

PROVINCIAL CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Led by the Department of Safety and Liaison

October 2005

1. Background

In March 2005, the Provincial Executive Council approved a process to develop a Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy (PCPS). 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*.

The lead department in respect of the PCPS is the Department of Safety and Liaison; and the PCPS will provide a new focus for the Department's crime prevention efforts, as well as laying out clearly what is required of other Departments of Provincial government, and the roles of local authorities and Departments of national government. The strategy has been developed through research and consultation, and has been funded through the European Union Programme of Support to the Policing of Crimes against Women and Children in the Eastern Cape.

2. The Socio-Economic Context of the Province

The following features of the social and Economic context are directly relevant to the problems of crime and safety in the Eastern Cape Province:

- There is widespread and deep-rooted poverty, with some 67% of the provincial population living below the poverty line
- There is a glaring dichotomy in the Provincial economy between the rich and poor. Rural unemployment and poverty remain high, with government services and welfare grants being the mainstay of rural local economies
- There is rising unemployment – this is currently estimated at 55%.
- There is a high – and rising – rate of HIV/Aids prevalence throughout the Province, with 28% of the population estimated to be infected with the virus¹. Health care challenges are exacerbated by high levels of poverty, and backlogs in the provision of water, sanitation, and access to medical services.
- There are many delivery and co-ordination failures within the government departments and municipalities in the province.

The Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) is the blueprint for development over the next ten years. It provides a framework for addressing the core developmental challenges facing the Eastern Cape, in particular the challenge of placing the Province on a higher and more equitable growth path.

The implementation plan for the PGDP has six strategic focus areas:

- Agrarian Transformation and Food Security

- Fighting Poverty
- Public Sector Transformation
- Infrastructure Development
- Manufacturing Diversification and Tourism
- Human Resource Development

3. The Policy Framework for Provincial Crime Prevention

The National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) was adopted in 1996 and provides the foundation for crime prevention policies in South Africa. The 1998 White Paper on Safety and Security elaborated further on the need for crime prevention; and laid out the *social crime prevention* approach to be adopted by provincial and local governments, and by the social service departments of government. The SAPS adopted a National Crime Combatting Strategy in 2000, and its key aim for the 2004-2010 period is to achieve the 'normalisation' of crime levels in South Africa. The SAPS' main strategy to achieve this is the Sector Policing approach, which requires visible policing, rapid police response to crimes that have been committed, partnerships between police and communities, and problem-solving projects².

Nationally, government is refining and implementing an Anti-Rape Strategy; which aims to reduce the incidence of rape as well to improve the responses of the criminal justice system once a rape case has been reported. The 1998 Domestic Violence Act is being implemented through an interdepartmental Domestic Violence programme³.

Implementation of some elements of the Child Justice Act has commenced, and the anticipated Children's Act (currently the Children's Bill) will also generate new implementation challenges for the crime prevention role-players, including opportunities to more effectively prevent the abuse and neglect of children, which is a growing problem in the Eastern Cape.

In terms of prevention of corruption, the policy framework includes the Prevention and Combatting of Corrupt Activities Act (2004), the Public Service Anti-Corruption Strategy of 2002, and the SAPS Corruption and Fraud Prevention Strategy.

The Victim Charter was adopted in 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.

The Anti-Drug Strategy (which is co-ordinated nationally by the Central Drug Authority) aims to tackle the problems of drug abuse and trafficking in South Africa.

The Firearms Control Act provides a legislative framework for efforts to prevent and reduce gun crime.

All these policies emphasise that crime prevention is:

- *Not* the sole responsibility of the police or the criminal justice agencies;
- A shared responsibility of all spheres of government and a wide variety of role players, both in government and in civil society and communities;
- Complex, challenging and often a long-term process;

The need for a Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy was recognised by the Provincial Executive Council in early 2005, and this PCPS is based upon a Cabinet (EXCO) decision of March 2005.

4. Objectives of the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy

The Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy is intended to result in the following:

- Reductions in crime in the province, particularly in crimes involving interpersonal violence (and specifically violence against women and children) and corruption, over the coming five-year period;
- Improved delivery of core government services, and multi-agency collaboration on crime prevention matters (particularly between government departments), resulting in better social and criminal justice services, and improved perceptions of safety in the province;
- A clear and well-known policy framework to guide crime prevention activities and expenditures by provincial and local government agencies.

5. Overview of Crime Statistics and Trends in the Eastern Cape⁴

5.1. Murder

The murder rate in the Eastern Cape was reported at 52.5 per 100 000 population in 2003/04, which was higher than the national average of 42.7 per 100 000 population for the same period. The most recent statistics for 2004/5 indicate the stabilisation of murder figures in the province, with an increase over the previous year of just one case. Over the period 1994 to 2004, the Eastern Cape mirrored the gentle downward trend of the national SAPS recorded crime figures.

Based on mortality data from five mortuaries in the province, murder was found to be the leading cause of non-natural death for both males and females in and around the two urban centres of Port Elizabeth and East London in 2002 and 2003. The most common lethal injury was sharp force injury (i.e. an injury caused by knife or other sharp object). The most common location for deaths over those years was found to be in public streets and roads, followed by private homes⁵. The fact that murder – rather than, say, vehicle accidents – was the leading cause of non-natural death suggests that levels of violence in the Province are extremely high.

5.2. Rape and indecent assault

Rape in the Eastern Cape was reported at a rate of 108.2 per 100 000 population for 2003/04, which is very close to the national average of 113.7 per 100 000 population for that period. This rate has remained relatively high over the ten-year period between 1994 and 2004, at between 95 and 112 per 100 000 population, with the 2003/04 figure representing one of the highest reporting levels over the 10-year period. Statistics for 2004/05 indicate a further increase over the previous year of some 378 cases, mirroring the general increase shown in national statistics of this offence. Overall, rape has shown a steady increase in the Eastern Cape since 2002/03, with an increase in frequency of reporting of 1339 cases between 2002/03 and 2004/05.

13.3 per 100 000 indecent assaults were reported in the Eastern Cape compared with the 20.1 reported as the national average in this crime category. Reports of indecent assault in 2004/05 show a small increase (of 60 cases) over figures from the previous year.

5.3. Serious assault (GBH), common assault and attempted murder

Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm was reported in the Eastern Cape at a rate of 624 per 100 000 population in 2003/04 which is substantially higher than the national average rate of 560.7 per 100 000 population for the same period. Reports of this crime category remained high for 2004/05, and showed an increase of some 400 cases over the previous year.

