

# KING SABATA DALINDYEBO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Community Safety Plan

2019-2022





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APCOF, GIZ, South African Local Government Association,  
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## List of acronyms and abbreviations

<b>CPF</b>	Community Police Forum
<b>CSF</b>	Community Safety Forum
<b>GIZ</b>	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
<b>FCS</b>	Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences
<b>IDP</b>	Integrated Development Plan
<b>ISCPS</b>	Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy
<b>IUDF</b>	Integrated Urban Development Framework
<b>MA</b>	methamphetamine
<b>MMC</b>	Member of Mayoral Committee
<b>NCPS</b>	National Crime Prevention Strategy
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan, Vision 2030
<b>NGO</b>	National Government Organisations
<b>SACENDU</b>	South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use
<b>SAPS</b>	South African Police Services
<b>VIP</b>	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
<b>VOCS</b>	Victims of Crime Survey

# 1. Background

The King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality community safety plan, developed over a period of 12 months, is the result of an inclusive and consultative process.

Based on a prior analysis of crime statistics in the municipality, an analysis of victim data and the Safety Strategy of the Eastern Cape province, participatory community safety audits were designed and conducted to focus on a key priority of the municipality: the safety of identified vulnerable groups, including the elderly, women, children and youth.

Community safety planning workshops organised by Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), OR Tambo District Municipality and the Eastern Cape Department of Safety and Liaison were held to develop the safety plan. The workshops were held from 8–10 and 29–31 May 2018, 10–12 July 2018, 10–12 April 2019 and 5–7 June 2019.

The resulting community safety plan for the King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality is intended to inform the municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the current administration and identifies a number of interventions. These interventions will be expanded further by the local authority into individual costed business plans to be implemented within agreed timeframes.

The King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality acknowledges and appreciates the support of the Inclusive Violence and Crime Prevention Programme, a partnership of the OR Tambo District Municipality, Eastern Cape Department of Community Safety and Liaison, South African Local Government Association, GIZ, Centre for Justice and Crime Prevention and the African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum.

## 2. Profile of King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality

Figure 1: King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality 2030 vision



The systems represented on the hand in the graphic are the cornerstone of King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality's masterplan. The 2030 vision is broken down into a five-segment plan, and is reflected in the municipality's IDP.

### 2.1 Municipal overview

The King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality is situated in the OR Tambo District Municipality, in the inland of the Eastern Cape province in the Republic of South Africa.

King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality was established before the 2000 local government elections when the Mthatha and Mqanduli transitional and rural areas were merged. The municipality was named after King Sabata Dalindyebo because he was seen as a unifying figure to the people of both Mthatha and Mqanduli, and as a hero who fought for the freedom of South Africa. The municipality's main offices are in Mthatha, with satellite offices located at Mqanduli.

King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality is the economic hub of the OR Tambo District Municipality, and host to both the local and district municipality's offices. It comprises two amalgamated entities, the Mthatha and Mqanduli urban and rural magisterial areas. The municipality has both urban and rural characteristics, including a prominent national urban settlement and regional economic hub, as well as dispersed village-type rural settlements. The municipality covers an area of 3 027 km<sup>2</sup> and currently has 36 wards as against 35 prior to 2016, with an estimated population of 494 000 people in 117 623 households. This equates to an average annual growth rate of 2.1% in the number of households from 2006 to 2016. However, with an

average annual population growth rate of 1.23%, the average household size in the municipality is by implication decreasing. This is confirmed by the data, which show that the average household size decreased from approximately 4.6 individuals per household in 2006 to 4.2 persons per household in 2016.

Mthatha is a major transport and regional service centre, dissected by the N2 running southwest to northeast through the town. As a gateway to a wide range of tourism offerings, Mthatha is a popular stopover point on the way to tourist attractions like Coffee Bay and Hole-in-the-Wall in the King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality, and Port St Johns and Mbotyi in neighbouring local municipalities. It is linked to East London by the Kei Rail. Major economic activities in the municipality are forestry and agriculture, although agriculture is more of a subsistence nature.

It is composed of a range of settlement forms and land uses, namely urban areas, rural settlements, privately owned farms and smallholdings. Neighbouring local municipalities are Nyandeni to the northeast, Mhlontlo to the north, Engcobo to the west and Mbashe to the south.

