



KZN Provincial Safety Strategy

JCPS Cluster

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FOREWORD

by KZN MEC for Transport, Community Safety & Liaison, Mr T. M. Kaunda

This Provincial Safety Strategy represents the KZN Provincial Government's concerted drive to streamline and integrate programmes which will lead to targeted and sustained interventions in problem areas.

In practice, this will involve identifying problem areas and facilitating relevant interventions involving all stakeholders. An important resource available for programme implementation at municipal sphere are the Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS) War Rooms which facilitate collaboration from the Provincial sphere to District and Ward level.

This strategy places renewed emphasis on the relevance of a united, multi-pronged approach in responding to crime. Such an approach combines aspects of crime prevention, crime combating, the improvement of socio-economic conditions and strengthening of human solidarity among citizens. The strategy is essentially a continuation of the paradigm introduced by the 1996 National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) which remains valid and must be reinforced by new experience and knowledge. What is important in this approach is to develop a problem-solving framework which looks for multi-agency solutions to identified problems and uses a range of methods of crime and violence prevention.

As the JCPS Cluster, we stand ready to play our part in the important work which lies ahead. All JCPS member institutions have over the years, honed their operations and I am confident that the services and interventions that we will roll out to Districts in alliance with our Provincial partners, will leave a tangible impact on the lives of our people. We are embarking on these programmes because we want safety in our Province to be *sustainable*. Sustainable safety is about making everyone in our society useful in one way or another, starting from the perspective that everyone has a talent rather than a problem. Sustainable safety is about intervening for victims of

crime because untreated trauma perpetuates the cycle of crime and violence in which we find ourselves. To this end, we envision a society where all people:

- Live in safe environments;
- Play a role in creating and maintaining a safe environment;
- Feel safe from crime and violence and conditions that contribute to it; and
- Have equal access and recourse to high quality of services when affected by crime and violence.

We count on all our partners in our beautiful Province to strengthen our hand as we embark on this journey of creating a safer KZN.

Mr T. M. Kaunda
KZN MEC for Transport, Community Safety & Liaison

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Provincial Safety Strategy is based on inputs of all partners, evidence from research, local and international best practice, modern techniques and technology. The strategy locates itself within the legal and policy framework of the RSA including the NDP Vision 2030 and the KZN PGDS both of which seek to ensure everyone in South Africa are and feel safe. An essential thrust of the NDP is that a holistic approach needs to be adopted in order to effectively address crime and that such an approach should address itself to the causes of crime and receive attention over the long term. The strategy revolves around three strategic goals.

Strategic goal 1 is ***Crime and Violence Combatting and Prevention*** and seeks to reduce and remove some of the key drivers of violent behaviour, and strengthen efforts targeting groups either at risk of violence or already affected by violence. In addition, it will improve the CJS proactive and reactive responses to violent incidents. The strategic objectives are:

- Reduce weapons in society;
- Design and maintain safer public spaces;
- Reduce violence related to alcohol and substance abuse;
- Improve the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Offenders
- Improve the CJS response to serious and violent crime incidents.

Strategic goal 2 is ***Building Positive Societal Attitudes and Values and Enhancing Community Involvement in Local Safety Promotion***. This goal seeks to advance engagement, mobilisation and strengthening of communities to promote safety, through community-based, primary prevention approaches innovative public education “messaging” strategies, community-based intervention programmes and activities aimed at increasing the strength, capacity and resilience of individuals, families and communities in relation to the known risk factors that make communities unsafe. The strategic objectives are:

- Raise public awareness and education on safety matters
- Enhance community involvement in local safety promotion
- Strengthen Families, Parenting and Life Skills
- Rural Safety.

Strategic goal 3 is ***Enhancing Criminal Justice System Effectiveness and Efficiency***. This goal seeks to ensure that all criminal justice agencies are capacitated to operate effectively, efficiently and predictably. This will both improve public confidence in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) and serve as a deterrent. CJS co-ordination and cooperation between all spheres of government (National, Provincial and Local) must be enhanced. The strategic objectives are:

- Improve proactive and reactive law enforcement and CJS service delivery;
- Victim Empowerment and protective programmes for vulnerable groups
- Innovations in CJS technological application and smart, intelligence-driven law enforcement and improved CJS Business processes
- Improve Prevention and Response in relation to Public Protests and land and building invasions
- Border Management

In addition to aligning with the overarching national legislative and policy framework of the RSA, the strategy further links to and is intended to support the KZN Crime and Safety Summits, Executive Lekgotla pronouncements, SOPA and Budget Speech imperatives.

A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the strategy will form part of the AWG 9 performance reporting mechanism for the Strategy. It is accepted that the strategy will require periodic review to ensure that it strategy remains relevant.

KZN Provincial Safety Strategy

INTRODUCTION

Human safety and security is a core human right and a necessary condition for human development, economic growth and improving quality of life. Vulnerability to crime and violence therefore remains a key priority for the government of the Republic of South Africa and is reflected in policy pronouncements and imperatives at the highest level. In giving effect to these, the purpose and central objective of this **KZN Provincial Safety Strategy** is to set the direction for continuous improvements in community safety and to provide a collaborative platform for different agencies to make KZN a safer place to live, work and visit.

The strategy is based on inputs of all partners, evidence from research, local and international best practice, modern techniques and technology. The strategy locates itself within the legal and policy framework of the RSA including the NDP Vision 2030 and the KZN PGDS both of which seek to ensure everyone in South Africa are and feel safe. An essential thrust of the NDP is that a holistic approach needs to be adopted in order to effectively address crime and that such an approach should address itself to the causes of crime and receive attention over the long term.

The KZN JCPS Cluster is comprised of a wide range of government departments and civil society representatives and is tasked with coordinating work to create a safer KZN through numerous measures to reduce crime including strengthening the criminal justice system, oversight over policing in the province and strengthening of partnerships. This Provincial Safety Strategy is part of the Clusters ongoing programme of work to create a conducive climate in the Province for stability, growth and development.

The strategy will be underpinned by an implementation plan which will involve all KZN government departments, Criminal Justice System (CJS) roleplayers, the business fraternity, civil society and communities to address issues relating to crime,

anti-social behaviour and fear of crime. Linking to and building on initiatives such as the 2016 Provincial Crime Summit, the 2017 Social Cohesion Summit and the 2017 Substance Abuse Summit, the strategy and plan will be monitored by the *KZN JCPS Cluster*.

UNDERSTANDING AND RESPONDING TO CRITICAL CRIME DRIVERS IN KZN

The strategy responds to the central drivers of crime, namely:

▽ **Opportunity:** crime increases when there are more opportunities to offend, and falls when the number of opportunities is reduced. Crime can be prevented by making the surrounding environment less conducive to crime through improved environmental design, target hardening and improved surveillance and other technology.

