



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
COMMUNITY SAFETY



# PROVINCIAL SAFETY STRATEGY 2022-2027 EASTERN CAPE



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# OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

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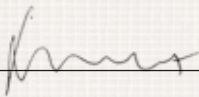
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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION	ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
CBO	Community Based Organisation	ICVPS	Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy
CJS	Criminal Justice System	IDP	Integrated Development Plan
CPF	Community Policing Forum	IGR	Intergovernmental Relations
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design	JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster
CSF	Community Safety Forum	KPI	Key Performance Indicators
CSPS	Civilian Secretariat for Police Service	LGBTIQ+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, Queer, Asexual, and other extensions
CWP	Community Works Programme	MEC	Member of Executive Council
DBE	Department of Basic Education	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
DCoGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
DDM	District Development Model	NDP	National Development Plan
DED	Department of Economic Development	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
DEL	Department of Employment and Labour	NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
DHE	Department of Higher Education	NPO	Non-Profit Organisation
DHS	Department of Human Settlements	NSP-GBVF	National Strategic Plan on Gender-based Violence and Femicide
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation	NT	National Treasury
DoH	Department of Health	PCAS	Policy Coordination and Advisory Services
DOJ&CD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	PCC	President's Co-ordinating Council
DoT	Department of Transport	PDP	Provincial Development Plan
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	PEP	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
DPW	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure	PMTSF	Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework
DSD	Department of Social Development	POA	Programme of Action
DTIC	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition	PSS	Provincial Safety Strategy
DOCS	Department of Community Safety	OTP	Office of the Premier
DVA	Domestic Violence Act	SALGA	South African Local Government Association
DWYPD	Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities	SAPS	South African Police Service
ECD	Early Childhood Development	STED	Safety through Environmental Design
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme	TCC	Thuthuzela Care Centres
EXCO	Executive Council	UN	United Nations
GBVF	Gender Based Violence and Femicide	WHO	World Health Organisation
HOD	Head of Department	WPSS	White Paper on Safety and Security



# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Description
Crime and Violence	Crime is the intentional commission of an act usually deemed socially harmful or dangerous and specifically defined, prohibited and punishable under criminal law. Violence is defined in broad developmental terms by the World Health Organisation as 'the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development, or deprivation.
Crime Prevention through Environmental Design	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design aims to reduce the causes of, and opportunities for, criminal events, and to address the fear of crime by applying sound planning, design and management principles to the built environment.
Crime and Violence Prevention	<p>The concept of 'prevention' derives from the notion that crime and victimisation are driven by many causal and/or underlying factors that are the result of a wide range of circumstances and factors that influence individuals, families, local environments, and the situations and opportunities that facilitate victimisation and the perpetration of crime.</p> <p>Crime Prevention is defined by the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime as '[comprising] strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring and their potential harmful effects on individuals and societies, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes'.</p> <p>The World Health Organisation defines violence prevention to include strategies addressing underlying causes, individual enrichment programmes during childhood, training for parents on child development, strategies within the community such as increasing the availability of childcare facilities and strategies addressing societal factors such as the availability of alcohol.'</p>
Gender Inclusive	Gender Inclusion means non- discrimination against a particular social gender, sex or gender identity.
Gender-based Violence	Gender-based violence, according to the United Nations, 'is considered to be any harmful act directed against individuals or groups of individuals on the basis of their gender'. It may include physical, sexual, verbal, emotional and psychological abuse, coercion, and economic or educational deprivation, physical, sexual, psychological, emotional or economic harm violence, domestic violence, trafficking, forced/early marriage and harmful traditional practices.
Gender Based Violence and Femicide	GBVF include murders; femicide; Intimate partner femicide; sexual offences with victims of both sexes including Domestic Violence
Resilience	Resilience is the capacity to successfully adapt despite challenging or threatening circumstances. Strategies aimed at preventing crime and violence must include mechanisms to build the capacity of individuals, groups and communities to deal with adversity and conditions that may make them more vulnerable to crime and violence.
Safety	The National Development Plan states that 'safety should be measured by the extent to which the most vulnerable in society feel and are safe from crime [and violence] and the conditions that breed it.' Safety refers principally to the state of an area and is determined based on the real and perceived risk of victimisation. 'Unsafety' therefore refers to areas characterised by the significant prevalence of violence and crime.
Safety through Environmental Design	Safety through Environmental Design integrates Crime Prevention through Environmental Design approaches and methodologies. The terminology of 'safety' is used to ensure consistency with the 2016 White Paper, which advocates a holistic approach to safety by addressing all factors that contribute to risk or build resilience in promoting safety (including but not limited to crime).
Security	<p>Security, as defined in the National Security Strategy of South Africa, 2013, refers to the 'maintenance and promotion of peace, stability, development and prosperity using state power. It also involves the protection of our people and their being free from fear and want; and the preservation of the authority and territorial integrity of the state.</p> <p>The definition of security has been extended to encompass not only physical, but also 'human' security which includes social, economic and political aspects of security. This refers to 'the protection of vital freedoms, which relate to the freedom from critical and pervasive threats and situations, building on their strengths and aspirations. It also means creating systems that give people the building blocks of survival, dignity and livelihood. Human security connects different types of freedoms – freedom from want, freedom from fear and freedom to take action on one's own behalf.'</p>



Term	Description
Sexual Violence	Sexual violence is a form of gender-based violence and encompasses any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting. Sexual violence takes multiple forms and includes rape, sexual abuse, forced pregnancy, forced sterilisation, forced abortion, forced prostitution, trafficking, sexual enslavement, forced circumcision, castration and forced nudity.
Socio-ecological Model	The socio-ecological model recognises that violence results from a combination of multiple influences that interact with each other in different ways. Individuals are located in relation to their family, community and the broader environment. Accordingly, this model considers the multiplicity of factors that put people at risk and that need to be addressed in order to protect individuals from experiencing or perpetrating violence – referred to as 'protective factors'. Prevention strategies must therefore, address risk and protection factors specific to different stages of a person's life and development in order to increase safety, as each level of human development is associated with different, and often overlapping, sets of risk factors.
Violence Against Women	Violence against women is defined by the United Nations as: 'any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.'
Vulnerable Groups	<p>Vulnerable groups are those at greater risk of exposure to crime and violence due to structural, cultural, identity or status factors, and lack of or limited access to information, resources, services or remedies. There is no closed list of vulnerable groups. A determination of vulnerability will vary from context to context, and community to community. Vulnerability is influenced by fluctuating social, political and economic considerations. An analysis of vulnerability must take into consideration both those at risk of being victims and/or perpetrators, and recognise the intersectionality of conditions which render some people more vulnerable than others, even within an identified group.</p> <p>The purpose of determining vulnerability is to inform the nature and focus of interventions required to reduce crime and violence. Persons with disabilities, the elderly, women and children, and members of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, Queer, Asexual, Plus (i.e. other diverse sexual orientations and gender identities) community (the LGBTIQ+ community), foreign nationals, sex workers, the homeless and young men are some of the groups that are particularly vulnerable to crime and violence, and discrimination.</p> <p>The National Development Plan makes explicit reference to, and underscores the need to address, the safety of both women and children in South Africa. The way that women and children experience safety must also be understood within the context of the spaces – social, physical and economic – that they occupy. Because of the nature of sexual and gender-based violence, these acts are often hidden and go unreported. The hidden nature of these acts of violence also often preclude victims from accessing adequate, or any, health or criminal justice services. Negative experiences can further marginalise victims, and can exponentially increase negative health and educational outcomes, both for the individuals and their families. It is therefore essential that, when examining and assessing safety at a community level, the voices of both women and children are heard, and that policies and strategies are informed by these voices.</p> <p>Persons with disabilities face a double burden and are at much higher risk of violence than their non-disabled peers are. Research indicates that children with disabilities are two to five times more likely to be abused than their non-disabled peers, and studies show that their vulnerability to sexual assault is higher when they live in institutions. Children with intellectual impairments appear to be among the most vulnerable, being 4.6 times more at risk of sexual violence than their non-disabled peers are. In respect of adults, overall, persons living with disabilities are 1.5 times more likely to be victims of violence, while those with mental health conditions are nearly four times more likely to experience violence.</p> <p>Older persons are also particularly vulnerable to crime, due to their age, infirmity, personal and socio-economic circumstances. This includes the intentional or reckless infliction of pain or injury, sexual violence, unreasonable confinement, theft and extortion, and the deprivation of food, shelter and health care.</p> <p>Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, Queer, Asexual and other extensions (LGBTIQ+) identifies people who are prone to discrimination, persecution and violence. Safety strategies need to acknowledge and address societal attitudes and recognise that different factors impact on LGBTIQ+ persons' vulnerability, based on individual context and circumstance.</p> <p>Foreign nationals are also a highly vulnerable group, evident in vigilante and xenophobic attacks, which have been prevalent in South Africa for decades. Lack of local support structures and family protection, as well as barriers in accessing support services; result in migrant women and children being disproportionately affected by violence.</p>
Justice Crime Prevention and Security Cluster	To improve and strengthen the Criminal Justice System in the Eastern Cape through an integrated approach with the participation of all spheres of government that will promote social cohesion so as to make the Criminal Justice System accessible to all resulting in safer communities.
Provincial Safety Steering Committee	The Provincial Safety Steering Committee is the coordinating Committee which develops a clear Programme of Action which is implemented by a Multi-Sectoral Steering Committee and also doubled-up as the Justice Crime Prevention and Security workstream reporting to the JCPS and Social Transformation Cluster

Term	Description
Anti-Gang Steering Committee	This strategy looks at the spatial design of an area e.g. quality of housing; schooling; poverty and unemployment in a concerted effort to address gangsterism in a specific area.
School Safety	The School Safety Programme is focusing on promoting school safety at schools with high levels of vandalism; bullying; gangsterism and other crimes.
Provincial Drug Master Plan	Provides for an integrated response from all sectors of society, involving policy reforms; coordinated implementation activities and deployment of resources
Law Enforcement Criminal Justice Forum	This is a targeted Task Team focusing on gang relate dockets and dedicated Prosecutors appointed to all gang related cases.
Anti-Stock Theft Criminal Justice Forum	This Task Team promotes closer working relationships between the NPA and SAPS, particularly Stock Theft Units to ensure an increase in stock theft prosecutions.
Safer City Model	The aim of the Safer City Programme is to promote holistic integration and coordination across all spheres of government and civil society so as to create a safer city
Community Based Safety Structure	an all- encompassing phrase and shall include individual neighbourhood watches as well as neighbourhood watch associations and other structures such as street committees; street watches; block committees; farm watches; business watches and any activities designed to promote safety in the communities performed by civilians
Community Police Forums	A Community Police Forum is to establish and maintain a safe and secure environment for its citizens. A forum is a legislated structure that establishes a partnership between the community and the police
Neighbourhood Watch	A neighbourhood watch also called a crime watch or neighbourhood crime watch, is an organized group of civilians devoted to crime and vandalism prevention within a specific neighbourhood.
Street/ Village Committees	Street Committees are based on the premise that increased cooperation and interaction would be a deterrent to crime and enhance crime prevention activities. Street/ Village Committees are intended to strengthen Community Police Forums and Sector Crime Forums at a local level and operate within the broad framework of Community Police Forums
Community Safety Forums	A forum that promotes increased cooperation and interaction and facilitate the delivery of a multi-sectoral governmental approach on safety and security in local communities. CSFs aim to deliver programmes with a national agenda on a local level to enhance the delivery of crime prevention projects and the improve the functioning of the Criminal Justice System



# FOREWORD BY THE PREMIER OF THE EASTERN CAPE: HONOURABLE OSCAR MABUYANE

The review of the Provincial Safety Strategy (PSS) is a clear indication that nothing in government and society in general remains static. Our crime patterns are shaped by different socio-economic and other community factors.

The review of the PSS is further necessitated by new legislation/ policy imperatives and the restructuring of government clusters so as to improve service delivery and responsiveness to serious crimes (like gender based violence and femicide (GBVF), mass murders in families and increased levels of fraud and corruption etc). The challenges of effective border management and the need for an integrated response to Covid 19 have also necessitated the review of the PSS.

A further need for the review of the PSS was the development of the Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS) which recognizes that socio-economic drivers of crime and violence go beyond the scope of law enforcement agencies and include a multiplicity of risk factors which must be addressed collaboratively by all stakeholders particularly civil society.

The revised PSS to some extent mirrors the ICVPS within the context of the dynamics of the Eastern Cape. The PSS is based on 6 pillars, namely: 1) An effective criminal justice system; 2) Early Intervention to prevent crime and violence and promote safety; 3) Victim support; 4) Effective and integrated service delivery for community and the prevention of crime and violence; 5) Safety through environmental design and 6) Active public and community participation.

Each of these pillars is linked to high level key performance indicators and activities which support the Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework (PMTSF) 2020-2025 with a focus on Priority 6 which is: "Social Cohesion and Safer Communities". Reviewing the PSS is but one facet of work and the main aim is effective implementation to ensure that the people of the Eastern Cape have a better experience of the Criminal Justice System.

Our response to GBVF must be intensified as communities continue to complain about poor police service and that cases of this nature do not reach the courts.

Our crime reduction efforts must include effective and stable families. GBVF encompasses various forms of violence in families including intimate partner violence. We need to promote family well-being, family relationship strengthening and treatment and support for families.

The PSS is the Eastern Cape government's overarching strategy to respond to crime and violence. It seeks to improve cooperation and coordination with the criminal justice partners, socio-economic and infrastructure clusters to ensure that community safety cuts across all spheres of government and society.


The reestablishment of the Justice Crime Prevention and Security Cluster (JCPS) gives impetus to the implementation of the PSS and further provides the connection between the people of the Eastern Cape and the Executive Council.

The implementation of the PSS is and will be done through a clear Programme of Action (POA) approved by the Executive Council (EXCO) and implemented at local level through Community Safety Forums (CSF), Safer City Models and District Development Model (DDM). All the work of these structures will be consolidated through the PSS Steering Committee and submitted to the JCPS Cluster for processing to the Executive Council.

Funding of projects for the PSS are within the respective departments and should be implemented in an integrated manner including state and non state roleplayers. Effective implementation of the PSS must ensure that we promote partnerships with the business sector and other strategic partners to strengthen our resolve in the fight against crime and promote safety in our communities.

The criminal justice partners and other departments may be of a national competence however their operations and functions are often carried out in the Eastern Cape. All government departments that operate within the Eastern Cape should contribute to achieving the vision of the Provincial Development Plan (PDP) which is: "An enterprising province; a collective province and a province where its people reach their potential".

Based on the MTSF the Eastern Cape has developed the following priorities to improve the Safety of the People of the Eastern Cape 1) Reduced levels of fraud and corruption in the private and public sectors; 2) Functional provincial JCPS Cluster forming part of the provincial cluster system; 3) Improve the security of land ports of entry, border line patrols and the maritime environment; 4) GBVF strategy implementation; 5) Implementation of the Drug Master Plan and Anti-Gang Strategy within the Eastern Cape; 6) Police oversight to ensure improved accountability and reduction of corruption; 7) Prevention of violence and victim empowerment; 8) Community participation in community safety and 9) Reduce cable theft as the Eastern Cape has been identified as a national hotspot.



In conclusion I want to thank the Department of Community Safety (DoCS) for leading these initiatives on behalf of the Executive Council and the tireless work of the many stakeholders within the safety and security environment that are contributing to making our Province safer. In recognizing our human capabilities which are our strength I encourage all relevant partners to continue working with the Eastern Cape government to intensify our efforts in violence and crime prevention and in doing so contribute to the safety of our citizens.



# FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY FOR COMMUNITY SAFETY: THE HONOURABLE XOLILE NQATHA

The Review of the PSS was necessitated by various new policies and legislations that in general impact on community safety. The name change of the Department from "Safety and Liaison" to "Community Safety" further strengthens the Department's mandate to oversight the South African Police Service (SAPS) and more importantly strengthen its footprint in all matters relating to community safety.

The National Development Plan (NDP) and Provincial Development Plan (PDP) promote a vision for building safer communities and social cohesion. The crime patterns in the Eastern Cape reflect high levels of violent communities and barbaric attacks on women and children. The Provincial Gender Based Violence and Femicide Strategy compliments the PSS in that it creates mechanisms for closer engagement between SAPS, NPA and the Department of Health to ensure successful prosecutions and convictions.

Over the years the work of the PSS has been well coordinated and there is strong collaboration between stakeholders. However, as a caring government we will continue to strive to improve our efforts to ensure that we provide effective services and experiences to people that come into contact with the Criminal Justice System.

Successful implementation of this strategy is not only reliant on government but more importantly calls for active, public and community participation in community safety. The PSS responds to the realities of Building Safer Communities in that its 6 pillars are people centered focusing on the safety of ordinary citizens and victims of crime.

The importance of integration applies to the implementation of our crime prevention efforts but more importantly to the way in which our communities are structured and designed in relation to human settlements, sport facilities and economic opportunities.

The 6 pillars are intended to ensure an efficient, and responsive criminal justice sector; A comprehensive framework promoting and upholding the rights of victims of crime and violence; Integrated service delivery to victims of crime and violence; Integrated delivery of early interventions to prevent crime and violence including a healthy start for infants; A safe and supportive home, school and community environment for children and youth; Treatment and awareness of substance abuse; Early screening of parents, caregivers and children for risk factors; Integration for safety and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles into rural and urban design, and sustainable forums promoting coordinated and collaborative action on community safety; Promoting public and community participation in crime and violence prevention programmes and strengthening private and public partnerships to support crime and violence prevention initiatives.

Our efforts must focus on the impact of crime on human beings including the material losses incurred through crimes such as high levels of stock theft. Although stock theft in the Eastern Cape seems to be stabilizing, the number of cases reported is still not acceptable. We need to improve our investigations and ensure that those who are convicted are appropriately punished for bringing harm to our communities particularly the rural poor.

The Department's efforts and interventions in rural safety seem to be slowly bearing fruit as we are working closely with stock theft units and the NPA to ensure improved coordination and collaboration.

Although we have adopted CPTED principles we continue to build houses in human settlements without integrating facilities essential for community well being such as libraries, clinics, schools and police stations. All these facilities contribute to safer communities. This revised PSS is not a strategy for the DoCS alone but it underpins all government's efforts to the delivery of effective services to the people of the Eastern Cape. It is a safety strategy for all people who visit and live in the Eastern Cape and therefore calls for real action from all spheres of government and communities to make the Eastern Cape a safer place and a destination of choice.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY BY THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT COMMUNITY SAFETY: MR VUYANI MAPOLISA

The Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS) released in 2021 set the basis for the review of the PSS in the Eastern Cape. The review of the PSS not only considers the ICVPS but other policies and legislative matters like the Provincial Development Plan (PDP); Provincial Police Safety Plan; Provincial Gender Based Violence and Femicide Strategy, Rural Safety Strategy, Provincial Youth Development Strategy and the White Paper on Families.

The above policy and legislative imperatives reflect that this revised PSS is not a strategy for implementation by the police alone. This strategy rather promotes strong collaboration with all spheres of government and civil society to ensure the safety of every person in the Eastern Cape in both urban and rural areas.

All spheres of government have a role to play in the success of this strategy by coordinating and implementing this integrated strategy within their area of responsibility.

The 6 pillars are intended to ensure an efficient, responsive criminal justice sector; A comprehensive framework promoting and upholding the rights of victims of crime and violence; Integrated service delivery to victims of crime and violence; Integrated delivery of early interventions to prevent crime and violence including a healthy start for infants; A safe and supportive home, school and community environment for children and youth; Treatment and awareness of substance abuse; Early screening of parents, caregivers and children for risk factors; Integration for safety and CPTED principles into rural and urban design, and sustainable forums promoting coordinated and collaborative action on community safety; Promoting public and community participation in crime and violence prevention programmes and strengthening private and public partnerships to support crime and violence prevention initiatives.

Within each pillar the deliverables; key actions; high level key performance indicators and high level activities are clearly outlined for implementation by the responsible departments/ sectors.

The reestablishment of the JCPS Cluster is critical to coordinate and monitor the deliverables as outlined in the PSS. Participation of all critical stakeholders must be intensified as in most cases lack of safety impacts on stability.

Central to the effective implementation of the PSS is: 1) Leadership and coordination; 2) Capacity building and 3) Monitoring, evaluation and reporting. The reviewed PSS looks at community safety beyond law enforcement in that it strengthens integration between the state and civil society. Matters of interest would be 1) Access to clean water and sanitation; 2) Decent work and economic growth; 3) Sustainable cities and communities; 4) Peace, Justice and strong institutions; 5) Good health and wellbeing; 6) Quality education; 7) Gender equality; 8) Industry innovation and infrastructure; 9) Affordable clean energy. The above factors have shown if not implemented or sustained can contribute to uprisings in communities through service delivery protests and subsequently threaten the safety of the people of the Eastern Cape and South Africa in general.

The pillars outlined in the revised PSS are not exclusively the responsibility of the Provincial Safety Steering Committee but through Ssub-committees that report to the Provincial Safety Steering Committee namely: 1) Northern Areas Multi-Sectoral Steering Committee (Anti-Gang Task Team); 2) School Safety; 3) Provincial Substance Abuse forum; 4) Provincial Victim Empowerment ; 5) Provincial Anti-Poverty Alleviation; 6) Rural Safety; Criminal Justice Forum Task Teams- Stock Theft and Anti Gangsterism; 7) Provincial Corona Command Council ; 8) Road Freight and Logistics Task Team; 9) Provincial Joints; 10) Provincial GBVF Forum; 11) Community and district safety forums; 12) Safer City Model and 13) Provincial Security Forum.

Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders are clearly defined in each pillar to ensure that different departments within government work together to deliver integrated, comprehensive, high-quality services in collaboration with civil society and communities.

Effective intergovernmental coordination is and must be a critical enabler for the successful implementation of the PSS. The various IGR (Intergovernmental relations) fora remain essential to the facilitation of effective alignment and implementation within provincial government, district and local municipalities.

No sphere of government should claim that safety is an unfunded mandate as the Constitution clearly outlines that all spheres of government are responsible for the safety and wellbeing of its citizens. The responsibility to achieve this is through collaboration and coordination within all spheres of government and civil society.

The revised PSS continues to reflect that the safety of human beings is never static and therefore as the DoCS we need to be innovative and creative with safety interventions that respond to our community needs.

This PSS therefore is for all the inhabitants of the Eastern Cape and creates a space for all of them to play their part in ensuring that the province is indeed a place to live, play, work and invest in free of the fear of crime and violence and ultimately realizing the vision as espoused in the PDP of social cohesion and safer communities.



# INTRODUCTION AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

During the tabling of the Budget Speech by the MEC for Transport, and Community Safety it was pronounced that the PSS that was adopted by the Executive Council in 2016 will be reviewed. This review has come about because of the various policies and legislation, both nationally and provincially that impact on community safety in the Eastern Cape.

Key to this review is the National Development Plan (NDP) which clearly sets out a vision for safer communities; the Provincial Development Plan (PDP) which promotes social cohesion and safer communities and the National Strategic Plan on Gender Based Violence and Femicide which is based on 6 pillars that promote a cohesive integrated response to violence against women and children.

The White Paper on Safety and Security and the Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS) operationalizes the proposals expressed in the NDP. The Medium-Term Strategic Framework, Goal 4: Human Development and Priority 6: Social Cohesion and Safer Communities further breaks down the focus areas for implementation of the PDP.

As a country and a Province, we recognize the importance of family in society and this is further strengthened through the Ecological Model. The care of families and/ or individuals of the family is not limited to families only, but the state is also recognized as a care giver for individuals which is clearly outlined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.

Gender based violence has taken center stage in the Eastern Cape and many of these incidents have involved intimate partner violence. Despite the various initiatives of provincial government and civil society to create awareness in communities and promote an ethical value system, the province continues to see acts of violence against women and children in particular the girl child.

The Eastern Cape Province is the second poorest province in the country with the highest share of poor residents at 72.9%. Most of the people still live in poverty with severe deprivation of basic human needs such as food, nutrition, safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. The Eastern Cape Provincial Government has developed an Integrated Anti-Poverty Strategy and identified 39 wards for high level interventions to contribute to a better life for the people of the Eastern Cape.

The Department of Human Settlements has adopted the principle of breaking new ground in an effort to restore the dignity of South Africans. This implies that communities have access to the full spectrum of facilities (including education, health and culture related facilities) on well situated land with a single housing development per neighbourhood. However, we still witness housing developments without recognizing the importance of safety through environmental design. This is prevalent in both urban and rural developments and hence communities are sometimes far from essential services such as clinics, police stations and schools.

Our health and educational facilities are meant to provide services and learning for the people of the Eastern Cape, particularly those in rural communities. These facilities should be seen as integral to any community. However the very communities that they are meant to serve are sometimes responsible for either vandalizing them or burning them down. This reflects the need to recognize that Community Safety is not only about law enforcement and policing but rather a necessity that every sector must consider.

This revised PSS must not be seen in isolation of the 2016 White Paper on Safety and Security and the ICVPS that was adopted in 2021.

The Road, Freight and Logistics Industry is a major contributor to the economy of the Eastern Cape and the country in general. Employment in this industry is and could be linked to the scramble for limited resources considering the high unemployment rate. Truck drivers in some cases have blockaded roads in the Eastern Cape and nationally, citing reasons for this action due to foreign nationals without work permits and, in some cases, undocumented foreign nationals being employed at lower wages. Other factors include amongst others continuous renewal of the public driver permit and perceptions of being targeted by law enforcement. The Eastern Cape has established a Road, Freight and Logistics Industry Task Team which consists of key role players namely: Departments of Employment and Labour; DEDEAT; Home Affairs; DOCS; Transport; Office of the Premier, relevant Bargaining Council; SAPS and Organized Labour. This task team is responsible for bringing role players together to ensure harmony and continuous engagement.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared the Corona Virus (Covid 19) as an international pandemic. This virus has spread to first, second and third world countries with high levels of fatalities both within the state and communities. The Eastern Cape Province is no exception and continues to experience the impact of Covid 19. To respond to this, a Provincial Corona Command Council was established with Community Safety Docs making up one of the key Pillars. An Integrated Safety Plan was developed to support the Department of Health.

Through law enforcement agencies, Disaster Management Regulations (wearing of masks; social distancing; compliance to curfews; attendance at funerals; liquor regulations etc.) as prescribed by the President were implemented and reported to the Provincial Corona

Command Council. Considering that the virus is easily transferrable, compliance to Disaster Management Regulations was one of the many integral facets to ensuring a successful response to Covid 19. This pandemic has since March 2020 created a new normal not just in our personal lives but in our working environment as well.

It is for this reason that the Review of the PSS becomes a necessity to ensure that as the Eastern Cape we have a clear plan for implementation and integration to make our province a safer place to live, play, work and invest in. It's a safety plan for all people from the Eastern Cape and it calls for real action from the communities to make our communities a safer place.

## **SYNOPSIS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVINCIAL SAFETY STRATEGY: 2015-2020**

The Provincial Safety Strategy was approved in 2016 together with a Multi-Sectoral Steering Committee led by the then Department of Safety and Liaison. This Steering Committee also doubled-up as the workstream for Justice and Crime Prevention which was accountable to the Social Transformation Cluster.

A clear Programme of Action was developed and approved for implementation by the Multi-Sectoral Steering Committee. Key role players participating on the steering committee are: Departments of Community Safety (lead department); Transport; Education; Social Development (Special Programmes); Health; Sports Recreation Arts and Culture; Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs; Correctional Services; Office of the Premier, Provincial Treasury; SAPS; NPA; Eastern Cape Liquor Board; House of Traditional Leaders; PSIRA; Civil Society (Masimanyane, NICRO and Safer South Africa Foundation).

The Justice and Crime Prevention Working Group mandate is determined through the Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework for 2019-2025 through the Programme of Action (POA).

The POA responded to the four outcomes of the Provincial Safety Strategy which were:

1. Increased community participation in community safety
2. Prevention of Violence
3. Improved accountability and reduction of corruption and
4. More effective and efficient Criminal Justice System

Key interventions that contributed to the implementation of the above outcomes included: 1) Reduced levels of fraud and corruption in the private and public sectors; 2) Improved coordination and integration of the criminal justice partners; 3) Improve the security of Land, Air ports of entry, borderline patrols and the maritime environment; 4) Gender based violence prevention and femicide strategy implemented; 5) Implement welfare interventions including an essential minimum psycho-social support services to support drug and substance abuse plans; 6) Implementation of the Anti-Gang Strategy and Drug Master Plan; 7) Police oversight to ensure improved accountability, 8) prevention of violence and victim empowerment and 9) Community participation in community safety.

For the financial years 2017/18 to 2020/21 the Provincial Safety Steering Committee was seen to be one of the more successful workstreams in provincial government for promoting real integration and achieving consistently more than 85% of its set targets. The success of this work stream is attributed to the commitment of each of the role players to ensuring that ultimately our efforts translate into making our communities safer.

## **THE REVISED PROVINCIAL SAFETY STRATEGY 2022-2027:**

### **STRATEGIC INTENT**

The purpose of the Provincial Safety Strategy is to improve the safety of the people of the Eastern Cape through a coordinated and integrated plan to prevent crime and violence. This supports Outcome 3 which is: "To Ensure that All People In South Africa Are And Feel Safe". This strategy complements other interventions/ policies that respond to crime and violence such as: 1) Provincial Development Plan; 2) Integrated Crime Prevention Strategy; 3) Provincial Gender Based Violence and Femicide Strategy; 4) White Paper on Families (June 2021); 5) Provincial Anti-Poverty Strategy Rural Safety Strategy (September 2021) and 6) Provincial Youth Development Strategy.

This Strategy further recognizes the important role of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and the interdependence of Government Clusters to implement their mandate so as to create and contribute to Community Safety.

