



KAAP AGULHAS MUNISIPALITEIT  
CAPE AGULHAS MUNICIPALITY  
U MASIPALA WASECAPE AGULHAS

## **DRAFT SAFETY PLAN**

**RESOLUTION: 53/2022  
31 MARCH 2022**

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## FOREWORDS

### EXECUTIVE MAYORS' FOREWORD



As the Executive Mayor of Cape Agulhas Municipality, it is imperative that I secure the safety of our community and visitors alike. A safe society impacts positively on our local economic development and tourism as it causes an influx of visitors to our local towns and many businesses can flourish as a result. Safety in Cape Agulhas is not negotiable, Individuals cannot reach their potential and take advantage of opportunities if they live in fear. When we constrain individuals in pursuing their life goals, we are constraining the well-being of communities. Personal safety is a prerequisite for creating an environment in which Cape Agulhas can thrive.

Cape Agulhas Municipality acknowledges that economic disempowerment and social exclusion have left many South Africans without access to opportunities to improve their lives, including proper education and access to employment. This limits choice and can be a contributing factor in a decision to turn to crime. The economic and social motivations contributing to crime must be acknowledged and properly addressed. At the same time, however, containing crime requires the creation of a culture in which there is a general respect for the rule of law and an understanding, and that there will be consequences for breaking it. Safety is not a mandate of the Municipality; however, I believe it is important to collaborate with external stakeholders such as SAPS and the Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety- to mention a few, - to fight crime in our community.

**PAUL SWART**

**EXECUTIVE MAYOR**

## MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S FOREWORD



As a municipality we strive to render excellent services through good governance, public ownership, and partnership to create a safer environment that will promote socio-economic growth and ensure future sustainability in a prosperous southernmost community, as stated in the mission of the municipality.

A Safety Plan is of paramount importance to ensure a safer Cape Agulhas. The socio-economic status of our area is a key component that cannot be ignored. The problem of crime and violence are very complex, so we won't come up with a quick and easy solution, however holistic responses need to be explored to successfully respond to the underlying drivers of crime and violence.

The 2019-2024 Provincial Strategic Plan outlines five "Vision-Inspired Priorities" for the province: safe and cohesive communities; empowering people; enabling economy and jobs; public transport, mobility and spatial transformation; and innovation and culture.

It is important to understand the difference between safety and security. Security is responsive in nature, focuses primarily on responses within the criminal justice sector and aims to strengthen the quality of responses to crime and violence. Safety on the other hand is preventative in nature, focuses on broader and more holistic approaches and aims to improve the social and environmental conditions giving rise to violence.

Planning for safety is not only critical to violence prevention efforts; it is also an integral part of building a healthy and democratic society. Community safety recognises that different stakeholders within the community are important actors in efforts to reduce crime and violence and have the shared responsibility to ensure the safety of every individual, and that we need high levels of social cohesion to ensure that people living within the area are resilient to crime and violence.

Protection Services is the main custodian of the Safety Plan but will have to work closely with our Human Development and Local Economic Development Departments who will be rolling out various programmes and projects. The success of a plan like this, will be achieved only with the buy in from a community who take up their responsibility as a key stakeholder. All relevant stakeholders must adopt the notion that safety is everybody's responsibility.

**E.O. PHILLIPS**

**MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

## **1 INTRODUCTION BY THE DIRECTOR MANAGEMENT SERVICES**

The Protection Services Department falls within the Management Services Directorate and is responsible for disaster management, traffic control, law enforcement, animal control, as well as vehicle licensing and public transport.

The Department developed this safety plan together with SAPS, Overberg District Municipality (ODM) Neighborhood Watches, and other government agencies tasked with law enforcement that contribute to the overall objective of ensuring a safer Cape Agulhas Municipal Area.

This Safety Plan focuses on reducing risks by assessing high risk areas and situations and formulating mitigation responses which is a continuous process. This includes safety and security, environmental design, social crime, and law enforcement responses.

Integral to this safety plan is a joint operational centre with camera monitoring facilities and communication abilities which is managed through a shared service agreement between Cape Agulhas Municipality and the Overberg District Municipality. The aim of the joint operational centre is to operate one centralized point for all emergencies relating to municipal services, by-law enforcement, and matters emanating from the National Road Traffic Act and Criminal Procedure Act. This safety plan is the platform where all enforcement agencies work together and participate equally in the fight against crime.

This safety plan also focuses on integration. The underlying principle of this plan is to make safety and security everybody's business and subsequently defines clear roles and responsibilities for the respective authorities in respect of community safety. This Safety Plan also recognises the importance of including youth- based activities. Integrated action ensures successful operations focused on various levels of violence and crime and the combining of efforts ensures that the whole Municipal Area is covered through a larger manpower deployment. This integration of stakeholders is essential to the success of national and local crime prevention campaigns.

The Cape Agulhas Safety Forum provides a platform for integration of activities between different role players and weekly Safety Forum meetings are held to assess the implementation and address challenges

**H. KROHN**

**DIRECTOR MANAGEMENT SERVICES**

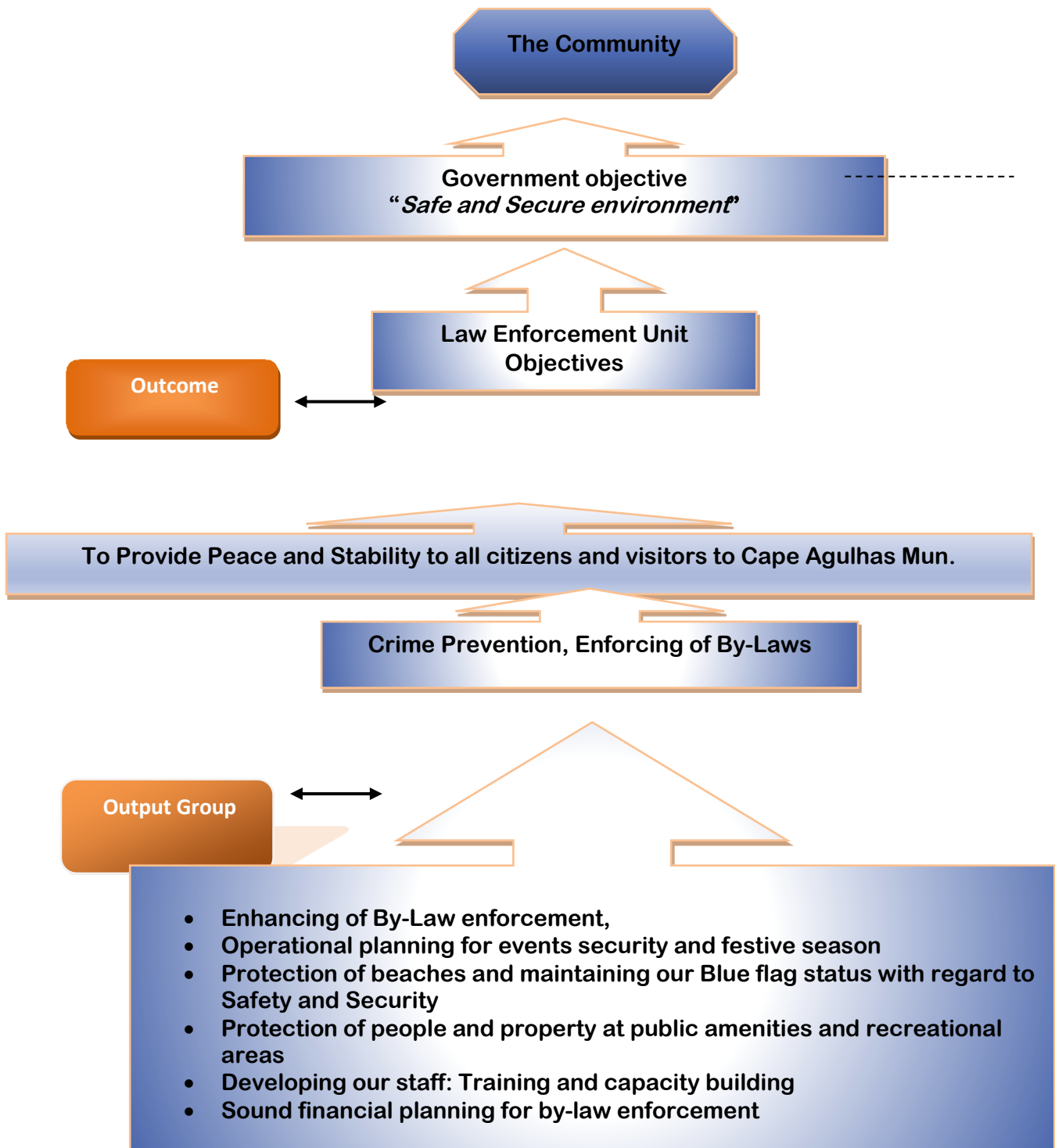
## 2 INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

The Department of Protection Services is the custodian of the Safety Plan and play a leading role in implementation. Other Departments provide support.

