A STUDY ON APPROACHES TO IMPLEMENTING THE INTEGRATED SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY IN SOUTH AFRICA

BY

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ABSTRACT

The levels of crime and violence in South Africa are at a very alarming and concerning rate. It is against this background that, this situation is treated as a matter of urgency by the South African presidency, government departments, civil society organisations and business sector to prevent and decreace the possibility of ruined socio-economic development in South Africa.

Heedful to the status quo of the South African crime levels, the implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy was approved by the Sourth African presidency as a comprehensive and an appropriate framework to deal with the high levels of crime and to create opportunities for safety in South Africa (Presidency, 2010).

The goal of this study was to explore the inherent approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa. In exploring this goal and objectives of the study, the researcher used Tech's (in Creswell, 1994) data analysis framework to identify appropriate approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

The findings in the study have shown that alternative approaches are crititical to implementing the integrated social crime prevention stategy in South Africa to foster integrated and collaborative delivery of services by all government department, civil society otganisation and private sector. It is also evident that, the recommendations of this study can be used as a guideline by different sectors to improve the implementation of the strategy in South Africa.

The following are the key words used throughout the study: approach, implementation, integrated, social crime prevention and strategy which answered the primary research question: What are the inherent approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa. These words are defined in chaper one (1).

DECLARATION

I Ditebogo B. Manana hereby declare that this dissertation is my own work under the supervision of Mr Koffi Kouakou. All the sources have been quoted and acknowledged by means of complete references. It is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of Masters of Management (in the field of Public Policy) at the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

_____

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DEDICATION

This research is lovingly dedicated to my mother Mrs Thembi Portia Mokoke who has been my constant source of inspiration. She has given me the drive and courage to tackle my task with enthusiasm and determination. With her love and support this project has been a success.

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ACRONYMS

CSO: Civil society organisations

CSIR: Council for Sceintific and Industrial Research

CSVR: Centre for the study of violence and reconsiliation

DCS: Department of Correctional Services

DOE: Department of Education

DOH: Department of Heath

DOJ: Department of Justice and Consitutional Development

DSD: Department of Social Development

DevCom: Development Committee

DSS: Department of Safety and Security

ECD: Early childhood development

FOSAD: Forum of South African Dirctors Generals

ICC: Intergovernmental Coordinating Committees

ISCCJ: Inte-sectoral committee for child justice

ISCPS: Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy

ISDM: Integrated Service Delivery Model

ISS: Institute for Security Studies

JCPS: Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster

KHULISA: Khulisa Social Solutions

LSST: Local Safety Strategy Toolkit

MOU: Memorandum of Understanding

NCCS: National Crime Combating Strategy

NCPS: National Crime Prevention Strategy

NDSD: National Department of Social Development

NICRO: National Institute for crime prevention and reintegration of offenders

RSA: Republic of South Africa

SA: South Africa

SAPS: South African Police Service

SPCHDC: Social protection, community and human development cluster

UN: United Nations

CHAPTER I: GENERAL ORIENTATION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

South Africa has one of the highest recorded crime rates in the world (Burger, 2007). Although these levels in general appear and/or are reported to be decreasing, crime continues to threaten the personal safety, socio-cultural, health and economic upliftment of all citizens. Due to this unsafe environment, children, youths, adults, people with disabilities, women and older persons are recognised as vulnerable groups that are most likely to be the perpetrators at a later stage in their human developmental cycle as articulatd in the Department of Social Development, Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy (2011).

This argument is supported by Crock (1990) in his study of the South African Stress and Health Study. The results of the study stated above reveal that 38% of the sample in the study representing the South African population, has been exposed to violence, with men most commonly experiencing criminal and miscellaneous assault and women frequently experiencing intimate partner violence, childhood physical abuse and criminal assault.

Dissel et al. (2000) also investigated the background of young men serving sentences for various crimes, ranging from theft to murder. Their findings indicate that 25% of the interviewed young offenders have experienced violent backgrounds, 8% have no father figure and 68% have experienced emotional, sexual or physical abuse, or a combination of all types of abuse.

In South Africa crime is committed in various forms and by different categories of people. These include, crimes ranging from petty and harmless crimes to serious and aggravated crimes. In order to ascertain that crime prevention strategies, particularly the integrated social crime prevention strategy (ISCPS), are responsive to this challenge, the background information on the levels and types of crimes committed in South Africa should be considered through out the process of consultation and implmenting stages, in order to come up with appropriate approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

Against this background, this study intends to establish and bring about a broader understanding on the types of approaches to implementing the integrated social crime

prevention strategy and ultimately addressing the levels of crime and violence in South Africa (Department of Safety and Security, National crime prevention strategy 1996: 3).

In this study the researcher used descriptive qualitative research that focused on the contextual application of approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy. Furthermore, the study drew its background on the South African crime status quo from 1994/1995 to 2012/2013 financial year. The researcher has also provided definition of some concepts that have an inference on the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy. The explanation of the concepts is necessary because they could have had different meanings for different readers.

As such, the research results will enhance the knowledge base and effective implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa by providing recommendations that will guide and lead to the improvement in service delivery.

The next section provides background to the study, a historical overview on alternative approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa and further outlines some challenges experienced as a result of the rate of crime and unresponsive implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

1.2 BACKGROUND

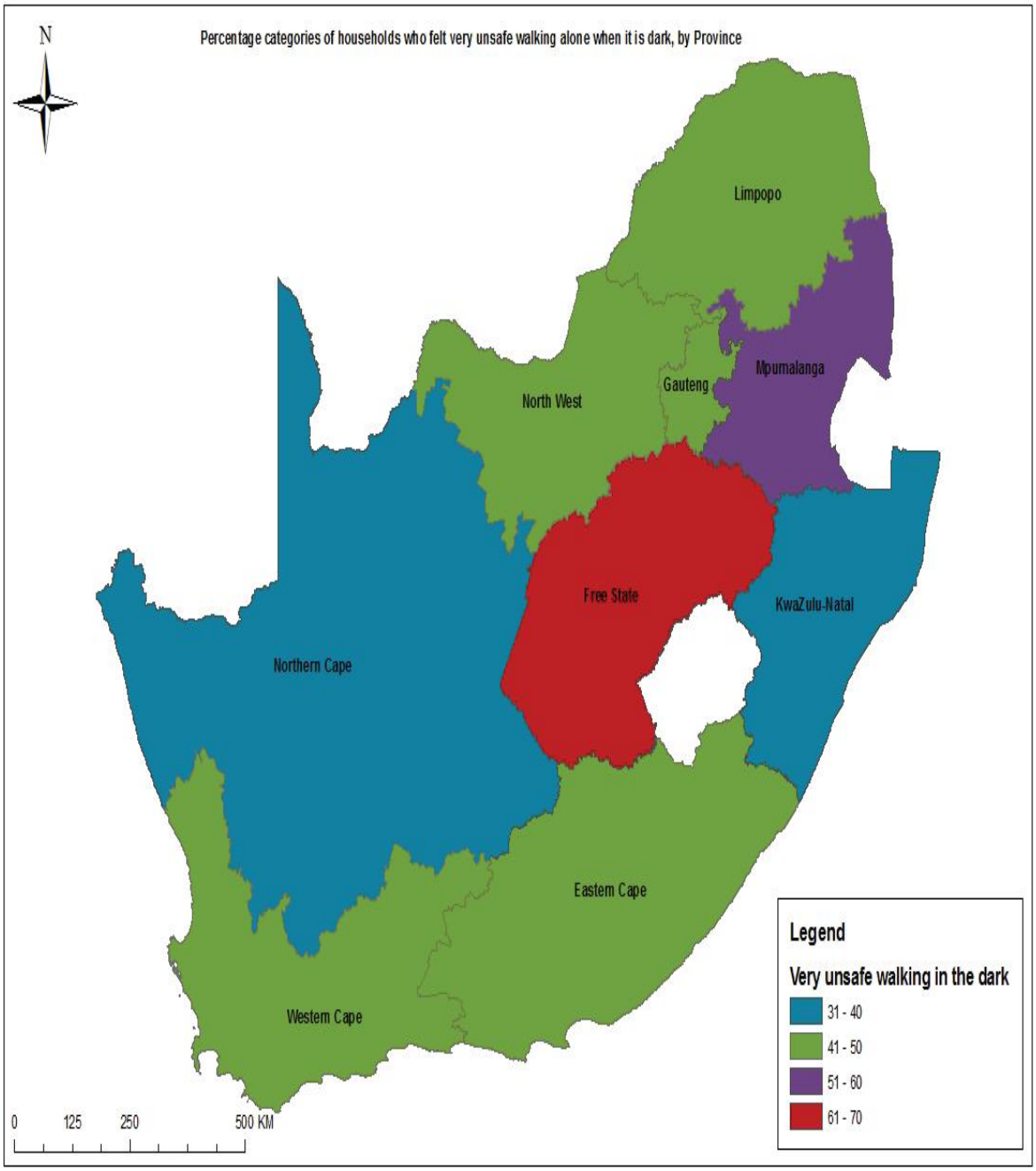
Prior to 1994, the government of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) had neither formalised crime prevention policies, nor strategies to address crime-related issues. The Police (SAPS), Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, Department of Correctional Services and a few information civil society organisations were the main bodies dealing with crime and matters of violence. Furthermore, as outlined in Group Areas Act (GAA) 1950 (Act 41 of 1950) and the Population Registration Act (PRA) 1950 (Act 30 of 1950) during this era, measures addressing crime comprised of approaches such as the periodic proclamation of a state of emergency, the implementation of forced physical separation of races, the launching of brutal police raids, and incarceration (Presidency, 1950).

However, various studies suggest that the levels of reported crime were generally far lower during the pre-1994 era than the current levels (Masuku, 2002). The studies conducted by the Burton et al. (2003) & Crabtree (2011) indicate that there are ten (10) countries where people fear for their safety. Amongst those countries, South Africa is indicated as one of leading

countries with the proportion of South Africans who reported that they felt unsafe in the country, increased from 25% during the early 1980s, to 53% in 2003, and 73% in 2011.

The Crime Statistics South Africa (2011-2012) also suggests that the levels of crime are comparatively high in South Africa. Between 31% and 70% of individuals in South African households indicated that they felt very unsafe walking alone in the dark. Figure: 1 below portrays the level of feelings of South African citizens in relation to crime and violence in the country.

Figure 1: Proportion of South African households in various provinces who felt very unsafe walking alone when it was dark in 2011



Source: Crime Statistics South Africa (2011-2012).

Since 1994 to date, crime levels in South Africa have increased at an alarming rate. The overall crime rate increased by 33% in 1996 and 28% in 2001, but it only increased by 22% in 2006 (Statistics South Africa, 2003–2009). According to the South African Police Services, Crime Statistics (2011-2012) all seven categories of contact crimes showed a decrease for the period 2011/2012 compared to the period 2010/2011. The latter crimes included murder, attempted murder, sexual offences, assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm, common assault, aggravated robbery, and common robbery.

Serious contact crimes, such as rape, murder, abuse, car hijacking, are also being committed to children, youth, and women. In support of this argument the Crime Statistics SA (2003-2009) reported that 39,5% of sexual offences are committed against children under the age group of 15 to 17 years, 60% against children under 15 years of age, 31% against children under the age group of 11 to 14 years, and 29% involve children under the age group of 0 to 10 years.

During the 2012-2013 financial year an increase in serious, key violent crimes was reported SAPS, Crime Statistics (2012-2013). These, among others, include: an increase in the number of murders by 0,6%, attempted murders by 6,5%, all kinds of robbery and car hijackings by 1,2%, drunken driving by 1,5% and drug related crimes by 13,5%.

However, there was also an indication of a decrease in assault with grivious bodily harm by 0,4%, contact crimes by 4,2%, common assault by 7,9%, sexual offences by 0,4%, sexual assault by 6,2%, common robbery by 2,2%, bank robbery by 80% and shoplifting by 3,9% (Crime Statistics SA, 2012-2013). These crimes account for almost 30% of serious crimes and crimes against women and children decreased, car hijackings decreased by 11,9% year-on-year, by 38,9% in the past three years and driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol has increased by 19% over three years Crime Statistics SA, 2012-2013).

Further to that, the department of National Prosecuting Authority has recently faced much criticism and public uproar after the acquittal of 7 policemen being prosecuted for the murder of Andries Tatane (http://southafricanews.wordpress.com/2012/01/23/crime-statistics-in-south-africa/on 11/04/2013). The widely publicised incident at Marikana inwhich 34 workers were killed by police (SAPS) during a protest over wages is also another case in point already mentioned (http://southafricanews.wordpress.com/2012/01/23/crime-statistics-in-south-africa/on 11/04/2013).

Cases such as these highlighted the unrestricted use of force by the SAPS in tackling crime. At the same time, corruption runs rampant through the police force with bribery and illicit deals being conducted on a daily basis, while documentation at police stations repeatedly goes “missing” or is “lost” when certain criminals are about to stand trial (http://southafricanews.wordpress.com/2012/01/23/crime-statistics-in-south-africa/on 11/04/2013).

In responding to this challenge, the South African government did strive to put systems in place, particularly, on drug trafficking, rape, white collar crime, vehicle related commercial crime or a combination of all (Institute for Security Studies, 2013). This was made possible through the development and implementation of a number of policies and strategies coupled with approaches that are designed and identified through environmental scanning (Tshiwula, 1998).

These strategies are still deemed relevant policy frameworks to be assessed and used in addressing the social, economic and environmental components in order to attain community safety and sustainable development in South Africa (Centre for the study violence and reconciliation, 2010). These, among others, include policies and strategies, such as the: Constitution of the Republic of South Africa; National priorities; National Crime Prevention Strategy; National Crime Combating Strategy (NCCS); White Paper on Safety and Security; Government Outcomes-based Approach and the Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy.

- **Integrated crime prevention policies and strategies in South Africa**

  - **The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996)**

Section 27(1) (c) of the Constitution provides for the right of access to appropriate social assistance to those unable to support themselves and their dependants. Whereas, section 28(1) of the Constitution sets out the rights of children with regard to appropriate care (basic nutrition, shelter, healthcare services and social services) and detention. Schedule 4 of the Constitution further identifies welfare services, population development and disaster management as a functional area for the national and provincial legislative competence**.** All these provisions in the constitutions are driven and embedded under the rights-based approach.

  - **The Outcomes-based approach (2010)**

The government's outcomes-based approach clarifies what the government expects to achieve, how to achieve it and how to identify the signs when the expectations are achieved, or not, in relation to the national priorities (The Presidency, 2010). There are fourteen (14) key outcomes dentified and agreed upon by Cabinet and are coupled with a number of outputs, outcomes and indicators (The Presidency, 2010).

However, outcome 3: namely, “All People in South Africa are and feel safe”, is the outcome that focuses on the prevention of crime on all three levels of prevention, and in a collaborative and reciprocal manner by government departments, the private sector and civil society organisations (The Presidency, 2010).

- **National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) (1996)**

The NCPS is aimed at identifying the social and developmental causes of crime and the means to incorporate all respective government departments and civil society organisations to jointly plan and address crime in South Africa (Department of Safety and Security, 1996). The primary objectives of the National Crime Prevention Strategy are to re-engineer the criminal justice system; reduce crime through environmental design; harness community values and education; and address transnational crimes by means of the pillar-based approach (Department of Safety and Security, 1996).

- **National Crime Combating Strategy (NCCS) (1998)**

The NCCS is part of the Strategic Plan of the SAPS. Its objective is to stabilise crime through moral regeneration, social crime prevention, community mobilisation and law enforcement approaches (Department of Safety and Security, 1996).

- **White Paper on Safety and Security (1998)**

The Department of Safety and Security, White Paper on Safety and Security (1998) facilitates the provision of appropriate and responsive social services to all South Africans, especially those living in poverty, those who are vulnerable and those who have special needs. These services include rehabilitative, preventive developmental and protective services and facilities, as well as social security, including social relief programmes, social care programmes and the enhancement of social functioning, navigated through the criminal justice framework.

- **Environmental design crime prevention strategy (1997)**

This strategy is a multidisciplinary approach that is designed to rely upon the ability of the environment to influence individuals into deciding not to commit criminal acts (Fennelly & Crowe, 2013). It emphasises and enhances the perceived risk of detection and apprehension. The implementing of this approach considers the six key measures that are critical in crime

prevention namely, territory, surveillance, access control, image/maintenance, activity support and target hardening (Moffat, 1983).

- **Growth, employment and redistribution strategy (1996)**

This strategy's vision is to attract a more substantial volume of direct foreign investment so as to, among others, reduce crime and improve the stability of citizens. The strategy is also geared towards the creation of an environment in which homes are secured and places of work are productive (Department of Finance, 1996).

The growth, employment and redistribution (GEAR) enhance crime prevention and identified it as one of the key approaches on which growth and development rest. Emphasis is on community involvement and the coordination of a variety of approaches towards social crime prevention and development at local level (Department of Finance, 1996).

- **South African national priorities strategy**

There are five key national priorities identified for 2009-2014. These are: job creation; health; education; fighting corruption and crime; rural development; land reform and food security (Presidency, 2009). These priorities were identified due to evidence that the South African progressive legislative framework, including, but not limited to the Sexual Offence Act of 2007 and the Domestic Violence Act of 1998, is failing to adequately combat violence and crime (Presidency, 2009).

- **Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy**

The implementation of the integrated social crime prevention strategy is founded on the Government Outcomes approach, specifically outcome 3, namely: "All people are and feel safe" (DSD, 2011). The cornerstone of this strategy is ensuring an understanding of the cycle of crime and violence, breaking the cycle of crime and violence and promoting and maintaining local safety (DSD, 2011).

Furthermore, the strategy is underpinned by six (6) strategic objectives, four (4) characteristics to be considered during implementation and forty eight (48) key elements in which government can contribute towards addressing the levels of crime in South Africa. The six (6) strategic objectives are to:

- strengthen the internal and external capacity to sustain better service delivery;
- facilitate targeted collaborative partnerships with other government departments and civil society organisations;
- ensure equitable and integrated site-based service delivery for local service providers;
- promote sustained institutional mechanisms in communities;
- improve social fabric and cohesion within families and
- ensure investment in early intervention services with long term benefit (DSD, 2011).

Whereas the four (4) characteristics or approaches that need to be taken into consideration during the implementation of the integrated social crime prevention strategy are (DSD, 2011):

- human developmental life cycle ("life cycle approach")
- family as a cradle of nurture
- community as a setting for crime triangle and
- pyramid reversal

Not withstanding the above-mentioned policies and strategies that were developed since 1994 in support of the strides to combat crime, crime remains a challenge in South Africa (Centre for the Study Violence and Reconciliation, 2010). Upon examination of the outcomes and achievements on the implementation of these strategies (from 1994-2010) within the Justice Crime Prevention and Security Cluster (JCPS) (as the lead cluster on crime prevention), it is evident that the South African government did strive towards decreasing the levels of crime (Centre for the Study Violence and Reconciliation, 2010). As from other sectors, one cannot overlook the changes that took place in terms of combating crime in South Africa through strategies joined with approaches for effective implementation.

According to the Centre for the Study Violence and Reconciliation (2010), these policies and strategies introduced a new paradigm inwhich: (i) all three tiers of governance work together in partnership with civil society organisations; (ii) law enforcement and criminal justice not addressing crimeand violence alone and in isolation and (iii) criminal justice system functioning effectively between government departments through coordinated contribution towards community safety.

Furthermore there are also legislated, integrated crime prevention driven clusters and forums that coordinate the implementation of crime prevention policies and strategies. These include structures, such as the: Justice Crime Prevention and Security cluster (JCPS), Social Protection, Community and Human Development Clusters (SPCHDC), Intersectoral

Committee for Child Justice (ISCCJ), Forum of the South African Director Generals (FOSAD), National, Provincial and Local Intergovernmental Coordinating Committees, Developmental Committee (DevCom) and the Intersectoral Committee for the Management of Sexual Offence Matters. The role of of these cluster and nforums is to enforce, facilitate and monitor the implementing of integrated social crime prevention policies and strategies.

For the reasons that, there are different forms or types of crimes, thus there should be no one-size-fits-all approach to respond to such matters. Interventions should take the crime pattern into consideration so as to focus and deliver interventions that address the needs of both the victim and the perpetrator (Centre for the Study Violence and Reconciliation, 2010).

Given this background, it is evident that the response of the government to crime was not enough as a result of a number of reasons, such as the: institutional weakness of the criminal justice system; leadership showing little interest to drive the process of implementing the crime prevention policies and strategies; limited resources and mostly weak approaches to implementing the strategies and policies and the lack of information sharing between the various stakeholders. These are challenges to the overall implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategies (Institute for Security Studies, 2013).