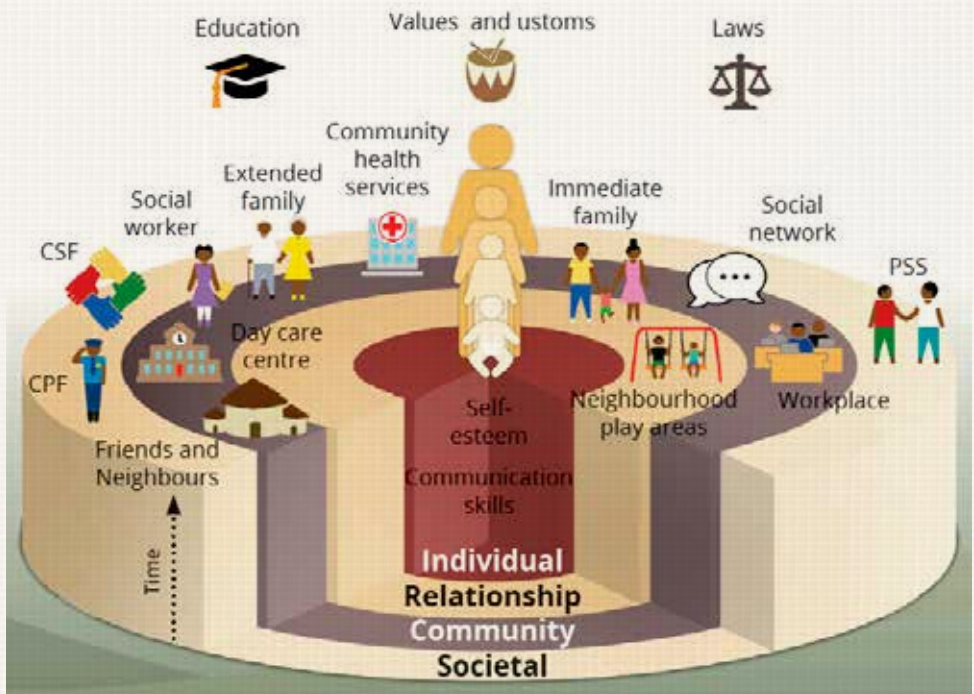


## Approach Of The Strategy:

The Provincial Safety Strategy is the overarching safety strategy for the Eastern Cape that compliments existing crime prevention strategies with the involvement of various stakeholders. This strategy advocates an integrated and development approach with a simple philosophy of "Learning By Doing".

It further builds on the socio-economic model espoused by the World Health Organization and takes into account the full context and cumulative impact of risk factors to crime and violence on a person's life, including individual, community, structural, environmental, developmental, cultural and social dimensions. This model recognizes that violence and crime emanate from a combination of multiple factors that put people at risk or which protect them from experiencing or perpetrating violence and crime. It further acknowledges factors that contribute to building resilience.

Figure 1: ECOLOGICAL MODEL DIAGRAM



The Provincial Safety Strategy advocates for a collaboration between state and non-state actors in promoting safety.

This strategy further recognizes the imperatives of the District Development Model, Safer City Model and Community Safety Forums that reinforces the need for an integrated multi-sectoral and coordinated approach across the three spheres of government and civil society that respond to the multi-factor development challenges faced by communities.

The Safety Strategy therefore challenges provincial government to recognize the importance of integrated planning, mobilizing capacity and resources of government and non-government entities and civil society through targeted budgets ring-fenced for safety projects. This strategy will therefore be led by the department of Community Safety through a Multi-Sectoral Steering Committee.

The focus of the revised Provincial Safety Strategy is on crime and violence prevention through the provision of community safety. This strategy acknowledges that violence and crime prevention is not solely the responsibility of the law enforcement agencies but promotes participation of all spheres of government and civil society that addresses socio-economic conditions including amongst others poverty, unemployment; social welfare; health, human settlements and education. This strategy is framed through 6 pillars to support the implementation of the White Paper on Safety and Security namely:

1. An Effective Criminal Justice System
2. Early Intervention to Prevent Crime and Violence
3. Victim Support
4. Effective and Integrated Service Delivery for Safety, Security and Violence
5. Safety Through Environmental Design
6. Active Public and Community Participation

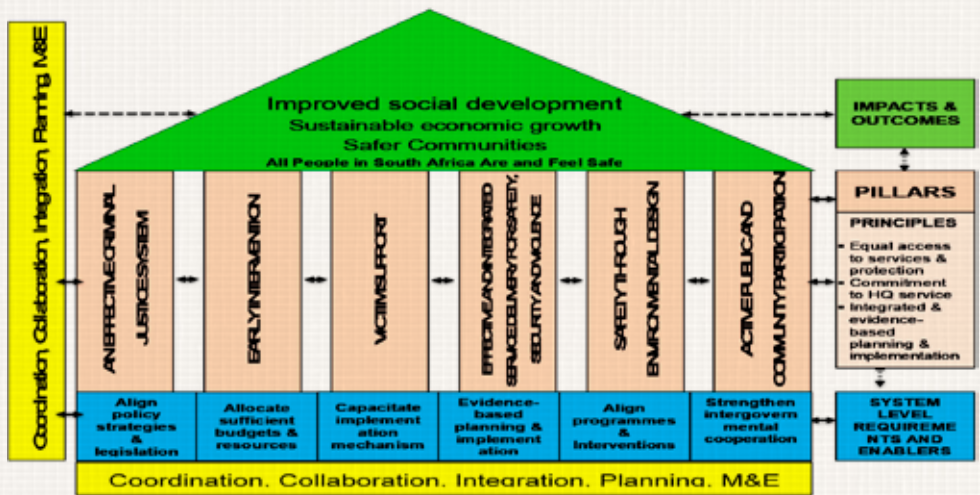
Each pillar has clearly identified deliverables, key interventions, high level performance indicators and high level activities. Further each pillar promotes proactive and reactive responses so as to enhance community safety. The Provincial Safety Strategy recognizes the fundamental difference between law enforcement and safety, thus promoting interdependent interventions to address the drivers of crime e.g. poverty, inequality, unemployment, social welfare, health, education and basic services at a municipal level. The key principles of this strategy is to ensure equal access to service and protection, commitment to high quality service; Integrated and evidence based planning and implementation.

Research has shown that crime and violence arise from a multiplicity of socio-economic factors which include but not limited to poverty, inequality and high unemployment. The impact of the risk factors to crime and violence on a person's life including the individual, community, structural, environmental, cultural and social dimensions hampers human development and economic development as indicated in the Ecological Model.

This strategy compliments the ICVPS by mirroring the pillars and strategic interventions within the context of the Eastern Cape.

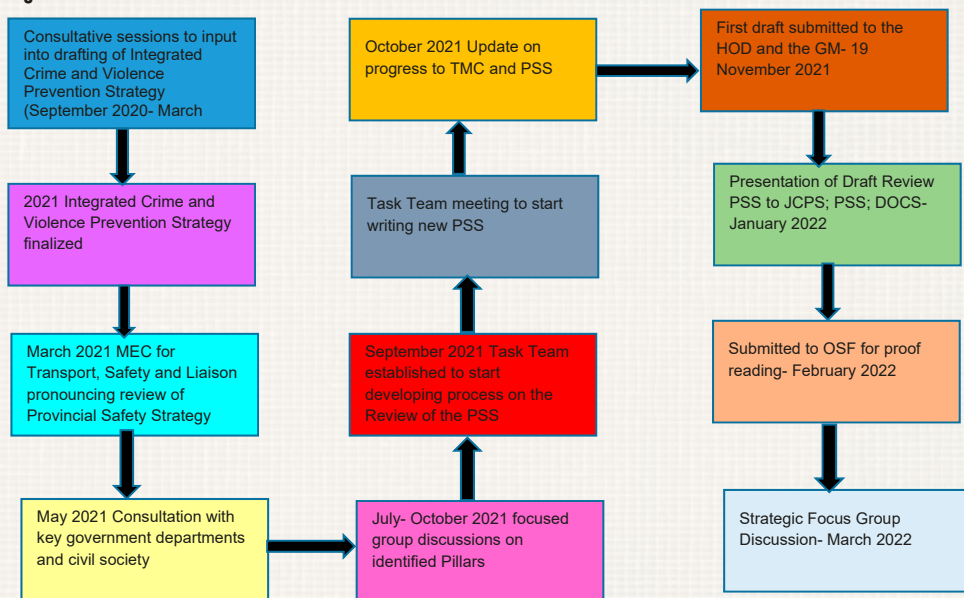
Therefore the state and non-state partners should develop clear interventions at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels in a coordinated manner towards the improvement of a safer environment to attract both direct and indirect investment. This approach supports the vision of the Provincial Development Plan (PDP) of the Eastern Cape which is: "By 2030, Eastern Cape will be an enterprising and connected Province where its people reach its potential".

**Figure 2: INTEGRATED CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION MODEL**





**Figure 3: ROAD MAP TO REVIEW PSS:**



## RISKS

The effective implementation of this PSS is dependent on the following factors:

- a) Political will by the Executive Authority to lead and drive implementation and accountability.
- b) Senior leadership drive at both the political and the administrative level across all spheres of government together with civil society.
- c) Willingness to work together in an integrated manner at both the political and the institutional level.
- d) Funding and other resource allocations, including human capacity and budgets for effective implementation.
 

The following processes should be followed to address the issues given current fiscal constraints:

  - i. A review of current resource allocation on crime and violence prevention across all spheres of government to understand the current spend, and identify areas of overlap and duplication, and facilitate improved coordination;
  - ii. An audit/review of programmes that are not evidence-based and not achieving the desired outcomes and a reallocation of these funds;
  - iii. The investigation of other sources of funding in order to address financing gaps;
  - iv. A request for funding by Members of Executive Council (MECs) and Heads of Department (HODs) for safety programmes and interventions through the Provincial Technical Committee on Finance
  - v. The prioritisation of funding for crime and violence prevention measures within local government;
  - vi. An investigation into the efficacy of an unconditional grant to local government in terms of an equitable share for crime and violence prevention with clear criteria linked to the ICVPS; and
  - vii. The development and inclusion of key performance indicators into the Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans of all relevant national and provincial departments, and Integrated Development Plans of local governments.
- e) Effective alignment of interventions addressing underlying macro-structural factors that contribute to the risk factors and drive crime and violence with interventions in the ICVPS.

## Link to Global and Regional Outcomes

- ◆ Economic and social council resolution of the United Nations set standards and norms for guidelines on crime prevention
- ◆ Evidence that the strategy is not only to prevent crime but also to promote community safety
- ◆ Strategy must reflect community involvement and cooperation/ partnerships
- ◆ Must promote well being of the people and pro-social behaviour
- ◆ Must reflect government leadership at all spheres
- ◆ Clear accountability for funding, implementation and evaluation
- ◆ Establishing a crime prevention plan with clear priorities and targets
- ◆ Establishing linkages and coordination between the different spheres of government or departments
- ◆ Seeking activity participation of the public in crime prevention

## Funding Approach

The government fiscus is under extreme pressure, leading to the reprioritization of budgets, and a focus on the funding of the most pressing priorities of government. It is therefore prudent that the approach to funding and implementation of this strategy does not exacerbate the current pressure on the fiscus. The approach to funding the implementation of the PSS must ensure ringfenced integrated funding for targeted interventions that will contribute to achieving the pillars of the strategy by each sector department. This will require the participation, and leveraging of plans, programmes, and resources across government towards the implementation of this strategy. It requires a common understanding by all departments, and sectors of government, that the successful implementation of departmental service delivery objectives, and the realization of developmental outcomes across government is itself dependent on the realization of a safe environment.

Nothing that we do as government is going to be sustainable if we cannot all work towards the creation and maintenance of safer communities, which by implication includes service delivery infrastructure, such as schools, hospitals and clinics, municipal and other government service points, all providing critically important services to our people.

Government departments, institutions including local government are expected to conduct budget expenditure analyses to ascertain potential areas of budget savings particularly from ineffective programmes and redirect those funds to the implementation of programmes aligned to the PSS. Furthermore, local government is expected to ensure access to the equitable share of the unconditional grants on crime and violence prevention programmes.

However, beyond this reprioritization of provincial budgets, there is also the need to leverage, and ensure that there is a conscious identification of interdepartmental programmes that feed into the MTSF priority of safer communities, and communities feeling safer, and that there is a tighter, more coordinated approach to the implementation and targeting of priorities and plans across these departments and programmes.

In illustrating the above in the context of improved IGR coordination, planning and prioritization, the emphasis on integrated human settlement planning, and integrating this with community safety as an underlying principle during the very conception and planning related to human settlement development is critical. Whilst this is no doubt embedded in the Breaking New Ground (BNG) approach deployed by all involved, it is not always evident in the outcomes as observed from a community safety perspective. This illustration goes beyond the inclusion of high-mast lighting, or taking into consideration the policing requirements, and proximity to the nearest SAPS office or if there is municipal law enforcement. It includes the nature of infrastructure planned and prioritized around new housing projects, inclusive of greening and recreational facilities, the zoning and licensing of certain business and trade activities.



# LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROVINCIAL SAFETY STRATEGY:

## CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA 1995

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.

## CIVILIAN SECRETARIAT FOR POLICE ACT 2 OF 2011

The key objective of this Act is to ensure Civilian Oversight over the Police Service and promote democratic accountability to the communities that is serviced by the police. At a national level a Civilian Secretariat for Police has been established whilst at a provincial level; Provincial Secretariats have been established with the following functions:

**The Provincial Secretariat must, for purposes of subsection (1), establish competencies and capabilities in its operations, to:**

- a) Monitor and evaluate the implementation of policing policy in the province;
- b) Evaluate and monitor police conduct in the province;
- c) Develop and evaluate safety models and monitoring tools to ensure alignment with the functions of the Civilian Secretariat;
- d) Assist the Civilian Secretariat with any monitoring and evaluation projects;
- e) Promote community police relations;
- f) Establish and promote partnerships; and
- g) Manage the enhancement of community safety structures with the province.

## INTEGRATED CRIME PREVENTION AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION STRATEGY 2021:

The integrated Crime Prevention and Violence Prevention Strategy operationalizes the White Paper on Safety and Security and in many ways complements the Provincial Safety Strategy. The ICVPS provides an integrated and coordinated approach to proactively address socio-economic factors and by creating access to the Criminal Justice System. The ICVPS strengthens governments coordinating mechanisms and outlines roles and responsibilities of government institutions in relation to a safe and secure environment.

It further creates ownership and ensure community safety is and prioritized and integrated into the core business of government institutions.

The ICVPS adopts an integrated systems approach and rests on six (6) critical pillars towards achieving the high-level outcomes and impact including sustainable economic growth and improved social development. The pillars are informed by the principles of equal access to service and protection, commitment to high quality service and evidence-based planning and implementation.

The ICVPS gives government departments clear deliverables, actions and performance indicators which should be included in the Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans including Integrated Development Plans for local government.

In relation to leadership the work of the ICVPS is carried out through the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) as the highest level of political leadership and at a provincial level the Office of the Premier must facilitate coordination. The ultimate aim of the ICVPS is that governments activities translate into communities feeling safe and secure.

## PROVINCIAL GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AND FEMICIDE STRATEGY 2021:

Considering the unacceptable high levels of Gender Based Violence and Femicide in South Africa which in most instances have claimed lives, South Africa holds the shameful distinction of being one of the most unsafe places in the world for a woman. Most crimes against women and children particularly girl children are committed at the hands of men. The Presidential Summit on Gender Based Violence and Femicide held on the 01st and 02nd November 2018 resolved on key issues amongst others: 1) Collaboration between the state, civil society and business; 2) Creation of a Multi-Sectoral Structure to coordinate and implement the National Strategic Plan on Gender Based Violence and Femicide and; 3) An Emergency Response Action Plan to address Gender Based Violence and Femicide.

This National Strategic Plan has 6 pillars namely: 1) Accountability, Coordination and Leadership; 2) Prevention and Rebuilding Social Cohesion; 3) Justice Safety and Protection; 4) Response, Case, Support and Healing; 5) Economic Power and 6) Research and Information Management

In the Eastern Cape a Multi-Sectoral Task Team was established consisting of government and civil society to develop an implementation plan to support the National Strategic Plan on Gender Based Violence and Femicide. Similar to the national landscape women and children, particularly girl children are being abused, assaulted and murdered at the hands of men in the Eastern Cape. Crime statistics reflect that sexual offenses are still a serious concern for the province despite a seemingly decrease in some categories, these crimes impact negatively on communities.

The Premier of the Eastern Cape Province, MPL Oscar Mabuyane, announced in his 2020 State of the Province Address that the Provincial Government will intensify its fight against gender based violence and, in the process, cooperate with all sectors of society and called for a united front on GBVF. In realizing this the province developed a Strategic Implementation Plan that mirrors the National Strategic Plan on GBVF.

The Provincial GBVF Strategy was approved in 2021 and is being implemented through a Multi-Sectoral Task Team with the relevant sector/department responsible for each of the 6 pillars. This task team will ultimately report to the Executive Council and the Legislature.

## WHITE PAPER ON FAMILIES 2021:

Along with the economy, polity and education the family is universally viewed as one of the essential factors without which no society can function. During a family's life course, individuals within the family transition between life stages. Each stage presents new challenges and new opportunities for growth and development. The responsibility to care for individuals is not limited to families. After families, the state is the most recognized caretaker of individuals and hence it is assigned to support families in the key caregiving tasks.

Stable families are associated with positive outcomes and higher levels of self-esteem and lower levels of anti-social behaviour such as crime, violence, and substance abuse. Stable, healthy families are at the heart of strong societies. The White Paper on Families outline various issues such as Defining the Family; Situational Analysis of Families in South Africa; Food insecurity and Child Malnutrition; Housing; Homelessness; Health and Access Care; Crime and Violence. With regard to crime and violence it is recognized that crime in South Africa is affecting millions of families and in most cases most households experience crime. This impacts on the safety of the family.

Gender based violence and family violence is a term that encompasses various forms of violence that families may endure including intimate partner violence. Substance abuse also impacts on families. Substance abuse including alcohol and illicit drugs also impact on family units and South Africa has very high rates of substance use and abuse particularly regarding alcohol. The above patterns paint a picture of shifting patterns of family life in South Africa, with smaller households and higher numbers of households being a growing trend. It also demonstrates the significant challenges that families face as they seek to care for their members, and which constrain family well-being. However, describing these challenges also highlight the incredible resilience of most South African families. The family policy takes an approach that is promotive and preventative, whilst still acknowledging that there is a need for treatment focus and statutory interventions. With the above in mind the following strategic priorities form the basis of the revised White Paper on Families which are: 1) Promote Family Wellbeing; 2) Family Relationship Strengthening and 3) Treatment and Support for Vulnerable Families.

## SAPS RURAL SAFETY STRATEGY 2021

Chapter 12 "Building Safer Communities, under the National Rural Safety Strategy heading; "Rural Safety," states that access to justice and the safety of rural and farming communities demands special attention. It further recognizes that rural and farming communities are isolated and far removed from national and provincial government, business and non-governmental organizations, which increase their exposure to crime.



2018 National Agriculture Sector Crime Survey, commissioned by the Bureau of Market Research (BMR) of the University of South Africa (UNISA), requires a comprehensive and holistic strategy to support the creation of a safe rural environment and assurance of food security. Rural communities contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the country as an economically viable group.

This National Rural Safety Strategy calls for a holistic approach and collaboration between government, the private sector and civil society. However, effective policing is only one part of the solution. Social upliftment, rural development, education, accountability by all government departments and active community involvement, are all essential for success.

### **This Strategy has 8 Pillars which are:**

- ◆ Pillar 1: Building an effective capacity (human & physical) and capability
- ◆ Pillar 2: Improving policing in rural and urban/rural areas through the Back to Basics.
- ◆ Pillar 3: Improve policing infrastructure in rural and rural/urban police stations
- ◆ Pillar 4: Improve the governance system for rural areas
- ◆ Pillar 5: Improve communication and marketing for rural areas
- ◆ Pillar 6: Community involvement and stakeholder collaboration
- ◆ Pillar 7: Implement of Organized Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA)
- ◆ Pillar 8: Monitoring and evaluation

Besides the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the Police Act, Criminal Justice Procedure Act the following amongst others are some of the Acts and Legislation that guides rural safety: 1) Prevention of Illegal Eviction from and Unlawful Occupation of Land Act, 1998 (PIE) (Act No 19 of 1998); 2) Extension of Security of Tenure Act, 1997 (ESTA) (Act No 62 of 1997); 3) Stock Theft Act, 1957 (Act No 57 of 1959); 4) Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act No 6 of 2002); 5) Fencing Act, 1963 (Act No 31 of 1963); 6) Second-hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No 6 of 2009) and 7) The Protocol for Access to Farms, 2018

The strategy aims to address rural safety as an integrated day-to-day policing approach by creating a safe and secure rural environment and further promotes an Integrated and multidisciplinary approach between SAPS and the Department of Traditional Affairs. To improve the safety and security felt by persons living and working on farms.

## **PROVINCIAL DRUG MASTER PLAN 2021**

Compliments the National Drug Master Plan in that it provides for an integrated response from all sectors of society, involving policy reforms, the coordinated implementation activities and deployment of resources. The Provincial Drug Master Plan is based on 7 pillars namely: 1) Demand reduction through prevention and treatment of drug use, misuse and abuse; 2) Supply reduction through multi-sectoral cooperation; 3) Ensuring the availability of and access to controlled substances exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion; 4) Identification and control of new psychoactive substances; 5) Promote governance, leadership, and accountability for a coordinated multi-sectoral effective response; 6) Strengthen data collection, monitoring, evaluation, and research evidence to achieve the goals and 7) Stimulate robust and sustainable economic growth aimed at reducing poverty, unemployment and inequalities.

### **Spatial Development Frameworks 2020- Environmental Design**

Spatial transformation and inclusive economic growth remain elusive despite an enabling legislative and policy environment. Spatial planning, infrastructure investment and social development expenditure by the post-apartheid state and the private sector have reproduced, entrenched and in some cases reinforced these historic spatial patterns. The purpose of Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) is to radically change the rationale for and rules by which planning, budgeting and infrastructure investment and development spending in the country take place.

## **SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE STRATEGIC PLAN 2020-2025**

The SAPS has identified an impact statement that reinforces the critical role that safety and security has to play in this overarching strategic direction for the country, namely, "a safe and secure environment that is conducive for social and economic stability, supporting a better life for all". This impact statement clearly indicates that the socio-economic advancement of the country, as directed by the MTSF 2019 to 2024, is underpinned by the actual and perceived levels of safety and security in the country. The sixth priority - "Social Cohesion and Safe Communities" has the unique characteristic of being pivotal to the successful achievement of the other six priorities, as the actual and perceived levels of safety and security will have a direct impact on all of the initiatives associated with the socio-economic progression of the country.

The basic policing model that underlies the SAPS' strategic direction, is a strategic response to the constantly evolving challenges that the SAPS faces, as described in the internal and external environments that comprise the situational analysis. The model is a representation of an overall approach to policing that comprises three key dimensions, namely, Strategic Policing and Innovative Policing, reinforced by basic policing principles. These basic principles are amongst others: 1) Innovative Policing; 2) Sharing of best practices; 3) Policing through ideas; 4) Command and Control; 5) Doing things right; 6) First Things First

In supporting SAPS Strategic Plan 2020-2025 the South African Police Service in the Eastern Cape develops an Annual Operational Plan for the Eastern Cape that recognizes as part of its priorities the safety of police stations prioritizing, serious crimes involving murders, commercial crimes and GBVF. Furthermore social crime prevention initiatives have been identified through partnership programmes. Support to Traditional Councils by implementing Traditional Policing and establishing the Safer City Model in Nelson Mandela Bay Metro, Buffalo City Metro and KSD.

It further recognizes the importance of youth through the implementation of its Youth Crime Prevention Strategy and strengthening its detection rate through the implementation of the Criminal Justice 7 Point Plan. Achieving this amongst others will ensure it complies with its Constitutional mandate which is: 1) Prevent, Combat and Investigate Crime; 2) Maintain Public Order; 3) Protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and 4) Uphold and Enforce the Law.

The South African Police Service is at the frontline in the fight against crime in the Eastern Cape and the country in general. Due to the high levels of crime, illegal weapons and in some cases poor security at police stations opens the police up to be attacked and results in them being vulnerable. The attack on SAPS members and subsequently the loss of life at the Ngcobo police station in 2018 was a wakeup call for police and policing in the Eastern Cape and the country in general.

As a result of these killings the South African Police Service developed a 6 Pillar Police Safety Plan with the following focus areas: 1) Governance; 2) Proactive Interventions; 3) Safety of police stations, buildings and infrastructure; 4) Reactive interventions; 5) Redress and support interventions and 6) Monitoring and Evaluations. Each of these pillars have a clear focus area and key actions.

## **NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY POLICY FRAMEWORK 2021**

National cybersecurity is a broad term encompassing the many aspects of electronic information, data and media services that affect a country's security, economy and wellbeing. Ensuring the security of a country's cyberspace therefore comprises a range of activities at different levels. The National Cybersecurity Policy Framework (NCPF) is intended to provide a holistic approach pertaining to the promotion of cybersecurity measures by all role players and will be supported by a National Cybersecurity Implementation Plan, which will be developed by the JCPS Cluster, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, identifying roles and responsibilities, time frames, specific performance indicators and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

## **NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE (NAP) 2019:**

The NAP intends to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance through the provision of a comprehensive policy framework at both a private and public level. The NAP is not intended to replace existing laws and policies but to be complementary to existing legislation, policies and programmes, which address inequality, inequity and discrimination.

## **PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2019:**

The Provincial Development Plan (PDP) vision holistically encompasses what type of province we envisage which is: "An enterprising Province; a connected Province and a Province where its people reach their potential". To achieve this, this strategy recognizes the human capabilities and worth, improving our material economic circumstances and how can we build and strengthen our institutional capabilities to accomplish the above two objectives.

This strategy further has 6 goals which are inter-connected and specific reference is made to Goal 4: "Human Development" and the Outcome relating to: "Safer Communities and Reduction of Contact Crime". This outcome underpins the successful implementation of the other goals and outcomes. To achieve the other goals of the strategy, the outcome "Safer Communities and Reduction of Contact Crime".

The Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework 2020-2025, has 7 Apex Priorities with special reference to Priority 6: "Social Cohesion and Safer Communities". This outcome is cross cutting particularly on matters relating to economic development; our response to gender based violence against women and children; education and social interventions.



The Eastern Cape Province is perceived to have high levels of corruption within the public and private sector and in some cases had the highest crime levels of stock theft and gender Based violence. These crimes and others may have seen strategic interventions by law enforcement agencies however communities still live in fear and feel unsafe. Key focus areas for community safety during the Medium Term Strategic Framework 2020-2025 is:

Improve the safety of the people of the Eastern Cape through 1) Reduced levels of Fraud and Corruption in the Private and Public Sector; 2) Functional Provincial JCPS Cluster forming part of the Provincial Cluster System; 3) Improve the security of land ports of entry, border line patrols and the maritime environment; 4) Gender Based Violence and Femicide Strategy implementation; 5) Implementation of the Drug Master Plan and Anti-Gang Strategy within the Eastern Cape; 6) Police Oversight to ensure improved accountability and reduction of corruption; 7) Prevention of Violence and Victim Empowerment; 8) Community participation in Community Safety and 9) Reduce cable theft as EC has been identified as a national hotspot.

The implementation of priority 6 is being done through the Justice Crime Prevention working group which is a collective of state and non-state partners and initially reported to the Social Transformation Cluster. This working group now reports to the JCPS Cluster.

In relation to implementing priority 6 progress have been made over the past years to promote integration amongst government and civil society so as to make an impact on social cohesion and safer communities. Conviction rates for sexual offences have been extremely high however more attention must be given to detection rate. Other areas of successes include provision of psycho-social services, implementation of GBVF programmes targeting rural communities, community mobilization against crime; interventions in the Nelson Mandela Metro Northern Areas relating to gang activity; school safety and creation of Criminal Justice Forums to strengthen governments response to stock theft and gang violence.

## THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2017

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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. Anticorruption agencies should have the resources, independence from political influence, and powers to investigate corruption, and their investigations should be acted upon.

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.

The revised Provincial Safety Strategy compliments the National Development Plan (NDP) by setting out a vision for safer communities, recognising the need to address the drivers of crime and violence, and acknowledging that crime and violence prevention are not the sole responsibility of the SAPS.

The White Paper on Safety and Security (WPSS) gives impetus to what is envisaged in the NDP by setting out an overarching framework for integrated approach to prevent crime and violence thereby providing safer communities.

## THE NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ANTI-GANG STRATEGY 2017

In response to gangsterism in the country and the Eastern Cape a National Anti-Gang Strategy was developed and subsequently the Eastern Cape Government approved a provincial anti-gang strategy. Both these strategies compliment each other in relation to promoting Multi-Agency collaboration and recognizing the necessity for strong law enforcement implementation and at the same time promoting socio-economic interventions.

The strategy is intended to look at the spatial design of the area e.g. quality of housing; schooling; poverty and unemployment rate etc. In some communities gangsterism and being part of a gang is seen as a career. The CJS responsiveness to addressing this should be and is in a holistic manner and community based approach. In some cases the prevailing socio-economic conditions and poor service delivery create an environment for gang to provide social services to communities. The gang culture has no respect for the rule of law and authority of the state. There is a clear relationship with gangsters in prison and out of prison.

Key Legislation to respond to gangsterism is the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa; POCA Act; Drug and bail protocols, Drug Trafficking Act, Witness Protection Act and Prevention and Combatting of Corrupt Activities. Gangsterism threatens democratic rights, values of society, law, personal safety, service delivery, socio-economic development and threatens the livelihood of communities.

