



A.159/06

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Africa presents its compliments to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and with reference to Circular Note CU 2006/115 (A) wishes to submit the completed questionnaire on standards and norms related to the prevention of crime.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Africa avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime the assurances of its high consideration.



VIENNA
4 December, 2006

The United Nations Office
on Drugs and Crime
VIENNA

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Annex

Information-gathering instrument on United Nations standards and norms related primarily to the prevention of crime

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/28 of 21 July 2004, the following questionnaire is designed as a tool to collect information to assist in the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General, in particular as regards the following:

- (a) The difficulties encountered in the application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention;
 - (b) Ways in which technical assistance can be provided;
- and
- (c) Useful practices and emerging challenges.

It is not intended to produce a scorecard of how well States are doing. It addresses the main sections of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime (Council resolution 2002/13, annex) and, as the case may be, other relevant instruments.

Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13 of 24 July 2003 on action to promote effective crime prevention accepted the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the implementation of that resolution. In the Guidelines, crime prevention refers to “strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring” by influencing “their multiple causes” (paragraph. 3). It includes social crime prevention (or prevention through social development), local, community or neighborhood-based crime prevention, situational crime prevention and measures to prevent recidivism. The definition does not include law enforcement and other criminal justice intervention, even though these may have crime prevention aspects. It is cognizant, however, of the need to take account of “the growing internationalization of criminal activities” (para. 4). When referring to the community, it refers in essence to “the involvement of civil society at the local level” (para. 5).

Other instruments relevant to the prevention of crime include:

- Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9 of 24 July 1995, the annex to which contains the Guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention
- General Assembly resolution 51/60 of 12 December 1996, the annex to which contains the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security

The questionnaire is divided into five sections: structuring crime prevention at the governmental level; crime prevention approaches; implementation issues; international cooperation, networking and technical assistance; and concluding questions. In developing the questionnaire, related paragraphs have been grouped for simplicity and clarity.

I. Structuring crime prevention at the government level

The following paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime refer to government responsibility, leadership and structures to organize and deliver effective crime prevention.

2. *It is the responsibility of all levels of government [national, regional and local] to create, maintain and promote a context within which relevant governmental institutions and all segments of civil society, including the corporate sector, can better play their part in preventing crime.*

Government leadership

7. *All levels of government should play a leadership role in developing effective and humane crime prevention strategies and in creating and maintaining institutional frameworks for their implementation and review.*

Cooperation/partnerships

9. *Cooperation/partnerships should be an integral part of effective crime prevention, given the wide-ranging nature of the causes of crime and the skills and responsibilities required to address them. This includes partnerships working across ministries and between authorities, community organizations, nongovernmental organizations, the business sector and private citizens.*

Government structures

17. *Governments should include prevention as a permanent part of their structures and programmes for controlling crime, ensuring that clear responsibilities and goals exist within government for the organization of crime prevention, by, inter alia:*

- (a) Establishing centres or focal points with expertise and resources;*
- (b) Establishing a crime prevention plan with clear priorities and targets;*
- (c) Establishing linkages and coordination between relevant government agencies or departments;*
- (d) Fostering partnerships with non-governmental organizations, the business, private and professional sectors and the community;*
- (e) Seeking the active participation of the public in crime prevention by informing it of the need for and means of action and its role.*

Training and capacity-building

18. *Governments should support the development of crime prevention skills by:*

- (a) Providing professional development for senior officials in relevant agencies;*
- (b) Encouraging universities, colleges and other relevant educational agencies to offer basic and advanced courses, including in collaboration with practitioners;*
- (c) Working with the educational and professional sectors to develop certification and professional qualifications;*
- (d) Promoting the capacity of communities to develop and respond to their needs.*

Supporting partnerships

19. Governments and all segments of civil society should support the principle of partnership, where appropriate, including:

- (a) Advancing knowledge of the importance of this principle and the components of successful partnerships, including the need for all of the partners to have clear and transparent roles;
- (b) Fostering the formation of partnerships at different levels and across sectors;
- (c) Facilitating the efficient operation of partnerships.

1. Have government bodies in your country taken steps to implement the approach to crime prevention defined in the Guidelines?