The analysis has shown that a number of factors have impeded the realisation of the vision and objectives of the integrated social crime prevention strategy (Institute for Security Studies, 2011-2012). Hence, the present study was conceived which calls scholars such as the researcher to engage in an in-depth investigation on approaches that would ensure effective, coordinated and reciprocal implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy. This engagement on this study shall assist in determining approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa at large.

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Sekaran (2003:69) defines a problem as “any situation where a gap exists between the actual and the desired ideal states”. However, Sekaran emphasises that a problem does not necessarily mean that something is seriously wrong with the current situation, or that it needs to be rectified immediately**.**

Welman and Kruger (1999:12) define a research problem as “some difficulty, which the researcher experiences in the context of either a theoretical or practical situation and to which he or she wants to obtain a solution”.

The Department of Social Development (DSD), in consultation with the Justice Crime Prevention and Security cluster, Social Protection and Human Development cluster and civil society organisations, developed the integrated social crime prevention strategy.

In order to seek political buy-in, the strategy was approved by the Cabinet, which basically meant the adoption of the document as a guide to implementing crime prevention initiatives. These initiatives are intended to address the high levels of crime and break the cycle of crime and violence in South Africa (Presidency, 2011).

Emanating from this approval, the Cabinet called upon all government departments and civil society organisations to jointly implement the strategy (Presidency, 2011). The implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy is founded on three pillars or approaches: 6 strategic objectives, 48 elements that emphasise community safety and 4 characteristics. All government departments, civil society in its various associations, and organisations are expected to effectively and efficiently contribute towards these pillars (Department of Social Development, 2011).

The strategy addresses crime and violent behaviour at all three levels of intervention: primary, secondary and tertiary (Wiersinga & Kahaly, 2007). Its implementation is designed to flow within the three spheres of governance: national, provincial and district/local level (Department of Social Development, Strategic Plan 2010–2015).

Notably, the implementing of the strategy is dependent on a range of factors and issues. These, among others, include the fact that: (i) the imperatives of the strategy are cognisant of when and how the strategy should be implemented; (ii) there is a defined practical plan and framework that describes how the strategy intends to combat crime; and (iii) the target group is identified and clearly defined, i.e. children, youth, adults and older persons (Department of Social Development, 2011).

It is therefore clear that the content of the integrated social crime prevention strategy is relevant and appropriate for implementing by government departments, civil society, the business sector and communities to address and reduce the levels of crime in South Africa.

However, within the past 36 months, the Justice Crime prevention and security cluster and Social protection cluster have been struggling to fully implement the integrated social crime prevention strategy and its action plans in South Africa (Department of Social Development, 2011). This challenge is experienced because the integrated social crime strategy has not explicitly outlined approaches to implementing the strategy. Approaches that would: (i) define the relevant activities for implementation; (ii) describe coordinating measures for the effective implementation of the strategy; (iii) design reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms; (iv) promote the development and implementation of an integrated social crime prevention strategy action plan and communication strategy (Department of Social Development, 2011).

Consequently, this challenge causes more confusion in terms of implementing the strategy, as stakeholders are not sharing a common understanding, about the vision, objectives, roles and responsibilities, allocation of resources, reporting, monitoring and evaluation measures.

This background confirmed that there are gaps in the current implementation method in relation to the approaches to implementing the strategy by all departments, the private sector and civil society organisations. The gaps with the implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa include the following:

- weak political support
- insufficient resources allocation
- indistinct roles and responsibilities of the relevant stakeholders
- poorly integrated and coordinated implementation
- uncoordinated multidisciplinary infrastructure
- shortage of skills, experience, and other resources needed to combat crime
- limited ability to incorporate crime prevention plans into the Integrated Development Plan of the country (Institute for Security Studies, 2012-2013).

In responding to the above-mentioned challenge, the researcher is of the opinion that there is a need for the study to explore and describe the inherent approaches to implementing the strategy. This process shall therefore guide departments, the business sector and civil society organisations in their specific and integrated roles and responsibilities, coordination of critical factors towards the effective implementing of the strategy.

When answering the primary and secondary research questions, the study will research and identify approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South

Africa, in order to produce a comprehensive plan that does not only address the identified implementation challenges, but also makes an integrated effort to address a range of factors contributing towards crime, such as unemployment, poverty, types of target groups and modus operandi.

1.4 MOTIVATION FOR THE STUDY

It is evident from the preceding arguments that an in-depth study needs to be conducted in ways that will strengthen the current status quo on the implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy. This could be through facilitating either the identification, or the development of alternative approaches to implementing the strategy and therefore responding to the South African crime levels. Instead of reacting to symptoms and emergency needs, concerted efforts and measures need to be coordinated and directed at addressing the underlying causes of delinquency, violence and crime (Department of Safety and Security, National Crime Prevntion Strategy 1996: 10).

Padayachee (2006) outlines that the weak crime prevention approaches are a deterrent that negatively impacts the South African economy and consequently limits the country's growth and development.

According to South African Police Services (2013) the South African Police Services budget allocations have increased by 61% over a five-year period (2007/8 to 2011/12). Approximately about R68 billlion of tax money is spent on the South African Police Services to prevent violent crime annually, which is costing the country due to loss of productivity and foreign investment (South African Police Services, 2013). Furthermore, the Grant Thornton's International Business Report (2011) reveales that 50% of the South Arican business is directly affected by contact crime such as road rage, hijackings, personal security threat, house breaking; etc.

Based on this challenge, the Government departments did strive towards participating in broader strategies in dealing with crime by contributing to the prevention, as well as the establishment of the most effective criminal justice system. However, Singh (2008:35) mentioned that today these crime prevention strategies remain "good strategies on paper", but they no longer provide effective results due to lack of implementing approaches so as to understand and manage the South African crime problems.

This demonstrates the importance and the need for the researcher to conduct a research to identify the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

1.5 GOAL OF THE STUDY

According to Fouché and De Vos (2005:104) the term “goal” is defined as the broader, more abstract conception of the end towards which effort or ambition is directed. It is more like a dream and it is broad.

Given this background, it became necessary for the researcher to view the study as worth pursuing. The goal of the study is to explore the inherent approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

1.6 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

According to Bless and Higson-Smith (in De Vos, 2005:106) objectives are defined as the intention to gain insight into a situation, phenomenon, community or individual**.** The objectives of the study are to:

- Conceptualise meaning attached on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.
- Describe communication on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.
- Identify challenges on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.
- Identify responsive approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.
- Analyse data and arrive at conclusions regarding approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.
- Make recommendations based on the information solicited from the respondents in relation to the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy.

1.7 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

According to Taylor (2000) research questions are essential elements in a qualitative research study because they channel the research process and provide focus towards the solution of the problem in question.

1.7.1 Primary research question

It is envisaged that the following research question will address the core issues that this study intends to focus on:

1.7.1.1 What are the inherent approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention stratgy in South Africa?

1.7.2 Secondary research questions

The following are secondary questions:

1.7.2.1 What is the meaning attached on approach to implementing of the intgrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa? What meaning would that be?

1.7.2.2 How can the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa be identified?

1.7.2.3 What are the challenges experienced on the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa?

1.7.2.4 Which of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa can be regarded as having succeeded or failed?

1.7.2.5 What are the responsive approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa?

1.8 CONCEPTUALISATION

The definition of key concepts is important in this study for it will give an indication of the direction in which this study is heading, and it will also contextualise the usage of certain concepts. The explanation of these concepts is necessary because they could have different meaning for different readers. The concepts below are defined since they are used throughout the study.

1.8.1 Approach

An approach is a way or means of reaching something (Citation, 2012). It is the manner in which methods, tools and skills are used in dealing with or working on something that is aimed at accomplishing certain objectives, for example, ensuring the effective implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa through a variety of approaches.

An approach comprises ideas, actions, ways or paths to either move towards or begin to deal with a particular situation. Based on this background, it became necessary for the researcher to comprehend the meaning of the concept so as to relevantly and appropriately answer the research question.

1.8.2 Coordination

Coordination is the organisation or the act of organising different elements of complex activities to enable them to work together effectively. Schumacher (2001:17) defines coordination as the central task for a number of dynamic systems or activities that are also interacting with one another. It is further defined as the process of managing dependency or reciprocity between activities towards a common goal.

Basically, in this study, coordination would mean ensuring a common understanding among stakeholders and clarifying the roles and responsibilities of departments, civil society, the private sector and communities in implementing the strategy, so as to harmonise interaction and move towards concerted and shared objectives (Tripathi & Reddy, 2008).

1.8.3 Implementation

Implementation is the carrying out, execution, or practice of a plan, method, or any design, idea, model, spercification, standars or policy for doing something, as such implementation is the action that mus be follow any preliminary thinking in order for something to actually happen (Citation, 2012).

1.8.4 Integration

Integration is the intra and intersectoral collaboration of groups with the purpose of adopting a multidisciplinary or multi-agency approach to service delivery (Department of Social Development, Integrated Servive Delivery Model 2005: 16). It is the process of attaining a close, joint effort and a seamless coordination of tasks and objectives between departments, groups and organisations with the purpose of achieving a common goal and objectives.

The strategy emphasises integration, as implementation is embedded on a combination of activities by government departments, groups, the business sector and organisations, so that they work together towards realising a joint and effective implementation of the strategy.

1.8.5 Crime

The conept “crime is defined differently by various authors and experts”. Their definition of crime is based on what counts as crime or what constitutes crime (Henry & Lanier, 2001). Crime is also called a “constructed reality” because it is created by the definitions of perceptions of observers and victims of the actions of the perpetrator (Pollock, 2012: 836).

However, the majority of experts are in agreement about the perception that crime is the breach of rules or laws for which a governing authority can ultimately make a conviction, or that warrants punishment by means of mechanisms, such as the criminal justice system and the legal system (Morrison, 1995).

Crime is “an act or omission prohibited and punished by law, any act punishable under the criminal code, whether or not it has come to the attention of the police” (Department of Safety and Security, 1996). According to Pearsall (2001: 46) crime is an action that constitutes a serious offence against an individual or the state and is punishable by law.

1.8.6 Crime prevention

Crime prevention means different things to different people. For the police, it has to do with roadblocks and visible policing; for social workers, it means addressing the social ills and causal factors of crime in order to reintegrate people back into society before committing a crime and after an offence. All these efforts contribute towards crime prevention (Department of Safety and Security, 2000).

Crime prevention is also described as the attempt to reduce victimisation and deter crime and criminals. It is applied specifically as efforts made by governments to reduce crime, enforce the law, and maintain criminal justice (Farrington & Wlsh, 2007). Crime prevention" is a strategy to deal with crime that emerged in response to the failure of the traditional "crime control" and "due process" models to effectively lower crime rates around the world (Department of Safety and Security, 1996:3).

Crime prevention is not a "soft" option. Rather, it involves responding to a few priority problems using targeted multisectoral programmes. These programmes are designed to address the causes of crime and the opportunities that lead to particular crime problems (Department of Safety and Security, 2000).

1.8.7 Social crime

In this study, it is important to take note that social crime is crime. It is however, a crime that is perpetuated by social conditions that the perpetrator once experienced or is experiencing. In this regard, the study aims to highlight the fact that almost all, if not all, of the crime committed, has an element(s) of social conditions and challenges. Therefore, intervention should not only focus on what actually happened, but also dig deeper to determine the causal factors and the effects.

Social crime is defined as criminal and violent activities that are provoked by social factors that create an unsafe society, and prevent the restoration of social cohesion and social fabric (Department of Social Development, 2011). Social crime also refers to antisocial behaviour, which violates the rules and norms of the society and prevents the realisation of social cohesion and resilience in families (Department of Social Development, White Paper for Families 2013: 3). Social crime is described as a challenge to the prevailing social and political order and values which occur when there is a conflict of laws (Hosbawn, 1972).

1.8.8 Social crime prevention

The social development sector defines social crime prevention as a way of strengthening social cohesion and the social fabric by encouraging and empowering individuals, families and communities to participate in their development and decision-making (DSD, 2011).

Social crime prevention is initiatives that focus on social programmes, education, employment creation, welfare, police and correction, and implements follow-up measures and programmes (Hill and Paynich, 2014**).**

According to Kemshall & Wood (2007), social crime prevention is an interlocking series of interventions that enables people to lead lives where they do not have the inclination, motivation or need to offend against others, whether for expressive or acquisitive reasons.

A comprehensive social crime prevention programme will contain most of the following elements (Kemshall & Wood, 2007):

- support for parents,
- support for mother,
- good-quality nursery and preschool provision,
- personal, social and moral education in schools,
- training and employment for useful or meaningful work,
- supported accommodation for people with particular needs,
- help to overcome or reduce the damage caused by alcohol and other drug dependencies and mediation and
- community based and conflict resolution services.

Van Dijk & de Waard (1991) also indicate that integrated crime prevention implementation refers to a range that is implemented by individuals, communities, business, non-government organisations and all levels of government to target various social and environmental factors that increase the risk of crime, disorder and victimisation.

1.8.9 Strategy

A strategy is both a roadmap and a plan that provide a clear route to the desired destination and a practical means of getting there (Njoroge, 2010). It is a plan that maps out how an

institution or a set of institutions will meet particular objectives or achieve particular results within a defined time frame (NDSD, 2011). A strategy is a carefully devised plan of action for preventive initiatives to achieve a set of objectives, or the art of carrying out those initiatives (Department of Social Development, 2011).

1.9 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section entails an overview of the research methodology, and will be further discussed in chapter 3. It also focuses on how the research will be carried out in order to achieve its goal and objectives that are, either designing or identifying approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

In pursuing this study the following concepts were taken into consideration: (1) research methodology; (2) a description of the target population; (3) a discussion of the process of selecting (sampling); (4) the research participants (respondents) within this population;(5) ethics that this study and the researcher will adhere to; and (6) an outline of the specific methods and techniques that will be used in data collection and analysis. The section concludes with a discussion of the ethical principles that underpin the data gathering process.

1.9.1 Research design

The qualitative research design is defined as the broad umbrella method which, when utilised, explores, describes and explains people's experiences, behaviour, interaction and social context without the use of statistical procedures or other means of quantification (Strauss & Corbin, 1998).

Due to the fact that the primary objectives of the research are to explore and describe the experiences relating to the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa, the use of a qualitative research design was necessary and appropriate (Creswell, 1998).

This design was combined with phenomenology as the method of enquiry (Kurmar, 2005 & Nueman, 1997). Since this method is descriptive in nature, it provided a broad picture of human experiences in relation to the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa (De Vos, 1998).

By using this method, the researcher was in the position to analyse conversations and the data from multiple individuals who have experience on the subject in question (Fouché & Delport, 2005).

The qualitative design also allowed the researcher to: (i) understand and interpret experiences and meanings that respondents attach to their everyday lives, in relation to the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy (De Vos, 1998): (ii) accurately relate to people's experiences; (iii) describe what was identified (Leedy, 1997); and (iv) identify and understand the status quo and the dynamics of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa (Kurmar, 2005 & Nueman, 1997).

According to Walliman (2011), research methods are the techniques used in a study to provide the researcher with the appropriate tools to collect, sort and analyse information, so that conclusions can be made and reached from the information.

Purposive sampling is the technique that was used in this study. This method allowed the researcher to generate a sample that represented government departments, private sector, civil society organisations and communities (Stommel & Wills, 2004). Purposive sampling also allowed the researcher the opportunity to engage with people who were knowledgeable about the integrated social crime prevention strategy, as well as, possible approaches to the implementing thereof (Rubin & Rubin, 1995).

The size of the sample was twelve (12) participants, and comprised of government departments, the private sector, civil society organisations and communities (Tutty et al. 1996). Prior to the commencement of the study, the researcher consulted with each of the participants to explain the purpose, objectives and the overall process of the study.

1.10 RESEARCH APPROACH

1.10.1 Target population

The target population is made up of key representatives and informants from different sectors, such as the social, community, criminal justice system, human development and business sector and who are delivering social crime prevention services at all three spheres of governance: national, provincial and local level. The group is made up of the following sectors:

- National and provincial government departments within the criminal justice system cluster (DSD, DCS, DOJ, NPA, DOE, DOH)
- National and provincial government departments within the Social Protection, Human Development and Community cluster.
- Private sector such as Business against Crime and the Institute for Security Studies.
- Civil society and community organisations, like NICRO, KHULISA, Restorative Justice Centre and the Centre for Violence and Reconciliation and
- The community who are either recepients or participnats to implementing social crime prevention initiatives.

It was appropriate to investigate and find answers to the primary research question in consultation and conjunction with this group, as this group is more knowledgeable about the subject under investigation (Marlow, 1998).

1.10.2 Sources of data collection

The whole study was conducted between September 2013 and June 2014. The data collection process was conducted from the 3rd March to 24th April 2014 by means of semi-structured interviews, as outlined in Judd et al. (2008) and was accompanied by follow-up questions. Face-to-face and telephone interviews were conducted with departments, the private sector, civil society organisations and communities. In order to have a reliable and true reflection of what transpired during the interviews, the researcher took notes during each and every session (Bernard, 2006).

Due to the flexible nature of the qualitative research method, the researcher used probing now and then to obtain specific and complete responses that covered the relevant aspects on the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy (Kumar, 2005).

Prior to the research consultations, open-ended questions were drafted to ensure that multiple topics on the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy were covered in a more systematic and comprehensive manner (Barbie, 2010).

An overlapping, but distinct questionnaire was designed for the study. The questionnaire sought to help respondents to clearly answer both the primary and secondary questions.

1.10.3 Data analysis

De Vos (2005) emphasises that data analysis is the process of bringing order, structure and meaning to the mass of collected data. Based on this argument, the researcher therefore analysed the information and data collected by means of interviews and questionnaires so as to bring order and meaning to it. In pursuing an effective process of analysing the data, the researcher used and followed the eight steps as outlined by Tech (in Creswell, 1994):

- reading the data
- write a self-reflective statement and identify major topics
- re-read all the transcript and files to understand the meaning related to the identified topics
- converting the topics into themes, categories and subcategories
- discussion on themes, categories and subcategories
- classification and listing of major categories and subcategories
- decide which major categories and subcategories go together
- assembling research material in one place
- preliminary analysis conducted

The collected data was analysed qualitatively and presented in a descriptive form.

1.10.4 Data reading

For the researcher to ascertain that she was familiar with and understood the data that have been collected and transcribed, she read it repeatedly (Marshall & Rossman, 1999). During this phase the researcher highlighted similar responses from the data collected. The researcher was then able to categorise the data into themes and sub-themes.

1.10.5 Reliability and validity

For the research findings and the entire research to be of good quality and thorough, the researcher considered and ensured the applicability of two concepts throughout the study, namely: reliability and validity (Klenke, 2008).
Reliability is the measurement procedure that provides the replicability of findings, whether or not they would be repeated in another study using the same or similar methods (Ritchie & Lewis, 2003). As the study also consulted records and statistics, the researcher ensured that

all data used, was reliable, so that the findings were reliable, even when the same exercise was repeated with similar methods.

Holloway (1997) defines validity as an element that establishes the truth and authenticity in research. The researcher guaranteed that the presentation focused on the reality and personal experience of respondents in relation to the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy. She accomplished the above task through coherent storylines and extracts from the interviews conducted (Holloway, 1997).

1.10.6 Ethics

Ethics is the moral deliberation, choice and accountability on the part of the researcher and throughout the research process (Mauthner et al., 2002). As noted by De Vos *et al.* (2002: 63), ethical principles are the *"moral principles … [and, more specifically, the] rules and behavioural expectations about the most correct conduct towards … [research] subjects and respondents, employers, sponsors, other researchers, … [that] should be borne in mind continuously … [and] be internalised in the personality of the researcher to such an extent that ethically guided decision-making becomes part of his total lifestyle".* The researcher found the following ethical considerations relevant:

1.10.6.1 Informed consent

Prior to the commencement of the study, consultations were conducted with participants. In these sessions the researcher explained the nature of the study and ascertained that a written consent was obtained from the respondents who agreed to participate in the study (Strydom, 2005).

1.10.6.2 Confidentiality

Both the consent form and the questionnaires included a clause that clearly specified that the respondents' names will not form part of the study and will not be disclosed in the final report (Babbie, 2010). Furthermore, delicate information obtained from departments and other informants were treated in a discreet manner.

In this study, the researcher therefore requsted and suggested to respondents not to use their real names due to the sensitivite data that was addressed during the interviews. Therefore throughout the research the researcher has used pseudonyms. A pseudonym is a fictional or

a nickname assissigned to give to a person, group or place. Throughout the study the following pseudonym have been used: practitioner and beneficiary.