▽ **Character:** a small minority of people commit the majority of crimes. Evidence increasingly suggests that certain character traits in individuals are related to their propensity to commit crime. These include a person's willingness to break social norms, and their levels of empathy and self-control, all of which are strong predictors of whether they offend or not.

Aspects of an individual's upbringing can be very damaging, such as witnessing or being a victim of domestic abuse, or experiencing social deprivation or neglect. The early years are the point where positive character traits are formed making it a key time for intervention. This strategy therefore focuses on measures which will prevent crime by building positive character traits and increasing young people's abilities to make good decisions and achieve positive life outcomes. At the same time, the strategy also focusses on those who are at more immediate risk of becoming involved in crime, and those who have become habitual offenders.

- ▽ **Liquor:** Over the last decade, in the majority of violent incidents in KZN, the offender(s) and in some cases victims, were under the influence of alcohol at the time of the offence. Moreover, numerous crime incidents occur at or near alcohol establishments. Alcohol is also a central feature in incidents of sexual offences and partner abuse.

The relationship between alcohol and violence is complex, and is characterised by the interaction of a range of factors, including:

- **The psycho-pharmacological effects of alcohol**, including increased risk taking, impulsive behaviour, heightened emotionality and other effects of intoxication;
- **The individual characteristics of perpetrators**, such as age, gender and predisposition towards aggression;
- **Situational factors** related to the environment in which alcohol is consumed;
- **Societal attitudes and values** towards drunkenness and what is acceptable behaviour while under the influence of alcohol.

Given the association between alcohol use and violence, reducing alcohol supply and consumption is likely to be beneficial in crime prevention. In addition to supply reduction, this strategy also aims to address the provision of targeted treatment and prevention approaches that reduce harmful alcohol use and build life skills and resilience towards reducing alcohol-related harms.

- ▽ **Drugs:** Apart from illegal narcotics use, possession and supply constituting criminal offences, illegal drugs drive crime in several ways. These include the range of property offences to fund drug use as well as the illegal actions of organised crime groups in operating and maintaining syndicates supplying the drug market, including money laundering and sexual trafficking.
- ▽ **Greed:** most acquisitive crime is financially motivated. This is particularly true for most commercial and organised crime.

KZN PROVINCIAL PRIORITY SAFETY CHALLENGES

In its evidenced-based approach, the strategy is informed by a comprehensive crime and safety-risk analysis of the Province of KZN, annexed hereto.

OVERARCHING APPROACH AND OUTCOMES

In order to achieve the prevention and reduction outcomes sought by the PSS, the following strategic approach and outcomes are identified for focus by all JCPS roleplayers and strategic partners in to support of the objectives and targets of this Provincial Safety Strategy.

❖ **CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY:**

All criminal justice agencies must be capacitated to operate efficiently and predictably. This will both improve public confidence in the Criminal Justice System and serve as a deterrent. Accordingly, the strategy focusses on activities undertaken by CJS agencies such as *apprehension, detection, investigation, prosecution and rehabilitation*. These functions are aimed at strengthening the rule of law through preventing the occurrence of offences through deterrence, responding diligently to offences that have occurred thereby reducing the risks of repeat offending.

Examples may include:

- Visible policing operations (in particular, targeted foot patrols) in high risk areas and during high risk periods (demonstrated by crime pattern and crime threat analyses) to reduce opportunities for crime;
- Prioritising the investigation and prosecution of corruption to promote public trust and community relations in tackling crime.

❖ **FOCUS ON ELIMINATING RISKS AND BUILDING INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETAL RESILIENCE:**

Crime and violence risk factors must be identified and mitigated through early intervention and support for at-risk individuals, vulnerable groups and families. High numbers of unemployed young men create risk in any society, and KZN youth unemployment rates must be addressed. Central to the success of this approach therefore is the promotion of improved livelihoods through economic development and income generating opportunities and the prioritisation of support programmes for young people.

Together with the above, there must be continuous work aimed at rebuilding and restoring the social fabric of communities in KZN. This entails increasing education and conscientisation of communities on safety matters and promoting community participation. Critical interventions required in addressing social risk factors for crime include:

- Parenting programmes aimed at **high-risk families** with young children and adolescents to reduce the risk of domestic violence, child abuse and neglect that can trigger later anti-social and criminal behaviour amongst young adults who have experienced these situations.
- Education, employment and recreational **programmes for young people** to instil a sense of inclusion, without which young people are attracted to risky behaviours.
- Early intervention programmes with families where **violence** has already occurred, to reduce the risks of further violence.
- Engaging in programme to **enhance job creation and economic participation** thus reducing engagement in crime.

Eliminating risks is also carried out through ***situational crime prevention***. These activities focus on particular situations or places where crime has been experienced and seek to reduce opportunities for crime. Such approaches may include a focus on

the physical environment in which crime is committed, such as increasing lighting and clearing bushes in public spaces to reduce the risks of robbery and sexual assault. It also involves 'target hardening' measures such as alarm systems and burglar guards in homes and businesses. To this end, new housing and commercial developments must be done in line with principles that reduce the risks of criminal activity such as promoting productive use of open spaces, enhancing natural observation opportunities, and limiting uncontrolled access. Limiting the availability of alcohol in public spaces is a critical feature of the situational crime prevention approach.

❖ **ENHANCE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN LOCAL SAFETY PROMOTION:**

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

- Identification of government services need to be improved or changed, and informing relevant authorities for action;
- Identification of unsafe areas and the development of strategies to respond to these, including engaging with local authorities in relation to issues of lighting, grass-cutting and maintenance of public buildings;
- Identification of safety needs in that community (e.g. the need for recreation and supervision of children) and developing appropriate plans to address these;
- Provide support for community safety endeavours and capacitation where required;
- Mobilise all sectors against gender violence in particular and violence in general;
- Improve community trust and relationships with the police.

❖ **USE OF THE OSS SERVICE DELIVERY MODEL WITH RELEVANT PROGRAMMES AND INTERVENTIONS COORDINATED AT OSS WARD LEVEL**

An important approach available in terms of the Strategy is the adoption of area-focused approaches to crime and violence prevention. In terms of this approach, the KZN Province may target certain neighbourhoods or communities with a package of crime prevention interventions, with a view to addressing multiple problems in a comprehensive manner. Decisions regarding interventions are made based on a safety audit of the community, which informs the development of a safety plan, which sets out the key intervention priorities for that area. For example, War Rooms will be utilized to conceptualise and deliver programmes for youth development, sports and arts and culture. The province has already applied this approach, through work undertaken in various municipalities and on diverse safety threats. There are also a number of experiences from other parts of the world which offer lessons on specific safety and security best practices.

Legal and Policy Framework

This section attempts to summarise the linkage of this KZN Provincial Safety Strategy to National and Provincial Legislation, related strategies, policies and processes. The high level policies are elaborated on with further policy and legislation tabulated below.