Yes (X) No ()

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

- White Paper on Corrections
- Business against Crime
- Community Policy Forums
- IJS Structures
- Cluster System of Governance
- Government funded Parastatals that focus on research and Crime prevention
 - Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research.
 - Human Sciences Research Council.
 - Medical Research Council.

Guidelines issued for Government and civil society on community-based crime prevention. Legal framework for Community Policing included in South African Police Service Act.

The South African Government has prioritized crime prevention amongst its main activities by applying an interdisciplinary approach where various disciplines such as psychology, social work, education, jurisprudence, architecture, town planning, criminology and the South African Criminal Justice System (comprising the South African Police Services and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development) are involved.

2. In your country, have specific crime prevention policies or strategies been adopted?

(a) At the national level?

Yes (X) No

If the answer is "Yes", please cite the title and date of adoption.

- White Paper on Safety and Security.
- Anti Rape Strategy and Sexual Offences
- Anti Corruption Strategy
- Anti Rape Strategy
- Child Justice Bill
- Crime Prevention Strategy
- Vulnerable Children's Act.
- Constitution of South Africa(Act 108 of 1996)
- The National Crime prevention Strategy (1996)
- Correctional Service Act (Act 111 of 1998)

- South African Police Services Act (Act 83 of 1998)
- White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005)
- White paper on Safety and Security (1998)
- White paper on Local Government (1998)

Has this policy or strategy been enshrined in legislation?

Yes No

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide the reference and date of adoption.

- Children’s Act
- Sexual Offences Act
- Domestic Violence Act
- South African Police Service Act
- Intergovernmental Relations Act/ Bill

The National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS), which was adopted in 1996. It is the comprehensive framework for a multi-agency and multi-dimensional approach to crime prevention where the South African Government departments integrate their approaches to problems of crime control and crime prevention.

The implementation of the above mentioned Policies is at Regional and Local districts.

(b) At the regional level?

Yes No

(c) At the local level?

Yes No

If the answer to (b) and/or (c) above is “Yes”, please specify.

The South African Government has since launched a programme of action in order to combat crime called the “Government Programme of Action (GPOA) which is made up of collaboration by different state departments with the aim of improving the effectiveness of the criminal justice system and enhancing lives of the South African citizens.

The White Paper on Safety and Security defines roles and responsibilities at all tiers of Government.

3. In your country, which government department, ministry or organization at the national level has the responsibility for leadership in crime prevention?

Please specify.

As part of the Cluster system, the Justice, Crime prevention and Security cluster is responsible for leadership. The South African Police Service and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development are the lead Departments in the cluster. The Social cluster is also responsible for Crime Prevention. Specific programmes in this regard include the programmes to reduce non-natural deaths and the Social cohesion and Social Justice programme.

In South Africa, although some programmes fall within the scope of a particular department such as Safety and Security, most programmes stretch across more than one department. However, each department is responsible for taking full control to its overall operations. The following departments are responsible in crime prevention:

- Department of Safety and Security
- Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
- Department of Correctional Services
- Department of Welfare
- Department of Defence
- Department of Intelligence
- Department of Health
- Department of Education.
- South African Police Service is the government department that has the responsibility for leadership in crime prevention.

4. In your country, does the organization or framework of crime prevention include:

(a) A centre or focal point at the national level?

Yes

No

If the answer is "Yes", please cite the name and status of the responsible agency or agencies.

The cluster system provides for joint programmes and integrated governance by Cluster of Departments.

In South Africa, although some programmes fall within the scope of a particular department such as Safety and Security, most programmes stretch across more than one department, However, each department is responsible to taking full control to its overall operations.

The National Crime prevention strategy (NCPS), was adopted in 1996. It is the comprehensive framework for a multi-agency and multi-dimensional approach to crime prevention where the South African government departments integrate their approaches to problems of crime control and crime prevention. The integrated justice system is the focal point at the national level.

(b) Centres or focal points at the regional level?

Yes

No

Not applicable

(c) Establishing crime prevention plans with clear priorities?

(i) At the national level?

Yes

Yes, in part

No

Part of Programme of Action of Government-Quarterly reports required-monitored by Cabinet.

(ii) At the regional level?

Yes Yes, in part No Not applicable

Same- monitored by Provincial Executive Committee.

(iii) At the local level?

