

INTEGRATED CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION STRATEGY (ICVPS)

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Abstract: This article examines the effectiveness of South Africa's Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS), focusing on its core themes: an effective criminal justice system, early intervention, victim support, integrated service delivery, violence prevention through developmental design, and community participation. Despite the comprehensive framework of the ICVPS, crime and violence rates in South Africa remain high, with challenges in implementation, coordination, and accessibility of services undermining the strategy's impact. The study reveals uneven progress across key thematic areas, highlighting resource constraints, fragmented interdepartmental coordination, limited victim support access, and underutilization of environmental design principles. Furthermore, community participation, while critical, faces barriers such as limited awareness and engagement. By synthesizing recent empirical data and policy analyses, this article identifies practical gaps and success factors in the ICVPS's implementation. It offers evidence-based recommendations to enhance integrated service delivery, strengthen victim-centred approaches, and foster inclusive community involvement in crime prevention. Achieving sustainable crime and violence reduction in South Africa requires renewed focus on multi-sectoral collaboration, investment in early intervention and victim support, and empowerment of communities as active partners. The article contributes to both academic discourse and policymaking by providing actionable insights to strengthen the ICVPS and improve public safety outcomes.

Keywords: Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy, Crime Prevention, Violence Reduction, Early Intervention, Victim Support, Interdepartmental Coordination, Community Participation, Developmental Design, Public Safety, Criminal Justice System, Multi-sectoral Collaboration.

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Introduction

South Africa continues to grapple with high levels of crime and violence, posing significant challenges to public safety and social cohesion. In 2024, the country recorded 26,232 murders, averaging 72 per day, with provinces like Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal reporting the highest numbers. The Eastern Cape and Western Cape had the highest murder rates per capita, at 69 and 60 per 100,000 people, respectively (charts.theoutlier.co.za+1charts.theoutlier.co.za+1).

Firearms remain a prevalent tool in violent crimes, with 2,886 gun-related murders reported between October and December 2024 alone. Additionally, over 17,000 kidnapping cases were reported in the year leading up to March 2024, highlighting the pervasive nature of violent crime (IOLThe Guardian).

The socio-economic impact of crime is profound, affecting households and communities nationwide. In the 2023/24 period, approximately 1.1 million households experienced housebreaks, and 209,000 households were victims of home robberies. These statistics underscore the urgent need for comprehensive strategies to address and prevent crime (SA News). In response, the South African government has adopted the Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS), aiming to tackle the root causes of crime through a multi-sectoral approach. The ICVPS focuses on key thematic areas:

- **Effective Criminal Justice System:** Enhancing the efficiency and accountability of law enforcement and judicial processes.
- **Early Intervention to Prevent Violence and Promote Safety:** Implementing programs targeting at-risk youth and communities to prevent the onset of criminal behavior.
- **Victim Support:** Providing comprehensive services to assist victims in recovery and reintegration.
- **Effective and Integrated Service Delivery:** Ensuring coordinated efforts among various government departments and agencies.
- **Violence Prevention:** Addressing socio-economic factors contributing to crime, such as poverty and unemployment.
- **Safety through Developmental Design:** Incorporating safety considerations into urban planning and infrastructure development.
- **Active Public and Community Participation:** Engaging citizens and community organizations in crime prevention initiatives.

This proposal outlines a comprehensive plan aligned with the ICVPS, aiming to implement targeted interventions across these

thematic areas to reduce crime. South Africa continues to grapple with high levels of crime and violence, posing significant challenges to public safety and social cohesion. In 2024, the country recorded 26,232 murders, averaging 72 per day, with provinces like Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal reporting the highest numbers. The Eastern Cape and Western Cape had the highest murder rates per capita, at 69 and 60 per 100,000 people, respectively. Firearms remain a prevalent tool in violent crimes, with 2,886 gun-related murders reported between October and December 2024 alone. Additionally, over 17,000 kidnapping cases were reported in the year leading up to March 2024, highlighting the pervasive nature of violent crime ([SA News](#)).