- ∇ The ***Constitution of the Republic of South Africa*** Section 206 (3) states: Each Province is entitled-
- To monitor police conduct;
 - To oversee the effectiveness and efficiency of the police service, including receiving reports on the police service;
 - To promote good relations between the police and the community;
 - To assess the effectiveness of visible policing;
 - To liaise with the Cabinet member responsible for policing with respect to crime and policing in the province.

∇ The **National Crime Prevention Strategy** (NCPS), adopted in 1996 and revised in subsequent years, provides the foundation for crime prevention approach and policy development in South Africa. The NCPS is based on four pillars around which coordination and integration must take place. These pillars are:

- Improving the criminal justice system;
- Reducing crime through environmental design;
- Public values and education;
- Trans-national crime.

∇ The **1998 White Paper on Safety and Security** elaborated further on the need for crime prevention and laid out the *social crime prevention* approach and the roles to be played by provincial and local governments. The current two White Papers, namely, the 2016 **White Paper on Safety and Security** and **2016 White Paper on Policing** build on and revise the earlier approaches towards safety promotion and policing.

∇ 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 national **Medium Term Strategic Framework 2014 – 2019** (MTSF) Outcome 3 focuses on ensuring a South Africa where all people are, and feel safe. The MTSF contains seven (7) sub-outcomes, some of which are relevant to provincial competencies. The following matrix explains these outcomes:

Sub-outcome	Competence	Relevance and Rationale
Reduced levels of contact crime	National and Provincial	This is a joint competency. The KZN PSS addresses reducing the levels of contact crimes under Goal 1 - <i>Prevention of interpersonal violence</i> .
An efficient and effective criminal justice system	National and Provincial	This is a joint competency. The PSS addresses the criminal justice system under Goal 3 - <i>Enhancing Criminal Justice System effectiveness and efficiency</i> .
South Africa's borders are effectively defended protected, secured and well-managed	National and Provincial	The KZN Province shares numerous international borders. This is dealt with under Goal 3 of the PSS - <i>Enhancing Criminal Justice System effectiveness and efficiency</i> .

Secure cyber space	National	This is a national competency and therefore not dealt with in the PSS.
Ensure domestic stability	National and Provincial	This is a shared competency and dealt with in the PSS under Goal 2 - <i>Building Community values and involvement.</i>
Identity of all persons in South Africa is known and secured	National	This is a national competence and therefore not dealt with in the PSS
Corruption in the public and private sectors reduced	National and Provincial	This is a shared competency and dealt with in the PSS under Goal 3 of the PSS - <i>Enhancing Criminal Justice System effectiveness and efficiency</i> within the Objective entitled <i>Improve the CJS response to serious and violent crime incidents</i>

The KZN ***Provincial Growth and Development Plan 2018*** (PGDP) also sets out the Province's plan to implement the NDP. It covers a vast array of interventions including economic development, human settlements, social infrastructure, spatial planning and community safety. In relation to community safety, the PGDS provisions and strategic actions are detailed below:

PGDS Strategic Goal 3: HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

PGDS Strategic Objective 3.5: Enhance safety and security

‘The safety and security of the KZN people and their property is improved ‘

Strategic Objective 3.5 Indicators:

- 3.5.1 Total number of crimes measured as the number of crimes reported per 100 000 /population).
- 3.5.2 Number of fatal accidents reported.
- 3.5.3 Number and/or spread of functional Community Policing Forums.
- 3.5.4 Number of serious crimes reported.
- 3.5.5 Number of crimes against women and children and elderly.
- 3.5.6 Number of drug related crimes reported.

Strategic Objective 3.5 Interventions:

Interventions, albeit not exhaustive, include:

- 3.5(a) Develop a Consolidated Crime Prevention and Crime Combating Strategy for the Province.
- 3.5(b) Develop a consolidated Road Safety Strategy for the Province.
- 3.5(c) Institute Victim Empowerment Programmes across the Province.
- 3.5(d) Improve and extend programmes to address violence and anti-social behaviour amongst men, especially young men (who are often perpetrators and victims of such violence).
- 3.5(e) Improve and extend programmes providing services to those often targeted in violence with a particular focus on women and children and those in the LGBT communities.
- 3.5(f) Policing Forums across the Province. These partnerships between civil society, business and criminal justice system at local level can work in tandem with Victim Empowerment Programmes. The DCSL must take the lead role in promoting their effective functioning across urban-rural, formal and informal settlements including business and commercial districts. Establish and strengthen Community.
- 3.5(g) Reduce livestock theft.

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

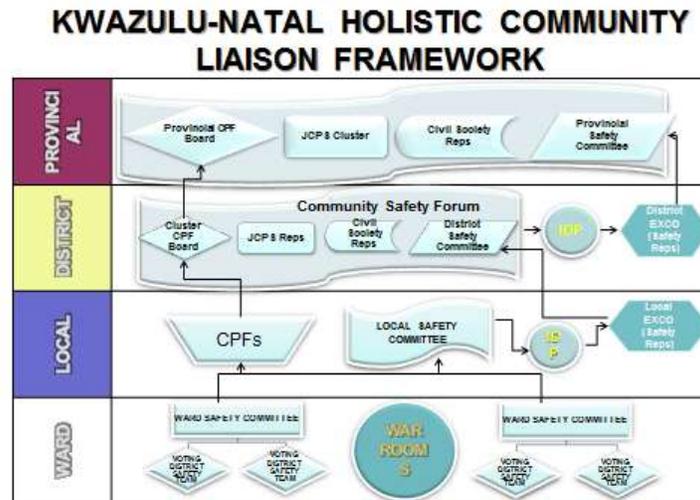
The strategy sets out the following focus areas for intervention:

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

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

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

The KZN Holistic Community Liaison Framework



The KZN Holistic Community Liaison Framework seeks to provide a mechanism to address safety issues at various tiers within the Province with a view to every sphere having sufficient representation and capacity to intervene.

