



# NOTES

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## Chapter 1

- 1 P Brantingham and F Faust, A conceptual model of crime prevention, in *Crime and Delinquency*, 22, 1976, pp 284-296.
- 2 A Crawford, *Crime prevention & community safety: politics, policies and practice*, Longman, London, 1999, p 6.
- 3 Department of Safety and Security, *In Service of Safety. White Paper on Safety and Security*, Department of Safety and Security, Pretoria, 1998, p 14.
- 4 Ibid.
- 5 Quoted in A Crawford, op cit, p 19.
- 6 I Taylor, P Walton and J Young, *The New Criminology*, Routledge, London, 1973.
- 7 P Brantingham and F Faust, op cit.
- 8 A Crawford, op cit, p 16.
- 9 A Crawford, op cit, p 18.
- 10 A Crawford, op cit, p 19.
- 11 A Sutton, Crime prevention: promise or threat? *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 27, 1994, pp 5-20, quoted in D Gilling, *Crime Prevention: Theory, policy and practice*, University College London, London, 1997, p 7.
- 12 D Downes and R Rock, *Understanding Deviance: A guide to the sociology of crime and rule breaking*, Oxford University Press, New York, 1998.
- 13 D Gilling, op cit, p 3.

## Chapter 2

- 1 Address by President Nelson Mandela on the occasion of the opening of the second session of the democratic parliament, Cape Town, February 17, 1995.
- 2 Introductory remarks by FS Mufamadi, Minister for Safety and Security, at the first meeting of an inter-departmental committee on the National Crime Prevention Strategy, 16 May 1995.
- 3 Address by Deputy President Mbeki at the development planning summit, hosted by the Intergovernmental Forum, 27 November 1995.
- 4 NCPS Review, draft document, NCPS Centre, Department of Safety and Security, 1998.
- 5 Statement by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development, Parliamentary media briefing, Cape Town, 28 June 1999.
- 6 Statement by the Minister for Safety and Security, Parliamentary media briefing, Cape Town, 28 June 1999.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 G Simpson, *Future challenges to policymaking in countries in transition*, presentation to the workshop on comparative experiences of policymaking and implementation in countries in transition, Derry, Northern Ireland, 6-7 February 2001.
- 9 S R Donziger et al, *The Real War on Crime: the Report of the National Criminal Justice Commission*, New York, Harper Perennial, 1996.
- 10 Crime war not being won, says Tshwete, *Business Day*, 8 June 2001.

## Chapter 3

- 1 S Donziger, *The real war on crime: the report of the National Criminal Justice Commission*, Harper Collins, New York, 1996.
- 2 *Crime Prevention Digest*, International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, Montreal, 1997. <<http://www.crime-preventionintl.org/english/prevention/index/pres.html>>
- 3 The study was completed prior to the local government elections on 15 December 2000. A great number of changes have taken place and the programmes reflected in this document were correct at the time of publishing.
- 4 Such as crime prevention conferences in Montreal in 1989 and Paris in 1991.
- 5 Statement of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, undated.
- 6 Press release of UN Habitat, 27 April 1995. The conference was held in Cairo in May 1995 and attended by senior members of the Department of Safety and Security.
- 7 Habitat II was the last of an extraordinary set of world conferences held under the auspices of the UN in the early 1990s. They had two principal themes: 'Adequate Shelter for All' and 'Sustainable Human Settlements Development in an Urbanizing World'. Habitat II produced a Global Plan of Action aimed at achieving these goals. South Africa participated in Habitat II—the lead department for Habitat in South Africa was the National Department of Housing.
- 8 Habitat press release, 27 April 1995.
- 9 The group included Janine Rauch (then advisor to the National Minister of Safety and Security), Nomvula Mokonyane (who subsequently became the MEC for Safety and Security in Gauteng) and Dr Mark Shaw (who subsequently became the Director of Monitoring in the National Secretariat for Safety and Security, and one of the main authors of the 1998 White Paper).
- 10 The survey results are published in A Louw, M Shaw, L Camerer, and R Robertshaw, *Crime in Johannesburg: results of a city victim survey*, ISS Monograph No 18, Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria, 1998.
- 11 These figures were provided by the Central Johannesburg Partnership which is largely responsible for the implementation and management of CIDs. There is therefore the need for an independent evaluation of the effect of CIDs on crime.
- 12 *Safer City: Durban*, Durban Metropolitan Council, 2000.
- 13 *National Crime Prevention Strategy*, Department of Safety and Security, Pretoria, 1996, p 26.

