapter Four presented and analysed data. This indicated the positive perception towards crime prevention programmes within the Umgungundlovu District. This chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations for the study. It focuses specifically on conclusion and recommendations for improving crime prevention programmes.

5.2 Conclusions of the study.

The study was implemented successfully, using the methodology presented in Chapter Three; ten crime prevention managers from SAPS and one crime prevention manager from Umgungundlovu District Municipality were interviewed. SD theory was used as a framework to guide the study and it provided useful tool to understand data (van der Westhuizen, 2011)). The main theme is that human behaviour is developed and changed by the social and physical environment of the person and not by generic characteristics (van der Westhuizen, 2011). Crime occurs when people reject the rules and the laws of society and adopt illegal means of achieving their goals. Data analysis, recommendations and conclusion were drawn from data collected. The data presented provided adequate information on which to draw conclusions, guided by the following objectives:

- To describe the current crime prevention programmes that exist within the Umgungundlovu District Municipality
- To determine the challenges faced by crime prevention managers in the implementation of crime prevention programmes
- To explore the perceptions of crime prevention managers regarding the successes of crime prevention
- To explore the ways in which crime prevention within the Umgungundlovu District Municipality can be improved

These objectives provided a framework for data presentation and analysis, as well as for drawing conclusions for the study. This section presents the various conclusions of the study, highlighting how each objective was met.

5.2.1 Description of Current Crime Prevention Programmes in the UMgungundlovu District Municipality

The Umgungundlovu District Municipality has implemented many crime prevention programmes; however, not every programme has been implemented in all police stations within the Umgungundlovu district. The crime prevention programmes are a collaboration between various role - players, including the police youth desk, the Community Policing Forum and the broader community. Some of the crimes that crime prevention programmes address are domestic violence, drugs, robberies, illegal trading, human trafficking, mob justice, murders, rapes and gangster violence. This study identified seven crime prevention programmes that have been implemented within the Umgungundlovu District Municipality:

- **Police Visibility:** This is a programme implemented by the police aimed at taking away the opportunity for crime to happen. It is a proactive measure which includes initiatives such as raids, vehicle and blue light patrols, vehicle checkpoint patrols and road blocks, foot patrols and stop searches.
- **Crime awareness campaign:** The programme is designed to educate communities about crime and how to respond to crime. Various initiatives were identified, including Sports Against Crime, essay competitions, Men for Change, Operation Basadi, random searches for drugs and dangerous weapons, New World for You and awareness of child prostitution. These initiatives targeted students, the youth within communities, prostitutes and community members, children and general community members.
- **Combating gangsterism:** This is a programme falls under the umbrella of the Community Policing Forum, implemented by the clergy. It targets members of

gangster groups. In this programme the clergy interacts with the gangsters, with the aim of reducing crime in communities.

- **UMgungundlovu safe city:** It is a Safer Cities' programme, which is collaboration between the police and local businesses. Through this programme, businesses provide resources to install surveillance cameras within the city. Businesses also play an active role in reporting crime and any suspicious activities within their jurisdiction.
- **Sector policing:** This is a service delivery programme, which takes the services of the police closer to the communities. It is collaboration between the police and a community forum.
- **Operation lipstick:** The programme is implemented by the police. It addresses crimes such as housebreaking, burglary, motor vehicle thefts and theft out of motor vehicles.
- **Grime Crime** (or environmental design): This is a local municipality programme collaborating with the communities. The aim is to provide an environment which does not promote crime.