Yes Yes, in part No

Plan of districts /Local Municipalities.

(d) Establishing linkages and coordination between relevant government agencies and organizations?

(i) At the national level?

Yes Yes, in part No

(ii) At the regional level?

Yes Yes, in part No Not applicable

(e) Fostering partnerships with non-governmental organizations, the business, private and professional sectors and the community

(i) At the national level?

Yes Yes, in part No

(ii) At the regional level?

Yes Yes, in part No Not applicable

(iii) At the local level?

Yes Yes, in part No

(f) Seeking the active participation of the general public?

(i) At the national level?

Yes Yes, in part No

(ii) At the regional level?

Yes Yes, in part No Not applicable

(iii) At the local level?

Yes Yes, in part No

(g) A specific role for the police and other institutions performing similar roles?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe.

Department of Correctional Services (DCS) providing rehabilitation programmes

5. In your country, do government bodies support the development of crime prevention skills by:

(a) Providing professional development?

Yes No

(b) Encouraging relevant educational institutions to offer basic and advanced courses?

Yes No

(c) Working to develop certification and professional qualifications?

Yes No

(d) Promoting the capacity of communities to develop and respond to their own needs?

Yes No

II. Crime prevention approaches

Crime prevention as defined in the relevant instruments refers to various approaches generally called social, community based and situational crime prevention, as well as preventing recidivism.

In respect to social crime prevention, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. *Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:*

(a) *Promote the well-being of people and encourage pro-social behaviour through social, economic, health and educational measures, with a particular emphasis on children and youth, and focus on the risk and protective factors associated with crime and victimization (prevention through social development, or social crime prevention);*

Socio-economic development and inclusion

8. *Crime prevention considerations should be integrated into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, including those addressing employment, education, health, housing and urban planning, poverty, social marginalization and exclusion. Particular emphasis should be placed on communities, families, children and youth at risk.*

Social development

24. *Governments should address the risk factors of crime and victimization by:*

(a) *Promoting protective factors through comprehensive and non-stigmatizing social and economic development programmes, including health, education, housing and employment;*

- (b) *Promoting activities that redress marginalization and exclusion;*
- (c) *Promoting positive conflict resolution;*
- (d) *Using education and public awareness strategies to foster a culture of lawfulness and tolerance while respecting cultural identities.*

6. Is the concept of social crime prevention (as defined in paragraph 6 (a) of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime) part of your country's crime prevention policy, strategy or programmes?

Yes No

7. Do your country's crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes include a specific focus on:

(a) Children and youth at risk of victimization or offending?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

Children's Act
Child Youth Care Centres
Child Justice Bill
School Safety Programmes
Youth Development Policy

Office on the Rights of the Child and corresponding structures at all levels of government and in all National Government Departments.

The South African Government prioritises crimes committed against children and also youth misconduct with high importance. Proactive measures regarding youth offenders have been put in place by the government to ensure that children and youth coming into conflict with the law are attended to swiftly. Diversion programmes (alternatives to sentencing) from the legal system for youth and children are other forms of strategies in dealing with child offenders. That is aimed at encouraging the child and/or youth offender to be accountable for the harm they may have caused but at the same time avoiding further contact with the criminal justice system.

(b) Vulnerable groups?

Yes No

Child justice bill, domestic violence act, sixteen days of no violence against woman and children, sexual offences bill and child protection week as a strategy.

The South African Government deems it necessary to create and maintain a national consciousness regarding the abuse and violence against woman and children as well as the unacceptability thereof.

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(c) The different needs of men and women?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

NCPS and White Paper on Safety and Security include specific reference to crimes against women and children, Domestic Violence Act, Sexual Offences Bill/ Act and Victims Charter of Rights.

Office of Status of Woman- and corresponding structures at all levels of government and in all National Government Departments.

Main perpetrators of violence against woman and children in South Africa are often men. However, proactive strategies by relevant governmental and non-governmental role players have been devised to counteract all forms of abuse and violence against women.

8. Are crime prevention considerations integrated into relevant social and economic policies and programmes?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

- Anger management
- Sexual programmes
- Programmes aimed at rehabilitating and correcting the offending behaviour.