1.10.6.3 Assurance of research integrity

Care was demonstrated during the study so that the execution of the study was more truthful, transparent and competent in terms of basic scientific principles. The researcher, for example, ensured meticulous peer review of all aspects of the research through regular consultation with study leaders, other senior researchers and the relevant stakeholders in the research community (De Vos et al. 2005).

1.10.6.4 Avoidance of social, emotional and physical harm to research participants

Special efforts were made to make sure that the basic human rights of the informants and agencies participating in the study were respected. For example, the researcher (1) ensured that the analysis of the data occurred without (in) direct value judgement; and (2) provided for the anonymity and the voluntary participation of the research respondents.

1.10.6.5 Deception of subjects and/or respondents

Nueman (2000:229) explains that deception occurs when the researcher intentionally misleads the subjects by way of written or verbal instructions, the actions of other people, or certain aspects of the setting.

At the beginning of the study, the researcher explained to the respondents the key points on what the study is all about which helped in reducing chances of deceiving the subjects. The letter of informed consent explicitly included a clause confirming that the results of the study will be submitted without divulging the names of the respondents.

1.10.6.6 Action and competence of the researcher

In both a qualitative and quantitative research study researchers are ethically expected to ensure that they are competent and skilled to engage in a proposed formal investigation.

To this effect the researcher believes that she is competent enough to conduct the study under investigation. She has a professional qualification in social work, experience and knowledge in the field of policy development and management.

1.10.6.7 Release or publication of the findings

The release of the findings will be in the form of a written research report. The researcher will make her findings available to the public. The researcher will also compile the report as accurately and objectively as possible (Strydom, 2005). The findings of this study will be specifically made available to the National Department of Social Development and the University of the Witwatersrand.

1.11 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

In South Africa there is limited literature on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy, especially in recent literature. However, the researcher attempted to use the available literature and also consulted literature from other countries in relation to approaches to implementing social crime prevention strategies.

The study only permits up to thirteen (13) participants, therefore only twelve (12) respondents were involved in this study. This is not a sufficient and feasible number of participants for the findings to be conclusive in relation to the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa. As outlined by Van der Stoep and Johnston (2009), the sample size is small and non-random, due to the fact that this study is using a qualitative research approach. Therefore, the findings may not be generalised to the larger population from which the sample was drawn.

Since the integrated social crime prevention strategy was developed by the Department of Social Development, (where the researcher is the project manager) in consultation with other departments and civil society organisations, the researcher might have been tempted to fall into the trap of being subjective about the subject at hand. However, the researcher tried as much as possible to be conscious of not falling into this trap. Therefore the findings of this study can, on the other hand, be extrapolated to other sectors, such as science and technology, labour, extended public works programmes, etc.

1.12 THE LAYOUT OF THE STUDY

The research report is comprised of five chapters, which are: general orientation, literature review, application of the research processes, research findings, conclusion and recommendations

1.13 CONCLUSION

Against the information and contextual background given above on the current state of crime and violence in South Africa, it became a necessity for the researcher to pursue this study of investigating approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa, so as to achieve the vision and the strategic objectives of the strategy.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Over the past twenty years, the levels of crime and violence in South Africa were the biggest threat to the consolidation and realisation of democracy, future safety and stability in families and the country at large (Council for Science Industiral Research, Crime Convergence Models 2006). These crime threats are defined in threefold, that includes crime threats to:

(i) South Africans and their communities which negatively and directly impact on the daily lives of ordinary citizens;
(ii) South Africa's financial institutions; and
(iii) The whole of Africa and the world at large (Department of National Prosecuting Authority, 2006).

Dawes (2007) named three types of violent crimes which South African citizens are exposed to that ultimately create an opportunity for them to commit a crime. These include violence such as:

(i) **structural violence*:*** it is violence as a result of social institutions and structures that harm people by preventing them in striving towards meeting their basic needs (Galtung, 1990);
(ii) **political violence*:*** it is a hostile or aggressive act motivated by a desire to affect change in the government and
(iii) **Inter- personal violence*:*** it is violence that occurs between people who know each other that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm (World Health Organisation, 2013).

Given the definitions above, it is evident that, South Africans are open to such violence, "survival, development, protection and opportunities for them is likely to be severely compromised, particularly when there are inadequate welfare provisions" (Dawes, 2007: 98). According to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Crime Convergence Models (2006) the best responsive way of dealing with any form of violence and crime in South Africa, is to focus on the two key forms of crime, namely:

(i) **common crime:** crime of provoked individuals and as a result they react with criminal and violent behaviour. Boys are often particularly socialised from an early age to use crime and violence as a strategy to deal with victimisation. By the time they become men, it is often ingrained in them; and

(ii) **socialised crime:** crime and violence carried from generation to generation. This is part of the daily lives of people, especially from a very early age, being directly victimised, abused or witnessed violence as a normal part of home or community life (Friedman, 1998 & Fraser-Moleketi 1998).

It is therefore againsthis background that, it will be efficient and cost effective if all government departments, the private sector and civil society organisations, can design and make provision for a range of integrated social crime prevention policies, services and programmes that will be geared towards addressing crime and violence at all three levels of prevention, namely, primary, secondary and tertiary prevention (Department of Social Development, 2011).

2.1.1 Primary prevention

Primary crime prevention aims at changing the physical environment, making it more difficult for criminals to operate undetected, or to commit a crime: this is environmental or situational crime prevention (Fennelly & Crowe, 2013). This level of prevention focuses on preventing crime through an integrated criminal justice system that acts as a deterrent and provides information to oproactively, rather than reactively, deliver services (Fennelly & Crowe, 2013). Basically, this level addresses the conditions and factors that may lead to the development and prevalence of crime; these include conditions, such as the lack of street lights, abandoned buildings (Sherman, 1996).

2.1.2 Secondary prevention

Secondary crime prevention recognises the fact that people are more at risk of perpetrating crime (offending) or becoming victims, hence it focuses on at-risk offenders or potential opportunities that may foster criminal activity (Sherman, 1996). This level of crime prevention acknowledges that the community has a role to play (community-based crime prevention) and as a result promotes positive behaviour of individuals in a community (Department of Safety and Security, National Crime Prevention Strategy 1996: 12).

2.1.3 Tertiary prevention

Tertiary crime prevention focuses on offenders, those who have already committed crimes and the goal of this intervention is to prevent them from reoffending and committing crime again (Cronje & Zietman, 2009). Brantigham & Faust (1976) also support the argument that tertiary crime prevention involves intervening in the lives of offenders in a manner that prevents them from committing other crimes. This intervention includes arrest and prosecution, reform and rehabilitation and institutional education programmes.

This level of intervention basically addresses factors that promote recidivism by focusing on rehabilitation and the reintegration of sentenced offenders in society (Fennelly & Crowe, 2013).Given the high crime and recidivism rates, effective rehabilitation and reintegration programmes are integral in solving the crime problem (Padayachee, 2008).

In addition to that, most of the integrated social crime prevention initiatives "include all actions and interventions that contribute to a safer society, in support of approaches such as the law enforcement and crime combating initiatives, that are channelled towards building the foundation of family to strengthen communities with a vision of a peaceful and safe nation, free from fear and with the enactment of human rights for all" (International Centre for Prevention of Crime, International Report for Communiuty Safety 1997).

The Department of Safety and Security, White Paper on Safety and Security (1998) adds to this by describing the integrated social crime prevention strategies as all efforts designed to "reduce the social, economic and environmental factors conducive to particular types of crime". Similarly, the International Centre for Crime Prevention Centre, International Report for Communiuty Safety (1997) defines integrated social crime prevention as "anything that reduces the delinquency, violence, and insecurity by successfully tackling the scientifically identified causal factors". This requires a multi-agency approach, encompassing all levels of prevention, by government departments and civil society organisations (Department of Safety and Security, 1996).

Against this background, reviewing of literature that specifically focuses on a variety of approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa became a necessity. Such literature enabled the researcher to place the study in an appropriate context of what was already done and allowed an opportunity of comparing the existing information so as to produce a framework for further research (Fink, 2005).

In support of this argument, Laws et al. (2003:213) mentioned that a good literature review is a key feature by which a study should be judged. Through literature review the researcher was enlightened on: (i) whether the research question at hand was once adequately answered; (ii) the practical obstacles that other researchers encountered in this line of research and how those obstacles were overcome; and (iii) the relevant sources to use in order to determine and select the sequence of the research questions to be asked (Rubin & Babbie, 1997).

In order to review relevant literature, this chapter has centred on the following important aspects:

- situational analysis on crime in South Africa
- the importance of approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa
- the disadvantages of approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa
- common approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy
- key subjects from the existing literature relating to approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

2.2 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.2.1 Crime in South Africa

According to the Centre for the study of violence and reconciliation (CSVR) (2010), South Africa is exposed to crime and violence due to the fact that violence and criminal behaviour is being taught as a subculture to the citizens of South Africa and it is mostly concentrated in the metropolitan areas. Between April 2009 and March 2010, over two million serious crimes, two thousand assaults with intent to do grievious bodily harm and over sixty eight thousand sexual offences were registered with the Crime Statistics SA (Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, 2010). The causes of criminal activity are complex. We know however that the combination of several factors can bring an individual to commit criminal acts. Here are a few Risk factors:

- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Inadequate parental skills

- Drug addiction and alcoholism
- School drop-out
- Abusive treatment
- Weak self esteem
- Bad acquaintances

In responding to the factors above, the study has centered its focus on alternative approaches to implementing the integratd social crime prevention strategy in South Africa that would reduce the root causes of criminal beviour and the effects thereof.

2.3 APPROACHES TO IMPLEMENTING THE ISCPS IN SOUTH AFRICA

In comparison with other countries, there is not much literature background, information and developments in relation to approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa. Basically, there is not much literature that specifically focuses on approaches to implement the integrated social crime prevention strategy (Knepper, 2007). However, the available generic and broad literature on approaches to implement the social crime prevention strategies is still relevant for this study, because, as defined in chapter one (1), the concepts of crime prevention and integrated social crime prevention are intertwined and linked to one another (Nattall, 2000).

Furthermore, the Hill and Paynich (2010) emphasises the fact that social crime prevention entails comprehensive and integrated initiatives that focus on, for example, employment creation, social welfare programmes, policing and correction, awareness and educational efforts, as well as the implementation of measures to prevent recidivism.

Social crime prevention initiatives are described and categorised by Sherman et al. (1997) into three focus areas, namely, people, places and situations:

- **People-**oriented category: this involves long-term, integrated actions that deal with the root causes of crime. It is developmental and community-based, and attends to relationships and social conditions.
- **Place-**oriented category: this involves a focus on crime hot spots, strong law enforcement and aggressive police raids.
- **Situation-**oriented category: this involves efforts towards (re-) designing physical environments in such a way that opportunities to commit crime are reduced.

A number of theorists are in agreement that emerging approaches are essential to implementing social crime prevention strategies in order to strike a greater balance between the traditional responses on crime prevention by providing responses which takes into consideration the structure of society and the interconnectedness of a range of social contributing factors and circumstances in South Africa (Farrington & Welsh, 2012). These authors also share similar views on the importance of approaches from different sectors and settings to implementing crime prevention strategies (Farrington & Welsh, 2012).

Miyazawa and Miyazawa (1995) indicate that coupling coordinated approaches with implementing of the crime prevention strategy can enable government departments and civil society organisations to effectively implement strategies that would yield responsive results and positive change in families, communities and South Africa at large.

2.3.1 What is an approach?

An approach is a concept commonly used in a number of fields, such as psychology, education, health and the criminal justice system. It is deemed a profound model especially when implementing crime prevention strategies in South Africa (Bagley, et al 1994).

Kazepov (2010) defines approaches as the process of interacting techniques, allocation of control tools, designing of evaluation methods, and the clarification of roles and responsibilities for partners, with the purpose of achieving common goals and objectives. He further emphasises that such approaches should be formulated based on a list of requirements agreed upon by stakeholders or actors, and the tasks that should be performed by those actors (Kazepov, 2010).

Bagley et al. (1994) describes an approach as a method or way/means of doing and accomplishing something that involves certain assumptions, such as the strengths, weakness and how to sustain the strengths and also deal with the weaknesses thereof. It is the way of dealing with something through a number of step-by-step methods that gives a clear pathway towards the set goals and objectives (Bagley et al. 1994). An approach represents both a process and an end state, as it manages and improves the policy implementation processes, and the management of networks between government departments, and between government and other stakeholders (Kazepov, 2010).

There are a variety of different approaches to implementing crime prevention strategies that differ in terms of the focus of intervention, types of activities that are delivered, the theory behind how those activities are designed to bring about the desired results and the mechanism that will be applied (Cherney & White, 2008).

Hogwood &Gunn (1984) list four key types of approaches advanced to implementing policies and strategies. These approaches include: structural, procedural and management, behavioural and political approaches (Hogwood & Gunn, 1984).

Hogwood & Gunn (1984) define the **structural approaches** as the method that comprises elements such as stability, integration, functional coordination and consensus recurring. **Procedural and management approaches** are defined as a series of steps to be followed in an effort to provide controlled coordination towards the accomplishment of set goals and objectives. **Behavioural approaches** are defined as a collaborative means that examines the implementing of the performance of the stakeholder and the patterns of decision-making between actors during the implementation process. The **political approaches** are regarded as the interdisciplinary model that provides knowledge on how the political institution, environment and economic influences impact each other, as well as the implementation thereof (Hogwood & Gunn,1984).

Stewart et al. (2008) also emphasised the need to possess two major approaches that are designed to bring about understanding and provide advice on decision-making during the entire implementation processes. These are top-down and bottom-up approaches.

According to Stewart et al. (2008) the **top-down approach,** coupled with the implementation of either policies, or strategies includes a number of variables, such as the strategy's implementation standards and objectives, implementation resources, inter-governmental communication, characteristics of implementing stakeholders, economic, social and political conditions for implementation and the disposition of implementers. The variables enhance and enable planning and coordinate the implementation of these strategies (Stewart et al. 2008).

In contrast to the top-down approach, the **bottom-up approach,** coupled with implementation, starts by identifying the network of stakeholders from local level to be involved and thereafter acquaint them with the goals, objectives and activities to be performed (Stewart et al. 2008). This approach also comprises of independent variables, such as the controllability of the problem to be resolved through implementation, the ability of the statute to structure

implementation and the non-statutory variables affecting the implementation thereof (Stewart et al. 2008).

2.3.2 Rationale for approaches to implementing the ISCPS in South Africa

Miller and Heather (1998) emphasise that the implementing of the crime prevention strategies will be doomed to failure, if they do not comprise approaches to implement the strategy. The combination of the two concepts will resolve confusion in relation to:

- the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders
- the design and implementation of the logical framework
- the development and implementation of the integrated action plan

In support of this argument, the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (2007) believes that multiple approaches are invaluable in addressing criminal and violent behaviour in a more comprehensive way, as coordination will take place both vertically and horizontally. This means that the approaches will enable coordinated implementation between departments, and between departments and other external stakeholders (United Nations Office on Drug and Crime, 2007).

Kraut and Streeter (1995) emphasise the fact that approaches to implementing strategies are of paramount importance since the nature of their design is aimed at influencing communication, knowledge exchange and the sharing of ideas, and this will in the end, influence the performance of the implementation process, scope of implementation, quality, time frames and costs.

Paddison (2001) indicates that there are multiple reasons for and causes of violent and criminal behavior, however either crime prevention strategies or policies can rovide complete solutions to that effect. It is a complex problem that requires multiple or alternative approaches at all levels of society. He further suggests that the ongoing usage of multiple approaches is the only advance to the prevention of violence and crime that will allow government departments, the private sector, community and civil society organisations to get a vehicle to handle the increasing levels of violence and criminality (Paddison, 2001).

Tonry and Farrington (2008) believe that the diversity of crime and violence is one of the reasons that law enforcement, as a strategy, is necessary, but not sufficient for comprehensive crime prevention in communities. For instance, crimes committed out of impulse, emotion and

intoxication by individuals is not likely to be affected by only the law enforcement approach (Tonry & Farrington, 2008).

However, a comprehensive and integrated crime prevention strategy with the inclusion of a number of approaches, such as law enforcement, criminal justice, developmental community and situational approaches, are likely to bring about the desired effect towards achieving the vision of preventing crime (Tonry & Farrington, 2008).

As a result of re-offending and the escalating crime rates, in spite of the crime prevention strategies available and implemented, the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (1999) compelled government departments to conduct an investigation into innovative approaches to the implementation processes so as to ensure effective and collaborative delivery of services and sustainability at local level (Paddison, 2001).

Lab (2010) believes that there are many approaches that are preventative in nature. These, among others, include the criminal justice system, neighbourhood action and community-based approaches. Neither of these approaches is implemented in isolation or silos, but they are jointly implemented with crime prevention strategies so that they complement one another towards holistic results to crime prevention. Furthermore, Lab (2010) emphasises that it is possible to achieve comparable crime preventative effects through non-harmful approaches.

Approaches to implementing crime prevention strategies offer substantial ways to improve the quality of justice inside and outside the criminal justice system. Thus, serving better to curb and reduce all forms of criminality by focusing on the personal, institutional and structural aspects (Lab, 2010). It is essential to use alternative approaches to crime prevention in a more humanistic, integrated and inclusive manner than using only the strategies (Lab, 2010).

Marien (1985) argues that the implementing of crime strategies requires assessment and integral approaches and techniques that would assist in the design of the implementation plans of those strategies. This must be done at all three levels of prevention that are found and located at neighbour and community level.

According to the Department of Safety and Security (1996) implementation coupled with community-based approaches provide a more cost effective impact and meaningfulness to individuals, families and communities. The social sector's adoption and incorporation of social, collective community-based approaches to the implementation of the national crime

prevention strategy resulted in the accomplishment of most of the strategy's shared objectives (Stegman, 1996).

Stegman (1996) recommend the multipronged approach to implement the crime prevention strategy because it is an approach that strengthens and extends prevention to the local and community level. This method will empower communities to participate in the development of their own community crime prevention plan that will address crime and violent behaviour with and within the entire society (Stegman, 1996).

The approaches to implementing strategies, build trust and credibility as they enable and allow information to move seamlessly agreed upon between government departments and and civil society organisations (Stegman, 1996). The implementing of strategies and the use of a variety of approaches enable the breakdown and categorization of activities and tasks into manageable and integrated tasks that are most of the time aimed at achieving concerted goals and objectives (Lab, 2010).

The environmental design and related place-based approaches are also among the approaches that are increasingly being discovered and recommended to implement crime prevention initiatives, as they are cost-effective and a practical answer to the identified criminal and violence problems (Schneider & Kitchen, 2002). According to the Sherman et al. (1998) the reduction in crime in South Africa is the direct result of the implementing of integrated crime prevention strategies and policies clustered with a variety of approaches, such as the integrated operational systems, training and crime prevention emergency responses.

Leonard and McGuire (2007) believe that the use of a variety of approaches in the implementing of strategies broaden the prioritising of the expertise required from stakeholders; advocate for the involvement of all stakeholders; promote proactive monitoring of the overall vision of the strategy; establish a multidisciplinary performance of tasks and the collective use and linking of resources.

In the South African public sector, there are a number of formal approaches in place that ensures coordination of government activities on crime prevention related matters (Van der Waldt & Du Toit, 1999). Some of the approaches include: situational crime prevention; education and awareness; local crime prevention tool kit; criminal justice system; restorative justice; community policing; school-based and early childhood development. There are also informal approaches such as intersectoral communication between colleagues; and inter and intra-departmental forums (Van der Waldt & Du Toit, 1999).

The importance of implementing approaches with crime prevention strategies, according to Cornish and Clarke (2003) is that approaches:

- work most effectively on a specific crime problem in a specific time
- involve a thorough and systematic analysis of current and emerging crime problems and their causes and risk factors that are based on accurate sources of information
- manage to engage in appropriate consultation mechanisms to seek community involvement and cooperation into service delivery in order to prevent crime
- promote and ensure joint and integrated development, implementation and review of an action plan.

Homel (2009) also agrees to the fact that implementing approaches are invaluable to implementing social crime prevention strategies. He outlines several factors identified as contributing factors to the successful implementation of approaches together with crime prevention strategies, including:

- the importance of timing and intervening at both risk and critical junctures
- the ability to target multiple problems as there is multi-disciplinary involvement
- the sensitivity to the needs of the local area
- the involvement of people and communities in the development and implementation process and
- the value of partnerships and collaborations

The Department of National Prosecuting Authority (2007) emphasises the need for new approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategies. The department also argues that, without alternative approaches it will be impossible to pursue and achieve the vision of the strategy, address the high levels of crime, ease the burden of prosecuting and begin to expand and devote in prioritising crime prevention (Department of the National Prosecuting Authority, 2007).