Levels of common assault in the province were reported at 425.2 per 100 000 population which were lower than the national average of 605.7 per 100 000 during the same period. Statistics for 2004/05 indicate a reduction in the frequency of reports of this crime category from the previous year, and this is part of a general downward trend since 2002/03.

Assaults create one of the largest burdens on the police and justice system in the Province – in the 2004/05 year, the SAPS recorded over 40 000 serious assaults (with intent to do grievous bodily harm), and over 26 000 common assault cases. Together, these two categories of assault represent the most frequently-recorded types of crime in the Province.

For attempted murder, a rate of 52.7 per 100 000 population was recorded for the Eastern Cape, which was lower than the national average of 64.8 per 100 000 population. Over the 10 year period between 1994 and 2004, however, this crime category shows an overall significant increase in the province, from 33.5 per 100 000 population in 1994, to 52.7 per 100 000 population. Over the past three years, however, a decline is noticeable, with a decrease in frequency of reports of 926 cases between 2002/03 and 2004/05.

Incidents of family violence, sexual assault and gender violence are generally recorded by the SAPS as some form of assault or attempted murder. However, data on the proportion of female victims in the currently published SAPS crime data is not available, and so it is not possible to provide exact statistics on levels of reported gender violence or violence against children at this stage.

5.4. Burglary

The Eastern Cape had a residential burglary rate of 528.5 per 100 000 for 2003/04 which was lower than the national rate of 645.2 per 100 000 for the same period. This crime category shows a steady increase over the ten-year period from 1994 to 2004, with a peak in 2002/03.

Burglaries at non-residential premises were reported in the Eastern Cape at a rate of 109.3 per 100 000 population. This was lower than the national average of 139.3 per 100 000 population reported during the same period.

These two types of burglary combined represent over 40 000 cases reported to the SAPS in the province in the year 2003/04, placing a significant burden on investigative resources. More effective burglary prevention would reduce the incidence of these burglaries, thus reducing the burden on the SAPS in future.

5.5. Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition

SAPS data for the Eastern Cape records these crimes at a rate of 35.1 per 100 000 population which is almost equal to the national average of 36.3 per 100 000 population. This crime category shows a

steady and significant increase in the province, from the rate of 14.2 per 100 000 population indicated in 1994, to the rate reported in 2003/04 of 35.1 per 100 000 population.

Statistics for 2004/05 indicate a decrease in the frequency of reporting of this crime category, by over 300 cases.

5.6. Child abuse

Child abuse is reported in the province at a rate of 9.4 per 100 000 population, which is lower than the national average of 14.00 per 100 000 population reported in 2003/04. Information from 2004/05 indicates a decrease in reporting over the previous year, by 144 cases.

However this crime category, together with rape and indecent assault, are known to be significantly underreported.

5.7. Victimisation trends in the Metropole

A victimisation survey⁶ conducted in the Nelson Mandela Metropole in 2002 found that 23% of the people interviewed had been victims of crime in the previous year, and that the most prevalent crimes were burglary, robbery and theft out of motor vehicle. The survey noted that 10 out of the 17 police stations in the metro pole experienced higher than average crime levels, with the Swartkops and Mount Road policing areas recording the highest levels of victimisation. Despatch and Kinkelbos reported the lowest levels.

The crimes reported most often in the wealthier suburbs were property-related, with a relatively small proportion of violent crimes such as robbery. However, poorer areas experienced more-or-less equal proportions of violent crime and property crime. Overall, the statistics and victim survey results indicated that violent crime was more of a problem in poorer areas of the metro, and that black and coloured people were more likely to be victims of both robbery and assault than white people in the Metropole.

5.8. Use of weapons, drugs and alcohol

Alcohol is strongly linked to violent crime in the province, including many crimes against women and children. One of the current challenges relates to the changing environment as regards supply of alcohol in the Province – a new Eastern Cape Liquor Act was passed in 2003 and the new liquor licensing system is in the process of being implemented. At present, for instance, there are 16 000 temporary liquor licensees, and approximately 4000 'old' licensees in the province; and an estimated further 20 000 illegal outlets. This totals 40 000 liquor outlets in the province, with little regulation of the places where they do business, or of the hours when they open for sale of alcohol. Communities in all parts of the province have raised concerns about their safety in relation to alcohol abuse and areas around liquor retail outlets.

Data based on Trauma, Alcohol and Drug Surveillance studies conducted at the Livingston and Umtata Hospitals⁷ indicated that violence was the leading cause of injury for both hospitals, accounting for between 50% and 60% of all injuries seen at those hospitals in 1999 and 2000. The causes of violent injuries, for 33 to 50% of cases, were related to 'sharp object trauma' – i.e. knife or other sharp objects were used to inflict the injuries.

Alcohol is also a significant problem in relation to deaths in the province. Mortuary data indicates that, for all those deceased persons tested for alcohol, average blood alcohol content findings (from the 5 mortuaries where tests were conducted in 2002 and 2003) ranged between 0.15 and 0.22. (This would be 3 or 4 times as much as the legal alcohol limit for driving, which is 0.05).

In respect of injury, the studies conducted at the Livingstone and Umtata Hospitals⁸ also found that high numbers of those with injuries had taken some kind of substance prior to the injury, most often alcohol. 84% of trauma patients in the one hospital, and 70% in the other, had taken alcohol, either alone or in conjunction with other drugs, before the injury.

The same studies also found that abuse of alcohol is a significant problem in the province. At the two hospitals, injured patients were asked a series of questions to assess their pattern of use of alcohol use (this is an international questionnaire known as the CAGE questionnaire⁹). The results of these questionnaires indicated a serious situation of prevalent alcohol misuse, with 77.2% of injured trauma patients in the one hospital, and 62.7 in the other, showing 'problem drinking' or 'possible alcohol dependence' (alcoholism). The trauma patients reported high levels of alcohol drinking. In Livingstone Hospital, patients were asked how often they engaged in binge drinking, (i.e. have five or more alcohol drinks at one sitting). Nearly all patients reported that they had binged once in the last month, some as many as five times in the month. Most patients said that, on average, they consumed up to seven standard alcohol drinks per day. However, 39% consumed ten or more alcohol drinks a day. Patients were asked whether they felt aggressive after drinking alcohol, and nearly 90% stated that they did feel aggressive after drinking.