### 2.1 LAW ENFORCEMENT APPROACH

The following figure demonstrates the adoption of a holistic law enforcement approach that underlies this Safety Plan.

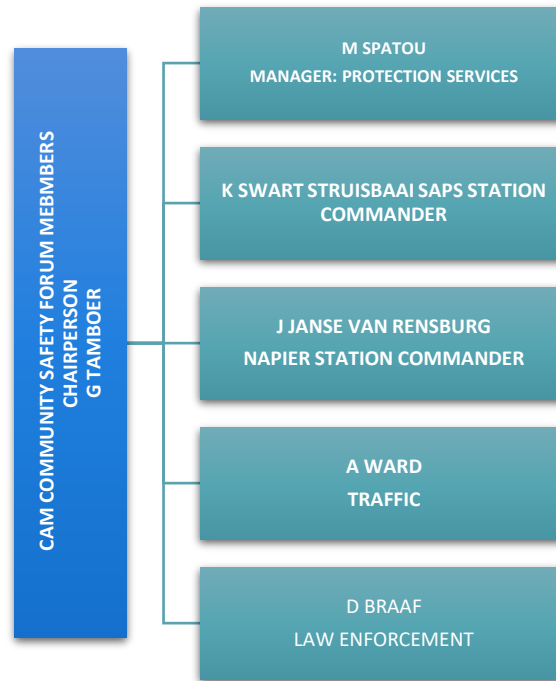
FIGURE 1 HOLISTIC LAW ENFORCEMENT APPROACH



## 2.2 SAFETY PLAN STEERING COMMITTEE

The following diagram represents the Safety Plan Steering Committee.

FIGURE 2 STEERING COMMITTEE



This committee will be expanded and become more representative with time. This is crucial to the success of the Safety Plan. This group will operate as a steering group and will be the driving force behind the implementation of the Safety Plan by the Safety Forum who are the drivers of the process. The success of the Safety Forum will be determined by this Committee.

## 2.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Community Safety is regulated in terms of National, Provincial and local legislation and policy documents including but not limited to:

- *The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 108 of 1996;*
- *Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977);*
- *National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996);*
- *Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002);*
- *Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987 (Act 99 of 1987);*
- *Control of Public Premises and Vehicles Act, 1985 (Act 53 of 1985);*
- *Local Government Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act no 117 of 1998) ;*
- *The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 13 of 2005;*
- *Western Cape Noise Regulations (PN 200 of 2013);*
- *The Western Cape Community Safety Act, 3 of 2013;*



- *The National Development Plan (2012);*
- *The White Paper on Safety and Security (2016);*
- *The Integrated Urban Development Framework (2016);*
- *The Western Cape Safety Plan; and*
- *Cape Agulhas Municipal By-laws*

### 3 GEOGRAPHIC, DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Cape Agulhas Municipality is the southernmost municipality in Africa and falls within the Overberg District of the Western Cape. The Municipality is geographically diverse and comprises an area of 2 411 km<sup>2</sup>. It includes 9 urban settlements namely Bredasdorp which is the administrative seat, Napier, Struisbaai, Arniston / Waenhuiskrans, L'Agulhas, Klipdale, Protem and Suiderstrand and Elim which is a historical Moravian mission station. It also includes the vast rural areas in between and approximately 178 Km of coastline. The coastline comprises the Atlantic and Indian oceans, which meet at L'Agulhas, the most southern town in Africa.

FIGURE 3 MAP OF CAPE AGULHAS MUNICIPALITY AND WARD DELIMITATION



The following figures provide an overview of the demographic and poverty indicators for Cape Agulhas and are extracted from the *Western Cape Socio-Economic Profile 2020*.

FIGURE 4 DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

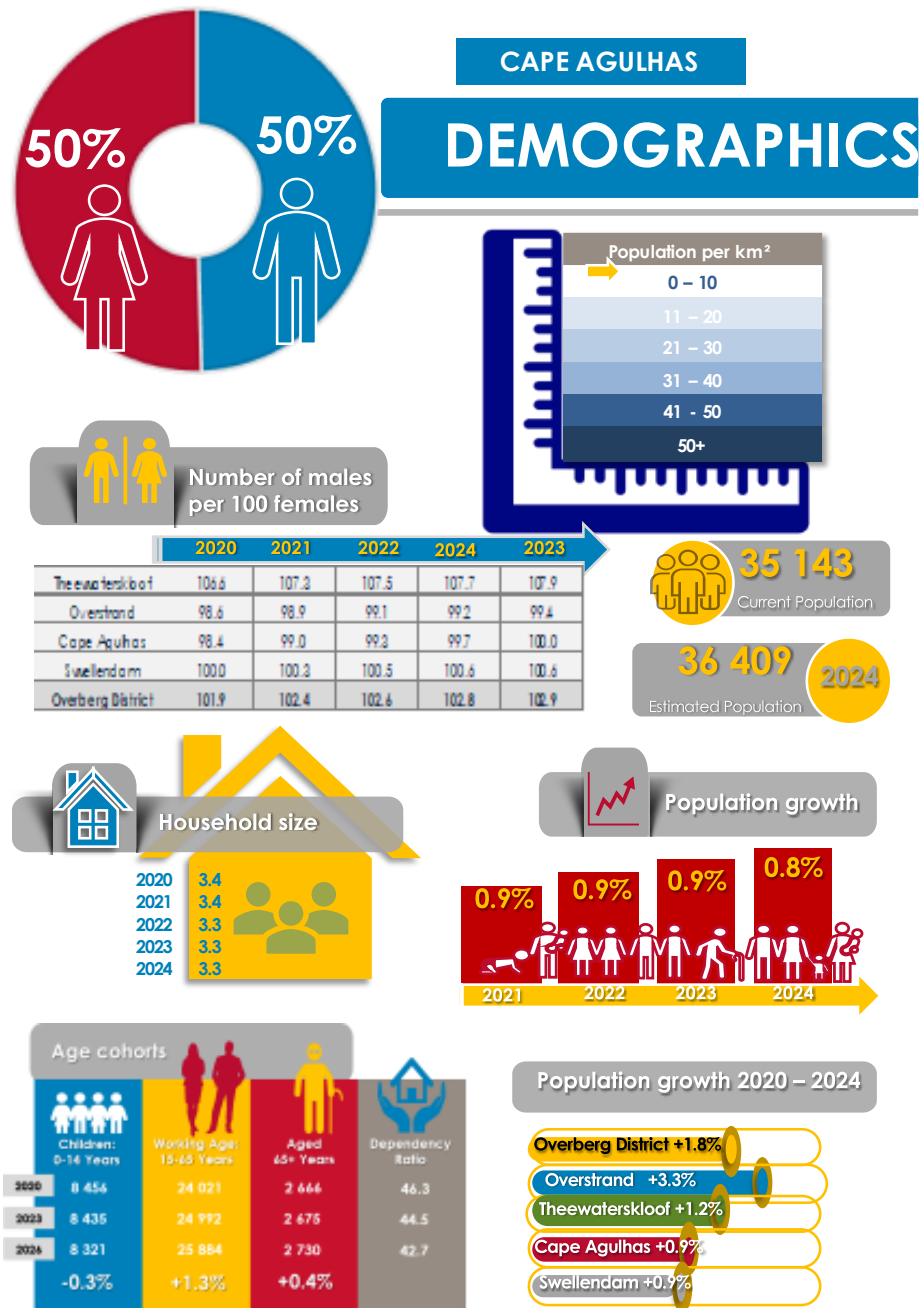
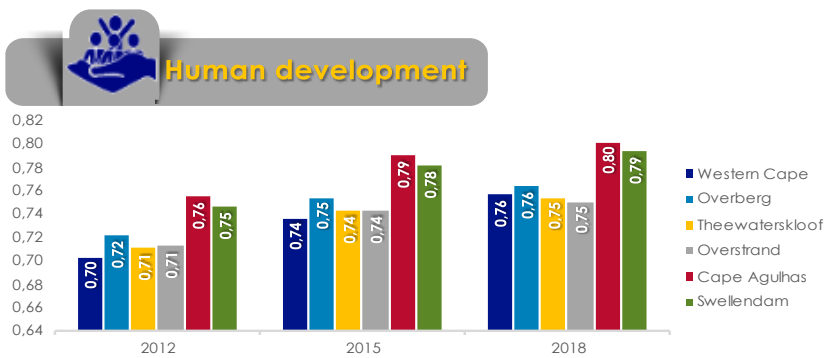
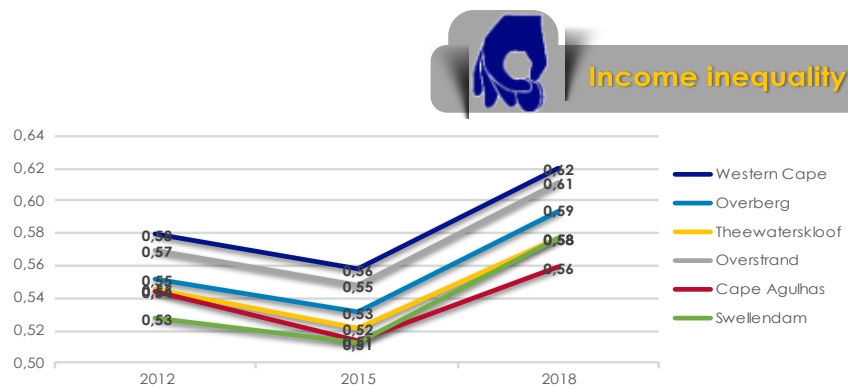
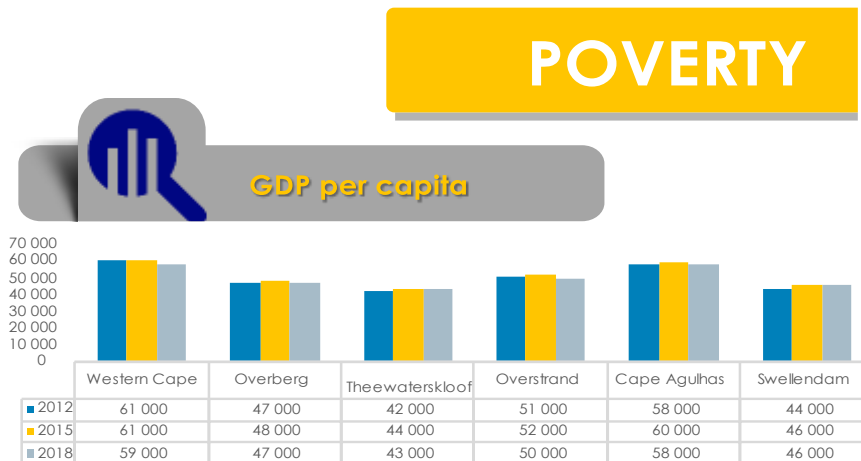