### Four pillars of the Anti- Gang Strategy:

- ◆ **Empower-** address human development; social cohesion; unemployment; inequality and poverty
- ◆ **Communicate-** through social partnerships; stakeholder and community engagement
- ◆ **Prevent-** improve spatial designing and create safe spaces
- ◆ **Combat-** effective and efficient law enforcement and Criminal Justice System

The National and Provincial Anti-Gang Strategy respond holistically to implementing school safety programmes, drug and alcohol management, intensification of searches and closure of liquor outlets,

**Social Cohesion; Sustainable and Healthy Communities-** sustainable healthy communities, empowerment and trust of communities and government institutions to serve community needs, Community youth mobilization programmes as an alternative to gangs, By-Law enforcement, Public education on healthy lifestyle choices, psycho-social services,

**Improve Service Delivery-** Improve state's footprint to deliver service, functional ward committees, violence seen as a deterrent to service delivery, integrated approach to delivery of services by all spheres of government

**Economic Development-** optimal utilization of EPWP Programmes in gang areas, strengthen community based organizations, redesign and maintain public open spaces, create environment conducive to legitimate business practice, alternative opportunities for young people in the informal economy



**Social Partnerships: state and non-state-** Demolish uninhabited buildings and maintain public open spaces, Strengthen CSFs and CPFs; Effective communication with all partners and includes safety volunteers, NGO's

**The Criminal Justice System-** with special reference to policing, prosecution, detention, intelligence gathering, effective crime prevention, rebuild trust between communities and police,

**Combatting approach-** is intended to stabilizing and identify hotspots, provide normal basic policing, unconventional investigation methodology, Implement National Drug Master Plan, Police visibility in hot spots and high density operations in hot spots, Prosecutions: integrated justice programme responding to sexual offenses courts and strengthen integrated coordination of case management, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Offenders / Detention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, Behavioural modification programmes and children in conflict with the law,

**Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Offenders / Detention and Rehabilitation of Offenders-** Jobs for ex-offenders, partnerships with NGOs such as NICRO to promote cultural activities inside prison and Psychosocial services. All these efforts must put communities at the centre with the intension of a better life.

## WHITE PAPER ON SAFETY AND SECURITY 2016

Seeks to promote an integrated approach to community safety, crime prevention and violence prevention and facilitate the objective of Building Safer Communities in South Africa, as set out in the National Development Plan. The primary objective of the White Paper is to provide an overarching policy for community safety, crime prevention and violence prevention in order to facilitate synergy and alignment of government's strategies on community safety.

It clearly outlines roles and responsibilities of the different role players and it is based on 6 thematic areas namely: 1) An Effective Criminal Justice System; 2) Early Intervention; 3) Victim Support; 4) Effective and Integrated Service Delivery; 5) Safety through Environmental Design and 6) Active Public and Community Participation.

The role of Provincial Secretariats or department of Community Safety is that of supporting the implementation of the White Paper in the Province and further to: 1) Providing support and capacity to local municipalities so as to ensure matters of community safety are reflected in their IDPs and 2) Implementing functions set out in CPF and CSF policies. The implementation of the White Paper will be done through the thematic areas and is the responsibility of all spheres of government in partnership with civil society and the business sector.

## WHITE PAPER ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES 2015

Seeks to involve all sectors of society in the socioeconomic inclusion of persons with disabilities, by accelerating transformation and redress, with regard to full inclusion, integration and equality for persons with disabilities.

## PROVINCIAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2014

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:

- ◆ Pillar 1: Create an enabling environment
- ◆ Pillar 2: Placement of youth for vocational qualification
- ◆ Pillar 3: Education and skills development
- ◆ Pillar 4: Township and rural hubs
- ◆ Pillar 5: Enterprise/ entrepreneur development

The aim of this strategy is to ensure that the youth in the Eastern Cape become active participants in all spheres of society, contribute meaningfully to the community and become active citizens to the provision of building safer communities.

## PROVINCIAL INTEGRATED ANTI-POVERTY STRATEGY 2012

The prevailing socio-economic and population profile in the Eastern Cape Province is largely a product of complex demographic reaction to the crisis of poverty, especially amongst the historically disadvantaged population groups. In addition to the continued implementation of poverty-reduction policies and programmes, extra-ordinary measures by government and its partners are required in order to break the shackles of structural poverty on the inhabitants of the Eastern Cape Province. Although political freedom was attained in 1994, extreme poverty and under-development remain major challenges facing our society.

The Eastern Cape Province has strengthened the implementation of the household approach towards poverty eradication with a particular focus on 39 poorest wards in tandem with the Wall to Wall Municipalities Concept.

Like all other provinces EC has made strides in service delivery. However, the Province still faces the persistent poverty challenges characterized by ever increasing number of households living in poverty and highest share of poor residents at 72.9%. The province is also characterized by the increasing numbers of inequality, which is reflective of the national Gini Coefficient which stands 0.62. The Eastern Cape Province was standing at 0.68 in 2015 which shows a decline as compared to 0.72 in 2006. There are also high levels of unemployment, with skills shortages, limited access to basic services and inadequate Early Childhood Development (ECD) infrastructure.

The Eastern Cape Province is one of the second poorest province in the country. The majority of the people live in poverty with severe deprivations of basic human needs. These include food security, nutrition, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities etc.

The other socio-economic challenges are lower educational levels, high prevalence of HIV and AIDS, unemployment. The situation is worsened by poor performance of the government programmes, absence of quantifiable impact of government programmes. The challenges manifest in form of poor performance of matric pass rate, disease burden reduction and service delivery backlogs.

### **The Provincial Integrated Anti-Poverty Strategy is based on 5 Pillars which are as follows:**

- ◆ Pillar 1: Social inclusion, social capital and safe communities
- ◆ Pillar 2: Investment in human capital
- ◆ Pillar 3: Improving healthcare
- ◆ Pillar 4: Creation of economic opportunities and ensuring income security
- ◆ Pillar 5: Basic services and assets

Notwithstanding the great strides made in the provision of services in 16 identified anti-poverty sites, there is still a lot of work that needs to be done in the areas of, basic services, creation of work opportunities food security and nutrition.

A third of households in the Eastern Cape experience hunger; women continue to occupy a subordinate position in society; and physical, structural and psycho-social violence and crime continue to erode the social fabric of our society.

## NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY 1996

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.

## OTHER LEGISLATION THAT COMPLIMENTS THE PROVINCIAL SAFETY STRATEGY:

- ◆ Medium-term Strategic Framework 2019 to 2024
- ◆ White Paper on Policing
- ◆ Spatial Development Frameworks
- ◆ SAPS Act 1995
- ◆ Domestic Violence Act 1998



- ◆ Municipal Systems Act 2000
- ◆ Public Finance Management Act
- ◆ Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000).
- ◆ Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011)
- ◆ Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No 56 of 2001)
- ◆ Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007).
- ◆ Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008).
- ◆ Children's Act, 2005 (Act No 38 of 2005).
- ◆ Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977)
- ◆ Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 140 of 1992).
- ◆ Sexual Offences Act, 2007
- ◆ Eastern Cape Liquor Act 10 of 2003
- ◆ Traditional Leadership and Governance Act 2003

## PLANNING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVINCIAL SAFETY STRATEGY:

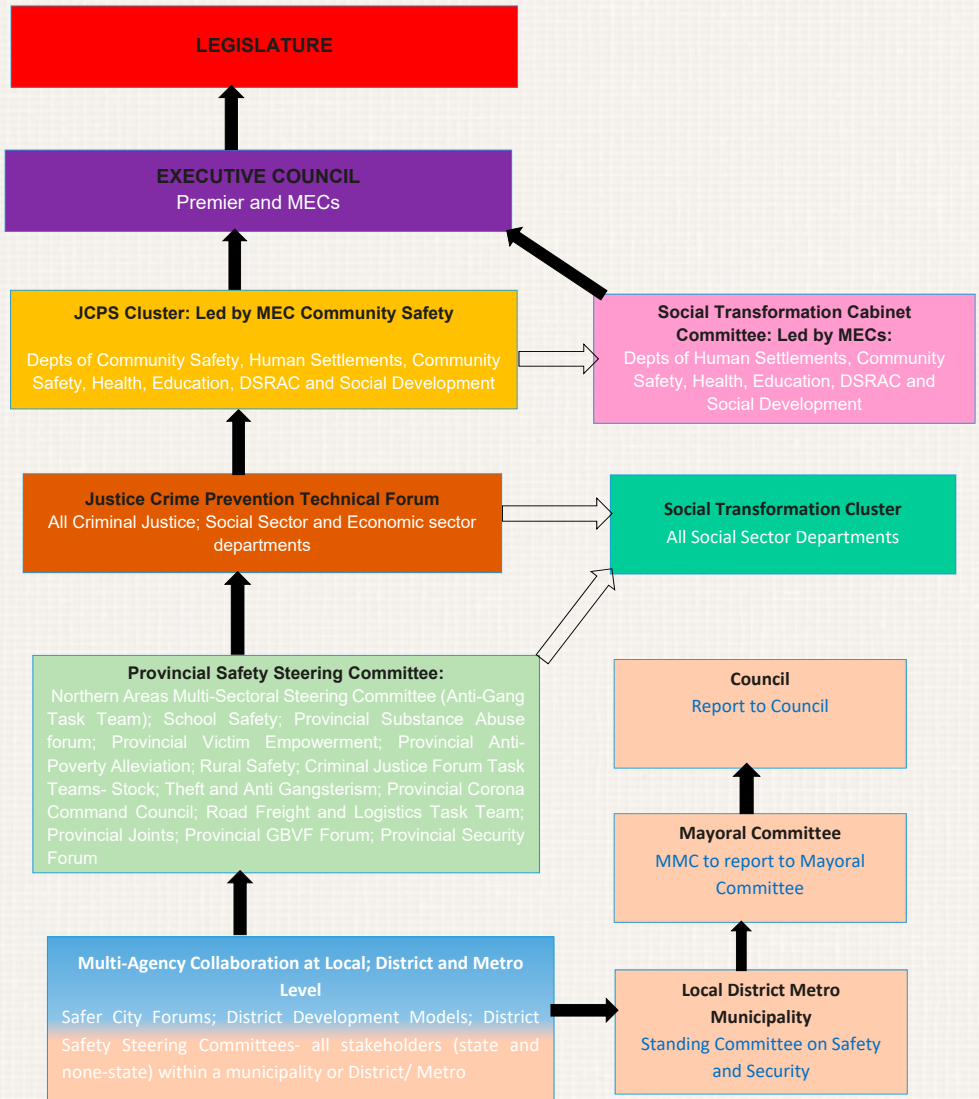
A multi-sectoral steering committee was approved by the Provincial Executive Council at the same time when the Executive Council approved the Provincial Safety Strategy to coordinate its implementation in 2016. This same Multi-Sectoral Steering Committee will continue its work and its composition includes 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 pillar with the necessary activities that meet the objectives of the strategy and report to the Provincial Safety Steering Committee lead by the Department of Community Safety who will then submit reports to the JCPS Cluster and Social Transformation Cluster.

In the context of a municipal sphere community safety forums, District Safety Forums and the Safer City Model will undertake the tasks of Provincial Safety Steering Committee implementation and feedback to this steering committee. It is envisaged these structures will establish clear community safety plans which will consolidate the sector initiatives as well as resources to support the implementation.

Key functions of the Provincial Safety Steering Committee and community safety structures as stated above will be to coordinate through engaging the state and none-state sector to implement Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Programmes (JCPS). This will include annual joint planning, collaboration on safety and security initiatives and monitoring and evaluation of its work.

**Figure 4: REPORTING STRUCTURES FOR THE PROVINCIAL SAFETY STRATEGY:**



**Leadership and Coordination:**

Considering that the PSS mirrors the ICVPS logic follows that in relation to Leadership and Coordination the PSS will follow the same processes. At a national level the ICVPS put the Presidency (e.g. Presidential Coordinating Council (PCC), Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME)) as the highest level of political leadership, support and the authority to drive implementation at the national level, and the Offices of Premier to coordinate implementation at provincial level. The rationale to put the Presidency at the apex of the drive to implement the ICVPS is that it has the overall oversight over the entire government at all spheres of government. It is therefore ideal that the implementation be driven from the Presidency for proper coordination, accountability and reporting.



## 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.

## Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Monitoring and Evaluation is central to assessing whether the Provincial Safety Strategy and CSFs are achieving their stated outcomes.

**Monitoring:** This function is required to establish which activities have been undertaken, and the extent to which the stated predetermined indicators have been achieved that are set on an annual basis.

**Evaluation:** this function is required to assess the extent to which the stated pillars and key actions have been achieved. This is also measured against predetermined High Level Indicators and as far as possible should be done on a bi-annual basis (every two years).

## INTRODUCTION TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 6 PILLARS:

The following tables outlines the deliverables, key actions, high level guidelines for key performance indicators and high level activities for each pillar. The 6 pillars are inter-dependent of each other and therefore implementation through an integrated approach must be adopted.

The pillars allow the implementers an opportunity to be creative and to adopt a "Learning By Doing Approach" as long as it is intended to make a difference to the communities we serve with a long lasting solution of creating a feeling of safety by ordinary people.

## SIX PILLARS OF THE PROVINCIAL SAFETY STRATEGY AS MIRRORED IN THE ICVPS

The ICVPS recognises the centrality of crime and violence prevention and rests on the following six pillars:

Figure 5



## PILLAR 1: AN EFFECTIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

**Description:** This Pillar is intended to ensure an efficient, responsive and professional criminal justice sector that improve public confidence in the Criminal Justice System as it is a necessary and important step in preventing crime and increasing levels of safety

### Relevant Lead and Support Departments:

JCP's Cluster, DoJ&CD, NPA, SACS, CSCP, PID, OPT, DoH, DOCS, DSD, DPSE, Civil Society, Judiciary, CSO, NICRO; Provincial and Local Government, DWYPD

### 1.1 FOCUS AREA: An Efficient, Responsive and Professional Criminal Justice System

Deliverable		High-level Guidelines for Key Performance Indicators		High Level Activities
1.1.1 An integrated Justice System	Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS).	Assessment reports implemented by target dates		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the functionality of the Provincial Development Committee</li> <li>Implementation of a Divisional or Provincial Database of all enrolled femicide matters, intimate partner femicide matters, child murders and LGBTIQ murders to ensure priority and the correct forum for prosecution</li> </ul>
	Implement performance indicators and align to the ICVPS and National Strategic Plan on Gender-based Violence and Femicide (NSP GBVF), Provincial GBVF	Revised US programme performance indicators aligned to ICVPS and NSP GBVF.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of a Divisional or Provincial template/register of priority serious violent and organised crime matters to be completed within the performance period.</li> <li>Assess performance in relation to indicators</li> </ul>
1.1.2 An efficient Criminal Justice System	Expedite the implementation of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (CJISP) Improvement Plan.	NDP recommendations on CJIS implemented		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen capacity within the CJIS to address impunity and facilitate justice for GBV, sexual offences and domestic violence cases survivors</li> <li>Monitor and ensure that the conviction rate in femicide and intimate partner femicide prosecutions are at 75%</li> <li>Monitor and ensure that the conviction rate in sexual offences is 70%</li> <li>Monitor and ensure conviction rate in organised crime is 90%</li> <li>Prioritise the prosecution of gang related matters.</li> <li>Assess performance in relation to indicators</li> <li>Effective monitoring of parolees and probationers</li> <li>Down manage violations amongst parolees and probationers</li> <li>Ongoing monitoring of parole reoffenders re-enrolment.</li> </ul>
	Implement performance indicators that provide disincentives for reporting crimes, and prosecutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CJS department's performance indicators aligned with ICVPS, NSP GBVF, and policies addressing violence against children, and other vulnerable groups.</li> <li>Refined performance indicators</li> </ul>		
	Improve the parole system	<p>Development and implementation of a multisectoral strategy for parolees and probationers that addresses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective reintegration;</li> <li>Provision of socio-economic support and aftercare;</li> <li>Improved engagement and consultation with communities (traditional leaders, ward committees, municipalities etc.);</li> <li>Increase in community-based programmes in partnerships; and</li> <li>Effective monitoring of parolees and probationers</li> </ul>		



## 1.1 FOCUS AREA: An Efficient, Responsive and Professional Criminal Justice System

Key Interventions		High-level Guide lines for Key Performance Indicators		High Level Activities
1.1.2 An efficient Criminal Justice System	Strategies and plans that address reintegration of all those under the care of DCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective access to needs based rehabilitation programmes.</li> <li>Increased participation of victims, parolees and probationers in Restorative justice processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective rehabilitation programmes, Victim Offender dialogues and Mediation</li> <li>Expansion of appropriate custody facilities for sentenced young offenders and awaiting trial youth</li> <li>Effective implementation of mitigation strategies to down manage overcrowding</li> <li>Manage section 496 applications and results – proper administration</li> <li>Monitoring of Remand Detainees longer than two years</li> <li>Expansion of community centred based programmes to alleviate overcrowding</li> </ul>	
	Improved case management processes of inmates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction of overcrowding within correctional facilities</li> <li>Successful court referrals of s63A and s63(f).</li> <li>Successful application for qualified RD's referred to court in terms of section 496.</li> <li>Timeous receipt of SAP 69, SAP 62 and sentencing remarks</li> </ul>		
1.1.3 An efficient, responsive and professional policing service	Implement the White Paper on Policing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Input into the implementation of the White Paper on Policing to the ICVPS, NSP GBVF and other policies addressing crime and violence against women, children and vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>White Paper on Policing aligned to ICVPS, NSP GBVF and other policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess resource requirements for capabilities involved in addressing GBVF, including Forensic Analysts and Forensic Social Workers.</li> <li>Ongoing capacitation on Batho Pele Principles</li> <li>Ongoing capacitation of all police units so to improve service delivery with special focus on crimes against women and children</li> <li>Monitor the progress with regard to outstanding DNA reports on a monthly basis</li> <li>Ongoing engagements with Community Based Structures (community involvement)</li> <li>Development and implementation of a Provincial Police Plan</li> <li>Contribute to proactive GBVF strategies</li> <li>Improve specialized Detective training</li> </ul>	
	Implement the recommendations of the NIP on policing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A professional police code of ethics.</li> <li>Link Police Code of Ethics, Code of Conduct, Code of Professionalism, Performance Appraisal, System and Disciplinary Regulations.</li> <li>Implement competency assessments for all police officers.</li> <li>Implement a two-stream system of recruitment.</li> <li>Strengthen the capacity of Detective and Specialised Investigators. (Verify as per the NIP)</li> <li>Demilitarise the police service.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A professional and effective police service.</li> <li>Recommendations of the NIP on the police implemented.</li> <li>Improve investigative capacity</li> <li>Improve specialised investigative skills through appropriate training</li> </ul>		
	Input into the review and strengthen the Firearms Control Act <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement an Integrated and Electronic Firearms Registry System</li> <li>Increase the number of Gun Free Zones and Firearm Free Zones.</li> </ul>	<p>Firearms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in the number of offences in which guns are used.</li> <li>Increase in the number of legal and illegal firearms confiscated and surrendered.</li> <li>Increase in the number of firearms destroyed.</li> <li>Increase in the number of firearms removed as a result of S102 and S103 hearings.</li> <li>Reduction in the sale of firearms and ammunition.</li> <li>Effective community education and awareness regarding impact of guns and rights/powers to remove guns and prevent gun violence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensification of Police Intelligence driven operations</li> <li>Effective implementation and monitoring of license applications</li> <li>Public education and awareness on Gun Rights and prevention thereof</li> <li>Implement and profile gun free zones</li> </ul>	

## 1.1 FOCUS AREA: An Efficient, Responsive and Professional Criminal Justice System

Key interventions		High-level Guide lines for Key Performance Indicators		High Level Activities
11.4 Comprehensive integrated localised strategies addressing crime and violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategies and plans address primary, secondary and tertiary interventions developed.</li> <li>Strategies and plans address risk factors at individual, relationship, community and societal level developed.</li> <li>Strategies are linked with other social and economic strategies to ensure integrated approach.</li> <li>Programmes and interventions are evidence based.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence based requirements</li> <li>Linkages /intersections with social and economic implementation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement local Police Plans</li> <li>Strengthen CPPs to become centres of mobilization within communities</li> <li>Revisit policing strategies at top 20 police stations that contribute to crime</li> <li>Strengthen Oversight of policing strategies</li> </ul>	
11.4.1 Integrated intersectoral strategies address systemic and structural drivers of gender-based violence and femicide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fast-track implementation of the NSP GBVF and EC GBVF Plan</li> <li>Monitor and evaluate implementation of the EC GBVF.</li> <li>Align other policies addressing crime and violence against women, children and vulnerable groups to the ICVPS as well as NSP GBVF.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A coherent strategy addressing GBVF implemented.</li> <li>Reprioritised funding allocated to NSP GBVF implementation which are integrated into national government departments, provinces and municipalities strategic plans and reported in annual reports.</li> <li>Coordination mechanisms institutionalised, capacitated, and operational (GBVF Forum; Gender Machinery)</li> <li>Effective Monitoring and Evaluation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen GBVF Forum</li> <li>Implementation of Provincial GBVF Strategy</li> <li>Strengthen investigations of all GBVF matters</li> <li>Effective Victim Empowerment Programmes in place for survivors</li> <li>Coordinate VEP Forum</li> <li>Ongoing reporting to various Fora e.g. ICPS; PSS; PEEC/ REEC/ DEEC etc</li> <li>Court preparation officers to take victim impact statements in all GBF related matters</li> <li>Implement community based GBVF programmes</li> </ul>	
11.4.2 Integrated Responsive Child Protection System	<p>Finalise the review of policies addressing child protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Align with ICVPS, NPAC, NSP GBVF, National Mental Health Policy and National Maternal Child Health Policy</li> <li>Integrate mental health interventions and support.</li> </ul> <p>Adopt a trauma based public mental health and well - being approach through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitated trauma based reflective supportive methods</li> <li>Reflective and supportive psycho-social and psychological services for all members of society and frontline service providers.</li> </ul> <p>Develop a clear framework setting out intersectoral coordination and collaboration systems between departments.</p> <p>Strengthen monitoring, reporting and referral systems across government departments and service providers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A resourced, operational, integrated, responsive child protection system.</li> <li>Effective oversight and accountability.</li> <li>Accessible psycho-social and psychological services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Input into the review of policies</li> <li>Provision of psycho-social services</li> <li>Strengthen multi-agency collaboration between state and non-state</li> <li>Ongoing reporting</li> <li>Community mobilization and public awareness on child abuse</li> <li>NPA Community Prosecutions Programme to form part of the community mobilization and public awareness</li> <li>Implementation and monitoring of the Child Justice Act in the Province</li> </ul>	



**1.1 FOCUS AREA: An Efficient, Responsive and Professional Criminal Justice System**

**Deliverable**

11.5. Effective coordination, intra- and interdepartmental and intersectoral planning and implementation with civil society, (aligned to the ICVPS and NSP GBVF)

**Key interventions**

- ◆ Establish effective, reliable information management, surveillance and tracking systems for services and cases across health, social development and criminal justice system.
- ◆ Strengthen coordination between SAPS and NPA during investigations and prosecutions.  
Establish Priority Committee to focus specifically on GBVF cases in line with SAPS Integrated Sexual Offences and GBVF Action Plan
- ◆ Provide reliable statistics:  
Dis-aggregated data, collected and shared with/ and amongst stakeholders.

**High-level Guide lines for Key Performance Indicators**

- ◆ Reliable intersectoral information management systems operational.
- ◆ Integrated Criminal Management System (ICMS- used by SAPS)
- ◆ Effective Criminal Management System (ECMS)
- ◆ SAPS and NPA performance indicators address improved coordination between SAPS and NPA.
- ◆ Increase in the percentage of GBVF cases prosecuted.
- ◆ Increase in the number of convictions for GBVF cases.
- ◆ Reduction in number of acquittals for GBVF cases.
- ◆ SAPS Integrated Sexual Offences and GBVF Action Plan implemented
- ◆ Knowledge-based and integrated service provision.

**High Level Activities**

- ◆ Case Flow management Forum in both High Courts; Regional Courts and District Court Levels
- ◆ Liaise with the NPA on trial-ready case dockets related to GBV and prioritize these matters in sexual offences courts
- ◆ Proper cooperation between SAPS (detectives) and NPA to prioritize the investigation and prosecution of cases on the NPA's Provincial Priority GBVF list.
- ◆ Activate Community Police Forums to conduct oversight of GBV-related matters.
- ◆ Conduct docket age analysis per FCS unit and station to identify outstanding case dockets.
- ◆ Audit of cold cases and proper decisions taken in collaboration with the NPA
- ◆ DNA reports in GBVF matters to be prioritized by SAPS and NPA
- ◆ Ensure crime data collection and analysis on GBV, sexual offences and domestic violence.
- ◆ Apply uniform definitions data collection tools to ensure reliable statistics
- ◆ Training of SAPS members on GBV-related programmes i.e. Domestic Violence, Sexual Offences, Child Protector, Human Rights and Victim Empowerment so as to address the identified gaps.
- ◆ Arrange training of Prosecutors, judicial officers and court staff by the appropriate service providers.
- ◆ Arrange training for health professionals, first time responded and DSD professionals by appropriate service providers.
- ◆ Establish Priority Committee on GBVF in line with the National GBVF Action Plan
- ◆ Analyse released crime statistics

## 1.1 FOCUS AREA: An Efficient, Responsive and Professional Criminal Justice System

### Deliverable

#### 1.1.6 Resourced and capacitated service delivery

Capacitate and equip CJS functionaries, first time responders and front-line staff.

- ◆ Train and sensitise CJS service providers on how to deal with victims, adherence to non-discrimination and human rights standards when dealing with vulnerable groups.

Police trained in

- ◆ Effective investigation skills for GBVF offences
- ◆ Legislation, protocols, SAPS National Instructions, rights and obligations re: treatment of victims and vulnerable groups.

Prosecutors, court staff and judicial officers trained in

- ◆ Legislation, protocols, rights and treatment of victims and vulnerable groups.

Health professionals, first time responders, and social development professionals trained in:

- ◆ Legislation, protocols and rights of victims, and
- ◆ Sensitivity training when dealing with victims, and non-discrimination of vulnerable groups.

Reduce vicarious trauma and staff burnout

Court staff, police members, social workers, and health workers provided with debriefing services.

Implementing the minimum norms and standards for CJS services:

- ◆ Monitor compliance through independent monitoring and evaluation.
- ◆ Implement corrective actions for non-compliance.
- ◆ Develop minimum standards for civil society in their involvement in the CJS.

- ◆ Reduction in secondary victimisation.
- ◆ Corrective actions implemented for poor service delivery.
- ◆ Professional, responsive service provision by CJS partners and civil society

Provide efficient forensic service

- ◆ Criminal Law Forensics Procedures Amendment Act implemented.
- ◆ Backlogs in forensics reduced.
- ◆ Forensic Science Laboratory (LCRC; Ballistics; Biology; Chemistry; Victim Identification; Entomology; Question Documents; Image analysis) resourced.
- ◆ Timeous collection and processing of forensic evidence adhered to.
- ◆ DNA database operational.
- ◆ Audit report of recording machines in courts to assist in the finalization of cases

Monitor the implementation of resources for service provision, infrastructure and operating costs.

Interventions addressing violence against women, children and vulnerable groups are sufficiently accommodated in the budget votes of the sector departments.