The crime prevention considerations have been clearly spelt out in the National Crime Prevention Strategy which entails the collaboration of different role players such as the South African Police Services, the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, the Department of Correctional Services etc.

Expended Public Works Programme which includes provision of early childhood development and Home and Community Based Care Programmes in the social sector.

- Anger management.
- Sexual programmes
- Programmes aimed at rehabilitation and correcting the offending behavior.
- Sustainable Human Settlement programme.
- Strategy for prevention of non-natural death.
- Social Justice and Social Cohesion Programme.

9. In your country, do crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes:

- (a) Promote protective factors (e.g. staying in school, positive parenting, job training for youth, etc.)?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

Programmes such as public education by related departments such as the South African Police Services, Education and Social Development are implemented at national, regional and local level. Programmes which are about informing the communities about the functioning of the Criminal Justice System are being implemented. Again, efforts of

engaging in activities that promote the values and norms, which reject crime and violence in the communities, are also in practices. Diversion programmes as an alternative sentencing has been established and implemented for the youth offenders.

Department of Correctional Services (DCS) provides development programmes for the offenders. The Department of Education is responsible for safe schools Programme truancy. Social Security Programmes provide free basic education and health care and Child Support Grants and Foster Care Grants. National Youth Service provides training, skills development and jobs for young people, and also included in the EPWP.

(b) Promote activities to redress marginalization or exclusion?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

The South African Crime Prevention Strategy and the White Paper on Social Welfare address issues which encompass the marginalization of special groups in crime prevention such as women, children the elderly etc. The White Paper on Corrections in South Africa also looks into the needs of special categories of offenders such as women, children babies behind bars, youth, elderly and people with HIV/AIDS.

- Implementation of the BEE procedures in procurement processes.
- Comprehensive Social Growth initiative for South Africa.
- National Youth Service.
- Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa.

(c) Promote positive conflict resolution (e.g. mediation, restorative justice, etc.)?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe brief

The National Crime Prevention Strategy entails that various role players take an active participation towards crime prevention by looking at different ways of bringing balance between the legitimate needs of the victims of crime, the community where the crime was committed and the offenders in order to enhance community protection and safety.

- UNIONS.
- Human Rights Commission.
- Victim Offender Mediation.
- Labour Relations Act.
- Child Justice System that encourages diversion and restorative justice.
- Restorative Justice programme.

(d) Use education and public awareness?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

Through a multidimensional approach, regular road-shows and public awareness campaigns are being hosted. The above mentioned structures are utilized to educate the public. Education and awareness by all Departments during calendar of events.e.g.16 Days of Activism and Child Protection week.

Function specific education and awareness programmes by all Departments. For example the SAPS undertakes awareness programmes focusing on the following:

- Domestic Violence and Sexual Offences;
- Victim services;
- Children's rights and child protection.
- Drugs.
-

(e) Involve the media?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly

The South African Broadcasting Corporation is involved in various activities which encompass crime awareness and prevention directed at the South African public through televisions, newspapers and satellite transmissions. Such media publications are able to reach even to most rural locations in the country. Most crime prevention education and awareness is done through the utilization of media resources.

- All State Departments have communication structures which interacts with the media

In respect of community or locally based crime prevention, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. *Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:*

(b) Change the conditions in neighbourhoods that influence offending, victimization and insecurity that results from crime by building on the initiatives, expertise and commitment of community members (locally based crime prevention);

10. Does your country have specific crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes designed to change the conditions that influence offending, victimization and insecurity in neighbourhoods?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

- Immigration unit at Home Affairs
- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with neighbouring countries
- Organized Crime Units
- Department is participating in SADC (Southern African Developing Community)
- Correctional Services Act 9 Act 111 of 1998)
- White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005)
- South African Police Service Act (Act 83 of 1008
- Government Programme of Action (GPOA)

Community policing forums and neighbourhood watch are designed to address the insecurity in neighbourhoods.

11. Does your crime prevention policy or strategy include an integrated approach to address the multiple risk and protective factors in highly vulnerable neighbourhoods or communities?

(X) Yes () No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

- Involvement of South Africa in the elections of the neighbouring countries
- Poverty Alleviation

Alternative ways of handling risks amongst others include reducing vulnerability within neighbourhoods or communities and establishing security measures.