FIGURE 5 POVERTY INDICATORS



## **4 CAPE AGULHAS SAFETY PLAN**

### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

This safety plan focuses on reducing risks by assessing high risk areas and situations and formulating mitigation responses which is a continuous process. This includes safety and security, environmental design, social crime and law enforcement responses.

This safety plan also focuses on integration. The underlying principle of this plan is to make safety and security everybody's business and subsequently defines clear roles and responsibilities for the respective authorities in respect of community safety. This Safety Plan also recognises the importance of including youth- based activities. Integrated action ensures successful operations focused on various levels of violence and crime and the combining of efforts ensures that the whole Municipal Area is covered through a larger manpower deployment. This integration of stakeholders is essential to the success of national and local crime prevention campaigns.

The Cape Agulhas Safety Forum provides a platform for integration of activities between different role players and weekly Safety Forum meetings are held to assess the implementation and address challenges

### **4.2 WHY DOES THE MUNICIPALITY NEED TO DEVELOP A SAFETY PLAN?**

Municipalities have a Constitutional obligation to promote a safe and healthy environment.

#### **MISSION**

To render excellent services through good governance, public ownership and partnership in order to create a safer environment that will promote socio-economic growth and ensure future financial sustainability in a prosperous southernmost community.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

A municipal safety plan provides an integrated community-based social crime prevention framework that coordinates the actions of various role players tasked with community safety responsibilities. The Safety Plan aims to prevent violence and crime within a community.

### **4.3 THE CONTEXTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE CAPE AGULHAS SAFETY PLAN**

In 2012, government adopted the National Development Plan (NDP), which is the roadmap guiding South Africa's development agenda until 2030. Recognizing that safety has a direct impact on sustainable development, and that high levels of violence have **slowed down South Africa's economic growth and transformation**, the NDP identifies community safety as one of the fundamental components of achieving sustainable development.

Chapter 12 of the NDP speaks to 'Building Safer Communities', and includes the following objectives:

- ▲ using an integrated approach to safety by addressing the underlying drivers of
- ▲ crime and violence.
- ▲ building community participation in community safety; and
- ▲ strengthening the criminal justice system and professionalising /demilitarising the
- ▲ police.

In addition to the National context set out above, the Cape Agulhas Safety plan is also based on the following d:

- ▲ Premier Alan Winde's Provincial safety priorities and advice on the establishment of safety forums at local municipalities.
- ▲ The resolution of ODSF meetings, whereby the Department of Community Safety encourages every municipality to establish an active Safety Forum and develop practical, project-driven safety plans
- ▲ Anti-crime activism
- ▲ Transferring of the district agenda to the Cape Agulhas Municipality
- ▲ Implementation of crime prevention programmes at a local level.
- ▲ Strengthening of the entire Protection Services Directorate, particularly.
  - Law enforcement
  - Fire and disaster management
  - Traffic
  - Safety and security
- ▲ Functional Safety structures
- ▲ Good and effective mediation practices
- ▲ Strengthening of partnerships
- ▲ Closing of current gaps
- ▲ Alignment of the Safety plan with the strategic policies, for instance the IDP, SDBIB, Risk management, LED, COVID 19, Disaster management plan etc.

#### **4.4 SAFETY PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY**

- ▲ The Cape Agulhas Safety Plan discussion document was created on 15 February 2021 and the 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the document which was completed on 18 August 2021 is currently under revision

at meetings of internal role players of the Cape Agulhas municipality and broader community and regional stakeholders.

- ▲ The initial groundwork was done by the Cape Agulhas municipality [CAM] Protection Services Department, spearheaded by its manager Ms Myllison Saptou.
- ▲ Several important role players came to the table i.e., SAPS, AIRFORCE, DENEL, CAPE NATURE, SANPARKS, CORRECTIONAL SERVICES, COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM [CPF] An initial Community Safety Forum [CSF] was established by these stakeholders and Colonel G. Tamboer serves as convener of the forum. BUSINESS has shown interest to come aboard on the CSF as the program develops.
- ▲ A draft Safety Plan was compiled by stakeholders, invited by the Municipality's Protection Services, to participate in the discussion of a Safety Plan and establishment of a Safety Forum. The Safety Forum serves as the coordinating structure for an integrated approach to the eventual execution of a formal finalised and complete Safety Plan – which is the aim of the current revision process.
- ▲ Subsequently a Facilitator Mr Charles Beukes was appointed and further meetings have taken place on 3 and 18 November [internally] and 20 December [externally], guided by the facilitator, while a fourth meeting with municipal officials, led by the initiator of the Safety Plan, Ms Myllison Saptou, the Manager for Protection Services at the municipality, was also held.

**With a draft Safety Plan already in place it was possible to:**

- ▲ Assess how complete the Safety Plan is.
- ▲ Identify the shortages and what is needed to complete the Safety Plan.
- ▲ Secure that all relevant stakeholders and role players are involved with the Safety Plan.
- ▲ Secure sufficient community **participation** in the drafting of the final Safety Plan.
- ▲ Secure that all stakeholders are unified in their support and commitment to make the Safety Plan work and succeed through active participation in the Community Safety Forum.
- ▲ Ensure that the Safety Plan is **aligned to the IDP** and DEVELOPMENTAL orientated.
- ▲ Ensure that the Safety Plan is linked with district and provincial and national plans.