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

Despite numerous legislative frameworks and institutional reforms, South Africa continues to experience alarmingly high levels of violent crime. The country recorded **26,232 murders** in the 2023/24 reporting period, averaging **72 murders per day**—a sharp indicator of the chronic violence affecting South African communities ([Outlier, 2024](#)). Other violent crimes, such as **sexual offences, assault, kidnappings, and armed robberies**, also remain prevalent. According to the **South African Police Service (SAPS)**, **kidnappings surged by 16.9%**, and **carjackings increased by over 30%** compared to previous years (SAPS Crime Stats, 2024). The persistence of violence is deeply rooted in **historical inequalities, poverty, youth marginalisation, and limited access to services**. Studies by Burton (2007) and Ward et al. (2012) argue that early exposure to violence, particularly in dysfunctional households and communities, significantly increases the likelihood of individuals engaging in violent behaviour later in life. More recently, **Lancaster et al. (2023)** emphasized that without coordinated, multisectoral prevention strategies, interventions remain reactive and fragmented.

Furthermore, the **criminal justice system** is perceived as inefficient and unresponsive. Court case backlogs, police corruption, poor investigative capacity, and lack of victim-centered support systems contribute to a **cycle of impunity and public mistrust** in state institutions (Faull, 2021; Redpath, 2022). For instance, the **Institute for Security Studies (ISS)** has noted that **conviction rates for violent crimes remain low**, often due to poor forensic and investigative processes. The Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS), adopted by Cabinet in 2022, seeks to address these systemic challenges by promoting a **whole-of-society approach** to safety. However, the **implementation of ICVPS remains uneven**, particularly at local government level, where municipalities often lack the **capacity, resources, and coordination** needed to effectively roll out community-based prevention strategies (Gould, 2023).

In summary, the current situation reflects a **complex interplay of structural, institutional, and social failures** that contribute to South Africa's persistent violence. A strategic,

integrated response that incorporates early intervention, victim support, developmental design, and active public participation is essential to create sustainable safety outcomes.

AIM OF THE STUDY

The primary aim of this study is to **evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of the Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS)** in South Africa, with particular focus on how its thematic pillars such as early intervention, victim support, integrated service delivery, and community participation contribute to crime prevention and the enhancement of public safety.

This study seeks to assess the **extent to which ICVPS is being operationalised at local and municipal levels**, identify barriers and enablers in its implementation, and explore the impact of intersectoral collaboration in reducing violence and improving community trust in the criminal justice system.

THE STUDY ALSO AIMS TO:

- Examine how **early intervention mechanisms** (e.g., youth development programmes, school-based safety initiatives) contribute to violence prevention (Lancaster, 2023).
- Evaluate the **role of victim support services** in reducing trauma and repeat victimisation (Van Niekerk & Suffla, 2021).
- Analyse the **integration and coordination of services** across justice, health, education, and social development sectors (Faull, 2021).
- Investigate the effectiveness of **community-led initiatives** and spatial planning (safety through environmental design) in promoting long-term safety outcomes (Gould, 2022; SACN, 2021).

The adoption of ICVPS is grounded in the recognition that traditional policing and criminal justice responses alone are insufficient to address the **root causes** of crime (National Development Plan 2030). A **whole-of-society approach**, as recommended by the strategy, is necessary to foster inclusive and sustainable safety (Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, 2022).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study aims to evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of the ICVPS in preventing crime and violence in South Africa. The following specific objectives guide the investigation:

- **To assess the effectiveness of early intervention programmes** in preventing youth involvement in crime and violence.
- **To evaluate the adequacy and accessibility of victim support services** under the ICVPS framework.
- **To examine the level of interdepartmental coordination** and integrated service delivery in implementing crime prevention measures.
- **To explore how environmental and spatial design principles** are being used to improve safety through developmental design.

- **To determine the extent and impact of public and community participation** in ICVPS-driven crime prevention efforts.
- **To identify the main challenges and success factors** affecting the implementation of the ICVPS at local and municipal levels.