In respect of situational crime prevention, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. *Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:*

(c) *Prevent the occurrence of crimes by reducing opportunities, increasing risks of being apprehended and minimizing benefits, including through environmental design, and by providing assistance and information to potential and actual victims (situational crime prevention);*

Situational prevention

26. *Governments and civil society, including, where appropriate, the corporate sector, should support the development of situational crime prevention programmes by, inter alia:*

(a) *Improved environmental design;*

(b) *Appropriate methods of surveillance that are sensitive to the right to privacy;*

(c) *Encouraging the design of consumer goods to make them more resistant to crime;*

(d) *Target "hardening" without impinging upon the quality of the built environment or limiting free access to public space;*

(e) *Implementing strategies to prevent repeat victimization.*

12. Does your country have specific situational crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes to:

(a) Improve environmental design and management?

() Yes () No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(b) Implement appropriate methods of surveillance that are sensitive to privacy?

(X) Yes () No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

- Surveillance cameras in Metro Cities.
- CCTV extensively used for sporting events and on certain national roads.
- Sustainable Human Settlement Programme-Housing policy.

(c) Promote target hardening without impinging on the quality of the built environment?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.
Sustainable Human Settlements.

(d) Encourage the design of crime resistant consumer goods?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(e) Implement strategies to prevent repeat victimization?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

- Restorative Justice
- Victim's Charter of Rights.

In respect of the prevention of recidivism, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. *Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:*

(d) Prevent recidivism by assisting in the social reintegration of offenders and other preventive mechanisms (reintegration programmes).

13. In your country, do you have specific policies, strategies or programmes to prevent recidivism by assisting in the social reintegration of offenders and other preventive mechanisms?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

- Concept document on Social Integration
- Restorative Justice
- Spiritual Care Programmes
- Pre-release programmes and Services.

Programmes such as pre-release are designed to prevent recidivism and the policies on social integration of offenders are in place.

III. Implementation issues

Sustainability and accountability are important principles to ensure the implementation of effective crime prevention programmes and initiatives. The relevant paragraphs of the

Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime are:

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

Sustainability/accountability

10. *Crime prevention requires adequate resources, including funding for structures and activities, in order to be sustained. There should be clear accountability for funding, implementation and evaluation and for the achievement of planned results.*

Sustainability

20. *Governments and other funding bodies should strive to achieve sustainability of demonstrably effective crime prevention programmes and initiatives through, inter alia:*

(a) *Reviewing resource allocation to establish and maintain an appropriate balance between crime prevention and the criminal justice and other systems, to be more effective in preventing crime and victimization;*

(b) *Establishing clear accountability for funding, programming and coordinating crime prevention initiatives;*

(c) *Encouraging community involvement in sustainability.*

14. In your country, what measures have been taken to ensure the sustainability of crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes?

Please describe briefly.

- Development of Clusters such as Inter-departmental cluster or forums. Crime prevention is included in the Government Programme of Action- budgeted for in Medium Expenditure Framework.

15. In your country, have there been systematic attempts to assess the costs of crime and crime control measures, including crime prevention measures?

(X) Yes

() No

If the answer is "Yes", please provide the source of funding and an estimate of the total costs.

Department of Safety and Security.

Estimated total costs not available.

In implementing crime prevention, elements of a rigorous process have been identified. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime are:

Knowledge base

11. *Crime prevention strategies, policies, programmes and actions should be based on a broad, multidisciplinary foundation of knowledge about crime problems, their multiple causes and promising and proven practices.*

21. *As appropriate, Governments and/or civil society should facilitate knowledge-based crime prevention by, inter alia:*

- (a) Providing the information necessary for communities to address crime problems;*
- (b) Supporting the generation of useful and practically applicable knowledge that is scientifically reliable and valid;*
- (c) Supporting the organization and synthesis of knowledge and identifying and addressing gaps in the knowledge base;*
- (d) Sharing that knowledge, as appropriate, among, inter alia, researchers, policy makers, educators, practitioners from other relevant sectors and the wider community;*
- (e) Applying this knowledge in replicating successful interventions, developing new initiatives and anticipating new crime problems and prevention opportunities;*
- (f) Establishing data systems to help manage crime prevention more cost-effectively, including by conducting regular surveys of victimization and offending;*
- (g) Promoting the application of those data in order to reduce repeat victimization, persistent offending and areas with a high level of crime.*