## Chapter 5

- 1 The community safety forum project is a collective venture, developed by the many people who have devoted time and energy to make it work. We note especially the Provincial Steering Committee under the chair of Prof Wilfried Scharf, and Adv Hisham Mohamed, as well as the funders, OSF and DFID, who created an opportunity for those involved in the community safety forums to explore crime prevention in South Africa. The UMAC staff who have worked diligently on the initiative must be acknowledged, as well as the support and constructive input of fellow NGOs active in the field.
- 2 E Pelser, Can the Community Police Fora work: revisiting a key policing strategy, *Crime and Conflict*, No 18, University of Natal, Durban, 1999.
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 Crime prevention and the criminal justice system: studying the Free State, *Nedcor ISS Crime Index 2* (6), Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria, 1998; Business Against Crime, partnerships for crime prevention, *Nedcor ISS Crime Index 2* (6), Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria, 1998.
- 5 *Making South Africa safe: a community based manual for crime prevention*, SAPS, Pretoria, 2000.
- 6 M Shaw, *The role of local government in crime prevention in South Africa*, ISS Papers 33, Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria, 1988.

## Chapter 6

- 1 White Paper on Education and Training. Department of Education, Pretoria, March 1995.
- 2 *Quarterly Review*, 6 (3), Education Policy Unit, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, September 1999.
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 *Tirisano—towards an intervention strategy to address youth violence in schools*, Joint Framework Document, Secretariat for Safety and Security, Pretoria, 1999; *School safety*, Institute for Criminology, University of Cape Town, 2001; *Voices of youth*, unpublished report, Independent Projects Trust, Durban, 2001; Unpublished UNICEF conference paper.
- 5 *Scared at school: sexual violence against girls in South African schools*, Human Rights Watch, New York, 2001.
- 6 A G Flisher, C F Ziervogel, P H Chalton, P H Leger et al, Risk taking behaviour in Cape Peninsula high school students, *South African Medical Journal* 83 (7), 1993; E Bornman, R van Eeden, M Wentzel, *Violence: a variety of perspectives*, HSRC, Pretoria, 1998.
- 7 *Violence prevention: an important element of a health-promoting school*, World Health Organisation, Geneva, 1998.
- 8 *Tirisano—towards an intervention strategy to address youth violence in schools*, op cit.
- 9 Ibid.
- 10 Ibid.
- 11 J Garbarino, *Lost boys: why our sons turn violent and how we can save them*, Free Press, New York, 1999; Paper presented at the mental health conference, Cape Town, September 1999.
- 12 *Crime Prevention Digest II: Comparative analysis of successful community safety*, International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, Montreal, 1999.
- 13 Garbarino op cit, p 180.
- 14 Garbarino op cit, p 184.
- 15 Garbarino op cit, p 185.
- 16 *Crime Prevention Digest II*, op cit.
- 17 D C Gottfredson, *School based crime prevention*, in L W Sherman et al, *Preventing Crime: What works, what doesn't, what's promising*, A report to the United States Congress, National Institute of Justice, Washington DC, 1996.
- 18 Human Rights Watch, op cit.
- 19 *Tirisano—towards an intervention strategy to address youth violence in schools*, op cit.
- 20 D C Gottfredson, op cit.
- 21 L W Sherman et al, op cit.
- 22 V Dovey, Exploring peace education in South African settings, *Peabody Journal of Education* 71(3), 1996; C Harber, Educational violence and education for peace in Africa, *Peabody Journal of Education* 71 (3), 1996; C Harber, *Safe Schools? Violence and the struggle for peace and democracy in African education*, University of Birmingham, UK & University of Natal, 1999; *Safer schools: strategies for educators and law enforcement seeking to prevent violence in schools*, National Crime Prevention Council, Washington DC, 1988; *Securing the future for safer youth and communities*, National Crime Prevention Council, Washington DC, April 1998; *Critical issue: Developing and maintaining safe school*, NASS, 1996 or <<http://www.ncrel.org/www.safeschools.org>>; *Early warning timely response: A guide to safe schools*, US Department of Education, August 1998; *Creating safe and drug-free schools: an action guide*, US Department of Education, September 1996.
- 23 D C Gottfredson op cit.
- 24 M Shaw, *Promoting safety in schools: International experience in action*. Report for the US Bureau of Justice Assistance, International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, 2001.
- 25 A number of projects and organisations are involved in Safer Schools around the country. IPT was randomly selected for inclusion in this paper.