In comparing this data to two other cities, the Medical Research Council found that in Port Elizabeth more than 70% of trauma patients could be classified as 'problem drinkers,' while this proportion was only 6% in a similar study in Durban¹⁰.

The problem of alcohol abuse in the province is further indicated by the SAPS statistics relating to driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, which were recorded the Eastern Cape at a rate of 61.3 per 100 000 population in 2003/04, significantly higher than the national average of 53.7 per 100 000 population for the same period.

In the hospital studies referred to above, levels of illicit drug use were found to be lower than the levels of alcohol use. Drug testing in Livingstone Hospital found that more than 40% of the patients used dagga; and 13% had used Mandrax. In Umtata, 10.5% of the patients were found to have used dagga before their injury and none had used Mandrax.

5.9. Corruption in the Province

A number of instances and allegations of corruption have been recorded in the Eastern Cape. The severity of the problem resulted in the formation of the government's first Special Investigation Unit in 1996, headed by former Judge Willem Heath. At present, there is an Anti-Corruption Unit in the Office of the Premier, and similar units are to be established in every provincial government department. Many cases of corruption are also being investigated by law enforcement agencies (SAPS, Scorpions, SIU and National Prosecuting Authority).

Corruption in the province is independently investigated and monitored by the Public Service Accountability Monitor¹¹, a non-government organisation based at Rhodes University in Grahamstown.

A PSAM survey of the perceptions and experiences of public service officials in Eastern Cape¹² found that¹³:

- 48% of officials believed that it was wrong but understandable to receive gifts in return for something that is part of their job;
- 14% reported seeing someone trying to bribe a colleague and 12 % reported seeing that colleague accept the bribe;
- 27% reported witnessing political patronage (awarding jobs or contracts to political allies);
- 33% felt they witnessed nepotism (awarding jobs or contracts to relatives);
- 29 % said they had witnessed the theft of public resources;
- 23% said that 'all' or 'most' of their fellow government officials in the province were involved in corruption; and
- 41% expressed the fear that syndicates would intimidate them if they reported corruption.
-

5.10. Other crime problems

There are a number of other crime trends in the province which require vigilance:

- Stock theft is a problem for many people in rural parts of the province; sometimes threatening rural livelihoods. Despite a decline in recorded levels of stock theft between 1994 and 2000, the SAPS recorded increased levels of stock theft every year since then. In some areas, stock theft is related to cross-border stock movement with Lesotho; and in some areas stock theft is organised by professional stock theft syndicates.
- Firearm-related crime and violence appears to be more prevalent in the urban and northern parts of the province; and is on the increase.
- Environmental crime tends to be under-reported and does not attract much attention from the criminal justice system; as it is often seen as the responsibility of the Provincial Parks agencies or the Department of Environment. Poaching and destruction of the environmental resources of the province pose serious threats to the future of the province, and to the development of tourism, which is one of the key pillars of the Provincial Growth and Development Plan.

6. Key Crime and Safety Challenges in the Province

The crime pattern in the province has the following key features:

- Interpersonal violence is the crime category of most concern – rape, assaults, murder and armed robberies. Assaults and sexual violence against women and against children are of particular concern.
- Most violent crime takes place between people who know each other in some way.
- Most interpersonal violence involves prior consumption of alcohol.
- Corruption involving government officials is a major problem, and perceptions of corruption impact negatively on investor confidence and hence on economic growth prospects for the province.

7. The Approach of the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy

7.1. Strengthen Core Services of Government Departments

This strategy recognises that many crime prevention activities are already provided for within the core functions of various government departments. For example, victim empowerment is already a programme of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDP), and is led by the Department of Social Development in the province.

The PCPS recommends that these preventive activities (identified in the following sections of the document) be strengthened within the relevant government departments or municipalities, and, where possible, expanded to reach more people. It is critical to note here that the crime prevention impact of these government services relates to the *quality* of service delivery and not just merely increasing the volume of services. Therefore, it is important that attention be paid to improving the quality of government services in the province.

It should further be noted that all monitoring and evaluation activities focussing on the quantity and quality of service delivery by government departments will serve this crime prevention agenda by providing information to government about the impact and value of these services.

7.2. Disaggregation of Crime.

One of the key elements of the South African government's approach to crime prevention is '*disaggregation*' – recognition that each different type of crime requires a different prevention strategy, hence that it is not possible to prevent all forms of crime by adopting one type of prevention. Disaggregation also requires that the safety needs of women are considered separately from those of men and those of children separately to those of adults.

This approach has informed the development of an increasingly focused approach to dealing with South Africa's crime and safety problems – for example, the police now focus on certain types of crime, which they call 'priority crimes', and on certain areas where most crimes are recorded – these are often called 'crime hot-spots' or 'priority police station areas'. Similarly, in this Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy, a focused approach is adopted, which targets some of the main crime problems in the province, and responds with interventions that are appropriate to those specific crime problems.

7.3. Primary Crime Prevention: Educating and Engaging Communities

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

Primary prevention activities are contained in two components of this PCPS. 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. This type of primary crime prevention needs to be based on specialist social marketing research, in order to avoid clichés and confusion.

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 for crime. These community-based strategies need to be locally-appropriate, manageable in scale, relatively inexpensive and show visible success easy to evaluate. There is enormous potential strength and variety in community-based crime prevention in the Eastern Cape; innovation and experimentation should be encouraged. In the later section, "Strengthening Communities against Crime", suggestions are made regarding the kinds of interventions

that may be implemented at community level; however, success is most likely where communities generate their own, locally-appropriate crime prevention projects.

7.4. Targeted Secondary and Tertiary Crime Prevention Interventions

This strategy recognises that some individuals and groups are at greater risk for offending and victimisation than others. Secondary and tertiary crime prevention activities are, by their nature, *targeted* activities that are directed at those at risk of offending or victimisation, or those who have already become offenders or victims.

Crime prevention investments 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 targeting requires that service providers are extremely knowledgeable about the communities within which services are to be delivered, and that needs are correctly assessed.

Groups that should be targeted in terms of this crime prevention 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.

7.5. Adopting an Evidence-Based Approach

A great deal of information about 'what works' in crime prevention in South Africa has been documented over recent years. Crime prevention interventions in the province should be informed by this knowledge, as well as by international good 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. 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 crime prevention practitioners in the province, and the development of knowledge and expertise in crime prevention should be a key component of the PCPS implementation approach.