In addition to the above, the strategy draws on imperatives and guidance provided by the following legal and policy instruments:

- The Domestic Violence Act (1998)
- The Sexual Offences Act (2007)
- The Child Justice Act (2008)
- The Children's Act (2005)
- The Firearms Control Act (2000)
- The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act 2011
- The Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act 2003
- The Prevention and Combatting of Corrupt Activities Act (2004)
- The Older Persons Act 2006
- The Harassment Act (2013)
- Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act (1992)

- The Public Service Anti-Corruption Strategy (2002), and the SAPS Corruption and Fraud Prevention Strategy.
- The Provincial Anti-Rape Strategy
- SAPS National and KZN Rural Safety Strategy
- The Community Safety Forum Policy.
- The Victim Charter (2004), providing a policy framework which aims to prevent secondary victimisation of victims of crime and to ensure consistently high levels of service to victims by all criminal justice agencies in all parts of South Africa.
- The White Paper on Families in South Africa (June 2013)
- SAPS Strategic Plan 2014 to 2019
- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- The African Union Agenda 2063
- KZN Anti-Land & Buildings Invasion and Monitoring Strategy
- KZN Taxi Violence Management Strategy
- KZN Legal Strategy Against Unlawful Public Protests and the [draft] Intergovernmental Relations Protocol on Public Protest Management
- KZN Strategy to address Service Delivery Protests

The strategy further links to and is intended to support the following:

- SOPA and Budget Speech imperatives
- Lekgotla pronouncements
- The SAPS National Commissioner's Turn-around Strategy (2018) in respect of progressing from stabilisation to normalisation in the 30 KZN priority crime-weight stations
- All Provincial Priority Committees and related strategic initiatives
- Chapter 9 institution and NGO initiatives
- Provincial Crime and Safety Summits

In consideration of the above legal and policy framework, the objectives of the PSS are framed around three central strategic goals:

Strategic Goal 1: Crime and Violence Combatting and Prevention

Strategic Goal 2: Building positive societal attitudes and values and enhancing community involvement in local safety promotion

Strategic Goal 3: Enhancing Criminal Justice System effectiveness and efficiency

All of these strategic goals have further strategic objectives, which are elaborated on further in this document.

Strategy Implementation Framework

Once approved by the Provincial Executive Council, the Provincial Safety Strategy implementation will be coordinated by the KZN JCPS Cluster given its character as a multi-sectoral committee whose composition includes a broad range of stakeholders and roleplayers from the national and provincial sphere of government together with the non-state sector. The JCPS Cluster will receive inputs from all its constituent members towards the refinement of a programme of action (POA) that supports the implementation and realisation of each Goal of the strategy. Each JCPS stakeholder will identify both their *mandated* and *prospective supporting* roles and participate in programmes to achieve the objectives of the strategy and report to the JCPS Cluster via PGDP AWG 9 reporting processes. PGDP AWG 9, coordinated by the Department of Community Safety and Liaison will then submit reports to the JCPS Cluster.

At municipal sphere, Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS) War Rooms at District level, through activities and interventions cascading down to Ward level, will consolidate sector initiatives and align resource commitments towards implementation of the strategy through clear programmes of action, coordination and monitoring. COGTA has been identified as an important roleplayer that will facilitate feedback from OSS War Rooms at District level and report thereon to the JCPS Cluster.

The development of **community safety plans** from Ward level up to District level will be an important manner of giving effect to and operationalising the objectives of the PSS. This will include annual joint planning, collaboration on safety and security initiatives and monitoring and evaluation of work done.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation is central to assessing whether the JCPS Cluster and OSS War Rooms are achieving their stated outcomes. This is a *collective* activity that is undertaken by the implementing agencies and organisations who ensure that activities within their domain are accurately monitored and evaluated, rather than rely on external monitoring agencies and mechanisms.

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

Evaluation: This function is required to assess the extent to which the stated **outcomes** (results) have been achieved. This is also measured against pre-determined indicators that are set on an annual basis. This measurement should take place on an annual basis, and should be based on verifiable external data sources. Where possible, in specific areas of the strategy, independent evaluations may be commissioned to provide assessment of specific interventions.

A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will form part of the AWG 9 performance reporting mechanism for the Strategy. It is accepted that the strategy will require periodic review to ensure that it strategy remains relevant.

Capacity-Building

Building capacity and learning on safety promotion in the province is vital to the successful implementation of the PSS and OSS War Room programmes, 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. The JCPS Cluster will provide a platform for the highlighting and dissemination of best practices and encourage debate, innovation and engagement on issues pertaining to the safety sector.

STRATEGIC GOAL 1:

Crime and Violence Combatting and Prevention

This goal seeks to target and reduce the key drivers of crime and violent behaviour, and strengthen efforts targeting groups either at risk of, or already affected by crime and violence. In addition, it will improve the CJS proactive and reactive responses to crime and violent incidents. Key areas targeted for improved outcomes include: Murder, serious assaults, hijacking, all robberies, sexual offences, domestic violence, bullying.

The strategic objectives are:

- **Reduce weapons in society;**
- **Design and maintain safer public spaces;**
- **Reduce violence related to alcohol and substance abuse;**
- **Improve the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Offenders**
- **Improve the CJS response to serious and violent crime incidents.**

Strategic Goal 1: Crime and Violence Combatting and Prevention

Strategic Objective 1.1: Reduce weapons in society	TARGET AREAS: Murder, serious assaults, hijacking, all robberies, sexual offences, domestic violence, vehicle thefts and hijacking, bullying.	PURPOSE: Address critical crime and violence drivers.
	INDICATORS: This objective will reduce escalation of arguments and conflicts into violence, physical injury or death by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the presence of weapons in places where they are not necessary, or may result in injury, e.g. schools, government buildings, public places, entertainment areas such as beaches, picnic spots and taverns; • Reducing the overall numbers of weapons in circulation reducing availability for criminal conduct; • Reducing the presence of weapons where alcohol is sold or consumed by improving alcohol traders' and patrons' compliance where alcohol is consumed. 	
	Strategic Objective Interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve enforcement of the Firearm's Control Act; • Remove illegal firearms through intelligence driven operations; • Reduce the number of firearms and other dangerous weapons in public places by ensuring that the following premises are declared "weapons-free Zones" and that this policy is strictly enforced: schools, government buildings, courts, public places, religious institutions, sports facilities, entertainment areas such as beaches or picnic spots, and places where liquor is sold or consumed; • Improve enforcement at liquor outlets (legal and illegal) concerning weapons and safety around places where liquor is sold or consumed; • Promoting of toll free and anonymous reporting of illegal firearms; 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify community education, awareness and mobilisation to discourage the carrying of weapons and the abuse of alcohol. 	
Strategic Objective 1.2: Design and maintain safer public spaces	TARGET AREAS: Murder, serious assaults, hijacking, all robberies, sexual offences, domestic violence, bullying.	PURPOSE: Providing safe and healthy environments
	INDICATORS: This objective will reduce opportunities for crime and make people feel safer by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling unsafe places in communities to be identified and improved; Making schools safer; Engaging and supporting Municipalities in their role of providing safe and healthy environments and the establishment of Community Safety Forums. 	
	Strategic Objective Interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage communities through dialogue and consultation to identify unsafe places and develop improvement plans. These should include involving the community in cleaning unsafe areas; Municipalities to make improvements in the form of improved lighting, bush clearing, maintaining open spaces, installing street signs, numbering of buildings/dwellings, ensuring that public amenities such as parks are clean and safe; Address owners of abandoned, unoccupied and derelict buildings to secure or demolish buildings; Develop and implement plans for clean and safe public transport interchanges, encouraging patrols of thoroughfares and routes to transport hubs by law enforcement and voluntary community structures such as street committees and neighbourhood watches; Promote local government adherence to the principles of '<i>Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design</i>' with the safety of children and women considered in spatial developments; Improving living environments through informal settlements upgrades and 	