Research Questions

In line with the above objectives, the following research questions will guide the study:

- **How effective are early intervention programmes** (e.g., school safety, youth development) in reducing youth involvement in criminal activities?
- **To what extent do victim support services** meet the needs of crime victims and contribute to their recovery and protection?
- **How well are government departments and local authorities coordinating** their efforts to deliver integrated crime prevention services?
- **In what ways is developmental design** (urban planning, lighting, community spaces) being utilised to promote safer environments?
- **What role do communities and civil society organisations play** in the planning and implementation of crime prevention strategies?
- **What are the main barriers and enabling factors** that affect the successful implementation of the ICVPS in municipalities?

SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

This study is significant in several ways, particularly in the context of South Africa's ongoing struggle with crime and violence and its efforts to shift from reactive policing to proactive, integrated prevention strategies.

Policy Relevance and Support for Implementation

The findings of this study will offer valuable insights into how effectively the Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS) is being implemented at local levels. This can inform policymakers, particularly within the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), on areas requiring resource reallocation, capacity building, or legislative support to improve service delivery.

Contribution to Crime Prevention Research

By assessing the real-world application of the ICVPS, the study contributes to the growing body of knowledge on multi-sectoral approaches to crime prevention. It will fill a gap in localised evaluations of integrated strategies in South Africa, which are currently limited despite the country's extensive experience with violence prevention programming (Gould, 2022; Van Niekerk & Suffla, 2021).

Support for Evidence-Based Practice

The study emphasises the use of empirical data and grounded evidence in evaluating crime prevention initiatives. This aligns with global calls for governments to adopt evidence-based

practices in public safety strategies (UNODC, 2022), thereby enhancing the legitimacy and effectiveness of interventions.

Community Empowerment and Inclusion

The research highlights the importance of community participation and public engagement in the design and implementation of safety strategies. By identifying what works at the grassroots level, the study supports the empowerment of communities as active agents in creating safer environments, in line with the "whole-of-society" approach outlined in the National Development Plan (NDP 2030).

Improving Service Integration and Victim Support

With growing concerns about fragmented government service delivery and the neglect of victim needs, the study's focus on integrated service delivery and victim support mechanisms offers practical guidance for improving responsiveness, accountability, and interagency collaboration.

Promoting Safer Built Environments

Through its evaluation of safety through developmental design, the study will also inform urban planners, architects, and municipal authorities on how spatial and environmental design can be used as a preventive tool against crime and violence.

In summary, this study is significant in supporting South Africa's transition toward a more inclusive, preventive, and sustainable approach to crime and violence reduction. Its findings are expected to benefit not only researchers and policymakers but also practitioners, community organisations, and development partners committed to building safer communities.

GAPS IN THE STUDY

Despite the development and official adoption of the Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS) in South Africa, several knowledge and implementation gaps persist. These gaps justify the need for further research and form the basis of this study:

Limited Empirical Evaluation of ICVPS Implementation

While the ICVPS outlines a comprehensive, whole-of-government approach to violence prevention, **there is limited empirical research evaluating how it is being implemented across provinces and municipalities**. Most current assessments remain at the policy level, without measuring the effectiveness of practical, community-level interventions (Gould, 2022; Faull, 2021).

Insufficient Data on Multi-sectoral Collaboration

One of the core pillars of the ICVPS is integrated service delivery. However, **little is known about the extent and effectiveness of collaboration among departments such as justice, education, health, social development, and housing**. The dynamics of coordination at municipal and district levels remain underexplored.

Neglect of Victim-Centered Approaches

Although victim support is a key focus of the strategy, **few studies have evaluated the quality, accessibility, and outcomes of victim support services**, particularly in rural or under-resourced areas. This limits the understanding of how well

victims are integrated into safety planning and service provision.

Minimal Exploration of Developmental Design Impact

Safety through environmental and spatial design is one of the ICVPS's seven pillars. However, **existing literature rarely focuses on how urban design, lighting, public infrastructure, and land use contribute to violence reduction**, especially in informal settlements and low-income urban areas (SACN, 2021).