**Methodology**

- ▲ Methodology is needed to combine practice and theory so to align to policies in particular the IDP and economic recovery.
- ▲ To start off it was important to meet with the Manager for Protection Services to reach common ground on what exactly the aim of this engagement is, so that we start off on the same page. It was important to determine which stakeholders were already part of the drafting of the Community Safety Plan.
- ▲ Step 1 is THEN to identify what other role players still need to become involved in order to secure the success of the program. Communication with the other identified relevant role players is needed to become part of the process to draft the final Community Safety Plan.
- ▲ Step 2 is **desktop research** on all relevant available documents of the municipality that deals with and refers to Community Safety in order to verify and unpack it, so that all this information could eventually be integrated in the Community Safety Plan.

- ▲ Step 3 entails Broad based discussions with collective stakeholders on each one`s role in an integrated approach to the eventual finalisation and implementation of the Community Safety Plan, in and through the Community Safety Forum.
- ▲ Step 4 is the involvement and participation of the community through the CAM office as it is cardinal and of essential importance for the success of the Community Safety Plan.
- ▲ Inasmuch as our CSP will be based on best practice models, we will not be able to ignore the stark realities of the **low morale** of our communities and the importance to also address that, if we want our implementation to be a combined effort with community support and involvements and not a one-sided top-down implementation and execution approach.
- ▲ Step 5 is the eventual meeting of all the stake holders and role players with the aim to 1. Finalise the Community Safety Plan, and 2. Establish/finalise the Community Safety Forum.

#### 4.5 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

A risk analysis forms a central feature in the Safety Planning process. It provides critical information on the social, economic, spatial and safety landscape which must be considered during safety planning. The risk analysis includes a statistical analysis of crime patterns and trends which should inform strategies plans, programmes, and projects. The current limited capacity of the SAPS, Correctional Services the National Prosecuting Authority and the Justice department has caused a deficit in trust between government and citizens, on the ability and will of government to facilitate a safer community. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the current state of lawlessness should not be underestimated.

#### 4.6 RISK ANALYSIS AND HOTSPOT IDENTIFICATION

##### **What types of crime happens WHERE and WHEN?**

- ▲ One of the most important considerations in the compilation of a safety plan is an understanding of the distribution of crime within geographic areas, and that this consideration makes it possible to identify geographic hotspots for crime. It is therefore increasingly being recognised that spatial targeting of all government developmental interventions, including those that encompass safety promotion and crime prevention, should be concentrated and coordinated within a defined location, and should foster integration within all departments, across the spheres of government.
- ▲ The higher the concentration of crime (which indicates a crime hotspot), the more services are required to build community resilience, promote community safety, and prevent the proliferation of violence.
- ▲ These services to a large extent fall within the ambit of local government, and includes the provision of sufficient lighting, and ensuring the implementation of crime prevention through environment design in the development of public spaces and human settlements. They also include building community resilience through appropriate and meaningful skills development, income generation opportunities and job creation.



- ▲ Risk Analysis and Hotspot identification must be done for **each town and mapped**. - Hotspot areas to be clearly identified and geographically mapped.
- ▲ What is the likelihood and probabilities of the risk of Xenophobia in the communities?

FIGURE 6 CRIME HOTSPOT IDENTIFICATION



#### 4.7 CRIME STATISTICS

**Crime involves an act that violates a criminal law or statute.**

**Violence involves an act that inflicts physical, emotional or psychological harm.**

The extent of crime in South Africa does not only have a significant impact on the livelihood of citizens, but also affects the general economy. Crime hampers growth and discourages investment and capital accumulation. If not addressed with seriousness, it has the potential to derail both social and economic prosperity.

##### 1. MURDER

Murder is defined as the unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

**TABLE 1 MURDER STATISTICS**

MURDER		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Actual Number</b>	Cape Agulhas	11	6	12
	Overberg District	133	113	138
<b>Per 100 000</b>	Cape Agulhas	32	17	34
	Overberg District	46	39	46

Source: Socio-Economic Profile 2020

Within the Cape Agulhas area, the number of murders increased from 6 in 2018/19 to 12 in 2020. The murder rate (per 100 000 people) increased from 17 to 34 in the same reporting period and is the second lowest in the district. The murder rate for the Overberg District increased from 39 in 2018/19 to 46 in 2019/20.

## 2. SEXUAL OFFENCES

Sexual offences include rape (updated to the new definition of rape to provide for the inclusion of male rape), sex work, pornography, public indecency, and human trafficking.

**TABLE 2 SEXUAL OFFENCES**

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Actual Number</b>	Cape Agulhas	50	50	46
	Overberg District	330	359	301
<b>Per 100 000</b>	Cape Agulhas	144	145	132
	Overberg District	114	122	100

Source: Socio-Economic Profile 2020

In 2020, there were 132 sexual offences per 100 000 people in the Cape Agulhas area compared to 100 offences in the Overberg District.

## 3. DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES

Drug-related crimes refer to the situation where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of, under the influence of, or selling illegal drugs.

**TABLE 3 DRUG RELATED OFFENCES**

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Actual Number</b>	Cape Agulhas	733	455	372
	Overberg District	5 805	3 529	2 654
<b>Per 100 000</b>	Cape Agulhas	2 133	1 308	1 058
	Overberg District	2 010	1 199	884

Source: Socio-Economic Profile 2020

Drug-related crime within the Cape Agulhas area decreased from 455 cases in 2018/19 to 372 cases in 2019/20. The Overberg District's drug-related offences decreased sharply in 2019, from 3 529 to 2654 in the reporting period. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 1 058 cases per 100 000 people in 2019/20, the Cape Agulhas area is above the Overberg District average of 884.

#### 4. RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES

The unlawful entry of a residential structure with the intent to commit a crime, usually a theft.

**TABLE 4 RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES**

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Actual Number</b>	Cape Agulhas	439	397	329
	Overberg District	3 569	3 475	3 064
<b>Per 100 000</b>	Cape Agulhas	1 277	1 141	936
	Overberg District	1 236	1 180	1 021

Source: Socio Economic Profile 2020

The 2019/20 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of residential burglaries fell by 6.7 per cent in South Africa. Within the Western Cape Province, burglaries at residential areas decrease by 8.5 per cent between 2018/19 and 2019/20. Residential burglary cases within the Cape Agulhas area however decreased by 18.0 per cent in the same reporting period.

When considering the rate per 100 000 population, with 936 cases in 2019/20, Cape Agulhas' rate is below the district rate of 1 021 per 100 000 people in the same reporting year.

#### 5. DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE

A situation where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit.

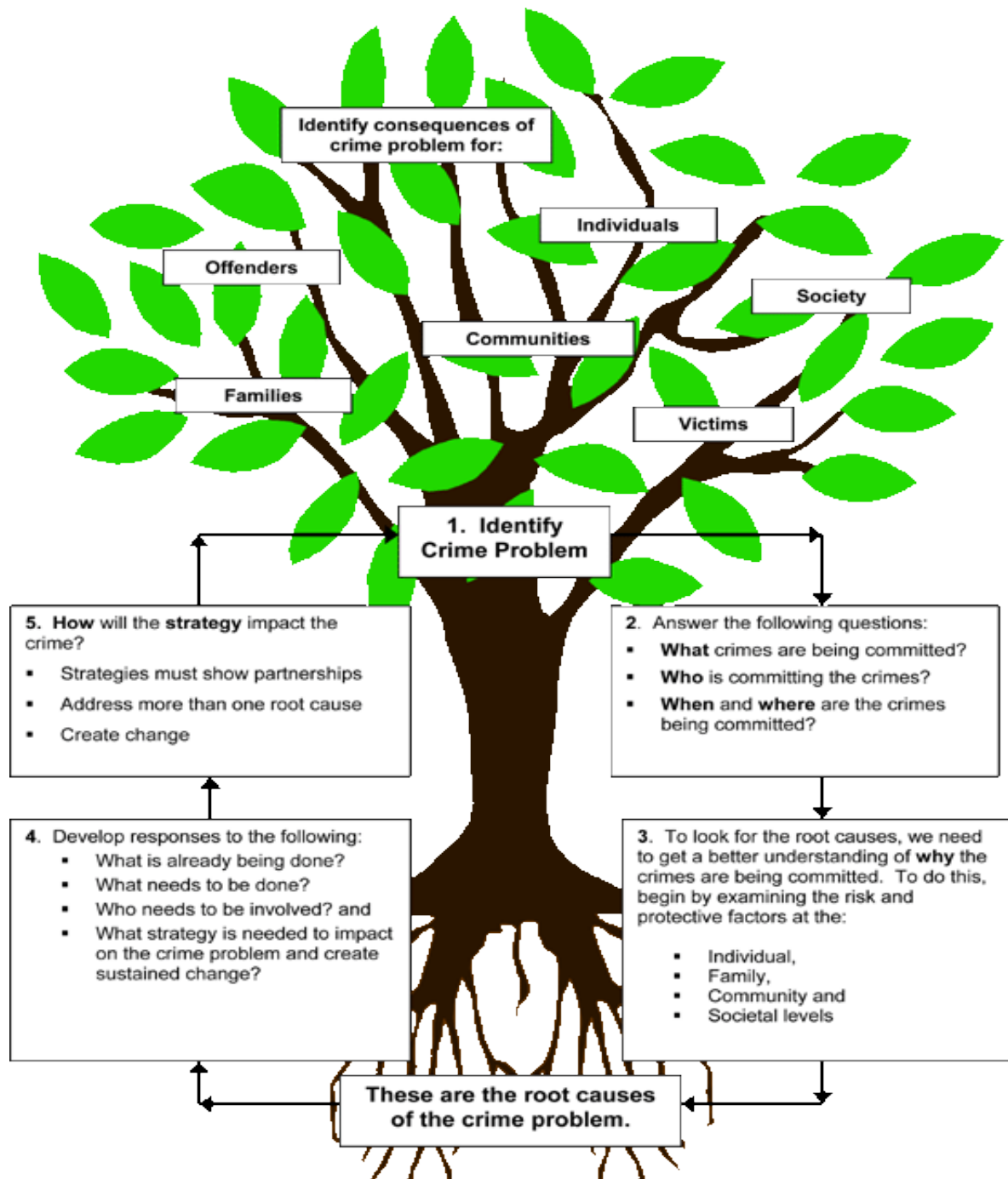
**TABLE 5 DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE**