- ◆ Training for CJS partners on ethics and to combat corruption
- ◆ Popularize anti-Corruption hotlines

- ◆ Reduction in corruption within the Criminal Justice System

### High Level Activities

- ◆ Conduct legislative compliance inspection to all stations.
- ◆ Conduct relevant research programmes
- ◆ Enhance capacitation of CJS functionaries in relation to investigative and prosecution skills through internal and external training
- ◆ Capacitation of health and social development professionals on relevant legislation of the CJS with a focus on GBVF
- ◆ Relevant legislation, policies, protocols, SAPS National Instructions are available at all police stations, courts and correctional facilities
- ◆ Targeted debriefing programmes for criminal justice functionaries.
- ◆ Strengthen reporting to the JOPS Cluster in the Eastern Cape and monitor the implementation of minimum norms and standards
- ◆ Develop protocol and minimum standards for Civil Society involvement in the CJS (by DDJ/MPA)
- ◆ Framework including registration of CJS partners at Civil Society report lines with time frames
- ◆ Protocol signed and implemented between Criminal Justice Partners to expedite outstanding cases where DNA reports are being delayed
- ◆ Establish/expand DNA Lab in the Eastern Cape to deal with all types of cases.
- ◆ Includes all chemicals, swabs, crime kits necessary for these processes.
- ◆ Engage Department of Public Works on new infrastructure projects relating to the Criminal Justice System in the Eastern Cape

- ◆ Implement training to all CJS partners on relevant Legislation relating to corruption and prosecution thereof.
- ◆ Audit Corruption Prevention Plans in all state institutions
- ◆ Enforce Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption initiative
- ◆ Publicize sentences and penalties after successful prosecutions for corruption cases
- ◆ Promote public awareness on the corruption hotline



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Key interventions		High-level Guide lines for Key Performance Indicators		High Level Activities
11.7. Strengthened oversight and accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen citizen complaint mechanisms.</li> <li>Popularize all government complaints/ compliments hotlines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased access to reporting poor service delivery.</li> <li>Credible investigation or complaints.</li> <li>Timeous reporting on complaint outcomes.</li> <li>Service Delivery Charters implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor cases where criminal justice partners are implicated</li> <li>Finalise GBVF complainants within 14 days</li> <li>Conduct compliance assessments with regards to all relevant prescripts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overight of SAPS to ensure compliance to DVA and more importantly implementation thereof</li> <li>Strengthen participation on the Provincial Child Justice Forum and analyse reports for improvement</li> <li>Unannounced visits to police stations</li> <li>Improve and strengthen the functionality of the Provincial- Name of Task Team</li> <li>Reports on Court Watch Brief to Provincial Safety Steering Committee and Justice Crime Prevention and Security Cluster</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve monitoring of police and other CJS functionaries compliance with legislation including: Domestic Violence Act (DVA).</li> <li>Address compliance by police of obligations in respect of the Domestic Violence Act.</li> <li>Sexual Offences and Related Matters Amendment Act (SORMAA)</li> <li>Child Justice Act.</li> <li>Children's Act</li> <li>Auditing of compliance by SAPS to DVA</li> <li>Implementation of the Court Watch Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased compliance with DVA obligations, Sexual Offences; Child Justice Act; Children's Act and related matters; by CJS functionaries</li> <li>Increased compliance by SAPS to DVA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen Provincial GBVF Forum</li> <li>Reporting to relevant clusters</li> <li>Consequence management for non-compliance</li> </ul>	
11.8. Improved access to justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen accountability for non-compliance (management and individual).</li> <li>Strengthen compliance requirements and reporting in national instructions on GBVF.</li> <li>Provide clear consequences for non-compliance.</li> <li>Enforce consequences for non-compliance consistently.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive reporting on sanctions for non-compliance by the CJS functionaries.</li> <li>Consistency in sanctions for non-compliance.</li> <li>NPA identify cases and report accordingly- non compliance leads to disciplinary action</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operational mandatory electronic systems. (Integrated Case Docket Management System- (ICDMS)</li> <li>Electronic reports submitted by NPA and SAPS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated reports submitted through various systems</li> <li>Special reports on Rapid Response Units</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement mandatory electronic reporting and tracking systems for GBVF.</li> <li>Implement measures to reduce barriers to reporting crime by vulnerable groups.</li> <li>Create greater awareness by communities particularly rural communities on the Criminal Justice System.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures to address barriers to reporting crime by vulnerable groups developed and implemented.</li> <li>Community prosecution courts established.</li> <li>Advocacy programmes targeting rural communities to improve access to the Criminal Justice System.</li> <li>Increase community awareness through the establishment of Criminal Justice Community Service Forums</li> <li>Effective implementation of Traditional Policing</li> <li>Capacity to communities on the Criminal Justice System.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish relationships with existing external GBVF structures, including civil society.</li> <li>Improve SAPS response to victims of crimes especially vulnerable groups</li> <li>Public education, awareness and advocacy programmes targeting rural communities on the CJS</li> <li>Implementation of Traditional Policing in the 6 Kingdoms in the Eastern Cape</li> <li>Targeted capacitation programmes for communities on the CJS</li> <li>Establishment of Community Prosecutions Courts</li> </ul>	

## 1.1 FOCUS AREA: An Efficient, Responsive and Professional Criminal Justice System

### Deliverable

### Key interventions

### High-level Guide lines for Key Performance Indicators

### High Level Activities

<p>11.8. Improved access to justice</p> <p>Strengthen the implementation of legislation and policies addressing violence against women, children and vulnerable groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Make mandatory provision of services to victims, e.g., Domestic Violence Act obligation for SAPS to render assistance, provision of shelters, psycho-social services.</li> <li>◆ Apply provisions of services to victims (e.g. PEP and HIV testing of accused).</li> <li>◆ Advocate the right to apply for protection orders (Protection from Harassment Act).</li> </ul> <p>Ensure SAPS stations are educated and equipped with a database of service providers for referrals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increase in reporting of sexual offences against children and mentally disabled persons.</li> <li>◆ Increase in number of victims receiving PEP.</li> <li>◆ Increase in the number of firearms removed.</li> <li>◆ Increase in the number of protection orders enforced.</li> <li>◆ Increase in the number of victims referred by SAPS to service providers.</li> <li>◆ Number of rapes and femicides which result from the sexual orientation of individuals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Create greater community awareness on reporting of sexual offences against children and mentally disabled persons through innovative ways rather than through the norm</li> <li>◆ Report on the number of firearms removed and protection orders enforced.</li> <li>◆ Data base of victims referred by SAPS to other service providers</li> <li>◆ Report on rapes and femicide due to sexual orientation of individuals</li> <li>◆ Ongoing capacitation for SAPS members at Station level on vulnerable groups and availability of data base for referrals.</li> <li>◆ Input into the review of the Domestic Violence Act</li> <li>◆ Awareness and advocacy on services available to victims of crime</li> <li>◆ Report on dangerous weapons removed from perpetrators of violence at criminal justice facilities (police stations, courts, correctional facilities)</li> <li>◆ Implement Firearms Act and necessary instructions</li> <li>◆ Strengthen Oversight in relation to Sexual Offences legislation</li> </ul>
<p>Strengthen the legal framework addressing violence against women, children and vulnerable groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Input into the review of the Domestic Violence Act.</li> <li>◆ Finalise and implement legislation on comprehensive services to victims.</li> <li>◆ Strengthen and clarify the legal obligations of government departments to provide services to victims of violence and crime.</li> <li>◆ Monitor the removal of dangerous weapons from perpetrators of violence (SAPS)             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- at police stations and</li> <li>- during court applications (Automatic order)</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ Make mandatory reporting of non-compliance to legislation.</li> </ul> <p>Reinforce the legislation of policy/ Standing Orders and instructions relating to Fire Arms Act and DVA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ DVA reviewed.</li> <li>◆ Victim Services Bill promulgated and implemented.</li> <li>◆ Comprehensive basket of services to victims made mandatory.</li> <li>◆ Mandates and obligations of service departments clarified in legislation.</li> <li>◆ Consistency in delivery of appropriate sanctions for non-compliance.</li> <li>◆ Consistency in the implementation of Standing Orders and Instructions relating to Fire Arms and DVA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Adopt Victim Centred approach during court processes</li> <li>◆ Strengthen and popularize Legal Aid programmes</li> <li>◆ Provide safety of victims of crime before or after court processes</li> <li>◆ Awareness programmes on Victim Rights</li> </ul>
<p>Enforce protections and rights of victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Present and consider the rights and views of victims during court processes (e.g., bail hearings, sentencing and parole).</li> <li>◆ Place evidence of threats or intimidation before the court.</li> </ul> <p>Provide court preparation and legal advice for survivors of crime and violence at magistrate, district and regional courts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Mandatory application of comprehensive basket of services and adherence to rights and protections of victims.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆</li> <li>◆</li> <li>◆</li> </ul>



## 1.1 FOCUS AREA: An Efficient, Responsive and Professional Criminal Justice System

Deliverable	Key interventions	High-level Guidelines for Key Performance Indicators	High Level Activities
1.1.9 Increased access to CJIS services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Monitor increase access to specialised sexual offences courts.</li> <li>◆ Increase the number of sexual offences courts. Resource and capacitate sexual offences courts.</li> <li>◆ Finalise and implement the Minimum Standards on Sexual Offences Courts and Court Regulations (operationalise Section 55A of the Judicial Matters Amendment Bill) with input from civil society.</li> <li>◆ Strengthen and implement National and Provincial instructions to ensure compliance.</li> <li>◆ Address inefficiencies of Thuthuzela Care Centres (TCC) model to improve effectiveness and operational efficiency to ensure quality services to clients.</li> <li>◆ Address uniformity in provision of essential services, availability of stakeholders, capacity, hours of operation, availability of services, accountability, and monitoring, benchmarking quality of services, integrated training, protocols and guidelines.</li> <li>◆ Provide adequate staff including specialised forensic nurses, counsellors, and legal services.</li> <li>◆ Increase awareness of TCC among population through education and awareness-raising campaigns and signage.</li> <li>◆ Strengthen strategic partnerships with supporting facilities (e.g., shelters and economic empowerment initiatives) to ensure comprehensive care and services to survivors.</li> <li>◆ Integrate TCC into criminal justice system.</li> <li>◆ Implement trauma management models and satellite TCCs in remote areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increase in the number of sexual offences courts (including remote/ rural areas).</li> <li>◆ Increase in access to sexual offences courts.</li> <li>◆ Increase in the number of TCCs.</li> <li>◆ Improved operational efficiency and service provision at TCCs.</li> <li>◆ Comprehensive care and services provided to survivors and families.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Assess resource requirements for capabilities involved in addressing GBVF, including Forensic Analysts and Forensic Social Workers.</li> <li>◆ Establish Sexual Offences Courts</li> <li>◆ Equip courts with necessary resources, personnel</li> <li>◆ Audit of Sexual Offences Courts and cases</li> <li>◆ Audit of existing TCCs</li> <li>◆ Increase TCCs where necessary</li> <li>◆ Publicise and promote TCCs to communities, victims and survivors</li> <li>◆ Capacitate staff on the integration of TCC services</li> <li>◆ Ongoing reports to the JCPSC/cluster</li> <li>◆ Audit report on Family Violence and Child Protection Units</li> <li>◆ Develop minimum standards and training to FCS Units</li> <li>◆ Access services of Forensic Social Workers (within state and private)</li> <li>◆ Evaluate FCS Units capacity within rural communities</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increase the number and strengthen Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units</li> <li>◆ Improve staff wellness.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increase the number and capacitation of Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units</li> <li>◆ Improve staff wellness.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increase the number and strengthen Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units</li> <li>◆ Improve staff wellness.</li> </ul>		

## 1.1 FOCUS AREA: An Efficient, Responsive and Professional Criminal Justice System

### Deliverable

#### Key interventions

- ◆ Improve access to services for survivors of domestic violence:
  - ◆ Expand footprint of one-stop centres for victims of GBV and domestic violence, addressing needs such as trauma counselling, health care, psychosocial support, shelter, policing and legal services, housing and economic support
  - ◆ Develop synergies/partnerships with police, health care workers and other service providers at all shelters.
  - ◆ Improve funding model for non-governmental (NGOs) and non-profit organisations (NPOs) providing services at shelters.
  - ◆ Clarify legal obligations of government departments in respect of provision of shelters and funding of services at shelters.
- ◆ Increase access to support services for victims of domestic violence and family members.
- ◆ Provide access to services at shelters (e.g., psychosocial support, therapeutic services, substance abuse treatment, skills development and life skills, economic opportunities to reduce vulnerability and build resilience):
  - ◆ Address the needs of children at school and in childcare.
  - ◆ Address provision of emergency and transitional housing, long-term housing.
  - ◆ Address economic empowerment.
  - ◆ Address aftercare and support.
  - ◆ Establish accredited shelters for victims of Trafficking In Persons
  - ◆ Accredited shelters, victims of TIP

#### High-level Guide lines for Key Performance Indicators

- ◆ Increase in the number of one-stop centres.
- ◆ Adequate, sustainable funding models addressing services and provision of shelters.
- ◆ Domestic Violence Act (DVA) amended to clarifying statutory duty regarding provision of shelters.
- ◆ Increased access to support services for victims and family of domestic violence.
- ◆ Established accredited shelters for victims of trafficking in persons
- ◆ Strengthening of skills development programmes in line with pillar 5 of NSP on GBV; Economic power for economic empowerment.
- ◆ Increase number of accredited shelters for victims of Trafficking in line with section 24 of Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in persons Act
- ◆ Accreditation and Strengthening of shelter services and programmes for victims

#### High Level Activities

- ◆ Establish partnerships in the provision of psycho-social services and a general basket of services for victims of GBV (legal, housing, economic etc.)
- ◆ Data base of service providers to strengthen response to victims of crime
- ◆ Protocol on provision of services relating to shelters and funding of these shelters
- ◆ Audit of accredited shelters
- ◆ Provision of skills development programmes focusing on economic empowerment
- ◆ Development of accreditation protocol and strengthening of shelter services to victims
- ◆ Establishment
- ◆ Aof new shelters with a focus on rural communities



## 1.1 FOCUS AREA: An Efficient, Responsive and Professional Criminal Justice System

Deliverable	Key interventions	High-level Guidelines for Key Performance Indicators	High Level Activities
1.1.1 Increased access to CJIS services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Improve CJIS services to children;</li> <li>◆ Improve intersectoral collaboration within criminal justice system, and across social development, health and education systems</li> <li>◆ Develop effective intersectoral planning mechanisms in provinces, districts and courts.</li> <li>◆ Map services in districts (including prevention and early intervention programmes, child protection services, police services counselling and therapeutic services)</li> <li>◆ Operational Child Care and Protection Forums which meet, share, analyse child protection information and data, and monitor progress.</li> <li>◆ Institute intersectoral implementation systems:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multiagency teams</li> <li>- Interagency management systems</li> <li>- Collaborative case management</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ Improve cooperation between social workers and police:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct inter-agency case reviews</li> <li>- Implement notifications by SAPS to DSD of whereabouts of perpetrators.</li> <li>- Report number of perpetrators removed. (s153, Children's Act)</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ Implement efficient, integrated information management systems.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disaggregate data.</li> <li>- Enter information timeously.</li> <li>- Strengthen surveillance and capacity to monitor cases and assess resource allocation</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ Enforce protections and rights of children.</li> <li>◆ Improve referral systems between DSD, DoH, Justice, JCS and education sectors.</li> <li>◆ Increase children's access to services.</li> <li>◆ Improve quality of programmes to ensure ongoing access to therapeutic and support services before, during and after trials for children and parents/ caregivers.</li> <li>◆ Capacitate and resource NGOs/NPOs rendering services.</li> <li>◆ Provide evidence-based training to child court support services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Functional inter-agency systems.</li> <li>◆ Comprehensive reporting and tracking of cases.</li> <li>◆ Reliable, operational electronic case management system.</li> <li>◆ Children's rights protected and Child Justice Act effectively implemented</li> <li>◆ Effective referral systems.</li> <li>◆ Reliable, Child Protection Register- Child protection register (offenders against children/ child abuse)- to protect the child- Children's Act. Not sure if the Child Protection register has been implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Functional and strengthen Provincial Child Justice Forum)</li> <li>◆ Ongoing reporting and tracking of cases</li> <li>◆ Compliance to all legislation relevant to children</li> <li>◆ Status of Child Protection Register- offenders against children/ child abuse</li> <li>◆ Multi-Agency collaboration and coordination in dealing with children matters</li> <li>◆ Audit of children benefiting from Child Court Support Services</li> <li>◆ Audit of NGOs rendering services and provision of capacitation programmes</li> </ul>

## 1.1 FOCUS AREA: An Efficient, Responsive and Professional Criminal Justice System

Deliverable	Key interventions	High-level Guide lines for Key Performance Indicators	High Level Activities
<p>11.10 A human rights-based approach to treatment of vulnerable groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comply with human rights standards in the treatment of vulnerable groups in the CJS.</li> <li>Comply with international human right obligations.</li> <li>Input into decriminalization of sex work.</li> <li>Implement the South African National Sex Worker HIV Plan (2016-2019 (and updates))</li> <li>Integrate protections of the rights of vulnerable groups (including sex workers, LGBTIQ+ and gender non-conforming persons, foreign nationals, disabled persons) into national strategic plans across the criminal justice system.</li> <li>Train and sensitise CJS functionaries when dealing with victims and non-discrimination against vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law reform on sex work, adopts a public health approach consistent with human rights principles.</li> <li>CJS functionaries capacitated and trained on the rights of vulnerable groups (including sex workers, LGBTIQ+ and gender non-conforming groups, foreign nationals, disabled persons), through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SAPS operating procedures, and national instructions on vulnerable groups (including sex workers, LGBTIQ+ and gender non-conforming groups, foreign nationals, disabled persons) aligned to human rights standards.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Input on necessary law reform where applicable</li> <li>Capacitation of CJS functionaries on response relating to the rights of vulnerable groups</li> <li>Implementation of Operating Procedures and National Instructions relating to vulnerable groups (LGBTIQ+ and sex workers)</li> <li>Awareness campaigns to communities through CPFs</li> </ul>
<p>11.11. Effective CJS Services for Children in Conflict with the Law</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the quality of and access to services, by children in conflict with the law.</li> <li>Improve referral pathways</li> </ul> <p>Increase access to probation services and programmes for children in conflict with the law.</p> <p>Implement interventions for parents and families.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement in SAPS compliance with referral of children in conflict with the law.</li> <li>Increase in the number of probation officers.</li> <li>Increase in the number of child offenders assessed by probation officers and social workers.</li> <li>Increase in the number of children accessing probation programmes.</li> <li>Increase in the number of programmes for parents and families.</li> <li>Increase in the number of parents and families accessing programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish relationships with existing external GBV structures, including civil society.</li> <li>Ongoing capacitation of SAPS in response to children in conflict with the law</li> <li>Audit of probation officers</li> <li>Reports on child offenders assessed by probation officers and social workers and those accessing probation programmes</li> <li>Strengthen parenting programmes</li> <li>Data base on parenting programmes implemented</li> </ul>
<p>12.1 Integrated service delivery for persons in conflict with the law</p>	<p>Input into strengthen the legal and policy framework for persons in conflict with the law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening into the Probation Services Act align legislation and policy framework to ensure coherence and uniformity.</li> </ul> <p>Align services and programmes to ensure continuum of support services from arrest to release:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate planning across relevant sector departments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amendment of the Probation Services Act (DSO competency)</li> <li>Policy frameworks address the rehabilitation and reintegration needs of persons in conflict with the law holistically, i.e. psycho - socio-economic support and after care. (e.g. half-ways houses), substance abuse treatment, and family support)</li> <li>Integrated service delivery</li> <li>Participation of all stakeholders/ departments responsible for service provision (e.g. health, therapeutic services, family support, skills development, employment and housing on release).</li> <li>Successful implementation of the Offender rehabilitation path (OCS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Input into the Probation Service Act and policy frameworks that address rehabilitation and integration needs of persons in conflict with the law</li> <li>Audit of halfway houses and substance abuse centres</li> </ul>



## 1.1 FOCUS AREA: An Efficient, Responsive and Professional Criminal Justice System

### Deliverable

1.2.2. Increased use of quality diversion services

### Key Interventions

Adopt an integrated approach to diversion which addresses care, support and treatment, and which includes aftercare and access to support services.

Review funding model for diversion services. Address deficits in funding models: include all costs, including personnel, project funding, transport costs, monitoring and evaluation, work-based models, and individual, family and victim interventions.

- ◆ Increase access to diversion services children;
- ◆ Increase the quality of diversion programmes for children.
- ◆ Improve access to high quality treatment and services by children at Child and Youth Care Centres (CYCCs).
- ◆ Develop and implement independent oversight of CYCCs.
- ◆ Improve quality of reintegration and rehabilitation programmes at CYCCs.
- ◆ The basket of services should:
  - Address the full needs of the child (including educational, psycho-social support);

Demonstrate an integrated approach to care, support and treatment; and include access to aftercare and other support services.

Improve case management systems in CYCCs.

Increase access to diversion programmes for adult offenders;

Develop and implement the regulatory framework for adult diversion.

Educate and capacitate court functionaries on use of probation services;

Train prosecutors and judicial officers on probation services, functions of probation officers and alternatives to imprisonment.

### High-level Guide lines for Key Performance Indicators

Reduction in recidivism.

Diversion is a lenient sentence and therefore may not reduce recidivism

Costed and resourced funding model for diversion services address comprehensive package of services.

- ◆ Increase in number of children and diverted.
- ◆ Decrease in recidivism of child offenders.

- ◆ Decrease in recidivism of child offenders from CYCCs.
- ◆ Increase in access to probation officers at CYCCs.
- ◆ Increase in number of children assessed and supported by probation officers in CYCCs.
- ◆ Provision of mental health assessments and interventions at CYCCs.

Increased access to quality education.

Efficient, integrated electronic management systems.

- ◆ Framework for Delivery of Adult Diversion Services (with norms and standards) implemented.
- ◆ Increase in number of adult diverted.

- ◆ Increase in number of persons receiving probation services.

### High Level Activities

- ◆ Legal Aid to report on diversion programmes and a data base of providers
- ◆ Status of current Funding Model for diversion services
- ◆ Stakeholders involved in diversion services
- ◆ Impact of diversion programmes
- ◆ Data base of probation officers providing diversion services
- ◆ Educate communities about diversion, Offender Reintegration and factors that will prevent repeat offending.
- ◆ Ongoing reports on services at Child and Youth Care Centres

- ◆ Report on case management systems and efficiency thereof
- ◆ Expand adult diversion programmes
- ◆ Report on the number of adults diverted and programmes benefited from

- ◆ Suitability report to ensure proper environment
- ◆ Capacitate probation services;
- ◆ Increase the number of probation officers
- ◆ Provide specialised and on-going training for probation officers.
- ◆ Improve assessments of clients to ensure provision of appropriate programme/s and/ or package of services.
- ◆ Development of protocols and/ or MOU so as to improve coordination and integration of provision of services
- ◆ Audit Metro Police and community courts in respect of provision of diversion programmes

## 1.1 FOCUS AREA: An Efficient, Responsive and Professional Criminal Justice System

### Deliverable Key interventions High-level Guide lines for Key Performance Indicators High Level Activities

<p>1.2.2. Increased use of quality diversion services</p>	<p>Strengthen capacity to deliver effective probation programmes and services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Train and monitor delivery of services by all service providers.</li> <li>◆ Review funding and regulatory model for NGOs/NPOs providing services.</li> <li>◆ Ensure availability of appropriate programmes (including substance abuse therapeutic treatments).</li> </ul> <p>Address challenges in enforcement of diversion orders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Improve integration and coordination between service departments and service providers.</li> <li>◆ Clarify roles and responsibilities including municipalities, particularly those with metro police services and community courts, in respect of provision of diversion programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increased access to probation programmes and services.</li> <li>◆ Increased footprint.</li> <li>◆ Increase in basket of evidence-based probation programmes provided.</li> <li>◆ Reduction in recidivism</li> <li>◆ Decline in non-compliance with diversion orders.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Integrate service delivery model and provincial, local and district level.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Capacitate probation services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increase the number of probation officers</li> <li>◆ Increase the number and quality of probation programmes</li> <li>◆ Provide specialised and on-going training for probation officers.</li> <li>◆ Improve assessments of clients to ensure provision of appropriate programme/s and/ or package of services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increased access to probation services</li> <li>◆ Increase in number of children and adults accessing probation services</li> <li>◆ Increase in the number of evidence-based probation programmes.</li> <li>◆ Reduction in recidivism.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Input the policy framework for rehabilitation and reintegration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Align framework for rehabilitation and reintegration programmes</li> <li>◆ Rehabilitation must include reintegration, and framework should allow work with the offender through the entire process, from arrest to release.</li> <li>◆ Combine rehabilitation and reintegration programmes as one process and ensure continuum in service and support.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Aligned programme for rehabilitation and reintegration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Effective implementation of the Offender Rehabilitation part</li> <li>◆ As part of rehabilitation: Skilling, educating and engaging offenders on programmes such as spiritual care, psychological care</li> <li>◆ Number of Economic opportunities for offenders; inmates and probationers</li> <li>◆ Number of parolees participating in community initiatives e.g. crime awareness; Imbizos,</li> <li>◆ Reports on rehabilitation and reintegration programmes</li> </ul>



## 1.1 FOCUS AREA: An Efficient, Responsive and Professional Criminal Justice System

### Deliverable

### High-level Guide lines for Key Performance Indicators

### High Level Activities

<p>12.3 Effective rehabilitation and reintegration services implemented</p>	<p>Improve integrated approach to rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All stakeholders participate, including former inmates, families of inmates and departments responsible for service provision. Services should include health, skills development, employment, and accommodation with a preferred support system on release, therapeutic services.</li> <li>Trained social workers/ probation officers conduct professional diagnosis and assessment of inmates. Implementation of integrated strategies addressing post-release plans for inmates on release.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Address all components (living arrangements, employment placement, support services, health and wellbeing, skills and education).</li> <li>Programmes must be evidence based.</li> <li>Develop indicators for pre-release plans.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Align with other initiatives and programmes (e.g. EPWP, CWP and skills initiatives).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated service delivery of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes.</li> <li>Rehabilitation programmes address all needs of inmates.</li> <li>Diagnostic tools and instruments for assessment improved and implemented.</li> <li>Rehabilitation plans address post-release requirements of inmates.</li> </ul>	
<p>Improve the quality of rehabilitation programmes and services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide accredited, evidence-based skills and rehabilitation programmes.</li> <li>Develop and implement norms and standards for services and service providers, addressing accreditation, quality assurance, and monitoring and evaluation of evidence-based programmes.</li> <li>Train staff and service providers administering rehabilitation programmes in correctional service settings.</li> <li>Strengthen correction programmes and plans to ensure access to trauma and therapeutic services for family members, and employment and support services for inmates after release.</li> <li>Develop targeted interventions for different categories of offenders (e.g., youth, women and older persons).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approved norms and standards applied.</li> <li>Delivery of programmes by qualified and accredited service providers.</li> <li>Correctional plans address aftercare needs of inmates.</li> <li>Reduction in recidivism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess current status of rehabilitation programmes</li> <li>Database of service providers providing rehabilitation programmes</li> <li>Ongoing capacitation of staff and service providers administering rehabilitation programmes</li> <li>Audit of current interventions for different categories of offenders</li> <li>Status report on resourcing/ funding NGOs/ NPOs</li> <li>Report on implementation of integrated information system to track and monitor inmates</li> </ul>	
<p>Develop and implement an improved resourcing model for NGOs/NPOs to deliver rehabilitation and reintegration services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Address all cost requirements.</li> <li>Allocate resources timeously.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding addresses package of services required for effective rehabilitation and reintegration.</li> <li>Qualified, accredited NGOs/NPOs contracted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support and extend NGO programmes that divert or work with violent offenders</li> </ul>	
<p>Develop an integrated information management system to track and monitor inmates during incarceration and post-release.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective tracking of offenders from arrest, to post release.</li> <li>Accurate statistics on recidivism.</li> </ul>		

## 1.1 FOCUS AREA: An Efficient, Responsive and Professional Criminal Justice System

Key Interventions		High Level Activities
<p><b>Deliverable</b></p> <p>1.3.1 Integrated framework for restorative justice across government</p>	<p>Develop a holistic approach to restorative justice that is linked to early intervention, defines restorative justice as a process and paradigm rather than a stand-alone intervention, and is aligned across the criminal justice system and government entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review punishment and correction approach and adopt a restorative approach that addresses issues of equitable justice.</li> <li>Develop an integrated framework for restorative justice.</li> <li>Apply restorative justice paradigm in learner disciplinary processes at schools, and tertiary learning environments.</li> </ul>	<p>A single, coherent, integrated restorative justice framework across government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Audit of Restorative Justice Programmes and implementers</li> <li>Clear schedule/punishment and correction approach that addresses issues of equitable justice</li> <li>Capacitate schools on restorative justice</li> <li>Report on the number of schools that apply restorative justice paradigm at schools-</li> <li>Audit the number of schools that still implement restorative justice</li> </ul>
<p>1.3.2 Effective restorative justice programmes and interventions developed and implemented</p>	<p>Strengthen the regulatory framework for restorative justice across CJS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement aligned policy and regulatory framework</li> <li>Train probation officers, prosecutors and judicial officers on programmes and interventions.</li> <li>Monitor the implementation of the programmes in line with the policy guidelines for prosecutors</li> </ul> <p>Improve the quality of, and access to, restorative justice services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop an accreditation system for service providers that accommodates all sectors (including community-based organisations) and all specialisations, with norms and standards, quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation systems.</li> <li>Develop a funding model for external service providers.</li> <li>Increase the number of qualified service providers.</li> <li>Integrate interventions with other support services and programmes for optimal effect.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage inmates on compulsory Restorative Justice programmes.</li> <li>Capacitate CJS functionaries on restorative justice programmes</li> <li>Database of accredited service providers that provide restorative justice programmes</li> <li>Establish sub-committees on rehabilitation, reintegration and restorative justice programmes</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated, aligned policy and regulatory framework across the CJS.</li> <li>CJS functionaries capacitated.</li> <li>Uniformity in relation to implementation of probation programmes</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive accreditation system for restorative justice service programmes developed and implemented.</li> <li>NP/NGO service providers resourced.</li> <li>Integrated service delivery.</li> </ul>	



# PILLAR 2: EARLY INTERVENTION PROGRAMMES TO PREVENT CRIME AND VIOLENCE AND PROMOTE SAFETY

**Description:** Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Early Interventions Programmes to Prevent Crime and Violence

**Lead Department:** Department of Social Development

**Supporting Department:** NPA, DOCS, Civil Society, CPF, DoH, Cogta, DPW, DoE, DEDEAT, DP-SA, Provincial and Local government Funding and skills development entities; DBE; Private Sector; NGOs; GCIS

2.1 FOCUS AREA: Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Early Interventions Programmes to Prevent Crime and Violence			
Deliverable	Key Interventions	High-level Guidelines for Key Performance Indicators	High Level Activities
2.1.1 Provision of prevention and early intervention programmes on crime prevention are institutionalised across government	Strengthen the implementation of legislative and policy framework for the effective provision of crime and violence prevention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roles and responsibilities clarified in legislation and policy.</li> <li>Strategies and policies aligned, with clear indicators for crime and violence prevention.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revised PSS with clear High Level indicators and focus areas</li> <li>Integration and institutionalization of Crime and Violence interventions at Provincial and local level through District Development Model, Safer City Model and Community Safety Forums</li> </ul>
	Integrate and align crime and violence early intervention and prevention programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government strategies and plans integrated at provincial and local level focussing on crime and violence prevention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of Provincial Integrated Anti-Poverty Strategy</li> <li>Implement Programmes for vulnerable groups through SPJ</li> <li>Integrated strategy between state and non-state sector to implement Early Intervention Programmes</li> </ul>
	Strategies and programmes address socio-economic needs of people at risk and vulnerable groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policies addressing the needs of vulnerable groups are resourced and implemented e.g. Special Housing Need Policy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public and Education awareness programmes implemented to strengthen Moral Regeneration in communities</li> <li>Implementation of basket of psycho-social services</li> <li>Capacitation of NGO sector on Early Intervention Programmes and resourcing thereof</li> <li>Community based public education and advocacy programmes focusing on behavioural and social norms so as to improve moral regeneration</li> <li>Work with male perpetrators of violence against women to change their attitudes and behaviours</li> </ul>
	Allocate resources to early intervention programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the capacity to deliver early intervention and violence prevention programmes by capacitating public and NGO service providers.</li> <li>Provided resources for early and primary crime and violence prevention interventions in government and the NPO/NGO sector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the capacitate of the state to implement prevention and early intervention programmes</li> <li>Capacitated and resourced NGOs/NPOs.</li> </ul>	
	Transform behaviour and social norms through evidence-based programmes and educational campaigns and therapeutic programmes addressing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Toxic masculinities and positive alternative approaches.</li> <li>Harmful social and gender norms that perpetuate patriarchy, inequality and discrimination.</li> <li>Restoration of dignity and building caring communities.</li> <li>Historic and collective trauma and healing</li> <li>Relationship between early childhood development programmes and services, and crime and violence prevention.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective public educational awareness programmes implemented.</li> </ul>	

**2. FOCUS AREA: Healthy Start for Infants and Children, including the first 1000 days of life, preschool and school children, and parents/caregivers.**

(Focus on children from conception to 18 years of age)  
 The ICPS recognizes the need for child health and wellbeing to be at the centre of government planning (NPAC) and the need for programmes to be augmented with: comprehensive access to social welfare services, social and education services; interventions addressing inequality and poverty which impact on children's development and wellness; and the delivery of entitlements for/ and which benefit children

Key Interventions		High-level Key Performance Indicator		High Level Activities	
2.1.1 Provision of prevention and early intervention programmes, on crime prevention are institutionalised across government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of moral regeneration programmes</li> <li>Role of Traditional Leaders</li> <li>ECD important sector of government and civil society- this being highlighted specifically for ECD.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Realign ECD from DSD to DOE</li> <li>ECD facilities needs to change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage Moral Regeneration sector</li> <li>Strengthen role of traditional leaders in safety through public and community mobilization programmes</li> <li>Ongoing promotion and strengthening of ECD programmes</li> </ul>		
2.2.1 An integrated framework and system for child wellbeing implemented, with a focus on safety, crime prevention and violence prevention	Implement integrated framework and system for child wellbeing, which includes safety, crime prevention and violence prevention.	Standardised indicators for child wellbeing across all departments, and spheres of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of primary health care and safety programmes for children at schools</li> <li>Promote moral regeneration programmes</li> </ul>		
2.2.2 Universal access to comprehensive, integrated early childhood development services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement a comprehensive, integrated early childhood development services system.</li> <li>Implement the ECD Policy.</li> <li>Implement a comprehensive strategy for securing provision of prevention and early intervention programmes to families, parents and caregivers and children.</li> <li>Increase access to quality early learning centres, programmes and ECD services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All children have access to comprehensive, integrated early childhood development services.</li> <li>Increased access to high-quality early childhood development programmes.</li> <li>Increased accessibility to comprehensive social security services.</li> <li>Increased enrolment and retention of children in early learning centres.</li> <li>Increased access to early learning programmes e.g. playgroups, toy libraries, parent support programmes etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Audit of registered Early Childhood centres</li> <li>Strengthen Early Childhood and parenting programmes</li> <li>Monitor number of persons accessing Social Security Services</li> <li>Develop minimum standards for ECD centres including safety and security measures</li> <li>Link ECD centres to police stations</li> <li>Develop/ implement standard for Early Learning centres in relation to infrastructure and staff</li> <li>Unannounced visits to Early Learning centres</li> <li>Report on the number of ECD centres that meet requirements</li> </ul>		
	Improve the safety of and in early learning centres and programmes (environmental, physical, psychological and emotional).	Infrastructure requirements of the ECD sector supported.			
	Improve oversight, support and regulation of early learning centres, programmes and services to ensure safe environments.				
	Strengthen assessment/monitoring systems and feedback of ECD services.	Increase in the number of registered ECD centres that meet registration and service requirements.			