	<p>accelerating housing provision;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve compliance within the private security industry particularly in respect of handling and safekeeping of firearms; • Municipalities must establish and maintain Community Safety Forums (CSFs). 	
<p>Strategic Objective 1.3: Reduce violence and harm related to alcohol and substance abuse</p>	<p>TARGET AREAS: Murder, serious assaults, hijacking, all robberies, sexual offences, domestic violence, bullying.</p>	<p>PURPOSE: Address critical crime and violence drivers.</p>
	<p>INDICATORS:</p> <p>This objective will reduce alcohol and substance abuse related harms and opportunities for crime by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlighting the causal links between alcohol and violence, raising awareness and addressing the potential harmful effects of alcohol use; • decreasing availability of alcohol and conducting stricter enforcement of liquor trade and consumption; • Reducing levels of alcohol abuse and problem drinking thereby contributing to safety and improved quality of life. 	
	<p>Strategic Objective Interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and stringent enforcement of the Liquor Act (including alcohol-free zones as stipulated in Section 59); • Tighten the liquor licensing regime, improve compliance monitoring and increase use of community consultation in the granting and monitoring of liquor licenses; • Improve the capacity of the KZN Liquor Authority, SAPS and local authorities to implement the Liquor Act; • Establish a Provincial tracking mechanism on the relationship between alcohol and violence, involving SAPS, Liquor Authority, Health, Education, Social Development, Community Safety and Liaison, Transport, local authorities, and licensees/retailers, and use the platform for planning and problem solving; 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities must develop and enforce local bylaws and tighten planning regulations to minimise the prevalence of liquor outlets; • Extend treatment options for substance abuse and alcoholism through increased provincial government funding for services and infrastructure in relation to treatment centres; • Intensify public awareness and lifeskills programmes on substance abuse and alcoholism, particularly among young people; • Train teachers to identify children who are abusing alcohol and other substances and refer them for help; • Provincial and local traffic departments to intensify road traffic law enforcement activities through, <i>inter alia</i>, multi-disciplinary roadblocks targeting speeding, drunk driving, overloading, driver and vehicle documentation and vehicle roadworthiness.
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Strategic Objective 1.4: Improve the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Offenders	TARGET AREAS: Murder, serious assaults, hijacking, all robberies, sexual offences, domestic violence, bullying.	PURPOSE: Providing safe and healthy environments
	INDICATORS: This objective will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve services to offenders thereby reducing repeat offending; • Garner greater responsibility from offenders to make amends to their victims through victim offender dialogues. 	
	Strategic Objective Interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for government and NGO services - such as diversion programmes, probation services, education programs in prisons, and reintegration. programmes and victim offender dialogues targeted at those offenders who are known to have committed violent offences; • Educate communities about diversion, offender reintegration and factors 	

	<p>that will prevent repeat offending;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct victim-offender dialogues; • Reduce overcrowding in correctional facilities. 	
<p>Strategic Objective 1.5: Improve the CJS response to serious and violent crime incidents</p>	<p>TARGET AREAS: Murder, serious assaults, hijacking, all robberies, sexual offences, domestic violence, vehicle thefts and hijacking, taxi violence, school violence and wildlife trafficking.</p>	<p>PURPOSE: Providing safe and healthy environments</p>
	<p>INDICATORS:</p> <p>This objective will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the CJS response to serious and violent crime incidents through improved law enforcement and innovative CJS approaches. 	
	<p>Strategic Objective Interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ analysis and intelligence more effectively to detect serious and violent criminals (such as hijacking syndicates, human trafficking syndicates); • Conduct effective crime scene management at serious and violent crime incidents to link perpetrators (effective DNA sampling, cellular phone linking); • Increase investigative skills and capacity in serious and violent incidents; • Conduct early interventions to address intergroup conflicts, xenophobic conflict, vigilantism and other group violence; • In respect of taxi conflict, implement legal, integrated law enforcement, conflict resolution engagement, governance improvement and taxi rank management interventions in addition to targeting and addressing the underlying causes of taxi conflict; • the involvement of izinkabi (hitmen) in the taxi industry and the deployment of private security guards to protect illegal operators and provide a cover for izinkabi activities must be addressed; 	

- Improve the response to fraud and corruption in all sectors through the development of corruption prevention plans, and the establishment and capacitation of anti-corruption units;
- Expand the “I do right campaign’ beyond the public sector;
- Improve prevention and response in respect of wildlife trafficking (notably rhino, elephant and marine poaching);
- Improve prevention and response in respect of politically motivated attacks;
- Improve prevention and response in respect of hostel violence;
- Improve prevention and response in respect of vehicle thefts and hijacking in identified hotspot areas;
- Prevent illegal mining operations;
- Develop and implement gang combatting interventions.

STRATEGIC GOAL 2:

Building Positive Societal Attitudes and Values and Enhancing Community Involvement in Local Safety Promotion

This goal seeks to advance engagement, mobilisation and strengthening of communities to promote safety, through community-based, primary prevention approaches innovative public education “messaging” strategies, community-based intervention programmes and activities aimed at increasing the strength, capacity and resilience of individuals, families and communities in relation to the known risk factors that make communities unsafe. Key areas targeted for improved outcomes include: vulnerable groups and communities, schools and identified crime hotspot locations.

The strategic objectives are:

- Raise public awareness and education on safety matters
- Enhance community involvement in local safety promotion
- Strengthen Families, Parenting and Life Skills
- Rural Safety

Strategic Goal 2: Building positive societal attitudes and values and enhancing community involvement in local safety promotion