**Figure 2:** King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality

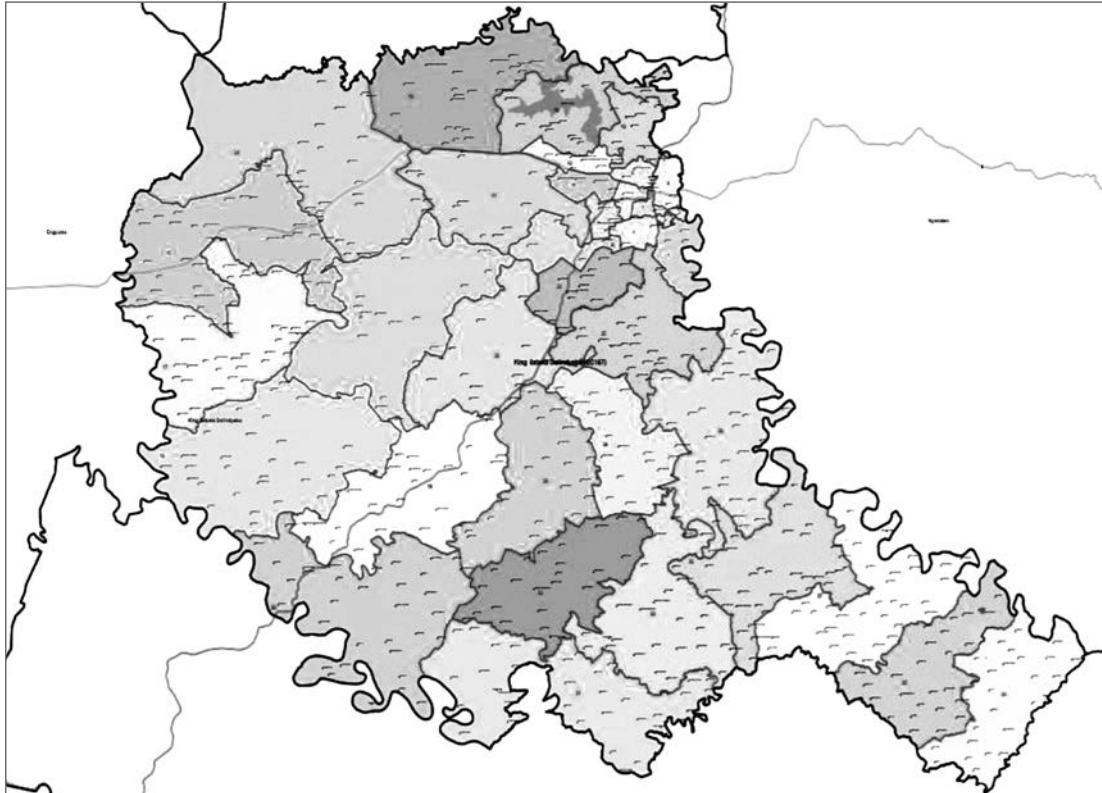


Source: Redrawn and adapted from <https://municipalities.co.za/map/1032/king-sabata-dalindyebo-local-municipality>



## 2.2 Delimitation of wards with newly established boundaries

**Figure 3:** Delimitation of wards in King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality



Source: Demarcation Board 2016

Population statistics are important when analysing the municipality, as the population growth directly and indirectly impacts employment and unemployment, as well as other economic indicators such as economic growth and per capita income. With 494 000 people, the King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality housed 0.9% of South Africa's total population in 2016. Between 2006 and 2016 the population growth averaged 1.23% per annum, which is slightly lower than the growth rate of South Africa as a whole (1.54%). Compared to OR Tambo's average annual growth rate (0.94%), the population growth rate in King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality, at 1.23%, was slightly higher than that of the district municipality (Table 1).

Females constitute 53% of the King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality's population and males 47%. Black Africans make up 99% of the population and coloureds 1%. In terms of age groups, those between the ages of 0 and 19 years constitute 48% of the population; 20–29 and 30–59 year olds, respectively, each comprise 23%; 60–79 year olds constitute 5% with those in the 80+ bracket making up the remaining 1%.

**Table 1:** Total population: King Sabata Dalindyebo, OR Tambo, Eastern Cape and national total, 2006–2016

	King Sabata Dalindyebo	OR Tambo ('000s)	Eastern Cape ('000s)	National total ('000s)	King Sabata Dalindyebo as % of district municipality	King Sabata Dalindyebo as % of province	King Sabata Dalindyebo as % of national
2006	437 000	1 340 000	6 450 000	47 800 000	32.6	6.8	0.91
2007	440 000	1 350 000	6 470 000	48 400 000	32.7	6.8	0.91
2008	445 000	1 350 000	6 500 000	49 100 000	32.8	6.8	0.91
2009	450 000	1 370 000	6 540 000	49 800 000	32.9	6.9	0.90
2010	456 000	1 380 000	6 600 000	50 700 000	33.0	6.9	0.90
2011	462 000	1 390 000	6 650 000	51 500 000	33.1	6.9	0.90
2012	467 000	1 410 000	6 710 000	52 400 000	33.2	7.0	0.89
2013	474 000	1 420 000	6 780 000	53 200 000	33.3	7.0	0.89
2014	480 000	1 440 000	6 850 000	54 100 000	33.4	7.0	0.89
2015	487 000	1 460 000	6 930 000	54 900 000	33.5	7.0	0.89
2016	494 000	1 470 000	7 010 000	55 700 000	33.5	7.0	0.89
<b>Average annual growth</b>							
2006–2016	<b>1.23%</b>	<b>0.94%</b>	<b>0.83%</b>	<b>1.54%</b>			

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1181

### 2.3 Number of households by population group

In 2016, the King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality comprised 117 000 households. This equates to an average annual growth rate of 2.10% in the number of households from 2006 to 2016 (Table 2). With an average annual growth rate of 1.23% in the total population, the average household size in the municipality is thus decreasing. This is confirmed by the data, with the average household size in 2006 decreasing from approximately 4.6 individuals per household to 4.2 people per household in 2016.

Relative to the district municipality, the King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality had a higher average annual growth rate of 2.10% from 2006 to 2016. In contrast, the province had an average annual growth rate of 1.32% in the same period. South Africa as a whole had a total of 15.8 million households, with a growth rate of 1.97%, thus growing at a slower rate than the King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality.