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Actual Number</b>	Cape Agulhas	78	61	100
	Overberg District	750	705	740
<b>Per 100 000</b>	Cape Agulhas	227	176	284
	Overberg District	260	239	247

Source: Socio Economic Profile 2020

The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Cape Agulhas area increased from 61 in 2018/19 to 100 in 2019/20. This translates into a rate of 284 per 100 000 people in 2019/20, which is above the district's average of 247 cases per 100 000 people in the same period.

4.8 THE CRIME TREE



#### 4.9 BASIS OF THE CAM SAFETY PLAN

The following 3 documents forms the basis of the CAM Safety Plan:

1. The Integrated Development Plan [IDP] of the Municipality.
2. The draft Law Enforcement Strategy – a plan written excellently and practical for application by the municipal Protection Services.
3. The Report of the internal and external stake holders meeting to review the draft CAM Safety Plan.

These documents contain the core elements of the Cape Agulhas Safety Plan. The documents virtually lay the base for THE SAFETY FORUM to draw up a Business plan on Community Safety in the Cape Agulhas municipality.

#### PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SAFETY PLAN

- ⤴ This Safety Plan is intended to formalize technical and management strategies for determining safety and security risks. It defines the process of identifying, evaluating, and resolving safety hazards and security vulnerabilities. This process helps to establish responsibility and accountability to ensure the achievement of the highest practical level of operational safety and security for the **public** and all **visitors** to the Cape Agulhas Municipal Area.
- ⤴ The plan establishes the role of the Local Authority and other stakeholder's commitment and philosophy to achieve the highest level of safety and security to all within the municipal boundaries.
- ⤴ It establishes and manages activities intended to minimize risk of injury and damage to property, integrates the safety and security functions and activities throughout the period identified and its organizational structure. It further defines the process for documenting and verifying of all activities, evaluates and continues developing and advancing safety and security principles.
- ⤴ It recognizes the negative impact that the existing **trust deficit** between government and citizens in terms of community safety, will have on involvement of the community.
- ⤴ To ensure sustainability of law and order, the safety plan will constantly be revised. Strategies/methods which led to the implementation of a combined strategy between SAPS, Law Enforcement, Neighbourhood Watches, and various other organizations, will continuously be monitored for improvement.

#### THREE URGENT IMPLEMENTATION MATTERS RE THE SAFETY PLAN

- ⤴ Plan **MUST** be realistic implementable affordable.
- ⤴ 'Community buy -in'. is essential.
- ⤴ Clear identifiable needs.

## 5 IDP – STRATEGIC DIRECTION OF THE CAPE AGULHAS MUNICIPALITY

### 5.1 IDP- STRATEGIC DIRECTION OF THE CAPE AGULHAS MUNICIPALITY

#### **MISSION**

To render excellent service through good governance, public ownership, and partnership to create a safer environment that will promote socio-economic growth and ensure future financial sustainability in this prosperous southernmost community.

#### **VISION**

**TOGETHER FOR EXCELLENCE.**

#### **VALUES**

Fairness	Accountability
Integrity	Responsibility
Transparency	Responsiveness
Innovativeness	Empathy

Integrated development planning is a legislated process whereby the Municipality prepares a 5-year strategic plan which is known as the IDP. The IDP is the principle strategic planning document of the Municipality, and all planning and development, as well as decisions relating to planning, and development in the Municipality must be based on the IDP.

The IDP is revised annually to ensure on-going alignment to changing circumstances. The IDP also aligns to National, Provincial and District Planning Frameworks to ensure a holistic and integrated approach to development within the Municipality.

The Safety Plan must therefore integrate into the IDP which it does through strategic goal 6. Linkage is also achieved through basic service provision, management of the environment and community facilities.

### 5.2 SAFETY AND SECURITY RELATED PROGRAMS ALREADY IMPLEMENTED IN THE CAM IDP

The Cape Agulhas Municipality has already in its current 5-year IDP cycle started to addressing its CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE in terms of IDP STRATEGIC GOAL 6 – “to create a safe and healthy environment for all citizens and visitors to the Cape Agulhas municipal area.” Some programs have been implemented between 2017 and 2020 while some others have been earmarked for implementation between 2020 and 2022 BEFORE the new IDP cycle starts.

### 5.3 SERVICING THE DESTITUTE AND POOR RESIDENTIAL AREAS

- ▲ With POVERTY in our country reflecting amongst the biggest social inequality patterns between rich and poor, in the world, South Africa sits on a time bomb if *Economic Recovery* through job creation and massive increase in the support to self-employment and entrepreneurship programs is not applied successfully.
- ▲ Therefor the current efforts of the Municipality to address these through the EPWP and Training, need to be effective and successful.
- ▲ Construction of toilets in Informal Settlement increase safety of residents.
- ▲ Streetlights with LED technology has been done in all the Municipal areas of supply. This has led to large power savings on the internal consumption of the Municipality, due to street and area lighting.
- ▲ The Bursary support to those unemployed youth wanting to qualify to take up their place in the job market is so important and remains a big need.
- ▲ Provision of sports and recreational facilities.
- ▲ Outside gyms, play parks and sports facilities provided.
- ▲ Provide and maintain streetlights for safety of people at night.
- ▲ Electrification of informal settlements and erection of streetlights in some areas is a huge effort to enhance the safety of residents.
- ▲ Speedbumps to slow down speed of vehicles for safety of pedestrians.
- ▲ LED implementation and job opportunities to combat POVERTY.

### 5.4 YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

**The Youth development** policy is a practical guiding framework through which the municipality will assist and enable young people to meet their own needs, participate in and strengthen the development of spaces and places and stimulate young people's creativity and critical sense. This is ultimately beneficial to the socio- economic development of Cape Agulhas. Council adopted the revised youth development policy in 2019.

#### **Youth Development – 2017 -2020.**

- ▲ Youth council elected.
- ▲ Youth summit held in 2019 and 2020.
- ▲ Codebridge project where youth were trained on IDP, collection of data, municipal bylaws.
- ▲ Supplied food parcels to poor households during COVID-19 pandemic.
- ▲ Catalyx Youth Intern programme (sponsored by Absa).
- ▲ ICLD virtual interacting between Swedish delegation and youth council.
- ▲ Series of webinars with youth council.
- ▲ Coordination of soup kitchens (12 in CAM.)
- ▲ Mosaic skills development/job creation/entrepreneurship programme.
- ▲ Beautification of pedestrian bridge (mosaic) Thusong programme.