Strategic Objective 2.1: Raise public awareness and education on safety matters	TARGET AREAS: Identified crime hotspot locations	PURPOSE: To enlighten communities of safety threats and garner collaborative solutions to local safety challenges.
	INDICATORS: This objective will raise community awareness and engagement on a range of safety matters.	
	Strategic Objective Interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass and targeted communication of key public education messages drawn from issues identified in the situational analysis and will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What makes a safer community; ○ The causes of violence, and its impact on individuals, families, communities and foreign nationals; ○ The link between alcohol and violence; ○ The carrying and use of weapons; ○ Gender relations and gender violence; ○ The importance of child protection and value of early childhood development; ○ Parenting and its important role in raising happy and healthy children; ○ Encourage the reporting of crime; ○ Encourage whistle-blowing and reporting of corruption; ○ Encourage community responsibility and action in relation to crime; ○ People's rights and remedies in respect of government services and corruption; ○ Pedestrian and road safety; and ○ Moral regeneration. • Develop, implement and maintain interventions aimed at moral 	

	regeneration.	
Strategic Objective 2.2: Enhance community involvement in local safety promotion	TARGET AREAS: Vulnerable groups and communities, schools and identified crime hotspot locations	PURPOSE: Mobilise and strengthen communities to promote safety.
	INDICATORS: This objective will build local social capital towards safety promotion.	
	Strategic Objective Interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage communities in dialogue to identify unsafe places, safety concerns and crime problems and develop local-level safety plans and interventions; • Clean up campaigns involving the community, to ‘clean up’ unsafe areas; • Encourage support and community care for the school environment; • Reduce alcohol trading and use; • Establishment and facilitation of local partnerships and projects that will tackle crime prevention, e.g. CPFs, CSFs, Street and Village Committees. • Reduce crimes against tourists; • Education regarding laws, and the rights and responsibilities of citizens; • Education and capacity building about crime prevention for local officials and citizens; • Promotion of child and youth developmental programmes and safety initiatives; • Work with males and young boys to change attitudes and behaviour towards reducing violence against women and girls. 	

Strategic Objective 2.3: Strengthen Families, Parenting and Life Skills	TARGET AREAS: Vulnerable groups and communities, schools and identified crime hotspot locations	PURPOSE: Capacitate families to function as the basic building-blocks of a safe and productive society.
	INDICATORS: This objective will encourage volunteer-based community-level programmes aimed at strengthening families, improving parenting and increased life skills to improve the quality of family life and community life, with particular positive results expected for children, youth, families, older persons and vulnerable groups.	
	Strategic Objective Interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise and extend early childhood development programme (ECD) access; • Parenting skills programmes at community level; • Provision of life-skills training, particularly aimed at engaging out-of-school and out-of-work youth; • Activities aimed at engaging older persons in community activities, reducing their vulnerability to harm, and ensuring that their basic needs are met; • Promote safety and stability at institutions of higher learning; • Promote safety in the school environment; • Increase supervision of children, through after-school care; • Support young, single mothers (especially school-aged, school-going mothers) in relation to the supervision and parenting of children; • Educating, informing and mobilising children and youth about the effects of alcohol and substance abuse; • Educating children and young people about reproductive and sexual rights and responsibilities; 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide safe and supervised places where young people may enjoy recreational activities, away from weapons, alcohol and drugs; • Encourage and supervise children and youth to volunteer for community service; • Encourage children to complete formal schooling, and intervene where there is truancy or a risk of children dropping out of school; • Engage with local tavern owners and tavern owners' associations to ensure that children are not served alcohol.
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Strategic Objective 2.4: Improve development and safety within the rural environment	TARGET AREAS: Rural areas, towns and villages.	PURPOSE: Ensure the safety of the rural environment and improve services to rural communities.
	INDICATORS: This objective will support the implementation of the KZN Rural Development Strategy through empowering rural communities to participate in rural development, land reform and agrarian change in partnership with the Department of Rural Development and Agriculture. A safer rural environment will ensure rural economic and social development which requires, as a prerequisite, a safe and peaceful environment.	
	Strategic Objective Interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen community mobilization and participation in safety; • Forming sustainable partnerships in rural safety; • Prevention and combatting of stock theft and the armed robbery of stock in identified areas; • SAPS will implement the Provincial Rural Safety Strategy.; • Reducing crimes and violence against the farming community; • Establish and support street/ village committees. 	

STRATEGIC GOAL 3:

Enhancing Criminal Justice System Effectiveness and Efficiency

This goal seeks to ensure that all criminal justice agencies are capacitated to operate effectively, efficiently and *predictably*. This will both improve public confidence in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) and serve as a deterrent. CJS coordination and cooperation between all spheres of government (National, Provincial and Local) must be enhanced.

Areas targeted for improved outcomes include: reactive and proactive law enforcement, crime incident response, investigations, case flow management, intelligence capacity, coordination in border control, corrections, victim empowerment, youth in conflict with the law, application of child care and youth justice legislation.

The strategic objectives are:

- Improved proactive and reactive law enforcement and CJS service delivery;
- Victim Empowerment and protective programmes for vulnerable groups
- Innovations in CJS technological application and smart, intelligence-driven law enforcement and improved CJS Business processes
- Improve Prevention and Response in relation to Public Protests and land and building invasions
- Border Management

Strategic Goal 3: Enhancing criminal justice system effectiveness and efficiency

Strategic Objective 3.1: Improved proactive and reactive law enforcement and CJS service delivery	TARGET AREAS: Crime incident response, investigations, case flow management, intelligence capacity, coordination in border control, corrections, youth in conflict with the law, application of child care and youth justice legislation	PURPOSE: Ensure that all criminal justice agencies are capacitated to operate effectively, efficiently and predictably.
	INDICATORS: This objective will increase the potential for the criminal justice system to act as a deterrent, increase confidence in the criminal justice process and minimise the risk of recidivism (re-offending).	
	Strategic Objective Interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving child justice processes and responses to youth and children in conflict with the law; • Expansion of appropriate custody facilities for sentenced young offenders and for awaiting-trial youths; • Improve implementation of the Domestic Violence Act; • Discourage false case reporting; • Improved management of dockets and exhibits; • Strengthening of the Provincial JOINTS towards improved collaboration and synergy in CJS activities. 	
Strategic Objective 3.2: Victim Empowerment and protective programmes for vulnerable groups	TARGET AREAS: Victims of crime	PURPOSE: Ensure that all victims of crime receive timely and quality care and support.
	INDICATORS: This objective will improve the protection and experiences of victims in criminal justice	

	processes i.e., prevent secondary victimisation attention to the protection of vulnerable groups.
	<p>Strategic Objective Interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement national victim empowerment strategies; • Prevent secondary victimisation and support persons criminally victimised, particularly women and child victims; • Implementation of the Victim Charter in the province; • Development of victim-friendly and child-friendly facilities at courts and police stations; • Improved services to victims of violence, particularly women, children and older persons, and enhance the provision of relevant information to victims; • Victim empowerment training for all service providers (government and NGO's) who deal with victims (including on Victim Charter); • Equipping teachers and clinic staff to better assist child victims; • Capacitate and support staff working at victim friendly facilities.