7.6. Monitoring and Evaluation

All crime prevention interventions should contain an element of monitoring and evaluation in their implementation plans. Without this, it will be impossible to measure whether crime is, in fact being prevented or reduced. Monitoring and evaluation are central not only to understanding the impact of intervention programmes but are also important in order for the Province to learn about which strategies work and which do not.

7.7 Integration and Co-ordination

Crime prevention is inherently a multi-agency effort, requiring integration and co-ordination between different role-players. This is extremely complex and demanding work, not least because the various role-players are organised within and outside government, and at different tiers of government. They have varied managerial styles, different financial regulations and periodisation, and different goals and performance targets. Co-ordinated crime prevention 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 Crime Prevention effort would benefit from a close relationship with the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP), which could play some integrating role, and assist with alignment of provincial and local government budgets in accordance with crime prevention priorities.

8. Implementation and Monitoring of the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy

8.1 Implementation

The Operationalisation and Marketing Plan for the PCPS is attached to this document.

8.2 Monitoring

Monitoring is also covered in the attached Operationalisation and Marketing Plan. In summary:

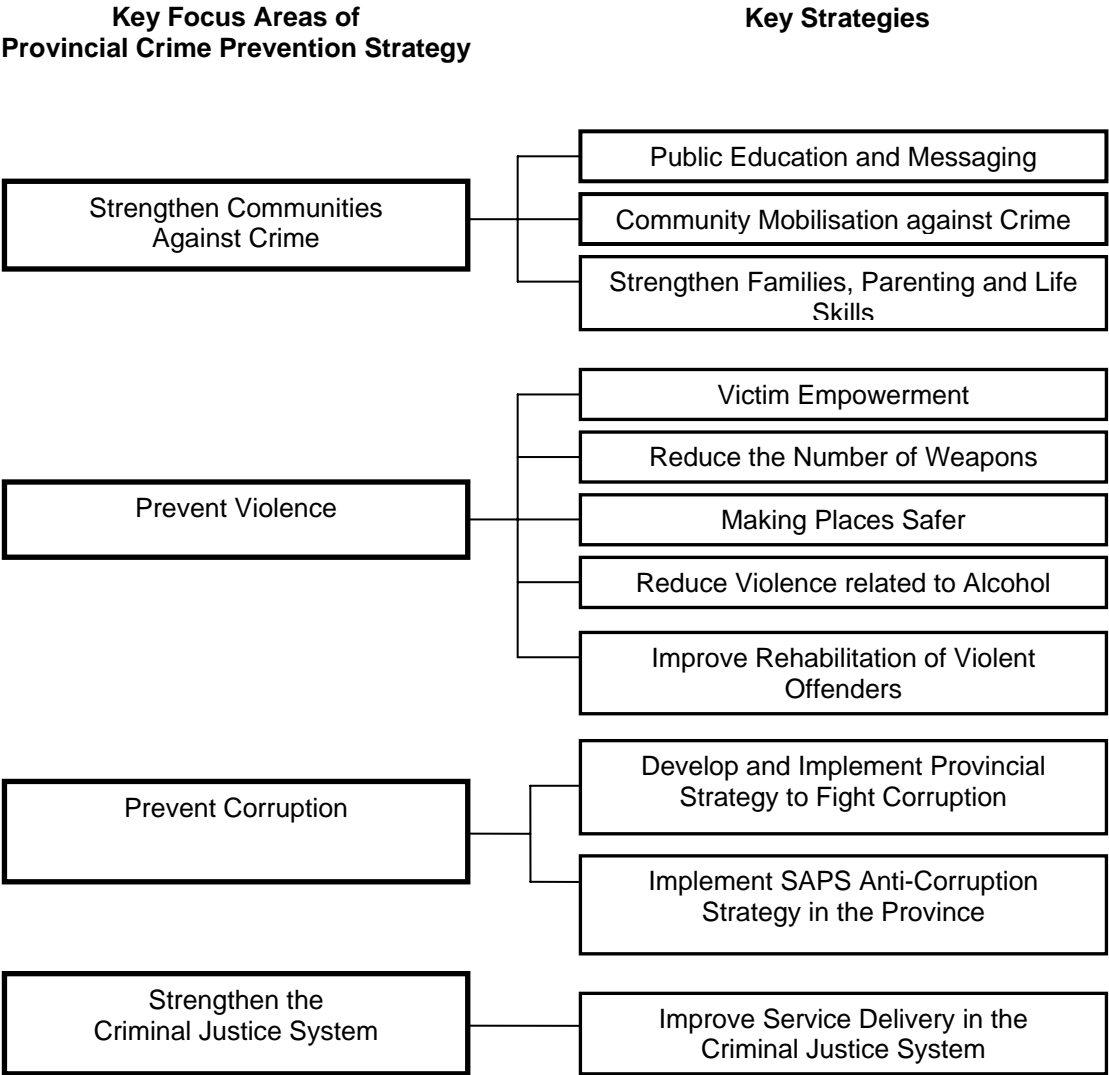
- Monitoring and evaluation of the PCPS will be carried out by the following *administrative* structures:
 - The Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy (PCPS) Co-ordinating Committee
 - The Social Needs Cluster of the Provincial Government
 - The structures of the Provincial Growth and Development Plan
 - The Eastern Cape Development Committee

- Monitoring and evaluation of the PCPS will be carried out by the following *political* structures:
 - Executive Council of the Eastern Cape
 - Cabinet Committee on Social Needs
 - Provincial Legislature Portfolio Committee on Safety.

The Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy for the Eastern Cape

The PCPS identifies the following four strategic focus areas for intervention, each with its own specific intervention strategies:

Eastern Cape Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy



Key Focus Area 1 Strengthen Communities against Crime

<p>Description:</p> <p>This focus area seeks to engage, mobilise and strengthen communities against crime, through community-based, primary prevention approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 for crime.
<p>This will prevent crime by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rebuilding and restoring the social fabric of communities in the Eastern Cape ▪ Increasing the resilience of communities and individuals against crime ▪ Reducing participation in crime ▪ Increasing participation in crime prevention ▪ Increasing awareness among communities of the factors that cause crime and what activities may prevent crime ▪ 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
<p>Key Strategies (discussed below)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public education and messaging ▪ Community mobilisation against crime ▪ Strengthen families, parenting and life skills

Strategy 1.1: Public Education and Messaging

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

What needs to be done?