Planning intervention

22. *Those planning interventions should promote a process that includes:*

- (a) A systematic analysis of crime problems, their causes, risk factors and consequences, in particular at the local level;*
- (b) A plan that draws on the most appropriate approach and adapts interventions to the specific local problem and context;*
- (c) An implementation plan to deliver appropriate interventions that are efficient, effective and sustainable;*
- (d) Mobilizing entities that are able to tackle causes;*
- (e) Monitoring and evaluation.*

Supporting evaluation

23. *Governments, other funding bodies and those involved in programme development and delivery should:*

- why;
- (a) Undertake short- and longer-term evaluation to test rigorously what works, where and why;
 - (b) Undertake cost-benefit analyses;
 - (c) Assess the extent to which action results in a reduction in levels of crime and victimization, in the seriousness of crime and in fear of crime;
 - (d) Systematically assess the outcomes and unintended consequences, both positive and negative, of action, such as a decrease in crime rates or the stigmatization of individuals and/or communities.

16. In your country, is the use of knowledge-based crime prevention strategies, policies or programmes facilitated by:

(a) Supporting the generation and utilization of useful information and data?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

South African Police Service's Crime Administration System.

NICO- National Intelligence Coordinating Committee.

(b) Supporting the sharing of useful information and data?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

Crime statistics on SAPS website.

Research published by State funded Parastatals, Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research, Human Sciences Research Council, Medical Research Council

(c) Promoting the application of useful information and data to reduce repeat victimization, persistent offending and high crime areas?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

Analysis of crime trends / patterns / statistics used to inform policing and prevention.

17. In your country, do the crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes promote a planning process that includes:

(a) A systematic analysis of crime problems, their causes and risk factors and consequences, in particular at the local level?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

Analysis on local level based on SAPS Crime Statistics.

- (b) A plan that draws on the most appropriate approaches and adapts interventions to the specific local problems and local context?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

SAPS Provides inputs for integrated Development Plans.

- (c) An implementation plan to deliver efficient, effective and sustainable interventions?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

- (d) Mobilizing entities that are able to tackle causes?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

SAPS mobilizes other stake holders on basis of crime analysis at local level.

- (e) Monitoring and evaluation?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

18. In your country, do the crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes include:

- (a) Undertaking evaluation to test rigorously what works?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

Crime analysis and monitoring of the Program of Action.

- (b) Undertaking cost-benefit analyses?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

- (c) Assessing reduction in crime, victimization and fear of crime?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

Victim surveys by NGO's (Institute for Security studies.)

- (d) Assessing outcomes and unintended consequences?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

19. Has an evaluation of components or specific activities of your country's national crime prevention policy or strategy been undertaken?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

1999-NCPS Review

The Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime recognize the links between local and transnational organized crime and the need to prevent organized crime. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines are:

Interdependency

13. *National crime prevention diagnoses and strategies should, where appropriate, take account of links between local criminal problems and international organized crime.*

Prevention of organized crime

27. *Governments and civil society should endeavour to analyse and address the links between transnational organized crime and national and local crime problems by, inter alia:*

(a) *Reducing existing and future opportunities for organized criminal groups to participate in lawful markets with the proceeds of crime, through appropriate legislative, administrative or other measures;*

(b) *Developing measures to prevent the misuse by organized criminal groups of tender procedures conducted by public authorities and of subsidies and licences granted by public authorities for commercial activity;*

(c) *Designing crime prevention strategies, where appropriate, to protect socially marginalized groups, especially women and children, who are vulnerable to the action of organized criminal groups, including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.*

Links between transnational and local crime

31. *Member States should collaborate to analyse and address the links between transnational organized crime and national and local crime problems.*

20. In your country, do crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes assess the potential links between local and national crime problems and transnational organized crime?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

NCPS- Transnational crime included as one of the priorities in this policy.

21. In your country, do the crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes include:

- (a) Measures to reduce opportunities for organized criminal groups to participate in lawful markets?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

Provided for in the White Paper. Task teams of the JCPS cluster also focused on these issues.