<p>Strategic Objective 3.3: Innovations in CJS technological application and smart, intelligence-driven law enforcement and improved CJS Business processes</p>	<p>TARGET AREAS:</p> <p>Law enforcement processes, case flow and management and corrections.</p>	<p>PURPOSE:</p> <p>Utilise technology effectively and efficiently for better safety outcomes.</p>
	<p>INDICATORS:</p> <p>This objective will increase the use of technology in crime detection and investigation and improve detection and conviction rates.</p>	
	<p>Strategic Objective Interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of cellphone tracing capacity; • Address delays in forensic health reports; • Improve use of investigative aids (e.g. ballistics); • Improve capacity to deal with transnational crime; • Improve capacity to address cyber-crime through creating awareness on cybercrime in the Province and strengthening relationships between 	

	agencies combatting cybercrime such as SITA and the SAPS Cybercrime Unit.
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Strategic Objective 3.4: Improve Prevention and Response in relation to Public Protests and land and building invasions	TARGET AREAS: Public protests and public violence related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ service delivery protests; ○ violence at institutions of higher learning; ○ economic protests; ○ land invasions; ○ industrial disruptions; ○ school instability; ○ activities of business forums (e.g. Delangokubona) and ○ labour issues. 	PURPOSE: Proactively reduce and resolve public protest activities speedily and prevent land and building invasions through early alert systems, information dissemination and stakeholder engagement.
	INDICATORS: This objective will strengthen the Province's infrastructure and mechanisms to reduce and respond to public protests and protest-related violence and prevent land and building invasions.	
	Strategic Objective Interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improve pre-emptive measures and early alert systems towards proactive identification of hotspots, extending down to Ward level, such as areas with a prevalence of political intolerance, areas prone to natural disasters, areas experiencing governance and maladministration challenges, areas of discontent relating to economic factors, educational factors, transport disputes, land conflict and industrial disputes; ● Proactive identification via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ enhanced Municipality capability to gather intelligence related to protests and volatile issues; 	

- Ward Committee members, CDWs, Youth Ambassadors, Extension Officers and other cadres;
 - Provide training on channels to follow in reporting threats to service delivery;
 - Consider linkage of Ward Councillors, community development workers and other community based officials to a central operations centre, e.g. *Siyaleader System* under development in OTP;
- Improve communication with communities and community-based planning. Engage in multi-sectoral work with different sectors to improve communication to communities on government service provision milestones and progress on projects utilising local government public participation platforms engaging, inter alia, traditional leadership, religious and business leaders, women and youth organisations;
 - Communicate Provincial Plans in respect of electricity supply, water supply and Housing be broken down to ward level via appropriate structures, such as ward committees, to be tasked with dissemination of such information to the respective communities;
 - Implement uniform reporting process for municipalities to report back to their communities;
 - Strengthen Rapid Response Teams - emphasis on optimum functioning and establishment of Municipal Rapid Response Teams (MRRTs);
 - Enhance municipal complaints mechanisms, including introduction of 'Municipal Ombudspersons' in larger Municipalities;
 - Anti-land invasion improvements: Strengthen implementation of the Province's anti land invasion strategy and monitoring tool to prevent and control land and building invasions;
 - Strengthen integrated structures responsible for the control and management of land invasions;
 - Proactively identify state land and sites susceptible to invasions and approach Courts for a Declaratory Order.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delangokubona response: Enhance intelligence gathering, prosecutor-led investigations and strengthen response of the via the Multi-Disciplinary Reaction Team and Detective Task Team in attending to complaints and incidents; • Provide intensive training and workshopping of all roleplayers involved in addressing service delivery protests be conducted as a matter of urgency; • Promote effective implementation of the legal strategy against unlawful public protests and Draft IGR Protocol on Public Protest Management.
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Strategic Objective 3.5: Improve Border Management	TARGET AREAS: The border environment, both at ports of entry and along borderlines.	PURPOSE: Reduce infringements and criminality in the border environment.
	INDICATORS: This objective will strengthen the effectiveness and integration of Border Management through improved collaboration of all state and non-state partners.	
	Strategic Objective Interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve security co-ordination and measures at ports of entry and along borderlines through an Integrated Operational Framework; • Capacitate critical departments in the border environment and address corruption; • Intensify (JOINTS) Operation Fiela II and ensure that legislation in respect of trading is enforced, intensify focus on vehicle and people movement, weapons trafficking, human trafficking and drug and drug precursor chemical movements; • Intensify operations on border lines with Mozambique, Swaziland, and Lesotho as well as at small airfields and along the coastline. 	



CONCLUSION

The Province is embarking on the programmes and interventions outlined in this strategy because we want safety in our Province to be sustainable. Sustainable safety is about making everyone in our society useful in one way or another, starting from the perspective that everyone has a talent rather than a problem. It is about keeping our young people captivated and occupied in meaningful ways. Importantly, we must be creative in the way we deal with our young people, especially our young men. We need to give them a purpose. As has been aptly said, having no function, being needed by no-one, is a terrible fate.

Sustainable safety is about intervening for victims of crime because untreated trauma perpetuates the cycle of crime and violence in which we find ourselves. If we want safe communities, we must intervene especially when young men are victimised because it is they who often retaliate against society by harming the weak and vulnerable in our society: the women and children. We count on all roleplayers to cooperate in these programmes as we continue on the journey of creating a safer KZN.

ANNEXURE

OVERVIEW OF KWAZULU-NATAL CRIME TRENDS

Based on crime 2016/17 released crime statistics

Introduction

Provincially, over the last 5 years, the total number of *Contact Crimes* decreased and the current figure of 95 153 is the lowest in the last 5 years. The only 2 crimes within this category which increased are *Murder* and *Robbery with Aggravating Circumstances*. The so-called '*Trio Crimes*' - namely *Carjacking*, *Business and House robbery* - have been on an upward trend over the past 5 years. *Property Crime* figures have remained constant over the last decade. The number of crimes detected as a result of police action increased.

CONTACT CRIME:

Contact Crime as a total has been decreasing over the last 5 years.

Murder: The latest figure of 4 014 Murders is a 2.2% increase on the previous period, an increase of 85 Murders. Barring a slight drop in the 2013/2014 period, Murder has increased year-on-year in KZN over the 5 year period. The present figure is, however, lower than the figures reported from 2007 to 2009, when there had consistently been over 4 200 Murders per annum.

The problematic areas in respect of Murder are:

Inanda, Umlazi, Kwa Mashu E, Plessislaer, Mpumalanga, Ntuzuma, Kwadukuza, Mountain Rise, Chatsworth and Mariannahill.

Analysis conducted by the SAPS has indicated that alcohol and drugs continue to play a role in the commission of Murder, and indicates that youth feature prominently in incidents as both victims and perpetrators. Almost equal numbers of Murders are committed with sharp objects (34.8%) as those committed with

firearms (35.8). Analysis conducted by the SAPS reveals that 79% of victims were male with 67% of victims being between the ages of 18 and 40 years old. Eighty three per cent of suspects were between the ages of 18 and 40 years. Most Murders occur over weekends. Where the motive for Murder has been identified, the following picture emerges:

TABLE 1: MOTIVE FOR MURDERS: KZN: REPORTED IN 2016/17	%
Fight / argument	16.4
Robbery	13.9
Revenge	11.9
Vigilantism	8
Domestic related	6.3
Taxi related	1.9
Intimate relationship disputes	1.7
Clan or family disputes	0.8
Politically related	0.7
Hostel related	0.6
Rape	0.6
<i>Source: SAPS, 2017</i>	

Attempted Murder: Attempted Murders increased over the previous four years and only decreased marginally (by 3.1% or 127 cases) in the latest period. The list of areas involved is similar to those indicated for Murders.