- Social marketing research to underpin the development of innovative public education messages relevant to crime prevention.
- The development of a provincial communication strategy in relation to crime prevention, including materials such as pamphlets, posters, etc.
- The implementation of a public education & communication strategy, and the utilisation of all public education messages by all provincial government departments in campaigns, events, meetings and other activities.

Government Services: Existing activities and opportunities

Providing information to the public is central to the activities of all government departments, and there are many useful public education programs already under way.

- The **Department of Social Development** conducts public education to assist with prevention of substance abuse, violence and crime prevention more generally.
- **Department of Health** provides information for victims of sexual abuse, domestic violence and gender violence; mental health; and substance abuse.
- The **Department of Education** can offer crime prevention information through the Life Orientation Learning Area within the school curriculum. ABET and FET services also offer access to adult learners where information relating to crime prevention could be inserted in curricula.
- The **Department of Sports and Recreation** has considerable access to communities through its programme of festivals, tournaments, and cultural events, which provide opportunities for community education.
- The **Legal Aid Board** and the **Human Rights Commission** provide public education about rights, including rights of victims and perpetrators of crime.
- The **SAPS** has various public education and awareness-raising programmes, some of which are developed and implemented at local stations, and some which are national campaigns.

What kinds of activities should be implemented?

- Contract experienced social marketing experts to research and develop appropriate and effective messages for key target audiences in the province.
- Develop a set of core messages relating to the key focus areas of this strategy. The messages that are developed should deal with the following issues:
 - ❖ Violence prevention
 - ❖ The link between alcohol and violence
 - ❖ The carrying and use of weapons
 - ❖ Gender relations and gender violence
 - ❖ Violence against 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
 - ❖ Citizens' rights and remedies in respect of government services and corruption.
- * Ensure that these crime preventive messages are used by all government departments, and that messages and materials are disseminated throughout the province.
- Contract the development of a province-wide communication strategy relating to crime prevention. Improve the educational value of ongoing government efforts to mobilise communities against crime by integrating existing education strategies to popularise laws, rights and responsibilities into the crime prevention communication campaign. Gather or develop, and then distribute, educational materials that will contribute to crime prevention, for use at all educational institutions in the province. Strengthen Safe schools campaigns and extend these to other education institutions in the province.
- Publicise successful prosecutions for corruption.
- Use media and awards/competitions to publicise and disseminate good examples of crime prevention.

Who is involved in this work?

- Department of Social Development
- Department of Health
- Department of Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture

- Youth Commission
- Premier's Office
- Department of Economic Affairs, Environment and Tourism
- SAPS
- National Prosecuting Authority
- Department of Justice
- Human Rights Commission
- Legal Aid Board
- Liquor Board
- Local governments: officials, councillors and ward committees
- Traditional authorities
- Provincial Legislature, MPL's and Portfolio Committees
- Organised civil society: NGOs, CBOs, faith-based organisations (FBO's), community groups, interest groups, sports groups, Community Police Forums etc

Who leads this work?

The Department of Safety, Liaison and Transport will lead this work; however, it is a large and complex task, and will need specialised and dedicated resources within the Department.

Strategy 1.2: Community Mobilisation against Crime

This strategy seeks to engage individuals and groups in local communities in crime prevention activities that will have a direct impact on the main crime and safety problems in that local area.

What needs to be done?

- Facilitation of local dialogues to identify crime problems and develop local-level interventions
- Establishment and facilitation of local partnerships and projects that will tackle crime prevention, e.g. CPFs, CSFs or new structures where none exist.
- Encourage reporting of crime
- Education regarding laws, and the rights and responsibilities of citizens
- Moral regeneration activities at local community level
- Education and capacity-building about crime prevention for local officials and citizens.

Government Services: Existing activities and opportunities

- The **SAPS** is implementing Sector Policing throughout the province, which includes the establishment of 'Sector Crime Forums' to identify and tackle local crime problems. The SAPS works with Community Police Forums on policing and crime issues across the province.
- The **Department of Social Development's** programme includes "district development" activities, which includes the mobilisation of communities to participate in decision-making relating to the delivery of social services. Such district structures and systems of communication, which are also being developed through the programmes of the **Department of Health**, are a critical contact point with users of services and are therefore key mechanisms through which communities may be mobilised into activities that prevent crime.
- The Department of Education and the **School Governing Bodies** are involved in a Safety Strategy for Schools in the province.
- **Community Police Forums, Ward Committees, School Governing Bodies and Clinic Committees** are all structures for community mobilisation. These bodies should be encouraged to co-ordinate their efforts to address safety issues.

What kinds of activities should be implemented?

- Engage communities in sustained dialogue about crime and safety. Ensure participation of local and traditional authorities, and non-government role-players such as faith communities. Utilise CPFs, CSFs or ward committees as forums for such dialogue.
- Engage communities in the development of local crime prevention programmes and activities, seeking to involve community members in activities. 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 against violence and against gender violence in particular.

Who is involved in this work?

- Department of Safety and Transport
- Department of Social Development
- 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, Culture
- Youth Commission
- Premier's Office
- Provincial Gender Machinery
- Department of Economic Affairs, Environment and Tourism
- Municipalities, councillors, ward committees and Community Safety Forums
- Traditional authorities
- Organised civil society – interest groups, NGO's, faith-based organisations, community groups, sports groups.

Who leads this work?

The Department of Safety, Liaison and Transport will lead this work together with **SAPS and CPFs**; however, it is a large and complex task, and will need specialised and dedicated resources within the Department.

Strategy 1.3: Strengthen Families, Parenting and Life Skills

What needs to be done?

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.

Government services: Government Services: Existing activities and opportunities

- The **Department of Social Development's** core functions include such objectives as the implementation of family preservation programmes, the establishment of single-parent associations and preventive programmes relating to child protection services.
- The **Department of Education** may provide both parenting and life-skills through its 'Life Orientation' learning area within the school curriculum.
- The **Department of Health** has significant contact with target groups such as new mothers (through Primary Health Care clinics) and is in a position to identify young new mothers and provide support to them, from the time of a child's birth.

What kinds of activities should be implemented?