5.2.2 Challenges faced by Crime Prevention Managers in the Implementation of Crime Prevention Programmes

Any programme or project is faced with challenges and what determines success is the level to which these challenges are met and overcome, to yield the expected benefits. The findings of this study revealed that implementation of crime prevention programmes have many challenges. They range from human resources to logistics in implementing crime prevention programmes. The following were cited as the challenges faced by crime prevention managers:

- **Human resources:** Inadequate personnel to take up some of the tasks of preventing crime were an obstacle. Due to lack of personnel some tasks were not completed, while in some cases personnel worked extra hours to complete tasks.
- **Staff development:** There is lack of staff development programmes aimed at capacitating personnel for their roles. Consequently, decision-makers are faced with the dilemma of fronting qualified personnel at the expense of experienced personnel.
- **Financial, infrastructure and logistical resources:** Some crime prevention managers cited lack of finances, infrastructure and logistical resources as difficulties in crime prevention programmes. They gave examples of unserviced vehicles, lack of frost/fog lighting for vehicles, communication infrastructure for communities and poor roads. All of these affect outcomes of the efforts to prevent crime prevention.
- **Environmental design:** In some communities, the environment posed challenges to crime prevention. This was due to poor lighting, unmaintained grasses and bushes which altogether work against the efforts to prevent crime.
- **Historical attitude:** Communities were perceived to have a dislike towards the police. Some refused to co - operate in crime prevention programmes. The communities also lacked the understanding that crime prevention was the duty of every community member.
- **Co - ordination of crime prevention programmes:** Crime prevention programmes were perceived to be unco - ordinated among role - players. This resulted in isolation of crime prevention and efforts lack of efficiency in preventing crime.
- **Social issues:** Crime prevention managers cited social issues within communities to be problematic. They explained that it was not easy to implement crime prevention measures against what is a source of livelihood for community members (such as prostitution).

5.2.3 Perceptions of Crime Prevention Managers Regarding Successes of Crime Prevention in the Umgungundlovu district municipality

On the 20th September 2012, the Police Minister, Nathi Mthethwa, released the national crime statistics for the period 2011/2012, which highlighted a 3.1% reduction in murders while sexual offences and rape declined by 3.7% and 1.7%, respectively. This was viewed as a success in crime prevention for this period in South Africa. Similarly, the crime prevention managers believed that they had registered some successes in implementing crime prevention programmes, specifically they commented on:

- **Reduced reporting of crime:** Using the crime threat analysis evaluation tool, some police stations have registered a reduction in reported crimes. This is true for rape, stabbings and robberies.
- **Trust between the community and the police:** The crime prevention managers believe that trust relations in the police within communities has improved. This was observed through increased reporting of crime by the communities.

5.2.4 Ways in which crime prevention within Umgungundlovu district municipality can be improved

The crime prevention managers suggested future actions and/or ways in which crime prevention could be improved. The suggestions are:

- Human resources are an area that needs to be improved if crime prevention programmes are to be effective. More personnel are needed to take up the many tasks of crime prevention programmes. This means providing adequate training to capacitate the role - players for crime prevention.
- In order to build relations between the police and the community, there is a need to develop deliberate partnerships aimed at addressing the issues that prevent the community from cooperating with the police. Such partnerships and initiatives should aim at improving relationships among groups within the communities.

- There is a need for role - players to co-ordinate their efforts in crime prevention to ensure efficiency. All crime prevention programmes should be co-ordinated through a forum that monitors and develops standards to guide implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. This applies to all role-players, at a local and departmental level.
- Financial, infrastructure and logistical resources are important for driving the programmes. With such resources available to the various role-players, vehicles can be serviced, police equipment for patrols could be acquired and communication infrastructure for the community can be improved.

5.3 Recommendations

Recommendations are based on data collected and literature reviewed. The recommendations of this study focused on three areas: policy issues, practice and research.

5.3.1 Policy issues

- There is a need for staff development through on-going training of police personnel to equip them to meet the challenges of crime prevention. This will eliminate the dilemma faced by managers of promoting qualified personnel who have very little experience over experienced but less academically qualified personnel.
- There is a need to integrate crime prevention initiatives amongst all role - players. Roles should be clearly defined; co-ordinate resources and forums need to be developed to ensure that crime prevention programmes are co-ordinated effectively. Governments should include prevention as a permanent part of their structures and programmes for controlling crime, ensuring that clear responsibilities and goals exist within the Umgungundlovu District Municipality for the organisation of crime prevention.
- Financial, infrastructure and logistical resources must be improved, to ensure effective implementation of crime prevention programmes. The maintenance and service of SAPS vehicles is important. Police equipment for patrols should be improved within the Umgungundlovu District.