The Department of National Prosecuting Authority (2007) outlines that effective implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa requires a number of approaches, such as problem-solving, partnerships, good governance, community-based approaches. Understanding the different approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy is important, as there are implications for determining the

appropriate institutional management arrangements that are necessary to formulate an implementation framework (Homel, 2009).

2.3.3 Impact of approaches to implementing the ISCPS in South Africa

Even though there are a number of theorists that encourage, support and emphasise the importance and the need of coupling the implementing of crime prevention strategies with approaches, there are others who do not support such a view (Jongman & Kristiansen, 2001).

Jongman and Kristiansen (2001) argue that approaches to implementing the strategy are unlikely to have any real effect on more hardened criminals, as they are familiar with the criminal justice system and frequently device new modus operandi, which ultimately produce new crime trends.

In support of this argument Jongman and Kristiasen (2001) outline that approaches to implementing strategies have lately been criticised for being eccentric and based on a narrow set of values. In other words, the approaches to implementing do not provide enough opportunities for the integration of socio-economic values into the implementation process.

Leonard and McGuire (2007) believe that many of the approaches are designed to evoke debates that impact on the planning, participation and cooperation between stakeholders in the implementation phase. The introduction of a number of approaches during the implementation of strategies is likely to increase the overall scope and time frame of the tasks and activities to be performed (Leonard & McGuire, 2007).

Leonard & McGuire (2007) are also of opinion that approaches to implementation do not always lead to effective and expected results in all projects or strategies. In some instances, alternative approaches can evoke uncertainties in actors which can lead to a lack of understanding of the requirements of being actors and unequal sharing of information as it is supposed to be,that relates to the tasks to be executed (Leonard & McGuire, 2007).

According to Hodges and Clifton (2004) the drawback of using alternative approaches to implementing crime prevention strategies is that: (i) most of the time approaches are not culturally sensitive and relevant to all citizens and the types of crime at hand; (ii) they always focuses and are directed on children and youths which might produce skewed results, as individuals should not be seen in isolation; (iii) they are not accurate in data collection, but rather bias as data is collected with and from individuals and the community that are involved

in the process; (iv) are not always producing the expected results, as the stakeholders involved are not trained on the approaches to implementing the strategy.

Grabosky (1989) suggest that alternative approaches to implementing integrated social crime prevention interventions and programmes do not always succeed in preventing and decreasing the levels of crime and violence. He believes that some prevention approaches and programs generate social costs and "negative externalities". Whereas Marx (1981) believes that some approaches designed to implementing crime prevention program can actually produce crime. When individuals are exposed to integrated social crime prevention initiatives and startegies, the following unintended consequences can happen Marx (1981):

- escalation of the urge to commit crime and violence,
- creation of a tempting and enticing environment to commit crime
- reversing of the effects of crime
- labelling of individuals as criminals and ultimately driving them to embrace the label
- warning creating an urge for self-fulfillment prophecies
- bad planning resulting in failed implementation and monitoring of crime prevention programs

Leonard and McGuire (2007) outline the following disadvantages as a result of adding approaches to implementing crime prevention strategies: (i) the implementing process of the strategy demands close monitoring and evaluation and this takes too much time and resources; (ii) due to the exploration and utilisation of a variety of approaches, stakeholders are likely to be unclear about their specific roles and responsibilities; and (iii) for the reason that a number of stakeholders and approaches are involved in implementing the strategy, the continual commitment to excellence and utilisation of measures to ascertain and attain improvement, becomes an obligation rather than implementation requirements.

2.4 COMMON APPROACHES TO IMPLEMENTING THE ISCPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

According to Van der Waldt and Du Toit (1999), there are two common approaches to implementing the social crime prevention strategy within the public sector. These include an approach that: (i) focuses on programmatic interventions and centres round a specific issue; and (ii) is aimed at integrating social crime prevention strategies into the daily activities and operations of service delivery agents. These two approaches are not necessarily mutually exclusive (Van der Waldt & Du Toit, 1999). When they are seen as mutually exclusive, it can

be detrimental to the effective implementation of social crime prevention strategies (Van der Waldt & Du Toit, 1999).

Lab (2010) emphasises the possibility that comparable crime preventive effects can be achieved through either **formal** or **informal** approaches. A **formal approach** is a structured framework that involves planning that incorporates a sequence of distinct steps for implementation of the strategy: a responsibility plan for all the implementing stakeholders; a detailed action plan; a resource management plan; a risk management plan and a monitoring evaluation plan (Doole & Lowe, 2008). An **informal approach** is an unstructured way of doing things, so as to allow flexibility and relevance to the circumstances during implementation (Doole & Lowe, 2008).

Marien (1985) is of opinion that the implementing of an integrated social crime prevention strategy requires assessment and integral approaches that comprise techniques that would assist in the design and implementation of these strategies at all three levels of prevention, founded and located at neighbour and community level.

Against this background, it becomes evident that in order to build safety through the integrated social crime prevention strategy requires a common understanding among stakeholders and, most importantly, alternative approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa (Presidency, 2011). This kind of framework will not only address crime, but will also deal with the fundamental causes of criminality, such as poverty, unemployment, education and many others (Presidency, 2011). The commonly used approaches to implement social crime prevention strategies in South Africa will be discussed.

2.4.1 Approaches

There are a number of approaches designed and used to implementing crime prevention strategies in South Africa (Department of Safety and Security, 1996). These include, among others, institutional arrangements, memorandum of understanding (MOU), community-based collaboration, pyramid reversal, neighbourhood watch, situational approach, and social development approach.

2.4.1.1 Institutional arrangements approach

Kraft and Furlong (2004) define institutions and institutional arrangements as critical concepts that can either bring life, or be detrimental to the process of policy-making, decision-making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

In support of this argument, North (1990) defines institutional arrangement as a set of rules, compliance, procedures, and moral and ethical behavioural norms designed to coordinate and guide the behaviour of individuals to maximise implementation.

Institutional arrangements emphasise the formal and legal aspects of government structures, and the way in which government departments arrange their legal powers, rules and procedures. These rules include characteristics, such as the degree to which the public has access to decision-making, the availability of information from government agencies, and the sharing of power between national, provincial and local governments (Kraft & Furlong, 2004).

Furthermore, institutional arrangements are governance measures that are based on rules, norms, values and systems of cultural meaning, and describe a set of working rules to determine who is eligible to make decisions and participate in the implementation of the strategy (Kraft & Furlong, 2004). This type of measure is effective, as it enables coordination to implementing crime prevention strategies, which is based on the same understanding of achieving the vision and mission of the strategy by different stakeholders (Department of Safety and Security, 1996).

2.4.1.2 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) approach

The MOU is an agreement to enter into a more specific contract within a stipulated time frame after further negotiations. It is an established framework for collaboration between various stakeholders where common goals and objectives are agreed upon and implemented (Department of Safety and Security, 1996).

The purpose of the MOU is to seal an agreement between different stakeholders on the development, implementation, administration and management of services (Gutterman, 2002). Furthermore, the MOU is designed to coordinate the integrated implementation of services, as it enables stakeholders to demonstrate, through action, their willingness to make

the collaboration succeed, and to agree on a shared and common vision, values and integrating initiatives (Gutterman, 2002).

According to Khosa (2013) the MOU is also a key approach that sets out details of the stakeholders that are entering into agreement: the objectives of arrangements and goals; strategies and mechanisms for dealing with common, overlapping and interconnected issues; roles and responsibilities; a communication plan or dispute resolutions statement; a framework and platform to share information; work in cooperation with other stakeholder and share resources.

2.4.1.3 Community-based approach

The community-based approach focuses on supporting and mobilising communities by allowing them to take an active role in identifying community challenges and developing problem-solving techniques to address criminality (Sheppard et al, 1997). It also provides a framework for developing and maintaining community multidisciplinary safety at all places and levels of intervention.

The use of this approach to coordinate implementation is based on the philosophy that the community must take full responsibility and ownership for understanding the conditions that perpetuate criminal activities and thereafter, participate in identifying solutions and plans to coordinate the implementation of crime prevention strategies (DSD, 2011 & Shaw, 2005).

2.4.1.4 Pyramid reversal approach

The pyramid reversal approach emphasises that reversal should take place within the three spheres of governance. This method enables and clarifies the flow of communication, responsibility and institutional arrangements, so that feedback loops are created and effectively used (Miller & Heather, 1998). The pyramid reversal approach also ascertains that the implementation process is not a top-down, but a bottom-up approach (DSD, 2011).

2.4.1.5 Collaboration approach

The collaboration approach implies willingness among stakeholders to jointly deliver and implement the strategy. This is sealed by all stakeholders engaging in a process of developing

and agreeing to a set of common goals, and sharing responsibilities in obtaining these goals (Hansen, 2009).

Ward (2003) defines the collaborative approach as a tool to exchange information, initiate activities, share resources and enhance capacity among stakeholders for their mutual benefit and to achieve the common purpose of implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

In addition, collaboration as an approach to implementing the strategy enables effective implementation and mutual dependency among all relevant stakeholders (Hope, 1995). Through collaboration, implementation ensures: full participation and involvement of all respective stakeholders in the formulation and realisation of the vision of the strategy; constant communication as an integral part of the implementation of the strategy; implementation based on mutual dependence, for the achievement of shared goals and the establishment of linkages with external stakeholders on a mutually beneficial basis (Hope, 1995).

2.4.1.6 Neighbourhood watch approach

The neighbourhood watch approach is the largest community safety initiative in the country. It works by developing a close relationship between households in a neighbourhood and the local police (Rowe, 2008). Its aim is to help the citizens and the community to protect themselves and their properties and to reduce the fear of crime by means of improved home security, greater vigilance, accurate reporting of suspicious incidents to the police and fostering a community spirit (Rowe, 2008).

2.4.1.7 Situational approach

The situational approach is aimed at reducing opportunities for crime (Waring & Weisburd, 2002). The advantage of using this approach to prevent crime is that: (i) interventions can bypass intractable social problems unresponsive to other approaches, (ii) removing temptation may have a multiplier effect, and (iii) it has an impact on crime prevention (Waring & Weisburd, 2002). The approach also focuses on developing a greater understanding of crime and more effective crime prevention strategies through concern with the physical, organisational, and social environment that provokes crime (Waring & Weisburd, 2002).

The situational approach is designed to prevent the occurrence of crime by reducing opportunities, increasing risks of being apprehended and minimising benefits, through environmental design and by providing assistance and information for potential and actual victims (Marks et al., 2005). This approach basically involves the processes of identifying, manipulating and controlling the situational or environmental factors associated with certain types of crime (Cornish & Clarke, 2003). These authors (Cornish & Clarke, 2003) also outline the importance of the four key elements that underpin the situational approach, namely:

- The three key opportunity theories – routine activity, crime patterns and rational choice theory.
- An action of conducting a research methodology that involves the analysis of specific crime problems and the contributing factors, identification of possible responses, selection and implementation of the most appropriate responses and the evaluation and dissemination of the results.
- A classification of a number of situational prevention techniques.
- A growth on evaluated projects that are designed to help in informing the process selecting and designing specific initiatives, services and programmes.

2.4.1.8 Social development approach

The social development approach promotes the wellbeing of people and encourages pro-social behaviour through social, economic, health and educational measures with a particular emphasis on children and youths (Marks et al. 2005).

This approach focuses on the underlying social and economic causes of crime in the communities by providing developmental prevention and community development (Farrington & Tony, 1995). These include contributing factors such as a lack of social cohesion, limited access to housing, unemployment, education and health services (Farrington & Tony, 1995).

Based on the information above, it is evident that the implementation of the crime prevention strategies cannot be done in isolation from alternative approaches, so as to promote and cost effective and integrated crime prevention outcomes.

2.5 KEY SUBJECTS IN THE LITERATURE

The literature emphasises a number of views and ideas that are necessary to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa. These include, among others, that it is critical to: (i) **recognise, design and manage the stakeholder framework,** (ii) **develop an integrated action plan,** (iii) **couple implementation with a variety of approaches to ensure diversity and flexibilit**y**,** (iv) **coordinate the whole implementation process**, (v) **invest more time and effort in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the strategy**.

This refers to the coordination of joint efforts and the multisectoral implementation of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa that comprises government departments from a variety of sectors, civil society organisations and private business sectors. Consequently this will enable the establishment of protective layers that will lead to resilience and community safety through criminal justice and multidisciplinary crime prevention interventions (Institute for Security Studies, 2013).

2.6 EVALUATION OF LITERATURE AND THE FINDINGS

When comparing the literature reviewed and the research findings of the study, there are more similarities than differences in relation to approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa. In correspondence with the literature, the research findings emphasise an urgent need for identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of a number of approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa. The findings also adhere to the view of literature that approaches are of great importance to implementing the strategy, which indicates that approaches will bring about a lot of advantageous and effective benefits to the implementing of the integratd social crime prevention strategy in South Africa. Therefore, the recommendations are that, there is a need of alternative approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in SAouth Africa so as to imrove the delivery of service in a collaborative approach with clear roles and rsponsibilities of respective stakeholders.

Conversely, a few of the respondents in the research and literature reviewed also expressed the opposite in relation to the approaches to implementing of the strategy. This is, as a result that literature reviwed and the experiences of respondents also gave an indication that, alternative approaches have a great potential to negatively influence the implementing of the

integrated social crime prevention strategy due to lack of planning and undefined roles in the incorporation of alternative approaches to implementing the startegy. In order to address challenges hat might be experienced, the respondents recommended engagement in an in-depth investigating process of identifying or developing approaches to the existing ones, to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

2.7 CONCLUSION

This chapter deliberated on the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa, the importance, benefit, advantatges, critics and disadvantages of altertative approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa. This section further described the commonly used approaches to implementing the social crime prevention strategies.

With an understanding of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy entailed in this chapter, it now becomes crucial to engage on the application of the research processes to obtain a practical view from departments, civil society organisations, the business sector and communities on their experiences on the approaches to implementing the strategy in South Africa.

CHAPTER 3: APPLICATION OF THE RESEARCH PROCESSES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In South Africa, crime and violence increased at an alarming rate over the past 20 years (Crime Statistics SA 2012-2013). However, Lab (2010) believes that not all is lost; as this country is moving towards an appropriate safety transition that will be achieved through implementing a number of social crime prevention strategies. These, among others, include the government outcomes approach and the integrated social crime prevention strategy.

The integrated social crime prevention strategy is described as an invaluable concept and tool that is designed to reduce the levels of crime, to reduce the fears of society and ultimately to promote community safety and opportunities in South Africa (DSD, 2011). The integrated social crime prevention strategy also involves a range of services and interventions, such as: mechanisms to work across government departments; collaborations and partnerships of government departments with civil society organisations; the development and implementation of action plans and the monitoring and evaluation of projected outcomes (DSS, 1996).

Based on the information given above and the implementation challenges experienced, it became necessary for the researcher to take it upon her to engage in this study in order to comprehensively understand the experience and behaviour of participants from a variety of sectors.

The study drew background on crime situation in South Africa as of 1994/1995 to 2012/2013 financial year. The research participants are implementers and beneficiaries of the implementation of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

In order to effectively gain such an understanding, the researcher ensured that the content of this chapter is focused on the analysis and interpretation of the data and the communication of the information that was collected throughout the research study. This chapter also provides a broad overview of the research procedures that were followed throughout the study. Basically this chapter entails the entire discussion on the research methodology.

The research methodology is the most critical part of the research process and provides a clear guidance about the manner in which the research study is to be conducted. The following

topics are covered in this chapter: research design, research methods, the role of literature study, the target population, biographical profile of respondents, the interview schedule, sources of data collection, reading the data and data analysis.

3.2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.2.1 Research design

Denzin and Lincol (2003) define qualitative research as a study that involves an interpretive, naturalistic approach to the world. They further explain that this kind of study enables studying people in their natural setting and the interpretation of a phenomenon in terms of the meanings people attach to them.

Based on this background and for the purpose of this study, a qualitative research design was adopted. The motivation of the researcher to use this design was to create an environment in which the respondents were enabled to explore and describe their experiences with regard to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa (Creswell, 1998).

By making use of the qualitative design the researcher was able to understand and interpret the experiences and meanings that respondents attached to their everyday lives, with regard to the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa (De Vos, 1998).

The chosen design was relevant to the study at hand as it managed to: address the researcher's intention of acquiring first-hand information about the respondents' perception, knowledge and feelings about the implementation of the strategy; bring flexibility that provided an environment in which the researcher probed, asked follow-up questions to respondents where she needed more information and clarity; and promote ethical recognition as an integral part of the research (Maxwell, 2013).

According to Creswell (1994) the chosen design equiped the researcher with the ability to: be concerned with the research process rather than the outcomes; have more interest in the meanings that participants attached to their whole life experiences, not separate variables; inquire into comprehensive data without being forced, but remain neutral and taking into consideration every aspect of the study; and find out even the little detailed information through scientific and more positivistic enquiries.

In this study the qualitative design was coupled with phenomenology as the method of enquiry. Phenomelogy refers to a person's perception of the meaning of an event as opposed to the event as it exists externally to (outside of) that person. It is the direct investigation and description of phenomemena as consciously experienced, without theories about the casual explanation or their objective reality (De Vos, 1998). Phenomenological interviewing is according to Creswell (1994:59) "a specifi type of in-depth interviewing, grounded in the theoretical tradition of phenomenology"

The aim of selecting phenomenology is because phenomenology: (i) is descriptive and explorative by nature, (ii) provide for in-depth understanding of individusld phenomena, provide rich data from the experinces of indivividuals and this portrayed a broad picture of a respondent's experiences and views on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa (De Vos, 1998). Furthermore, in research studies phenomenology enables the researchers to investigate experiences as they are lived by those experiencing them and the meaning that these people attach to them (Fouché & Delport, 2005).

Therefore, the combination, of the qualitative design and phenomenogy made was easy for the researcher to understand, analyse and interpret conversations and the data from multiple respondents who have experience on the subject in question (Fouché & Delport, 2005).

3.2.2 Target population

The population selected for this study comprised people who are officials from different sectors and operating at all three spheres of governance: national, provincial and local level and community members who benefited from social crime prevention services.

The group comprised: national and provincial government departments within the JCPS cluster (DSD, DCS, DOJ, NPA, DOE, DOH); national and provincial government departments within the Social Protection, Human Development and Community cluster; the private sector, such as Business against Crime and the Institute for Security Studies, civil society and community organisations, like NICRO, KHULISA, the Restorative Justice Centre and the Centre for Violence and Reconciliation and the individuals from communities.

3.2.2.1 Biographical profile of respondents

The biographical profile of the 12 respondents displays the current status of the practitioners who are implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy and the beneficiaries of the strategy. The profile consists of the following categories: gender, race, home language, age, academic qualifications, and years of experience as a practitioner implementing social crime prevention strategies. The biographical profile of the respondents will be further discussed in chapter 4.

3.2.3 Research Sample

Sampling is any procedure that uses a small number items or portion of s population to make conclusions regarding the whole population (Zikmud, 2003: 70). Due to the reason that the study wanted to involve in the process of implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy, the researcher opted for a purposive sampling. This type of sampling enabled the researcher to particularly engage participants who are knowledgeable about the integrated social crime prevention strategy and possible approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa (Rubin & Rubin, 1995).

The sample that was selected for this study comprised practitioners from a variety of sectors and also included a number of people from the community who were either once, or twice recipients of crime prevention services. The sample included government departments, civil society organisations, communities and the business sector. These are or were either implementers, or beneficiaries of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

The interviews conducted with the respondents did not subject them to discrimination in terms of categories, such as culture, age, nationality and language. The interview sessions were conducted in a respectful manner taking into account the interviewees' uniqueness, dignity and worth.

3.2.4 Sources of data collection

The researcher conducted semi-structured interviews in this study. She also used face-to-face, electronic and telephone interviews as a method of data collection. In order to collect detailed information on the respondents' views and experiences regarding the implementation of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa, the researcher used a

number of communication skills. These included skills, such as listening, probing and paraphrasing.

An overlapping questionnaire was used as the tool to package all the questions to be asked, in an organised form. The questionnaire was able to elicit the thoughts, feelings, beliefs, experiences and attitudes of the respondents.

The interview schedule, on the other hand, was used as a guideline for the researcher to ensure that all the aspects of the research were covered during the interview and to provide a systematic collection of information at the same time (Grinnel & William, 1990).

3.2.4.1 Interview schedule

The study adopted a qualitative design, which comprised a set of questions, using the same wording and order of questions that called for the inevitable need of an interview schedule. An interview schedule is a written list of open-ended questions prepared for use by the researcher in any form of interview. It is described as a research tool or instrument for collecting data (Kumar, 2005).