- The Departments of Social Development and Education to extend early childhood development (ECD) access to all areas of the province (possibly through the Expanded Public Works Programme), and ensure appropriate professional supervision at ECD services.
- Improve the quality of teaching in the province, both at schools and in ECD services.
- Encourage parenting skills programmes at community level; and encourage service-providers (like NGOs, CBOs and FBOs) to deliver support services for parents.
- Support family preservation programmes at community level through partnerships with government service-providers and NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.
- Encourage development of life-skills training services that are available to all the people of the province (eg through faith-based organisations, NGO's etc)
- Encourage 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 relating 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 and alcohol
- 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

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Engage with local taverners and taverners' associations to ensure that children are not served alcohol. |
|---|

Who is involved and who leads this work?

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

Who leads this work?

Community organisations and volunteers play the lead role, and in some places these may be co-ordinated by **Community Police Forums**, **Community Safety Forums**, or **Community Development Forums**. The Provincial **Department of Social Development** might support some of the non-government and community-based organisations which conduct these activities.

Key Focus Area 2 Prevent Violence

Description: This focus 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 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 Strategies (discussed below) <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Victim empowerment▪ Reduce the number of weapons (knives and guns)▪ Make places safer▪ Reduce violence related to alcohol▪ Improve the rehabilitation of violent offenders

Strategy 2.1: Victim Empowerment

How will this prevent crime?

- 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 needs to be done?

- Improve support of, and services to, victims of violence, particularly women and children
- All victim service providers must abide by the Victim Charter
- Increase social supervision of children to reduce their vulnerability
- Ensure that victims and potential victims are aware of their rights and of the laws and systems that exist to defend them.

Government Services: Existing activities and opportunities

Victim empowerment activities include the early identification of victimised people, the provision of services to victims, ensuring the safety and security of victims within criminal justice processes including supporting them as witnesses in criminal processes. Therefore many government departments are involved in VEP activities.

- Victim Empowerment is one of the core programmes of the **Department of Social Development**, to ensure that support services are provided to victimised people, especially women and children. However, this programme requires a full review, dedicated staff capacity, and far greater interdepartmental cooperation.

- The **Department of Health** plays the central role in provision of medico-legal services to victims, and also delivers services to victims at primary health care level, where the PHC package of services specifically includes the need to respond to victims of sexual abuse, domestic violence and gender violence.
- The **SAPS** provide important policing services to victims of crime
- The **National Prosecuting Authority** and the **Department of Justice** deal with victims who are involved in criminal cases in the courts
- The **Department of Correctional Services** and the **Parole Board** deal with victims when decisions about the parole and release of perpetrators are considered.
- **NGO's, faith-based and other community groups** often provide support services to victims of crime.
- **Municipalities** sometimes provide shelter or temporary accommodation for victims who have been left homeless or forced to flee their homes.
- The **Department's of Education, Health and Social Development** are all well-placed to engage in the early identification of abuse (and neglect in the case of children), through their services that are provided at schools, clinics and hospitals and welfare service points.

What kinds of activities should be implemented?

- Teachers and clinic staff trained and 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
- Publicise community-based initiatives which offer supervision, recreation and development for children after school hours (e.g. through media and awards)
- Subsidise NGOs to deliver victim services across the province
- Encourage 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)
- Disciplinary action against officials who do not deliver services according to the standards required in the Victim Charter
- Appropriate infrastructure for victims (especially child victims) at courts, hospitals and police stations.
- Work with male victims to assist them in overcoming trauma and prevent them from later becoming perpetrators

Who is involved in this work?

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

Who leads this work?

There is already a Provincial Victim Empowerment Team, led by the **Department of Social Development**, which implements the victim empowerment aspects of the PGDP. Nationally, the Department of Social Development leads the government's Victim Empowerment Program. On the side of civil society, the **Themba Lesizwe** network represents most non-government organisations that provide services to victims of crime.

Strategy 2.2: Reduce the Number of Weapons (knives and firearms)

How will this prevent crime?

- Prevent arguments and conflicts from turning into violence, which may result in physical injury or death

What needs to be done?

- Reduce 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

Government Services: Existing activities and opportunities

- The **SAPS** is the lead agency in respect of implementing and enforcing the Firearm Control Act.
- **All government departments and municipalities** have the ability to engage in supporting this strategy through ensuring that the institutions and buildings that are associated with that Department or Municipality are declared “weapons-free zones”.
- It is essential to reduce the availability of weapons where alcohol is sold and consumed. The **Department of Economic Affairs, Environment and Tourism**, the **SAPS** and the **Liquor Board** have considerable roles to play in enforcing the Liquor Act. It may also require that this Department work to amend current regulations to include such a provision.

What kinds of activities could be implemented?

- 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.
- Department of Education must implement a weapons-free policy at all education institutions in the province.
- Department of Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture must implement a weapons-free policy at all sports and recreation facilities in the province.
- Department of Health must implement a weapons-free policy at all health facilities in the province.
- Department Economic Affairs, Environment and Tourism must implement a weapons-free policy in all nature reserves and tourism sites in the province.
- Department of Justice implement a weapons-free policy at all courts and Justice offices in the province.
- SAPS will continue to enforce the Firearm Control Act.
- 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 should discourage the carrying of weapons.

Who is 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 Affairs, Environment and Tourism
- Liquor Board
- Retailers of liquor including taverners associations etc
- Community Police Forums and Community Safety Forums.

Who leads 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. They are therefore well-placed to lead this area of the PCPS work.

Strategy 2.3: Making Places Safer

How will this prevent crime?

- Reduce opportunities for crime
- Make people feel safer

What needs to be done?

- Identify unsafe places in communities, through dialogue and consultation involving women, children, police, CPFs, ward committees, clinic committees, school governing bodies and other interested roleplayers.
- Make improvements in 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.
- Focus on making schools safer through the establishment of a focused programme of school safety, with dedicated personnel for this task. Such a programme should include: erecting walls/fences and signs around all schools, 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 and school drop-out).
- Enforcement of Liquor Act.
- Mobilise communities to participate in cleaning up and maintaining unsafe parts of the local area.

Government Services: Existing activities and opportunities

- Local authorities are centrally responsible for the maintenance of public spaces, and for services such as lighting, paving, signage and grass-cutting;
- Local authorities are also responsible for good design of new developments, to ensure that the principles of crime prevention are included in design;
- Owners of shopping centres, parking areas, recreational facilities, sports facilities are responsible for making those places safe;
- Traditional authorities are responsible for some public spaces in rural areas
- Provincial nature conservation are responsible for safety in nature reserves
- School safety is within the responsibility of the Department of Education; however, it is clear that this programme requires a full review, dedicated staff capacity, and far greater interdepartmental cooperation.