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(Focus on children from conception to 18 years of age)  
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Deliverable	Key Interventions	High-level Key Performance Indicator	High Level Activities
<p>2.2.3 Parents and caregivers supported and capacitated.</p> <p>(Provide safe, stable and nurturing relationships between children and parents/caregivers, by equipping them for effective parenting and providing access to healthcare and psychosocial services to address intergenerational violence and abuse.)</p>	<p>Provide holistic/integrated parent support services at all levels to ensure that early interventions and targeted, integrated programmes reach vulnerable and at risk groups.</p> <p>Provide effective risk screening of parents during pregnancy and access to antenatal care for vulnerabilities (health, including mental health, social support and crime and violence risk factors)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Expand access to Family and Home-based Support for Pregnant Woman and Children under two years of age.</li> <li>◆ Allocate resources to ensure risk screening, response and support services.</li> <li>◆ Expand access to early childhood development programmes and parent support programmes.</li> <li>◆ Micro have a child protection programme</li> </ul> <p>Provide access to empathetic counselling and psycho-social support services for: pregnant women, at risk mothers, and parents/caregivers of young children (0-2) years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Provide psychosocial support and information to parents and caregivers.</li> <li>◆ Increase community health care initiatives.</li> <li>◆ Redirecting of funding of Mother and Child Community Workers, community health care workers, and primary health care, counselors and social workers.</li> </ul> <p>Ensure referral and support for parents of children is provided through service departments, community platforms, schools, ECD centres, Early Child learning centres (including nurseries, day care facilities), and service departments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Improved access to trauma counselling services for families and children.</li> <li>◆ Increase in family and home-based support interventions.</li> <li>◆ Mandatory risks screening implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Provide Social and Health Care services targeting early interventions to vulnerable persons</li> <li>◆ Provide primary health care services and anti-natal care at identified health facilities</li> <li>◆ Database on access to family and home based support for pregnant women and children under two years of age</li> <li>◆ Develop partnerships in the provision of child protection programmes</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Accessible psychosocial support for parents (healthy parents = healthy children).</li> <li>◆ Increase in community healthcare initiatives</li> <li>◆ Increase in mother and child community workers, community health care workers, primary health care, counsellors/social workers</li> <li>◆ Improved referral pathways between departments and service providers</li> <li>◆ Need a data base of all social workers in the province (irrespective of the department). Municipalities have social workers and health care workers. Municipalities and their resources should be included.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Audit of different spheres of government providing social work services</li> <li>◆ Publicize Referral System</li> <li>◆ Strengthen collaboration between Provincial and local government so as to increase the pool of social workers</li> <li>◆ Implementation of public education programmes</li> <li>◆ Database of social workers within the province and the services being provided</li> </ul>
	<p>Educate parents, communities and service providers on links between crime and violence and child development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Educate caregivers and parents (mothers from conception at clinics), nurses, community health care workers and home visitors, and ECD practitioners.</li> <li>◆ Design and deliver clear messaging through public campaigns about brain development and its impact on community safety, using facts and story narratives for various audiences.</li> <li>◆ Parenting</li> <li>◆ Early Childhood development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Communities and service providers educated on the relationship between crime and violence and child development/wellness outcomes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Primary health care programmes implemented within schools</li> <li>◆ Strengthen parenting programmes targeting impact of alcohol and substance abuse on pregnancies etc.</li> <li>◆ Ongoing community engagements relating to human body development</li> </ul>

**2. FOCUS AREA: Healthy Start for Infants and Children, including the first 1000 days of life, preschool and school children, and parents/caregivers.**

(Focus on children from conception to 18 years of age)  
 The ICPS recognizes the need for child health and wellbeing to be at the centre of government planning (NPAC) and the need for programmes to be augmented with: comprehensive access to social welfare services, social and education services; interventions addressing inequality and poverty which impact on children's development and wellness; and the delivery of entitlements for/ and which benefit children

Deliverable	Key Interventions	High-level Key Performance Indicator	High Level Activities
2.2.4 Social and economic support provided for parents and caregivers of vulnerable children	<p>Targeted interventions for vulnerable women and caregivers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implement targeted interventions for vulnerable women, caregivers, parents and children.</li> </ul> <p>Ensure comprehensive access to social and economic assistance by vulnerable women and caregivers.</p>	<p>Targeted interventions for vulnerable women, caregivers, parents and children.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Economic opportunities targeting women and vulnerable groups</li> <li>◆ Provision of social services for women and vulnerable groups</li> <li>◆ Capacitation workshops on small business development and consumer rights</li> </ul>

**2.3 A Safe and Supportive Home, School and Community Environment for Children and Youth.**

**2.3.1 FOCUS AREA: Reduced exposure of children to crime and violence and other forms of harmful behaviour: IN THE HOME**  
 Children are safe, nurtured and supported in their homes.

Deliverable	Key Interventions	High-level Key Performance Indicator	High Level Activities
2.3.1.1 Initiatives developed aimed at developing stable, nurturing relationships between children and parents/caregivers	<p>Implement initiatives aimed at developing stable, nurturing relationships between children and parents/caregivers to address inter-generational cycle of abuse.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increase the number and quality of home visit programmes for vulnerable, 'at risk' children and parents/caregivers.</li> <li>◆ Expand the capacity and quality of community health workers (Improve training and mentoring) to improve quality of home-based care and to include parental support and guidance.</li> <li>◆ Develop initiatives to address the needs of children exposed to violence and crime.</li> <li>◆ Integrate victim support interventions and responses with the needs of children exposed to crime and violence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increase in the number of community health workers.</li> <li>◆ Community health workers capacitated.</li> <li>◆ Increase in initiatives to address the needs of children exposed to violence and crime.</li> <li>◆ Children exposed to crime and violence, and other risk factors (e.g. substance abuse) receive access to support services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Strengthen parenting programmes</li> <li>◆ Support family preservation programmes in collaboration with Civil Society</li> <li>◆ Activities targeting youth in and out of schools</li> <li>◆ Offering support to young single mothers in relation to supervision and parenting of children</li> <li>◆ Encourage children to complete schooling</li> </ul>
2.3.1.2 Effective early detection of vulnerable and 'at risk' children and families/caregivers	<p>Identify children at risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Conduct ongoing training on standardise assessment tools to measure post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety depression and parenting capacity to enable identification of targeted interventions, i.e. how to identify children at risk, and assess the needs of children and the capacities of caregivers to create conducive environment for safety and recovery.</li> <li>◆ Develop assessment tools.</li> <li>◆ Implement or develop protection plans for services and interventions.</li> <li>◆ Conduct risk assessment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ At risk children and caregivers identified</li> <li>◆ Comprehensive inter-governmental screening system operational.</li> <li>◆ Increase in targeted interventions for 'at risk' children and families.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Conduct capacitation programmes to respond to children at risk so as to capacitate care givers</li> <li>◆ Report on targeted interventions for children at risk and families</li> </ul>



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Deliverable	Key Interventions	High-level Key Performance Indicator	High Level Activities
<p><b>2.3.12 Effective early detection of vulnerable and 'at risk' children and families/caregivers</b></p>	<p>Improve provincial planning and implementation, as required by Children's Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Ensure provincial plans reflect the reality of provinces and ensure sufficient child protection services are provided in provincial strategies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Allocation of sufficient resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Present Provincial plans relating to sufficient child protection services</li> <li>◆ Database of resource allocation of child protection</li> <li>◆ Establish/ strengthen integrated Fora that responds to improve provincial planning and implementation for children</li> </ul>
	<p>Improve collaboration and coordination between social service and mental health practitioners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Clarify roles and responsibilities.</li> <li>◆ Implement referral protocols.</li> </ul>		
	<p>Increase capacity to deliver services and programmes effectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Improve social work practitioners' capacity with: Procedures, manuals, protocols, tools</li> <li>◆ Ongoing training and specialist training</li> <li>◆ Improved capacity to identify, assess and respond to complex nature of abuse and trauma.</li> </ul> <p>Improved undergraduate training curriculum for social workers, auxiliary social workers and paraprofessionals on child protection system.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implementation of capacitation programmes to identify, assess and respond to complex nature of abuse and trauma</li> <li>◆ Engage Liquor Outlets on responsible drinking</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Train additional paraprofessional lay counsellors to improve access and delivery of treatment and interventions.</li> <li>◆ Expand footprint of NPDI/NGO service providers. Reflect the needs on the ground in service-level agreements.</li> <li>◆ Effectively disburse Criminal Asset Recovery Fund funding</li> <li>◆ Ring fence funding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Practitioners trained and capacitated.</li> <li>◆ Increase in the number of social workers, paraprofessional and lay counsellors.</li> <li>◆ Resource NGO service providers to increase footprint of services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Capacitation and training of social workers, state and non-state so as to improve access and delivery of treatment and interventions</li> <li>◆ Dedicated funds for capacitation</li> </ul>
	<p>Improve access to social workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ In remote and rural areas especially after hours and weekends.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Accessible service provision in rural areas, afterhours and on weekends.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Provision of social services to communities particularly rural, after hours and during weekends</li> </ul>
	<p>Provide effective oversight and supervision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Conduct regular and timely case management review</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Improved supervision and case management review</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Reports on Case Management Reviews</li> </ul>

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Key Interventions		High-level Key Performance Indicator	High Level Activities
2.3.1.3 Children equipped and educated regarding crime and violence	<p>Improve children's knowledge about violence, including sexual abuse and how to protect themselves, through age-appropriate education and awareness programmes, in schools and communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop age-appropriate life skills programmes for children and adolescents.</li> <li>Build social, emotional and behavioural competences (interventions for children, and parent-child programmes).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive evidence-based education and awareness strategy for children developed and implemented.</li> <li>Improved life skills programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of Public- Community based education programmes</li> <li>Provision of psycho-social services</li> <li>Implementation of School Safety programmes</li> </ul>
2.3.2.2 Safe and supportive enabling early learning environments	<p>Ensure early learning centres are safe and support children affected by violence and crime.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen protocols for reporting of children affected by crime and violence, and children at risk.</li> <li>Develop effective screening, identification, referrals and interventions for children at risk/exposed to violence.</li> <li>Strengthen monitoring and oversight systems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protocols for reporting of children affected by crime and violence and children at risk implemented.</li> <li>Effective screening, identification, referrals and interventions for children at risk/exposed to violence implemented.</li> <li>Effective monitoring and oversight.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Popularize FCS Units within schools</li> <li>Promote "Adopt A Cop" Programme</li> <li>Develop/ Implement protocol for reporting of children affected by crime and violence</li> <li>Screen ECD staff</li> </ul>
2.3.2.3 Corporal punishment, neglect, abuse and mistreatment of children in ECD centres, and care and early learning environments eliminated.	<p>Equip ECD facilitators with skills and tools to manage learning environments professionally. Still relevant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve oversight mechanisms and processes of BSO.</li> <li>Implement effective complaint and reporting systems for abuse, neglect and non-compliance by service providers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective monitoring and oversight.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Popularize toll free numbers to report abuse of children</li> <li>Capacitate ECD facilitators with skills to manage learning environments professionally</li> <li>Unannounced visits to ECD facilities</li> </ul>
2.3.3.1 Increased learner enrolment and retention in primary and secondary schools	<p>Implement effective interventions to address risk factors for school 'dropouts' (truancy, substance abuse, behavioural challenges, poor nutrition, etc.).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in school attendance.</li> <li>Decline in school dropout rates.</li> <li>Increase in access to learning support, nutrition, enrichment and support programmes for learners at risk.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement School Safety Programmes</li> <li>Implementation National School Safety Framework and customize for the Eastern Cape</li> </ul>
2.3.3.2 An integrated strategy that addresses all risk factors for crime and violence at each school	<p>Implement the National School Safety Framework.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation plans for National School Safety Framework executed at provincial level, addressing school safety holistically.</li> <li>Protocols for vetting of teachers, support staff and service providers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation plans for National School Safety Framework executed at provincial level, addressing school safety holistically.</li> <li>Identify hotspot areas where there is a prevalence of teacher abuse against learners and start vetting process</li> </ul>



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Deliverable	Key Interventions	High-level Key Performance Indicator	High Level Activities
<p>2.3.3.2 An integrated strategy that addresses all risk factors for crime and violence at each school</p>	<p>Adopt a zero-tolerance approach to all forms of abuse and maltreatment by teachers, management and support staff against children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute immediate discipline, sanctions and action against teachers and school employees who commit acts of violence towards children. (Best interests of child must take precedence)</li> <li>Improve accountability and compliance with reporting requirements to DBE, ISD and SAPS.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in violence, bullying and GBV incidents at schools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of School Safety Programmes</li> <li>Access data base of current cases against teachers who abuse children and ensure action is taken</li> </ul>
<p>2.3.3.3 Effective interventions for learners at risk/ exposed to violence</p>	<p>Integrate safety and violence prevention focus into the Integrated School Health Policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement effective screening to identify learners at risk</li> <li>Increase access to therapeutic and psychosocial support services for children exposed to violence, through provision of counsellors at schools and programmes that address substance abuse, domestic violence and other social problems in the home</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in teenage pregnancies</li> <li>Increased access to therapeutic and psychosocial support services and programmes for learners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted health care programmes at schools particularly on pregnancies, education and public awareness</li> <li>Provision of psycho-social services in partnership with state and non-state institutions</li> </ul>
<p>2.3.3.4 Crime and violence prevention addressed through school curriculum</p>	<p>Ensure effective referral pathways for children requiring additional interventions and support.</p> <p>Integrate crime and violence prevention strategies addressing educational, social emotional and life skills training into school programmes and curricula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draw on capacity and expertise of academia, NGO sector and private sector to foster partnerships and collaborations with schools to provide effective, evidence-based violence prevention interventions.</li> <li>Strengthen school safety programmes and initiatives to include focus on prevention.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacitated Learner Support Units</li> <li>Improved quality and relevance of life orientation and life skills curricula.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy on clear referral pathways for learners in partnership with state and non-state institutions</li> <li>Integrate Community and Justice Programme into School Safety Programme and implement in collaboration with Civil Society</li> <li>Implementation of the National School Safety Framework</li> <li>Strengthen and promote Soft Skills Programmes to children who are not in the mainstream of education</li> </ul>
	<p>Educate and capacitate all schoolteachers, principals and support staff at schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equip teachers to deal with victims of crime and violence (e.g. sensitivity training, practical skills, &amp; protocols) during tertiary training and through ongoing staff development training.</li> <li>Improve quality of/ and capacitate Life Orientation teachers.</li> <li>Set minimum criteria for Life Orientation teachers (minimum: degree in social work and sociology and postgraduate teaching diploma.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration of focus on strengthening norms and values that support, non-violence, promote respectful, nurturing, and positive and gender equitable relationships; life skills focusing on learning communication and conflict management and problem solving; empower girls and boys to recognise and protect themselves against intimate partner violence and sexual assault.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of School Safety Programmes</li> <li>Capacitation of teachers on Victim Support Counselling</li> </ul>

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2.3.3.5 Elimination of corporal punishment in schools	<p>Equip teachers, SGBs by capacitating them on positive discipline and classroom management tools.</p> <p>Capacitation for trade unions on classroom management tools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in cases of corporal punishment at schools.</li> <li>Zero tolerance approach to corporal punishment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Audit of cases relating to corporal punishment</li> <li>Capacitate teachers on positive discipline and School Safety Programmes</li> <li>Consequence Management for non-compliance to uphold Human Rights within schools</li> <li>Capacitating trade unions on educational protocols and management tools</li> </ul>
2.3.3.6 Increased access to extra-mural activities	<p>Ensure effective consequence management for school management regarding non-compliance with policy in respect of reporting abuse (teachers, principals, school governing bodies).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure timeous and appropriate discipline of offenders.</li> <li>Improve oversight by DBE district, provincial and national departments.</li> </ul> <p>Improve efficiency of SA Council for Educators disciplinary processes, reporting systems and sanctions.</p> <p>Increase access to sports, arts and culture programmes after school.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of School Safety Programmes and compliance to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa in relation to the Bill of Rights</li> <li>Develop policy on protocols for reporting abuse</li> <li>Implementation of SACE policies</li> </ul>
2.3.3.7 Improved safe access to and from schools	<p>Provide safe, reliable access (transport routes), and transport to/and from school- particular rural areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure reliable, safe transport for learners to/ and from school.</li> <li>Ensure learners have safe access to/ and from school.</li> <li>Scholar transport programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased participation in sports, arts and culture programmes after school.</li> <li>Reduction in incidents of violence against learners on route to/and from school.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Audit of schools that are playing sports</li> <li>Promote March and Drill at schools</li> <li>Promote debates and drama at schools</li> <li>DSRAC and DBE to strengthen school sports programmes</li> <li>Ongoing distribution of sports equipment to schools</li> <li>Implement Scholar Transport Programme</li> <li>Audit of schools and learners benefiting from Scholar Transport (Split urban and rural)</li> </ul>
2.3.3.8 Targeted interventions for schools in communities identified as high-risk	<p>Develop and implement integrated interventions and programmes that address challenges experienced by schools (i.e. GBV, gangsterism, access to drugs, alcohol and weapons in schools and surrounding areas).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted interventions implemented for high risk areas.</li> <li>School safety programmes integrate holistic prevention and provision of services to learners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Audit of schools that are fenced</li> <li>Deployment of safety patrolers at identified schools</li> <li>Declare schools weapon free zones</li> <li>Ongoing search and seizure programmes at schools</li> <li>Partnership with Ernest Margjes Centre</li> <li>Implement School Safety Programmes and Teenager Against Drug (TADA) Programmes</li> <li>School visits by law enforcement agencies</li> <li>Involve communities to take ownership of schools</li> <li>Strengthen SGB capacity</li> </ul>



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2.3.4.1 Improved safety of public spaces	Introduce safety through environmental design principles in the upgrade, design and maintenance of public spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Safe and child friendly public spaces i.e., parks, libraries, transport interchanges, pedestrian routes in communities, sports fields, etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implement crime prevention through environmental design principles in the maintenance of public spaces</li> <li>◆ Provision of lighting, grass cutting etc.</li> </ul>
2.3.4.2 Upgraded human settlements and STED	Introduce safety through environmental design principles in the maintenance, upgrading and development of new human settlements, infrastructure projects, transport interchanges and developments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Address safety of transport routes and transport interchanges.</li> <li>◆ Upgrade neglected open spaces.</li> <li>◆ Maintain open spaces, fields and parks consistently.</li> <li>◆ Ensure adequate lighting in human settlements.</li> <li>◆ Increase effectiveness and responsiveness of law enforcement through greater visibility and use of new technologies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Safety through Environmental Design principles implemented in Design; Maintenance; upgrading, and</li> <li>◆ Development of new human settlements, infrastructure projects, transport interchanges and developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implement crime prevention through environmental design principles in the maintenance, upgrading and development of new infrastructure projects, transport interchanges and developments e.g. not just build houses but include clinics, libraries, police station etc.</li> <li>◆ Rapid response to basic service complaints e.g. broken lights; cutting of long grass etc.</li> <li>◆ Awareness programmes on safer communities</li> <li>◆ Develop and implement plans for clean and safe public transport interchanges.</li> <li>◆ Ensure that hitch hiking spots are clean and sufficient lighting</li> </ul>
2.3.4.3 Increased access to safe social and recreational amenities and programmes	Increase access to social and recreational amenities and programmes (e.g., sports and recreation facilities, community centres, arts and culture facilities).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increase in number of sports and recreational amenities.</li> <li>◆ Increased in number of sports, arts and culture programmes, and holiday, aftercare and after-school programmes in communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Audit of existing sports and recreational amenities and programmes in poorer districts</li> <li>◆ Implement incentives to promote sports in communities</li> <li>◆ Promote community based culture programmes in collaboration with Civil Society and government</li> </ul>
2.3.4.4 Active community participation in crime and violence interventions	Capacitate communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Make information on community safety and services for crime and violence prevention services accessible to all</li> <li>◆ Implement innovative and effective public awareness and education initiatives on safety, crime and violence prevention (e.g., at municipal, service sites, bus stops, train stations, taxi ranks, clinics and hospitals, government buildings, schools, Edo centres and workplaces etc).</li> <li>◆ Educate communities on restrictive and harmful norms, values and practices.</li> <li>◆ Mobilise communities through mobilisation and educational programmes for parents/caregivers, using multiple media, e.g., technology and mobile applications at schools and sites of service delivery, including civil society interventions.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implement public education and community programmes against crime</li> <li>◆ Promote child protection, early childhood and effective parenting targeted programmes against the abuse of alcohol and dangerous weapons</li> <li>◆ Implement moral regeneration programmes, pedestrian and road safety</li> <li>◆ Pilot negative effects of social media programmes at identified schools</li> </ul>

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2.3.4.5 An integrated focus on crime and violence prevention in all economic development interventions	Integrate the design and upgrade of crime prevention infrastructure into economic development programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Crime and violence prevention acknowledged in economic development plans as a developmental issue and integrated into economic development plans.</li> <li>◆ High-risk communities prioritised.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Crime prevention through environmental design programmes acknowledged in economic development plans to foster economic development.</li> <li>◆ Guidelines developed for inclusion in relation to crime and violence prevention in all economic development interventions</li> </ul>
2.3.4.6 Targeted interventions for violent/high risk communities	Implement integrated interventions in identified high-risk areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Provide vocational opportunities for unemployed youth.</li> <li>◆ Provide a comprehensive response for treatment of alcohol and substance abuse</li> <li>◆ Implement multisectoral and integrated interventions addressing gangsterism.</li> <li>◆ Interventions should be informed by context, after an assessment of each community's specific challenges.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Integrated, multi-sectoral interventions implemented in high - risk communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Create work opportunities through EPWP for the youth</li> <li>◆ Implement Provincial Drug Master Plan through Provincial Substance Abuse Forum</li> <li>◆ Develop and implement PDA that responds to interventions relating to gangsterism</li> <li>◆ Strengthen functionality of Nelson Mandela Anti-Gang Metro Criminal Justice Task Team</li> <li>◆ Improve collaboration with Wellness Centres for treatment of alcohol and substance abuse- Private and Public</li> </ul>
2.3.4.7 Responsible media	Ensure compliance by media platforms with human rights standards (television, radio, newspapers, magazines, social media, government media portals and platforms).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Refrain from broadcasting programmes and images that perpetrate discriminatory stereotypes and that demean women, or advocate violence against women and other vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Engage with ICASA to submit reports relating to compliance by media platforms on human rights particularly against women and children</li> <li>◆ All government media to create awareness on responsible broadcasting relating to violence against women and children and other vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>
	Increase support for programming that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Provides information on crime and violence prevention services</li> <li>◆ Promotes positive norms and values.</li> <li>◆ Challenges harmful attitudes and behaviour, patriarchy, gender stereotyping, violent and toxic masculinities, and restrictive and harmful gender and social norms;</li> <li>◆ Promotes non-violence;</li> <li>◆ Promotes equality, and build social cohesion.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increase community mobilization and public education programmes with a particular focus on moral regeneration and the ills of crime</li> </ul>



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<p><b>2.3.4.8 Reduced number of firearms in communities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Reduce access to firearms.</li> <li>◆ Effective enforcement of firearm legislation.</li> <li>◆ Stricter implementation of S102 of the Firearms Control Act</li> <li>◆ Stricter controls on carrying of firearms.</li> <li>◆ Stricter storage requirements.</li> <li>◆ Make mandatory application of section 103 of the Firearms Control Act 60 of 2000 in matters involving violence, e.g. domestic violence.</li> <li>◆ Ban identified categories of firearms for public use.</li> <li>◆ Limit quantities of purchase and ownership.</li> <li>◆ Enforce stricter licensing requirements (e.g., criteria for ownership, background checks).</li> <li>◆ Increase minimum age for firearm ownership.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Stricter enforcement of the Firearms Control Act</li> <li>◆ Reduction in number of firearms in circulation.</li> <li>◆ Reduction in number of offences in which firearms are used.</li> <li>◆ Reduction in sale of firearms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Declare weapon free zones in certain areas e.g. state buildings; public areas; beaches etc.</li> <li>◆ Strengthen enforcement of Liquor Act</li> <li>◆ Enforcement of Fire Arms Control Act 60 of 2000</li> <li>◆ Report on the number of legal weapons in circulation</li> <li>◆ Community education and mobilization efforts to discourage the efforts of dangerous weapons</li> <li>◆ Limit number of fire arms a person can own.</li> <li>◆ Ongoing psychological assessment of SAPS members and other law enforcement agencies having firearms</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.3.4.9 Increased role of tertiary institutions</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop and implement integrated crime and violence prevention interventions that address student and staff safety, aligned with the ICPS and NSP GBVF.</li> <li>◆ Train all first responders/healthcare providers at these campuses about how to support survivors of GBV.</li> <li>◆ Ensure access to equipped treatment centres at all campuses</li> <li>◆ Ensure accessible, 24-hour security and support services for victims of crime and violence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Provide a comprehensive package of care for survivors/victims of gender-based violence at tertiary institutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop/ implement Safer Campus policy</li> <li>◆ Capacitate tertiary institutions on Victim Empowerment Services</li> <li>◆ Pilot One-Stop Treatment Centre at identified campuses</li> <li>◆ Declare campuses, alcohol and weapon free</li> <li>◆ Improve security at all campuses</li> <li>◆ Implement student patrol systems on campuses</li> <li>◆ Ongoing awareness programmes on crime and violence prevention</li> <li>◆ Implement CCTV projects</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.4 Context-appropriate Child and Youth Resilience Programmes</b></p>	<p>Train community workers child workers (teachers and ECD practitioners) to screen, identify and refer children and parents/caregivers to social and support services.                      Staff and service providers equipped and trained on the referral system.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Capacitate community workers and teachers on Referral Systems</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.4 Context-appropriate Child and Youth Resilience Programmes</b>                      Determination of 'risk' and 'vulnerability' can be facilitated through effective screening and surveillance systems, referrals, community audits and monitoring and evaluation systems</p>			
<p><b>2.4.1 FOCUS AREA: Increased access to evidence-based programmes for vulnerable and at risk groups.</b></p>			
<p><b>2.4.1.1 Provision of evidence-based crime and violence prevention programmes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Scale up evidence-based crime and violence prevention programmes that enhance resilience.</li> <li>◆ Develop a repository of evidence-based programmes that enhance resilience in children and youth.</li> <li>◆ Draw on sector experts and practitioners.</li> <li>◆ Develop a funding model to roll out programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increased body of research on promising practices and evidence based programmes accessible to all stakeholders.</li> <li>◆ Funding Strategy developed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Audit of current research</li> <li>◆ Identify research programmes that will impact on change</li> <li>◆ Establish public/ private partnerships to fund and support research</li> </ul>
<p>Fund research and evaluation into promising practices in crime and violence prevention.</p>			