Through the use of the research interview schedule the researcher was able to collect large quantities of information by administering and asking the same questions in the same way. This scored high in the area of reliability and biasness since the effect of the researcher was minimised (Kumar, 2005). The schedule also assisted the researcher in collecting information from respondents about the same characteristics, variables, topics and in a form of systematically categorised themes, which also made data analysis possible (Kumar, 2005).

The formulation and drafting of the research questions was based on the information and knowledge gained by the researcher from the literature and her work experience. Subsequent to that, the researcher interpreted the questions for respondents who preferred using their home languages, such as Zulu and Northern Sotho. However, the responses were documented in English.

In designing and applying the interview schedule for this study, the researcher followed the eight stages as outlined by Kvale (1996).

(i) Thematic conversion

At this stage the researcher explicitly outlined and reminded herself of the primary objective which was to be attained from the subject at hand. The primary objective is to find answers to the research question under investigation namely, **What are the inherent approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa?**

Furthermore, the questionnaire that the researcher used for assessing the alternative approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa was designed around themes, where based on the research quesrions to allow rries offered (Holiday, 2007).

(ii) Brainstorming

A brainstorming session on the interview schedule was held with the policy developers from different line functions of the National Department of Social Development. The objective of this exercise was to elicit them to acquire more ideas and inputs from the policy developers who have a great interest in the implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy. This was done to finalise the draft interview schedule in order to use it.

During this session the researcher attempted to explore matters pertaining to the subject under investigation, with the specific focus on the questions to be asked, topics and themes to capture, methods of collecting data etc.

(iii) Designing

The researcher designed and prepared the interview schedule by translating the research's main focus and the objectives so as to ensure that the research questions adequately reflect what the researcher intends to investigate. The researcher identified similar ideas from the objectives, grouped them together and clustered them as the point of inquiry for the interviews.

The objectives listed in chapter one (1) under figure 1.6, were gathered into similar groups and subgroups. Table 1 reflects the similar groups and subgroups.

Table1: Similar groups and sub-groups:

Similar groups	Similar sub-groups
1. **Ideas** and **understanding** of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.	• Conceptualisation: provision of the overall view and collection of data on the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.
2. Give **meaning** and **statements** that **represent wording** on the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa	• Description, expression and definition of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa
3.**Unpack,** and **explore** the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.	• Analysis and thorough inquiry of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

(iv) Construction of schedules

At this stage, the researcher had a draft list of questions and approaches to use during interviews. The preparation began with the drafting of the interview schedule. In doing all three items in the construction of an interview schedule were followed, as described by Kvale (1996). These include fixed alternative, open-ended and scale items.

- **Fixed alternative items**

By making use of this items allowed respondents to answer questions choosing from two alternatives, such as yes/no; for instance,**Are you familiar with the integrated social crime prevention strategy? Yes/No**

- **Open-ended items**

When the researcher used open-ended items the respondents were able to answer questions openly without restrictions; for example, **Describe any of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa that you know of?**

- **Scale items**

The scale items enabled the respondents to respond to questions by indicating their degree of agreement or disagreement, for example, **Is there a need to couple alternative approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa? Yes/No**

(v) Deciding on an appropriate format

After the execution of the phases above, the researcher began to look at the details of the work done so as to decide on the format to adopt and begin with the interviews. She decided on the critical questions to ask so as to answer the subject in question, it included questions, such as: What are the relevant theories that outline different approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa? How can the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa be identified? Which of the approaches are regarded as having succeeded or failed in implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa?

Furthermore, from the listed questions the researcher decided on the sequence of the questions so as to capture information in a logical manner suitable for identification of related issues, categorisation and the analysis thereof.

(vi) Testing

The researcher practiced the interview schedule on a few people from different departments whom she knows were part of the development and implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in the previous years. The researcher conducted the testing process as a trial run of the real interview so as to get feedback from the identified interviewees and improve the content of the schedule and her skills as a researcher.

(vii) Review and amendment of interview schedule

After the testing of the interview schedule with a few people, the researcher consolidated all the inputs and comments that were given by the interviewees. With that collected information the researcher was able to improve the content of the interview schedule and also worked on and compared her skills and techniques as an interviewer to the objectives of the study at hand.

(viii) Commencement of interviews

It is argued that qualitative research is the most important way of conducting a research because of its flexibility balanced by the structure and quality of the data obtained (Gillham, 2005).

In preparation and ensuring that the research unfolds according to schedule, the researcher performed the following set of activities: she arranged all the recording equipment; identified and organised a suitable venue; secured and confirmed interview times and availability with the respondents; organised and availed water for refreshment; dressed appropriately and began with the interviews.

3.2.5 Data analysis

Creswell (De Vos, et al. 2005) is of opinion that data analysis is the process of bringing order, structure and meaning to the mass of collected data. It is for this reason that this study engaged on the process of data analysis and interpretation continuously and throughout the study so as to gain insight and guidance for data collection (Gillham, 2005).

In any research study, it is critical for the researcher to have a broad understanding of the information conveyed and communicated by the respondents. The next stage, after data collection, is the analysis thereof by the researcher in order to arrive at the findings and conclusion of the study.

Such an understanding and conclusions was achieved through listening, scribing, reading and re-reading the collected information throughout the study. In preparation for data analysis, the researcher ensured that all the documents that were used for data recording and the completed questionnaires were gathered in one place.

Although, some of the interviews were conducted in the home languages of the respondents, which were Zulu, Northern Sotho and Southern Sotho, the data was translated into English so as to enable a well-organised data analysis process.

Against this background, data was analysed according to Tesch's method of analysing qualitative data as outlined in Creswell & Brown (1992) which consists of steps focusing on a researcher's logical approach. The data analysis approach according to Tech includes the following:

3.2.5.1 Reading the data

According to Tech (Creswell, 1994) the process of data analysis includes recognising patterns and trends in the data and making inferences from the data. It further includes, reading the data not as an add-on, but reading between the data and reading beyond the data.

Therefore, in this study, the researcher ensured that before analysing and unpacking the collected data, she carefully and in detail read all the recorded information from the transcripts. She read in order to get a sense of the data in relation to the study in question. Whilst reading, the researcher ensured that she marked and jotted down ideas and thoughts as they surfaced in her mind whilst reading.

3.2.5.2 Write a self-reflective statement and identification of major topics

Whilst reading through the data the researcher highlighted issues and numbered responses within each interview. Thereafter, she asked herself what the study was all about while identifying key topic areas within what the respondents were sharing in relation to the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa. The following topics were identified:

- Conceptual meaning attached to approaches to implementing the integrated Social crime prevention strategy in South Africa;
- Overall perception on the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa;
- Contextual background of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa;

- Weaknesses and threats of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa; and
- Opportunities and strengths of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa**.**
- Responsive approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa**.**

The identification of these topic areas provided the researcher with the opportunity to identify underlying patterns that brought about a broader understanding of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

3.2.5.3 Re-reading all the transcripts and files to understand the meaning related to the identified topics

The researcher re-read all the transcripts and underlined units of meaning related to the identified topics listed under paragraph 3.2.8.2. Reading the data basically means that the researcher read between the lines and beyond what was transcribed to see if there are implied meanings contained in the data that are significant in terms of the topic of research, which is: "A Study on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention study in South Africa". The researcher thoroughly read and went through every transcript word-by-word and thereafter attached meaning to what was communicated and recorded.

The meaning and understanding of the respondents were then recorded and clustered by the researcher in terms of their similarity and differences in relation to the study in question.

3.2.5.4 Converting the topics into themes, categories and sub-categories

Subsequent to the process of thorough reading, the researcher managed to acquire a broader understanding of the views and perceptions of the respondents. The researcher thereafter gathered all the topics and converted them into themes so as to move towards giving direction and order to the subject discussed.

A number of themes were identified out of the different topics, and it became necessary for the researcher to compare the themes in order to identify the relationship between them and break them down into subthemes.

A theme is regarded as something that is more pervasive than a topic or category. A theme runs through the data and its creation involves abstract thinking and abundant reflective memorising (Bazeley, 2007). Whereas, categories are defined as a class or a group of things that are made out of same variables and or possess common qualities and quantities (Bazeley, 2007).

The table below has an outline of the themes, categories and sub-categories and is a summary of the information that was shared by the respondents. Further discussion on three (3) concepts will be covered in chapter four (4). Below are the themes, categories and sub-categories:

Table 2: Themes, categories and sub-categories

THEMES	**CATEGORIES AND SUB-CATEGORIES/SUB-THEMES**
1.Meaning attached on approaches to implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in SA	▪ Description and explanation of the implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in SA • Joint venture implementation • Weak guidelines
2. Communication on approaches to implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in SA	▪ Advocacy and lobbying the implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa: • Information sharing • Community participation and involvement
3.Challenges on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in SA.	▪ Situations negatively impacting on the implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy: • Uncoordinated approaches • Weak integrated resources, planning and managment • Political influence

4.Responsive approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in SA	▪ Guidelines for provision of services to implementing the strategy: • Wholeness and comprehensive implementation. • Outcome-based implementation

3.2.5.4.1 Discussion on themes, categories and subcategories

From the themes, categories and subcategories, it is evident that there is positive progress in relation to the implementation of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa. However, there is a need to strengthen, expand and attend to the efforts and approaches, so as to address the gaps and challenges experienced to implementing the strategy.

The respondents are of the view that the integrated social crime prevention strategy is the overarching strategy that should inform and guide on the variety of approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy.

3.2.5.5 Classification and listing major categories and sub-categories

After the process of converting the topics into themes, categories and subcategories, the researcher engaged in the process of classifying and arranging these concepts in strengths and weaknesses to implementing the strategy so as to decide on the major categories and subcategories that should be grouped together. Below is a list of major catgories and subcategories:

Table 3: List of major categories and subcategories

THEMES	CATEGORIES AND SUB-CATEGORIES	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
1.Meaning attached on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in SA	▪ Description and explanation of the implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa • Joint venture implementation • Weak guidelines	✓	
2.Communication on approaches to implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in SA	▪ Advocacy and lobbying of the implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa: • Information sharing • Community participation and involvement	✓	
3.Challenges on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.	▪ Situations negatively impacting on the implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy: • Uncoordinated approaches • Weak of integrated resources,		✓

	planning and management • Political influence		
4.Responsive approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in SA	▪ Guidelines for provision of services to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy : • Wholeness and comprehensive implementation. • Outcome-based implementation	✓	

3.2.5.5.1 List of major categories and sub-categories

The table above portrays that the implementation of the integrated social crime prevention strategy is incorporating a number of approaches: integrated, collaborative etc. When comparing the strengths and weaknesses in relation to the implementation of the strategy, the researcher identified that, out of the four five (4) themes, three (3) of them show that the incorporation of approaches to implementing the strategy is resulting in strength-based effective implementation.

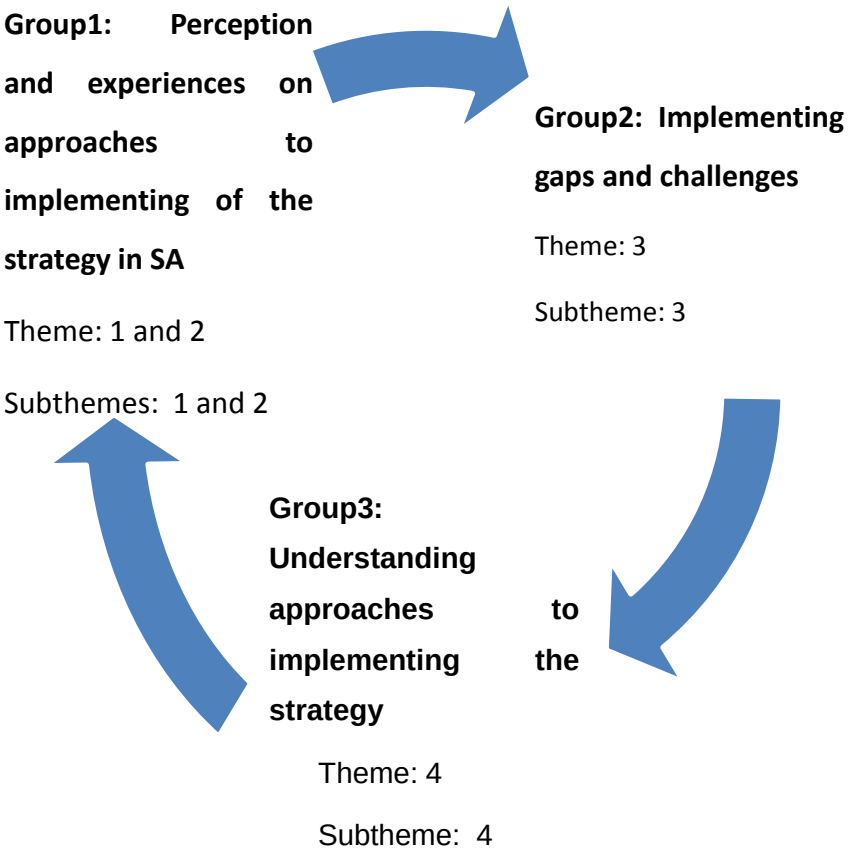
However, even though there is only one theme that shows that there is a weakness in implementing the strategy, there is a long list of categories and subcategories that show that there are insufficient approaches and this bottleneck and weaken the approachs to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

3.2.5.6 Major categories and sub-categories go together

In a qualitative data analysis, in order to reach a decision to group categories and subcategories together, the researcher should firstly establish whether there is a relationship and linkages between the identified categories and sub-categories. It is for this reason that

the researcher began to compare and contrast all the themes and sub-categories repeatedly. Below are the contrasting of themes and subcategories:

Figure 2: Contrasting of themes and the sub-categories



The diagram above demonstrates that, there is a relationship between all the groups, themes, categories and subcategories as all the aspects from the data are aimed at implementing the strategy in South Africa. However, it was critical for the researcher to group similar components together, so as to get a better understanding and make sense of the data from the respondents. From the list of topics, themes, categories and sub-categories that were identified, the researcher discovered that there is a lot of correlation and similarities.

Below are the three groups that had common views and content**:**

- **Group One: Perception and experiences on the implementing of the strategy in South Africa:**
  - themes: 1 and 2
  - subthemes 1 and 2

- **Group Two: Implementaing gaps and challenges**
    - theme: 3
    - subthemes: 3

- **Group 3: Understanding approaches to implementing the strategy**
    - theme: 4
    - subtheme: 4

3.2.5.7 Assembling research material in one place

At this stage the researcher read and re-read all the data from the respondents. The content of the data was separated, broken, cut, segmented, categorised, layered, and grouped in terms of similarities and differences so that she was able to make sense of what transpired from the interviews in relation to the research study in question.

Since this was a qualitative study, it became necessary for the researcher to thoroughly pursue all the material either by reading, or taking notes in relation to the content. The researcher was supposed to store every little piece of everything that was worked on at a central place.

The library was chosen as the venue to store the material for data analysis. Firstly, the researcher had to understand the data and ultimately had to come up with findings and recommendations for the investigated study. The following material was stored at the identified venue: transcripts of interviews, scribble books, pens, colour highlighters, a list of marked and jotted areas of thought, a list of themes, a list of categories and subcategories and a laptop

After gathering the listed material, the researcher conducted a checklist exercise to ensure that all the material that was essential for data analysis, was at the venue.

3.2.5.8 Preliminary analysis conducted.

Having performed all seven steps of data analysis as per Tesch's (1992: 117) method, the researcher finalised the process in order to arrive at the findings of the study. In order to effectively achieve the set objectives, the researcher conducted the last round of reading of the material, checked, tracked the data to determine that nothing was left out, and gained a deeper understanding of the values and meaning that lie therein. Face sheets were then developed for the material.

A covert sheet is a cover sheet that is attached to the front of the data transcription and identifies the study question, time, venue where the interview was conducted and a summary of the main outcomes of the analysis. Below is an example of a covert sheet that was developed by the researcher:

3.2.5.8.1 Covert sheet for respondents

Covert sheet: Interview with "Minkey"

Research question: What are the key challenges regarding the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy?

- Participants' profile: age, language, gender, years of experience, academic qualification, province and race.
- Interview: 12 May 2014
- Time: 10h00-12h00
- Comments: the lack of political buy-in and resources.

After having collected and analysed the data it became necessary for the researcher to ascertain the validity of the collected data. She included Ms Poppy Nkau, who is a research specialist in the Department of Social Development, as an independent coder.

Ms Poppy Nkau, also went through all the transcripts to examine, in more depth, the content of the participants' expressions and views from the collected data. From this exercise she came up with more details from the content of the transcripts.

3.2.6 Validity and reliability

Reliability is a concept used for testing and evaluating quantitative research. It is also defined as the extent to which results are consistent over time and an accurate representation of the total population under the study is referred to as reliable, and if results of the study can be reproduced under similar methodology then th research instruments is considered to be reliable (Joppe 2000: 1).

To ensure reliability of the information collected, follow-up qustions were asked and required questions were clarified to the respondents. Further, the researcher compared responses so as to confirm reliability of the information collated and the study as a whole.

Validity in a qualitative research is defined as degree to which the research study measures what it indents to measure (Halloway, 1997). The events, places, respondents, the data collected from respondents and documents reviewed were reported and described in detail with clear references on the sources of information. Validity is the most imporatant aspect of the research study and if anything is to be achieved it should be reliability and validity or findings that are worthy and reliable. Given that this study falls within the qualitative approach, the question of validity became a necessity. All the collected data was treated with circumspection and relevant qualifiers have been applied in terms of these straemms

3.2.7 Limitation of the study

In South Africa there is limited literature on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy, especially in recent literature. However, the researcher attempted to use the available literature and also consulted literature from other countries in relation to approaches to implementing social crime prevention strategies.

The study only permited up to thirteen (13) participants, therefore only twelve (12) respondents were involved in this study. This is not a sufficient and feasible number of participants for the findings to be conclusive in relation to the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa. As outlined by Van der Stoep and Johnston (2009), the sample size is small and non-random, due to the fact that this study is using a qualitative research approach. Therefore, the findings may not be generalised to the larger population from which the sample was drawn.

Since, the integrated social crime prevention strategy was developed by the Department of Social Development where the researcher is the project manager in consultation with other departments and civil society organisations, the researcher might have been tempted to fall into the trap of being subjective about the subject at hand. However, the researcher tried as much as possible to be conscious of not falling into this trap. Therefore the findings of this study can, on the other hand, be extrapolated to other sectors, such as science and technology, labour, extended public works programmes, etc.

3.2.8 Ethical consideration

Ethics are self-regulatory guidelines for decision-making and defining a professional way of conducting a research study. They are defined as ethical principles that are used when tackling a particular research study (Green, 2000).

In research, ethics are seen as the rules governing what is considered to be good and bad practice in the field of research. Such ethics involve responsibilities to be carried out by the researcher before, during and after the study and the procedures to adhere to in conducting a good research (Green, 2000).

Given this background the researcher ensured that she took the following ethics into consideration: (i) she ensured that the proposal for this study was approved by the panel committee of the Faculty of Policy and Development Management at the University of the Witwatersrand, (ii) she completed and signed a clearance form, which served as a binding document to direct the entire research process, (iii) she acquired and received permission from the heads of the respective departments, chief executive officers of the organisations whose employees were involved in the study and also from the parents of the children who were participating in the study, to conduct the study in consultation with the identified respondents, (iv) the researcher adhered to the four critical criteria as listed by Krefting (1990) for ensuring trustworthiness.

This criterion includes informed consent, confidentiality, integrity and the publication of findings. Such an adherence created a friendly environment in which the respondents were free and able to open up in detail on their experiences in relation to the implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

3.2.9 The role of the literature study

The review of literature regarding the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa played a significant role, as the researcher succeeded in conducting a critical examination of the existing studies for the purpose of answering the research questions at hand.

The literature also provided the researcher with extended knowledge by availing concepts, arguments and ideas related to the topic under discussions, answers to the research questions

through established objectives, identification of available gaps and channeling the results, findings and recommendations (Kanire, 2012).

Primarily, it was possible for the researcher to: (i) organize related knowledge about the approach to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa; (ii) identify the known from the unknown and the position of the new research carried out and its intended outcomes; (iii) identify controversy of ideas from the existing knowledge; and (iv) attain clarity from different authors' arguments and make conclusions (Kanire, 2012).

3.3 CONCLUSION

In this chapter, data was collected from respondents and analysed. The said analysis was conducted according to Tech's (1992) data analysis approach, which comprises eight sequential steps. From the interviewing and data capturing processes a list of topics, themes, categories and subcategories was identified. The purpose of capturing the content of the information was to assist the researcher to come up with findings and make recommendations.