**Table 2:** Number of households: King Sabata Dalindyebo, OR Tambo, Eastern Cape and national total, 2006–2016

	King Sabata Dalindyebo ('000s)	OR Tambo ('000s)	Eastern Cape ('000s)	National total ('000s)	King Sabata Dalindyebo as % of district municipality	King Sabata Dalindyebo as % of province	King Sabata Dalindyebo as % of national
2006	94 800	276 000	1 570 000	13 000 000	34.3	6.0	0.73
2007	96 800	280 000	1 590 000	13 100 000	34.6	6.1	0.74
2008	100 000	288 000	1 620 000	13 400 000	34.8	6.2	0.75
2009	104 000	298 000	1 670 000	13 700 000	35.0	6.2	0.76
2010	106 000	301 000	1 680 000	13 900 000	35.3	6.3	0.76
2011	108 000	303 000	1 700 000	14 200 000	35.5	6.3	0.76
2012	110 000	307 000	1 720 000	14 500 000	35.7	6.4	0.76
2013	111 000	311 000	1 730 000	14 700 000	35.8	6.4	0.75
2014	112 000	312 000	1 740 000	15 000 000	36.0	6.4	0.75
2015	114 000	317 000	1 770 000	15 400 000	36.1	6.5	0.74
2016	117 000	322 000	1 790 000	15 800 000	36.2	6.5	0.74
<b>Average annual growth</b>							
2006–2016	<b>2.10%</b>	<b>1.55%</b>	<b>1.32%</b>	<b>1.97%</b>			

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1181

## 2.4 Total employment

Employment is an important factor in healthy, safe communities, with income insecurity and inequality increasing the risk of violence. Additionally, trends in employment within different sectors and industries usually indicate significant structural changes in the economy. Employment data are also used in the calculation of productivity, earnings per worker and other economic indicators.

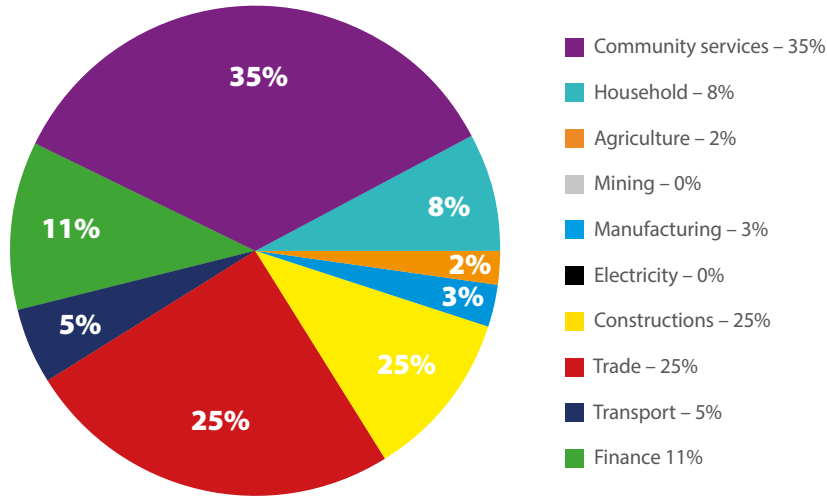
**Table 3:** Total employment: King Sabata Dalindyebo, OR Tambo, Eastern Cape and national total, 2006–2016

	King Sabata Dalindyebo ('000s)	OR Tambo ('000s)	Eastern Cape ('000s)	National total ('000s)
2006	86 100	173 000	1 330 000	13 000 000
2007	88 300	178 000	1 350 000	13 500 000
2008	89 200	176 000	1 350 000	14 100 000
2009	86 500	167 000	1 320 000	14 000 000
2010	82 100	155 000	1 260 000	13 600 000
2011	81 800	151 000	1 260 000	13 800 000
2012	81 300	149 000	1 270 000	14 000 000
2013	84 900	156 000	1 310 000	14 500 000
2014	91 900	168 000	1 370 000	15 100 000
2015	97 400	178 000	1 430 000	15 500 000
2016	101 000	185 000	1 460 000	15 700 000
<b>Average annual growth</b>				
2006–2016	<b>1.61%</b>	<b>0.67%</b>	<b>0.91%</b>	<b>1.89%</b>

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1181

In 2016, King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality employed 101 000 people, which is 54.55% of the total employment in OR Tambo District Municipality (185 000), 6.93% of total employment in the Eastern Cape province (1.46 million), and 0.64% of the total employment of 15.7 million in South Africa. Employment within King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality increased annually at an average rate of 1.61% from 2006 to 2016 (Table 3).

Figure 4: King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality total employment per economic sector, 2016



Source: Redrawn and adapted from IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1156

## 2.5 Education

### Educational facilities

There is one university, Walter Sisulu University, and one Technical and Vocational Education and Training college, King Sabata Dalindyebo College, in King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality.

As of 2019, there are 369 primary, secondary and senior high schools in the municipality, of which 25 are independent (private) schools. Three special schools exist: Efata Special School, Ikhwezi Lokusa Special School and Thembisa Special School. Eight adult basic education and training schools are registered with the Department of Education: Kambi Adult Centre, Mgobozi Adult Centre, Mgobozi Commercial Adult Centre, Mpeko Adult Centre, Mqanduli Adult Centre, Qunu Adult Centre, Seaview Adult Centre and Umtata Prison Adult Centre. Sixteen schools are currently under construction, including three hostels at Dalindyebo Senior Secondary School, Ngangelizwe High School and Mthatha Technical High School.

The number of people in King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality without any schooling decreased from 2006 to 2016 at an average annual rate of -1.24%, while the number of people in the 'matric only' category increased from 31 900 to 51 900. The number of people with matric and a certificate/diploma increased at an average annual rate of 2.93%, with the number of people with matric and a bachelor's degree increasing at an average annual rate of 7.42%. Overall improvement in the level of education is visible, with an increase in the number of people with matric or higher education.