Sexual Offences have been steadily decreasing over the last 5 years to a current 5-year low number of 8 484. The current figure is 5.2% lower than the previous year's figure. Problematic areas include: Inanda, Umlazi, Empangeni, Plessislaer, Ntuzuma, Osizweni, Kwadukuza, Mountain Rise, Madadeni and Esikhaleni.

Assault GBH has levelled out over the last 5 years, with the latest figure of 26 824 being a decrease of 6.4% on the previous year. Common Assault has been steadily decreasing with the latest figure of 22 285 being a decrease of 6% on the previous year.

Aggravated Robbery: Aggravated Robbery increased by 6% (1 266 cases) in the latest period. Having initially dropped from the previous high figures recorded during the years 2005 to 2009, Aggravated Robbery has over the last 5 years been on the increase. Car Hijacking has spiked by 21.5% and stands at 3 029 cases. Robbery at non-residential premises is at a high level at 2 951 cases. House Robbery increased by 4.2% in the latest release. The 'Trio Crimes' (Carjacking, Business and House robbery) have been on an upward trend over the past 5 years (with the exception of 2014/15). Truck hijacking (81 cases) and Cash in Transit Robberies (25 cases) have not shifted significantly in the last 5 years and only 1 bank robbery occurred in the 4 years to date, which took place in the latest period.

Problematic areas in respect of Aggravated Robbery include: Pinetown, Durban Central, Umlazi, Inanda, Empangeni, Phoenix, Kwadukuza, Umbilo, Ntuzuma, Chatsworth, Morningside, Umbilo and Kwa Mashu.

PROPERTY CRIME:

Property Crimes as a total stabilized over the 5 year period, with a slight decrease of 3.3% in the latest release.

Burglaries: Burglaries at both residences and businesses are stable, but at high levels. Burglaries at business premises remains high at 11 253 cases in the latest period. The hotspots include Pinetown, Durban Central, Pietermaritzburg, Umbilo, Richard's Bay, Empangeni, Newcastle, Greenwood Park, Port Shepstone and Ladysmith.

There were 41 013 Burglaries at residences in the latest period, down 3.3% on the previous year's figure. These occurred in high numbers in Plessislaer, Margate, Inanda, Kwadukuza, Chatsworth, Empangeni, Pinetown, Alexandra Road, Umlazi and Hillcrest.

Theft of motor vehicles has been on a decline over the last 10 years. The latest figure is 8 413 having, over time, dropped from as high as 14 951 in 2005/2006. Hotspots include Berea, Durban Central, Chatsworth, Umbilo, Phoenix, Morningside and Umbilo.

Stock Theft: Stock Theft increased in the latest period by 4% (228 cases) after having remained fairly constant in previous years. Problematic areas include Bergville, Bulwer, Ladysmith, Taylor's Halt, Utrecht, Ezakheni, Ntabamhlophe, Estcourt, Nongoma and Elandslaagte. Dumbe, Nquthu, Impendle, Nongoma, Msinga and Amangwe also require attention in respect of stock theft and the armed robbery of stock.

Commercial crime has increased by 8.9% (by 1 010 cases) after having remained fairly stable over the last 5 years in the region between 11 000 and 12 000 cases per annum. Hotspots include Durban Central, Pinetown, Point, Pietermaritzburg and Empangeni.

CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION:

The number of crimes detected as a result of police action increased in the latest period by a total of 10% (6515 cases). The police should be commended for the increase. In respect of *crimes dependent on police action for detection*, KZN's performance ranks 3rd nationally.

PUBLIC ORDER INCIDENTS

The total number of incidents considered peaceful decreased by 4.3% in the latest period with KZN having the highest number of peaceful incidents nationally. Incidents generating public unrest increased by 6.7% with KZN in 2nd place nationally. Some of the factors generating public unrest include:

- activities of business forums (e.g. Delangokubona);
- service delivery protests;

- public violence at institutions of higher learning;
- economic inclusions;
- land invasions;
- industrial disruptions (e.g. whirlpool and RMB);
- school instability;
- taxi violence;
- violent crime; and
- labour issues.

National Comparisons

The following stations appear in the country's top 30 high crime stations:

TABLE 2: KZN STATIONS IN THE NATIONAL TOP 30 HIGH CRIME STATIONS: 2016/17	
STATION	RANK
Durban Central	5 th
Pinetown	12 th
Phoenix	22 nd
Umlazi	29 th

Generally, KZN lies in second or third place for most crimes nationally. Inanda and Umlazi stations rank first and second respectively for the crime of Rape nationally. In respect of Sexual Assault, KZN had the largest decrease nationally and the Province ranks third nationally. Inanda and Umlazi stations also rank second and third nationally for Murder.

KZN ranks third nationally within the category of robbery aggravated. In respect of specific crimes within this category, nationally KZN ranks second for carjacking and for both robbery at residential and non-residential premises. KZN ranks third nationally for robbery of cash-in-transit. Stock theft increased throughout the country and KZN ranks 2nd nationally.

Conclusion

The role of society in curbing social ills through promoting positive norms and values must continue to be emphasized. Further, a multi-sectoral approach by all sectors of society must also continue to be accentuated and strengthened. Firearms, alcohol and illegal drugs must be rigorously targeted as part of the overall crime prevention strategy.

COMPARISON OF 2015/2016 AND 2016/2017 CRIME STATISTICS: KZN

CRIME	% DECREASE or INCREASE between 2015/16 and 2016/17 periods
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST A PERSON)	
Murder	2.2
Total Sexual Offences	5.2
Attempted murder	3.1
Assault GBH	6.4
Common assault	6
Common robbery	2.9
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	6
TOTAL CONTACT CRIMES	2.8
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES	
Burglary at non-residential premises	3.5
Burglary at residential premises	3.3
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	3
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	5.8
Stock-theft	4
TOTAL PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES	3.3
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION	
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	2.4
Drug-related crime	8.8
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	11.2
Sexual offences detected by police action	38.9
TOTAL CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION	10
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY ABOVE	
Carjacking	21.5
Truck hijacking	14.1
Robbery of cash in transit	19
Bank robbery	1 case
Robbery at residential premises	4.2
Robbery at non-residential premises	4.5
TRIO CRIMES	8.9

Source: SAPS, 24 Oct. 2017 Release