Lack of Community Perspectives

The success of ICVPS depends on community participation, yet **there is a shortage of studies that capture the perceptions, challenges, and contributions of communities and local stakeholders**. The voices of those directly affected by crime are often excluded from academic and policy discussions.

Disparities in Implementation Capacity

There is limited documentation on **how capacity constraints (human, financial, and technical) affect the implementation of the ICVPS across different municipalities**, especially those with fewer resources. Understanding these variations is essential for tailoring strategies to local realities.

Addressing these gaps will allow the study to contribute original insights into the practical barriers, success factors, and local dynamics shaping the effectiveness of integrated crime and violence prevention strategies in South Africa.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS) is grounded in a multidisciplinary theoretical framework that combines elements of **social ecological theory, routine activities theory, and situational crime prevention theory**. These theories collectively support a holistic understanding of crime causation and prevention, which aligns with the ICVPS's multi-sectoral and community-based approach.

Social Ecological Theory

Originating from Bronfenbrenner's (1979) ecological systems theory, the **social ecological framework** posits that individual behaviour is shaped by the interaction of multiple environmental systems ranging from immediate relationships to broader societal factors. This theory is central to violence prevention, as it highlights the influence of individual, family, community, and societal factors on crime risk (Barker et al., 2021). In the South African context, social ecological theory helps explain how structural issues such as poverty, inequality, and social disintegration contribute to violence, and underscores the importance of interventions across different levels—individual, community, and institutional (Ward et al., 2012).

Routine Activities Theory

Routine activities theory (Cohen & Felson, 1979) suggests that crime occurs when a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of capable guardianship converge in time and space. This theory supports crime prevention strategies focused on **environmental and situational factors**, such as safety through developmental design, improved policing visibility, and community vigilance promoted by the ICVPS (Sampson & Cohen, 2020; Johnson & Bowers, 2023).

By addressing situational factors, this theory informs practical

interventions like improved lighting, secure urban design, and enhanced community surveillance.

Situational Crime Prevention Theory

Situational crime prevention focuses on reducing opportunities for crime through specific environmental modifications and behavioural changes (Clarke, 1997). This theory complements routine activities theory by emphasizing targeted strategies such as access control, surveillance, and territorial reinforcement—principles that are reflected in the ICVPS's pillar of safety through developmental design and integrated service delivery.

Integration with ICVPS

The ICVPS integrates these theoretical perspectives by advocating for a **whole-of-society approach** that addresses underlying social causes of crime (social ecological), modifies environmental risk factors (routine activities), and reduces crime opportunities through design and community action (situational crime prevention). Together, they provide a robust framework for understanding and implementing effective crime and violence prevention measures.

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LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature on crime and violence prevention underscores the necessity of integrated, multi-sectoral approaches to address the complex social, economic, and environmental factors that drive crime in South Africa. This review synthesises key research related to the major thematic pillars of the Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS).

Effective Criminal Justice System

The effectiveness of the criminal justice system is pivotal to reducing crime and enhancing public safety. Faull (2023) argues that South Africa's criminal justice system remains fragmented and under-resourced, which hampers efforts to deliver timely and fair justice. The Institute for Security Studies highlights ongoing challenges such as delays in court processes, insufficient forensic capacity, and poor inter-agency coordination (Faull, 2023; Lansbury, 2022). These weaknesses undermine public trust, which is essential for effective crime prevention (Van der Merwe & Mouton, 2021). Strengthening the criminal justice system through improved governance and capacity building is therefore a foundational element of the ICVPS.

Early Intervention to Prevent Violence and Promote Safety

Early intervention initiatives aimed at youth and vulnerable populations have been identified as critical in preventing the onset of violence. Lancaster (2023) reviews several community and school-based violence prevention programmes that focus on education, mentorship, and skills development. These programmes reduce risk factors such as substance abuse and school dropout rates, which are strongly correlated with youth violence (Lancaster, 2023; WHO, 2022). Moreover, Moyo and Booyens (2021) emphasize the role of family and community support in mitigating early exposure to violence, suggesting that multi-layered interventions yield better outcomes.