### **Youth Development 2020-2022**

- ▲ Virtual Youth summit.
- ▲ Youth council capacity building youth camps.
- ▲ Partnership with DCAS for coral and performing arts programme.
- ▲ Partners with CAP for youth safety ambassador programme.

## **5.5 DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

Section 53 of the Disaster Management Act (Act 5 of 2002) stipulates that: “Each municipality must, within the applicable municipal disaster management framework prepare a disaster management plan for its area according to the circumstances prevailing in the area”. Cape Agulhas Municipality has a Disaster Management Plan that is reviewed annually.

## **5.6 JOINT DISTRICT APPROACH**

During a meeting on 20 November 2019 at Overberg District Municipality, the process to roll out the JDA, was considered and strategic projects were proposed to be included in the JDA Implementation Strategy.

The following projects will benefit Cape Agulhas:

- ▲ The crime level in the Overberg region is escalating and drug use in the community is a common problem throughout the district. High Levels of community unrest also registered. The need for Safe Houses was identified as a priority at the District Social Development Summit. The Safe Houses would serve to provide relief to communities in the event of abusive domestic situations/ challenges. A Safety plan/strategy for the district was requested inclusive of Neighbourhood watch program including facets of crime intelligence, theft and vandalism of municipal assets and property.
- ▲ In the Overberg, the JDA was used in support of the District Response to COVID -19. The JDA Team and the JOC team worked closely together to ensure a single, unified response. As a result, the Overberg was the first District to prepare a Comprehensive COVID -19 Hotspot Strategy Response Plan approved by the DCF and endorsed by Cabinet.

The implementation of the Human Development programmes was highly affected by the COVID -19 lockdown regulations during the 2020/2021 financial year. Most of the projects which were planned required physical engagements with the community and could not be rolled out due to level 3-5 lockdown regulations.



## 6. LAW ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY

Strategic planning for the law enforcement entity serves as a document that provides the vision and goals of the organization over time, with a roadmap for how those vision and goals will be accomplished. The following are integral components of the Law Enforcement Strategy:

### I. CONTROL ROOM

Due to the increase of crime on our roads that are being monitored by **smart city cameras** we need a control room that is active daily. A control room or operational centre is a room that serves as a central control and monitor station for security, safety, complaints, and other types of systems of a large physical facility or area.

- ▲ Enquiries
- ▲ Monitoring of CCTV Cameras in the whole of Cape Agulhas Area (Must be budgeted for) Control room operator who is accountable to the control room supervisor for the scheduling of Traffic Officers, Law Enforcement Officers, Monitoring, check calls, responding to telephones and email queries and a variety of administrator duties (Collab complaints etc) (Must be budgeted for)
- ▲ Sufficient space to comfortably accommodate all necessary equipment and allow staff to move freely.

### II. TRAFFIC

The Municipal Traffic Section will participate in joint operations between provincial traffic officials, law enforcement officers and the South African Police Services to promote traffic safety and general compliance.

Special attention will be given to *moving violations*, speed monitoring, roadworthiness, defective lights, public transport, and visibility of pedestrians at night, driver fatigue. They will also assist with the enforcement of selected, critical by-laws, offences, and contraventions.

- ▲ Ensure roadworthy compliance of all motor vehicles.
- ▲ Increase voluntary compliance of road users in respect of road rules.
- ▲ Provide an effective customer orientated driving license service.
- ▲ Provide quality service.
- ▲ Reduce traffic offences, crash rates and fatalities.
- ▲ Public transport comments (on public transport applications)

### III. LAW ENFORCEMENT

Law Enforcement Officers will safeguard **municipal property duties**. These officers will enforce municipal by-laws. They will also assist in combating crime by participating in special operations with SAPS, the traffic- and other relevant departments. They will create a safe environment for residents, visitors, and businesses. They will also assist with Disaster management in affected communities if need be.

- ▲ Land invasion
- ▲ Trading (hawker) (scrapped metal)
- ▲ Liquor enforcement and compliance
- ▲ Facility protection
- ▲ Building problems
- ▲ Neighbourhood safety

#### **IV. ANIMAL CONTROL [LAW ENFORCEMENT]**

These officers will enforce all municipal bylaws under the animal protection Act. Safe keep of stray animals inside the municipal area.

- ▲ Animal impoundment of all domestic animals and livestock.
- ▲ Treatment of zoonotic diseases.
- ▲ Control of animal population.
- ▲ Euthanasia of all sick, old, and injured animals.
- ▲ Inspection and control of all upcoming farmers land leased by CAM.
- ▲ Project Management for education of treatment of animals.
- ▲ Project Management for upcoming farmers.
- ▲ Safe removal of snakes in Cape Agulhas Area.
- ▲ Enforcement of the Cape Agulhas Municipal By-Law.
- ▲ Enforcement of the Animal Protection Act 71 of 1962.

#### **V. DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

Responsible for facilitating disaster management and coordinating fire and rescue services throughout the Cape Agulhas Municipality.

- ▲ To establish and maintain institutional disaster management capacity and to implement effective risk reduction activities.
- ▲ To prepare for and respond to disasters and coordinate disaster recovery.
- ▲ To coordinate the provincial fire brigade function and capacitate municipalities.
- ▲ Identify risk of disasters beforehand.

#### **VI. OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES**

- ▲ Shortage of vehicles.
- ▲ limited number of officers.
- ▲ driving under the influence fatalities.
- ▲ overtime -limited budget for overtime.
- ▲ office space (officers administration room) (board room for operational planning.)
- ▲ unroadworthy vehicle pound/public transport pound.
- ▲ stray animal pound (cows, pigs).
- ▲ well, equip motor vehicles for secondary roads as most of the roads are gravel roads and are not accessible with the normal patrol vehicles.
- ▲ Control room.

- ▲ Firearms and firearm safe.
- ▲ Clark of the court shortage- (2 persons duty).

**VII. ROADSIDE ACTIVITIES PLAN FOR TRAFFIC**

- ▲ K 78 roadblocks.
- ▲ Vehicle check points.
- ▲ Random breath testing.
- ▲ Moving violations.
- ▲ Public transport operations.
- ▲ Scholar educational programs (Danny the Cat) (adult training programs).

**VIII. ACTIVITIES PLAN FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT**

- ▲ Hawkers permit inspections.
- ▲ Spaza shop operations.
- ▲ Second-hand dealers' inspection.
- ▲ Building inspection (illegal building).
- ▲ Water restriction operation.

**IX. ANIMAL CONTROL [ACTIVITIES]**

- ▲ Spay projects
- ▲ Dip baths for the treatment of ticks and fleas
- ▲ Treatment of mange in dogs and pigs
- ▲ Deworming of all domestic animals where needed
- ▲ Removal of all dangerous animals from public including removal of stray livestock
- ▲ Serving notices, warnings, and fines contravention of the animal by-law
- ▲ Investigating animal cruelty were reported and open cases where needed
- ▲ Handling of application to keep poultry and hen houses
- ▲ Submit application for leasing of land to relevant departments

Given the resource constraints, the Protection Service Department has nevertheless been able to contain a measure of compliance within the Cape Agulhas area. *The system of employing temporary law enforcement officers on a contract basis for periods of time have proven that we need to employ more law enforcement officers and traffic officers as well as law enforcement officers for animal control as we really [ in need of] need them and their assistance [ assisting the Protection Service] in a big way.*

The number of complains of quadbikes and unroadworthy motor vehicles, that are only fined and then the person being fine disobey the law again with and unroadworthy pound you can pound such vehicles. Same complains with stray animals' people being fined for such animals and then, that same animals keep on straying again.

**X. ROLL OUT PROCESS**

**TABLE 6 LAW ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY ROLL OUT PROCESS**

Status Q	Proposed changes for implementation if any	By whom	By when
Covering the whole of Cape Agulhas –	Appoint 14 law enforcement officers.	Council budget 14 members	-2022
[Compliance complaints threads of land grabs	Law enforcement land invasion united control 5 learner traffic officers	Council budget 5 members	-2022
<u>traffic officers</u>		Council budget 5 members	-2023
Vehicles	2- motor bikes	Budget	2022
	1 -roadblock trailer	Budget	2022
	5 -LDV (double cabs)	Budget	2022

## 7. KEY DRIVERS OF THE COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN

- ▲ The Constitution upholds the notion that everybody has the right to freedom and security of the person. The safety of persons and property is therefore vitally important to the physical and emotional well-being of people and business. Without the respect for person and property, it would be impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack and for businesses to flourish.
- ▲ The extent of crime in South Africa does however not only have a significant impact on the livelihood of citizens, but also affects the general economy. Crime hampers growth and discourages investment and capital accumulation. If not addressed with seriousness, it has the potential to derail both social and economic prosperity.
- ▲ The stake holders will either serve the Safety Plan in a Developmental [preventative] or a Law Enforcing [curing] role.
- ▲ SAPS, Provincial Traffic, Correctional Services Justice department are institutions that will do law enforcement, while the local government, Sports clubs, Scouts, Youth groups, schools, Neighbourhood watches and farm watches are stake holders whose roles will be more on a preventative, side.
- ▲ The department of Social Development together with the Department of Community Safety and to an extent also SAPS would fulfil a dual role on the prevention and cure sides.