## Functional literacy

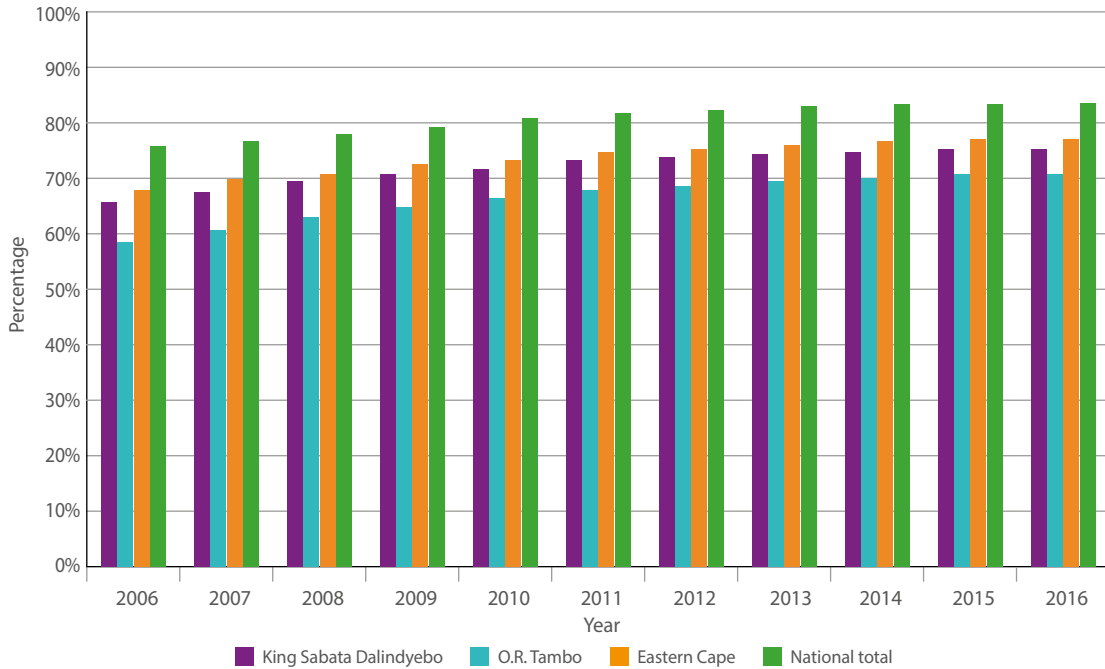
**Table 4:** King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality functional literacy: Age 20+, completed Grade 7 or higher, 2006–2016

	Illiterate ('000s)	Literate ('000s)	%
2006	94 830	179 890	65.5
2007	91 897	189 122	67.3
2008	89 229	198 366	69.0
2009	87 030	207 455	70.4
2010	85 173	215 656	71.7
2011	82 908	223 344	72.9
2012	82 277	228 498	73.5
2013	82 053	233 671	74.0
2014	82 009	238 937	74.4
2015	82 242	243 993	74.8
2016	82 419	249 277	75.2
<b>Average annual growth</b>			
2006–2016	<b>-1.39%</b>	<b>3.32%</b>	<b>1.39%</b>

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1181

A total of 249 277 individuals in King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality were considered functionally literate in 2016, while 82 419 were considered to be illiterate (Table 4). Expressed as a rate, this amounts to 75.15% of the population being literate (Figure 4), which is an increase of 0.097 percentage points since 2006 (65.48%). The number of illiterate individuals decreased on average by –1.39% annually from 2006 to 2016, with the number of functionally literate people increasing at 3.32% annually (Table 4).

**Figure 5:** King Sabata Dalindyebo, OR Tambo, Eastern Cape and national functional literacy: Age 20+, completed Grade 7 or higher, 2006–2016



Source: Redrawn and adapted from IHS Markit Regional Explorer version 1156

King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality’s functional literacy rate of 75.15% in 2016 is higher than that of OR Tambo at 71.03%, but lower than the provincial rate of 77.34% and the national rate of 83.47% (Figure 5).

A higher literacy rate is often associated with higher levels of urbanisation, where access to schools is less of a problem and where there are economies of scale. A spatial breakdown of the literacy rates in South Africa shows that the districts with larger cities usually have higher literacy rates.

## 2.6 Sanitation

Provision of sanitation services is the responsibility of the OR Tambo District Municipality. A huge sanitation backlog has been identified in King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality. A sanitation strategy has been developed to ensure that the issue of backlog eradication is dealt with and that an appropriate sanitation model is provided to both urban and rural communities. The OR Tambo District Municipality intends to upgrade all town sewer systems into full waterborne systems.

The upgrading of the sewer system into a waterborne sewer in the Mqanduli urban area is currently at design stage. Approximately 25% of households access sanitation services below Reconstruction and Development Programme standards (no ventilation improved pit latrine, or VIP). OR Tambo District Municipality has managed to deliver VIPs to approximately 23% of households, while 39% of households have access to flush toilets connected to the sewerage system or with septic tanks. Statistics South Africa<sup>1</sup> reflects approximately 488 households still using the bucket system. However, the municipality has indicated that the bucket system was completely eradicated and so no

<sup>1</sup> Statistics South Africa (2011).

households are currently using that system. Table 5 reflects the wards and villages where communities are still relying on self-made toilets (no VIP system).