What kinds of activities could be implemented?

- 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
- Cut grass where necessary
- 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 hitch-hiking 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
- Ensure that location of toilets and public water supplies does not jeopardise safety, especially safety of women and girls
- Ensure that local governments 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 governments in the principles of 'Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design'
- Womens' month and 16 Days of Activism on Violence Against Women should be used to highlight unsafe places for women and girls, and to make necessary improvements

Who is involved in this work?

- SAPS
- Municipalities
- Traditional Authorities
- CPFs, CSFs, Ward Committees
- Community organisations particularly women and children/youth groups
- Owners of shopping and recreational facilities
- Eastern Cape nature Conservation
- Retailers of alcohol
- Department Education
- Department Transport (re roads and transport interchanges)
- Department Public Works
- Taxi Associations (re taxi ranks), Bus operators, Spoornet.

Who leads this work?

Municipalities lead in the provision of safe and healthy environments

Strategy 2.4: Reduce Violence related to Alcohol

How will this prevent crime?

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

What needs to be done?

- Review of liquor legislation, the Eastern Cape Liquor Act
- Increased regulation of the supply of liquor through improved enforcement of the Eastern Cape Liquor Act;
- Capacitation of all relevant role-players (SAPS, local municipalities, CPF's, traditional authorities and Liquor Board staff) to enforce the Act
- Increase community-based treatment services for alcoholism, alcohol abuse and problem drinking
- Vigorous enforcement of drunk driving legislation

Government Services: Existing activities and opportunities

- The **Departments of Health and Social Development** are centrally responsible for the prevention and management of the problem of substance abuse, through the provision of education programmes and by creating access to treatment for those suffering alcohol addiction. These Departments are also responsible for promoting healthy lifestyles and for ensuring that the stigma attached to seeking help for substance abuse is reduced.
- The **Department of Education** provides information and education to learners and teachers about alcohol use and abuse; and can also identify those children and young people who show signs of risky behaviour or addiction to alcohol and other substances.
- The **Liquor Board, Municipalities** and the **SAPS** are involved in the enforcement of the Liquor Act.

What additional crime prevention activities should be implemented?

- 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, 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 drunken driving legislation.

- Public shaming for drunken driving offences, for example regular publication of names of offenders.

Who is involved in this work?

- Eastern Cape Liquor Board
- SAPS
- Department. of Economic Affairs, Environment and Tourism
- Department of Health and Clinic Committees
- Department of Education and School Governing Bodies
- Department of Social Development
- Department of Safety, Liaison and Transport, and Provincial Traffic
- Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs
- Local authorities – traffic, 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. (eg SAB)

Who leads this work?

The **SAPS** and the **Eastern Cape Liquor Board**.

Strategy 2.5: Improve the Rehabilitation of Violent Offenders

How will this prevent crime?

- Reduce repeat offending, especially repeated incidents of violence

What needs to be done?

- Support to NGO programmes for diversion
- Support for NGO programmes for offender reintegration
- Strengthen reintegration programmes in the Department of Correctional Services
- Strengthen probation services in the Department of Social Development
- Support programs that work with male sexual offenders

Government Services: Existing activities and opportunities

- The **Department of Correctional Services** is centred on the issues of offender reintegration and rehabilitation, and has an obvious and critical role to play in working with offenders who are in prison.
- The **Department of Social Development** provides essential services to offenders such as diversion and probation.
- Education services are known to have a strong impact on reducing the chances of repeat offending, and here the **Department of Education** may also target its FET and ABET services at ex-offenders. Overall, it should be noted that breaking the cycle of violent offending requires specialist programming that has been developed for this purpose. Therefore, investment is required where such services can be provided on a large scale.

What additional crime prevention activities should be implemented?

- It is essential that the variety of government and NGO services - such as diversion programmes, probation services, education programs in prisons, and reintegration programmes when violent offenders are released from prison - be 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 will prevent repeat offending
- Extend Department of Social Development 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.

Who is involved in this work?

- The Eastern Cape Integrated Justice System 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 Department of Correctional Services** (Eastern Cape Provincial office)

Key Focus Area 3 Prevent Corruption

Description: This focus area seeks to promote the prevention and reduction of corruption in all government departments in the province, particularly in the SAPS,
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.
Key Strategies (discussed below) <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Implement the provincial government anti-corruption strategy, and monitor its effectiveness▪ Implement the SAPS corruption and fraud prevention strategy in the Province, and monitor its effectiveness.

Strategy 3.1: Implement the Provincial Strategy to Fight Corruption

What needs to be done?

Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the provincial anticorruption strategy.

Government Services: Existing activities and opportunities

- The **Office of the Premier** has an Anti-Corruption Unit, which leads the development and implementation of the provincial Anti-Corruption plan.
- **Each Provincial Government Department** is supposed to have an Anti-Corruption Strategy.
- **Every Municipality in the province** is supposed to have an Anti-Corruption Plan
- The **SAPS** has a national Corruption and Fraud Prevention Strategy that is implemented in the province. The Strategy involves prevention, as well as detection and investigation of cases of corruption.

What additional activities should be implemented?

- Development of Corruption Prevention Plans in all municipalities in the province.
- Promote all Corruption Prevention Plans to increase awareness e.g. through use of stickers, radio adverts, pamphlets etc
- Publicise the 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, eg by the ICD and the SAPS.
- 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.

Who is involved in this work?

- Anti-Corruption Units in all government departments (provincial and national) and in local authorities
- Eastern Cape Anti-Corruption Council
- Eastern Cape Anti-Corruption Forum
- Law enforcement agencies such as SAPS, SIU, DSO, SARS, NPA
- The Public Service Commission
- The regional office of the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD)
- The provincial Auditor-General
- The regional office of the Public Protector
- SAPS

Who leads this work?

This work is led by the **Anti-Corruption Unit in the Premier's Office**.

Strategy 3.2: Reduce corruption in the SAPS in the Eastern Cape

What needs to be done?

