PROVINCIAL SAFETY STRATEGY
EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

2016 TO 2020

DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND LIAISON

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Foreword by the Premier of the Eastern Cape: Honourable Phumulo Masualle

The Provincial Safety Strategy recognises that many of the activities identified within this strategy are already provided for within the core functions of government departments, and in existing legislation and policy. Key provincial departments include the Departments of Education, Health, Social Development, and Safety and Liaison, together with the South African Police Service. An important part of the Strategy is therefore, to ensure that relevant departments are delivering on their mandates, and that these departments are held accountable for their services by the Provincial Legislature, other provincial structures responsible for oversight, and the citizens of the Province.

It is critical to note that the safety dividend of these government services relates to the *quality* of service delivery and not just merely increasing access to services. Therefore, it is important that attention be paid to improving the quality of government services in the province, and that this becomes an aspect that is also monitored by the relevant bodies.

The Provincial Safety Strategy (PSS) recommends that the preventive activities identified in this strategy be strengthened within the relevant government departments or municipalities, and, where possible, expanded to reach more people.

Strengthening the Criminal Justice System is a key aspect of the PSS. While policing, justice and corrections remain national competencies; the PSS can play an important role in ensuring that these criminal justice agencies are accountable for the efficiency and effectiveness of the services they deliver.

Another key element for the PSS is ensuring that these government departments act in terms of the rule of law, and are respectful of all the human rights obligations stated within the Constitution. This is critical to building public trust, and obtaining public support for the PSS. On-going violations of human rights, and acting in a manner that is not accountable will cement public mistrust, and prevent the PSS from achieving its stated outcomes.

As with the delivery of all services, the programmes and projects that are planned in terms of the PSS should have a dual focus on the accessibility of services, and the quality of those services. As will be known already, it is not enough to ensure that, for example, crime victims have access to counselling services but that they have access to quality services.

This is often where difficulties are experienced. In the drive to increase access to services, it is difficult to ensure growth, at an equivalent pace, in the skills and resources to deliver on the quality of services. Notwithstanding this challenge, we cannot afford to lose sight of the need to focus on quality, and indicators of quality must be included in the evaluation of initiatives.

Forward by Executive Authority for Safety and Liaison: Honourable Weziwe Tikana:

A great deal of information about 'what works' in promoting safety in South Africa has been documented over recent years. Safety interventions in the province should be informed by this knowledge, as well as by international evidence-based best practice. For example, there is a great deal of international evidence that indicates that high quality early childhood development (ECD) programmes have a high degree of success in reducing the chances of offending and victimisation later in childhood and adolescence and thereby improving safety. There is also substantial evidence showing that providing services, which increase the personal and social skills of young offenders greatly, reduces the chances of them re-offending. This type of information should be available to safety advocates and practitioners in the province, and the development of knowledge and expertise in promoting safety should be a key component of the Provincial Safety Strategy (PSS) implementation plan.

There is no doubt that South Africa has significant problems with gender-based violence, and that this problem has persisted not withstanding several attempts to address it. Adopting a gendered approach to crime and violence prevention in this PSS requires that all work undertaken should seek to understand the underlying gender relations and implications that arise in relation to particular problems, and seek to address these when designing implementing interventions. The PSS also needs to include interventions directed specifically at this problem.

It should be noted here that this problem cannot be addressed through one approach alone (e.g. through public information campaigns such as the 16 Days of Activism for No Violence Against Women and Children), and that all three approaches namely social crime prevention, situational crime prevention and law enforcement need to be adopted over a sustained period for any demonstrable change to be possible.

Monitoring and evaluation is central to ensuring that the PSS: (i) stays on track in terms of implementation; and (ii) can demonstrate that it is achieving its stated outcomes. A detailed monitoring and evaluation framework, based on the strategy, will be developed to measure its implementation

One of the key options available in terms of the PSS is the adoption of area-focused approaches to crime and violence prevention. In terms of this approach, the Eastern Cape Province may target certain neighbourhoods or communities with a package of crime prevention interventions, with a view to addressing multiple problems in a comprehensive manner. Decisions regarding interventions are made based on a safety audit of the community, which informs the development of a safety plan, which sets out the key intervention priorities for that area. The province has already applied this approach, through work undertaken in the Nompumelelo informal settlement in the Buffalo City Metro and Ikwezi Municipality. There are a number of experiences from other parts of the world, which, also offer lessons, including specific Safety and security best practices from the Lower Saxony Province in Germany.

In conclusion on behalf of the department of Safety and Liaison, I would like to thank the Open Society Foundation for South Africa (OSF) and the African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum (APCOF) for their continued support not only in contributing to this strategy but for their contribution to community safety in the Province.

Executive Summary:

Safety is a core human right, it is a necessary condition for human development, improving quality of life and enhancing productivity. When communities do not feel safe and live in fear, the country's economic development and its people's wellbeing is affected, hindering people's ability to achieve their potential.[1]

This strategy combines the three main types of crime prevention approaches i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary prevention.

Primary prevention activities are contained in two components of this Provincial Safety Strategy. Firstly, through large-scale public education, using innovative public education "messaging" to provide information to different sectors of the community relating to the specific crime and safety issues identified in the strategy. The second form of primary prevention is through intervention programmes and community-based activities aimed at increasing the strength, capacity and resilience of individuals, families and communities in relation to the known risk factors which result in the people of the Eastern Cape being unsafe.

These community-based strategies need to be locally appropriate, manageable in scale, relatively inexpensive, and show visible success, which can be evaluated. There is enormous potential strength and variety in community-based crime prevention in the province. Innovation and experimentation should be encouraged.

This strategy recognises that some individuals and groups are at greater risk for not being safe than others. Secondary and tertiary activities are, by their nature, *targeted* activities that are directed at those at risk, or those who have already become victims, or those who have advertently or inadvertently contributed to a community being unsafe. Investments in making the province safer as well as core government services should be appropriately targeted at those individuals and groups who are most in need of services.

It should be noted that this kind of targeted interventions require that service providers are extremely knowledgeable about the communities within which services are to be delivered, and that community needs must be correctly assessed.

Groups that should be targeted in terms of this strategy are children at risk of victimisation, youth at risk of offending, victims who may be at risk of further victimisation and trauma, offenders who are at risk of re-offending, potential victims and perpetrators.

Our experience with the National Crime Prevention Strategy and subsequent efforts to promote safety has taught us that addressing safety and crime prevention is not only the responsibility of law enforcement agencies, we all have a role to play.

In 2006, the Executive Council of the Eastern Cape Provincial government approved the Eastern Cape's first Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy (PCPS) which was subsequently launched by the Department of Safety and Liaison. The PCPS is part of the effort to create a conducive climate in the province for growth and development,

to *make the Eastern Cape a compelling place to live, work and invest in*. In 2013, the Department of Safety and Liaison initiated a process to update the Strategy developed in 2006. This document constitutes an update of the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy and repositions our efforts towards the positive obligation of making our communities safer than simply preventing crime.

This updated PSS document takes into consideration key elements of Chapter 12 and 14 of the National Development Plan. It further acknowledges new legislation and policy directives impacting on safety. In addition, it recognises that vulnerability to crime and violence remains a key priority for our government.

The strategy is therefore based on four outcomes namely:

i. Increased community participation in community safety;
ii. Prevention of violence;
iii. Improved accountability and reduction of corruption; and
iv. More effective and efficient Criminal Justice System.

New outputs include: promoting accountability of the South African Police Service in the province; a focussed and consulted and agreed upon South African Police Service provincial plan, rural safety and border management.

The lead department in respect of the PSS is the Department of Safety and Liaison. The PSS provides a new focus for the department's previous crime prevention efforts by providing a broader and more encompassing strategy to make the province safer. The PSS clearly outlines the role of other departments both national and provincial and that of provincial government local authorities particularly with regard to the implementation and establishment of community safety forums. This strategy is intended to realize the vision as outlined in the National Development Plan and contributing to ensuring an Eastern Cape where all people are and feel safe.

1. Introduction

During 2006, the Executive Council of the Eastern Cape provincial government approved the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy. During the lifespan of this strategy, multiple national policy positions, such as the National Development Plan, were developed to inform a strategic response to safety and security. It is for this reason that the new Provincial Safety Strategy 2015 – 2020 incorporates the national government priorities

1.1 Core Goals and Objectives

Similar to the projection in the National Development Plan, the main goal of the PSS is to improve safety of the people in the Eastern Cape. This goal is also embedded in outcome 3 of the National Medium Term Strategic Framework of government, which is to ensure the safety of everyone in South Africa – thus ensuring that all people in South Africa are and feel safe.

The objectives of the PSS are framed around the four outcomes:

- Increased community participation in community safety;
- Prevention of violence;
- Improved accountability and reduction of corruption; and
- More effective and efficient Criminal Justice System

All of these objectives have further strategic outputs, which will be elaborated on further in this document.

The PSS contains the following information:

- A synopsis on the 2006 – 2011 Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy;
- The policy framework for the Provincial Safety Strategy;
- The Provincial Safety Strategy and its core elements;
- Planning for the implementation of the PSS;
- A section on safety in the Eastern Cape that elaborates on the situational context of crime and violence;
- A conclusion.

1.2 Synopsis of the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy 2006-2011

The Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy of the Eastern Cape Province was approved in 2006. Together with this strategy, the Provincial Executive Council also approved the establishment of a Multi-Sectoral Steering Committee to implement the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy (PCPS).

This strategy was based on four focus areas:

- Strengthen communities against crime

- Prevent violence
- Prevention of corruption and
- Strengthen the Criminal Justice System.

This PCPS was developed through a grant from the European Union through a project, which was known as "Support to Policing of Crimes Against Women And Children". On completion of this strategy, twenty nine (29) police stations received extensive training on how to implement the strategy. A station specific strategy was also developed for each of the stations.

This strategy was intended to support and complement existing crime prevention strategies with the involvement of various community stakeholders. The PCPS identified the department of Safety and Liaison as the lead department to coordinate the implementation of this strategy. At a provincial level, during the period 2006-2009, the participation of key stakeholders in meetings was a challenge as was the drawing up of plans despite the approval of a multi-sectoral steering committee. As a result, it was difficult to reliably assess the impact of the plan. This impacted on the implementation of multi-sectoral programmes relating to crime prevention.

During 2010, the department continued to convene Multi-Sectoral Steering Committee meetings but at the same time employed a strategy of holding bi-lateral meetings with the necessary departments to ensure their participation on the Multi-Sectoral Steering Committee. This approach improved stakeholder participation and consequently the first integrated Programme of Action for the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy was developed and sector departments started submitting reports. Programme of Actions were also developed for the years 2011-2014. These reports reflect that the objectives outlined in the PCPS were being achieved by the stakeholders participating on the Multi-Sectoral Steering Committee.

In 2011, the department conducted an assessment of the implementation of the PCPS at seven of the 29 police stations that were trained and developed implementation plans for the PCPS. These police stations included:

- Peddie
- Ntabankulu
- Grahamstown
- Queenstown
- Port St Johns
- Sterkspruit and
- New Brighton

This assessment was conducted through the use of a uniform questionnaire and interviews with a broad range of stakeholders at station level. A synopsis of the findings included:

- Crime prevention is generally regarded as a priority by all stakeholders at station level and the community, in general;
- Relationships between various stakeholders at station level were good;

- Many activities were taking place that were outlined in the PCPS however, these were not necessarily documented to be activities aligned to the PCPS and there was no effective monitoring of the implementation of the strategy.
- At stations where SAPS members were not trained on the implementation of the PCPS and government departments they were not familiar with the contents of the PCPS;
- PCPS activities were indirectly implemented by both the police and stakeholders in general, despite the limited knowledge of the PCPS;
- Most stakeholders felt that the PCPS contributed to crime reduction and that both government and the community played an important role to ensuring its implementation of the PCPS focus areas through Community Police Forums.

By 2012, the PCPS Multi-Sectoral Steering Committee was functioning effectively and regular reports were submitted to the Governance and Administration Cabinet Committee through the Head of Department for Safety and Liaison. Reports focused on:

- The School Safety Programme
- Social Crime Prevention Programmes
- Substance abuse and rehabilitation
- Community police relations
- Pedestrian safety
- Victim empowerment
- Rural safety
- Gender based violence
- Strategies to create awareness around circumcision
- Training on the Integrated Crime Prevention Strategy

Stakeholders who participated on the Multi-Sectoral Steering Committee included the following departments and stakeholders:
- Social Development;
- Education;
- Transport;
- Correctional Services;
- Local Government and Traditional Affairs;
- House of Traditional Leaders;
- SAPS;
- Eastern Cape Liquor Board;
- Provincial Community Police Board;
- SALGA and
- Safety and Liaison (as the convenor).

The decision by the Executive Council to review cluster programmes has led to the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy Multi-Sectoral Steering Committee now supporting the theme of Justice and Crime Prevention. Through this theme reports are submitted to the Social Transformation Cluster. Stakeholders within this theme are:
- Department- Safety and Liaison (lead department);
- Transport;
- Social Development and Special Programmes;

- Sport Recreation Arts and Culture;
- Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs;
- Correctional Services;
- Education;
- SAPS and
- the Eastern Cape Liquor Board.

This review of the cluster programme has enhanced stakeholder participation on the PCPS as it is now a working group for the theme Justice and Crime Prevention and accounts directly to the Social Transformation Cluster.

Within this process, the decision was taken to re-focus efforts within a more positive developmental paradigm of making the province safer and not merely focus or limiting the mandate to a reactive approach to only preventing crime. This is in line with the developing discourse which has seen us progress from initially viewing efforts to making us safer as focusing on improving law enforcement, to more proactive efforts at crime prevention, which are more holistical and recognise that our efforts are ultimately about making our communities safer.

This review of the PCPS was also necessitated by new policy directives which emphasise this approach including:

- The National Development Plan 2030;
- The Civilian Secretariat Act 2011;
- The Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy;
- The Child Justice Act; and
- The Community Safety Forum Policy.
- The Provincial Development Plan 2030
- White Paper on Safety and Security

In conclusion, the PCPS 2006-2011 was implemented successfully through its key focus areas despite initial co-ordination challenges. These challenges were overcome towards the end of the term due to innovative governance interventions.

The revised PSS will be marketed throughout the province and key stakeholders will receive training on its implementation. Lead departments will be appointed for each of the key strategies and will report to the Multi-Sectoral Steering Committee and subsequently to the Social Transformation Cluster.

2   The Policy Framework for the Provincial Safety Strategy

The *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa* Section 206 (3) states: Each Province is entitled-
  (a) To monitor police conduct;
  (b) To oversee the effectiveness and efficiency of the police service, including receiving reports on the police service;
  (c) To promote good relations between the police and the community;
  (d) To assess the effectiveness of visible policing;

(e) To liaise with the Cabinet member responsible for policing with respect to crime and policing in the province.

The **National Crime Prevention Strategy** (NCPS) was adopted in 1996 and provides the foundation for crime prevention policies in South Africa. The NCPS is based on four pillars around which coordination and integration must take place. These pillars are:
- Improving the criminal justice system;
- Reducing crime through environmental design;
- Public values and education;
- Trans-national crime.

The **1998 White Paper on Safety and Security** elaborated further on the need for crime prevention and laid out the *social crime prevention* approach and the roles to be played by provincial and local governments.

The **SAPS Strategic Plan for 2010 to 2014** states that, "all of the prioritized, serious crimes are not equally influenced and cannot be reduced to the same extent by conventional policing as practiced by the SAPS".[2] This is an acknowledgement of the fact that the prevention and reduction of crime cannot be achieved through law enforcement alone.