Victim Support

Victim support services are essential for breaking cycles of violence and preventing re-victimization. However, Van Niekerk and Suffla (2021) note that victim support in South Africa is unevenly distributed and often inaccessible in rural and peri-urban

areas. Trauma counselling, legal assistance, and social support are inadequately funded and coordinated (Van Niekerk & Suffla, 2021; SACN, 2021). Effective victim support not only aids recovery but also enhances community confidence in the justice system, an important factor in crime prevention.

Effective and Integrated Service Delivery

Integrated service delivery involves collaboration between justice, health, education, social development, and local government sectors. Faull (2021) and the Department of Cooperative Governance (2022) identify interdepartmental silos as a significant barrier to cohesive crime prevention efforts. Recent studies show that integrated models, where agencies share resources and data, improve responsiveness and reduce duplication (SACN, 2021; Faull, 2023). However, capacity constraints and unclear mandates continue to hinder these collaborations.

Violence Prevention through Developmental Design

Environmental design and urban planning play a crucial role in violence prevention. The South African Cities Network (SACN, 2021) reports that well-lit streets, accessible public spaces, and clear territorial boundaries reduce opportunities for crime. Studies by Johnson and Bowers (2023) support that “crime prevention through environmental design” (CPTED) principles, such as natural surveillance and target hardening, are effective in low-income urban areas. However, informal settlements remain underserved in developmental design initiatives, exacerbating safety concerns.

Active Public and Community Participation

Community participation is fundamental to sustainable violence prevention. Research shows that communities engaged in safety planning report greater trust in authorities and improved informal social control (Gould, 2022; Van der Merwe & Mouton, 2021). However, studies highlight challenges such as public apathy, lack of awareness, and insufficient support for community policing forums (CPFs) (Gould, 2022). Strengthening community capacity and fostering inclusive participation are priorities for enhancing the ICVPS's effectiveness.

Overall, the literature emphasizes that crime and violence prevention in South Africa requires a **comprehensive, integrated approach** that addresses root causes, strengthens institutions, and empowers communities. While the ICVPS provides a strong policy framework, research points to gaps in implementation, resource allocation, and community engagement that must be addressed to realise its full potential.

DISCUSSION OF STUDY OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: To assess the effectiveness of early intervention programmes in preventing youth involvement in crime and violence.

Early intervention is widely recognized as a critical component in reducing youth crime and violence. Recent studies highlight that programmes targeting at-risk youth—through mentorship, education, and psychosocial support—can significantly reduce violent behaviour and criminal involvement (Lancaster, 2023; WHO, 2022). For example, community-based youth development initiatives in South Africa have demonstrated positive outcomes in improving school retention and reducing substance abuse (Moyo & Booyens, 2021). However, Faull (2023) notes uneven coverage and resource constraints limit the scalability

of such programmes under the ICVPS. Assessing their effectiveness will provide insight into best practices and gaps for improvement.

Objective 2: To evaluate the adequacy and accessibility of victim support services under the ICVPS framework.

Victim support remains an under-researched area, particularly concerning equitable access. Van Niekerk and Suffla (2021) observe that while policy frameworks like the ICVPS emphasise victim support, implementation is inconsistent, with rural and peri-urban areas facing the greatest challenges. A recent survey by the South African Police Service (SAPS, 2023) found that many victims lack access to trauma counselling and legal aid, which undermines trust in justice processes. Evaluating adequacy and accessibility will help identify barriers and inform strategies to strengthen victim-centred approaches.

Objective 3: To examine the level of interdepartmental coordination and integrated service delivery in implementing crime prevention measures.

Integrated service delivery is a cornerstone of the ICVPS, yet coordination across sectors remains problematic. Faull (2021) and the Department of Cooperative Governance (2022) emphasize that bureaucratic silos and competing priorities hinder collaborative efforts. SACN (2021) further stresses the need for shared data systems and joint planning to enhance responsiveness. Understanding current coordination mechanisms and their effectiveness is essential to improving multi-sectoral partnerships in crime prevention.