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<b>2.4.2 FOCUS AREA: Accessible, effective substance abuse treatment and prevention interventions</b>					
<p><b>2.4.2.1</b> An effective social, policy and legal environment to meet the needs of persons suffering with substance addiction (alcohol and drugs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Harmonise South African drug law with a public health approach to substance misuse.</li> <li>◆ Introduce administrative sanctions supported by diversionary programmes to address substance addiction.</li> <li>◆ Develop appropriate interventions for persons in conflict with the law.</li> <li>◆ Provide treatment of persons with substance addiction from time of arrest/conflict with the law.</li> <li>◆ Develop an appropriate diversion framework and referral pathways for interventions for persons suffering with substance addiction.</li> <li>◆ Strengthen provisions in the Prevention of and Treatment of Substance Abuse Act to ensure implementation of prevention and early intervention services for substance abuse.</li> <li>◆ Ensure effective implementation of the Children's Act for parents/caregivers and children to facilitate participation in early intervention programmes, including substance abuse.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Policy and legislation on substance addiction aligned reflecting a public health approach.</li> <li>◆ Diversion programmes address substance addiction.</li> <li>◆ Effective implementation of legislation and policy addressing substance addiction.</li> <li>◆ Resourced and capacitated interventions for substance addiction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Review Provincial Drug Master Plan</li> <li>◆ Strengthen participation on Provincial Substance Abuse Forum- state and non-state</li> <li>◆ Develop clear Programme of Action for implementation of Substance Abuse Programmes</li> <li>◆ Strengthen collaboration with rehabilitation centres e.g. Ernest Mlagas</li> <li>◆ Duplicate Substance Abuse Forums at District and Metro levels</li> <li>◆ Implementation of the revised Eastern Cape Liquor Act</li> <li>◆ Ongoing monitoring on allocation of Liquor licences specifically on and off consumption</li> <li>◆ Implementation of Alcohol Free Zones</li> <li>◆ Develop and implement Code of Conduct for liquor retailers</li> <li>◆ Ensure all municipalities develop and enforce by-laws</li> <li>◆ Train teachers to identify children who are abusing drugs and alcohol and refer them for help</li> <li>◆ Tough enforcement of drunken driving legislation</li> </ul>		
<p><b>2.4.2.2</b> Early intervention Programmes</p>	<p>Develop tools for early intervention programmes (e.g., assessment tools for designated and trained teachers, school counsellors, police and paramedics, social workers, health professionals). Not taking place need a different opinion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Educate and capacitate first responders/frontline staff and service providers at service points (i.e. police stations, hospitals, courts, schools and tertiary institutions, clinics and hospitals).</li> <li>◆ Sensitize and train health practitioners (e.g., ICU, trauma units, paramedics) to conduct proper assessments of persons suffering addiction, make referrals and treat addicts humanely.</li> <li>◆ Provide ongoing education and empowerment of persons working with persons with substance addiction.</li> <li>◆ Embed human rights-based approach in access and service delivery for persons suffering substance addiction.</li> <li>◆ Embed education and awareness programmes in schools, tertiary institutions and the workplace.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ A whole of society approach implemented recognising socio ecological factors of addiction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Capacitation programmes for relevant partners in CJS and socio environment to identify early intervention for addiction</li> <li>◆ Ongoing reports of children identified for early intervention relating to addiction</li> <li>◆ Greater response from Department of Health to matters relating to liquor and other cases</li> </ul>		



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Deliverable		Key Interventions	High-level Key Performance Indicator	High Level Activities
2.4.2.3 Effective screening and referral pathways for persons with alcohol and with alcohol and substance misuse and addictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop effective screening and referral pathways for persons with alcohol and substance abuse.</li> <li>Ensure that maternal screening and parental risk assessments include assessment of risks for substance abuse.</li> <li>Provide children of mothers/caregivers who have substance addiction with appropriate treatment/ services, including those who have secondary exposure (i.e. vapour/smoke).</li> <li>Provide referral pathways after assessments/screening of patients presenting at service points (clinics and hospitals)</li> <li>Integrate substance abuse screening into screening tools and health surveillance systems (antenatal and postnatal clinic visits, well-baby visits, community health workers home visits).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective screening and referral systems implemented at all service points.</li> <li>Interventions addressing children with parents/ caregivers with substance addiction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Audit of referral pathways available for persons with alcohol and substance abuse</li> <li>Database of beneficiaries of substance addiction who receive appropriate treatment</li> <li>Database of referral service providers</li> </ul>	
2.4.2.4 Public awareness and education campaigns implemented on substance abuse treatment and prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish early screening and referral services at schools and tertiary institutions.</li> <li>Develop public awareness and education campaigns on substance abuse treatment and prevention.</li> <li>Improve education and engagement on harmful alcohol consumption and the relationship between violence and alcohol.</li> <li>Link awareness and education interventions to information on how to access integrated, evidence-based education, prevention and treatment programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A whole of society and multi-sectoral approach applied in rollout of education and awareness programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report on schools that have established early screening services</li> <li>Implement public/ community education programmes</li> <li>Implementation of the Eastern Cape Liquor Act</li> <li>Declare certain areas alcohol- substance abuse free (parks, beaches etc)</li> <li>Conduct research on substance/ alcohol abuse programmes</li> </ul>	
2.4.2.5 Effective substance abuse treatment and prevention programmes universally available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve quality of treatment and prevention programmes.</li> <li>Ensure adequate regulation and application of norms and standards for service providers.</li> <li>Ensure availability of evidence-based treatment programmes and support services in communities.</li> <li>Provide accessible, accredited inpatient and outpatient substance abuse treatment.</li> <li>Apply a holistic approach to treatment and prevention:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include a focus on family (spouse, children) and community.</li> <li>Address access to aftercare and support services.</li> <li>Address accessibility to illicit substances and alcohol through effective law enforcement and regulation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Audit of Substance Abuse treatment centres state and non-state</li> <li>Develop/ implement norms and standards for service providers relating to substance abuse and prevention programmes</li> <li>Implement after care and support programmes</li> <li>Report on illicit substances in line with the Provincial Drug Master Plan</li> </ul>	

**2. FOCUS AREA: Healthy Start for Infants and Children, including the first 1000 days of life, preschool and school children, and parents/caregivers.**

(Focus on children from conception to 18 years of age)  
 The ICPS recognizes the need for child health and wellbeing to be at the centre of government planning (NPAC) and the need for programmes to be augmented with: comprehensive access to social welfare services, social and education services; interventions addressing inequality and poverty which impact on children's development and wellness; and the delivery of entitlements for/ and which benefit children

Deliverable	Key Interventions	High-level Key Performance Indicator	High Level Activities
<p><b>2.4.2.6</b> A public health approach applied to persons with substance addiction</p>	<p>Recognise persons with substance addiction as a 'vulnerable group', since they face barriers such as discrimination and poor treatment when attempting to access services such as health services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognise children of persons with substance addiction as at risk for targeted interventions and support.</li> <li>Develop targeted interventions for 'at risk' persons/groups in communities.</li> <li>Target education for 'at risk' groups (e.g. sex workers, children living on streets, homeless, youth, farmworkers and other vulnerable groups).</li> <li>Audit high-risk communities and develop and implement campaigns to reduce harmful alcohol consumption.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased awareness of the impact of substance addiction.</li> <li>Targeted interventions for 'at risk' groups.</li> <li>Integrated service delivery for continuum of support and rehabilitation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement public/ education and community mobilization programmes</li> <li>Implement targeted education programmes for risk groups</li> <li>Strengthen Local Drug Action Committees and Teenagers Against Drug Programmes so as to target the youth</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.4.2.7</b> Protection for children with secondary exposure to illicit substances</p>	<p>Intersectoral delivery of services for rehabilitation and reintegration                      E.g. Special Housing Need Policy addresses homelessness, provision of in-patient substance abuse treatment centres and substance abuse halfway houses for reintegrating persons with substance problems back into society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of interventions addressing secondary exposure to illicit and harmful substances by children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluate Special Housing Need policy to address homelessness; substance abuse halfway houses et.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.4.2.8</b> Community, non-governmental and private sector partnerships strengthened</p>	<p>Implement interventions for children with secondary exposure to illicit substances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver high-quality services for victims of crime and violence, addressing the needs and treatment of children suffering from foetal alcohol syndrome and other consequences of substance abuse by pregnant mothers.</li> <li>Increase access to therapeutic and social support services for children of parents/caregivers suffering from substance abuse.</li> <li>Scale up programmes addressing foetal alcohol syndrome.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthened active community participation in supporting persons with substance addiction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted public/ community education programmes to address foetal alcohol syndrome children</li> <li>Liquor Outlets to be discouraged from serving alcohol to pregnant women</li> <li>Consider implementing person's drinking limits</li> </ul>
	<p>Address challenges with local substance abuse committees (establishment, sustainability and location) and improve synergy with Community Safety Forum Policy and Community Police Forum Policy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthened active community participation in supporting persons with substance addiction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Audit of Local Drug Action Committees</li> <li>Development and implementation of integrated plans responding to Substance Abuse - Provincial Substance Abuse Forum</li> </ul>



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Key Interventions		High-level Key Performance Indicator		High Level Activities	
2.4.2.8. Community, non-governmental and private sector partnerships strengthened	Capacitate communities to participate in substance abuse awareness initiatives through community development and empowerment strategies (eg., appoint and train more community/laypersons as recovery assistants and field workers, capacitate former addicts as peer educators).	Community based organisations strengthened and capacitated.	Public education community mobilization campaigns Database of community members and lay persons trained as recovery assistants and peer educators Public education and advocacy programmes for substance abuse treatment and strengthening support to utilize state/ private rehabilitation centres	◆	◆
	Develop anti-discrimination and human rights focused education campaigns for communities, government departments and service providers to address stigma of persons suffering from substance abuse.	Community based models for substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation implemented	◆	◆	◆
2.4.2.9 Increased participation of civil society, NGO and private sector in delivery of services to address substance addiction and prevention	Build public and private partnerships to support programmes and interventions addressing substance addiction.	Increase in public and private partnerships	MOU signed with Civil Society and Private companies to support substance abuse programmes Strategic partnerships with liquor manufacturers on provision of support programmes and interventions to addressing substance abuse	◆	◆
	Build capacity of NGO sector to deliver services to address substance addiction and prevention.	Increase in partnerships with civil society, NGO sector.	Audit of NGOs that provide substance abuse services MOU with identified service providers with clear Terms of Reference Investigate other/ alternative options to respond to drug abuse through education and treatment interventions	◆	◆
2.4.2.10 Availability and harmful use of alcohol reduced	Develop partnerships/ MOUs with academic/research/ specialist institutions/private sector and organisations to improve quality of drug education and prevention and treatment interventions	Increase in partnerships with academic, research institutions, private sector	Audit of current partnerships with Academic/ Private Sector Organisations Targeted MOUs to respond to substance abuse	◆	◆
	Reduce availability and harmful use of alcohol. ◆ Develop and apply zoning criteria for shebeens/ taverns/liquor outlets.	Reduced density of alcohol outlets (number of alcohol sale outlets/taverns per population group and in area). Regulated location/proximity of alcohol outlets to schools and early child learning centres Develop and apply strategies to lower consumption (economic modelling such as increased taxation, reduced sales hours of outlets, and operational hours of bars/shebeens/taverns). Increased capacity of liquor enforcement units Implement a national ban on alcohol advertising.	Monitor implementation of the Eastern Cape Liquor Act Set targets for liquor outlets in hotspot areas Audit of Liquor Inspectors (SAPS and Liquor Board) Implement and monitor by-laws relating to liquor sales Stricter enforcement and penalties for non-compliance	◆	◆

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Deliverable	Key Interventions	High-level Key Performance Indicator	High Level Activities
2.4.2.10 Availability and harmful use of alcohol reduced	Improve safety of environment in and around drinking establishments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Address safety of drinking environments.</li> <li>◆ Promote ethical business practice with tavern owners</li> </ul> Enforce prohibition of sale of alcohol to minors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Integrated approach adopted to liquor enforcement</li> <li>◆ Increased penalties for violations of prohibitions on sale of alcohol to minors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implement Community Liquor Patrolters Project in collaboration with the National Liquor Industry/ other partners</li> <li>◆ Establish Street/Village Committees to ensure compliance to liquor licenses</li> <li>◆ Compliance to Liquor licences by tavern owners</li> <li>◆ Unannounced visits to liquor outlets</li> <li>◆ Improve CPC capacity to expand its mandate to engage liquor outlets on compliance</li> </ul>
2.4.2.12 Information management, data collection, monitoring and evaluation strengthened.	Effective law enforcement  Community Monitoring  The transversal nature of the impact of alcohol misuse requires a multi-sectoral approach.  Effective collection, management and analysis of alcohol related information informs development and implementation of appropriate and targeted interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Capacitated community interventions.</li> <li>◆ Strengthened data collection and management systems</li> <li>◆ Ongoing analysis and research of alcohol related data information.</li> <li>◆ Effective reporting and sharing of information across relevant departments, institutions and stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Strengthen Provincial Substance Abuse Forum Collaboration with the National Liquor industry and other institutions/ organizations that can assist with research of alcohol data information</li> <li>◆ Implement clear Programme of Action in line with the Pillars of the Provincial Drug Master Plan</li> <li>◆ Identify targeted research projects so as to improve responses to substance abuse.</li> </ul>



# PILLAR 3: VICTIM SUPPORT

## Description:

This Pillar is intended to provide comprehensive integrated services to victims of crime and violence and redress of barriers faced by vulnerable groups through active participation by communities in victim support interventions

## Who will lead this Pillar:

The Department of Social Development

## Supporting Departments:

SAPS; NPA; DoJ &CD; House of Traditional Leaders; Commission for Gender Equality (CGE); Civil Society; Doh; DHS; DoE; DCS; OTP; NGOs; DPW; AFU; DDCS; Provincial and Local Government;

Key Interventions		High-level (Key Performance Indicator	High Level Activities
<b>3.1. FOCUS AREA: A Comprehensive Framework Promoting and Upholding the Rights of Victims of Crime and Violence</b>			
<b>3.1.1 Strengthened provision of response, care and support services for victims of crime and violence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Input to the development and legislation for victim services to ensure mandatory provision</li> <li>Audit all victim empowerment centres/ service providers for support and networking</li> <li>Develop service directory for all victim empowerment service providers to improve access</li> <li>Asses all existing shelters for victims of crime and violence for compliance with minimum norms and standards for victim empowerment centres</li> <li>Facilitate registration of shelters in line with approved Victim Support Services Bill</li> <li>Monitoring of services and programmes rendered by all VEP services centres such as Shelters (One Stop Centres and Safe Homes), White Door Centres of Hope, Mentorship Programmes, Advice Centres, Thuthuzela Care Centres and Non-Governmental</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision, care and access of victim empowerment services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provisioning of victim friendly facilities and services at police stations in line with SAPS National and Provincial instructions.</li> <li>Oversight of Victim Empowerment Centres</li> <li>Audit or shelters for compliance with minimum norms and standards</li> <li>Ensure the provisioning and availability of evidence collection kits.</li> <li>Proactive case docket management</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring VFR for compliance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All police stations have fully resourced, functional, victim-friendly rooms:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staffed by trained psychosocial services providers and/ or community/ field community care workers</li> <li>Infrastructure and supplies provided - courts, NPA offices; VFF at courts (NPA/DSD)</li> <li>Readily available evidence-collection kits.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All JPS functionaries and stakeholders both state and non-state must report on budget allocation to address violence against women, children and vulnerable groups</li> <li>Audit of VFR at police stations</li> <li>Compliance to minimum standards</li> <li>Audit of White Door Centres</li> </ul>
<b>3.2 FOCUS AREA: Comprehensive Services Delivered to Victims of Crime and Violence</b>			
<b>3.2.1 Improved provision of support services to victims of crime and violence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equip and capacitate service providers.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train and sensitise functionaries dealing with victims: Police/law enforcement, court staff, prosecutors, judiciary, health care workers and social service providers need to be trained in how to support victims, and the obligations, responsibilities and rights of victims.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the provision of services to victims</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacitation of CJS Officials on Strategic Programmes e.g. DIVA, Sexual Offences, Child Protection and Victim Empowerment</li> </ul>

Deliverable	Key Interventions	High-level Key Performance Indicator	High Level Activities
3.2.1 Improved provision of support services to victims of crime and violence	<p>Organisations in line with Norms and Minimum Norms and Standards for VEP.</p> <p>Capacitate victim empowerment centres located within police stations with facilities to assist victims and refer to psycho-social services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Provide dedicated victim support coordinators at every police station.</li> </ul> <p>Provide comprehensive access to specialised services for victims of GBV, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ One-stop centres for reporting and treatment (TCC), specialised intervention units (including FLS units), specialised courts (Sexual Offences Courts);</li> <li>◆ Universal access to psychosocial support at the Thuthuzela Centres and responding and implementing the Domestic Violence Act</li> <li>◆ Follow-up and after-care services and support to victims and families.</li> </ul> <p>Develop and implement effective oversight and quality assurance systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop and implement norms and standards for service providers.</li> <li>◆ Develop and implement instructions and standard operating procedures for gender-based violence and sexual offences, from processing at the police station through the criminal justice system.</li> </ul> <p>Provide victim services that are intersectional, address the multidimensional nature and consequences of violence through a victim-centred approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Address the needs of specific groups (e.g., children, LGBTQIA+, older persons, persons with disabilities, sex workers).</li> <li>◆ Ensure that therapeutic programmes are evidence based, including treatment protocols.</li> </ul> <p>Strengthen existing places of safety and emergency shelters (Child and Youth Care Centres - for children and Shelters for women with their children) and housing available for victims of violence against women (emergency, transitional and long-term shelter and housing).</p> <p>Improve access to /and quality of child protective measures for all child victims and witnesses.</p> <p>Provide financial support for victims and families, including transport for victims to attend court.</p> <p>Provide economic support to reduce economic dependence on abusive partners and support recovery and improve access to economic opportunities to build resilience and rehabilitation in line with Pillar 5 of the National Strategic Plan on Gender Based Violence and Femicide (2020-2030). Strengthening of skills development for women survivors of gender based violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Integrated service delivery model developed and implemented to enhance victim support services</li> <li>◆ Effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in place</li> <li>◆ Expand integrated victim services to targeted specific groups</li> <li>◆ Intersectoral planning and implementation addresses multi-dimensional nature and consequences of violence.</li> <li>◆ Increase access to quality child protective measures and services for all child victims and witnesses</li> <li>◆ Resource a comprehensive package of services and support to victims and families (e.g. economic support, transport to court etc).</li> <li>◆ Expand footprint of places of safety and emergency shelters and housing emergency, transitional and long-term shelter and housing).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Capacitate Victim Friendly Rooms as per SAPS National and Provincial Instructions, and capacitation of personnel at police stations</li> <li>◆ Provision of One-Stop services at Thuthuzela Care Centres for victims and families of crimes</li> <li>◆ Implementation of National and Provincial SAPS Instructions and Orders</li> <li>◆ Compliance and Implementation of Victim Empowerment Charter in the Province</li> <li>◆ Standard Operating Procedures developed to oversight sexual offences at police stations (DVA, VFR etc).</li> <li>◆ Provision of Victim Empowerment Services to all sectors within communities including LGBTQIA+</li> <li>◆ Audit of existing places of safety and emergency shelters for women and children</li> <li>◆ Implementation of the Children's Act and Victim Charter</li> <li>◆ Implementation of the Child Justice Act and the 7 Point Plan</li> <li>◆ Provision of economic opportunities to victims of abuse</li> <li>◆ Audit of places of safety and emergency shelters</li> <li>◆ Report on skills provision to women survivors of GBV</li> </ul>



Deliverable	Key Interventions	High-level (Key Performance Indicator	High Level Activities
<b>3.3 FOCUS AREA: Integrated Service Delivery to Victims of Crime and Violence</b>			
3.3.1 Effective coordination for integrated service delivery to victims of crime and violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Strengthen VEP Management Forum at Provincial level and establishment of local VEP Forums (where they do not exist) for coordination of integrated services and programmes to victims of crime and violence.</li> <li>◆ Coordination of Pillar 4 of the NSP/ PSP on GBV and report to the Justice Crime Prevention and Security Cluster (JCPS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Co-ordinated, multi-sectoral response to victim services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Coordinate Provincial VEP Forum and strengthen/ establish local VEP Forums</li> </ul>
3.3.1 Effective coordination for integrated service delivery to victims of crime and violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop strategic partnerships with supporting services for integrated services with other state departments, private sector and non-profit organisations (eg, police stations, TCC, shelters and economic empowerment opportunities to ensure comprehensive care and services to survivors).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Integrated and seamless service delivery between stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Signed MOUs with strategic partners and clear Standard Operating Procedures implemented</li> </ul>
3.3.1 Effective coordination for integrated service delivery to victims of crime and violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Strengthen effective referral systems between sectors to ensure access to services and enforcement of rights and remedies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Operational referral systems implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Development of clear, Standard Operating Procedures relating to referrals between relevant sectors within the Criminal Justice System</li> </ul>
3.3.1 Effective coordination for integrated service delivery to victims of crime and violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Resource and capacitate NGOs providing services in all areas (especially remote and rural areas).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increased footprint of NGO service providers with a focus on rural communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Audit and resourcing of NGOs providing services particularly in rural communities</li> </ul>
3.3.1 Effective coordination for integrated service delivery to victims of crime and violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop effective, integrated information management systems:</li> <li>◆ Systematically collect and analyse dis-aggregated statistics and data.</li> <li>◆ Track cases and services to victims.</li> <li>◆ Share information with key stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Effective integrated case management systems and mechanisms operationalized</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Ensuring that backlogs at forensic labs related to GBV, particularly sexual assault cases are cleared.</li> <li>◆ Strengthen coordination within the Criminal Justice System relating to Case Management Systems</li> </ul>
<b>3.4 FOCUS AREA: Barriers Faced by Vulnerable Groups Addressed</b>			
3.4.1 Strategies developed and implemented to address barriers faced by vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Address barriers faced by vulnerable groups, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Children – child friendly and age appropriate</li> <li>◆ Older persons</li> <li>◆ LGBTIQ+ - inclusive and non-discriminatory</li> <li>◆ Sex workers - non judgemental</li> <li>◆ Persons with disabilities (eg., language modifications and accessibility of services for persons with disabilities);</li> <li>◆ Migrants (eg., address language barriers, refusal of access to services due to status/documentation).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Barriers to accessing services and treatment due to stigma and attitudes of service providers addressed through protocols and training interventions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Capacitate service providers on provision of services without barriers</li> </ul>
3.4.1 Strategies developed and implemented to address barriers faced by vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Ensure service points and services are victim friendly e.g. shelters provide integrated support and address the needs of marginalised groups (transgender victims, LGBTIQ+ and others); rehabilitation facilities for substance abuse treatment are family-friendly and provide appropriate shelter for victims with children.</li> </ul>		

**3.5 FOCUS AREA: Victim Participation and Capacity**

3.5.1 Strengthened participation of victims in criminal justice system and matters affecting them	<p>Strengthen implementation of Victims' Charter at all levels for prevention of secondary victimisation.</p> <p>Provide opportunity for victims to engage or to be involved on issues affecting them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Ensure that victim's views are sought, considered and made mandatory (e.g. gun violence S102 and S103 hearings, bail, parole, sentencing proceedings).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Rights of victims to be heard and views considered integrated in legal and policy frameworks</li> <li>◆ CJS functionaries trained to ensure adherence and compliance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implementation of the Victims Charter</li> <li>◆ Promote public participation particularly to victims relating to hearings, bail, parole etc. and capacitation of the CJS functionaries particularly on gun violence etc.</li> </ul>
	<p>Capacitate victims to participate in court proceedings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Provide support services to vulnerable groups to enable participation (e.g. children, persons with disabilities, older persons, women and children, LGBTIQ+ persons, sex workers, etc.)</li> <li>◆ Ensure victims are informed of court processes – court preparation.</li> <li>◆ Empower victims of crime to report crime to the police</li> <li>◆ Provide feedback on cases opened by victims (investigating officers' role), court processes (Prosecutor)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Public awareness and education programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Public/ community education programmes on the Criminal Justice processes</li> <li>◆ Hosting of GBVF and sexual offences campaigns and public education programmes</li> <li>◆ Public Education/ advocacy to victims of crime on court processes</li> <li>◆ Provision of feedback to victims of crime as per SAPS Instructions</li> </ul>

**3.6 FOCUS AREA: Victim Services Adequately Resourced**

3.6.1 Allocation of adequate resources for victim services	<p>Allocate adequate resources and capacity for full implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Allocate sufficient resources for delivery of services.</li> <li>◆ Increase the number of professionals, para-professionals and lay counsellors employed and trained.</li> <li>◆ Ring fence/ provide dedicated line function budgets for victim services and support.</li> </ul> <p>Ensure effective disbursement of Criminal Assets Recovery Account (CARA) funding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Comprehensive basket of victim services provided and fully funded</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Resourcing of Victim Services within the Criminal Justice System e.g. SAPS FCS Units, VFR, NPA, DCS etc.</li> <li>◆ Rand value and disbursement of Criminal Assets Recovery Account (CARA)</li> </ul>
	<p>Promote partnerships with the NPO sector.</p> <p>Develop comprehensive resourcing strategy and funding model for NPUs, with norms and standards for provision of integrated services and support.</p> <p>Develop strategic partnerships with civil society and private sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Strategic partnerships with the NGO sector</li> <li>◆ Improved Resourcing Strategy and Funding Model for NPUs.</li> </ul> <p>◆ Strategic Partnerships with civil society and private sector through MQUs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Audit and services provided by NGOs in the JCS sector</li> <li>◆ Signed MQUs with clear SOPs</li> </ul>



Deliverable	Key Interventions	High-level Key Performance Indicator	High Level Activities
<b>3.7 FOCUS AREA: Active Participation by Communities, Civil Society and Private Sector in Victim Support Interventions</b>	<p>3.7.1 Active participation of communities in victim support interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Sensitise and raise awareness in communities, work places and learning environments etc. on support for all victims of crime and violence inclusive of vulnerable groups (children, persons with disabilities, older persons, women and children, LGBTIQ+ persons, sex workers, foreign nationals) through evidence-based education and awareness campaigns and programmes.</li> <li>◆ Ensure information on victim services is accessible to all communities and groups.</li> <li>◆ Support and capacitate community-based interventions providing support and opportunities to victims of crime and violence.</li> <li>◆ Support and capacitate educators on victim empowerment training so that they can identify and refer children who have been abused or who are vulnerable to abuse</li> <li>◆ Support victim friendly facilities through the Expanded Public Works Programme</li> <li>◆ Empower public to know and demand their rights.</li> <li>◆ Empower victims of crime to report crime to the police</li> <li>◆ Discourage false reporting and misuse of the law.</li> <li>◆ Provide information to communities on cases with regards to criminal justice system processes (to understand issues of arrest, bail, sentencing)</li> <li>◆ Involve private sector for support to VEP service centres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Integrated strategy that focus on the role of communities, community-based structures, civil society institutions and organisations; schools, tertiary institutions, private and public sector in victim support interventions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Facilitate massive community/public education programmes on VEP, vulnerable groups, reporting of crime and false reporting (bail processes etc)</li> <li>◆ Capacitate identified communities on the provision of VEP services</li> <li>◆ Create work opportunities to strengthen victim facilities through EPWP programmes</li> <li>◆ Capacitation programmes for educators on victim empowerment so that they can refer children who has been abused or are vulnerable</li> <li>◆ Strengthen collaboration with the private sector to support VEP service Centres (Corporate Service Investments)</li> </ul>
<p>3.8 Improved safety in all victim support centres</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Police provide frequent safety patrols in all victim support centres</li> <li>◆ Panic buttons installed linked to all police stations for immediate response</li> <li>◆ Community safety structures adoption of centres within their communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Strategic Partnerships with civil society and private sector through MOUs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Enhance police visibility at Victim Support Centres outside police stations</li> <li>◆ Spread MOUs between community safety structures on supporting Victim Friendly facilities</li> </ul>

# PILLAR 4: EFFECTIVE AND INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY FOR COMMUNITY AND THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE

## (Provincial Government Service Delivery Improvement Plans)

Description:

Lead Department: OTP Through its Cluster Coordination and Docs

Supporting Departments: DSD DoH, DBE, SAPS, NPA, DOJ&CD, Provincial and Local government; Private Sector

Key interventions		High-level Guidelines for Key Performance Indicators	High Level Activities
<b>4.1. FOCUS AREA: Access to Comprehensive Crime and Violence Prevention and Safety and Security Services</b>			
4.1.1 Accessible primary, secondary and tertiary programmes and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve services and enhance programmes</li> <li>Implementation of sector departments Service Delivery Charter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve Client satisfaction by the decrease in the number of complaints received</li> <li>Increase footprint of primary, secondary and tertiary programmes and services addressing crime and violence prevention.</li> <li>Accurate and reliable crime statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development and implementation of Service Delivery Charter by the Criminal Justice Partners</li> <li>Audit of complaints received</li> <li>Central coordination and reporting of complaints received</li> <li>Targeted Social Crime Prevention programmes</li> <li>Quarterly release of reported crime statistics and analysis thereof</li> </ul>
	Deliver evidence-based, quality programmes and interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement norms and standards.</li> <li>Develop and implement quality assurance systems.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance to relevant legislation and policies</li> <li>Ongoing development of quality assurance systems e.g. Oversight Tools etc.</li> <li>Research projects within the Criminal Justice System</li> <li>Implementation and monitoring of the of the JCS POA by the Provincial Safety Steering Committee</li> <li>Guidelines developed and implemented for Sub-committees reporting to the PSS</li> </ul>
<b>4.2 FOCUS AREA: Early Screening of Parents/Caregivers and Children for Risk Factors</b>			
4.1.2 Early screening of parents/caregivers and children for risk factors	Develop screening tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective screening for the risk of crime and violence at community sites, clinics ECD centres and learning environments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop/ strengthen/ implement screening tools at identified community sites, clinics, ECD centres and learning environment</li> <li>Capacitate service providers</li> </ul>
	Implement screening for risk factors at community sites, clinics, ECD centres and learning environments, schools etc Train and capacitate service providers.		