In order to enable an effective flow of information and adhering to the research framework as outlined in chapter one (1) the following chapter will focus on the interpretation and presentation of the findings. The chapter will also provide information on the respondents' experiences in relation to the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

CHAPTER 4: RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The presentation of data and the research findings is the most critical chapter in the entire research process, as it gives the researcher an opportunity to provide a summarised, loaded and solid content of what transpired from the point of introducing the subject under discussion, during the time of data collection, literature reviewing and data analysis.

Given this background the researcher ensured that the presentation of data and findings is presented as comprehensively as possible and in a more structured manner. The presentation is also linked to the literature that was reviewed earlier in the study so as to reflect the extent of the literature's differences and similarities to the findings.

The researcher presented the data from the respondents' interview schedule. In order to effectively reach the findings, the researcher ensured that the study was geared towards achieving the set goal, objectives and to ultimately answer the research question. As outlined in chapter one (1) the goal of this study was formulated as follows:

To explore the inherent approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

Subsequent to that, in ascertaining that the study focused on answering the question and reaching the goal of the study, the following objectives were formulated:

Objective 1

Conceptualise meaning attached on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

Objective 2

Describe communication on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

Objective 3

Identify challenges on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

Objective 4

Explain responsive approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

Objective 5

Analyse data and arrive at conclusions regarding approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

Objective 6

Make recommendations based on the information solicited from the respondents in relation to the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

From the goal and objectives of the study, the following research question was formulated:

What are the inherent approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa?

The presentation of the findings of the study will be done according to the following outline:

Section 1

- A biographical profile of the research participants.

Section 2

- A presentation and discussion in relation to the themes and subthemes that emerged from the data analysis in chapter 3.

- Each theme and subtheme is discussed according to a summary of findings to verify the findings and the integration of the literature reviewed for the study.

- A presentation of a summary of findings linked to the themes and responding to the primary research question.

4.2 PRESENTATION OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS

SECTION 1: BIOGRAPHICAL PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

4.2.1 BIOGRAPHICAL PROFILE

4.2.1.1 Gender of respondents

The gender of the respondents who were involved in this study is presented in table 4.

Table 4: Gender of respondents

Gender	**Respondents**		
	Practitioners	**Beneficiaries**	
Male	3	3	50%
Female	3	3	50%
Total	12		100%

The table above shows clearly that there is an equal representation of both females (50%) and males (50%), either as practitioners providing services, or community members who are receiving social crime prevention strategy interventions. This is not surprising, as the levels of crime are high; there is therefore a dire need for practitioners to provide intervention to either the victims or the perpetrators of crime.

4.2.1.2 Race of respondents

The race of the respondents who were involved in this study is presented in table 5.

Table 5: Race of respondents

Race	**Respondents**		
	Practitioners	**Beneficiaries**	
White	2	1	29%
Black	4	3	57%
Coloured	0	1	7%
Indian	1	0	7%
Total	12		100%

Table 5 reveals that the majority of respondents are black South Africans (57%), who are becoming more involved in crime related issues, which includes either practitioners or beneficiaries of implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy. White citizens are the second race who is involved in both categories (29%).

The table further shows that Coloureds and Indians are either participants, or beneficiaries of social crime prevention services (both 7%). The above presentation is the racial presentation of respondents' involvement in the implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in SA. The current situation is however, changing.

4.2.1.3 Home language of respondents

The home language of respondents who were involved in this study is presented in table 6.

Table 6: Home language of respondents

Home language	**Respondents**		
	Practitioners	**Beneficiaries**	
English	2	1	29%
Afrikaans	1	0	7%
Zulu	3	3	50%
Northern Sotho	1	0	7%
Southern Sotho	0	1	7%
Total	12		100%

The different home languages of the respondents illustrated in table 6, are meant to reflect the diverse languages that are used in South Africa. However, most of the respondents who were involved in the study were Zulu speaking (50%), whilst English was the second most spoken language by the respondents (29%). The above presentation is also changing as most people in South Africa use English as medium of instruction.

4.2.1.4 Age of the respondents

The age of respondents who were involved in this study is presented in table 7.

Table 7: Age of respondents

Age	**Respondents**		
	Practitioners	**Beneficiaries**	
16-24	0	3	14%
25-29	2	1	29%
30-39	2	1	29%
40-49	2	0	21%
50-59	1	0	7%
Total	12		100%

Table 7 demonstrates that most of the citizens are either exposed to, or are already involved in committing a crime at a very early age; ranging between 16 and 49, whereas most of the older people (50 to 59) are also both practitioners and beneficiaries on a minimal scale (7%).

4.2.1.5 Provinces from where the respondents came

The provinces from where respondents came are presented in table 8.

Table 8: Provinces from where respondents came

Province	**Respondents**		
	Practitioners	**Beneficiaries**	
GP	2	1	29%
MP	1	1	14%
EC	1	1	14%
NW	2	0	22%
FS	0	1	7%
LIMP	1	0	7%
KZN	0	1	7%
Total	12		100%

For the reason that the integrated social crime prevention strategy is implemented in all nine (9) provinces, it was necessary for the researcher to involve a reasonable and sizeable

number or percentage (%) of respondents from different provinces. The table above displays that at least 70% (7 of the 9) of the provinces were involved in the study.

4.2.1.6 Academic qualifications of respondents

The academic qualifications of the respondents who were involved in this study are presented in table 9.

Table 9: Academic qualifications of respondents

\Academic qualification	**Respondents**		
	Practitioners	**Beneficiaries**	
No qualification	0	2	4%
Scholar	0	2	4%
Undergraduate degree	5	1	63%
Postgraduate degree	2	0	29%
Total	12		

The majority of the respondents, who were involved in this study, had a qualification that was related to the field of social science relevant to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy. However, the minority of the respondents, especially the beneficiaries, were either scholars (4%) or unemployed (4%) citizens without qualifications.

4.2.1.7 Years of experience of respondents

Table 10 highlights the respondents' years of experience

Table 10: Years of experience of respondents

Years of experience	**Respondents**		
	Practitioners	**Beneficiaries**	
0-5	2	O	11%
6-10	0	2	11%
11-15	5	1	67%
16 and more	2	0	11%
Total	12		100%

Table 10 highlights that the majority of respondents (67%) have 11 to 15 years' experience in the field of social crime prevention. This demonstrates that the majority of more experienced citizens are involved in the implementing the in South Africa and less beneficiaries. The sample also gives a balanced spread of the experience of respondents in social crime prevention services and programmes**.**

The above section concludes the biographic information of respondents. The following section will focus on the different themes and the subthemes that emerged from the process of data analysis.

SECTION 2: THEMES, SUB-THEMES AND FINDINGS

4.3 THEMES AND SUB-THEMES

Under section two (2) the researcher has discussed the themes and subthemes in relation to the discussion by respondents on the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Afirca. The discussions are based on the themes and themes derived from data analysis. Below is a summary of the themes and subthemes.

Table 11: Themes and sub-themes

THEMES	SUB-THEMES
Theme 1: Meaning attached on approach to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in SA	**Sub-themes** 1.1 Joint venture implementation 1.2 Weak guidelines
Theme 2: Communication on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in SA	**Sub-themes** 2.1 Information sharing 2.2Community participation and empowerment.
Theme 3: Challenges on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.	**Sub-themes** 3.1 Uncoordinated approaches 3.2 Weak integrated resources, planning and management 3.3 Political influence

Theme 4:	Sub-themes
Responsive approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.	4.1Wholeness and comprehensive implementation 4.2 Outcome-based implementation

Each theme is described according to the following outline:

- summary of findings
- quotations to verify findings
- integration of literature

4.3.1 Theme 1: Meaning attached on approaches to implementing the ISCPS in SA

The majority of respondents understood the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy as the implementation framework. This framework is characterised by a number of measures that are meant to deal with different forms of crime in a more systematic and permanent way. These measures are intended to decrease the opportunities for future crime and increase community safety.

The conceptual understanding of the majority of respondents is that approaches to implement the integrated social crime prevention strategy involve pulling together a number of resources and stakeholders to act with the intention to change the social conditions that are believed to sustain in communities.

The strategy is perceived as a means of prevention that concentrates and uses the abilities and capabilities of local institutions, such as families, organisations, clubs and associations, to reduce the levels of crime.

The following are the verbatim statements of respondents and are an indication that the respondents have an understanding of their overall experience on the approaches to implementing the integrated social prevention strategy:

- *"approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy, I think…. the way I experience them, makes one to have an understanding that it is a pulling together of a number of resources and stakeholders to act with the intention of*

changing and bettering the social conditions that are believed to be a challenge so as to sustain communities and society safety" explained beneficiary, 2.

- *"My understanding of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy is that it is the encouragement and strengthening of the local or community resources, such as organisations, associations and people to address the crime levels so as to build and sustain a harmonious and safer community for all citizens."* said practitioner, 1.

- *"These approaches are tools that are a combination of all government departments, business, civil society organisations and the community's joint efforts to address the levels of crime and build stability in South Africa, most of such interventions are headed by local organisations with the help from government"* described practitioner, 4.

The above statements endorse the explanation of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (1997) that social crime prevention approaches include all actions and interventions that contribute to a safer society, in support of law enforcement and crime combating initiatives.

Further, these comments are also supported by the White Paper on Safety and Security (1998) that defines social crime prevention approaches as all efforts meant to reduce the social, economic and environmental factors conducive to particular types of crime and to successfully tackle the scientific identified causal factors.

It is commendable that the majority of respondents in the study are able to describe their overall understanding and the meaning they attached to the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy. Furthermore, these respondents are also experiencing the positive effects that are achieved as a result of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

The responses of the participants with regards to the overall understanding and meaning attached to the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa, also focused on the following subthemes:

- Joint venture implementation
- Weak guidelines

4.3.1.1 Sub-theme 1: Joint venture implementation

The majority of the respondents (95%) agreed that the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy are a joint venture and effort by a number of government departments, civil society organisations, community and resources, such as tools and funding, to address the levels of crime in South Africa. Below are the verbatim statements that were expressed by the respondents in the study:

- *"The approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy, are effotrs that are brought about by stakeholders from different sectors, and what is interesting is that, such implementation is a joint effort and integrated, aimed at achieving solely one goal, which is to address the high levels of crime that South Africa is experiencing, so as to ensure that there are no new opportunities for committal of crime that are created"* added practitioner, 3.

- *"The implementation of the this strategy is yielding good results because all the stakeholders are dependent on each other, as everyone involved in the implementation understands their roles and responsibilities, again what is good is that all the stakeholders complement one another, they don't compete, but move towards achieving the goal of lowering the levels of crime in South Africa"* explained practitioner, 3.

- *"The overall understanding I have is that approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy is a means of dealing with underlying causes of crime and the social contributing factors, such as unemployment, poverty and many others, so as to prevent the incident of crime from occurring again"* practitioner, 3.

The statements above are supported by the definition and the understanding of the implementation of social crime prevention by Kaiser (1993). He defines interventions on social crime prevention as all diverse measures that have the specific intention of minimising the breadth and severity of offending, whether via a reduction in opportunities to commit crime or by influencing potential offenders and the general public.

The International Foundation for Protection Officers (2010) also view the implementation of social crime prevention as the framework that entails comprehensive and integrated initiatives that focus on, for example, employment creation, social welfare programmes, policing and

correction, awareness and educational efforts, as well as the implementation of measures to prevent recidivism.

In support of the respondents' views, Van Dijk and de Waard (1991) also indicate that integrated crime prevention implementation refers to a range of services that are implemented by individuals, communities, business, non-government organisations and all levels of government, to target various social and environmental factors that increase the risk of crime, disorder and victimisation.

The Social Development sector defines implementation of the integrated social crime prevention strategy as a way of strengthening social cohesion and social fabric, by encouraging and empowering individuals, families and communities to participate in their development and decision-making (NDSD, 2011).

Furthermore, the Department of Safety and Security (1996) emphasises that the implementation of the integrated social crime prevention strategy is aimed at the identification of the social and developmental causes of crime and the means to incorporate all respective government departments and civil society organisations to jointly plan and address crime in South Africa.

4.3.1.2 Sub-theme 1: Weak guidelines

Even though the majority of the respondents understand and experience the approaches to implementing the strategy positively, there are also some of them who did not have a clear understanding of what exactly the meaning and experience are about the approaches to implement the integrated social crime prevention strategy. Below are the verbatim statements and opinions expressed by the respondents during the interviews:

- *"Approaches and implementation of the strategy, I think……it's one of those policies or tools that are like sniffer dogs used by SAPS to address crime, I think SAPS is the only department that is interested in the prevention of crime, actually not preventing, reacting on what people do"* practitioner, 3.

- *"There are many crime prevention strategies implemented in South Africa, but I don't recall or remember hearing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy, but…… the intersectoral forums are supposed to implement integrated initiatives, but it does*

seem to be clear on who must do what and what is guiding those departments" practitioner, 2

- *"The last time I heard of the strategy, was when it was approved by parliament, I am not sure of its current status, but I think the department of social development, is leading and no one is supporting the department of social development, because there are no clear guidelines with regard to the roles and responsibilities of the relevant stakeholders"* practitioner, 2.

As a backup to what the minority of respondents were experiencing with regard to the approaches to implementing the strategy, the Department of Social Development (2011) outlines that the strategy's implementation is dependent on a range of factors and issues. These include the clarification of the roles and responsibilities of all involved stakeholders. If this aspect is not clearly defined it brings about confusion and uncoordinated actions.

The Department of Social Development (2011) further adds that it becomes an implementation challenge if the stakeholders are not sharing a common understanding about the vision, objectives, not clearly defined roles and responsibilities, inadequate allocation of resources, unclear reporting, monitoring and evaluation measures.

When comparing the verbatim statements made by most of the respondents and the literature that was reviewed by the researcher, it is evident that there are a lot of similarities with regard to the understanding and experience of approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy. Figure:3 below demonstrates the views of the respondents and the literature viewd by the researcher:

4.3.2 Theme 2: Communication on approaches to implementing the ISCPS in SA

Theme two (2) focuses on different aspects, which are divided into two (2) subthemes, namely:

- Information sharing
- Community participation and empowerment

All respondents (100%) agreed that communication on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa is taking place in a number of forums. These include forums, such as the intersectoral child justice committee (ISCCJ),

Developmental committee (DevCom), Justice Crime prevention and security cluster (JCPS), Social protection and community development cluster (SPCDC), Case-flow management committee (CFM) and integrated justice system committee (IJS).

In terms of the communication on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa, the majority of the respondents share the opinion that the strategy is designed to enhance the sharing of information among government departments, departments and civil society organisation, community and the business sector on the implementing of the strategy by means of a combination of a variety of approaches.

The majority of the respondents also highlighted that such communication is taking place in many forms, namely: consultative workshops, training and capacity building sessions, meetings, presentations, awareness and educational campaigns and promotional material.

4.3.2.1 Sub-theme 1: Information sharing

The majority of the respondents indicated that communication on the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa takes place in two forms, namely:

- Sharing of information from various departments to the civil society organisations, the community and the business sector on the variety of approaches to implementing the strategy.
- Sharing of information from civil society organisations, the community and the business sector to the departments on their specific, customised and appropriate approaches to implementing the strategy.

Below are the comments by respondents with regards to the communication on the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa:

- *"At last the departments have realised that the community and local people or organisations are the source of information with regards to the approaches to implement strategies dealing with the prevention of crime, hence within the ISCPS, communication is key, I could safely say that communication started from the development processes of the strategy to its implementation, things are working very good"* practitioner, 4.

- *"From the look of things, I have notice that there are challenges with regards to the implementing of the strategy, stakeholders are not fully clear of what is expected of them in relation to the joint implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in Soutrh Africa"* beneficiary, 3.

- *"The manner in which communication on different approaches to implement the strategy is handled is so good, from the way things are, there are similar forums at both local and provincial forums which feed information to another and ultimately the information is communicated to the national forum, these terms of reference is based on similar representation, goals and objectives to be achieved, it is just a rounded communication tool, it is what the strategy calls mechanism for feedback loops"* practitioner 1.

Linked to the respondents' statements above, Fennelly and Crowe (2013) believe that crime prevention that is specialised or approach-based, can be effectively implemented if it is designed in an efficient and conducive environment that promotes dissemination and assimilation of information to all respective stakeholders to proactively deliver a basket of services rather than act reactively.

The Centre for the study of violence and reconciliation, (2010) states that crime prevention strategies, coupled with specialised approaches, are aimed at introducing a new paradigm that is implementable at all three tiers of governance, so as to enable working together in partnership with government departments, civil society organisations, the community and the private sector through proper communication and coordination.

In support of the respondents' statements, the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (2007) believes that multiple approaches are invaluable in addressing criminal and violent behaviour in a more comprehensive way, as coordination and communication takes place both vertically and horizontally.

Kraut and Streeter (1995) also emphasise the fact that approaches to implementing strategies are of paramount importance as the nature of their design is aimed at influencing communication, knowledge exchange and sharing ideas, and this, in the end, influences the performance of the implementation process, scope of implementation, quality, time frames and costs.

4.3.2.2 Sub-theme 2: Community participation and empowerment

Most of the respondents agreed that community involvement is of paramount importance during the implementation of integrated social crime prevention strategy, because such an involvement promotes community participation, ownership and accountability in the whole processes. Furthermore, it also creates an environment in which the community can voluntarily and willingly act and respond towards the effects of crime that occur in their respective communities.

The respondents also believed that, if the collaborative community participation is focused on local level, between communities, civil society organisations, the business sector and government departments, it is effective in reducing crime both individually and collectively. Every stakeholder is empowered on the community's crime related challenge and the multiple solutions thereof.

They further described community involvement as an approach that at all times results in community empowerment, on both the social and physical aspects that enable communities to jointly come up with appropriate and relevant techniques to deal with the criminal activities in their communities. Here are some of the responses from the respondents:

- *"My experience is that in the implementation process communication has to be linked to community involvement and empowerment. I also think, in the instance of the ISCPS, because there is continuous communication in the implementation of the strategy, the local level is more than involved and that makes it to be exposed and empowered with knowledge on the different approaches to implementing the strategy"* practitioner, 4.

- *"Because of the collaborative communication that is taking place between the community and the departments, non-government organisations and business we see results, I have realised that from communication that is happening, the community is empowered and capacitated on a number of approaches to implementing the strategy, what is more interesting is that the community is given an opportunity to also communicate their approaches to deal with crime in their communities, this means the community is allowed to be at the best of their potential"* practitioner, 1.

- *"Look …. The integrated social crime prevention strategy is the most brilliant idea that the department has ever put into action, previously the department would develop and implement documents without the community's involvement, but with this strategy, I see a lot of community involvement, as the North West provincial coordinator, I don't stress about who will assist with implementation, the community is there and willing to come up and participate in the implementation of the different approaches to implement the strategy, there is a lot of potential in the community"* practitioner, 2.

- *"This integrated approach is the best, because, it is the community that is experiencing crime, it has been a good move for government departments to allow the community to participat in the process of developing their own specific integrated social crime prevention action plan and approaches which guide them on how they are to deal with crime in their area, as it is, the province has its integrated social crime prevention implementation plan and is being implemented"* practitioner, 3.

- *"All implementing stakeholders, such as the government departments, communities, the business sector and civil society organisations are very important because they are granted an opportunity to acquire knowledge and experience, so as to raise awareness on crime and the prevention of crime among themselves, families and the community at large"* practitioner, 4.

The above responses are supported by the DSS (1996). It outlined that implementation, coupled with community-based approaches provide a more cost-effective impact and meaningfulness to individuals, families and communities.

Stegman, (1996) mentions that, the social sector's adoption and incorporation of social, collective, community-based approaches to implementation of the national crime prevention strategy resulted in the accomplishment of most of the strategy's shared objectives.

Stegman (1996) also recommends the multipronged approach to implement the crime prevention strategy because it is an approach that strengthens and extends prevention to the local and community level. The community is thus empowered to participate in the development of their community plan that addresses crime and violent behaviour with and within the entire society.

According to Sheppard (1993) the community-based approach focuses on supporting and mobilising communities by allowing them to take an active role in identifying community challenges and developing problem-solving techniques to address criminality.

There was a considerable consensus among participants that, due to the fact that there are different types of crime that are committed, an effective response requires cooperation and information between departments, the department and civil society organisations, the community and the private sector.

Miyazawa and Miyazawa (1995) support this expression when they indicated that coupling approaches with the implementation of the integrated social crime prevention strategy can enable government departments, communities, the business sector and civil society organisations to effectively achieve the expected results of decreasing the levels of crime and violence in families, communities and South Africa at large.

