Local government's role in community safety

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Context

- community safety is an **outcome**, not a function
 - (not just an 'unfunded mandate')
- context: **fiscal constraint**, no money for new grants
- focus on a municipality's existing, 'core' functions
- s 152(1)(d) Constitution: "safe and healthy environment"
- beyond law enforcement and traffic, emphasis on violence prevention and the built environment
- inequality as the overriding concern

LG's constitutional functions

- building regulations
- child care facilities
- municipal planning
- municipal public transport
- cleansing
- control of public nuisances
- control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public
- noise pollution
- public places
- street lighting
- traffic and parking
- child care facilities

 viewed through prism of "community safety"

collaboration with other spheres of government

• importance of **mainstreaming** community safety in municipal IDPs and other plans

Municipal functions on community safety

- land use management, urban design, housing and informality
- management of public spaces and amenities
- adopting and enforcing by-laws
- traffic, disaster and emergency management
- community safety partnerships
- targeted crime and violence prevention programmes (vulnerable groups and groups at risk, GBV etc.)
- working with local police
- visible policing and crime prevention (in cities with MSP)
- diversion and restorative justice interventions (in municipalities with community courts)

(drawn from work of Melanie Dugmore)

Inequality

- The stubborn reality of unequal distribution of 'safety'
- Eg. ratio of **street lights**: number of street lights per person in Pinelands is **8,5 times higher** than the number of lampposts in Khayelitsha
- origins of the problem, funding arrangements, protection of infrastructure, bias towards areas that contribute property rates etc.
- human rights issue: why not have clear, legislated minimum standards?

Thank you