The **National Development Plan 2030** (NDP) recognises that law enforcement approaches alone cannot address South Africa's crime problems. It states:

In discussing crime, the danger is to focus on policing as the only solution. It is necessary to move from a narrow law-enforcement approach to crime and safety, to identifying and resolving the root causes of crime. To achieve this, South Africa will have to mobilize state and non-state capacities at all levels, which requires an integrated approach, with active citizen involvement and co-responsibility.[3]

The NDP identifies safety as one of the critical milestones towards the achievement of the ultimate goals of the plan, which are the reduction of poverty and inequality.[4] The NDP establishes "Building Safer Communities" as a key objective, and establishes the following as the vision for the country by 2030:

In 2030, people living in South Africa feel safe at home, at school and at work, and they enjoy a community life free of fear. Women walk freely in the streets and children play safely outside. The police service is well resourced and professional, staffed by highly skilled officers who value their work, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect the peaceful against violence, and respect the rights to equality and justice.[5]

The NDP sets six priorities for the achievement of the above vision:

- Strengthen the criminal justice system;
- Make the police service professional;
- Demilitarise the police;
- Increasing rehabilitation of prisoners and reducing recidivism;
- Build safety using an integrated approach; and
- Build community participation in safety;

The NDP argues that a holistic approach needs to be adopted, in order to effectively address violent crime. Such an approach should address itself to the causes of such crime, and requires attention over the long term.[6] The NDP also focuses specifically on corruption. It states:

> *Corruption undermines good governance, which includes sound institutions and the effective operation of government in South Africa. The country needs an anti-corruption system that makes public servants accountable, protects whistle-blowers, and closely monitors procurement.[7]*

On this issue, it establishes the following as its vision for 2030:

> *Our vision for 2030 is a South Africa that has zero tolerance for corruption. In 2030, South Africa will be a society in which citizens do not offer bribes and have the confidence and knowledge to hold public and private officials to account, and in which leaders have integrity and high ethical standards. Anti-corruption agencies should have the resources, independence from political influence, and powers to investigate corruption, and their investigations should be acted upon.[8]*

The following four priorities are established for achieving the above vision:

- Building a resilient anti-corruption system;
- Strengthen accountability and responsibility of public servants;
- Create a transparent, responsive and accountable public service; and
- Strengthen judicial governance and the rule of law.

This Safety Strategy recognises the Eastern Cape Vision 2030 Provincial Development Plan with a specific focus to promote safer communities within the goal of vibrant and unified communities.

The ***Provincial Development Plan 2030*** (PDP) sets out the Eastern Cape Province's plan to implement the NDP. The goal of this plan is to have flourishing people in a thriving province. Goal four (4) on vibrant, equitably and enabled communities specifically focuses on human settlements, social infrastructure, spatial planning and community safety. In relation to community safety, the PDP addresses increased community participation in safety, prevent violence with a specific focus on gender based violence and strengthening the criminal justice system as strategic actions.

The national *Medium Term Strategic Framework 2014 – 2019* (MTSF) should be read with the NDP, as it sets out national government's plan for the next 5 years to implement the NDP. Outcome three (3) of this strategy focuses on ensuring a South Africa where all people are, and feel safe. The MTSF contains seven (7) sub-outcomes, some of which are relevant to provincial competencies. The following matrix explains these outcomes:

Sub-outcome	Competence	Relevance and Rationale
Reduced levels of contact crime	National and Provincial	This is a joint competency. The PSS addresses reducing the levels of contact crimes under outcome two (2) – preventing violence.
An efficient and effective criminal justice system	National and Provincial	This is a joint competency. The PSS addresses the criminal justice system under outcome four (4) – strengthening the criminal justice system.
South Africa's borders are effectively defended protected, secured and well-managed	National and Provincial	The Eastern Cape shares a border with Lesotho. This is dealt with under output 4.4 of the PSS.
Secure cyber space	National	This is a national competency and therefore not dealt with in the PSS.
Ensure domestic stability	National and Provincial	This is a shared competency and dealt with in the PSS under outcome 1.2 – community mobilisation against crime.
Identity of all persons in South Africa is known and secured	National	This is a national competence and therefore not dealt with in the PSS
Corruption in the public and private sectors reduced	National and Provincial	This is a shared competency and dealt with in the PSS under outcome three (3) – promoting accountability and fighting corruption.

The **Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy** (ISCPS) of the Department of Social Development sets out a framework for the promotion of social crime prevention nationally. This offers an important measure to the law enforcement strategies set out in the SAPS Strategic Plan. This strategy sets out as its vision, *"A safe South Africa, safe communities, safe families and responsible individuals."*[9] The ISCPS targets vulnerable groups of society, including *"the poorest of the poor, marginalised and disadvantaged groups"*, and indicates that such groups should be comprised of children, youth, adults and older persons.

The strategy sets out the following focus areas for intervention:

- Families;
- Early childhood development;
- Social assistance and support for pregnant women and girls;
- Child abuse, neglect and exploitation;
- Domestic violence and victim empowerment programmes;
- Victim support and dealing with trauma;
- Community mobilisation and development;
- Dealing with substance abuse;
- HIV & AIDS, and feeding and health programmes;
- Social crime prevention programmes;
- Extended public works programmes;
- Schooling; and
- Prevention, reduction and law enforcement with regard to gun violence.

In relation to the above 13 areas, the strategy sets the following six (6) strategic objectives:

- To increase internal and external capacity;
- To ensure equitable and integrated site-based service delivery for local service providers;
- To facilitate targeted collaborative partnerships;
- To promote sustained institutional mechanism in communities;
- To improve the social fabric and cohesion within families; and
- To ensure investment in prevention and early intervention, with long-term benefits.

The **Provincial Anti-Rape Strategy** sets out an implementation plan dealing with rape in the Province and aligns to the National Anti-Rape Strategy.[10] This strategy is guided by the principles of human rights, the involvement of rape survivors in decision-making and community ownership and leadership.

This strategy sets the following four strategic objectives based on prevention, response and support:

- Reduce levels of rape and gender based violence.
- Strengthen community mobilization against gender-based violence.
- Professionally support services for survivors of rape.

- Increase access to the criminal justice system- Justice should be victim-friendly from reporting to conviction, cases should be prioritised, and investigation should be improved.

The SAPS **National and Eastern Cape Rural Safety Strategy** provides a framework for response to the needs of rural communities, strengthen relationship-building within rural communities, and encourage co-operation amongst stakeholders in rural communities. [11]

The **Community Safety Forums Policy** provides a framework for integrated, localised safety planning and co-ordination, with provincial and local government as key players. CSFs are based on the premise that increased co-operation and interaction would improve the functioning of the criminal justice system and the delivery of crime prevention projects. The policy states that:

The jurisdiction of a CSF is aligned to the municipal and/or district municipal jurisdiction/boundary. Once formalized and established, it will facilitate and enhance co-operation, integrated planning and coordinate implementation of safety programmes and projects in the local sphere.

The establishment of CSFs is intended:

To promote the development of a community where citizens live in a safe environment and have access to high quality services at local level, through integrated and coordinated multi-agency collaboration among organs of state and various communities. [12]

The **Provincial Anti-Poverty Strategy** has four pillars namely:

- Social conscientisation;
- Integrated food, security and nutrition;
- Human development including early childhood development;
- Income security.

Sixteen (16) anti-poverty sites for the roll out of this strategy have been identified in all six (6) District municipalities and the two (2) Metros. Amongst others pillar one (1) will be the focus of the PSS as it relates to social inclusion, social capital and safe communities.

The **Provincial Youth Development Strategy** outlines the province's vision for youth development, which intends to ensure that an environment is created for all young people in the province to reach their potential. The strategy is in line with the national policy and other youth development frameworks. The youth development strategy is based on five pillars namely:-
- **Create an enabling environment** promoting social cohesion, improving quality, access to early childhood development, promote patriotism in young people, youth access to government services, social and economic advocacy work

- **Placement of youth for vocational qualification** improve youth employability, identify opportunities according to priority sectors and encourage youth to enrol in adult basic education and training
- **Education and skills development** increase youth participation in economic activities and concomitant reduction of unemployment figures and enhance partnerships with various sectors for youth development.
- **Township and rural hubs** promote business opportunities for rural youth, accelerate infrastructure development for youth in rural areas and processing and beneficiation of agriculture produce
- **Enterprise/ entrepreneur development** increase number of youth owned start- up businesses, influence government spending towards youth owned business and cooperatives and mentor and support youth small businesses
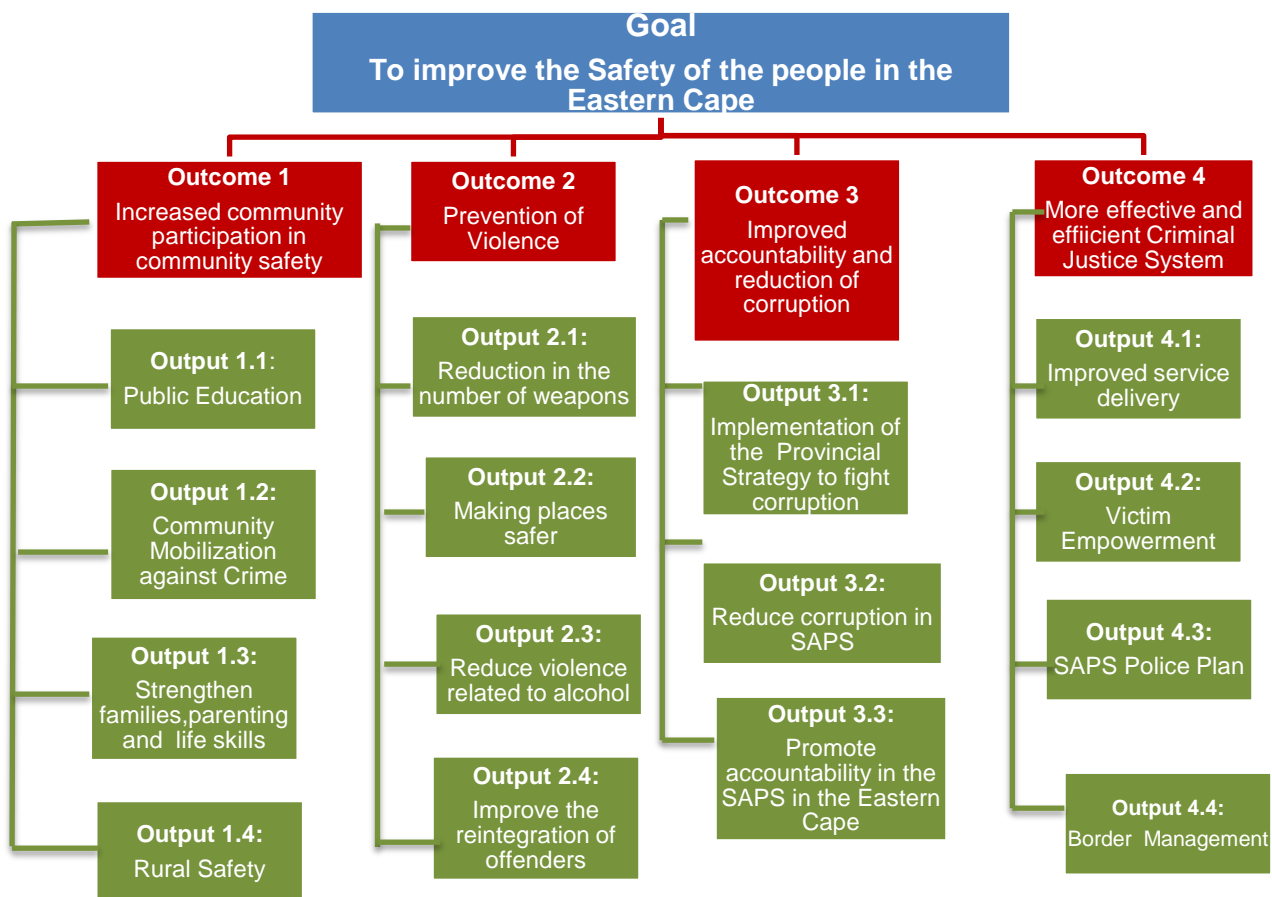
Nationally, a range of policies and legislation include provisions that assist in promoting community safety. These are important because they indicate that much can be achieved within the context of the current policy framework.

These include:

- The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act 2011
- The Domestic Violence Act (1998)
- The Sexual Offences Act (2007)
- The Child Justice Act (2008)
- The Children's Act (2005)
- The Firearms Control Act (2000)
- The Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act 2003
- The Prevention and Combatting of Corrupt Activities Act (2004)
- The Older Persons Act 2006
- The Harassment Act (2013)
- The Public Service Anti-Corruption Strategy (2002), and the SAPS Corruption and Fraud Prevention Strategy.
- The Victim Charter (2004), providing a policy framework which aims to prevent secondary victimisation of victims of crime and to ensure consistently high levels of service to victims by all criminal justice agencies in all parts of South Africa.
- Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act (1992)
- The White Paper on Families in South Africa (June 2013)

3 The Provincial Safety Strategy for the Eastern Cape

The PSS identifies the following four outcomes, each with its own specific outputs:

Goal
To improve the Safety of the people in the Eastern Cape

Outcome 1
Increased community participation in community safety

Outcome 2
Prevention of Violence

Outcome 3
Improved accountability and reduction of corruption

Outcome 4
More effective and effiicient Criminal Justice System

Output 1.1:
Public Education

Output 2.1:
Reduction in the number of weapons

Output 3.1:
Implementation of the Provincial Strategy to fight corruption

Output 4.1:
Improved service delivery

Output 1.2:
Community Mobilization against Crime

Output 2.2:
Making places safer

Output 3.2:
Reduce corruption in SAPS

Output 4.2:
Victim Empowerment

Output 1.3:
Strengthen families,parenting and life skills

Output 2.3:
Reduce violence related to alcohol

Output 3.3:
Promote accountability in the SAPS in the Eastern Cape

Output 4.3:
SAPS Police Plan

Output 1.4:
Rural Safety

Output 2.4:
Improve the reintegration of offenders

Output 4.4:
Border Management

Outcome 1: Increased community participation in community safety

Description:

This outcome will be achieved through engagement, mobilisation and strengthening of communities to promote safety, through community-based, primary prevention approaches:

- Innovative public education "messaging" strategies.
- Community-based intervention programmes and community-based activities aimed at increasing the strength, capacity and resilience of individuals, families and communities in relation to the known risk factors that make communities to be unsafe.

This will promote safety through:

- Rebuilding and restoring the social fabric of communities in the Eastern Cape.
- Increasing the resilience of communities and individuals against crime.
- Increasing education and conscientisation of communities on the crime prevention programmes and schemes and promoting community participation in crime prevention.
- Increasing awareness among communities of the factors that cause crime and what activities may prevent crime and what facets may make communities safer
- Reducing the risk of criminal victimisation.
- Creating the potential for behaviour change in offenders, potential offenders and potential victims to avoid risk of crime and of criminal behaviour.

Key Outputs (discussed below)

- Public Education
- Community Mobilisation against Crime
- Strengthen Families, Parenting and Life Skills
- Rural Safety

Indicators:

- Greater awareness by communities on safety matters.
- Improved participation in crime prevention and safety initiatives .
- Increased family participation in parenting programmes .
- Increased policing and community participation in rural safety .

(i) Public Education

This component of the strategy will develop and implement a sustained programme of public education through innovative messaging strategies.