Hope (1995) believes that collaboration and implementation ensures: full participation and involvement of all respective stakeholders in the formulation and realisation of the vision of the strategy; constant communication as an integral part of the implementation of the strategy; implementation based on mutual dependence; the achievement of shared goals and the establishment of linkages with external stakeholders on a mutually beneficial basis.

From the above responses and the literature it is evident that communication on approaches towards the implementation of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa, is consciously taking place in a number of settings that is accessible at all places, communities and to all stakeholders.

Figure 4 represents what was expressed by most of the respondents and outlines literature that correspond with the respondents' expressions thereof with regard to communication on approaches towards the implementation of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

4.3.3 Theme 3: Challenges on approaches to implementing the ISCPS in South Africa.

As in theme two (2) this theme will also focus on different aspects of the theme and are divided into three (3) subthemes, namely:

- Uncoordinated approaches

- Weak integrated resources
- Political influences

4.3.3.1 Sub-theme 1: Uncoordinated approaches

The majority of the respondents agreed that coordination across all levels and among all stakeholders is critical during the implementation and monitoring of the approaches to implementing the strategy. This will enable accountability and communication at local, community and national level. They also emphasised that due to the nature of crime that is committed and the levels of crime in South Africa, the coordination of approaches to implement the strategy becomes not just an add-on, but rather a necessity.

All respondents indicated that a lack of coordination of approaches led to role confusion and implementation challenges that will ensure effective implementing of the strategy. The following quotations are the opinions of the respondents:

- "*According to my experience, there are a number of departments, civil society organisations, communities and a few business sectors that are involved in the implementation of the strategy, such implementation is coupled with a variety of approaches which are in line with the stakeholders' specific mandate, but yes, there is implementation that is taking place. However, the implementation does not look as good as it is supposed to … there is no coordination of all of that, and that is not a good sign for effective implementation"* practitioner, 7.

- *"Due to the silos implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy poses a challenge to coordinate approaches onto the implementing the strategy by all stakeholders"* beneficiary, 1.

- *"In my experience… I think South Africa poses a variety of approaches; basically there is a basket that is loaded with different approaches, but coordination is a problem, I guess, stakeholders still have a challenge of wanting by all means to protect their specific territory, but really, that is blocking progress. No one has a territory, it is about work, people just have to get it, I believe it is about work and to better the lives of people and their communities"* practitioner, 6.

- *"Departments have a tendency to work in isolation and that mostly results to duplication, overlaps and omission in the delivery of services"* beneficiary, 1.

In support of the above statements Dawes (2007) named three types of violent crimes which South African citizens are exposed to structural, political and inter-personal violence. This ultimately creates an opportunity for them to commit crimes, and the coordination of approaches during implementation is critical to counteract these crimes.

The Institute for Security Studies (2013) also indicates that the institutional weaknesses of the criminal justice system, leadership showing little interest to drive the process of implementation, limited resources and mostly uncoordinated approaches to implementing the strategies among various stakeholders, are challenges to the overall implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

Miyazawa and Miyazawa (1995) indicate that coupling coordinated approaches with implementation can enable government departments and civil society organisations to effectively implement strategies and yield responsive results and positive change in families, communities and South Africa at large.

The Institute for Security Studies (2013) expressed that the coordination of joint efforts and multi-sectoral discipline in the implementation of the integrated social crime prevention strategy by government departments from a variety of sectors, civil society organisations and private business sectors, is necessary. Consequently, this will enable the establishment of protective layers that will lead to resilience and community safety through criminal justice and multi-disciplinary crime prevention interventions (Institute for Security Studies, 2013).

4.3.3.2 Sub-theme 2: Weak integrated resources, planning and management

All respondents highlighted the fact that the integrated planning of every aspect that enables and impacts the implementation of the strategy, is of paramount importance. They also indicated that the few resources to implement the strategy are not coordinated at a central point and are not re-fenced and integrated. Each department is dependent on the yearly budget that is allocated by the department of treasury.

The respondents also stressed the points that, in the process of implementing the strategy, there is a combination of a number of approaches. However, there is also a serious challenge

with regards to the integrated planning and allocation of resources among departments, civil society organisation, communities and the business sector. The following quotations highlight the respondents' experiences:

- *"The department's crisis is in the concept of integrated planning and management, especially on resource allocation, if that can be fixed it c an improve implementation with sufficient and appropriate tools"* beneficiary, 2.

- *"South Africa is facing many institutional challenges, I think when it comes to funding policies no one is certain on what needs to happen, even the cabinet and the politicians. In addition to that, it is very obvious that there is a lack of enforcement and monitoring and evolution to determine what works and not. Implementation is compromised, implementation resources are deemed to failure"* practitioner, 3.

- *"There is a gap between the number of available approaches and the resources allocated to implement them…, it is so obvious and resources should be planned and allocated to enable effective results, if not failure is the next step"* practitioner, 7.

- "*As long as stakeholders are still using the concept 'I' and 'you' approach, not 'us', implementation will be a challenge, it will remain stagnant"* explained beneficiary, 5.

4.3.3.3 Sub-theme 3: Political influences

All respondents felt that a political agenda is playing a significant role in the implementation process of most of the policies and legislation, and this tends to negatively impact on the approaches to implementing the strategy. They verbalised their experiences by stating the following responses:

- *"The government is too politically driven rather than developmental or outcomes driven. The development and implementation of the strategy and its approaches do not find its way towards full implementation because of the political influence that is taking its toll; there is a constant conflict between service delivery and political agenda"* beneficiary, 2.

- *"In South Africa we have beautiful policies including the integrated social crime prevention strategy, but due to pressure from politicians and their priorities, implementation of the strategy becomes an impossible mission"* beneficiary, 1.

- *"South Africa is politically driven, there are a number of beautiful strategies which cannot and will not be fully realised"* added beneficiary 1.

- *"From my observation, it looks like there is a lack of planning between the different stakeholders that includes the government departments, government and politicians. These stakeholders are supposed to complement each other, not put pressure on each other and negatively so, and that hampers the positive progress of service delivery"* practitioner, 4.

- *"There is one thing I have noticed, government departments are as much as possible trying to ensure collaborative participation amongst themselves, civil society organisations, the community and the private sector. The departments are also interested in quality delivery of services... that is people's first principle 'batho pele'. However, politicians are looking forward and longing for quantity, and do not care whether the beneficiaries are positively influenced, this is sad, as it is this is affecting the good results expected from the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa"* sobbed beneficiary, 4.

- *"You know, it is amazing that the strategy was consulted with cabinet, basically it was endorsed by cabinet and further requested departments in partnership with communities, civil society and the business sector to develop an integrated action, now the action plan is in place and unfortunately the focus is no longer on the strategy, it has moved to other issues that talk of numbers and quantity"* disaapointed practitioner, 6.

In a nutshell, it seems as if all respondents strongly feel that they are experiencing serious challenges in terms of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa due to politicians that are obsessed about numbers not quality.

In support of the above, the Institute for Security Studies (2013) indicated that it is evident that the government's response to crime has not been enough for a number of reasons, such as

the: institutional weakness of the criminal justice system; leadership showing little interest to drive the process of implementation; limited resources and the negative political interference.

Miller and Heather (1998) also emphasise that the implementation of the integrated crime prevention strategies are doomed to failure if they do not comprise approaches to implementation and the support from all structures, such as cabinet and politicians. The National Crime Council (2003) believes that, in order to ensure effective partnership in the area of crime prevention, the strategy needs to have a political backing and resource management.

4.3.4 Theme 4: Responsive approaches to implementing the ISCPS in South Africa.

This theme will focus on different aspects of the theme and will be explained under two (2) subthemes, namely:

- Wholeness and comprehensive implementation
- Outcome-based implementation

All respondents (100%) acknowledged that it is appropriate in the South African context, to identify a number of different approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy to achieve safe and secure societies by reducing the levels of crime. They articulated their expressions as follows:

- *"The approaches, coupled with the integrated social crime prevention strategy are achieving its effectiveness to reduce the levels of crime and its effects on individuals and society by intervening in multiple approaches that will deal with the different types of crime"* added practictiner, 1.

- *"The strategy we are talking about is comprehensive. A comprehensive crime prevention strategy incorporates all relevant approaches, so as to deal with all the fears, causes and effects of crime. If a few of the challenges that are encountered can be attended to, this strategy is taking South Africa somewhere"* explained practitioner, 3.

- *"I think up to so far, the integrated social crime prevention strategy has survived even though there are challenges, and it is all because of the different efforts that are*

contributed by different stakeholders and its appropriateness to the South African context" explained beneficiary, 5.

Miller and Heather (1998) support the abovementioned argument, by stating that the implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategies would be doomed to failure if they would not comprise of a variety approaches to implementing.

Kraut and Streeter (1995) also emphasise that approaches to implementing strategies are of paramount importance as the nature of their design is aimed at influencing communication, knowledge exchange and sharing of ideas, and this in the end, influences the performance of the implementation process, scope of implementation, quality, time frames and costs.

4.3.4.1 Sub-theme 1: Wholeness and comprehensive implementation

The majority of participants strongly emphasised that the approaches to implementing the ISCPS are bringing about wholeness and a comprehensive way of dealing with crime and its effects on the South African citizens and communities. They were of opinion that the strategy provides an optimal opportunity that has an effect on the incidence of crime in South Africa. The following quotations confirm the respondents' views on the appropriateness of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa:

- *"You know, in our monthly plenary meeting and implementing, the buzz word is always based on the conceptualisation of the strategy, which is ensuring that there are number of approaches that deal with crime prevention at all levels of intervention and to all stages of the human developmental cycle, which is a comprehensive implementation"* practitioner, 3.

- *"The strategy is so broad; the forty elements proposed in the strategy actually provide the framework on where the different approaches to implementing the strategy are derived from, it is explicit because each stakeholder is clear on what they should contribute to the implementation, though there are challenges"* expressed practitioner, 6.

- *"The integrated social crime prevention strategy is a coordinated and strategic way of dealing with crime, it is so appropriate for the South African context, due to the fact that it looks at the holistic picture of the causes, effects of crime and the possible solutions thereof. I can say, it is a vast and comprehensive approach"* practitioner 5.

- *"In 1996 the Department of Safety and Security, in consultation with other government departments, civil society organisations and the business sector introduced the national crime prevention strategy, this strategy is a national framework, however the national crime prevention strategy does not emphasise the pulling and bringing together of approaches from different sectors to establish a collaborated and integrated implementing. Now with the integrated social crime prevention strategy , there is that pulling and bringing together of efforts of different expertise into the pool, so as to have one loaded basket that is so broad and comprehensive enough to address the nature of crime South Africa"* practitioner, 3.

- *"It is really surprising and really questionable on the turnout of the crime levels in South Africa, the integrated social crime prevention strategy is so appropriate and whole, to assist in reducing the levels of crime in South Africa, if the politicians can begin to prioritise and support this strategy, this strategy can work out good, at the end of the day we can experience a safe South Africa that we are all longing for"* complained practitioner, 5.

- *"I am not sure, but I think we have more than thirty ministries, each ministry has a mandate that inform their specific approach and the strategy has identified 48 key elements that can form a base of the approaches that each stakeholder brought on the implementation lane, when combining all of that, I can conclude that the strategy is loaded, huge, comprehensive, holistic…."* described practictioner, 1.

- *"The effectiveness of the strategy has been its nature of design of adopting a holistic approach that incorporated multiple approaches that address crime at all stages of the human developmental cycle"* beneficiary, 3.

The Department of Social Development (2011) supports the above statements by indicating that the strategy emphasises the forty eight (48) key elements in which all government departments, and civil society, in its various associations and organisations, can effectively and efficiently contribute towards prevention.

Furthermore, according to the Department of Social Development (2011) there are four (4) characteristics or approaches that need to be taken into consideration during the implementation of the integrated social crime prevention strategy to comprehensively deal with the root causes of crime and delinquency and the effects thereof, namely:

- human developmental life cycle “life cycle approach”
- family as a cradle of nurture “family system approach”
- community as a setting for crime triangle “community based approach”
- pyramid reversal “communication approach”

The Centre for the study of violence and reconciliation (2010) indicated that the integrated social crime prevention strategy has introduced a new paradigm that acknowledges all three tiers of governance in partnership with civil society organisations; law enforcement and the criminal justice system to effectively coordinate the approaches between government departments to contribute towards community safety and the nation at large.

4.3.4.2 Sub-theme 2: Outcome-based implementation

Most of the respondents agreed that the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy are designed and geared towards outcomes-based results. They articulated the fact that the strategy is aligned to the government outcomes approach. They explained that the variety of approaches that are incorporated in the implementation of the strategy are guided, driven and channelled by the outcomes of the treasury principles, strategic objectives, medium term framework, and many more.

Furthermore, the respondents agreed that the strategy brought about both short term and long term outcomes and this is articulated in the vision, mission and the objectives of the strategy.

The respondents also articulated that the vision of the strategy is to attain “responsible individuals, safe families, safe communities and a safe South Africa”, whereas the mission is “to apply a safety lens to all mandates of the government departments; to lead where appropriate and collaborate with other sectors to fulfil the objectives of the strategy”.

The following quotations confirm the experiences of the respondents:

- “*The integrated social crime prevention strategy was well developed and is perfectly collaborated, because it has explicitly articulated on what the challenges are that are facing South Africa; what needs to be done to deal with the problems, we should collectively as a sector make a decision on what and which approaches to put in place; how should those approaches be incorporated into the implementation of the strategy; by whom and when should the approaches be implemented in relation to the short and long term outcomes*” explained practitioner, 3.

- *"The implementation of this strategy is so clear, as we implement we are aware of the vision, mission and objectives of the strategy"* practitioner, 3.

- *"After the approval of the strategy all stakeholders gathered to develop an integrated action plan, the plan comprised the strategic objectives, outcomes, outputs, indicators and activities to be performed towards the achievement of the vision and mission of the strategy"* practitioner, 7.

- *"We are really aware of what we need to do; there is an action plan in place that guides our implementation processes and the outcomes thereof" practictioner, 7.*

- *"The strategy has a clear vision, mission and objective, we as stakeholders are clear of what we are doing"* added beneficiary, 4.

- *This government model of the strategy with a couple of approaches is good, in our organisation we are using this model, we have adopted it, through it we are able to come up with programmes that are not developed by us, but the community, it is so interesting to see what communities are capable of, to prevent and respond to the needs of their specific communities"* explained practitioner, 5.

The Department of Social Development (2011) does agree with the respondents' views by stating that the strategy is underpinned by six (6) strategic objectives, four (4) characteristics to be considered during implementation and forty eight (48) key elements in which all government departments can contribute towards addressing the levels of crime in South Africa.

In support of these expressions, the department further indicated that the strategy's implementation of the strategy was aimed at addressing the following targets:

- An offender-based target focuses on those known to be criminals or is at risk and aim to ensure positive behavioral change.

- A victim-based target focus on support for those who have become victims of crime by providing information aimed at minimising the likelihood of victimisation.

- An environment-based target focuses aim at altering the socio-economic and other related factors that contribute to the occurrence of crime.

4.4 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

Below is the summary of key findings in responding to the primary question through the set objectives, themes and sub-themes: "What are there **inherent approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa**?

4.4.1 Conceptualise meaning attached on approaches to implementing the ISCPS in South Africa.

Under this objective the study discovered the following findings:

- In terms of the conceptualisation of the overall meaning attached on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa, the majority of respondents had insight into the meaning of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy.
- There are a few (2%) respondents who were not certain about the meaning attached on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.
- The majority of the respondents viewed the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa as an important component in the field of the criminal justice system and processes.
- The variety of approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy are defined as guidelines and direction in which implementation is planned, executed and set to achieve.
- It is believed that it is the role and the responsibility of a number of stakeholders, such as government departments, civil society, the community and the business sector to develop and implement crime prevention approaches alongside with the strategy, so as to take ownership of the crime challenge experienced and to plan and implement solutions to address it.
- All respondents acknowledged that approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa are a partnership and a joint venture method that involves pulling together a number of resources and stakeholders to act with the intention to strengthen the social conditions that are believed to sustain in communities.
- All (100%) the respondents were of the opinion that the approaches to implementing the strategy concentrate on strengthening the ability and capabilities of local

institutions, such as families, organisations, clubs and associations to reduce the levels of crime.

- Almost all of the respondents (95%) agreed that the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy are a joint venture and effort by a number of government departments, civil society organisations, the community and resources.
- The majority of respondents were of the opinion that the approaches are based on a number of forces from different sectors and directions, but all aimed at achieving one goal, which is to address the levels of crime in South Africa and ensuring that there are no new opportunities created for crime.
- All respondents believed that the current approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy are not sufficient to address the levels of crime in South Africa.
- All (100%) the respondents suggested the strengthening of the current approaches that either identify, or develop approaches to bridge and respond to the challenge that South Africa is facing.

In accordance with the literature, the empirical findings of the study have revealed that there is a positive progress with regard to the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy. There are, however, a few challenges that need to be addressed to stimulate the identification and development of other approaches to improve the implementation in South Africa.

4.4.2 Describe communication on approaches to implementing the ISCPS in South Africa.

In line with the second objective, the study revealed the following findings:

- All the respondents (100%) experienced communication on the approaches to implementing the strategy as open-ended and collaborative between all stakeholders.
- Most of the respondents described the extent of communication on approaches to implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy as broad and open amongst departments and private sector.
- All the respondents (100%) agreed that communication on the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa is also happening on a number of other forums.

- The respondents experienced the following forums as the best and effective platforms to communicate the approaches to the implementation of the integrated social crime prevention strategy: the intersectoral child justice committee (ISCCJ), Developmental committee (DevCom), Justice Crime prevention and security cluster (JCPS), Social protection and community development cluster (SPCDC), Case-flow management committee (CFM) and the integrated justice system committee (IJS).
- In terms of the communication on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa, the majority of the respondents believed that the strategy is designed to enhance the sharing of information between government departments, departments and civil society organisation, the community and the business sector
- The majority of the respondents also experienced such communication as enhancing more engagements, such as: consultative workshops, training and capacity building sessions, meetings, presentations, awareness and educational campaigns and promotional material.
- Most of the respondents indicated that communication on the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa takes place on all sides, namely: vertically, horizontally, from bottom to top.
- All respondents experienced the communication on the approaches to the implementation of the strategy being made up of information sharing, community participation and empowerment components.
- Most of the respondents experienced collaborative communication on the approaches to implementing the strategy.
- The majority of the respondents experienced that the communication that is taking place on approaches to implementing the strategy, promotes community involvement and thus the community becomes more empowered and knowledgeable on issues that pertain their community.
- Most of the respondents experienced that the community is empowered, both socially and physically through the communication on approaches to implementing the strategy.

The empirical findings on this objective give evidence that communication on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy is active and open at all sites and spheres of governance.

4.4.3 Identify challenges on approaches to implementing the ISCPS in South Africa.

The third objective has revealed the following findings:

- All participants expressed their challenges in the implementation of the strategy at all levels of intervention: primary, secondary and tertiary level.
- All participants indicated that there is a lack of planning of the integrated resources for approaches to implementing the strategy.
- The majority of respondents highlighted that South Africa is experiencing a great challenge with regard to the approaches to implementing the strategy.
- Many respondents indicated that due to the political influence, the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy are being negatively affected in acquiring its potential of reducing the high levels of crime and create a safer South Africa.
- All respondents expressed and described the realisation of the approaches to implementing the strategy as very strenuous and challenging.
- Most participants expressed that the insufficient resources to realise the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy, put a lot of strain and bottlenecks on the outcomes envisaged through the set goal and objectives.
- The majority of respondents emphasised that they are experiencing challenges and that hamper the collaborative measures that were meant to enhance implementation.

4.4.4 Explain responsive approaches to implementing the ISCPS in South Africa.

Under the fourth objective, the following findings were exposed:

- All respondents (100%) acknowledged that the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy are appropriate within the South African context and the levels of crime which South Africa is experiencing.
- Most of the respondents indicated that the current approaches that are coupled with the implementing of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa, are relevant and responsive to the needs and challenges that South Africa is encountering from crime and the effects thereof.
- The majority of respondents are experiencing the approaches to implementing the strategy as comprehensive and whole.

- Most of the respondents agreed that they experience the approach to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy as a comprehensive crime prevention measure that incorporates all relevant approaches, so as to deal with all the fears, causes and effects of crime.
- The majority of participants strongly expressed an emphasis that the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy are bringing about wholeness and a comprehensive way of dealing with crime and its effect on South Africa's citizens and communities.
- The majority of respondents indicated that they experience the implementation of the strategy as a holistic framework that comprises multiple tools that address crime levels at all stages of the human developmental cycle.
- Most of the respondents agreed that the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy are designed and geared towards an outcomes-based approach.
- The majority of respondents agreed that the strategy expressed both short term and long term outcomes that are articulated in the vision, mission and the objectives of the strategy.
- All the respondents indicated that they are experiencing challenges, due to the fact that there are not enough approaches to implement the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.
- All the respondents acknowledged that although there are multiple approaches, the implementation still encounters implementation challenges and this needs to be attended to.