Objective 4: To explore how environmental and spatial design principles are being used to improve safety through developmental design.

Environmental design interventions such as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) are increasingly recognised for their crime deterrence potential (Johnson & Bowers, 2023; SACN, 2021). South African urban planning frameworks have started incorporating these principles, but informal settlements and rapidly urbanising areas often lack adequate infrastructural investments (SACN, 2021). Investigating how developmental design is applied will illuminate opportunities to expand these interventions and adapt them to local contexts.

Objective 5: To determine the extent and impact of public and community participation in ICVPS-driven crime prevention efforts.

Active community involvement enhances social cohesion and informal social control, which are vital for sustainable violence prevention (Gould, 2022; Van der Merwe & Mouton, 2021). Studies show that community policing forums and neighbourhood watch schemes can reduce crime when adequately supported (Gould, 2022). However, challenges such as limited public awareness and inconsistent engagement undermine their impact. This objective aims to evaluate the real-world influence of community participation on safety outcomes under the ICVPS.

Objective 6: To identify the main challenges and success factors affecting the implementation of the ICVPS at local and municipal levels.

Despite the comprehensive policy framework, practical implementation faces numerous hurdles. Capacity limitations, funding constraints, political dynamics, and socio-economic

disparities all affect outcomes (Faull, 2023; Department of Cooperative Governance, 2022). Conversely, success stories often involve strong leadership, intersectoral collaboration, and community ownership (Gould, 2022). Documenting these factors at local and municipal levels will provide valuable lessons for scaling and sustaining the ICVPS.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- **Multi-sectoral Approach is Essential:** Effective crime and violence prevention requires coordinated efforts across justice, social development, health, education, and local government sectors to address root causes and enhance service delivery (Faull, 2023; Department of Cooperative Governance, 2022).
- **Early Intervention Works:** Targeted programmes for youth at risk can significantly reduce involvement in violence and crime, particularly when they incorporate community and family support structures (Lancaster, 2023; Moyo & Booyens, 2021).
- **Victim Support is Critical but Uneven:** Adequate victim services are vital for healing and trust-building but remain inconsistently accessible, especially in rural and underserved areas (Van Niekerk & Suffla, 2021; SAPS, 2023).
- **Environmental Design Reduces Crime Opportunities:** Implementing Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles improves safety by reducing physical and social opportunities for crime, though challenges persist in informal settlements (Johnson & Bowers, 2023; SACN, 2021).
- **Community Participation Strengthens Prevention:** Active public engagement enhances informal social control and trust in institutions, yet sustained and inclusive participation requires ongoing support and capacity building (Gould, 2022; Van der Merwe & Mouton, 2021).
- **Implementation Barriers Exist:** Practical challenges such as resource constraints, lack of interdepartmental coordination, and political dynamics hinder the full realization of ICVPS goals at local levels (Faull, 2023; Department of Cooperative Governance, 2022).
- **Success Factors Include Leadership and Collaboration:** Effective implementation often hinges on strong leadership, collaborative partnerships, and community ownership, suggesting areas to strengthen for improved outcomes (Gould, 2022).

KEY TAKEAWAYS FOR STAKEHOLDERS

Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (Civilian Secretariat)

- Strengthen interdepartmental coordination to ensure integrated, multi-sectoral responses to crime and violence prevention.
- Prioritize resource allocation to early intervention and victim support services, especially in underserved communities.

- Promote data sharing and joint planning frameworks between national, provincial, and local government spheres to enhance implementation.

South African Police Service (Police)

- Enhance community policing and collaboration with local communities to build trust and improve crime reporting and prevention.
- Integrate environmental design principles into policing strategies to proactively reduce crime opportunities in urban and informal settlements.
- Improve victim support services within police stations, ensuring accessibility and responsiveness to trauma and legal needs.