What will be done?

Key messages for public education will be drawn from the issues identified in Outcomes one (1) to four (4) and will include:

- What makes a safer community;
- The causes of violence, and its impact on individuals, families, communities and foreign nationals;
- The link between alcohol and violence;
- The carrying and use of weapons;
- Gender relations and gender violence;
- Violence against children;
- The importance of child protection;
- The value of early childhood development;
- Parenting and its important role in raising happy and healthy children;
- Encourage the reporting of crime;
- Encourage whistle-blowing and reporting of corruption;
- Discourage misuse of the law and false reporting of crime;
- Encourage community responsibility and action in relation to crime;
- People's rights and remedies in respect of government services and corruption;
- Pedestrian and road safety; and
- Moral regeneration.

Who will be involved in this work?

- Department of Social Development
- Department of Health
- Department of Safety and Liaison
- Department of Transport
- Department of Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture
- Youth Formations
- Office of the Premier
- Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism
- South African Police Service
- National Prosecuting Authority

- Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
- Department of Human Settlements
- South African Human Rights Commission
- Moral Regeneration Movement
- Legal Aid- South Africa
- Eastern Cape Liquor Board
- Local government: officials, councillors and ward committees
- Traditional authorities (Chiefs and Leaders)
- Provincial Legislature, Members of Parliament and Portfolio Committees
- Organised civil society: (Non- governmental organizations, community based organizations, faith-based organisations -, community groups, interest groups, sports groups, Community Police Forums etc.

Who will lead this work?

The Department of Safety and Liaison will lead these programmes however, it is a large and complex task, and will need a multi-sectoral approach between the state and non-state sector.

(ii)   Community Mobilisation against crime

This component of the strategy seeks to engage individuals and groups in local communities in safety activities that will have a direct impact on the main safety problems in that local area. Communities including local and traditional authorities (Chiefs), and non-state role-players such as faith communities, CPFs, CSFs or ward committees will be engaged in sustained dialogue about crime and safety. Key issues to be addressed are:

- Identification of what government services need to be improved or changed, and informing relevant authorities for action.
- Identification of unsafe areas and the development of strategies to respond to these, including engaging with local authorities in relation to issues of lighting, grass-cutting and maintenance of public buildings.
- Identification of safety needs in that community (e.g. the need for the supervision of children) and developing appropriate plans to address these.
- Provide information as to the kinds of approaches that have been successful in preventing or reducing crime. Create a provincial crime prevention website or resource centre and encourage training and education providers to deliver crime prevention training in the province.
- Mobilise men and boys against violence, and against gender violence in particular.
- Improve community's trust and relationships with the police.

What will be done?

- Facilitation of local dialogue to identify safety concerns and crime problems and develop local-level interventions.
- Establishment and facilitation of local partnerships and projects that will tackle crime prevention, e.g. CPFs, CSFs, Street and Village Committees.
- Encourage the reporting of crime.
- Education regarding laws, and the rights and responsibilities of citizens
- Education and capacity building about crime prevention for local officials and citizens.
- Promotion of youth crime prevention and safety initiatives.
- Promotion of tourism safety in communities.

Who will be involved in this work?

- Department of Social Development
- Department of Safety and Liaison
- Department of Transport
- Department of Health and clinic committees /health forums
- The Department of Education and School Governing bodies
- The SAPS and Community Police Forums (CPFs)
- Department of Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture
- Youth Formations
- Office of the Premier
- Department of Human Settlements
- Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism
- Municipalities, councillors, ward committees and Community Safety Forums
- Traditional authorities (Chiefs and Leaders)
- Organised civil society – interest groups, NGO's, faith-based organisations, community groups, sports groups.

Who leads this work?

The Department of Safety and Liaison will lead this work together with **SAPS and Community Police Forums**

(iii)   Strengthen Families, Parenting and Life Skills

This output will:

Encourage volunteer-based community-level programmes aimed at strengthening families, improving parenting and increased life skills to improve the quality of family

life and community life. Services should be targeted at children, youth, families and older persons.

What will be done:

- The Departments of Social Development and Education to extend early childhood development (ECD) access to all areas of the province and ensure appropriate professional supervision at ECD services.

- Improved quality of teaching in the province, both at schools and in ECD services.

- Parenting skills programmes at community level, and encourage service-providers (like NGOs, CBOs and FBOs) to deliver support services for parents.

- Supported family preservation programmes at community level through partnerships with government service-providers and NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.

- Development of life-skills training services that are available to all the people of the province (e.g. through faith-based organisations, NGO's etc.).

- Activities aimed at engaging out-of-school and out-of-work youth in activities aimed at building their skills, and involving them in community activities.

- Activities aimed at engaging older persons in community activities, reducing their vulnerability to harm, and ensuring that their basic needs are met.

- Community-based projects related to supervision of children and strengthening of families; for example:

  - Increasing supervision of children, through the establishment of services such as ECD programmes, after-school care and other partial care services and increasing knowledge of these services amongst parents
  - Offering support to young, single mothers (especially school-aged, school-going mothers) in relation to the supervision and parenting of children
  - Educating, informing and mobilising children and youth about the effects of alcohol and its relationship to violence.
  - Educating children and young people about the reproductive and sexual rights of women and girls.
  - Provide safe and supervised places where young people may enjoy recreational activities, away from weapons, alcohol and drugs.
  - Encourage and supervise children and youth to volunteer for community service activities on a regular basis. For example, visits to the elderly and the disabled, community clean-up campaigns, co-ordination and supervision of sports, recreation, arts and culture activities for community members and younger children.
  - Encourage children to complete formal schooling, and intervene where there is truancy or a risk of children dropping out of school
  - Engage with local tavern owners and tavern owners' associations to ensure that children are not served alcohol.

Who will be involved in this work?

- Department of Education, schools and other educational institutions
- Department of Safety and Liaison
- Department of Transport
- Department of Social Development
- Department of Health and clinic committees /health forums
- Department of Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture
- Local governments and ward committees
- Traditional authorities
- Youth Formations
- Organised civil society: NGO's, CBOs, faith-based organisations, community groups, sports groups, business (e.g. tavern owners).
- CPFs, CSFs
- Community volunteers.
- Eastern Cape Liquor Board

Who will lead this work?

The Provincial **Department of Social Development** will lead this work. **Community organisations and volunteers** will play an important role,

(iv)   Rural Safety

This output will:

Support the implementation of the Eastern Cape Rural Development Strategy- "Ilima Labantu" through intensifying the fight against crime and corruption with a particular focus on empowering rural communities to contribute to rural development, land reform and agrarian change in partnership with the Department of Rural Development and Agriculture. Rural safety and policing is an important element to ensure development is taking place in a safe and peaceful environment.

What will be done?

- Strengthen community mobilization and participation in safety.

- Joint institutional collaboration.

- Embedding sustainable partnerships.

- Prevention and combatting of stock theft.

- SAPS will implement the Provincial Rural Safety Strategy.

- Reducing violent crimes and violence against women and children.

- Establish and support street/ village committees.

- Oversight by the Department of Safety and Liaison on the implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy by SAPS.

Who will be involved in this work?

- SAPS
- Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform
- Department of Safety and Liaison
- Eastern Cape Liquor Board
- Community Police Forums
- Community Safety Forums
- Department of Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture
- Department of Health
- Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism
- Local Municipalities
- Traditional Leaders
- Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs

Who will lead this work?

SAPS in partnership with the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs together with Community Safety Forums at municipal level.

Outcome 2: Prevention of Violence

Description: This output area seeks to promote the development and extension of key activities that relate to the prevention of violence in communities. These activities include those that are within the core functions of government departments as well as additional activities.
How will this prevent crime? Reduce and remove some of the key drivers of violent behaviour in the province, and build strategies for targeting those groups at risk of violence, or already affected by violence.
Key Outputs (Discussed below)   - Reduction in the number of weapons   - Make Places Safer   - Reduce Violence related to substance abuse   - Improve the Reintegration of Offenders   **Key Indications**   - Reduction in guns and knives in public places   - Improved perceptions of community safety   - Improve liquor management   - Improve participation in correctional therapeutic and reintegration programmes

(i)   Reduction in the number of weapons

This output will reduce escalation of arguments and conflicts into violence, which may result in further physical injury or death by:

- Reducing the presence of weapons in places where they are not necessary, or may result in injury, e.g. schools, government buildings, public places, entertainment areas such as beaches, picnic spots and taverns.
- Reduce the numbers of weapons in circulation.
- Reduce the presence of weapons where alcohol is sold or consumed

What will be done:

- Ensure that the following premises are declared "weapons-free Zones" and that this policy is strictly enforced: schools, government buildings, courts, public places, sports facilities, entertainment areas such as beaches or picnic spots, and places where liquor is sold or consumed.

- SAPS will improve enforcement of the Firearm's Control Act.

- SAPS and relevant authorities will ensure compliance by retailers of alcohol. SAPS and Liquor Board must improve enforcement of the Liquor Act, particularly its provisions concerning weapons and safety around places where liquor is sold or consumed.

- Community education and mobilisation efforts to discourage the carrying of weapons.

Who will be involved in this work?

- SAPS
- Department of Education
- Department of Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture
- Department of Health
- Department of Justice, Chief Magistrates and Court Managers
- Department Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism
- Eastern Cape Liquor Board
- Retailers of liquor including tavern owners associations etc.
- Community Police Forums and Community Safety Forums.
- National Prosecuting Authority

Who will lead this work?

SAPS is the lead agency in respect of the Firearms Control Act, and also plays a large role in enforcing the Eastern Cape Liquor Act.

(ii)   Making Places Safer

This output will

Reduce opportunities for crime and make people feel safer.
- Unsafe places in communities will be identified, through dialogue and consultation involving women, children, police, CPFs, ward committees, clinic committees, school governing bodies, CSFs and other interested role-players.
- Improvements will be made to unsafe places, such as improving lighting, cutting grass, maintaining empty plots and parks, ensuring that public spaces (such as parks and taxi ranks) are clean and safe, numbering of buildings/dwellings, installing signage on streets.

- Making schools safer through the establishment of a focused programme of school safety, with dedicated personnel for this task will be prioritised. Such a programme will include: erecting walls/fences and signs around all schools, deploying safety patrollers to schools with high incidents of crime, establishing procedures within schools to react appropriately to incidents of violence, undertaking proactive activities in schools to reduce the risks of children becoming victims and offenders (including programmes to reduce truancy, school drop-out and substance abuse (drug and alcohol abuse)).
- Enforcement of the Liquor Act will be promoted and communities will be mobilised to participate in cleaning up and maintaining unsafe parts of the local area.
- Municipalities will establish Community Safety Forums.

What will be done

- Engage communities in dialogue to identify unsafe places and develop improvement plans.

- Clean up campaigns involving the community, to 'clean up' unsafe areas.

- Install lighting where necessary, and maintain services.

- Cut grass where necessary, and maintain services.

- Install street signs where necessary.

- Install numbers on buildings and temporary dwellings, where necessary.

- Develop and implement plans for clean and safe public transport interchanges.

- Ensure that hitchhiking sites are clean and well lit.

- Develop reactive and proactive strategies at school level in relation to violence.

- Erect fences/walls around schools.

- Proper enforcement of the liquor act - Keep alcohol out of certain public places: beaches, parks, picnic spots, schools, government offices etc.

- Implement safety patrollers and anti-substance abuse programmes at schools.

- Ensure that location of toilets and public water supplies does not jeopardise safety, especially safety of women and girls.

- Ensure that local government- adhere to the principles of 'Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design'; and that the safety of children and women is considered foremost.

- Build capacity in local government in the principles of 'Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design'.

- Women's' month and 16 Days of Activism on No Violence Against Women should be used to highlight unsafe places for women and girls, and to make necessary improvements.

- Promote tourism safety in communities.

- Implement the Schools Crime Prevention Protocol

Who will be involved in this work?

- SAPS
- Municipalities
- Traditional Authorities
- CPFs, CSFs, Ward Committees
- Community organisations particularly women's and children's/youth groups
- Owners of shopping and recreational facilities
- Eastern Cape Nature Conservation
- Retailers of alcohol
- Department Education
- Department Transport (regarding roads and transport interchanges)
- Department of Roads and Public Works
- Department of Safety and Liaison
- Taxi Associations (regarding taxi ranks), Bus operators, Transnet.
- Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs

Who will lead this work?

Municipalities lead in the provision of safe and healthy environments and the establishment of Community Safety Forums.

(iii) Reduce Violence related to Alcohol

This output will:

- Address the causal links between alcohol and violence.
- Reduced levels of alcohol abuse and problem drinking will contribute to improved quality of life.

What will be done?

Review of liquor legislation, the Eastern Cape Liquor Act

- Tough enforcement of the Liquor Act (including alcohol-free zones as stipulated in Section 59).

- Careful implementation of the new licensing arrangements in the province, with community consultation and use of strict criteria for granting of permanent licenses.

- Capacitating of the EC Liquor Board, SAPS and local authorities to implement the Liquor Act.

- Establish a Provincial Forum on Alcohol and Violence, including SAPS, Liquor Board, Health, Education, Social Development, Safety and Liaison, Transport, local authorities, and licensees/retailers, for planning and problem solving.

- Develop and implement a code of conduct for liquor retailers.

- Municipalities must develop and enforce local bylaws (e.g. operating hours) and planning regulations to regulate outlets and sale of liquor.

- Extend treatment options for alcohol addiction and abuse, through increased provincial government funding for NGO services and a plan for increased government infrastructure investment in relation to treatment centres.

- Encourage NGOs working on treatment and rehabilitation to extend their operations in the province.

- Train teachers to identify children who are abusing alcohol and refer them for help.

- Provincial and local traffic departments to sustain tough enforcement of drunk driving legislation.

- Vigorous enforcement of drunk driving legislation by local and Provincial Traffic law enforcement together with SAPS and public shaming for drunk driving offences, for example regular publication of names of habitual offenders.

Who is involved in this work?

- Eastern Cape Liquor Board
- SAPS
- Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism
- Department of Health
- Department of Education and School Governing Bodies
- Department of Social Development and
- Department of Transport
- Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
- Department of Safety and Liaison

- Department of Human Settlements
- Local authorities – traffic law enforcement, planning enforcement, and social services
- NGO's, faith-based organisations and community organisations, including CPFs and CSFs where they exist, Association for Responsible Alcohol Use and other relevant groups
- Municipalities, Councillors and Ward Committees
- Producers and retailers of liquor.

Who leads this work?

The Provincial Substance Abuse Forum, **SAPS**, Eastern Cape **Liquor Board, local and Provincial Traffic law enforcement**

(iv) Improve the Reintegration of Offenders

This output will:

- Reduce repeat offending, especially repeated incidents of violence.

What will be done?

- Support for government and NGO services - such as diversion programmes, probation services, education programs in prisons, and reintegration. programmes and victim offender dialogues targeted at those offenders who are known to have committed *violent* offences.
- Support and extend NGO programs, which divert or work with violent offenders.
- Educate communities about diversion, offender reintegration and factors that will prevent repeat offending.
- Extend Department of Social Development's capacity to deliver probation services. This will require that an adequate number of social workers be employed to provide probation services across the province.
- Work with male perpetrators of violence against women to change their attitudes and behaviours.
- Victim offender dialogues.

Who will be involved in this work?

- The Eastern Cape Development Committee
- Department of Correctional Services
- Department of Social Development
- Department of Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture
- NGOs that work with offenders, such as NICRO.
- NGO's that work with men to reduce violence against women and children.

Who leads this work?