(b) Measures to prevent the misuse of public tender procedures, subsidies and licences?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

Relevant acts and regulations are in place to prevent the misuse of public tender procedures.

(c) Measures to protect socially marginalized groups, especially women and children, who are vulnerable to exploitation by organized criminal groups, including preventing trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

The following State Departments and organizations are involved in this regard and are responsible for the application of specific acts and regulations

- Safety and Security
- Department of Social Development to provide information
-

IV. International cooperation, networking and technical assistance

Member States are encouraged to facilitate international cooperation and develop networks for the exchange of practices and knowledge. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

Technical assistance

29. *Member States and relevant international funding organizations should provide financial and technical assistance, including capacity-building and training, to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, communities and other relevant organizations for the implementation of effective crime prevention and community safety strategies at the regional, national and local levels. In that context, special attention should be given to research and action on crime prevention through social development.*

Networking

30. *Member States should strengthen or establish international, regional and national crime prevention networks with a view to exchanging proven and promising practices, identifying elements of their transferability and making such knowledge available to communities throughout the world.*

Prioritizing crime prevention

32. *The Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat, the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network of affiliated and associated institutes and other relevant United Nations entities should include in their priorities crime prevention as set out in these Guidelines, set up a coordination mechanism and establish a roster of experts to undertake needs assessment and to provide technical advice.*

Dissemination

33. *Relevant United Nations bodies and other organizations should cooperate to produce crime prevention information in as many languages as possible, using both print and electronic media.*

22. Does your country participate in international networks for the exchange of information and knowledge on crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

- Participation in the activities of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
- Application of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice? Other international directives within the framework of crime prevention and criminal justice.
- African Union.
- Meeting of the Southern, Eastern and Central Heads of Prisons/ Correctional Services. (CESCA)
- Participation into the activities of Prison/Correction Services within the framework of the Southern African Developing Community. (SADC)
- Department of Correctional Services (DCS) observing international best practices.

23. What are the main obstacles to your country participating in international networking?
Please describe.

None

24. Please identify guides, toolkits, compendiums or manuals of crime prevention practices from your country that can be shared with other countries.

SAPS and the CSIR local Crime prevention Toolkit

25. Does your country need technical assistance in any area of crime prevention?

Yes No

26. Is your country able to provide technical assistance in any area of crime prevention?

Yes No

If the answer to questions 25 and/or 26 is "Yes", please mark the appropriate box(es) below:

*Need
technical
assistance*

*Can provide
technical
assistance*

(a) Including prevention as a permanent part of government structures (paragraph. 17)	X	
(b) Government support for the development of crime prevention skills (paragraph 18)	X	
(c) Government and civil society support of partnerships (paragraph 19)	X	
(d) Social crime prevention (paragraph. 6 (a), 8 and 24)	X	
(e) Locally based or neighbourhood crime prevention (para. 6 (b))	X	
(f) Situational crime prevention (paragraph's 6 (c) and 26)	X	
(g) Prevention of recidivism (paragraph 6 (d))	X	
(h) Sustainability and accountability of crime prevention (paragraph 1, 10 and 20)	X	
(i) Knowledge-based crime prevention (paragraph 11 and 21)	X	
(j) Planning interventions (paragraph 22)	X	
(k) Monitoring and evaluation (paragraph 23)	X	
(l) Assessing the links between local crime problems and transnational organized crime (paragraph 13, 27 and 31)	X	
(m) Of the areas identified, is there a priority? If so, please identify.	X	

V. Concluding questions

27. What are some of the main lessons your country has derived from national experience in implementing crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes?

Please describe.

Crime prevention most effective at local level if local stake holders are mobilized. Human resources capacity and expertise is most important than funding.

Crime prevention responsibilities must be integrated into the line functions of Departments. They must focus on how to do their work impact on crime and not be expected to focus on crime prevention as a separate task.

28. What are the main challenges in your country for delivering effective crime prevention?
Please describe.

- Lack of resources.
- Poverty alleviation .
- HIV/AIDS.
- Under development.

Challenge to ensure integrated action at all levels of government by all sectors. Getting departments outside the Criminal Justice System involved in Crime Prevention. Defining the roles and responsibilities of social and economic sector to impact on crime preventions as part of their focus on poverty alleviation and economic development.