- 26 C Harber, *Safe schools? Violence and the struggle for peace and democracy in African education*, op cit; *The experience review: interventions and programmes dealing with youth violence in urban schools in South Africa*, produced for the Secretariat for Safety and Security, Independent Project Trust, Durban, 1999.
- 27 <[www.webpro.co.za/clients/ipt](http://www.webpro.co.za/clients/ipt)>
- 28 Protecting your school from violence and crime: evaluation of a one-year pilot programme, *IPT Public Information Service 15*, Independent Project Trust, Durban, April 2000.
- 29 Ibid.
- 30 K Jackson, *Evaluation Report: Safe Schools Project*, Durban, Independent Project Trust, April 2001.
- 31 Ibid.
- 32 R Griggs, *Draft: school-based crime and violence prevention programmes*, unpublished report, Open Society Foundation, Cape Town, 2001.
- 33 Ibid.

## Chapter 7

- 1 After the 1994 elections the national network was dissolved, with NIM continuing only in KwaZulu-Natal, where ongoing political violence motivated its continued operation.
- 2 S V Khanyile and Others.
- 3 See, for instance, the *Mail and Guardian* report on KwaMashu dated 27 October to 2 November 1995. A section of the article is later quoted on page 9. Gary Kynoch also uses this in his paper 'From the Ninevites to the Hard Livings gang: gangsters and urban living in Twentieth Century', which is also quoted in this paper.
- 4 The complex conflict between the provincial and national tiers of government and the SAPS over courses of action to end the violence in KwaMashu was differentiated largely on ANC-IFP lines.
- 5 *In Service of Safety, the White Paper on Safety and Security*, 1998 - 2004, Department for Safety and Security, Pretoria, 1998.
- 6 Ibid.

## Chapter 8

- 1 Adapted from P Rossi and H Freeman, *Evaluation: a systematic approach*, Sage, Beverly Hills, CA, 1985.
- 2 A Crawford, *Crime prevention and community safety: politics, policies and practices*, Longman, London, 1998, p 196.
- 3 L Sherman, D Gottfredson, D MacKenzie, J Eck, P Reuter and S Bushway, *Preventing crime: what works, what doesn't, what's promising. A Report to the US Congress*, National Institute of Justice, Washington DC, 1997; P Goldblatt and C Lewis, *Reducing offending: an assessment of research on ways of dealing with offending behaviour*, Home Office Research Study 187, Home Office, London, 1998.
- 4 <<http://www.ncps-rrc.org.za>>
- 5 Department of Safety and Security, *White Paper on Safety and Security*, Department of Safety and Security, Pretoria, 1998, p 42.
- 6 R Pawson and N Tilley, What works in evaluation research?, *British Journal of Criminology*, 34, 1994, pp 291-306; N Tilley, Doing realistic evaluation of criminal justice, in V Jupp, P Davies and P Francis (eds), *Doing criminological research*, Sage, London, 2000.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 N Tilley, Doing realistic evaluation of criminal justice, op cit, p 100.
- 9 Ibid, p 101.
- 10 Adapted from A Crawford, op cit.