### 7.1 BUSINESS

#### **What can businesses both local and in the region or province, do to assist with safety initiatives?**

- ▲ More involvement of businesses to community outreach needs to be workshopped and properly planned for maximum results achievement. NO wasting of money due to bad planning can be afforded.
- ▲ Though government allocate a good amount of funds to Local government for safety programs, these still need to be complemented by Business because of all the other responsibilities municipalities must meet with their budget.
- ▲ Business stand to lose heavy, if safety risks prevent investment for more economic opportunity, since unemployed people and people without an income CANNOT buy and thus, support business.
- ▲ Business must play a leading role to support safety programs on the preventative/development side where volunteers may need to be trained and equipped for various actions i.e. peace officers, neighbourhood watches, life skills and job skills development, possible stipends to life coaches, scouts officers, youth leadership training etc.
- ▲ Business must invest resources, time, equipment, programs etc
- ▲ Support Local Economic Development projects in collaboration with the municipal LED department.

### 7.2 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (MUNICIPALITY AND BUSINESS)

The purpose of LED is to improve the vibrancy and sustainability of local economies, which will ultimately lead to better living conditions for the majority of the population. LED is not about direct projects with the poor, but more about recognising the scale of [ this impact] by business on poverty levels and making this even greater. ***Working directly with the poor is also important but is called Social development, not to be confused with Economic Development.***

The economy needs investments through Business and through visitors to the area. We know how unrest scares investors and visitors and that we cannot afford.

The Municipality should facilitate economic development by creating a conducive environment for business development and unlock opportunities to increase participation amongst all sectors of society in the mainstream economy.

- ▲ There is a need is to build economic hubs that could help economic recovery.
- ▲ On open land and spaces - stakeholders must get involved with communal spatial plan of the municipality ,to make relevant inputs.

### **7.3 CAPE AGULHAS MUNICIPALITY**

**What does the Municipality have in place to protect public facilities and open parks?**

- ▲ Camera's burglar bars safety gates.
- ▲ Security agency alarm systems.
- ▲ Motion sensors outside law enforcement patrols when needed.
- ▲ A draft vandalism plan [rewards for conviction]
- ▲ Where property/assets outside municipal buildings is threatened i.e. new residential scheme use private security supplied by Developer until houses given over to the municipality that then provides its own security or contract a private security company.

**What are the essential elements of the smart city concept that has to be implemented in the next 12 months?**

- ▲ Cameras.
- ▲ Identify crime hotspots.
- ▲ Systems must be integrated
- ▲ Monitoring evaluation & reporting.
- ▲ Auditing of operational centre function and CCTV functions

**The communities' experience and attitude regarding crime and crime prevention.**

- ▲ It is identified as a priority need to be addressed in each town.
- ▲ Little to No confidence exist in law enforcement agencies SAPS, Cape Agulhas Municipality Law enforcement etc.

- ⤴ Community do not take ownership for their own safety and need to be encouraged by awareness and engagement by Law Enforcement agencies and the municipality.

### **Crime prevention/ developmental projects recommended for the CAM area**

- ⤴ Crime prevention operations.
- ⤴ Youth empowerment initiatives.
- ⤴ Substance abuse awareness.
- ⤴ Sports against crime.
- ⤴ Mod centre programs.
- ⤴ Personal development programs.
- ⤴ Family preservation programs.
- ⤴ School holiday programs.

### **What should the municipality do, taking the safety plan forward?**

- ⤴ An integrated approach is needed on all operations programs and projects.
- ⤴ Promote community ownership on safety initiatives.
- ⤴ Make structures more accessible for communities.
- ⤴ Capacitate ward committees.

### **Communication with public**

Different forms of communication are used to ensure the involvement and participation of the public and the different sectors in the municipal area including:

- ⤴ The local press.
- ⤴ Posters on public notice boards and prominent places within communities.
- ⤴ Radio broadcasts;
- ⤴ Radio advertisements;
- ⤴ Internal communication facilities;
- ⤴ Social media – Facebook, WhatsApp, and YouTube.

**Social Media** is a big communication factor. Although the warnings of KZN unrest was on social media, there was NO STRATEGY in place when it happened.

- ⤴ CAM must have a strategy to manage social media. How can we use it better?. People may use social media to incite violence.
- ⤴ Public notice boards located in the Municipal Offices.

### **Public meetings were aimed at:**

- ⤴ Discussing and reviewing the needs of the town / ward.
- ⤴ Re-prioritising the needs of the town / ward.
- ⤴ Providing quarterly feedback from Ward councillors

**The Cape Agulhas Smart City Strategy aims to**

- ⤴ The Smart City strategy aims to support and strengthen the work of the municipality in all spheres through best case scenario goals and applications.
- ⤴ As a smart city the CAM will aim to have smart infrastructure, smart governance, smart economy, smart environment, and smart SAFETY.
- ⤴ In terms of applying technology, to achieve such, it will play a big part to use technology to achieve greater success in crime prevention and Law enforcement – much more effectively than is the current situation. However bigger funding and more human power will need to be sourced and applied.
- ⤴ Following on the first phase of hardware acquisition, internal staff training to be more Cyber security aware, before the roll out and implementation of CCTV to all entrances of the CAM areas as well as 12 WIFI hotspots [one per each ward] is done. VITAL CCTV statistics are already available on SAFETY, COVID and VEHICLE data. Using the available technology for effective communication is key to the safety of the community – knowing who to contact, where support/emergency vehicles are.
- ⤴ On the LAW ENFORCEMENT side, the strategy will focus on the ability to respond to law enforcement events timeously. With regard to logging of complaints – the aim is the centralization of logging calls from various sources through Collaborator, telephone, emails, public engagement App.
- ⤴ If the goals of this plan can be achieved it will bring down crime in the community, stimulate tourism, create LED opportunities.

**7.4 SAPS LAW ENFORCEMENT**

Cape Agulhas Municipality has 9 towns, one SAPS clusters (region) and 03 police stations

**TABLE 7 MUNICIPAL, TOWNS, SAPS POLICE STATIONS AND CLUSTERS**

Municipality	Towns	SAPS Cluster	SAPS Stations
<b>Cape Agulhas</b>	A'Lgulhas Arniston Bredasdorp Elim Klipdale Napier Protem Struis Bay Suidestrand	Overberg	1. Bredasdorp 2. Napier 3. Struisbaai

- ⤴ SAPS must play the overall leadership role in the Community Safety Forum.
- ⤴ SAPS lead projects – SAPS can lead but municipality must drive. Community safety model is a municipality model. Funding comes through local government.



- ⤴ Where SAPS spoke of Law Enforcement, we must all be WORKING TOGETHER. The intervention we want, is to change the thinking through ABT. We hope there will be better integration. One per district.
- ⤴ Strong Law Enforcement is possible when All law enforcement agencies to work together instead of each working in isolation
- ⤴ Strong law enforcement result in a safer and secure environment and that will boost economic activity and growth, that creates job opportunities when more people employed to deliver service.

#### How are law enforcement responses experienced?

- ⤴ NEGATIVE - SAPS have lack of resources and manpower – especially manpower.

#### Is the JOC operational and effective?

- ⤴ During lockdown the JOC was working.
- ⤴ It is not currently working but **it needs to be implemented again but then also manpower and a suitable venue are challenges**. It needs to be up and running again.
- ⤴ The ideal VENUE for the central command centre [JOC] seems to be the Traffic offices.
- ⤴ The **Command Centre** will be separate from the police station and all stakeholders will be accommodated. ONE member of each stakeholder is recommended.
- ⤴ If all stake holders can share ONE PLATFORM it will affect REACTION TIME. This will be an execution of LESS IS MORE. That is where Law Enforcement should be going.
- ⤴ Mossel bay has a specially designed control room, built on a golf course. It costs over R20 million. All role players have their own space. Mr Leon van Dyk is the contact person.
- ⤴ Cameras are important but need warm bodies to operate and monitor it.