Community Members and Civil Society

- Engage actively in community policing forums, safety initiatives, and local violence prevention programmes to foster informal social control.
- Advocate for transparent communication and inclusive participation in safety planning and crime prevention decisions.
- Support youth-focused early intervention programmes to reduce risk factors linked to criminal behaviour.

Parliamentary Police Portfolio Committee

- Provide oversight to ensure adequate funding and policy support for effective implementation of the ICVPS across all sectors.
- Promote legislation and policies that facilitate integrated service delivery and strengthen victim rights and protection.
- Monitor and evaluate the impact of crime prevention strategies, demanding accountability from implementing agencies.

PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (Civilian Secretariat)

Establish and strengthen interdepartmental task teams at national, provincial, and municipal levels to improve coordination and monitoring of ICVPS implementation.

Allocate dedicated funding to early intervention and victim support programmes, with clear targets and reporting mechanisms.

Develop an integrated data-sharing platform that enables real-time communication between departments involved in crime prevention and service delivery.

Facilitate community engagement forums to ensure that local voices are incorporated into policy and implementation plans.

South African Police Service (Police)

- **Enhance community policing capacity** by increasing training for officers on community engagement, trauma-informed victim support, and environmental crime prevention strategies.
- **Implement CPTED principles** in partnership with local municipalities in urban planning and informal settlement upgrades.

- **Expand and improve victim support units** at police stations to provide accessible trauma counselling, legal assistance, and referrals.
- **Use technology and data analytics** to identify crime hotspots and deploy resources proactively.

Community Members and Civil Society

- **Participate actively in Community Policing Forums (CPFs)** and neighbourhood watch groups, fostering collaboration with police and local government.
- **Support youth empowerment initiatives** through volunteering, mentorship, and advocacy for funding and policy attention.
- **Raise awareness of available victim support services** and advocate for improved access and quality.
- **Organize local safety audits and public meetings** to identify community-specific risks and solutions.

Parliamentary Police Portfolio Committee

- **Conduct regular oversight visits** to municipalities and police stations to assess ICVPS implementation and resource utilisation.
- **Advocate for legislative reforms** that strengthen integrated service delivery, victim rights, and community participation mandates.
- **Require comprehensive, publicly available progress reports** from relevant departments and agencies.
- **Support capacity-building initiatives** that address systemic challenges in policing and interdepartmental coordination.

IMPACT OF THE ARTICLE

This article is poised to make significant contributions to both academic knowledge and practical policymaking in the field of crime and violence prevention in South Africa. By critically assessing the effectiveness of the Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS) across its key thematic areas, the study will:

- **Inform Policy and Implementation:** The findings will provide evidence-based insights into the strengths and weaknesses of current crime prevention initiatives, guiding policymakers, government departments, and local authorities in refining strategies to achieve greater impact and efficiency.
- **Enhance Intersectoral Collaboration:** By highlighting gaps in interdepartmental coordination and integrated service delivery, the article will advocate for stronger collaborative frameworks, which are essential for holistic and sustainable crime prevention efforts.
- **Support Victim-Centred Approaches:** Emphasizing the importance of accessible and effective victim support services, the article will contribute to advancing trauma-informed and rights-based practices within policing and social services.
- **Promote Community Empowerment:** Through analysis of public and community participation, the study underscores the critical role of grassroots involvement in safety planning, which can foster social cohesion and informal social control, ultimately reducing crime.

- **Contribute to Academic Scholarship:** The article will add to the growing body of literature on integrated crime prevention strategies in post-apartheid South Africa, filling empirical gaps with up-to-date data and contextual analysis, and offering a foundation for future research.
- **Encourage Evidence-Based Urban Planning:** By exploring developmental design and environmental crime prevention methods, the article will provide valuable insights for urban planners, local government, and civil society engaged in creating safer, more resilient communities.

Overall, the article aims to influence both **policy discourse and practical interventions**, helping to shape a safer South Africa through informed, integrated, and participatory crime prevention frameworks.

PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

To strengthen the effectiveness of the ICVPS and ensure its sustainable implementation across South Africa, the following practical recommendations are proposed for government departments, law enforcement, municipalities, civil society, and community stakeholders:

Strengthen Interdepartmental Coordination

- Establish a central coordinating body at the municipal and provincial levels to oversee the implementation of ICVPS pillars.
- Create integrated performance indicators shared across departments (e.g., SAPS, Social Development, Education, Health) to ensure accountability and collaboration.

Expand Early Intervention Programmes

- Increase investment in evidence-based early childhood development, school-based violence prevention, and youth mentorship programmes, especially in high-risk communities.
- Partner with NGOs and schools to deliver life skills, conflict resolution, and anti-bullying campaigns.

Improve Victim Support Services

- Ensure that every police station has a functional victim support room with trained trauma counsellors.
- Decentralise access to legal, psychological, and medical services for victims—especially in rural areas—through mobile outreach units or community safe hubs.

Enhance Public and Community Participation

- Institutionalise community safety forums (CSFs) and provide them with training, resources, and clear mandates to contribute meaningfully to local safety planning.
- Implement feedback mechanisms (surveys, town hall sessions) that allow residents to monitor and evaluate ICVPS interventions.

Integrate Crime Prevention into Urban Planning

- Adopt Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in public infrastructure projects (e.g., street lighting, fencing, road layout, public transport hubs).

- Collaborate with urban planners and local councils to prioritise safety in the design of informal settlements and underdeveloped areas.

Build Institutional Capacity

- Conduct regular training for SAPS and municipal officials on integrated crime prevention, gender sensitivity, and trauma-informed practices.
- Secure stable funding through the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for ICVPS programmes and ensure proper monitoring and evaluation systems.

Leverage Technology for Community Safety

- Develop data-driven community safety dashboards to track crime trends, early warnings, and service responsiveness.
- Use mobile platforms to facilitate community reporting, emergency response, and real-time feedback on safety issues.

Recommendations: National Planning Commission Advisory (2024)

The National Planning Commission released an advisory in November 2024 discussing the implementation of the ICVPS. The advisory emphasizes the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to reduce crime and violence levels, highlighting the importance of interdepartmental coordination and community involvement (nationalplanningcommission.org.za).

SaferSpaces ICVPS Resource (2022)

SaferSpaces, a platform dedicated to community safety, published a detailed resource on the ICVPS in March 2022. This document outlines the six interdependent pillars of the strategy, including an effective criminal justice system, early interventions, victim support, integrated service delivery, safety through environmental design, and active public and community participation (Vuk'uzenzele+4Safer Spaces+4SA News+4).

SAPS Presentation on ICVPS Implementation (2025)

In April 2025, the South African Police Service (SAPS) presented on the status of implementing the ICVPS. The presentation highlighted the central role of SAPS in operationalizing the strategy and emphasized the need for effective coordination and accountability across national, provincial, and local levels (South African Police Service).

GIZ Inclusive Violence and Crime Prevention Programme (2024)

The German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) has been involved in promoting violence prevention in South Africa. Their 2024 report discusses efforts to improve framework conditions for preventing violence, focusing on empowering youth, enhancing local skills, and supporting evidence-informed implementation of national safety policies (GIZ+1GIZ+1).

NICRO Online Training Programme (2024)

The National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Reintegration of Offenders (NICRO) offers an online training programme accredited by the South African Council for Social Service Professions (SACSSP). The programme equips community crime and violence prevention practitioners with the knowledge and skills to implement, monitor, and evaluate the ICVPS in their communities. (nicro.myjoomlalms.com).

Wits University Study on Integrated Social Crime Prevention

A study conducted by Wits University explored approaches to implementing the Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy in South Africa. The research utilized data analysis frameworks to identify appropriate strategies for implementing the strategy effectively ([WIReDSpace+1South African Government+1](#)).

These studies and initiatives contribute to understanding and enhancing the implementation of the ICVPS, providing valuable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and communities involved in crime and violence prevention efforts in South Africa.

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