## Chapter 9

- 1 This chapter is a slightly revised version of an evaluation report, entitled *Evaluation of the Western Cape Community Safety Forums*. Project Report by Eric Pelsler and Antoinette Louw of the ISS and presented to UMAC on 10 July 2001.
- 2 The 'community empowerment' role of the CPFs in the CSFs is directly related to the existence of these structures prior to the initiation of the CSF project and their engagement with the police. However, UMAC management indicates that at the initiation of the project it was clear that this capacity should be used to try to gain greater community engagement with the departments of the CJS and, in doing so, to develop the capacity of these structures to engage more fully with their new role in local level crime prevention as provided for in the Safety and Security White Paper. The point, then, was not to duplicate community structures but to enhance the engagement of these structures with a wider range of role-players.
- 3 This was indicated in the insideout field research report, 'Evaluation of the Community Safety Forums —Robertson, Khayelitsha, Robertson and George.'
- 4 Ibid. p 57.
- 5 The insideout field research raises issues related to CPF participation in all four case studies and, particularly the observation of a respondent in Robertson: "There is always someone complaining because they are not part of the forum, but once they get elected they only come a couple of times before dropping out." There is a more direct response from a Tygerberg respondent: "There are ongoing power struggles between the committee members and certain people simply want the status of being elected to a portfolio. Once this has been achieved, they no longer attend."
- 6 The insideout field research report refers to the unresolved process issues at the Robertson CSF, the inadequate communication about the times of meetings and problematic feedback in Tygerberg, and the confusion regarding the accountability of participants in Khayelitsha.

## Chapter 10

- 1 This chapter is a revised version of an evaluation report, entitled *Partners in Policing 2*. Project Evaluation. Final Report written by Eric Pelsler and Sibusiso Masuku of the ISS, and presented to DFID on the 28th February 2002.
- 2 ITEC refers to the Independent Training and Enrichment Centre, an NGO involved in education and training; IMSEC refers to the Independent Mediation Service of the Eastern Cape, an off-shoot of the now defunct Independent Mediation Service of South Africa (IMSSA); and UMAC refers to U-Managing Conflict, an NGO with a background in conflict resolution that is now engaged with the establishment and maintenance of Community Safety Forums.
- 3 The difference between the seven PiP2 advisory board interviews conducted in the Phase 1 evaluation and the four conducted in Phase 2 is attributable to the chairperson of the advisory board refusing to be interviewed, one member being ill during the week the interviews were scheduled and another member being unavailable at the time of the scheduled interview.
- 4 Just one fieldworker was available to be interviewed as the other had resigned in the period between the Phase 1 and Phase 2 evaluations.
- 5 The table is compiled from the results of the 1996 Census. See *Census in Brief*, Statistics South Africa, 1998.
- 6 In Figure 1, as in the other Figures below, the first four areas are predominately rural and the control areas are indicated by vertical stripes. The areas between the control areas are the predominately urban areas.
- 7 See E Pelsler, *Public perceptions and police service*, *Nedbank ISS Crime Index*, 5(3), Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria, May-June 2001 pp 6-9.

- 8 For purposes of this report, the advisory board is deemed to consist of all representatives identified above except the management team. The responses of representatives of the management team as well as those of the fieldworkers are detailed separately.
- 9 See E Pelser, J Schnetler and A Louw, *Not Everybody's Business: Community Policing in the SAPS' priority areas*, ISS Monograph No 71, Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria, March 2002.
- 10 See, for detail, E Pelser, *The challenges of community policing in South Africa*, ISS Occasional Paper No 42, Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria, November 1999.

## Chapter 11

- 1 *Crime Prevention Digest II: Comparative analysis of successful community safety*, International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, Montreal, 1999.
- 2 *Crime Prevention Digest*, International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, Montreal, 1997. <<http://www.crime-preventionintl.org/english/prevention/index/pres.html>>
- 3 This observation is based on results of time-use studies carried out by the ISS in three police stations in Gauteng during 2001/02. For more on community policing in South Africa, see E Pelser, *The challenges of community policing in South Africa*, ISS Paper No 42 November 1999; E Pelser, J Schnetler and A Louw, *Not everybody's business. community policing in the SAPS' priority areas*, ISS Monograph No 71, Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria, March 2002.
- 4 A notable exception is the recently completed assessment of the NCPS by the Centre for Policy Studies in Johannesburg.