The literature and the empirical findings are in agreement that there are good approaches that are currently in use to implement the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa. The approaches are good in a sense that they are whole, holistic and outcomes-focused in nature and as a result they enhance effective implementation. However, due to the high levels of crime that South Africa is experiencing, there is still a need to strengthen the existing approaches and identify and develop more to implement the integrated social crime prevention strategy.

Furthermore, the findings do emphasise the need to address the implementation challenges that are experienced as a result of the lack of integrated resources and political influences. These are taking a toll on the whole process and the results that are set.

4.5 CONCLUSION

This chapter focused on the presentation of the empirical findings of the study. When looking at the findings, one can conclude that there are approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa. However, due to the nature of, and the state in which the levels of crime are, there is still a need to identify more approaches and incorporate them during the implenting of the strategy.

The next chapter will focus on the overview of one of the objectives of this whole study by making conclusions and recommendations. The recommendations regarding the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa can be used as a guideline by the government departments and other sectors to improve the implementation of the strategy in South Africa.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa are above all, directed at reducing actions that directly and indirectly harm and instil fear to the citizens and their communities. Such approaches include all harmonised and comprehensive actions against different forms of crime that involve the participation of the community, government departments, civil society organisations and the business sector in improving the community's security through strengthened community cohesion (NDSD, 2011).

5.2 CONCLUSION

In conducting this study, the researcher intended to explore the inherent approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa. The following key question guided and channelled the focus of the research study:

What are the inherent approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa?

The goal of the research study was to explore the inherent approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa. The study also acknowledged progress made this far. Through literature the study identified a number of existing approaches to implementing the integrated socal crime prevention strategy in South Africa. In addition to this, the study came up with a detailed description of experiences on the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

The researcher believes that the qualitative methodology used in this study was effective in addressing the goal and the objectives that were set at the beginning of the study. Furthermore, the approach of face-to-face interviews allowed the researcher to connect with the respondents. A thorough review of literature was done and used to ensure the validity of the results.

The study revealed that there are a number of approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa. However, the study also acknowledged that, due to the high levels of crime which South Africa is currently experiencing, there is a need to

strengthen the existing approaches and either identify, or develop more approaches in order to be able to address all the types and the extent of crime in South Africa.

The researcher also believes that the findings and recommendations made in this chapter are the reflection of the overall research study and hopes that the research will serve as stimulation for further research. Further research must be undertaken so that more knowledge can be added to the subject matter in order to enhance the effective delivery of integrated social crime prevention services in South Africa.

This study has made a strong case for greater consideration of the need to either identify or develop approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa. Subsquent to that, the study has also explicitly spelled out the general challenges experienced during the implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa. The study has further demostrated a dire need to give attention and priority to avail approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the challenges experienced on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy and the research findings of this study, the following recommendations can be made in response to the primary question:

Under the four themes of the study:

- Meanining attached on approaches to implementing the ISCPS in South Africa,
- Communication on approaches to implementing the ISCPS in South Africa,
- Challenges on approaches to implementing the ISCPS in South Africa and
- Responsive approaches to implementing the ISCPS in South Africa

The researcher recommends that the following key aspects should be attendent to:

5.3.1 Consultation approach

Based on the findings that, there are still communities, organisations that have not grasped the meaning attached on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa, the reasercher recommend that there should be:

- Broad consultation with government departments, business sector and respective clusters on the integrated social crime prevention strategy action plan and the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.
- Broad consultation with community and civil society organisations integrated social crime prevention strategy action plan and the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy.
- Joint and multi-sectoral review of the current integrated social crime prevention strategy action plan and the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy.
- Multi-sectoral drafting of the integrated social crime prevention strategy action plan (2017-2030) aligned with the crime trends, new modus operandi and status quo.

5.3.2 Training and Education approach

Training and education have to be provided to the the following stakeholders:

- Training of stakeholders such as all government departments, civil society organisations, business sector and communities on the integrated social crime prevention strategy and different approaches thereof.
- Strengthening of excisting approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

5.3.3 Advocacy and Lobbying appraoch

Advocacy and lobbying are of paramount importance hence the following recommendations have to be attended to:

- Development of an integrated communication strategy on the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.
- Departments and civil society organisations in collaboaration with business sector should develop and dsign marketing strategy and equipment, such billboards, advertisement, etc.

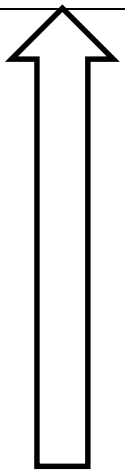
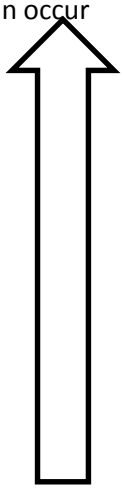
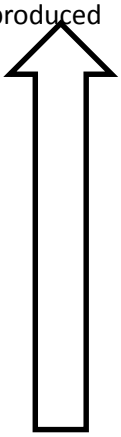
5.3.4 Capacity Building approach

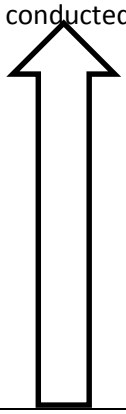
In line with the findings that, there is a need for strengthening and expanding of capacity on the following concepts:

- Establishment of a multi-sectoral task team, including all the relevant implementation stakeholders, such as government departments, civil society organisations, the business sector and communities.
- Development of a logic framework on approaches to implementing the ISCPS in South Africa, see figure 12

Table12: Logical Framework on approaches to implementing the ISCPS in SA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	**INDICATORS**	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**	**ASSUMPTIONS**
Approaches to implementing the ISCPS in SA	1.Number of stakeholder capacitated 2.Inter-governmental social crime prevention implementation plan implemented 3.Number of coordinated plans Implemented 4.Number of families participating in family preservation programmes 5.Number of Preventative Initiative implemented	-Attendance Register -Progress report on the implementation of the -Terms of reference approved and signed -Minutes of the meeting -Approved and signed off Sector Plan -Signed MOU's with collaborative partnerships -Inter-governmental social crime prevention plan in place -Promotional material -Approved integrated plans for local identified service sites -Progress reports on the implementation of the integrated plans for local identified service sites	-If the outcomes occur: Then this should contribute to the overall goals **S** -If the outputs cab be produced: Then the outcomes occur -If activities can be conducted: Then outputs can be produced -If adequate reesourcs/inputs are provided: Then activities can be conducted
GOAL	If the **OUTCOMES** occur: Then this should contribute to the overall **GOALS**		
1. Strengthen internal and external capacity to sustain better service delivery 2. Facilitate targeted collaborative partnership with other government departments and civil society organisations.			

3. Ensure equitable and integrated site-based service delivery for local service providers 4. Promote sustained institutional mechanisms in communities 5. Improve social fabric and cohesion within families 6. Ensure investment in early intervention services with long term benefits	
OUTCOMES 1.Improved service delivery and self-reliant people 2.Well-coordinated Integrated plans 3.Functional and multi-sectoral service delivery 4.Community mobilisation and coordination of institutions 5.Strengthened and Functional Families 6.Safe and empowered communities	If the **OUTPUTS** can be produced: Then the **OUTCOMES** can occur 
OUTPUT 1.Internal & External Capacity to Deliver Strengthened 2.Functional Fora's in place 3.Integrated Service Delivery 4.Coordinated plans 5.Family Preservation approved 6.Safer Communities	If **ACTIVITIES** can be conducted: Then **OUTPUTS** can be produced 
ACTIVITIES	

-Training sessions -Development of plans -conducting of workshops, imbizos, educational, awareness campaign -holding meetings -cordination of onsultative sessions	If adequate **RESOURCES/INPUTS** are provided: Then **ACTIVITIES** can be conducted 

Sources: South African Police Services (2013)

5.3.5 Political Involvement approach

Political involvement is critical in the development, implementation and monitoting of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy. As a result the following processes have to be performed:

- Both the integrated social crime prevention action plan and the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa should be presented in parliament for political buy-in.
- Both the integrated social crime prevention action plan and the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa should be approved by cabinet.
- Multi-sectoral lobbying and raising funds for the implementing of the ISCPS in SA from cabinet, business and privat sector.

5.3 6 Strategic Planning approach

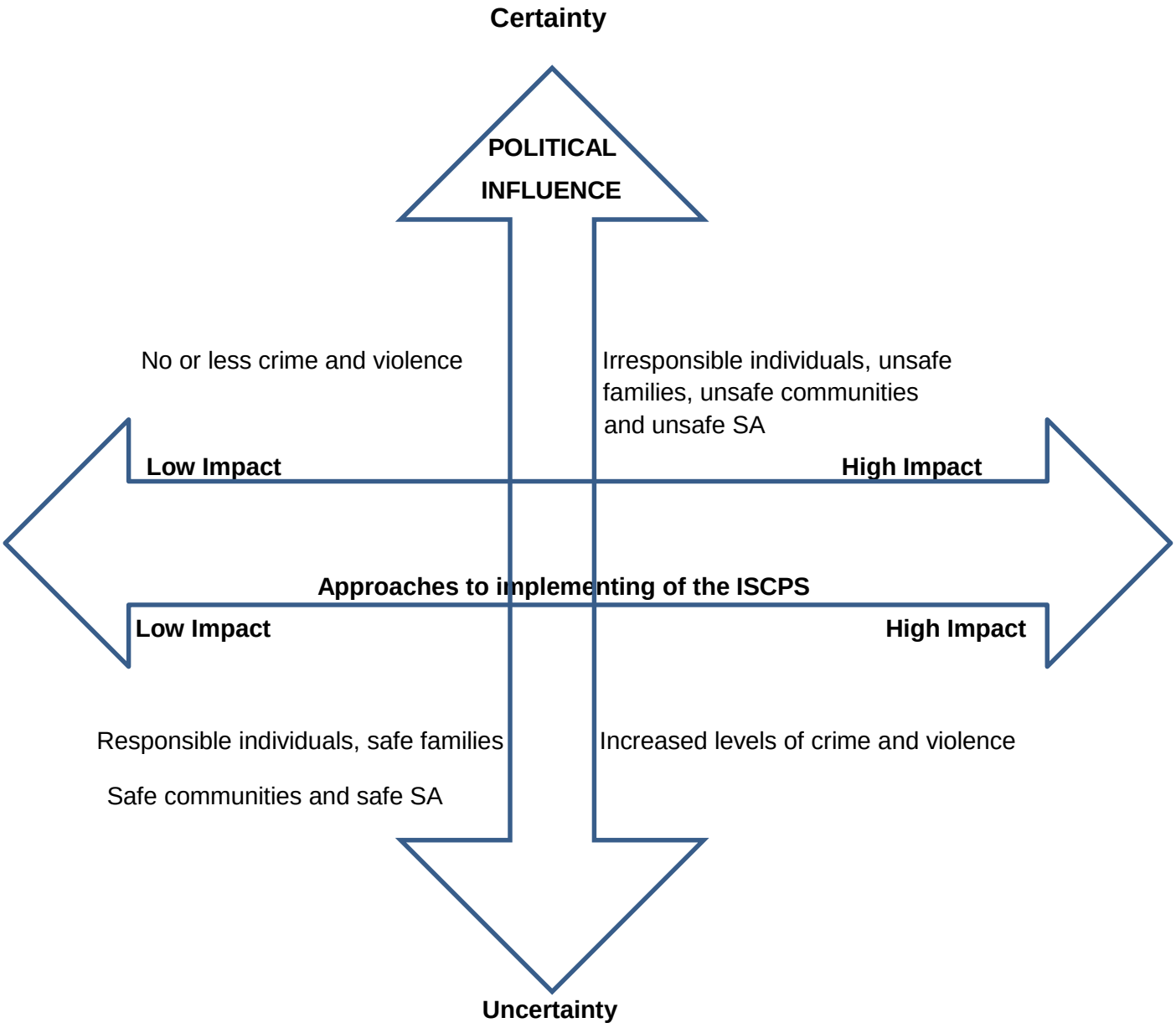
The researcher recommends the following issues to be strategically considered:

- Segment the integrated social crime prevention action plan in terms of the short, medium and long term solutions
- Development of an integrated monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa, and aligned to the Government National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the integrated social crime prevention action plan and the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South

Africa should be coordinated by cabinet, Government-Wide Monitoring and Evaluation Systems.

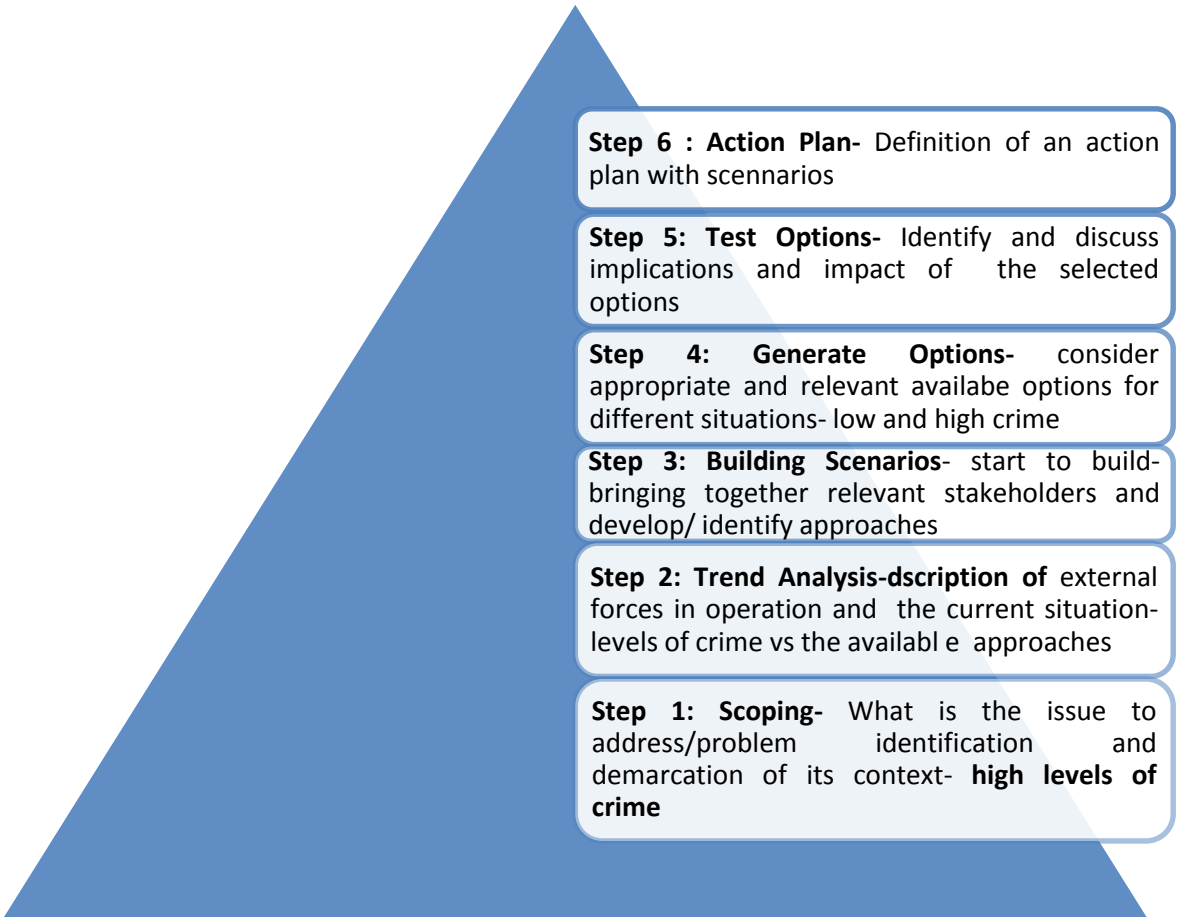
- Develop a transformation plan of the criminal justice system as a whole, through policy formation and action plans.
- Social crime prevention should be recognised as a specialty on Social protection and criminal justice services
- Development of Pariliamentory mechanism to enforce integrated implementation of the ISCPS action plans be developed, maintained and monitored.
- Enforcement of the consistent and sound budgetary policies for South Africa to tap into International bond markets.
- Cabinet to ensure, monitor implementatiuon of the Government National Development Plan 2030.
- The integrated social crime prevention strategy action plan that comprises approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa be aligned to the National Development Plan 2030, Government National Priorities, 14 Government National Outcomes and the Government National Meduim Term Expenditure Framework.
- Consultation on the integrated social crime prevention strategy action plan that comprises of approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa (2017-2030) by following the scenario planning model and steps, see figure 6 & 7 below:

Figure 3: Scenario planning model for approachs to implementing of the ISCPS in SA



Source: Owen and Daskin (1998).

Figure 4: Scenario planning steps to be followed on approaches to implementing the ISCPS in SA



Source: (von der Gracht, 2008)

5.3.7 Economic empowerment and development approach

In order to positively address the decreace on economic empowerment and development, the following excrcises need to be performed:

- Conduct a multi-sectoral costing of the approaches to implementing the ISCPS aligned to the National Treasury Framework.
- Development of an economic development plan that shall comprise of povery alleviation, job creation and investment approaches.
- Prioriting the most socially less costly forms of action and approaches
- Conduct a cost analysis exercise on the ISCPS action plan and approaches in line with the treasury framework.

5.3.8 Budget allocation approach

Inorder to respond to the high levels of crime proactively, an appropriate budget has to be set aside and allocated. The table below potrays recommended budget and the allaocation thereof.

Table: 13 Proposed Budget Allocation

Year	Budget allocation	Projects
2013/14	**1.3 billion**	• Administration • Compensation Personnel • Visible policing • Detective services • Crime intelligence • Protection and security services
2014/15	**1.5 billion**	• Administration • Compensation Personnel • Visible policing • Detective services • Crime intelligence • Protection and security services
2015/16	**Recommended Budget** **3 billion**	**Recommended Projects** • Training of practitioners on integrated social crime prevention services- **R2m**
		• Training of communities on integrated social crime prevention services- **R2m**
		• Broad consulatation on the development and implementation of integrated social crime prevention programmes with stakeholders such as communities,

		civil society organisations and government departments- **R5m** • Visible and integrated awareness and educational programmes on social crime prevention services, e.g billboards, advertisement, radio talk show, dialogues, etc.-**R4m**
		• Purchasing and maintenance of integrated social crime prevention services, programmes resources, such as toolkits, equipment, human capital- **R4m**
		• Development of economic development crime prevention programmmes- **R2m**
		• Implementation of economic development crime prevention programmmes- **R2m**
	TOTAL	**R3 billion**

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APPENDIX A

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS

1.1 Gender of respondents

Female	
Male	

1.2 Race of respondents

White	
Ba lack of	
Coloured	
Indian	

1.3 Home language of respondents

English	
Afrikaans	
Zulu	
Northern Sotho	
Southern Sotho	

1.4 Age of respondents

16-24	
25-29	
30-39	
40-49	
50-59	

1.5 Provinces where respondents come from

GP	
MP	
EC	
NW	
FS	
LIMP	
KZN	

1.6 Years of experience of respondents

0-5	
6-10	
11-15	
16 and more	

1.7 Academic qualification of respondents

No qualification	
Scholars	
Undergraduate	
Postgraduate	

APPENDIX B

SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. Do you know anything about the integrated social crime prevention strategy?

2. If **yes** to question 1, what do you know about the integrated social crime prevention strategy?

3. Are there approaches to effectively implement the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa?

4. If **yes** to question 3, what are those approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa?

5. If **no** to question 3, in your own opinion or theoretically, should there be approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa?

6. How is the information on the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy made available in South Africa?

7. What meaning and understanding do you attach to the approaches to the implementation of the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa? What meaning would that be?

8. How can the approaches to implementing the inteegratd social crime prevention strategy in South Africa be identified?

9. Which approaches are regarded as having succeeded or failed in implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa?

10. What are the challenges that are experienced on the approaches to implementing the strategy in South Africa?

11. How can you explain the appropriateness of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa?

APPENDIX C

THEMES FOR THE SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW

The goal of this study is formulated as follows: To explore the inherent approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

1. Conceptualise and define the overall understanding and meaning attached to the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

2. Explore and describe the extent of communication taking place on approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

3. Identify challenges experienced in relation to the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.

4. Determine and explain the appropriateness of the approaches to implementing the integrated social crime prevention strategy in South Africa.