- The Departments of Correctional Services (Eastern Cape Provincial office) and Department of Social Development

Outcome 3: Improved accountability and reduction of corruption

Description:

This output area seeks to promote the prevention and reduction of corruption in all government departments in the province and to strengthen democratic accountability of the South African Police Service in the Eastern Cape

How will this prevent crime?

Corruption is a crime category that is itself problematic, while also impacting quite severely on the ability of government departments to deliver the central services that are required for crime prevention. Reducing corruption will enable government departments to deliver services more capably, and, in particular, this will restore confidence in the criminal justice system and government.

Accountability is a hallmark of democratic governance. Improved accountability will not only help address corruption but will have a positive impact on the performance and efficiency of government institutions and improve community trust.

Key Outputs (discussed below)

- Implementation of the provincial strategy to fight corruption
- Reduce corruption in SAPS
- Promote accountability in the SAPS Eastern Cape

Indicators
- Anti-corruption units established and functional in all departments and municipalities.
- Number of monitoring reports and number of responses by SAPS.

(i)   Implementation of the provincial strategy to fight corruption

What will be done?

- Development of corruption prevention plans and establishment of anti-corruption units in all provincial government departments and municipalities in the province.
- Promote all corruption prevention plans to increase awareness. Encourage whistle blowing and reporting of corruption in public education campaigns related to crime prevention.
- Publicise sentences and penalties after successful prosecutions for corruption offences.
- Enforcing of anti-fraud and anti-corruption initiatives.

Who will be involved in this work?

- Anti-Corruption Units in all government departments (provincial and national) and in local authorities
- Eastern Cape Provincial Anti-Corruption Council
- Eastern Cape Provincial Anti-Corruption Forum
- Law enforcement agencies such as SAPS, SIU, SARS, NPA
- The Public Service Commission
- The regional office of the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID)
- The provincial Auditor-General
- The regional office of the Public Protector
- Department of Safety and Liaison
- DPCI

Who leads this work?

This work is led by the **Anti-Corruption Unit in the Premier's Office** and the **Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs.**

(ii)   Reduce corruption in SAPS

Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the SAPS corruption and fraud-prevention strategy in the province.

What will be done

- Publicise SAPS corruption and fraud prevention strategy through CPF's and other community structures in the province.
- Facilitate regular reporting on police corruption to the Portfolio Committee on Safety and Security, by IPID and the SAPS.

Who is involved in this work?

- Department of Safety and Liaison
- SAPS, DPCI
- CPF's
- Eastern Cape office of the IPID
- NPA

Who will lead- this work?

This work is led by the **Department of Safety, Liaison and IPID in the Eastern Cape.**

(iii) Promote Accountability in the SAPS in the Eastern Cape

This output will

- Improve governance and accountability of the SAPS in the province.
- Ensure equitable service delivery.
- Promote civilian participation.
- Promote compliance by the SAPS in the province to human rights standards and rule of law.
- Improve police performance.

What will be done

- Develop the capacity of the Department of Safety and Liaison and Secretariat to provide effective monitoring and evaluation of SAPS in the EC.
- Promote human rights training with law enforcement agencies - (police, metro police and law enforcement).
- Oversee the implementation of the NDP priorities relating to the South African Police Service namely: *Making the police service professional and de-militarize the police service*
- Training for CPFs.

Who is involved

- Department of Safety and Liaison
- SAPS
- CPFs
- Buffalo City Metro and Nelson Mandela Metro (Metro Police)

Who leads this work

Department of Safety and Liaison

Outcome 4 More effective and efficient Criminal Justice System

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Description:

This output seeks to improve public confidence in the Criminal Justice System as it is a necessary and important step in preventing crime and increasing levels of safety.

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How will this prevent crime?

Increase the potential for the criminal justice system to act as a deterrent, increase confidence in the criminal justice process, improve the experiences of victims in the criminal justice processess (prevent secondary victimisation), and minimise the risk of re-offending by offenders.

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Key Outputs (Discussed below)

- Improved service delivery
- Victim Empowerment
- SAPS Police Plan
- Border Management

Key Indicators

- Improved access to victim empowerment
- Improved responses to young offenders in line with the Child Justice Act
- Reduction in prison overcrowding
- Reduction in crime
- Improved governmental co-ordination on Border Management

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(i) Improved Service Delivery

This output will improve

- The efficiency and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System in the Province and enhance co-operation and co-ordination between all spheres of government (National; Provincial and Local)

What will be done:

- The work of the Development Committee by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development will be reported to the Provincial Executive Council (Cabinet), through the theme Justice and Crime Prevention which reports to the Social Transformation Cluster.
- Implementation and monitoring of the Child Justice Act in the province.

- Implementation and expansion of diversion programmes for young offenders and first time minor offenders.
- Expansion of appropriate custody facilities for sentenced young offenders and also for awaiting-trial youths.
- Expansion of community-based sentencing programmes to alleviate prison overcrowding.
- Improved management of dockets and exhibits, expansion of probation services by the Department of Social Development.
- Implement the 7-point plan as outlined in the National Development Plan.
- On-going relationship building between national and provincial departments involved in the criminal justice system.

Who is involved in this work?

Department of Justice and Constitutional Development through the Development Committee which coordinates the work of the criminal justice system
- Department of Correctional Services
- South African Police Service
- Department of Safety and Liaison
- Department of Transport
- National Prosecuting Authority
- Department of Social Development
- Department of Home Affairs
- Provincial Treasury
- Legal Aid South Africa
- State Security Agency
- Department of Health
- Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs

Who leads this work?

The **Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (provincial) and the Department of Safety and Liaison (Provincial)**

(ii)   Victim Empowerment

This output will:

- Reduce the negative effects of criminal victimisation, particularly for women and child victims.
- Prevent secondary victimisation,
- Prevent victims from being victimised again in the future.
- Prevent victims from becoming perpetrators of violence in the future.

What will be done?

- Implementation of the Victim Charter in the province.
- Development of victim-friendly and child-friendly facilities at courts and police stations.
- Improved support of, and services to, victims of violence, particularly women, children and older persons.
- Ensuring compliance to the Victim Charter by victim service providers
- Implementation of the Domestic Violence Act
- Ensuring that victims and potential victims are aware of their rights and of the laws and systems that exist to defend them.
- Equipping teachers and clinic staff through training so that they are confident to identify and refer children who have been abused or who are vulnerable to abuse.
- Supervised extra-mural activities for children after school hours
- Publicising community-based initiatives which offer supervision, recreation and development for children after school hours (e.g. through media and awards)
- Subsidising of NGOs to deliver victim services across the province.
- Encouraging victims of crime to report to the police.
- Discourage false reporting and the misuse of laws
- Victim empowerment training for all service providers (government and NGO's) who deal with victims (including on Victim Charter)
- Appropriate infrastructure for victims (especially child victims) at courts, hospitals and police stations.
- Programmes to work with victims to assist them in overcoming trauma and prevent them from later becoming perpetrators.
- Supporting Victim Friendly Facilities through the Expanded Public Works Programme

Who is involved in this work?

- SAPS
- National Prosecuting Authority
- Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
- Department of Health
- Department of Education,
- Department of Social Development
- Local Authorities, councillors and ward committees
- NGOs, CBOs, and faith-based organisations
- Traditional leaders
- Municipalities
- CPFs
- Department of Safety and Liaison

Who will lead this work?

The Provincial Victim Empowerment Team, led by the **Department of Social Development**

(iii) SAPS Police Plan

This output will:

- Develop a clear plan to reduce all crimes in the Eastern Cape Province
- Strengthen Community Police Forums
- Improve investigation of cases

What will be done?

- Development and implementation of a Provincial Police Plan in consultation with the provincial government and people of the Eastern Cape.
- On-going training of police members to improve policing.
- Upholding of the code of conduct of the South African Police Service.

Who is involved in this work?
- SAPS
- CPFs
- Department of Safety and Liaison
- Provincial Portfolio Committee on Safety and Security
- Government of the Eastern Cape

Who will lead this work?

South African Police Service in consultation with the Department of Safety and Liaison

(iv) Border Management

This output will:

Strengthen the effectiveness and integration of Border Management through improved collaboration of all state and non-state partners.

What will be done?

- Signing of a MOU between stakeholders to enhance Border Management
- Development of an integrated operational plan to improve Border Management
- Improve security co-ordination and measures at ports of entry

- Development of contingency plans e.g. festive season, snow falls and any other disasters
- Integrated Operational Framework to detect and deal with human trafficking.

Who is involved in this work?
- SAPS
- SARS
- Department of Home Affairs
- State Security Agency
- Department of Agriculture (Provincial and National)
- National Prosecuting Authority
- Department of Safety and Liaison
- Department of Health
- Department of, Roads and Public Works
- Department of Transport
- Department of Public Works (National)
- SANDF
- Cross Border Road Transport Association (CBRTA)
- Peace Committees

Who will lead this work?

South African Revenue Services through the Border Control Operational Coordinating Committee (BCOCC)

4   Planning for Implementation of the Provincial Safety Strategy
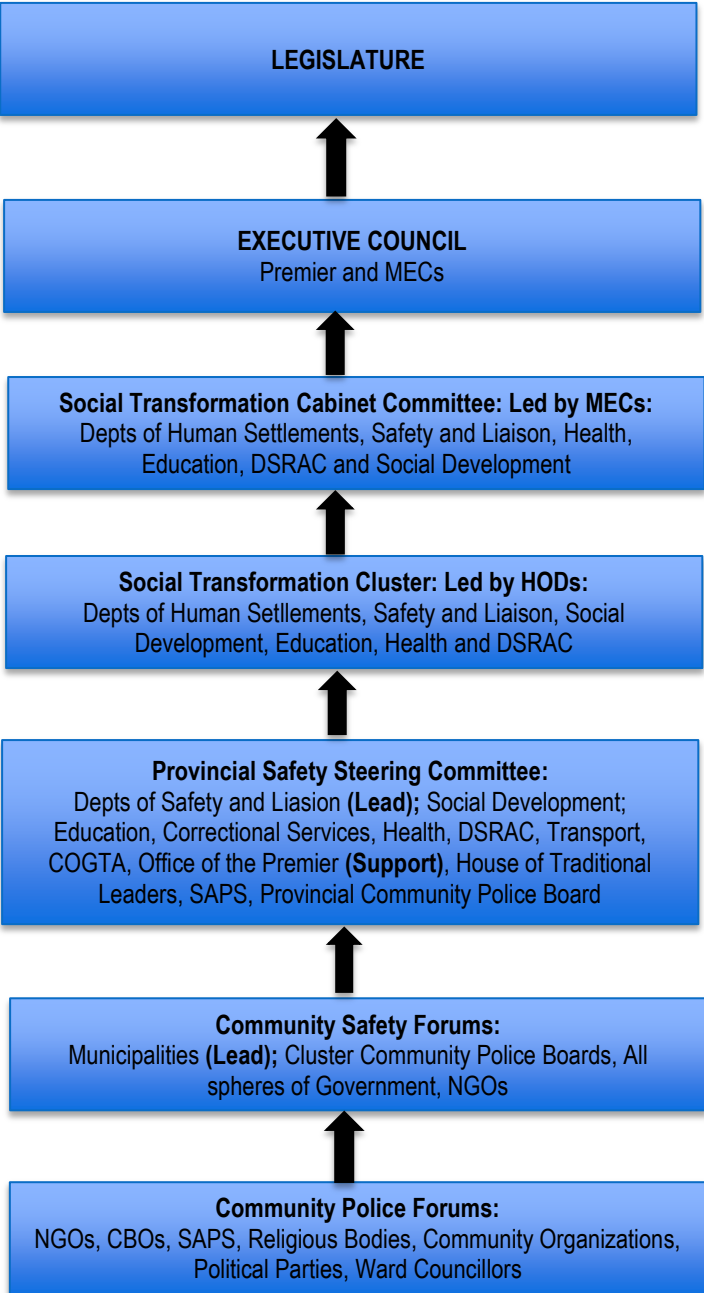
4.1. Structure for Implementation:

A multi-sectoral steering committee was approved by the Provincial Executive Council at the same time when the Executive Council approved the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy to coordinate its implementation in 2006. This same multi-sectoral steering committee will continue its work under the name of the Provincial Safety Steering Committee. Its composition will include all stakeholders from national; provincial and local sphere of government together with the none-state sector.

The multi-sectoral steering committee will develop a programme of action (POA) that supports the implementation of the strategy. Each stakeholder will identify a key output with the necessary activities that meet the objectives of the strategy and report to the Provincial Safety Steering Committee led by the Department of Safety and Liaison who will then submit reports to the Social Transformation Cluster.

At a municipal sphere Community Safety Forums will undertake the tasks of Provincial Safety Steering Committee implementation and feedback to this steering committee. It is envisaged that CSFs will establish community safety plans and a clear programme of action which will consolidate the sector initiatives, action as well as resources to support the implementation.

Key functions of the Provincial Safety Steering Committee and community safety forums will be to coordinate through engaging the state and non-state sector to implement Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS). Programmes. This will include annual joint planning, collaboration on safety and security initiatives and monitoring and evaluation of its work.

REPORTING STRUCTURES FOR THE PROVINCIAL SAFETY STRATEGY:

LEGISLATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
Premier and MECs

Social Transformation Cabinet Committee: Led by MECs:
Depts of Human Settlements, Safety and Liaison, Health, Education, DSRAC and Social Development

Social Transformation Cluster: Led by HODs:
Depts of Human Setllements, Safety and Liaison, Social Development, Education, Health and DSRAC

Provincial Safety Steering Committee:
Depts of Safety and Liasion **(Lead);** Social Development; Education, Correctional Services, Health, DSRAC, Transport, COGTA, Office of the Premier **(Support)**, House of Traditional Leaders, SAPS, Provincial Community Police Board

Community Safety Forums:
Municipalities **(Lead);** Cluster Community Police Boards, All spheres of Government, NGOs

Community Police Forums:
NGOs, CBOs, SAPS, Religious Bodies, Community Organizations, Political Parties, Ward Councillors

4.1.1. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation is central to assessing whether the Provincial Safety Steering Committee and CSFs are achieving their stated outcomes. This is a collective activity that is undertaken together with the range of implementing agencies and organisations.

Monitoring: This function is required to establish what activities have been undertaken, and to what extent the stated **outputs** have been achieved. This is measured against pre-determined indicators that are set on an annual basis. This measurement takes place on a regular basis during co-ordination meetings.

Evaluation: This function is required to assess the extent to which the stated **outcomes** (results) have been achieved. This is also measured against pre-determined indicators that are set on an annual basis. This measurement should take place on an annual basis, and should be based on verifiable external data sources. The best means to achieve this would be to commission one or more independent evaluations, so that this assessment provides as accurate a picture as possible of the achievements of the PSS.

A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be developed to support the implementation of the Strategy.

4.1.2. Capacity-Building

Building capacity and learning on crime and violence in the province is vital to the successful implementation of the PSS and CSFs, and is also critical to ensuring the on-going sustainability of prevention interventions.

The above may be achieved through activities such as on-going training, seminars and sharing of best practices about what works and what does not work. Further provide a mechanism such as a website where practitioners can profile their work and share best practices within the sector and use social media to engage and debate about the safety sector.

4.2. Intervention Selection and Targeting

The design and implementation of the annual programme of action recognises the importance of reducing crime and violence. Three strategies for promoting safety and the prevention of crime and violence are therefore prioritised. It is important to note that all three strategies are necessary, in order to achieve the prevention and reduction outcomes sought by the PSS.