**Table 5: Wards with no VIP**

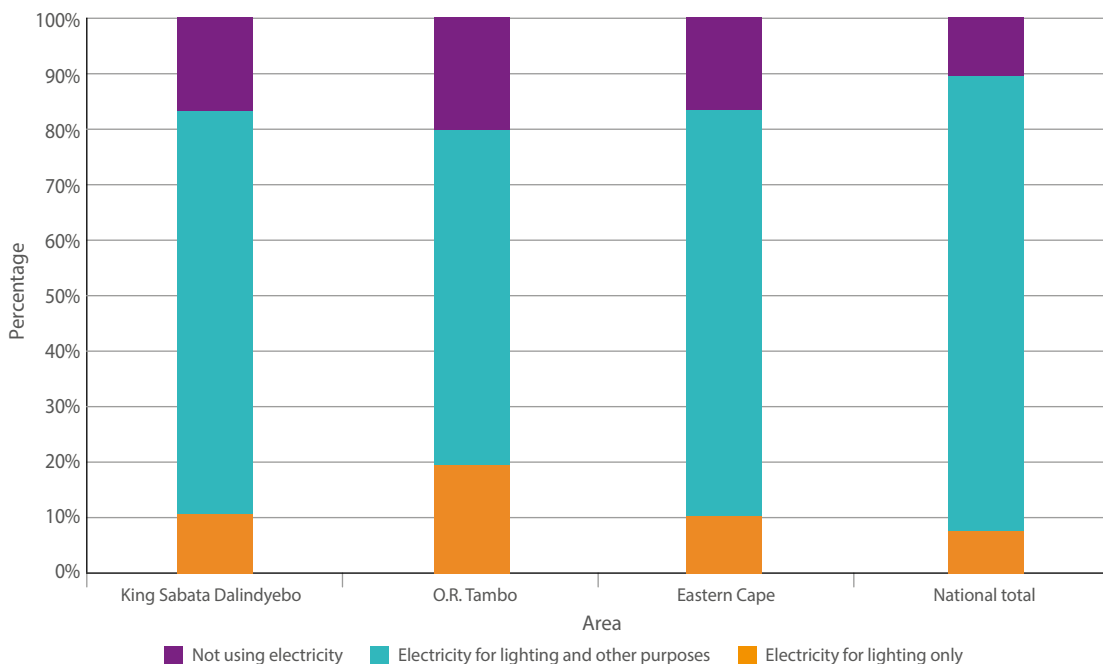
Ward	Area	Sanitation (VIP, waterborne or septic tank)
2	All villages	Waterborne system available but requires major refurbishment as there are pipe leaks affecting houses
4	Bhongweni Phases 2, 3, 4	VIP sanitation available (not covering the whole village)
6	Mpuku	No permanent sanitation system
9	Double Falls, Squatter Camp, Tambula Squatter Camp, Sgebenga Squatter Camp, Sharply Park Squatter Camp, Madala Squatter Camp	None

Source: KSD ward profiling 2012

### 2.7 Households by type of electricity

Households are divided into three electricity usage categories: cooking, heating and lighting. Households using solar power are included in the category of households with an electrical connection. Figure 5 shows households according to their access to electricity and usage category.

**Figure 6: Households by electricity access and usage: King Sabata Dalindyebo, OR Tambo, Eastern Cape and national total, 2016**



Source: King Sabata Dalindyebo Integrated Development Plan 2017/18–2022



As the graph indicates, King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality had a total of 12 700 (10.87%) households with electricity for lighting only; 83 200 (71.38%) households with electricity for lighting and other purposes; and 20 700 (17.74%) households with no electricity.

## 2.8 Roads and transport

The rural road network of the municipality is widespread and grossly dilapidated. Some gravel roads have been built in order to meet the infrastructure requirements of the rural population and to promote local economic development and social infrastructure. A lot of these roads become severely eroded due to lack of maintenance and the minimum design standards prescribed for their construction. This results in increased sediment loads and contributes to the deterioration of water and biological resources. The result is that improving infrastructure to meet the needs of the population is contributing to the degradation of the environment. The location and spacing of culverts does not appear to take into consideration the volume of runoff and some of the culverts drain into agricultural land. Furthermore, uncontrolled settlement patterns continue to pose challenges when implementing stormwater management in the rural areas.

In addition to the poor management of the road network, a further cause of road network degradation is the lack of adequate road stormwater drainage. Should effort and resources be spent on road repair and upgrade, it is essential to implement a concomitant stormwater management system.

The Department of Transport is responsible for coordinating the operation of buses and taxis with the King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality. Taxis and buses are registered by the department. Vehicles are tested for roadworthiness, but despite this there are unroadworthy taxis and buses in operation on a daily basis.

### **3. Other Structures and Services for Safety in the Local Municipality**

There are eight major hospitals in King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality. Six of the eight hospitals are located in Mthatha area: Nelson Mandela Academic Hospital, which is linked to the Walter Sisulu University; Mthatha General Hospital; Bedford Hospital; Sir Hendry Hospital; St. Mary's private hospital and the Mthatha private hospital. The two other public hospitals are Mqanduli Hospital and Zithulele Hospital.

In addition to the hospitals, there are 47 rural clinics in various parts of the municipality and five community healthcare centres in the rural wards. Additionally, there are two clinics in Mthatha: Norwood Civic Centre and Stanford Terrace. The Ngangelizwe Community Health Centre is in the Mthatha area.

Currently, there are nine community libraries located in wards 2, 3, 7 (two libraries), 8, 18, 19, 24 and 29. Wards 4, 6, 8, 11 and 30 utilise the city library in ward 7.

There are four art centres in the municipality: Mthatha Community Art Centre, Bumbane Art centre (not yet functional), Coffee Bay Art Centre and Eastern Cape Art and Craft Hub. All these art centres work as production and marketing centres.

Regarding youth care centres and child protection facilities in the municipality, there are four child protection services: Khanyisa Children's Home, S.O.S. Children's Village, Bethani Children's Home and Thembelihle Children's Home.

There is one home for the elderly, Sinosizo Home for the Elders, located in the municipality and one rehabilitation centre for substance abuse, called Thembelitsha Rehabilitation Centre.

Four non-profit organisations assist communities with caregiving and counselling: Vukuzenzele Cooperative, Zama HIV/AIDS Centre, Community Reach Home Based Organisation and Great Commission Organisation.

## 4. Crime and violence in King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality

King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality has seven police stations. They are Mthatha Central, Ngangelizwe, Bityi, Kwaaimani, Mqanduli, Madeira and Coffee Bay police stations. Each police station has a functioning Community Police Forum (CPF) that is active in the Community Safety Forum (CSF). Figure 6 reflects the types of violent crimes reported in the seven police stations.