5.3.2. Practice

- There is a need to strengthen relationships and partnerships between the SAPS, NGOs, the business, private and professional sectors and the community structures such as community policing forums.
- Local government (the municipality) should assist with safety and crime aspects which include environment design and closer co-ordination with the SAPS. Local authorities should play a co-ordinating role, by engaging inter-agency initiatives and by addressing environmental problems (street lighting, grass cutting, squatters, unused buildings, etc.). This will decrease crime more especially in the CBD, industrial areas, working class areas and rural areas.
- There is a need for police to participate in planning to design infrastructure that will reduce crime. For example, in Scotland, the focus is on crime prevention through environmental design; police have a formal status in the planning system as experts on the risk of crime (Crawford, 2009). This will reduce risk in developing areas and informal settlements.

5.3.3. Research

- Research should be replicated in other areas in Kwa Zulu Natal Province.
- There is a need for a research to evaluate crime prevention programmes.
- Further research on drugs and sustainability of crime prevention programmes is strongly recommended in the Umgungundlovu District Municipality.
- Research should be on evaluation of research projects.

5.4. Conclusion

The aim of this chapter was to present conclusions and recommendation emanating from the study, focusing specifically on conclusion and recommendations for improving crime prevention programmes. The conclusions are based on research objectives. Current crime prevention programmes which exist in the Umgungundlovu highlighted police visibility,

crime awareness campaigns, combating gangsterism, grime crime, sector policing and programmes Lipstick and Umgungundlovu Safe City. The conclusions were also based on challenges and successes experienced by crime prevention managers and suggestions presented by crime prevention managers in the Umgungundlovu district municipality.

As we have seen, crime remains a concern for all South Africans. However, the South African Police Services will continue to undertake all necessary measures to prevent crime in order to effectively face this social problem. The Umgungundlovu District Municipality has implemented various crime prevention programmes; however, not every programme has been implemented in all police stations within the Umgungundlovu District Municipality. Crime prevention programmes are a collaboration between various role-players, including the Community Policing Forum, the SAPS youth desk and the broader community.

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Appendix 1

INTERVIEW GUIDE

INTERVIEW GUIDE

INTRODUCTION

Appointment would have been made telephonically

Introduce self and purpose

Gain consent to continue

IDENTIFYING PARTICULARS

Please may I have a few details about you?

Age.....

Gender.....

Qualifications.....

Length of Experience.....

Length of experience in the position.....

Rank.....

CRIME PREVENTION?

Let's talk about what crime prevention means to you.

Possible probes:

What do we mean by crime prevention?

Whose responsibility is it?

Who are different role players?

CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMMES

Please tell me about programmes that you exist in your area?

Possible probes:

Who do programmes focus on?

Where are programmes based?

Do programmes target specific crimes?

How often and how long are such programmes?

CHALLENGES

What challenges do you face regarding crime prevention programmes?

Possible probes: Factors relating to individuals (Micro level)

Factors relating to family and groups (Meso level)

Factors relating community, resources, politics (Macro level)

SUCSESSES

What are some of the successes you have experienced?

Possible Probes: Feedback from community

Reduction in crime (stats?)

Relationships/Trust

Structures

Hot Spots areas

SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE CRIME PREVENTION

What do you think needs to be done to improve crime prevention initiatives?

Probes: Individuals (Micro level)

Family and Groups (Meso level)

Community (Macro level)

Resources

Political

Appendix 2

Consent Form

The researcher is a student at the University of Kwa Zulu-Natal (School of Social Work). The interview will assist the researcher to complete a thesis which is a requirement to complete a Degree (Master of Social Work) .The interview will be approximately one hour. You will be asked questions about crime prevention programmes focusing on your experiences and perception in the field of crime prevention. You may ask any question if you do not understand. You may inform the researcher if you are not willing to continue with the interview and participation in the study. It is your right to quit if you want. The interview is targeting crime prevention managers within Umgungundlovu District; all police stations are included in the study.