Figure 1: Key Strategies Contributing to Crime and Violence Prevention

- **Law enforcement approaches**: These approaches relate to activities undertaken by law enforcement agencies (such as the police, courts and prisons) such as apprehension, detection, investigation, prosecution and rehabilitation. These functions are aimed at strengthening the rule of law and thereby dealing with offences that have occurred, preventing the occurrence of offences through deterrence and thereby reducing the risks of offences being committed, or repeat offending occurring.
Examples may include:

  - Special visible policing operations (e.g. targeted foot patrols) in high risk areas, or during high risk periods (demonstrated by crime pattern analysis) to reduce opportunities for crime;
  - Prioritising the investigation and prosecution of corruption to promote public trust and community relations in tackling crime.

- **Situational crime prevention**: These approaches focus on particular situations or places where crime has been demonstrated to occur, and seek to reduce the opportunities for crime to take place. Such approaches may include a focus on the physical environment in which crime is committed.
Examples include:

- Increasing lighting and clearing away bushes in a park or public thoroughfare to reduce the risks of mugging and sexual assault;
- "Target hardening" measures such as alarm systems and burglar bars in houses and businesses;
- Designing new housing or commercial developments in line with the principles that reduce the risks of criminal activity such as promoting the use of particular public spaces, enhancing natural observation opportunities, and limiting uncontrolled access, etc.
- Limiting the availability of alcohol in certain public spaces e.g. beaches.

- **Social crime prevention**: These approaches relate to addressing the social risk factors that result not only in crime but in making communities unsafe.

  Examples may include:

  - Parenting programmes aimed at high-risk families with young children and adolescents to reduce the risk of domestic violence, or child abuse and neglect that can trigger later anti-social and criminal behaviour amongst young adults who have experienced these situations.
  - Education, employment and recreational programmes with young men and women to prevent or reduce their engagement in crime.
  - Early intervention programmes with families where violence has already occurred, to reduce the risks of further violence.
  - Participation and promoting the Expanded Public Works Programme to enhance job creation thus reducing engagement in crime.

5   Community Safety in the Eastern Cape

The Eastern Cape has set itself priorities as expressed in the State of the Province Address (2014), the provincial medium term strategic framework, and broken down into programmes and projects in the Integrated Government Cluster Plan (IGCP) 2014 2019. The IGCP was endorsed by the Executive Council in July 2014, which promotes an integrated approach to policy coordination and implementation.

Three clusters drive the implementation of the Integrated Government Cluster Plan. Recognizing that safety is a core human right and a necessary condition for human development, economic growth and improving quality of life and enhancing productivity this section will focus on the Social Transformation Cluster which seeks to ensure that there is an improvement in the quality of lives of the people in the Eastern Cape Province.

The Social Transformation Cluster is paying particular attention to improvement of the health profile within the Province, learner attainment improvement, justice and crime prevention, integrated sustainable human settlements, nation building and social cohesion.

The aim of the Social Transformation Cluster is to eliminate disparities in access to quality education, and to build a well-educated, skilled, and productive population. This includes the revival of the education system and to make schools work by going back to basics. Government shall ensure that schools become centres of excellence, build a social compact for quality learning and improve the quality of public schooling system through training and skills development. The work of the cluster also includes a strong focus on early childhood development, universal access to Grade R, improving human resources, and closing the skills gap by expanding curriculum and considering pupils with special needs.

The Cluster also prioritizes the promotion of equity, universal access and improvement of the quality of public health care including services for the poor and the most vulnerable. This is coupled with the promotion of healthy lifestyles so as to

improve the health status of provincial residents, and stepping up the fight against HIV and Aids, TB and other diseases, improve human resources and support better regulation of the private health sector. It also focuses on the implementation of the Provincial Integrated Anti-Poverty Strategy (PIAPS), with a particular focus on the promotion of rural development to improve the lives of the rural poor, ensure universal access to basic services such as water, sanitation, and the management of sustainable natural resources as means of ensuring food security and job creation.

The Cluster also seeks to ensure a safer Eastern Cape, under the theme "justice and crime prevention". It focuses on the introduction of measures to reduce crime including strengthening the criminal justice system, oversight over policing in the province, and strengthening of partnerships. The Social Transformation cluster is comprised of the following government departments: Education, Health, Safety and Liaison, Human Settlements, Social Development and Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture.

5.1 Overview of Crime Statistics and Trends in the Eastern Cape

The Eastern Cape Development Indicators for 2013 reported that the Provincial Department of Safety and Liaison is most concerned about the following categories of crime:[13]

- Crimes involving fire-arms which have significantly increased the level of violence associated with crime';
- Organised crime, including the organised smuggling of narcotics, human trafficking and gang violence;
- Gender based violence and crimes against women and children particularly rape;
- Violence associated with inter-group conflict, such as political conflict, taxi violence and land disputes;
- Vehicle theft and hijacking; and
- Corruption within the criminal justice system.

This is confirmed through a review of SAPS crime statistics for 2013 that reveals that key features of crime in the Eastern Cape include:

- Interpersonal violence that continues to be of considerable concern in the province, given high rates of rape, armed robberies, murder and an increase in gang violence
- Alcohol, drugs and weapons emerge as key factors in relation to violent crime;
- Perceptions of corruption impact negatively on investor confidence and hence on economic growth prospects for the province.

The crime statistics[1] herein includes all criminal cases reported to the South African Police Service, excluding the unfounded cases. Regardless of the manner in which the counts are closed (withdrawn by the complainant or court and undetected),

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[1] Source: Released SAPS National Crime Statistics 2014/2015

excluding the unfounded, the recorded crime will still form part of the crime statistics. For the current reporting period, sexual offences detected as a result of police action has been reclassified under crimes detected as a result of police action. The reporting format will include a ten year period (2005/06-2014/15), a five year period (2010/11-2014/15), and a one year period (2014/15).

Serious crimes comprise of twenty one (21) crime types which resort within two broad categories; namely, community reported crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection. The community reported crime category is further divided into four crime categories; namely, contact crime, contact related crime, property related crime and other serious crime. All reported serious crime therefore is contextualised in the five crime categories – as indicated in the table below:

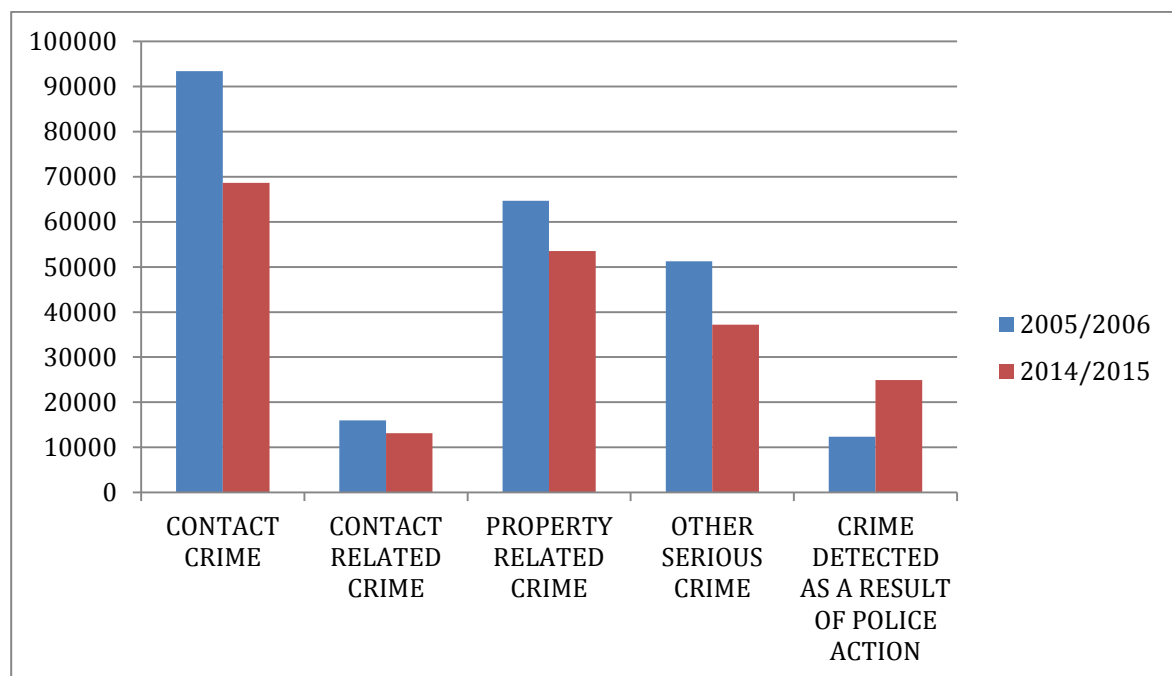| 5 CATEGORIES	21 CRIME TYPES
Contact crime	- Murder - Attempted Murder - Total Sexual Offences - Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm - Common assault - Common robbery - Robbery with aggravating circumstances
Contact related crime	- Arson - Malicious injury to property
Property Related	- Burglary at non-residential premises - Burglary at residential premises - Theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle - Theft out of or from motor vehicle - Stock-theft
Other serious crime	- Shoplifting - All theft not mentioned elsewhere - Commercial crime
Police detected serious crime	- Drug-related crime - Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition - Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs - Sexual offences detected as a result of police action

During the current reporting period (2014/15) the number of reported serious crimes reduced by 4.5%. Decreases were depicted in contact crime (6.0%), contact-related crime (4.0%) and other serious crime (8.7%); whilst property related crimes increased marginally with 0.6%. An increase was depicted in police detected serious crime (2.4%). This category comprises the crimes that are detected during police action and are the only crimes that are supposed to depict an upward trend. This increase relates to police effectiveness rather than an increase in criminality.

Serious crime reported in the province has demonstrated a downward trend since 2005. The four categories of serious crime decreased significantly during the ten

year period, i.e. contact crime decreased by 26.5%, contact related crime decreased by 17.4%, property related crime decreased by 17.2% and other serious crime decreased by 27.4%. The crime detected as a result of police action category increased significantly by 102.0% in the same period.

Fourteen of the seventeen community reported serious crime types depicted decreases during the current reporting period, whilst the remaining three crime types increased, i.e. theft of motor vehicle, theft out of motor vehicle and burglary at non-residential premises. During the national annual crime statistics release, the Eastern Cape was rated the second best performing province in the country after the province of the Free State.

Summary of Eastern Cape Crime Statistics per Category for 2005/06 - 2014/15

Summary of Eastern Cape Crime Statistics per Category for 2013/14 - 2014/15
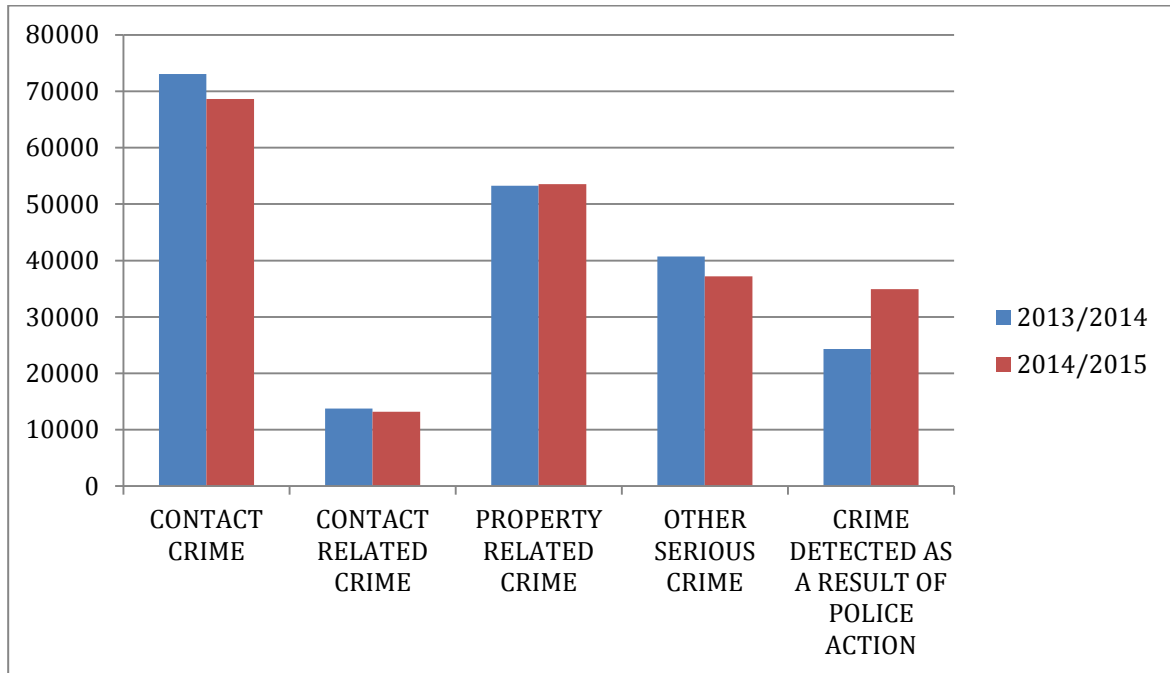
17 Serious Community-Reported Crimes 2005/06 - 2014/15 (10 years)
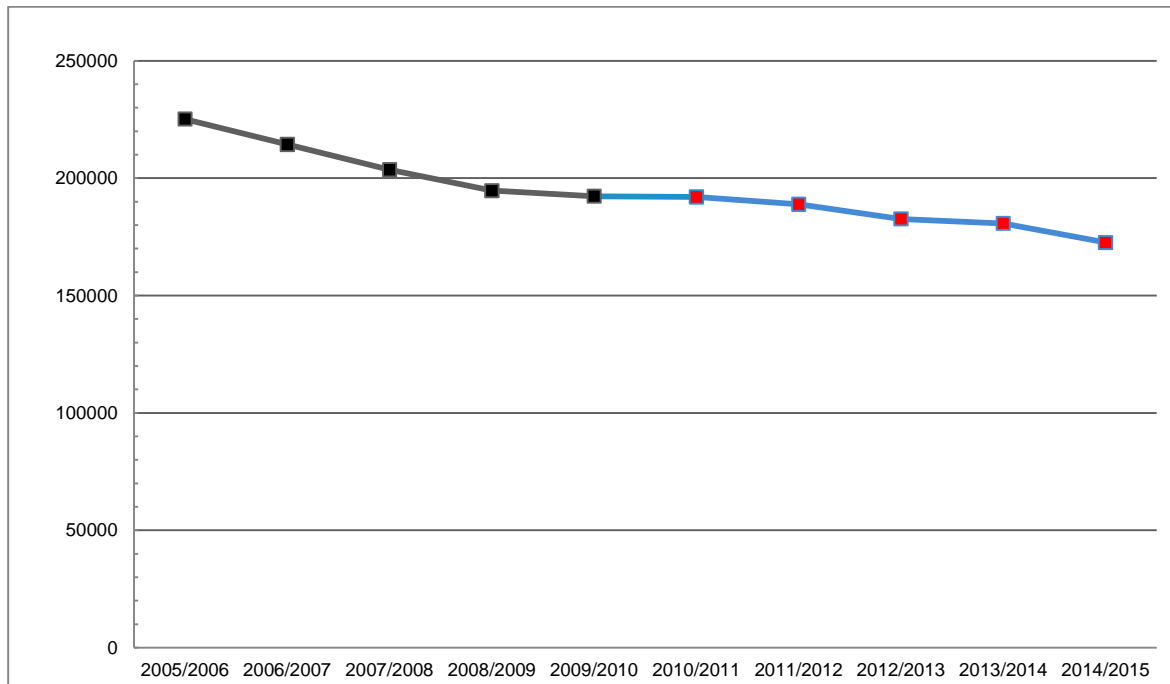
5.1.1 Serious crimes depicting decreases (2014/2015)

The following 14 crime types depicted increases during the reporting period (2014/2015): murder; attempted murder; total sexual offences; assault with the intent to commit grievous bodily harm; common assault; robbery with aggravating circumstances; common robbery; arson; malicious injury to property; burglary at residential premises; theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle; all theft not mentioned elsewhere; commercial crime; shoplifting

5.1.2 Serious crimes depicting increases (2014/2015)

The following three crime types depicted increases during the reporting period (2014/2015): Burglary at non-residential premises; Theft out of/from a motor vehicle Stock-theft

5.1.2.1. Murder

Murder decreased over the ten year period (9.1%), but increased over the five year period (4.47%).