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

Government Services: Existing activities and opportunities

- The **SAPS** has a national Corruption and Fraud Prevention Strategy that is implemented in the province. The Strategy involves prevention, as well as detection and investigation of cases of corruption.
- The **ICD** investigates allegations of serious police misconduct, which can include corruption.
- The Department of Safety, Liaison and Transport is responsible for monitoring the SAPS in the province.
- The **NPA and DSO** are responsible for prosecution of cases of police corruption.

What additional activities should be implemented?

- Publicise the 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, eg by the ICD and the SAPS.

Who is involved in this work?

- Department of Safety, Liaison and Transport
- SAPS
- CPF's
- Eastern Cape office of the ICD
- NPA & DSO

Who leads this work?

This work is led by the **Department of Safety, Liaison and Transport**

Key Focus Area 4 Strengthen the Criminal Justice System

<p>Description:</p> <p>This focus area seeks to increase the capacity of the criminal justice system to administer justice in relation to both offenders and victims</p>
<p>How will this prevent crime?</p> <p>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 process (prevent secondary victimisation), and minimise the risk of re-offending by offenders.</p>
<p>Key Strategies (discussed below)</p> <p>Implement key strategies identified nationally (by the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster of government) to improve the criminal justice system.</p>

Strategy 4.1: Improve Service Delivery in the Criminal Justice System

What needs to be done?

- Modernise and strengthen the criminal justice system in the province including:
 - Improving the capacity of the criminal justice departments in the province
 - Reducing case loads and case cycle time, especially in priority Areas
 - Reducing backlog of cases
 - Improving integrated case flow
 - Focus on Children in the criminal justice process
 - Child Justice Bill implementation
 - Create more Secure Care facilities for child suspects and offenders
 - Reduce numbers of Children in Custody
 - Alleviating Overcrowding at Correctional facilities
 - Reducing Recidivism
- Enhance cooperation and coordination between cluster departments and other role players in the Eastern Cape at provincial, area and local levels

Government Services: Existing activities and opportunities

There is an interdepartmental 'Development Committee' in the province, established as a result of national Cabinet decision, which has the following priority areas of work;

- Improved service delivery in the criminal justice system in the Eastern Cape
- Modernisation of the criminal justice system in the Eastern Cape
- Strategic alignment of the criminal justice cluster departments in the Eastern Cape
- Improved coordination and cooperation between criminal justice cluster departments

What kinds of activities could be implemented?

- The work of the Development Committee needs to be reported to the Provincial Executive Council (Cabinet), possibly through the Social Needs Cluster.

- The work of the Development Committee needs to be reported to the Provincial Growth and Development process, to ensure alignment.
- There needs to be more vibrant implementation and monitoring of the Victim Charter in the province.
- Implementation and monitoring of the Child Justice Act must be planned in detail and commence in phases as soon as possible.
- Victim-friendly and child-friendly facilities need to be developed at courts and police stations.
- There is a need for diversion programmes for young offenders and first-time minor offenders.
- There is a need for appropriate custody facilities for sentenced young offenders and also for awaiting-trial youths.
- There is a need for development and use of community-based sentencing programmes to alleviate prison overcrowding
- Improved management of dockets and exhibits will reduce loss and corruption.
- Strategies to reduce absenteeism are required in all departments/roleplayers in criminal trials
- There is a need for expanded capacity in the Department of Social Development to deliver probation services.
- There is a need for a co-ordinated anti-corruption plan for the criminal justice process
- Relationship-building between national and provincial Departments involved in criminal justice.

Who is involved in this work?

There is a 'Development Committee' in the province, led by the Department of Justice, established as a result of national Cabinet decision, which involves:

- Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
- Department of Correctional Services
- South African Police Service
- Department of Safety, Liaison and Transport
- National Prosecution Authority
- Members of the Judiciary
- Department of Social Development
- Department of Home Affairs
- National Intelligence Agency
- Provincial Treasury
- Legal Aid Board (Eastern Cape Regional office)

Who leads this work?

The **Department of Justice** (Regional Office, East London).

-
- 1 National HIV and syphilis antenatal sero-prevalence survey 2004, National Dept of Health, Pretoria, 2005
 - 2 SA Police Service: Strategic Plan for the SAPS 2005-2010 p 35
 - 3 SA Police Service: Strategic Plan for the SAPS 2005-2010 p 40
 4. Unless otherwise stated, crime statistics and crime trend information is drawn from data produced by the Institute for Security Studies, based on the official crime statistics produced by the SAPS. See website: <http://www.issafrica.org/CJM/>
 5. National Injury Mortality Surveillance System (NIMSS), Medical Research Council and UNISA
Gelvandale Mortuary Catchment Area, January to December 2002
Gelvandale Mortuary Catchment Area, January to December 2003
Mdantsane Mortuary Catchment Area, January to December 2002
Mdantsane Mortuary Catchment Area, January to December 2003
Mount Road Mortuary Catchment Area, January to December 2002
Mount Road Mortuary Catchment Area, January to December 2003
New Brighton Mortuary Catchment Area, January to December 2002
New Brighton Mortuary Catchment Area, January to December 2003
Woodbrook Mortuary Catchment Area, January to December 2002
Woodbrook Mortuary Catchment Area, January to December 2003
 6. Masuku, S and T Maepa. 2003. City Safety: Nelson Mandela Metro Municipality's Crime Reduction Strategy. Pretoria: Institute for Security Studies.
 7. Medical Research Council. 2001. The Sentinel Surveillance of Substance Abuse and Trauma 1999 – 2000. Cape Town: Medical Research Council.
 8. Medical Research Council. 2001. The Sentinel Surveillance of Substance Abuse and Trauma 1999 – 2000. Cape Town: Medical Research Council.
 9. Medical Research Council. 2001. The Sentinel Surveillance of Substance Abuse and Trauma 1999 – 2000. Cape Town: Medical Research Council.
 10. Medical Research Council. 2001. The Sentinel Surveillance of Substance Abuse and Trauma 1999 – 2000. Cape Town: Medical Research Council.
 11. Public Service Accountability Monitor website. <http://www.psam.ru.ac.za>
 12. Allan, C, B Mattes, U Millie. 2002. Government Corruption seen from the inside – A Survey of Public Officials' Perceptions of Corruption in the Eastern Cape. PSAM Research Series No.1. PSAM.
 13. Van Vuuren, H. 2005. Transparency International - National Integrity Systems Country Study Report South Africa 2005. Berlin: Transparency International.