Your participation in the study will contribute to information which may be used to inform future crime prevention programme and policy development. There is no risk related to your participation in the study.

The interview will be confidential .The interview will be recorded; names and the stations will not be recorded. Your names and identifying information will be kept confidential. Information will only be shared with the research supervisor from the university. The completed thesis (report) will be kept at the university, after five years it will be shredded.

For any questions and concerns please contact the researcher at 033-3419341 or research supervisor Barbara Simpson at (031)2642220

.....

Signature of the participant

Contact details.....

.....

Date

If you wish to obtain information on your rights as a participant, please contact Ms Phumelele Ximba, Research Office, UKZN, on 031 260 358

Appendix 3

DECLARATION

I.....(name and surname)
hereby confirm that I understand the contents of the research document and the nature of the
research project. I consent to participate in the research project.

I understand that I am participating voluntarily and I may withdraw from the project at any time,
should the need arise.

SIGNATURE OF PARTICIPANT

DATE

.....

.....

Appendix 4

Provincial Commissioner: LT. General Ngobeni

South African Police Services

Kwa Zulu Natal

16 April 2012

Dear Madam

Re: Permission to conduct Interviews for research purposes

The purpose of the letter is to request the permission to conduct research at the police Stations (the list of police station is attached). within Umgungundlovu District Municipality. The list of police stations is attached. The research is targeting crime prevention managers; no statistical records will be required. The interview will focus on the experiences and the perception of crime prevention managers with regards to crime prevention programmes.

Mrs Sibande is presently employed by the Department of Community Safety and Liaison and she is a student at the University of Kwa Zulu Natal. She is presently registered for Masters Degree the research is a requirement to complete her thesis to qualify for the degree. The researcher is presently employed by the Department of Community Safety and Liaison as a crime prevention facilitator. The research we provide the knowledge and understanding of crime prevention programmes within Umgungundlovu District Municipality. The results can be utilized to guide and improve crime prevention programmes by relevant Departments.

The assistance in this regard will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully

Mrs DK Sibande

Approved / Not approved

Approved on condition that no statistical records will be required.

LT. General Ngobeni

P.E. Radebe
Cluster Commander: Pietermaritzburg Police Station.

Date: 2012/04/16

Appendix 5

20 August 2012

Mrs DK Ngubane 931307143
School of Applied Human Sciences – Social Work

Dear Mrs Ngubane

Protocol reference number: HSS/0737/012M

Project title: Crime prevention programmes: Experiences and perceptions of crime prevention managers in the uMgungundlovu District Municipality.

EXPEDITED APPROVAL

I wish to inform you that your application has been granted Full Approval through an expedited review process.

Any alteration/s to the approved research protocol i.e. Questionnaire/Interview Schedule, Informed Consent Form, Title of the Project, Location of the Study, Research Approach and Methods must be reviewed and approved through the amendment/modification prior to its implementation. In case you have further queries, please quote the above reference number. PLEASE NOTE: Research data should be securely stored in the school/department for a period of 5 years.

I take this opportunity of wishing you everything of the best with your study.

Yours faithfully



.....
Professor Steven Collings (Chair)

/px

cc Supervisor Dr Barbara Simpson
cc Academic leader Professor JH Buitendach
cc School Admin. Ms Thulisile Bekwa

Professor S Collings (Chair)
Humanities & Social SC Research Ethics Committee
Westville Campus, Govan Mbeki Building
Postal Address: Private Bag X54001, Durban, 4000, South Africa
Telephone: +27 (0)31 260 3587/8350 Facsimile: +27 (0)31 260 4609 Email: ximbap@ukzn.ac.za / snymanm@ukzn.ac.za
Founding Campuses: ■ Edgewood ■ Howard College ■ Medical School ■ Pietermaritzburg ■ Westville

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