During the current reporting period (2014/2015), the number of reported incidents decreased with 3.5% in contrast to the national increase of 4.6%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were Lusikisiki (102), followed by Mthatha (92), New Brighton (90), Bethelsdorp (89), Engcobo (80), Cofimvaba (74), Willowvale (72), Ngqeleni (70), Centane (67), and Kwazakele (66).

5.1.2.2. Attempted murder

Attempted murder decreased significantly over the ten year period (27.0%), but increased over the five year period (7.7%).

During the current reporting period (2014/2015), the number of reported incidents decreased with 1.1% in contrast to the national increase of 3.2%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were Gelvandale (174), followed by Kwazakele (101), Bethelsdorp (91), New Brighton (67), Butterworth (54), Lusikisiki (49), Mthatha (45), Cala (43), Motherwell (41) and Addo (40).

5.1.2.4.　Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm

Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm decreased significantly over both the ten year period (31.6%) and over the five year period (17.1%).

During the current reporting period (2014/2015), the number of reported incidents decreased with 7.1% in contrast with the national increase of 0.1%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were Kwazakele (601), followed by Bethelsdorp (592), New Brighton (522), Duncan Village (507), Mthatha (467), Kwanobuhle (435), Lusikisiki (414), Mdantsane (412), Motherwell (397) and East London (386).

5.1.2.5.　Common assault

Common assault decreased significantly over both the ten year period (47.4%) and over the five year period (27.7%).

During the current reporting period (2014/2015), the number of reported incidents decreased with 11.1%, which was significantly greater than the national decrease of 2.8%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were Bethelsdorp (467), followed by Kwazakele (377), Grahamstown (338), Mdantsane (332), East London (307), New Brighton (296), Gelvandale (294), King William's Town (288), Mount Road (267), and Joza (248).

5.1.2.6.　Robbery with aggravating circumstances

Robbery with aggravating circumstances increased significantly over both the ten year period (44.5%) and over the five year period (27.3%).

During the current reporting period (2014/2015), the number of reported incidents however decreased with 4.5%, in contrast to the national increase of 8.5%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were Kwazakele (820), followed by New Brighton (537), East London (488), Bethelsdorp (455), Motherwell (437), Humewood (363), Madeira (354), Gelvandale (332), Butterworth (302), and Mount Road (289).

5.1.2.7.   Common robbery

Common robbery decreased significantly over both the ten year period (53.9%) and over the five year period (32.0%).

During the current reporting period (2014/2015), the number of reported incidents decreased with 5.9%, in contrast to the national increase of 2.7%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were East London (199), followed by Mount Road (183), King William's Town (158), Kwazakele (132), Humewood (129), Gelvandale (124), Mdantsane (120), Grahamstown (113), Cambridge (93), and Bethelsdorp (92).

5.1.2.8.   Arson

Arson decreased significantly over both the ten year period (38.7%) and over the five year period (26.5%).

During the current reporting period (2014/2015), the number of reported incidents decreased with 26.0%, significantly greater than the national decrease of 6.1%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were Lusikisiki (34), followed by Bethelsdorp (25), Ngqeleni (24), Flagstaff (24), Mbizana (24), Mthatha (19), Kwazakele (18), Ngqamakhwe (17), Motherwell (16), and Mount Road (16).

5.1.2.9.   Malicious injury to property

Malicious injury to property decreased significantly over the ten year period (15.4%), with a 6.3% decrease over the five year period.

During the current reporting period (2014/2015), the number of reported incidents decreased with 2.2%, in contrast to the national increase of 2.3%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were Bethelsdorp (587), followed by Mount Road (420), Gelvandale (416), Cambridge (404), Humewood (391), East London (344), Walmer (319), Kabega Park (308), Kwazakele (265), and Mthatha (260).

5.1.1.2   Theft out of/from motor vehicle (2014/2015)

Theft out of/from motor vehicles decreased over the ten year period (6.67%), but increased over the five year period (8.85%).

During the current reporting period (2014/2015), the number of reported incidents increased with 2.2% which was higher than the national increase of 1.1%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were Humewood (1012), followed by Mount Road (958), East London (664), Cambridge (607), Madeira (580), Kabega Park (561), King William's Town (402), Walmer 378), Grahamstown (346), and Algoa Park (337).

5.1. Theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle

Theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle decreased significantly over both the ten year period (40.2%) and the five year period (16.9%).

During the current reporting period (2014/2015), the number of reported incidents decreased with 3.0%, marginally greater than the national decrease of 2.7%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were Humewood (273), followed by Mount Road (261), Walmer (192), Mthatha (136), Cambridge (129), Uitenhage (123), Motherwell (118), Kabega Park (116), East London (100), and King William's Town (95).

5.1.3 Sexual offences and gender-based violence

Total sexual offences decreased over the ten year period (9.7%), but depicted a marginal increased over the five year period (0.1%).

During the current reporting period (2014/2015), the number of reported incidents decreased with 4.1%, being consistent with the national decrease of 5.4%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were Mthatha (250), followed by Ngqeleni (223), Bethelsdorp (222), Kwazakele (219), Lusikisiki (155), Flagstaff (154), Motherwell (151), Kwanobuhle (148), Joza (136), and Mount Frere (133).

Disaggregated data on rape, sexual assault and gender based violence is not available in the 2012/2013 official crime statistics, as these offences recorded under the broader category of sexual offences,[14] However, a study by the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR) on the nature and causes of sexual violence in South Africa, *The State of Sexual Tyranny* (2008), contained statistical data from the South African Police Service (SAPS) on reported rapes and indecent assaults in South Africa for the period April to March 2002/2003 to 2006/2007. In the Eastern Cape, there were 111 per 100 000 population rapes reported in 2006/2007, which has gradually increased over time, from the low of 105 reported in 2002/2003, and the peak of 127 reported in 2005/2006. [15] The number of reported rapes in the province during 2006/2007 was the same as the national average for the same period, and did not reflect the reduction of reported rapes nationally over the five years from 91 per 100 000 population in 2002/2003 to 111 per 100 000 population 2006/2007.[16]

While acknowledging that all forms of violence except murder are generally underreported in crime statistics, the CSVR study notes that rape is 'probably more underreported' than other categories of violent crimes. [17] The CSVR study estimates that the actual rate of rape in South Africa was over 300 000 cases in 2006/2007, which is significantly higher than the 52 617 reported in official crime statistics from the same time period. [18] The reasons for underreporting are numerous and varied, and include the lack of recognition by victims of the criminal nature of sexual violence and barriers to reporting sexual violence, including shame and self-blame, community taboos, discriminatory police practices, and secondary victimisation. [19]

A 2006 survey of 1 370 young men in the Eastern Cape revealed that of the 287 who admitted rape, 223 admitted non-partner rape, 115 admitted raping their current or former partner, and 51 admitted to both, indicating a high proportion of rape of current or former partners by the 'perpetrator group'.[20] The respondents who had admitted to raping a non-partner had an average age at which this occurred of 17 years, and 33% of those respondents admitted to raping 'a few times', and 6% admitting to rape 'many times'. [21] Of the respondents who said they had never raped a partner, 23.7% admitted to being physically violent towards a partner.[22]

Of the 287 respondents in the 2006 study who admitted to rape, 190 admitted to participating in group rape, or 'streamlining', which happens mainly in rural areas of the province, and is not necessarily identified by the victims or the perpetrators as being 'rape'; but rather as, for example, 'punishment for women who are perceived as being promiscuous', or 'any one of a number of other arbitrarily defined "transgressions", including behaving outside gender norms, or for being successful.[23] The CSVR notes that although physical force is usually a feature of rape, in the context of 'streamlining', 'sometimes the female victim is tricked or emotionally manipulated into sex by one of the young men, after which others also force her to have sex'.[24]

During 2006/2007, there were 991 reported indecent assaults in the Eastern Cape.[25] Reported indecent assaults increased in the five years from 2002/2003, peaking at 1 030 in 2005/2006,[26] a trend that was reflected nationally over the same period, from 8 815 to 9 367 reports.[27] The Eastern Cape figures are lower than the national average of 1 040 reports for the period of 2006/2007.[28] It was noted that as a result of the 2007 changes to the definition of rape, that a 'number of sexual assaults that would previously have been classified as "indecent assaults" will be classified as rapes' in statistical data from 2008 onwards. [29]

5.1.4 Burglary

Burglary at residential premises decreased significantly over both the ten year period (26.2%) and the five year period (10.2%).

During the current reporting period (2014/2015), the number of reported incidents decreased with 1.3%, marginally less than the national decrease of 2.3%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were Walmer (982), followed by Cambridge (943), Kabega Park (800), Bethelsdorp (745), Humewood (656), East London (539), Mount Road (518), Grahamstown (475), Jefferys Bay (463), and Mthatha (461).

According to the Victims of Crime Survey for 2011 and published in 2012 residential burglary in the Eastern Cape in 2011 occurred most at night (38.3 %), the highest recorded night-time incidents of the nine provinces,[30] and above the national average of 15.7% for the same period.[31] The most likely method of house break-ins in the Eastern Cape for that period was door smashing (45.5%), which was slightly above the national average of 43.7%.[32] The second most common method in the Eastern Cape was reported as through a window (44%), which was also higher than the national average of 34.7% for the same period. [33]

A victim's perception survey on perceptions in the Eastern Cape of changes in property crime levels in 2009 to 2011 revealed that 39.5% of respondents perceived an increase from the previous reporting period of 2008 to 2010, 31.4% perceived a decrease, while 29.1% believed that property crime remained the same.[34]

Regarding views on where those most likely to commit property crime live, Eastern Cape respondents to a victim's perception survey for 2011/2012 revealed that 69.3% of respondents believed property crime is most likely to be committed by people from the area, which was a 3.2% decrease from the previous reporting period of 2008-2010, while 28.9% believed it likely to be committed by people from other areas of South Africa, a 2.5% increase on responses from the previous reporting period.[35]

Burglaries at non-residential premises increased over both the ten year period (29.8%) and the five year period (20.2%).

During the current reporting period (2014/2015), the number of reported incidents increased with 2.2% which was higher than the national increase of 1.2%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were Mount Road (569), followed by East London (317), Algoapark (259), Uitenhage (220), Madeira (203), Cambridge (179), Humewood (161), Butterworth (133), Gelvandale (128), and Graaf-Reinet (116).

In the Eastern Cape, 70% of respondents to the 2012 victim perception survey believed that property crime was motivated by drug related needs,[36] a figure higher than the 66.5% recorded nationally for the same time period.[37] Other motivations reported by surveyed households in the Eastern Cape for 2011-2012 included real need (51.6%), greed (34.6%), and non-financial motives (31.6%).[38]

5.1.2.12.   All theft not mentioned elsewhere

All theft not mentioned elsewhere decreased significantly over both the ten year period (36.0%) and the five year period (14.9%).

During the current reporting period (2014/2015), the number of reported incidents decreased with 7.6%, significantly greater than the national decrease of 0.8%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were East London (1394), followed by Mount Road (1392), Humewood (1132), Cambridge (913), King William's Town (819), Bethelsdorp (792), Walmer (679), Kabega Park (662), Uitenhage (657), and Grahamstown (650).

5.1.2.13. Commercial crime

Although commercial crime increased significantly over the ten year period (28.4%), a significant decrease was depicted over the five year period (30.4%).

During the current reporting period (2014/2015), the number of reported incidents decreased significantly with 18.0%, significantly greater than the national decrease of 11.6%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were Madeira (460), followed by East London (435), Mount Road (406), King William's Town (293), Cambridge (282), Humewood (203), Queenstown (180), Butterworth (154), Uitenhage (134), and Walmer (132).

5.1.2.14. Shoplifting

Shoplifting decreased significantly over both the ten year period (12.4%) and the five year period (14.8%).

During the current reporting period (2014/2015), the number of reported incidents decreased with 3.4%, in contrast to the national increase of 1.2%.

5.1.5. Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition

The Medical Research Council reports that South Africa's rate of firearm deaths is one of the highest in the world and a third of all homicides are a result of firearms.[39]

This crime category has stabilised in the province during the last ten financial years with an increase depicted during the last two financial years. Since 2005/2006, the highest recorded number of incidents of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition was 1 530 cases which increased significantly in 2013/2014 (1 834) and 2014/2015 (1 719). An increase in this crime type indicates that more firearms and ammunition have been recovered which results in a safer environment.

The Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation's (CSVR) study into the violent nature of crime in South Africa, *Tackling Armed Violence*, identified that a

contributing factor to the culture of violence and criminality that pervades the country is the availability and widespread use of firearms and other weapons.[40]

5.1.6. Stock Theft

Stock-theft decreased significantly over both the ten year period (16.0%) and the five year period (11.2%).

During the current reporting period (2014/2015), the number of reported incidents however increased with 4.8% which was higher than the national increase of 1.8%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were Maluti (240), followed by Sulenkama (227), Qumbu (191), Mthatha (186), Mount Frere (135), Burgersdorp (132), Mbizana (124), Tsolo (121), Afsondering (117), and Ngqeleni (116).

5.1.7. Gangsterism

Gangsterism[2] is rife in the northern areas of Port Elizabeth. Sporadic incidences of gang related violence results in additional murder, attempted murder, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, burglaries and illegal possession of firearms and drug related cases being registered. Statistics on this phenomenon is not readily available on the corporate system of the SAPS, but are correlated at the affected stations namely: Gelvandale and Bethelsdorp for operational purposes. The following are the numbers of gang related cases reported at the police stations in the northern areas during 2014/2015:
- Murder: Gelvandale & Bethelsdorp (52);
- Attempted Murder: Gelvandale & Bethelsdorp (150);

Possession of illegal firearms and ammunition: Gelvandale & Bethelsdorp (44)

5.1.8. Environmental crimes

Organised crime syndicates are involved in the illicit trade of Abalone (*Haliotis midae*) stemmed for illegal export to the Far East, whilst Abalone has been classified as "protected species" as outlined in the Government Gazette No R.151 dated 23 February 2007. The focus area includes mainly the coastal areas from Jeffrey's Bay to Port Alfred. Links between Abalone smuggling and the illicit drug trade, especially in the northern areas of Port Elizabeth, is eminent.

Similar, organised crime syndicates are nationally involved in the poaching of the Rhino population. The commodity, i.e. the Rhino horns are being smuggled to the Far East. The problem originally emanated in the northern provinces of South Africa but escalated to other vulnerable provinces, like the Eastern Cape. The Black Rhino (*Diceros bicornis*) has been classified as an "endangered species" and the White Rhino (*Ceratotherium simum*) has been classified as a "protected species" as outlined in the Government Gazette No R.151 dated 23 February 2007. The focus areas of concern are Willowvale, Kenton-on-Sea, Seven Fountains and the

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[2] Source: SAPS report: Explanations of the twenty serious crimes in the Eastern Cape 2014/2015

Grahamstown area where Rhinos are kept by National and Provincial Parks and on private game reserves.