#### 4.3 FOCUS AREA: Functional and Integrated Referral Pathways

4.3.1 Effective referral systems between sector departments and NGO service providers	Develop referral systems and protocols. Establish effective linkages to ensure continuation of support and services between interventions and programmes across sectors. Track service provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Referral systems and protocols implemented.</li> <li>◆ Monitoring and Evaluation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop/ implement integrated Referral System Protocol between NGOs and sector departments</li> <li>◆ Monitor service provision by NGOs</li> <li>◆ Strengthen collaboration between working groups with a focus on violence and crime prevention</li> </ul>
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#### 4.4 FOCUS AREA: Effective Interdepartmental and Sectoral Coordination

4.4.1 Integrated data management and surveillance systems implemented and operationalised across service areas	Ensure seamless delivery to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Prevent duplication</li> <li>◆ Share resources.</li> </ul> Monitor and track delivery of services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Integrated data management and surveillance systems</li> <li>◆ Effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Strengthen integration between Working Groups and Clusters</li> <li>◆ Reporting on integration successes</li> <li>◆ Strengthen and implement Provincial Safety Steering Committee-District Development Model- Safer City Model and CSFs at District and local level</li> <li>◆ Appointment of dedicated personnel in writing to serve coordinating structures</li> <li>◆ Monitor implementation of deliverables (POA)</li> <li>◆ Functional JGPS Cluster</li> <li>◆ Provincial ME &amp; E Unit to monitor Cluster deliverables</li> </ul>
4.4.2 Functional mechanisms for interdepartmental and intersectoral coordination	Implement mechanisms for interdepartmental and intersectoral coordination. (Clusters; District Safety Committees etc.) Implement communication systems and protocols.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Mechanisms for interdepartmental and intersectoral coordination operational at all levels (national, provincial, local, district, service points)</li> </ul>	
4.4.3 Effective coordination mechanisms	Develop effective coordination mechanisms for inter-departmental and inter-government coordination. Capacitate coordination bodies with skilled senior staff. Monitor deliverables. (Clusters)	Effective coordination mechanisms	

#### 4.5 FOCUS AREA: Integrated Service Delivery

4.5.1 Integrated service delivery sites	Implement integrated service delivery sites for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Sexual and gender-based violence including TCC</li> <li>◆ Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit</li> <li>◆ Sexual offences courts</li> <li>◆ Shelters</li> <li>◆ White Door Centres of Hope; VSC</li> <li>◆ Youth</li> <li>◆ Children</li> <li>◆ Other identified target groups. Still relevant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increase in integrated service delivery sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop and implement Service Charters for integrated service delivery sites</li> <li>◆ Sign MOUs with clear SOPs for integrated service delivery sites</li> <li>◆ Develop standard of capacitation for personnel at integrated service delivery sites</li> <li>◆ Capacitate communities on the functions and services of these sites</li> </ul>
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**4.6 FOCUS AREA: Professional and responsive service provision**

<p><b>4.6.1 Equipped and trained state functionaries</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop capacities of service providers.</li> <li>◆ Implement National Development Plan recommendations to improve sector departments.</li> <li>◆ Implement Integrated Justice System and Criminal Justice Improvement Plans.</li> <li>◆ Implement White Paper on Police (police professionalism).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Equipped and trained state functionaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Capacitate service providers on provision of services within the integrated Justice System</li> <li>◆ Implement intervention plans to realize imperatives of National Development Plan and White Paper on Police</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.6.2 Professional and high-quality service</b></p>	<p>Vet and accredit service providers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Professional and high quality service provision.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Audit of service providers, vetting of personnel and organization</li> <li>◆ Audit of Complaints Management Systems within the Criminal Justice System</li> </ul>
	<p>Recruit, train and capacitate staff to deliver quality services</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop protocols and SOP to respond to complaints and issues relating to service delivery</li> <li>◆ Report on the number of sanctions for non-compliance and remedial action</li> </ul>
	<p>Strengthen oversight and monitoring systems</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Ensure Performance Agreements reflect obligations and responsibilities of individuals.</li> <li>◆ Obligations and responsibilities are reflected in departmental plans and translated into action plans</li> </ul>
	<p>Strengthen complaint management systems in every government department to respond to problems and issues in service delivery</p>		
	<p>Develop and implement norms and standards</p>		
	<p>Integrate obligations and responsibilities into performance indicators, service agreements, performance plans and performance agreements (departmental and individual).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Performance indicators address professionalisation</li> </ul>	
	<p>Implement consequence management for non-compliance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Sanctions for non-compliance implemented.</li> </ul>	



# PILLAR 5: SAFETY THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

Safety through Environmental Design integrates Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) approaches and methodologies. The use of the term 'safety' ensures consistency with the approach of the White Paper on Safety and Security (2016), which advocates a holistic approach to safety by addressing all factors which contribute to risk or build resilience in promoting safety (including but not limited to crime). The application of CPTED principles contributes to addressing structural and endemic factors that underpin violence and inequality through the re-design of public spaces, transit infrastructure and human settlements.

The high incidence of many forms of crime is due to an environment which provides ample opportunities for crime, and where risks of detection, or prosecution are low. This Pillar will extend the development of security based design of residential areas, buildings and shopping centres. Ultimately the objective of this Pillar is to ensure that safety and crime prevention initiatives are applied in the development of all new structures and systems, and in the redesign and upgrading of old areas.

\*Prerequisites: Planning, Land use management and housing policy and legislation addresses spatial injustice and the legacy of apartheid planning; promotes inclusive development; facilitates an integrated approach to human development; integrates community safety into planning, housing, social development and economic development; and is concerned with provision of infrastructure services, access to basic services, and skills development and employment initiatives.

Who will lead this Pillar: Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and Municipalities

Supporting Departments: DCoG, Rural, Development and Land Affairs, Environmental Affairs, Water and Sanitation, Transport, Human Settlements, Economic Development, Public Works, DPME, DTI, DSD, Sport and Recreation, Arts and Culture, DBE, SAPS, Provincial and Local Government

Key interventions		High Level Activities	
<b>5.1 FOCUS AREA: The integration of Safety and CPTED Principles into Rural and Urban Design, Planning, Development and Upgrading</b> <b>Long-term solutions require that poverty, inequality and social exclusion are addressed</b>			
<b>5.1.1 A comprehensive and enabling provincial policy and legislative environment for CPTED (Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA))</b>	Develop a comprehensive and enabling provincial policy and legislative framework which integrates CPTED principles into the design, planning, management and maintenance of built environments, spatial planning and land use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ CPTED policy and guidelines developed and approved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop guidelines to support Provincial policy on safety and security matters that will influence the CPTED policy</li> <li>◆ Develop Provincial policy that integrates CPTED in all spheres of government, in relation to human settlements, open spaces, redesign and design public spaces, infrastructure and all other factors that contributes to safety and security</li> </ul>

Deliverable	Key Interventions	High-level Guidelines for Key Performance Indicators	High Level Activities
<p>5.11 A comprehensive and enabling provincial policy and legislative environment for CPTED (Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop CPTED policy and guidelines for all spheres of government that integrates CPTED principles into existing and new policy frameworks, addressing the built environment, spatial planning and land use;</li> <li>◆ Ensures consideration of different contexts, locations, and conditions; Provides process indicators and address prerequisites (e.g. assessments of local contexts, community engagement);</li> <li>◆ Embeds proactive planning for safety.</li> <li>◆ Ensures strategies on human settlements plan proactively for safety (e.g. in transport planning, human settlement service provision, upgrading development, and the management and maintenance of public spaces, and provides for early childhood development locations, sports and recreational spaces etc.);</li> <li>◆ Provides mechanisms of incorporating safety and violence prevention outcomes into urban development and upgrading initiatives; and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Integration of CPTED principles in policy and legislation addressing design, planning, management and maintenance of built environments, spatial planning and land use.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop clear guidelines for all spheres of government to implement CPTED policy within the different context, locations and conditions.</li> </ul>
<p>5.12 Implementation of CPTED principles across government and the private sector.</p>	<p>Promotes a multisectoral approach to planning and implementation, which integrates a crime and violence prevention lens in all spheres of government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ All IDPs and DDM One Plans must identify plans prioritising the inclusion of community safety plans, which are based on available crime stats for the towns, wards identified in the IPD and SDBBP.</li> <li>◆ Crime statistics and trend analysis must feature prominently in the IDP socio-economic status quo analysis, which constitutes the beginning of the IPD.</li> <li>◆ There must be an accommodation of an explanation in the IDP, DDM One Plan, which outlines how the plans identified therein are aligned to this Strategy.</li> <li>◆ Crime prevention and safety planning and budgeting must be identifiable and visible in all SDBBPs by municipalities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ IDP review processes must prioritise and elevate the vetting of IDPs, DDM One Plans, and SDBBPs for prioritisation of community safety and crime prevention in planning and budgeting.</li> </ul>
	<p>Implement CPTED principles in social housing and other built environment developments and upgrades by municipalities, provinces, national government and the private sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Integration of CPTED principles in social housing and other physical developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implement CPTED principles in "Breaking New Ground Human Settlements Concept"</li> </ul>
	<p>Integrate CPTED into all aspects of social and economic development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Guidelines/ regulations approved on CPTED</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Provision of checklist so as to ensure CPTED integrated into all aspects</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Number of human settlements that make provision for sports, recreation facilities, community centres, social services and education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Integrate human settlement development through the provision of social and sports facilities</li> </ul>
	<p>Make provision for early childhood facilities and services (e.g. ECD facilities, centres and services) in planning, development and upgrading of human settlements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Number early childhood facilities integrated into human settlements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implement the "Human Settlement Concept" by providing necessary services like ECD facilities and other social services</li> </ul>
	<p>Ensure design of new human settlements, economic developments and upgrading interventions facilitate access to crime prevention and violence prevention services and victim support services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Number of new human settlements, economic development and public spaces that have included crime prevention and victim support services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Promote safety and design through implementation of technology like CCTV cameras surveillance</li> </ul>



Deliverable	Key Interventions	High-level Guidelines for Key Performance Indicators	High Level Activities
5.1.2 Implementation of CP TED principles across government and the private sector.	<p>Create and maintain safe public spaces.</p> <p>Promote multifunctionality of public spaces.</p> <p>Maintain existing infrastructure and services in high-risk areas.</p> <p>Incorporate urban safety, crime prevention and violence prevention requirements into urban and informal settlement upgrading interventions.</p> <p>Incorporate community safety, crime and violence prevention strategies into informal settlement methodologies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Extension Urban Settlements Grant to secondary cities and municipalities addressing rapid urbanisation</li> <li>◆ Number of public spaces that are multi-functional</li> <li>◆ Number of high risk areas where existing structure and services have been maintained</li> <li>◆ Mandatory requirements for compliance with CP TED guidelines in grant applications and upgrading of informal settlement programmes</li> <li>◆ Number of informal settlements where safety crime and violence prevention principles have been integrated into</li> <li>◆ Spatial planning and the development of local nodes, and development corridors, by local authorities within their spatial re-configuration and planning processes must give greater prioritisation to crime and community safety profiling into consideration and development of plans.</li> <li>◆ Number of women and youth that benefit from empowerment programmes</li> <li>◆ Number of municipalities that include critical determinants for public and safer spaces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Encourage youth programmes; improve lighting and ongoing maintenance of facilities in relation to cutting of grass and beautifying areas.</li> <li>◆ Establishment of parks, gyms and reading spaces</li> <li>◆ Develop maintenance and management programmes for high-risk areas- replace street lights, cutting of grass, basic service delivery etc.</li> <li>◆ Use the 3D approach CP TED involves design of physical space, definition and designation</li> <li>◆ Design clear community safety and crime and violence prevention policies that will strengthen safety in informal settlements</li> <li>◆ Targeted interventions underpinned by safety and violence prevention principles</li> <li>◆ Targeted programmes empowering women to participate and contribute to CP TED programmes</li> <li>◆ IDPs of municipalities must include critical determinants of safer residents e.g. effective street lighting, bush clearing etc.</li> </ul>
5.1.3 Targeted economic development for places identified as unsafe	<p>Increase mobility, access to infrastructure and social and economic opportunities.</p> <p>Implement development and empowerment programmes for women and youth.</p> <p>Ensure that spatial planning in LMs and Metros include critical determinants for safer residential and public spaces (both in urban and rural settings).</p>		

# PILLAR 6: ACTIVE PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Description:

Who will lead this Pillar: DOCS and Social Development

Supporting Departments: All spheres of Government and Civil Society

Key Interventions		High-level Key Performance Indicator		High Level Activities
<b>6.1 FOCUS AREA: Sustainable Forums for Co-ordinated and Collaborative Action on Community Safety</b>				
6.1.1. Strengthen legal, policy and regulatory frameworks for the establishment of implementation of sustainable forums for meaningful community participation in community safety, and crime and violence prevention.	Develop policy framework addressing active citizen participation and public participation	◆ Coherent policy framework across provincial government	◆ Implementation of the Provincial Safety Strategy and other Provincial policies/legislation; PJP that promotes active and public participation	
	Implement Community Police Forum (CPF) and Community Safety Forum (CSF) policies. ◆ Clarify modus operandi. ◆ Clarify functions. ◆ Clarify the role of local government in respect of CSF. ◆ Develop a resourcing and capacity model for sustainable forums.	◆ Functional CPFs and CSFs	◆ Assessment of CPFs and CSFs ◆ Report on functionality ◆ Audit of functional CSFs ◆ Capacitation on roles and responsibilities of CPFs and CSFs ◆ Sector departments to identify activities that will contribute to sustaining Community Safety Forums at local level	
6.1.2. Sustainable forums for community participation in community safety, crime prevention and violence prevention (Safer City/District Development Model)	Integrate community safety into existing mechanisms for community engagement and participation. ◆ Local level: integrated development planning process (IDPs, ward-based plans), municipal councils. ◆ Provincial and National level	◆ Community safety, crime and violence prevention outcomes mainstreamed in IDPs and AOPs	◆ CSF reflect in IDP assessment process ◆ CSF Plan developed and approved	
	Increase the number of functional community partnership. ◆ Prescribe functionality indicators in regulatory framework (addressing interventions/activities, meaningful community participation, stakeholder participation, representation of women and vulnerable groups). ◆ Resource and support identified community partnership ◆ Implement funding models (addresses capacity development). ◆ Strengthen government support systems in place at provincial and local level.	◆ Oversight tools developed to increase the number of functional Community Partnership forums. ◆ Increase in community participation in crime and violence prevention interventions.	◆ Database of functional community partnerships ◆ Development of oversight tool/ protocol to increase number of functional community partnerships ◆ Report on community participation in crime and violence prevention interventions	◆ Audit of government departments that participate in crime prevention programmes ◆ Audit of budget allocated for crime prevention programmes
	Develop monitoring tools and instruments for effective oversight and accountability of sustainable forums.	◆ Oversight tools developed and implemented	◆ Assessment of CPFs and CSFs	



Deliverable	Key Interventions	High-level Key Performance Indicator	High Level Activities
<p><b>6.2 FOCUS AREA: Community Participation in Development, Planning and Implementation of Crime and Violence Prevention Programmes and Interventions</b></p>	<p><b>6.2.1 Community participation in crime and violence prevention interventions</b></p> <p>Departmental strategies and plans address requirements for active citizen participation (including but not limited to provincial strategies, policing needs and priorities (SAPS), JPPs (municipalities) by*  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Advocating a people-centred development approach, applying participatory processes and methods, promoting proactive partnerships between government and communities.</li> </ul> </p> <p>Communities and in particular vulnerable groups including women, children and youth are capacitated to participate in planning, design and implementation of interventions.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Strategies and interventions provide for capacity building of communities and vulnerable groups.</li> <li>◆ Strategies and interventions facilitate ongoing community participation from design and inception phase through to implementation and monitoring.</li> </ul> </p> <p>Community members and groups participate in the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and interventions on safety, and crime and violence prevention.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Integrate community reporting mechanisms into monitoring and reporting frameworks.</li> <li>◆ Develop tools for community feedback and reporting.</li> <li>◆ Clarify obligations of government stakeholders (e.g., reporting back, attendance of dialogues etc.).</li> <li>◆ Capacitate and train communities to participate in monitoring and reporting.</li> <li>◆ Resource community monitoring systems.</li> <li>◆ Address barriers to community participation</li> <li>◆ Improve accessibility of public engagement processes.</li> </ul> </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Departmental strategies and plans address active citizen participation.</li> <li>◆ Interventions to build capacity in communities and among vulnerable groups including women, children, youth and persons with disabilities.</li> <li>◆ Monitoring and evaluation systems include modalities for community participation and capacitation.</li> <li>◆ Strategies developed that address barriers to community participation.</li> <li>◆ Evidence based integrated targeted community mobilisation programmes implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Promote community participation in the various Pillars of the PSS, CPFs, Safer City Model and District Development Model</li> <li>◆ Ensure participation of vulnerable groups in different Fora to contribute to planning, design and implementation of interventions e.g. Provincial Substance Abuse Forum, Victim Empowerment, Community Safety Forums, CPFs, Safer City Model and District Development Model etc.</li> <li>◆ Capacitate CPF members on roles and responsibilities</li> <li>◆ Communities participate in oversight assessments of SAPS in relation to implementation of crime prevention campaigns; functionality of CSFs and CPFs and rural safety</li> <li>◆ Strengthen community participation in Accountability meetings and develop/ implement feedback and reporting tool</li> <li>◆ Strengthen functionality of CPFs, District CPF Boards and Provincial Board to hold SAPS accountable in relation to service delivery</li> <li>◆ Ensure campaigns are held in the language of the majority of the people within the area</li> <li>◆ Promote public education programmes closer to communities</li> <li>◆ Massive public education and community awareness programmes on risk factors such as Substance Abuse, GBV, Parenting etc.</li> <li>◆ Notice boards of provision of various government services at identified areas</li> <li>◆ Strengthen NPO networks and persons of influence in communities so as to be role models</li> <li>◆ Strengthen collaboration with Civil Society and Traditional Leaders</li> </ul>
<p>Mobilise communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop effective, evidence-based awareness and education campaigns.</li> <li>◆ Address risk factors (substance abuse, GBV, positive parenting, harmful social and gender norms etc)</li> <li>◆ Provide information on how to access support services (e.g., psychosocial support, substance abuse treatment, shelters etc).</li> </ul> <p>Mobilise existing capacity in communities (existing NPOs, role models, coaches, teachers, community and traditional leaders).</p>			

Deliverable	Key interventions	High-level Key Performance Indicator	High Level Activities
<p><b>6.2.1 Community participation in crime and violence prevention interventions</b></p>	<p>Establish portals to provide information in accessible formats on crime and violence issues at access points (e.g., municipal offices, libraries, schools, clinics) using different media to improve accessibility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disseminate information explaining how and where people can get involved in crime prevention programmes and interventions.</li> </ul> <p>Integrate awareness and education interventions into broader and ongoing programme interventions of government and campaigns.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directory of access to social support services</li> <li>Evidence based- Awareness and education interventions implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Database of portals that provide information on policing services and how to get involved in crime prevention programmes</li> <li>Popularize community participation in Street/ Village Committees; Sector Crime Forums and CPFs</li> <li>Promote multi-agency collaboration and use all platforms particularly churches and sporting events to promote crime prevention</li> </ul>
<p><b>6.2.3 Integrate community safety, crime prevention and violence prevention outcomes into all community-based initiatives</b></p>	<p>Community safety, crime prevention and violence prevention is integrated into all community-based initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutionalise crime prevention and violence prevention in existing programmes e.g. the CWP and EPWP.</li> <li>Increase the number of community workers to augment capacity in crime prevention, violence prevention and child wellness interventions (e.g., home-based care, community health workers, community care workers; safety patrollers).</li> <li>Capacitate and train existing community care workers on crime and violence prevention.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crime and violence prevention outcomes institutionalised into existing programmes</li> <li>Capacitation of beneficiaries of CWP and EPWP programmes on crime and violence prevention programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement safety programmes through EPWP and other government community based programmes</li> <li>Database of community care workers and provide further training on crime and violence prevention</li> <li>Strengthen participation of communities on Community Based Safety Structures- Neighbourhood Watches; Street/ Village Committees; Sector Forums; CPFs</li> </ul>
<p><b>6.2.4. Community safety planning is institutionalised in government</b></p>	<p>Integrate community safety plans into IDPs and ward plans. Implement through community plans, audits, surveys and profiles</p> <p>Empower and capacitate communities to participate in development of community safety planning (audits, monitoring and interventions).</p> <p>Mobilise effective community engagement in the development of policing needs and priorities at local level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IDPs reflect community safety interventions</li> <li>Capacitation of community participation in community safety planning.</li> <li>Policies, strategies and plans address community participation and co-ownership of policing needs and priorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop/ implement Community Safety Plans within municipalities</li> <li>Audit of Safety Plans</li> <li>Capacitate communities to conduct safety audits</li> <li>Audit of communities that can conduct safety audits</li> <li>Consultative sessions with communities on policing needs and priorities</li> <li>Pilot implementation of policing needs and priorities within identified areas.</li> <li>Integrate community policing needs and priorities within broader Police Plans</li> </ul>



Deliverable	Key Interventions	High-level Key Performance Indicator	High Level Activities
<b>6.3 FOCUS AREA: Public and Private Partnerships to Support Safety and Crime and Violence Prevention Programmes and Interventions</b>	<p><b>6.3.1 Develop sustainable partnerships with the private and NGO sector</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop public-private partnerships.</li> <li>◆ Ensure regulatory frameworks enable partnerships with private sector, academic and research institutions, and civil society organisations at provincial and local level for the delivery of crime prevention and violence prevention programmes; community education and awareness campaigns, pilot interventions and research. Provide technical input to support implementation of prevention programmes.</li> <li>◆ Adopt innovative and creative approaches which are evidence based to engage communities e.g. dialogues, story-telling, healing circles with trained facilitators; use of multi-media, creative and performing arts etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increase in joint initiatives with private sector on crime prevention and violence prevention.</li> <li>◆ Signing of MOUs with strategic partners</li> <li>◆ Increase in investment in research and evaluation of prevention programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Strengthen partnerships in different categories e.g. tertiary institutions, business, private sector etc.</li> <li>◆ Develop protocols for engagement and sign MOUs for effective implementation of programmes</li> <li>◆ Strengthen community mobilization programmes in violence and crime prevention through innovative ways</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Strengthen partnerships with the NGO sector.</li> <li>◆ Develop funding models to resource partnerships with the NGO sector.</li> <li>◆ Equip NGOs and CBDs to deliver quality, evidence-based crime and violence prevention programmes.</li> <li>◆ Allocate adequate resources to address full costs of programme delivery.</li> <li>◆ Develop norms and standards, quality assurance and monitoring mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop policy framework for partnerships including joint funding models</li> <li>◆ Funding Model for NGO sector partnerships implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Database of funding models of the NGO sector</li> <li>◆ Audit of funding/ resource allocation to NGOs and CBDs</li> <li>◆ Monitoring and evaluation of NGO sector interventions</li> <li>◆ Audit of NGO sector work in the Criminal Justice System</li> </ul>	

## 2. Overview of Crime Statistics and Trends in the Eastern Cape

The reporting format will include a ten year period (2011/12-2020/21), a five year period (2016/17-2020/21), and a one year period (2020/21). The crime statistics 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), 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.

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

5 CATEGORIES	21 CRIME TYPES
Contact crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Murder</li> <li>◆ Attempted Murder</li> <li>◆ Total Sexual Offences</li> <li>◆ Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm</li> <li>◆ Common assault</li> <li>◆ Common robbery</li> <li>◆ Robbery with aggravating circumstances</li> </ul>
Contact related crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Arson</li> <li>◆ Malicious damage to property</li> </ul>
Property Related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Burglary at non-residential premises</li> <li>◆ Burglary at residential premises</li> <li>◆ Theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle</li> <li>◆ Theft out of or from motor vehicle</li> <li>◆ Stock-theft</li> </ul>
Other serious crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Shoplifting</li> <li>◆ All theft not mentioned elsewhere</li> <li>◆ Commercial crime</li> </ul>
Police detected serious crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Drug-related crime</li> <li>◆ Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition</li> <li>◆ Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs</li> <li>◆ Sexual offences detected as a result of police action</li> </ul>

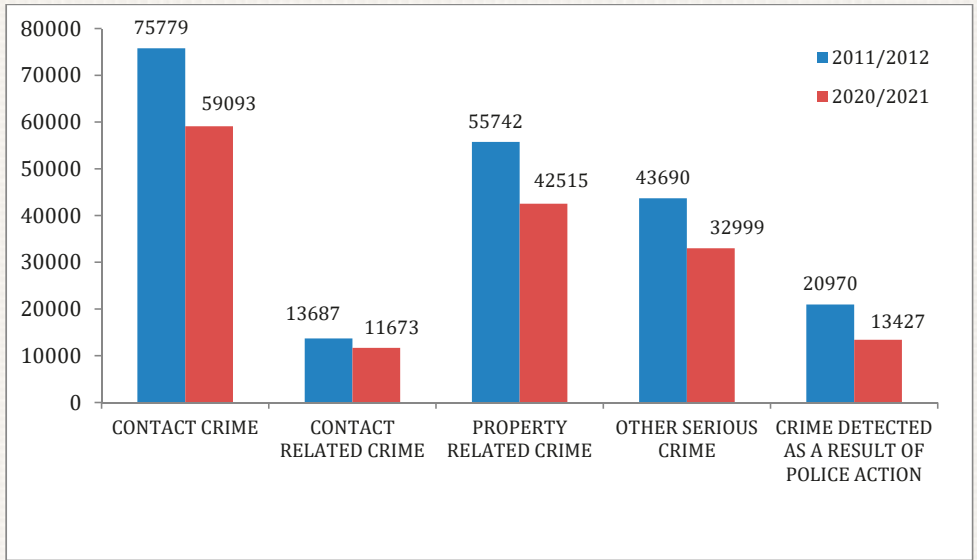
During the current reporting period (2020/2021) the number of community reported serious crimes decreased by 13.1% with all four categories also depicted decreases; contact crime (13.8%), contact-related crime (8.2%), property-related crime (14.2%), and other serious crime (12.0%). Crime detected as a result of police action depicted a decrease of 35.7%.

Serious crime reported in the province has demonstrated a downward trend since 2011. The four categories of serious crime decreased significantly during the ten year period, i.e. contact crime decreased by 22.0%, contact related crime decreased by 14.7%, property related crime decreased by 23.7% and other serious crime decreased by 24.5%, resulting in an overall decrease of 22.6% for the total community reported serious crimes. The crime detected as a result of police action category decreased by 36.0% in the same period.

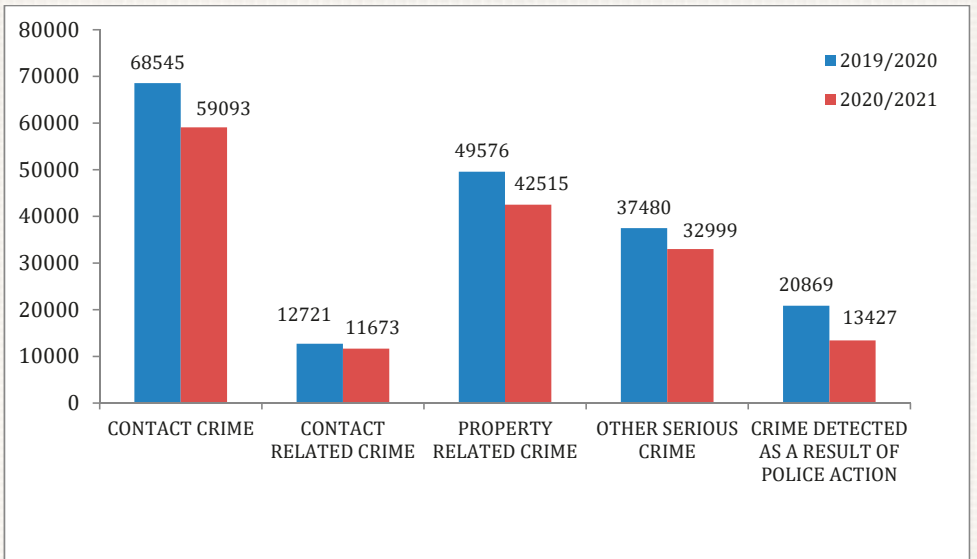
Fifteen of the seventeen community reported serious crime types depicted decreases during the current reporting period (2020/2021), whilst burglary at non-residential premises and commercial crime increased.



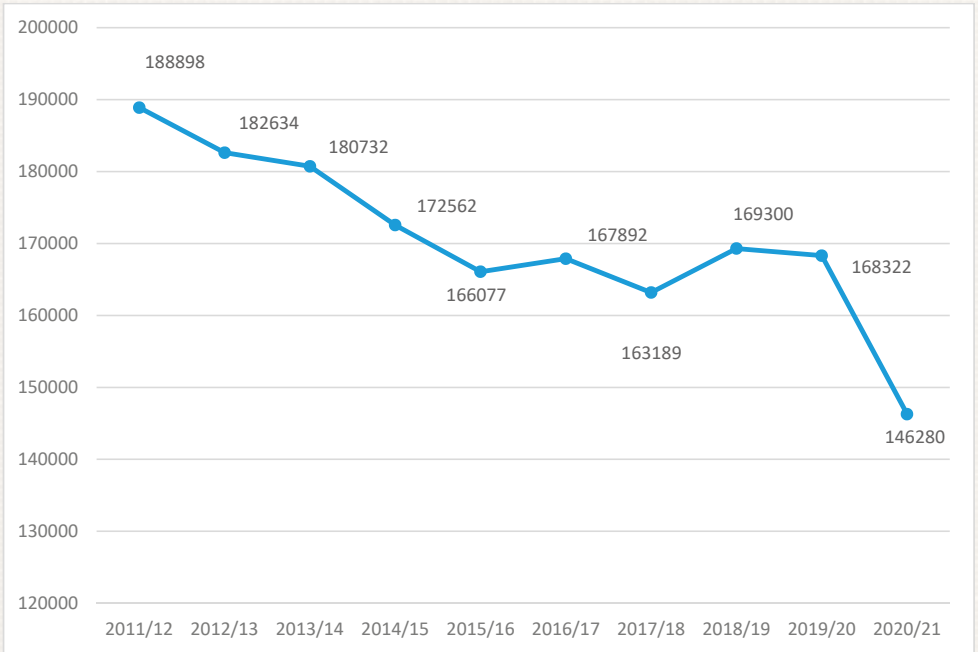
**Figure 6: Summary of Eastern Cape Crime Statistics per Category for 2011/12 compared to 2020/21**



**Figure 7: Summary of Eastern Cape Crime Statistics per Category for 2019/20 - 2020/21**



**Figure 8: Community-Reported Serious Crimes 2011/12 – 2020/21 (10 years)**



## 2.1 Community reported serious crimes depicting decreases (2020/2021)

The following fifteen crime types depicted decreases during the reporting period (2020/2021): 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 damage to property; burglary at residential premises; theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle; theft out of or from motor vehicle; stock-theft; shoplifting; and all theft not mentioned elsewhere.

## 2.2 Community reported serious crimes depicting increases (2020/2021)

The following two crime types depicted increases during the reporting period (2020/2021): Burglary at non-residential premises and commercial crime.