Stock theft is the most reported crime at Bityi police station while at Coffee Bay, Mqanduli and Kwaaiman police stations, assaults with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm are the most reported crimes. The most reported crime at Ngangelizwe police station is burglary at residential premises. Theft of motor vehicles, motorcycles and commercial crime are the most common types of crimes reported at Mthatha police station.

Statistics South Africa releases the Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) annually. Crimes directed at individuals in the Eastern Cape increased to 233 166 between April 2017 and March 2018 in comparison to 219 256 incidents in the same period in 2013/2014.

Table 6: Crime Statistics 2017/2018

Precinct	Murder	Sexual offences	Attempted murder	Assault grievous bodily harm	Common assault	Common robbery	Robbery with aggravating circumstances	Arson	Malicious damage to property	Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	Theft not mentioned elsewhere	Commercial crime
<b>2018</b>												
Betyi	48	77	29	129	18	6	57	10	67	0	64	6
Coffee Bay	6	17	1	48	5	1	10	5	16	0	19	1
Kwaaiman	16	21	4	54	7	3	13	6	9	0	11	1
Madeira	55	37	21	183	152	66	343	8	144	2	434	454
Mqanduli	40	88	19	157	52	17	71	8	53	0	84	21
Mthatha	160	236	74	449	262	37	393	22	289	0	490	85
Ngangelizwe	36	53	16	122	109	4	82	3	68	0	82	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>1 142</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1184</b>	<b>573</b>

Source: Annual South African Police Service Crime Statistics 2017/2018

The VOCS also showed that Eastern Cape communities' satisfaction with the police is at 42%. This is higher than the national average. In rural communities across South Africa, the satisfaction level is at 22%, and 33% in urban areas. The satisfaction percentage is important and reflects the relationship between communities and the police as well as the reporting of crimes to the police.

In January 2018, the South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) released an update report on substance and drug abuse.<sup>2</sup> SACENDU observed that the number of people admitted for drug and substance abuse treatment increased from 8 787 in 2016 to 10 047 in the first half of 2017 across all centres and programmes in South Africa.

According to SACENDU, alcohol remains the dominant substance of use in the Eastern Cape, with 45% of people in treatment in the province having alcohol as their primary drug of use.<sup>3</sup>

The SACENDU report also noted that 29% of people in the Eastern Cape attending specialist treatment centres had cannabis as their primary or secondary drug of use. This is higher than the 1% in the northern regions of South Africa and 19% in the Western Cape. Treatment admissions for methamphetamine (MA or Tik) as a primary drug of use were low across the country except in the Western Cape (27%) and in the Eastern Cape (16%).<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use, Update January 2018 Alcohol and Other Drug Use Trends, Phase 42.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

Precinct	Shoplifting	Community-reported serious crime	Carjacking	Truck hijacking	Robbery residential	Robbery non-residential	Burglary non-residential	Burglary residential	Theft of motor vehicle or motorcycle	Theft out of or from motor vehicle	Stock theft	Illegal possession of firearm & ammunition	Drug-related crimes	Drink and driving
Betyi	0	802	7	2	13	16	57	43	7	5	179	34	106	2
Coffee Bay	0	181	0	0	2	1	8	31	3	10	0	3	33	1
Kwaaiman	0	176	2	0	2	3	15	6	2	3	5	9	10	0
Madeira	278	3101	30	3	14	76	165	145	109	505	2	34	337	25
Mqanduli	14	862	3	0	12	26	57	88	10	16	67	10	26	1
Mthatha	35	4128	38	1	83	80	144	629	204	341	274	82	245	7
Ngangelizwe	1	939	12	0	14	18	22	223	26	86	1	23	118	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>10 189</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>1 165</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>38</b>

SACENDU highlighted the importance of increasing access to treatment for Black Africans and ensuring that substance use treatment services assess and address the mental health needs of clients. HIV testing should be provided to people entering treatment, especially users of heroin and MA. The report also stressed the importance of intervening early to address/prevent cannabis use among young people before they drop out of school or experience more severe mental health problems.<sup>5</sup>

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5 Ibid.

## 5. Legislative and Policy Mandates

### 5.1 Local government's mandate for creating a safe environment

Local government's constitutional mandate to promote a safe and healthy environment as well as the social and economic development of communities makes it central to the safety planning process. Planning must be conducted in a manner that is developmentally oriented in order to achieve the objectives of local government and to contribute to the progressive realisation of people's fundamental rights, including the right to life, dignity, freedom and security of the person, a safe environment, healthcare, food, water, social security and housing.

### 5.2 Legislation

**The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa**<sup>6</sup> empowers local government to lead crime and violence prevention initiatives in order to promote a safe and healthy environment.<sup>7</sup> It also creates a framework of cooperative governance responsibilities obligating provincial and national cooperation with local government and encourages the involvement of communities.

The **Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000** obliges municipalities, within their financial and administrative capacity, to promote a safe and healthy environment. The Act further provides for the IDP process and thus reinforces the crime prevention efforts outlined within the National Crime Prevention Strategy.

The **IDP** guides the development of a particular municipality for a period of five years, and thus requires municipal councils to align their resources and budgets to ensure effective implementation of the IDP. Although IDPs have been traditionally used for identifying priorities for critical infrastructure, basic services and land use management, there is growing recognition that principles of safety need to be integrated into IDPs in order to effectively promote an integrated and sustainable approach to creating a safe and healthy environment, to strengthening the social and economic development of communities, and to improving the quality of life for its members, specifically the poor and other disadvantaged groups of people.

The **Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998** emphasises the role of municipal structures to account for the involvement of communities and community organisations in the affairs of the municipality, including reviewing the needs of communities and their involvement.

<sup>6</sup> Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., Section 152.