5.1.9. Corruption in the Province

In 2011, Eastern Cape respondents to the victim perception survey reported the lowest levels of corruption in relation to government and public officials, at 1.1 %, by contrast, the national average over the same period was 4.2 %. [41]

Eastern Cape reporting of services for which bribes were solicited in 2011 were as follows (with national figures for the same period given in parentheses, and the figures for the Eastern Cape that were above national average are listed first and in *italics*): [42]

- *Water or electricity – 13.7% (7.7%)*
- *Education/schooling – 11.8% (1.6%)*
- *Employment/jobs – 33.8% (11.%)*
- *Other – 10.3% (3.9%)*
- Pension or social welfare grant – 4.9% (national average 7.5%)
- Housing – 1.7% (7%)
- Medical care – 0.0% (2.1%)
- Policing – 6.1% (22.9%)
- Court related services – 1.7% (3.8%)
- ID/Passports – 5.0% (9.7%)
- Drivers licence – 6.5% (13.2%)
- Traffic fine – 29.3% (50%)
- When visiting a prison – 0.0% (1.4%)
- Customs – 1.8% (1.8%)

However, an investigation by the Special Investigating Unit (SIU) which spanned April 2010 to September 2012 revealed widespread corruption in the Eastern Cape's Education Department, and the former Roads and Transport Administration (now Roads and Public Works Department), as well as fraud and irregular spending by the Department of Human Settlements in the province. Over the same period, the SIU investigated and brought criminal charges against five public officials, and while 1000 department officials were convicted of maladministration in 2009 and 2010, with only two being convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment.[43]

In February 2013, the SIU also reported R1.4 billion worth of corruption and fraud in the Eastern Cape's health department, including allegations that health department employees were selling goods and services back to the department, and cases of theft from the department by employees.[44] There are reports that 544 department employees were suspected of being 'ghost employees', and that 929 companies with Department employees as active directors were listed as suppliers for the Department, receiving millions of rands in contract payments. [45]

5.1.10. Ukuthwala

Ukuthwala is another area of concern for the Eastern Cape. Ukuthwala involves the kidnapping, rape and forced marriage of minor girls by adult males. This practice tends to further entrench gender inequality, continue the cycle of poverty and violate the rights of the child as articulated in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). South Africa is bound by the CRC. Perpetrators of these abductions defend themselves under the guise of custom and are supported by some traditional leaders who agree with them.

Ukuthwala will not be effectively addressed without the cooperation of the various agencies, including the police, social workers, school teachers, traditional leaders, department of Social Development, department of Home Affairs, public functionaries and others.

5.1.11. Children as Victims and Offenders

Nationally, the Department of Correctional Services reports that as of February 2011, there were 846 children under 18 years of age in detention, of which 305 were un-sentenced, and 541 were sentenced.[46] The most common crime for both sentenced and un-sentenced children in detention were 'aggressive' crimes, followed by 'economical', then 'sexual' crimes.[47]

Statistics on the neglect and ill treatment of children are available in the official SAPS crime statistics, and were reported in the province at a rate of 4.2 per 100 000 population in 2013/2014, which is lower than the national average of 5.0 per 100 000 population for the same time. [48] The reporting of neglect and ill treatment of children depicts a decreasing trend over the past ten years culminating in a marginal increase during the last financial year (2013/2014).

In 2011, the Eastern Cape had the highest incidence of corporal punishment in schools at 30.2%, compared to other provinces, including KwaZulu Natal (22.5%), Free State (22.1%), and the Western Cape (3.7%, which was the lowest statistic for the country).[49]

In 2009, the Director of Children Protection, Department of Social Development briefed the Committee on the Victim Empowerment Programme (a collaborative programme based on partnership between government, civil society organisations, business and research institutions which seeks to achieve a victim centered, restorative justice approach to crime) on the practice of *ukuthwala* (child abductions and forced marriage).[50] The practice was reported to be most prevalent in the OR Tambo district of the Eastern Cape, affecting girls between 12 and 15 years of age. The Committee noted that there may be issues with underreporting of ukuthwala, as of the 91 children placed by district municipalities in care centres in Lusikisiki, only 11 had experienced abduction.[51]

5.1.12. Victimisation Trends

The 2008 National Injury Mortality Surveillance System (NIMSS) data, which only includes information from 'four Medical Laboratory Information System (MLIS) in the Eastern Cape' (namely Aliwal North, Mdantsane, Queentown and East London)[52] gave the leading cause of death in South Africa as violence (31.4% of all non-natural deaths).[53]
When analysed by gender, the leading cause of death amongst males was violence (35.3%).[54] In 2007-2008, South Africa's rate of violent death for men was 113 per 100 000 population, which is identified as eight times the global average of 8.2 per 100 000 population for the same period. [55]

For the same time period, the leading causes of death were sharp-object related (13.5%) and firearm-related injuries (10.8%).[56] It was also reported that approximately 40% of all recorded violent deaths were as a result of sharp objects, and 20.4% as a result of firearms.[57] Sharp force injury had a disproportionate impact on persons aged between 20 to 34.[58]

The victimisation survey found that the perceptions of changes in violent crime levels in the Eastern Cape between 2009 and 2011 were divided, with 39.4% of respondents perceiving an increase, 32.2% reporting a decrease, and 28.3% perceiving that violent crime has stayed the same in 2009-2011 when compared with the period from 2008-2010.[59]

The survey also revealed that 55.1% of respondent males in the Eastern Cape feel safe walking alone in their area during the day, whereas only 44.9% of females surveyed reported the same.[60] When compared to the other nine provinces, Eastern Cape had the least proportion of male-headed households who felt safe walking alone in the dark (52.2%), in contrast to the highest percentage of female headed households who felt safe walking alone in the dark (47.8%). [61]

The survey noted a reduction in the percentage of households from 2008 to 2010 to 2010-2011 who were prevented from engaging in daily recreational and commercial activities when alone, as a result of crime in their area, when using public transport (-6.9%), walking to the shops (-6.6%), and walking to work or town (-4.0%). Over the same period, an increase in the percentage of households was recorded in relation to going to open spaces or parks (9.3%), allowing children to play in the area (2.5%), allowing children to walk to school (1.1%), keeping livestock and poultry (1.2%) and investing or starting a home business (3.9%).[62]

Only 36.9% of Eastern Cape respondents to the victim perception survey indicated that they took physical measures to protect their homes from crime, in contrast to rates of 65.6% in Gauteng and 64.4% in the Western Cape, and 48.9% nationally in 2011.[63] Over the same reporting period, 3.3% of Eastern Cape respondents carried a weapon to protect themselves from crime, which was lower than the 4.6% recorded nationally over the same period.[64] The use of private security as a measure to protect against crime in the Eastern Cape during 2011 was 5.4%, which is lower than the 11% recorded nationally during the same period.[65] Compared to the last reporting

period of 2008-2010, Eastern Cape respondents reduced physical protection measures of their homes by 0.7%, carrying a gun by 2.4% and using private security by 0.3% and self-help groups by 2.8%, with reductions reflecting the general trend towards reduction nationally over the same period. [66]

In 2011, 25.1% of Eastern Cape respondents to the victim perception survey reported that they would contact a relative or friend first in the event of being victimised, which is higher than the national average of 16.5% for the same period, and second in percentage by 0.7% to Limpopo.[67]

39.8% of respondents in the Eastern Cape reported that they would contact SAPS first, which is well below the national average of 59.4%.[68] The Eastern Cape led the statistics nationally on the number of respondents who would contact a traditional authority first, at 16.2%, well above the national average of 3.8%.[69]

In 2012, Eastern Cape respondents to the victim perceptions survey had the lowest percentage of reporting robbery to the police (15%).[70]

The Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) reported that 120 persons died in police custody in the Eastern Cape between 2011 and 2012, which was the third highest rate amongst the country's nine provinces, after KwaZulu-Natal (268 deaths) and Gauteng (217).[71]

5.1.13. Use of weapons, drugs and alcohol

The Medical Research Council reports that nationally, South Africa has one of the highest per capita alcohol consumption levels in the world, and 'many' fatal and non-fatal violence is a result of alcohol and drug abuse, including assault, homicide and rape.[72] The National Income Dynamics Survey which was conducted in 2010 indicates that for all provincial populations, men in the Eastern Cape drink less than others and women in the Eastern Cape consume more than only those in Mpumalanga and Limpopo.

Furthermore, the youth risk behaviour study conducted by the Medical Research Council indicates that 36,2% of learners in grades 8, 9 and 10 in the Eastern Cape report, *"ever used alcohol"* compared with the national average of 49,6%. Data on alcohol consumption for the youth population in the Eastern Cape also reflects lowest prevalence of *"last month alcohol use"* of 25,8% compared with the national average of 34,9%, as well as significantly lower prevalence of alcohol use before the age of 13, 6,5% compared to the national average of 11,9%. (Reddy 2008). Compared to the rest of the country the Eastern Cape faces lower levels of alcohol consumption amongst the youth.

5.2 Overview Of Social Transformation Cluster Departments In Community Safety

Education

Public ordinary schools in South Africa are categorised into five groups, called Quintiles. Quintile one is the poorest, while Quintile five is the least poor. These are ranked according to the poverty of the community around the school as well as certain infrastructure factors. Learners attending Quintile 1, 2 and 3 schools do not pay school fees, while Quintile 4 and 5 schools are fee-paying schools.

As of 2012, the Eastern Cape comprises of 5 754 schools (public and private mainstream schools) of which 5551 are public schools with a joint total number of 1 951 523 learners and 67 936 educators. (Statistics South Africa & DBE 2014, page 4). 5371 of these schools are the quintile 1,2,3 schools. Approximately 1,7 million learners in the Province are in ordinary public schools and 92% of them attend quintile 1,2,3 schools. This reflects the high levels of poverty and inequalities in our Province.

In relation to the gender parity index,[3] the Eastern Cape shows a parity index of 1.0 in total, meaning that the total amount of girls and boys enrolled at schools is similar. This is also illustrated by the following graph:

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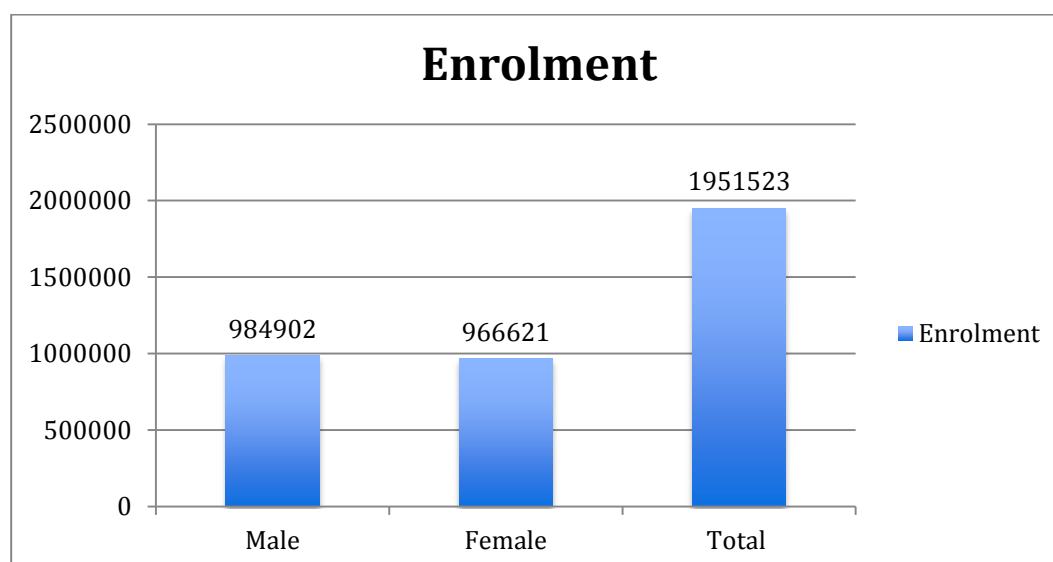
[3] The Gender Parity index is defined as the GER rates for females divided by the GER rates for males. (Source: Stats SA and DBE 2014, page 8).

The breakdown of learners accessing various grades is illustrated in the following graph:
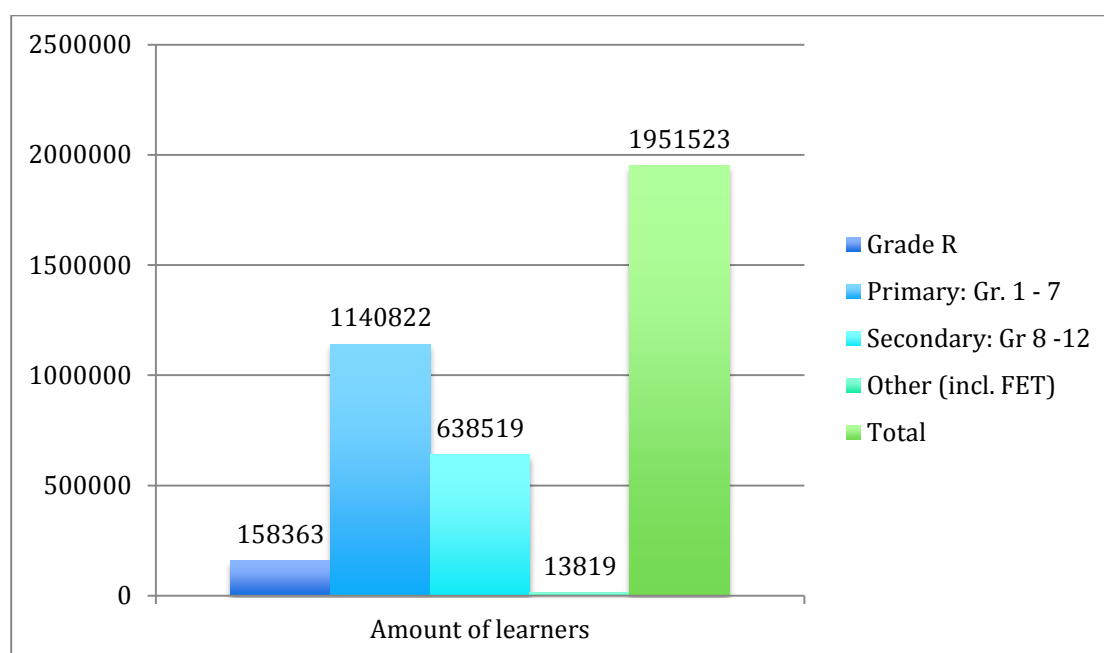
This graph indicates that a large proportion of learners in the Eastern Cape are found within primary schools, relatively low enrolment rates for grade R and even lower enrolment rates for FET colleges. This low enrolment rate is only in comparison to the amount of children registered for primary and secondary schooling. However, on a national scale, the Eastern Cape is doing relatively well in relation to the enrolment of children for grade R.[4]

Matric pass rates for the province have been steadily increasing since 1994. In 1994, the matric pass rate stood at 48.5%, while in 2008 this was at 50.8%. In 2013, the province recorded a matric pass rate of 64.9%. Despite the consistent improvement in matric pass rates, the total pass rate for the province is still below the national average of 78.2%.