# 3 17 Community reported serious crime summary per crime type

## 3.1 Murder

Murder increased over both the ten year period (13.6%) and the five year period (2.3%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased with 4.3%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were Bethelsdorp (151), followed by Mthatha (116), Lusikisiki (116), Motherwell (101), Kwazakele (98), New Brighton (95), Cofimvaba (91), Willowvale (89), Ngqeleni (81), and Bitiyi (77).



## 3.2 Attempted murder

Attempted murder increased significantly over the ten year period (22.3%), but depicted a marginal decrease over the five year period (0.3%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased with 12.7%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were Bethelsdorp (221), followed by Gelvandale (107), Mthatha (73), Kwazakele (72), New Brighton (62), Bityi (52), Motherwell (48), Kamesh (47), Ngqeleni (45), and Lusikisiki (40).

## 3.3 Sexual offences and gender-based violence

Total sexual offences decreased both over the ten year period (17.3%), and over the five year period (7.5%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased with 14.5%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; Lusikisiki (252), followed by Mthatha (210), Ngqeleni (151), Bethelsdorp (145), Dutywa (143), East London (137), New Brighton (135), Kwazakele (133), Motherwell (128), and Libode 126

### 3.3.1 Rape

Rape decreased significantly both over the ten year period (16.3%), and over the five year period (10.6%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased with 16.0%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; Lusikisiki (228), followed by Mthatha (181), Ngqeleni (125), Dutywa (122), Libode (115), Bethelsdorp (112), Motherwell (108), Ngcobo (106), East London (106), and Kwazakele (106).

### 3.3.2 Sexual Assault

Sexual assault increased significantly both over the ten year period (30.6%), and over the five year period (18.3%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased with 0.6%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; Bethelsdorp (29), followed by Mthatha (27), East London (24), New Brighton (22), Gelvandale (19), Sterkspruit (18), Ngqeleni (18), Mdantsane (18), Dutywa (17), and Kwazakele (17).

## 3.4 Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm

Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm decreased significantly over both the ten year period (30.9%) and over the five year period (12.9%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased with 13.4%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were Mthatha (461), followed by East London (405), Duncan Village (368), Mdantsane (354), Sterkspruit (336), Lusikisiki (330), Mount Frere (317), Ngqeleni (308), and Buffalo Flats (295)

## 3.5 Common Assault

Common assault decreased significantly over the ten year period (24.8%), but depicted a marginal increase over the five year period (2.7%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased with 9.0%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; Bethelsdorp (403), followed by Mthatha (391), Mdantsane (355), East London (292), Kwazakele (291), Grahamstown (255), Gelvandale (252), Walmer (238), Kabega Park (238), and Joza (234).

## 3.6 Robbery with aggravating circumstances

Robbery with aggravating circumstances decreased over both the ten year period (8.2%) and over the five year period (16.3%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased with 18.1%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; Kwazakele (519), followed by New Brighton (508), East London (428), Madeira (395), Mount Road (383), Mthatha (379), Walmer (360), Humewood (350), Motherwell (325), and Algoa Park (292).

### 3.7 Common robbery

Common robbery decreased significantly over both the ten year period (43.9%) and over the five year period (26.2%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased with 25.3%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; Mount Road (123), followed by Humewood (117), East London (116), Cambridge (92), Mdantsane (80), Kwazakhele (78), Bethelsdorp (77), Algoa Park (76), Madeira (75), and King William's Town (74).

### 3.8 Arson

Arson decreased significantly over both the ten year period (42.9%) and over the five year period (25.1%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased with 15.9%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; Mthatha (22), followed by Ngqeleni (16), Bethelsdorp (15), Ntabankulu (13), Sterkspruit (13), Walmer (13), Mqanduli (12), Motherwell (11), Tsolo (10), and Algoa Park (9).

### 3.9 Malicious injury to property

Malicious injury to property decreased over both the ten year period (12.5%), and over the five year period (7.9%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased with 7.8%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; Bethelsdorp (475), followed by East London (290), Mthatha (281), Gelvandale (266), Walmer (254), Mdantsane (248), Kwazakhele (232), Kabega Park (227), Cambridge (213), and Mount Road (189).

### 3.10 Theft out of/from motor vehicle (2014/2015)

Theft out of/from motor vehicles decreased significantly over both the ten year period (28.9%), and over the five year period (31.5%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased with 23.6%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; Humewood (68), followed by Mount Road (547), East London (527), Walmer (409), Madeira (381), Cambridge (341), Algoa Park (312), Grahamstown (296), Kabega Park (240), and King William's Town (212).

### 3.11 Theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle

Theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle decreased significantly over both the ten year period (60.3%) and the five year period (44.2%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased with 28.4%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; Mount Road (139), followed by Mthatha (101), Walmer (69), Humewood (62), Madeira (57), East London (52), Uitenhage (46), Motherwell (43), Cambridge (41), and King William's Town (40).

### 3.12 Burglary at residential premises

Burglary at residential premises decreased significantly over both the ten year period (31.0%) and the five year period (24.0%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased with 16.7%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; Mthatha (544), followed by Cambridge (491), Kabega Park (488), Walmer (483), Lusikisiki (389), Mount Road (367), East London (367), Humewood (351), Mlungisi (324), and Grahamstown (314)

### 3.13 Burglary at non-residential premises

Burglaries at non-residential premises increased significantly over the ten year period (19.0%) and decreased marginally over the five year period (0.5%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased with 3.2%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; East London (403), followed by Mount Road (320), Humewood (252), Queenstown (206), Cambridge (185), Mdantsane (174), Algoa Park (170), King William's Town (158), Uitenhage (150), and Lusikisiki (137).



### 3.14 Stock Theft

Stock-theft decreased over the ten year period (6.4%), but increased over the five year period (6.2%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents however decreased with 5.9%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; Sulenkamma (290), followed by Qumbu (287), Mthatha (271), Bityi (244), Mount Frere (221), Maluti (211), Tsolo (197), Katkop (161), Dalasile (98), and Ngqeleni (94).

### 3.15 All theft not mentioned elsewhere

All theft not mentioned elsewhere decreased significantly over both the ten year period (27.2%) and the five year period (14.0%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased with 12.9%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; Mount Road (928), followed by East London (856), Cambridge (852), Kabega Park (698), Uitenhage (562), Humewood (537), Walmer (513), Mthatha (494), Graaff-Reinet (469), and King William's Town (442).

### 3.16 Commercial crime

Commercial crime increased both over the ten year period (3.6%), and over the five year period (31.9%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents increased with 3.2%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; King William's Town (530), followed by East London (494), Cambridge (417), Madeira (370), Mount Road (351), Queenstown (333), Walmer (285), Kabega Park (243), Humewood (233), and Uitenhage (232).

### 3.17 Shoplifting

Shoplifting decreased significantly over both the ten year period (49.0%) and the five year period (39.6%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased significantly with 33.3%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; Mount Road (385), followed by East London (262), Cambridge (162), Uitenhage (160), King William's Town (148), Madeira (124), Walmer (110), Gelvandale (96), Grahamstown (89), and Mount Frere (88).

## 4 Crimes dependant on police action for detection

This crime category depicted a significant decrease both over the ten year period (36.0%), and over the five year period (48.7%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased significantly with 35.7%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; Bethelsdorp (482), followed by Humewood (481), Mount Road (475), Humansdorp (465), Joubertina (389), Kamesh (367), Uitenhage (366), Cradock (337), New Brighton (334), and Mthatha (315).

### 4.1 Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition

The illegal possession of firearms and ammunition increased significantly over the ten year period (15.8%) but decreased over the five year period (17.6%). A total of 2 156 cases of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition were recorded in 2019/2020 which was the highest in the past ten year period. This number decreased significantly to 1 685 in 2020/2021, resulting in a decrease of 21.8% for the current reporting period. A decrease in this crime type indicates that fewer arrests were made for the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; Bethelsdorp (84), followed by Lusikisiki (74), Mthatha (69), Ngqeleni (61), Bityi (53), Willowvale (45), Mtontsasa (44), Ngcobo (43), Madeira (43), and Dutywa (42).

### 4.2 Drug-related crime

Drug-related crime decreased significantly over both the ten year period (16.0%) and the five year period (44.8%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased significantly with 26.7%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; Humewood (444), followed by Mount Road (427), Humansdorp (421), Bethelsdorp (376), Joubertina (335), Kamesh (327), Cradock (324), New Brighton (305), Uitenhage (242), and Mthatha (209).

### 4.3 Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs

Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs decreased significantly over both the ten year period (75.1%) and the five year period (68.2%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased significantly with 63.4%.

The ten police stations which depicted the highest crime volumes were; Queenstown (120), followed by Uitenhage (114), East London (84), Ezibeleni (63), Madeira (60), King William's Town (58), Joubertina (49), Mount Frere (36), Mthatha (36), and Humansdorp (35).

### 4.4 Sexual Offences detected as a result of police action

Sexual Offences detected as a result of police action decreased significantly over both the ten year period (74.3%) and the five year period (92.3%). During the current reporting period (2020/2021), the number of reported incidents decreased significantly with 66.2%.

Stations which depicted more than one incident were; Swartkops (6), followed by

Scenery Park (3), Cambridge (3), Mount Frere (2), and Mount Road (2).

The crime statistics 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), 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 (2011/12-2020/21), a five year period (2016/17-2020/21), and a one year period (2020/21).

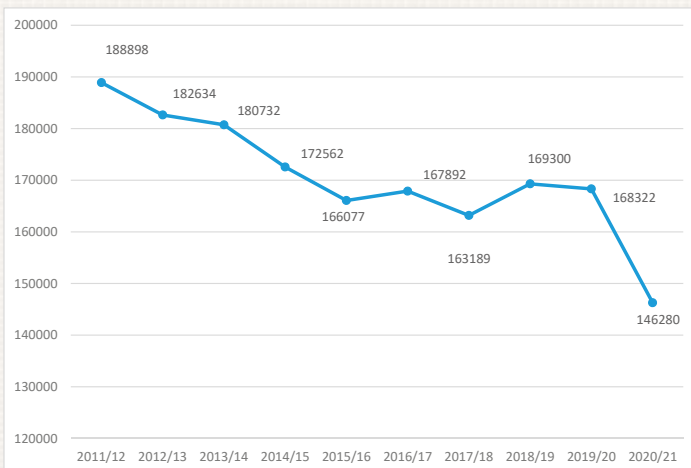
Serious crimes comprise of twenty one (21) crime types which resort within two broad categories; namely, community reported serious crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection. The community reported serious crime category is further divided into four crime categories; namely, contact crime, contact related crime, property related crime and other serious crime.

During the current reporting period (2020/2021) the number of community reported serious crimes decreased by 13.1% with all four categories also depicted decreases; contact crime (13.8%), contact-related crime (8.2%), property-related crime (14.2%), and other serious crime (12.0%). Crime detected as a result of police action depicted a decrease of 35.7%.

Serious crime reported in the province has demonstrated a downward trend since 2011. The four categories of serious crime decreased significantly during the ten year period, i.e. contact crime decreased by 22.0%, contact related crime decreased by 14.7%, property related crime decreased by 23.7% and other serious crime decreased by 24.5%, resulting in an overall decrease of 22.6% for the total community reported serious crimes. The crime detected as a result of police action category decreased by 36.0% in the same period.

Fifteen of the seventeen community reported serious crime types depicted decreases during the current reporting period (2020/2021), whilst burglary at non-residential premises and commercial crime increased.

**Figure 11: Community-Reported Serious Crimes 2011/12 – 2020/21 (10 years)**





## 5. SYSTEM LEVEL REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVINCIAL SAFETY STRATEGY

The section in the PSS related to the "System Level Requirements for Implementation" serves as a key reference for successful implementation. This section creates a conducive environment for the implementation of the PSS and outlines the roles and responsibilities of the different spheres of government, whilst noting the relevant legislation and legal review and further identifying the different IGR Forums that can assist to promote the coordination of these strategies. It concludes by recognizing active Public and Community participation therein, as well as the institutionalization thereof.

### 5.1 Community Safety Beyond Law Enforcement

Since the dawn of democracy, the state has continuously recognized that the provision of community safety is not about police and policing, but rather about integration and collaboration between the state and civil society. Critical factors that contribute to safety, however if not implemented becomes a law enforcement issue. These factors include amongst others: 1) Access to clean water and sanitation; 2) Decent work and economic growth; 3) Sustainable cities and communities; 4) Peace, Justice and strong institutions, 5) Zero hunger; 6) Good health and well-being, 6) Quality education, 7) Gender equality, 8) Industry innovation and infrastructure and 9) Affordable clean energy.

The above factors have shown if not implemented can contribute to uprisings in communities through service delivery protests and subsequently threaten the safety of that community and damage to state infrastructure. The responsibility now lies upon the state of the Eastern Cape to recognize the integral role of community safety to effective governance particularly within economic growth and provision of service delivery to communities at a local sphere.

### 5.2 An Eastern Cape Perspective to Promote And Strengthen the Coordination and Implementation of the PSS:

Effective Intergovernmental (IGR) coordination is going to be a critical enabler for the successful implementation of the Provincial Safety Strategy. It is against this backdrop that the IGR Fora such as the Premiers Intergovernmental Forum; Provincial Intergovernmental Forum; District Intergovernmental Forum, various Integrated Fora such as the District Development Model; Safer City Model and Community Safety Forums remain essential to the facilitation of effective alignment and implementation within Provincial government, District and Local municipalities.

Similarly, these structures are also important for the coordination and integration of the work of key national government departments which are resident in the province, and responsible for critical areas of service delivery (such as SASSA, Human Settlements, Water Affairs and Sanitation. Environmental Affairs, Fisheries and Forestry – to mention a few here). These structures further have a responsibility to monitor and receive reports from government departments (National and Provincial), as well as Local and District municipalities.

Local government is a critical sphere to the provision of Community Safety within communities and therefore there is sometimes situations that local government regard community safety as an unfunded mandate. The Provincial department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs together with the department of Community must start a process of developing a clear policy that addresses the mandate of local government in community safety. It must further emphasize the need for Community Safety Plans and Strategies which must be integrated into the IDPs and DDM One Plans of local authorities across the province, which can benefit the mainstreaming of community safety and crime prevention as prioritized in this Strategy.

This can be done through Community Safety Forums, District Development Model and Safer City Model. Development and drafting of by-laws is critical that supports the PSS and further ensure Crime Prevention through Environmental Design principles and general safety of communities. Municipalities have the power to have by-laws that regulate conduct and behaviour, social behaviour in public spaces, land use zoning and this impacts directly on safety and crime prevention.

Each government department and sphere should develop and align its approach addressing community safety, crime prevention and violence prevention with the PSS addressing early, secondary and tertiary interventions. Community Safety, Crime Prevention and Violence Prevention initiatives must be mainstreamed into the existing capacity initiatives across government and further considering the current fiscal environment alternative sources of funding and support should be explored e.g. partnerships with business, sourcing from Sita's, institutionalizing crime and violence prevention into existing programmes such as Extended Public Works Programme and Community Works Programmes

Structures at Local, District and Provincial level must be resourced and capacitated to implement the Provincial Safety Strategy. Consideration should be given to the allocation of dedicated staff with the necessary authority and skills to carry out these functions effectively and most importantly budgets to support implementation.

The PSS is a Safety Plan for all the inhabitants of the Eastern Cape and creates a space for all of them to play their part in ensuring that the province is indeed a place to play, work and invest in, free of the fear of crime and violence.

Therefore, in recognizing the importance of local communities, and in encouraging partnerships with civil society, the private sector, traditional leaders, the faith communities, and all other community and social networks within society - the PSS further entrenches and promotes active Public and Community participation and assigns this responsibility to all spheres of government. To ensure that this happens successfully we must consider developing process indicators that supports meaningful community participation and further embedding community involvement in integrated Community Safety Strategies. Community Based Structures such as CPFs, Street/ Village Committees, Neighbourhood Watches etc. all contribute to the safety of the people of the Eastern Cape.

The lead Department in respect of the PSS is the department of Community Safety as mandated by the Office of the Premier. The Provincial Safety Strategy provides a new focus for Provincial Governments efforts to responding to violence through effective Community Safety interventions. Roles and responsibilities of other stakeholders are clearly defined in each of the 6 Pillars. This revised Strategy is intended to realize the Vision outlined in the Provincial Development Plan and to contribute towards ensuring an Eastern Cape where All People Are and Feel Safe.

### 5.3 Conclusion

The responsibility to ensure safety is the right and responsibility of every person in the Eastern Cape. The PSS provides a coordinating mechanism for an integrated approach to crime and violence prevention, and it is crucial that all stakeholders (state and non-state) play their respective roles for effective implementation. It is through the effective and efficient implementation of the PSS amongst others that our communities can feel and be safe.

District/ Local/ Metro municipalities are an integral part to realize the implementation of the 6 Pillars of the Provincial Safety Strategy through Community Safety Forums; District Safety Forums and the Safer City Model.

The Department of Community Safety will support and coordinate District/ Local/ Metro municipalities to develop integrated Programmes of Action. Our response through the Provincial Safety Strategy is not only to crime, but also attempts to address the socio-economic factors so as to provide safer communities. This Safety Strategy promotes holistic governance so as to realize the Vision of a "Better Life for All".

This Strategy does not belong to the government of the Eastern Cape exclusively, but it is a Strategy for the "People for the Eastern Cape" and together we can promote Social Cohesion and Safer Communities.



# 6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

National Government	Provincial government	Local Government
<p><b>Budgets and resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Provide clear and sufficient guidance on budgetary and planning processes to line function departments.</li> <li>◆ Allocate budgets for ICVPS, institutional arrangements, capacity, programmes and interventions for safety, crime prevention and violence prevention.</li> <li>◆ Ensure allocation of funding and resources at national, provincial and local level for ICVPS.</li> <li>◆ Provide guidance, technical support and capacity building on safety, crime prevention and violence prevention strategies and implementation to provincial and local government through a National Crime Prevention Centre.</li> <li>◆ Resource and capacitate implementation structures at national level.</li> <li>◆ Report and account to Parliament for the spending of budgets and outputs for safety, crime prevention and violence prevention and implementation of the ICVPS.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legislation and policy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Align national legislation and policies with the ICVPS.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Budgets and resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Allocate budgets for institutional arrangements, capacity, programmes and interventions for safety, crime prevention and violence prevention at provincial level.</li> <li>◆ Mobilise funding and resources for safety, crime prevention and violence prevention programmes at provincial and local level.</li> <li>◆ Provide capacity and support to local government to implement the PSS.</li> <li>◆ Resource and capacitate implementation structures at provincial level to drive PSS.</li> <li>◆ Report and account to the provincial legislature for the spending of budgets and outputs for safety, crime prevention and violence prevention and implementation of the PSS.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legislation and policy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Align provincial legislation and provincial policies with the PSS.</li> <li>◆ Ensure the integration of safety and security outcomes within provincial government and provincial departments' strategic frameworks.</li> <li>◆ Develop provincial strategies and plans in alignment with this ICVPS and the NSP GBVF.</li> <li>◆ Ensure strategies, plans, KPIs, norms and standards are aligned with the safety, crime prevention and violence prevention outcomes.</li> <li>◆ Ensure alignment of IDP planning and reporting to the PSS.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Budgets and resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Lobby for budgets from provincial and national government.</li> <li>◆ Allocate budgets for PSS, institutional arrangements, capacity, programmes and interventions for safety, crime prevention and violence prevention at local level.</li> <li>◆ Mobilise funding and resources for safety, crime prevention and violence prevention programmes at local level.</li> <li>◆ Provide capacity and support to implement the PSS.</li> <li>◆ Capacitate and resource Implementation Structures for Safety, Crime and Violence Prevention.</li> <li>◆ Report and account to municipal council for the spending of budgets and outputs for safety, crime prevention and violence prevention and implementation of the PSS.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legislation and policy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Align legislation (by-laws) and policy to safety, crime prevention and violence prevention outcomes of the PSS and NSP GBVF.</li> </ul>

National Government	Provincial government	Local Government
<p><b>Strategies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Ensure the integration of safety and security outcomes into National Government's strategic frameworks.</li> <li>◆ Ensure that strategies, plans, key performance indicators (KPIs), norms and standards are aligned with the safety, crime prevention and violence prevention outcomes of the ICVPS.</li> <li>◆ Ensure integration of local and provincial needs into national strategies and plans.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Strategies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Integrate local needs and priorities into provincial strategies, plans and interventions.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Strategies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop a local strategy and community safety plans.</li> <li>◆ Integrate safety, crime prevention and violence prevention outcomes into strategic plans, performance plans, norms and standards.</li> <li>◆ Integrate safety, crime prevention and violence prevention outcomes into the IDP.</li> <li>◆ Align and complement planning of IDPs with other municipalities and organs of state to ensure that safety, crime prevention and violence prevention are prioritised and that best practices are integrated across municipalities.</li> <li>◆ Ensure alignment of KPIs in strategies, plans, norms and standards with the PSS.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Implementation structures</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Establish implementation structures to drive ICVPS.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Implementation structures</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Capacitate the Office of Premier to drive integrated implementation of the PSS in the province.</li> <li>◆ Capacitate implementation mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Implementation Structures</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Build capacity in the Office of the Municipal Manager to drive implementation of the PSS across the municipality.</li> <li>◆ Capacitate system mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of the ICVPS across the municipality.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Intergovernmental co-operation systems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Facilitate intergovernmental relations between national, provincial and local government.</li> <li>◆ Participate in intergovernmental forums on a national, provincial and local level.</li> <li>◆ Ensure that issues relating to the implementation of the ICVPS are discussed, consulted and acted upon.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Intergovernmental co-operation systems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop implementation plans and protocols for implementation of the PSS.</li> <li>◆ Co-ordinate a range of provincial competencies in the departments of health, education, social development and local government, enabling them to implement the PSS.</li> <li>◆ Participate in intergovernmental forums at national, provincial and local levels and ensure that issues relating to the implementation of the PSS are discussed and consulted.</li> <li>◆ Co-ordinate between provincial and local government (together with the provincial government department responsible for co-operative government) to ensure effective implementation of the PSS at local government level.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Intergovernmental co-operation systems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop implementation protocols with other spheres of government and organs of state to facilitate implementation of the PSS at local level.</li> <li>◆ Contribute to setting joint safety, crime prevention and violence prevention priorities and interventions with other tiers of government, departments and municipalities.</li> <li>◆ Participate in intergovernmental forums on a national, provincial and local level and ensure that issues relating to the implementation of the PSS are discussed, consulted and put into action.</li> </ul>



National Government	Provincial government	Local Government
<p><b>Evidence-based assessments and monitoring and evaluation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Conduct needs assessment at national level.</li> <li>◆ Develop and implement the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the ICVPS at national level.</li> <li>◆ Ensure implementation and reporting by provincial and local government on Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.</li> <li>◆ Conduct a baseline for ICVPS to monitor impact.</li> <li>◆ Co-ordinate the reporting of national, provincial and local government against the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.</li> <li>◆ Account to Parliament on implementation and outcomes of the ICVPS.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Evidence-based assessments and monitoring and evaluation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Conduct needs assessments at provincial level.</li> <li>◆ Implement the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for PSS at provincial level.</li> <li>◆ Ensure implementation and reporting by local government on the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.</li> <li>◆ Conduct provincial baselines for PSS in province to monitor impact.</li> <li>◆ Co-ordinate the reporting of provincial and local government against the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.</li> <li>◆ Report to the provincial legislature on implementation and outcomes of the PSS.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Evidence-based assessments and monitoring and evaluation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Conduct needs assessment at local level.</li> <li>◆ Implement the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for PSS at local level.</li> <li>◆ Conduct a baseline to monitor impact of PSS at local level.</li> <li>◆ Ensure alignment of KPIs in IDP.</li> <li>◆ Conduct community safety audits.</li> <li>◆ Report to municipal council on implementation and outcomes of the PSS.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Programmes and interventions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implement programmes and interventions aligned to the ICVPS.</li> <li>◆ Initiate and co-ordinate national safety, crime prevention and violence prevention programmes and interventions with provincial and local government.</li> <li>◆ Ensure integration of provincial and local needs in programmes and interventions.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Programmes and interventions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Initiate and co-ordinate safety, crime prevention and violence prevention programmes and interventions in the province.</li> <li>◆ Initiate and co-ordinate safety, crime prevention and violence prevention programmes and interventions with local government.</li> <li>◆ Participate in national programmes on safety, crime prevention and violence prevention.</li> <li>◆ Implement programmes and interventions aligned to safety, crime prevention and violence prevention outcomes.</li> <li>◆ Ensure integration of provincial and local needs in programmes and interventions.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Programmes and interventions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Co-ordinate safety, crime prevention and violence prevention interventions within the municipal area.</li> <li>◆ Ensure effective enforcement of by-laws on safety, crime prevention and violence prevention.</li> <li>◆ Implement programmes and interventions aligned to safety, crime prevention and violence prevention outcomes.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Active public and community participation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Ensure active public and community participation in the development, planning and implementation of national strategies and policies.</li> <li>◆ Ensure the establishment of sustainable forums for co-ordinated, collaborative and ongoing community participation.</li> <li>◆ Facilitate public and private partnerships to support safety, crime prevention and violence prevention programmes and interventions.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Active public and community participation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Ensure active public and community participation in the development, planning and implementation of strategies and policies.</li> <li>◆ Facilitate and support the establishment of sustainable forums for co-ordinated, collaborative and ongoing community participation.</li> <li>◆ Facilitate public and private partnerships to support safety, crime prevention and violence prevention in the province.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Active public and community participation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Establish sustainable forums for co-ordinated, collaborative and ongoing community participation.</li> <li>◆ Facilitate public and private partnerships to support safety, crime prevention and violence prevention programmes and interventions.</li> </ul>

# ANNEXURE A: LEGISLATIVE & REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

## ANNEXURE B: STRATEGIC LINKS

The following policies address some of the key focus areas identified in the PSS:

Focus Areas	Policy Instrument	Responsibility/ Lead Department
Improvements to the Criminal Justice System	The CJS 7 Point Plan: IJS and CJS Revamp and Modernisation National Policy Framework for the Management of Sexual Offence Matters of 2012 National Directives and Instructions on Conducting a Forensic Examination on Survivors of Sexual Offence Cases in Terms of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 National Policy Framework for Child Justice Act of 2010	JCPS cluster
Effective Policing	White Paper on Policing (2016) National Rural Safety Strategy	CSPS/SAPS
Children in Conflict with the Law	Norms and Standards for Diversion (reviewed in 2015) Policy Framework for Accreditation of Diversion Services (May 2010). Blueprint: Minimum Norms and Standards for Secure Care Facilities in South Africa of 2010 Child Justice National Policy Framework	DSD DOJ&CD
Gender Based Violence	National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide	DWYPD, Presidency
Violence against Women and Children	Integrated Programme of Action Addressing Violence Against Women and Children	DSD
Victim Support and Services	National Implementation Plan for the Service Charter for Victims of Crime of 2007 Service Charter for Victims of Crime and Violence of 2004 National Strategy for Sheltering Services for Victims of Crime and Violence Minimum Standards on Shelters for Abused Women National Policy Guidelines for Victim Empowerment of 2009	DSD
Learner and School Safety	The National School Safety Framework Guidelines for the Prevention and Management of Sexual Violence and Harassment in Public Schools	DBE
LGBTIQ+	National Intervention Strategy for Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Transgender and Inter-sex (LGBTI) Sector of 2014	DOJ&CD
Youth	National Youth Policy – lack of focus on youth interventions for crime and violence prevention	DWYPD, Presidency
Social Crime Prevention	Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy National Anti-Gangsterism Strategy of 2015 Provincial Anti-Gang Strategy of 2016	DSD PCC DOCS
Early Childhood Development	Early Childhood Development (ECD) Policy of 2015	DSD
Child Wellness	National Plan of Action For Children 2019-2024	
Urban Safety and Development	Integrated Urban Development Framework – recognises community safety as a cross cutting issue	DCoG
Family Well Being	White Paper on Families	DSD



Focus Areas	Policy Instrument	Responsibility/ Lead Department
Provincial Development	Provincial Development Plan (PDP)	Whole Province
Northern Areas Gqeberha	Anti-Gang Strategy	DCS/OTP
Social Services	White Paper for Social Welfare 1997 – promotes a developmental social welfare approach and proposes an integrated approach to crime prevention and restorative justice	DSD
Substance Abuse	National Drug Master Plan National Strategy for the Prevention and Management of Alcohol and Drug Use Amongst Learners of 2013	DSD/SAPS/DBE
Community Participation	Community Police Forum Policy Community Safety Forums Policy of 2011	CSPS/SAPS
Environmental design	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management White Paper	DHS/CSIR
Rehabilitation and reintegration of persons in conflict with the law	White Paper on Remand Detention Management of 2014 White Paper on Corrections of 2005	DCS
Reintegration of persons in conflict with the law	The Reintegration and Aftercare Strategy for Probation Services 2015 (strategy)	DSD
Restorative Justice	Restorative Justice National Policy Framework (amended in October 2012) Prosecution Policy Directives: Part 7: Diversion, Restorative Justice and Information Mediation in respect of Adult Offenders (1 June 2015)	NPA

## 7. References and Acknowledgements:

In developing the revised Provincial Safety Strategy, the following documents were used as references as they contribute to the development of Safer Communities and Crime Prevention:

- ◆ Integrated Crime Prevention Strategy 2021
- ◆ Eastern Cape Provincial Implementation Plan on Gender Based Violence and Femicide 2021
- ◆ National and Provincial Rural Safety Plan 2021
- ◆ White Paper on Families (June 2021)
- ◆ National Strategic Plan on Gender Based Violence and Femicide 2020
- ◆ Provincial Development Plan 2019
- ◆ Medium Term Strategic Framework 2019-2025
- ◆ SAPS Eastern Cape Annual Operational Plan/ Strategic Plan 2020- 2025
- ◆ National Development Plan 2017
- ◆ Implementation Framework for the White Paper on Safety and Security 2016
- ◆ Eastern Cape Provincial Safety Strategy 2015-2020
- ◆ Eastern Cape Provincial Youth Development Strategy 2014
- ◆ Integrated Anti- Poverty Strategy 2012
- ◆ Civilian Secretariat for Police Act 2/ 2011













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