The provisions of the **Inter-Governmental Relations Framework Act 13 of 2005** relate to the establishment of a framework for the national government, provincial governments and local governments to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations, to provide for mechanisms and procedures to facilitate the settlement of intergovernmental disputes and to provide for matters connected therewith. Intergovernmental technical support structures comprised of officials representing the governments or organs of state participating in the intergovernmental forums, provide an avenue for the effective functioning of cooperative safety initiatives.

The **South African Police Service (SAPS) Act of 1995** sets out the objectives of CPFs and underlines the need for partnerships, communication and cooperation between the community and SAPS. The Act also promotes improved service performance and increased transparency within the police and encourages joint approaches to problem solving. In particular, the SAPS Act provides for specific functions for the CPF, including:

- Partnerships;
- Communication;
- Cooperation;
- Transparency;
- Improved partnerships;
- Improved service delivery; and
- Joint problem identification and problem solving.

### 5.3 Policy

The provisions of the **National Development Plan (NDP) 2030<sup>8</sup>** promote a holistic view on violence and crime, and cross-sectoral cooperation between government and non-government actors to address root causes. The NDP advocates for an integrated approach to safety and security that requires coordinated activities across a variety of departments, the private sector and community bodies, the latter to include revitalised community safety centres.

The provisions of the **National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) 1996** relate to the development of coordinated multi-agency responses to crime and focus on drawing on the resources of all government agencies, including local government, as well as civil society. The NCPS 1996 encourages researching and evaluating state and civil strategies in order to improve crime prevention programmes at provincial and local levels.

The provisions of the **White Paper on Safety and Security (2016)** stress crime as a strategic priority and define the role and responsibilities of various role players in the safety and security sphere. Of special significance is municipal government, which is required to plan programmes and coordinate local actors. There is much emphasis on aligning resources and objectives and including community safety principles in development projects.

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<sup>8</sup> National Development Plan 2030 (Chapter 12: Building Safer Communities).

The **Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy (ISCPS) 2011 (Department for Social Development)** promotes provision of an integrated service delivery approach to facilitate community safety and social crime prevention. Community participation, implementing developmental and preventative diversion programmes, improving community safety, strengthening families, building social cohesion and improving the quality of life of all people are included as priority issues in the ISCPS.

The **Eastern Cape Provincial Safety Strategy 2015–2020** encapsulates the 2012 NDP and the 2016 White Paper on Safety and Security. The Mbhashe Local Municipality's community safety plan is linked to the Eastern Cape Provincial Safety Strategy and national policy frameworks on safety and security.

The objectives of the Eastern Cape Provincial Safety Strategy are framed by four outcomes: (i) increased community participation in community safety, (ii) prevention of violence, (iii) improved accountability and reduction of corruption, and (iv) a more effective and efficient criminal justice system.

#### **Outcome 1**

**Increased community participation in community safety:** This outcome will be achieved through engagement, mobilisation and strengthening of communities to promote safety through community-based and primary prevention approaches.<sup>9</sup>

#### **Outcome 2**

**Prevent violence:** This output area seeks to promote the development and extension of key activities that relate to the prevention of violence in communities. These activities include those that are within the core functions of government departments as well as additional activities.<sup>10</sup>

#### **Outcome 3**

**Improved accountability and reduction of corruption:** This output area seeks to promote the prevention and reduction of corruption in all government departments in the province and to strengthen the democratic accountability of SAPS in the Eastern Cape.<sup>11</sup>

#### **Outcome 4**

**More effective and efficient criminal justice system:** This output seeks to improve public confidence in the criminal justice system as it is a necessary and important step in preventing crime and increasing levels of safety.<sup>12</sup>

In the **Community Safety Forums Policy of 2016**, coordinated by the Civilian Secretariat for Police, CSFs are viewed as platforms for coordination, integration and monitoring of the implementation of multisectoral crime prevention and community safety initiatives. The policy outlines the scope, objectives and implementation strategy of CSFs and sets out the following minimum standards to be adhered to:

<sup>9</sup> Eastern Cape Provincial Department of Safety and Liaison, 2018, Provincial Safety Strategy Eastern Cape Province 2015–2020, King William's Town.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.



- CSFs must be established within district municipal boundaries, and, where applicable, local municipal boundaries.
- Stakeholder representation must be at decision-making level.
- Municipalities must, together with the provincial departments responsible for community safety, coordinate all CSF activities.
- CSF programmes, as presented in the policy scope, must comprise the integral part of the IDPs.
- The CSFs are directly accountable to the community in which they operate for the implementation of effective programmes aimed at improving community safety. Therefore, CSFs must do everything in their power to ensure that community needs in terms of safety and security are understood and addressed.
- Each sphere of government and organisation is directly accountable to its respective treasury for the effective use of allocated funds, and for the value realised from implementing its strategic initiatives.
- The organs of state participating in the CSF are accountable to the relevant institutions and/or accountability structures of government.
- Each CSF must table to the appropriate forums its quarterly progress reports and one annual report, as a minimum. Such reports should describe any progress made, as well as its impact, and detail the value generated from resources utilised and integrated in the expenditure reports.
- For the benefit of communities, CSFs must, as a minimum, publish a summarised report of the work carried out in each quarter in a local newspaper or newsletter. In publishing the reports, the CSF must use a language and medium that will be understood by the residents concerned.

The **Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF)** was developed in 2016. It encourages municipalities to plan for spatial transformation to create compact, connected and coordinated cities and towns.

To achieve this transformative vision, four overall strategic goals are introduced in the IUDF:

- **Spatial integration:** To forge new spatial forms in settlement, transport, social and economic areas.
- **Inclusion and access:** To ensure people have access to social and economic services, opportunities and choices.
- **Growth:** To harness urban dynamism for inclusive, sustainable economic growth and development.
- **Governance:** To enhance the capacity of the state and its citizens to work together to achieve spatial and social integration.