This should also be viewed against the dropout rate and the rate to which learners finish school within the prescribed 12 years. In a response to a question in the provincial legislature, the MEC for Education in the Eastern Cape stated that 74% of pupils who enrolled in grade 1 in 2001 did not make it to matric in 2012. This shows a large attrition rate attributable to both dropouts and grade repetition.

The school nutrition programme has not only been gaining traction nationally, but also provincially. During the 2010/11 financial year the Eastern Cape Department of Education has reached 1 531 550 learners in 4 325 quintiles 1-3 primary schools with its school nutrition programme. During the same financial year, 157 920 learners of

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[4] See: Department of Basic Education and Stats SA (2014) *Education Statistics in South Africa 2012* (page 9) for a comparison between the provinces and the national statistics for the enrolment of children into grade R.

355 secondary schools in quintiles 1 and 2 were reached with the school nutrition programme. (DBE 2011, page 21).

The legacy of apartheid left the Eastern Cape state of school infrastructure in an abysmal state. This is presently still evident. The Accelerated Schools Infrastructure Delivery Initiative (ASIDI) programme is responsible for ensuring safe and secure school infrastructure. Twenty three (23) new schools were completed during the 2012/ 13 financial year in the Eastern Cape.

The condition of schools and state of education are key elements in ensuring a productive workforce and low unemployment rates. The following graph illustrates the latest statistics on the poverty rate, unemployment rate, no school (20+ years), and illiteracy rates:
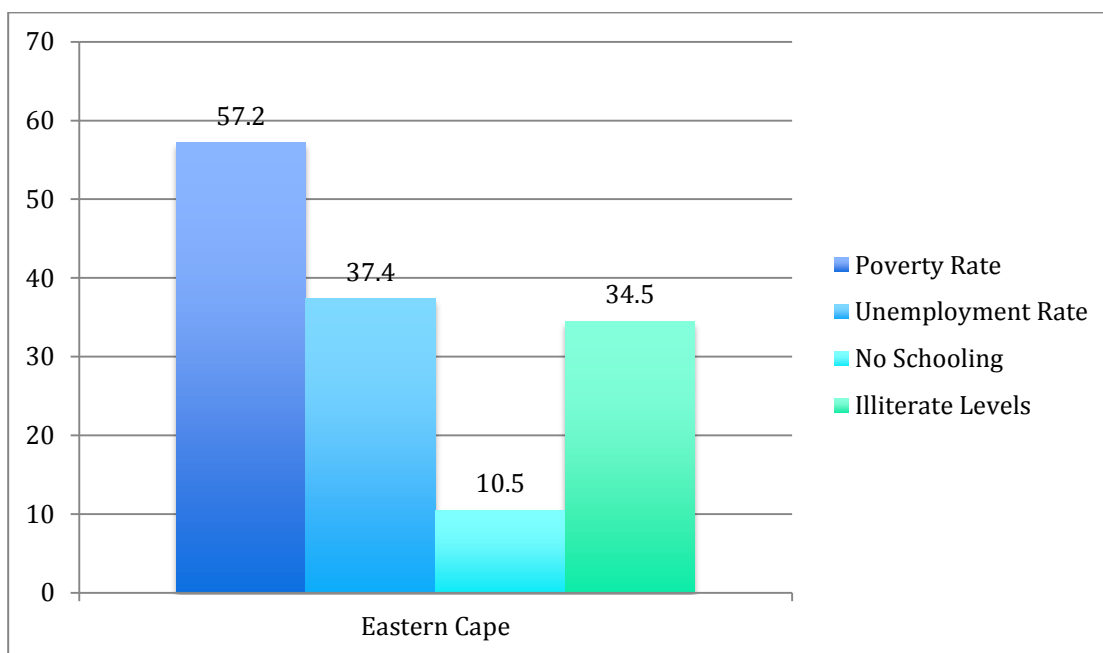
The poverty, unemployment and illiteracy levels are relatively high in the Eastern Cape. Youth (aged 15 – 34 years) unemployment currently stands at 46.9%. An effective delivery of quality education in the province will influence these in a positive manner.

5.3 Health

The Eastern Cape Province has eight health districts, which is distributed in line with the two metro municipalities (Nelson Mandela Bay and Buffalo City) and the six district municipalities (being Alfred Nzo, Amathole, Sarah Baartman, Chris Hani, Joe Gqabi and OR Tambo).

The following social determinants of health are important to note when crafting priorities and strategies to incorporate an effective health care response: The poverty rate in the Eastern Cape stands at 57.2%, while the urbanization rate is currently at

30%. Unemployment is relatively high at 37.4% and medical aid coverage only stands at 10.8%.

Access to basic services in the province is illustrated as follows:

- Traditional and informal dwellings: 37%
- Households with no access to piped/ tap water: 22.2%
- Households with no access to sanitation: 12.7%
- Households with no access to electricity for lightning: 24%
- Households with no access to refuse removal by local authority or private company: 57%

While the life expectancy at birth (as measured in 2012) is on average 56.4 years, the target set for 2015 is on average 59 years. The leading underlying natural cause of mortality is tuberculosis, which stands at 11.4%.

Access to quality health care services is vital to increase life expectancy and to address service delivery within the social determinants context of the province. The average per patient, per day spent on health care in the Eastern Cape amounts to R1 730. This is just below the national average of R1 823 per patient, per day. (Health Systems Trust 2013, page 238). District Health Services expenditure can further be illustrated as follows:
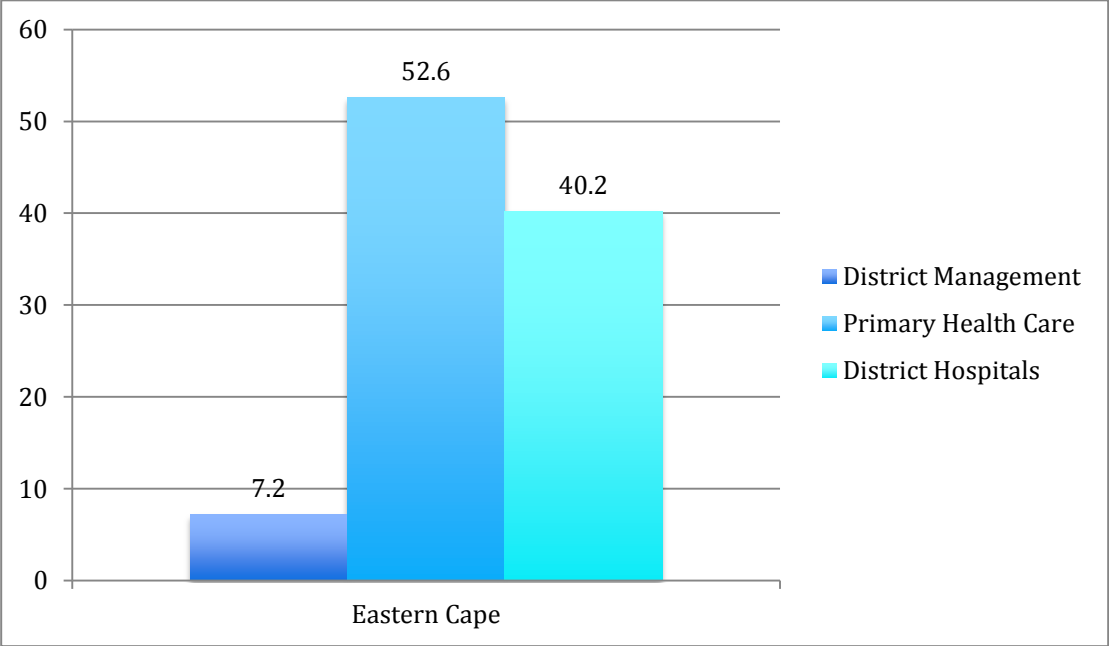
These were the percentage values of the budget spent for the 2012/ 13 financial year. As one can see from this graph 92.8% of the provincial health budget is spent on service delivery, while 7.2% is spent on the management at district levels. The Oliver Tambo District was identified as a pilot site to test the National Health Insurance. Lessons learnt from the implementation of this initiative would be vital to ensure the effective service delivery of quality healthcare throughout the other districts in the province.

5.4 Human Settlements

The budget for the Eastern Cape Department of Human Settlements in relation to "Housing Planning and Research" and "Housing Development" programmes for the 2013/14 and 2014/15 financial years are as follows:

Programme	2013/ 14	2014/ 15
Housing planning and research	14,835	17,296
Housing development	2,692,935	2,564,036

These budgets are important to illustrate the priorities of the Department of Human Settlements in realising the right of access to housing opportunities in the Eastern Cape. The percentage distribution (96% in 2013/14 and 95% in 2014/15) of the total budget alllocation to these key delivery programmes furthermore demonstrates the department's delivery focus and commitment to the development of Integrated, Sustainable Human Settlements which permeates all government planning frameworks.

Housing is seen as a key instrument to restructure cities, towns and villages, expedite the transformation of space and reverse the apartheid-style planning philosophy, thereby improving the quality of household life through the provision of housing opportunities.

The Census 2011 results registers a housing backlog of 606 616 households, which is inclusive of people living in traditional dwellings, informal settlements and backyard dwellings. The graph below further illustrates the status of people having access to formal housing in the Eastern Cape. (Stats SA, Provinces at a glance, 2012, page 25).

Percentage of people living in formal housing

Year	Percentage
1996	48
2001	51.5
2007	54.8
2011	63.2
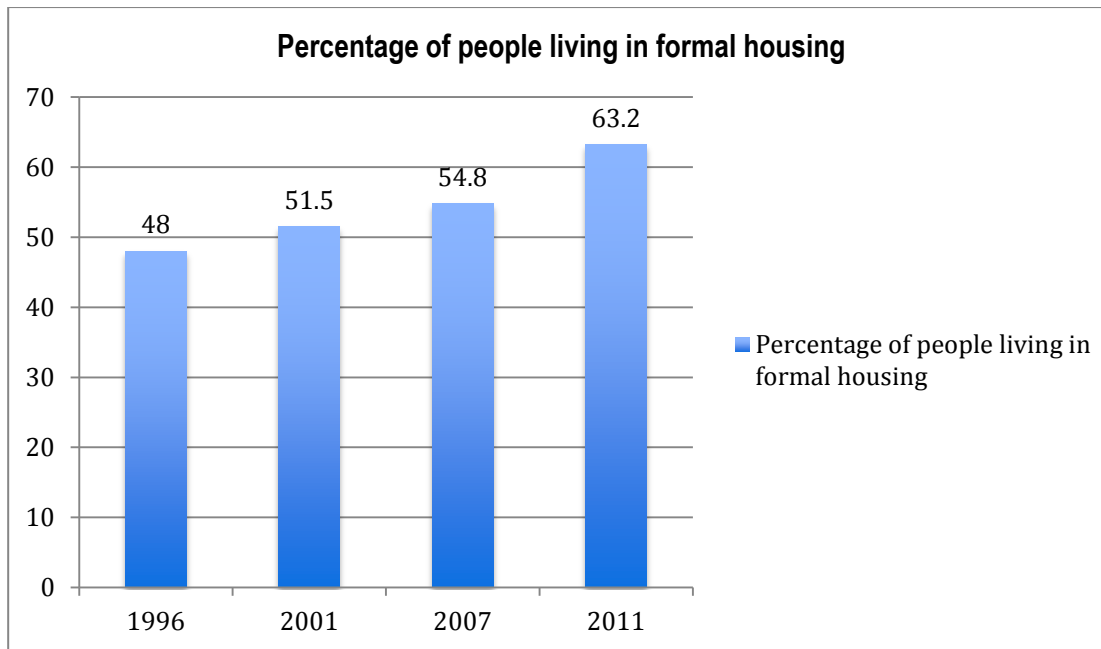
This graph demonstrates a steady increase of people accessing formal housing in the Eastern Cape from 1996 to 2011. What this graph also shows is that 36.8% of the population of the province are not accessing formal housing. In real terms this amounts to 2 414 835 people.

Towards the restoration of dignity of South Africans, the Human Settlements subsidy allocation leans towards previously disadvantaged persons, ranging from low income households, middle class income households and destitute persons amongst others.

Breaking New Ground (BNG) principle has application in all housing projects implemeted in the Province. This implies that communities should have access to a full spectrum of socio-economic facilities (educational, health, cultural etc), on well-located land within a single housing development or neighbourhood. In so doing, projects implemented should adhere to basic norms and standards for integrated human settlement development.

A typical example is the Siyanda Project in Butterworth on breaking "New Grounds". In terms of this project, education facilities are planned to be within a proximity distance of 5km (this would include public schools, early childhood development centres, independent schools and combined schools). Currently the Siyanda breaking new grounds project has access to five health facilities within a proximity distance of 5km. This includes four clinics and one district hospital. Butterworth and Umsobomvu police stations are within a 5km radius and three outdoor sports facilities are also within this radius.

Provincially, 16 demarcated anti-poverty sites have been identified where spatial referencing norms and standards on access to services will be taken into account. The intention is to ensure a collective effort from key departments to operationalize an integrated approach to upgrading of the poorest areas in the Province. Villages which are receiving a focused intervention to benefit from these upgrades are: Maladini, Bolani, Nkanga, Goshen – Cathcart, Silindini, Qebe, Kwa-Hala, Upper

Sinxako, Siqhugqwini, Klipplaat, Rietbron, Dimbaza, Tsholomnqa, Walmer and Helenvale. The department of Human Settlements is making its contribution to ensure the provision of housing opportunities to these needy communities.

6.   Conclusion

The Eastern Cape Provincial Safety Strategy outlines the provincial government's commitment to contributing to Vision 2030 as outlined in the National Development Plan relating to "Building Safer Communities". This vision calls upon all of us to work together to ensure that "All People In South Africa Are And Feel Safe"

All safety promotion activities need to be undertaken by individuals that understand the key concepts of crime and violence prevention and safety, and who are capable of designing, delivering and evaluating programme interventions. It should not be assumed that individuals working in any of the fields discussed necessarily have this knowledge.
In addition, this work is unlikely to be sustainable in the province unless there are people, organisations and institutions that are actively engaged in doing this work, and promoting it amongst others. The PSS can play an important role in building and capacitating a community of safety, crime and violence prevention practitioners, in both government and civil society.

It is important that such a "community of practitioners" engages in collective learning and development, on crime and violence prevention, in order that there is collective progress in this area. Practitioners need to be encouraged to discuss, document and evaluate their work, and share this with other practitioners. This can be done through dialogues and capacitation programmes.

Promoting safety is inherently a multi-agency effort, requiring integration and co-ordination between relevant role-players. This is extremely complex and demanding work, not least because the various role-players are organised within and outside government, and in different spheres of government. The various managerial styles, financial regulations, time frames, different goals and performance targets create significant challenges for co-ordination and integration.

Co-ordinated safety initiatives generally succeed best where there is some dedicated capacity for negotiation, facilitation, relationship-building, and project management, located at a central co-ordination agency, such as the lead department. Budgetary alignment and integration is also required, and much can be learned from the progress that has been made in integrated criminal justice budgeting at national government level. In the Eastern Cape, the provincial safety effort would benefit from a close relationship with the Provincial Development Plan and Vision 2030 which must play a key integrating role, and assist with the alignment of provincial and local government budgets in accordance with crime prevention priorities.

The Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework 2014-2019 is the policy framework that sets the provincial government agenda and guides the implementation over the term. It serves to drive the implementation of the National Development Plan as well

as the realization of the national outcomes, in this case national outcome 3 in the province. To achieve this an integrated government cluster plan has been developed for implementation.

Sustainable community safety is a long term issue.

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