The **Integrated and Sustainable Rural Development Strategy** is designed to realise a vision that will 'attain socially cohesive and stable rural communities with viable institutions, sustainable economies and universal access to social amenities, able to attract and retain skilled and knowledgeable people, who [are] equipped to contribute to growth and development'.<sup>13</sup>

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13 Integrated and Sustainable Rural Development Strategy of 2000

#### 5.4 Responsibility for safety in King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality

The Director Public Safety and Traffic Management, D Kettleas, and F Ndinisa of the Chief Protection Services are responsible for safety in the municipality and for implementing the King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality's community safety plan.

The Director Public Safety is the administrative head of the Department of Public Safety and Traffic Management and is responsible for ensuring that operations are carried out diligently.

The Chief Protection Services is the head of operations in the division of Protection Services for the Department of Public Safety and Traffic Management. All the safety matters are dealt with in this division and the office is responsible for stability across the municipality.

#### 5.5 Oversight

Portfolio Chairperson for Public Safety and Traffic Management, Member of the Mayoral Committee (MMC) T Machaea, is responsible for oversight in safety matters together with the Municipal Council. The MMC is the political head of the Department of Public Safety and Traffic Management and represents the Municipal Council.

## 6. King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality Community Safety Intervention Plan

Intervention and activities	Who (needs to be involved)	What (needs to be done)	When (timeframe)
<p><b>1. Safety intervention: The easy access to and excessive levels of use of drugs and alcohol are risk factors for crime and violence in King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality. The safety strategy will assist in limiting access to drugs and alcohol in the municipality, promoting healthy lifestyles and ensuring that recreational facilities are available in the municipality.</b></p>			
<p>King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality will partner with the mentioned structures and develop plans, programmes and strategies on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No sale of liquor to underage people;</li> <li>• Implement arts and cultural programmes in schools and communities to promote healthy lifestyles and alternative forms of entertainment;</li> <li>• Establishment and accessibility of recreational facilities focusing on substance abuse prevention;</li> <li>• Identify and support existing rehabilitation centres;</li> <li>• Drug and alcohol abuse awareness campaigns will be conducted in schools, malls and at traditional events.</li> </ul>	<p>Eastern Cape Liquor Boards SAPS Traditional leaders Tavern owners Eastern Cape Department of Social Development Eastern Cape Department of Education Councillors and ward committees Department of Health Rehabilitation centres NGOs South African Youth Council Business sector</p>	<p>A responsible person in the Directorate of Safety will be identified and a detailed and costed business plan developed</p>	<p>July 2019– June 2020</p>

Intervention and activities	Who (needs to be involved)	What (needs to be done)	When (timeframe)
<b>2. Safety intervention: Victimization of children, youth, women and the elderly is a risk factor for violence. The safety plan seeks to ensure that there are available family support systems in the municipality and community mobilisation in exposing violence.</b>			
<p>King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality will partner with the Department of Social Development and NGOs to identify communities/ areas that lack family support system centres.</p> <p>The municipality, in conjunction with NGOs, will coordinate workshops on positive parenting in all major communities in the municipality.</p> <p>The municipality will partner with NGOs to monitor the SAPS Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Units to ensure that there is capacity and that the FCS Units are victim friendly.</p>	<p>Department of Social Development</p> <p>Department of Home Affairs</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>SAPS</p>	<p>A responsible person in the Directorate of Safety will be identified and a detailed and costed business plan developed</p>	<p>July 2019 – June 2020</p>

Intervention and activities	Who (needs to be involved)	What (needs to be done)	When (timeframe)
<b>3. Safety intervention: Dysfunctional schools often lead to dropouts and affect the academic standards of the schools. The safety plan intends to ensure that schools are functional, student governing bodies are effective and that schools are under the auspices of good leadership and management.</b>			
<p>King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality will partner with the mentioned structures and communities to maintain the quality standards of schools and school safety.</p> <p>The municipality will liaise with Walter Sisulu University to provide capability-building training for student governing bodies in public schools to teach them about legislation for schools and their oversight roles.</p> <p>The municipality will engage the Eastern Cape Department of Education to continuously provide support through quarterly workshops to school principals and deputy principals to effectively manage the schools.</p> <p>Poor school safety contributes to learning difficulties at schools and exposes learners to risks. The municipality, learner organisations and student governing bodies will conduct an audit of school safety in the municipality with a view to developing a programme of school safety with the Department of Education.</p>	<p>Eastern Cape Department of Education</p> <p>Learner or student organisations</p> <p>Student governing bodies</p> <p>Eastern Cape Department of Social Development</p>	<p>A responsible person in the Directorate of Safety will be identified and a detailed and costed business plan developed</p>	<p>July 2019 – June 2020</p>

Intervention and activities	Who (needs to be involved)	What (needs to be done)	When (timeframe)
<p><b>4. Safety intervention: Lack of opportunity exacerbates the risks associated with violence and unsafety. The safety strategy will provide career counselling opportunities and skills development programmes to the youth.</b></p>			
<p>The King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality will collaborate with the National Youth Development Agency and Sector Education and Training Authorities in hosting career guidance days that will focus on skills development and entrepreneurship. The target will be young people, women and unemployed and unemployable people.</p>	<p>Department of Labour National Youth Development Agency Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism NGOs Sector Education and Training Authorities Eastern Cape Rural Development and Agrarian Reform Eastern Cape Department of Education</p>	<p>A responsible person in the Directorate of Safety will be identified and a detailed and costed business plan developed</p>	<p>July 2019 – June 2020</p>



# Vision

A developmental municipality spearheading economic transformation through environmental and social sustainability.

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# Mission

A municipality of choice to visit, invest, live and work.