#### How do we secure on going involvement and accountability of all role players?

- ⤴ ALL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS should have a **CHAMPION** who will drive the project/program and be the accountable person at meetings of the Safety Forum.
- ⤴ **COMMUNICATION** with the community and media. Regular communication with the community is vital and where community members do not feel at ease to visit the SAPS offices – the Police should make efforts to go to their homes.
- ⤴ **COORDINATION** amongst all Law Enforcement agencies.
- ⤴ Regular quarterly Imbizos is a two-way communication between us and the community. There we can give feedback to the community and what to expect Imbizos are where we can be held accountable and where they can address problems with us.
- ⤴ There must be a **COMMITMENT** between all stakeholders to work together and to better communicate with one another on their involvement and participation.
- ⤴ The need to **WORK ALL TOGETHER** since that is the only way to achieve more.
- ⤴ **BETTER RELATIONSHIPS** between all the agencies are of utmost importance.
- ⤴ People must be educated to be more **CAREFUL AND VIGILANT**. Sometimes a burglary is reported but then the place was easily accessible and there were no security measures, or the security gate left unlocked.

- ⤴ No use trying to fight crime, but people do not know where to go for help and not fear to be victimized
- ⤴ Be careful of who to involve as stake holders in the Safety Plan and CSF. Beware of safety crime busters that operate in a vigilante style.
- ⤴ Share more communication and information on how to solve crime with fellow role players. How can we be successful to have drug houses to be eradicated from our community when we depend on the same community that support these drug houses to provide information to us? the community even buy from the criminals the stuff that is stolen.

**THE OUTCOME OF ALL THESE WILL PRODUCE BETTER CORDIAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE COMMUNITY**

## **7.5 NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCHES**

- ⤴ Neighbourhood Watches are the ears and eyes of the SAPS, and we can utilize them accordingly our crime patterns and stats.
- ⤴ Neighbourhood groups and farm watches group should be well supported
- ⤴ Patrollers groups must become operational.
- ⤴ Community must buy in on the programs and projects.
- ⤴ School safety could be promoted when schools are used in holidays to serve as bases for the Neighbourhood watches [NHW] Since NHW projects is under- resourced and since the need a place to work from, they should approach schools – during holiday times for accommodation since at police station there is not always space.

## **7.6 COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM**

- ⤴ People must have knowledge on what the law says in terms of dealing with a corrupt police person. It has become easy to just throw around accusations when there are long delays, and the case is not resolved and eventually the docket has disappeared.
- ⤴ They can assist by executing crime related campaigns that are also speaking to our crime patterns and help us to build better relationships between the community and the police.
- ⤴ COMPLAINTS of public must be taken up in a professional way. So many times, complaints vanishes Where complaints are not attended to it leads to a breach of trust.
- ⤴ Complaints must be put in WRITING, so people do not afterwards deny what they have said.
- ⤴ Some CPF's HAVE BECOME COMPLAINANTS. Now how do you resolve the problems when those that must help resolving, side with complainants?
- ⤴ We need to focus on mechanism to deal with complaints when we capacitate the CPF's again.
- ⤴ CPF need to be represented in the ward committees. The question is however whether councillors must be part of the CPFs.

- ▲ CPF's involved in ward committees is a good communicating forum where CPF's can be of great value.
- ▲ Safety should be a portfolio on Ward Committees.
- ▲ CPF whether they want to be **neutral** they also have a needed community perspective. If they however cannot differentiate their roles, they sometime rather unfortunately become part of the attack on the municipality.

## 7.7 COMMUNITY

**In the absence of current functioning WARD COMMITTEES, the Cape Agulhas municipality IDP document provides the most updated record of the civic community's views and experiences of Community Safety and Security.** The LAW ENFORCEMENT as well as PREVENTATIVE measures to proactively prevent crime is addressed in the IDP through the input at Community participation meetings as well as more regular Ward Committee meetings. The composition of the Ward committees in terms of civic bodies and NPO representation is a big PLUS for CAM as its Ward Committees really carry and represent the voice of the civic society.

At the date of the public workshop on the Safety Plan [shortly after the municipal elections – the community could not be represented through the municipal Ward Committees since they still needed to be constituted. The community's input in the IDP document was however considered with the drafting of the revised document. Since the process of the Safety Plan implementation – as driven by the Safety Forum – is an ongoing process the community through the Ward Committees will have opportunity for further inputs.

## 7.8 SPORTS AND RECREATION (COMMUNITY)

This is a much-needed opportunity for the youth to get their energy channelled into a constructive manner to prevent deviant behaviour and criminal activities because of idleness. SPORT not only serve as a major catalyst for positive relationships and lifestyle, but it also creates opportunity for excellence and a professional career at player, official and administrator level.

The ongoing construction of sports fields in various areas, including the Netball World Cup legacy project serves as important developments to combat crime and develop important life skills. The challenge will be to find sufficient funds to manage and maintain the relatively few facilities while sourcing even more funds to support programs for development of excellence as role model achievers have an equal anti- crime and anti-drug public role to fulfil in the communities.

Whilst provision for recreation [as distinguished from serious sport] is equally important in terms of facilities the challenge will be to manage the use of facilities for recreation effectively so to ensure its maintenance over a long period and ensuring its accessibility to all and in this case the SPORTS AND RECREATION FORUM will become more and more important as a partner to the CAM, the SAPS and the Business community that have an interest in special programs and financial support and important, the security of facilities against vandalism.

Sports is undoubtedly on the DEVELOPMENT side of the Safety Plan, and it will be important to expose youngsters to as many TEAM SPORTS as possible, since many more people could be engaged through team sports. In addition, it develops the important skill of cooperation through teamwork that simultaneously serves the purpose of attachment [attaching people to one another as a positive value.] TEAM programs could involve football, netball, rugby, touch and tag rugby, 5-a-side soccer, dancing, music choirs, scouts, youth brigades.

## 7.9 DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND SAFETY

- ▲ The Constitution sets out Safe and Healthy environment objects for **local government**. Management of public spaces, control of undertakings selling liquor; street trading; traffic and parking; building and fences; municipal roads; municipal health facilities; Childcare facilities; control of public nuisance; building regulations and trading regulations; Public safety.
- ▲ A breakdown exists regarding the LEGISLATIVE responsibilities for Community Safety between the 3 tiers of government i.e., National Provincial and Local but it is all interlinked to prevent working in silos.
- ▲ The Provincial secretariate for Police services/Departments of Community Safety has 5 support functions regarding Local government. These are provision of support and capacity in the development of local community safety strategies and plans ; to provide input into the IDP focus on community safety ; to provide technical support in the establishment of community safety forums ; monitoring and evaluation and submission of reports to CSPA National, on technical support provided to local govt.

## 7.10 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The institution of the family is the base of the community and of society and problems of crime in many instances originate from poor or bad relations at home that later spill over to violence or other deviant behaviour which then becomes a matter for the police and Justice.

- ▲ Social Workers from the Department would be the first professionals outside the family to become aware or being informed of the developing situation and would be able to deal with it before it reaches legal intervention. [i.e. Drugs, Domestic violence etc].
- ▲ Some crime could maybe have been prevented if the DSD department came into the situation beforehand/preventatively resolved [drugs and domestic violence issues] and not escalated so far to when a crime is committed.

- ▲ Intervention of a problem situation may end up in institutionalisation in prison or mental hospital but whatever therapy or treatment is pursued, the person must after rehabilitation return to a normal setup which would be the home and family, and then again, the Social Workers of the department becomes relevant.
- ▲ Assist with Victim Empowerment Program (VEP) and Provide support services for victims of family violence (adults and children)
- ▲ Child justice obligations in collaboration with SAPS and Department of Justice and child protection services after hours.

### **7.11 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

- ▲ We need a justice system that is proactive and not delaying. When one needs a warrant for arrest it must be issued without delay.
- ▲ VICTIM support. At the SAPS station look if the facility for victim support is in good order. Victims should be properly cared for and supported.
- ▲ Through public awareness campaign, harmful social and cultural norms should be taken care of and the public be made aware of their rights in that regard.

### **7.12 SCHOOLS**

- ▲ School safety could be promoted when schools are used in holidays to serve as bases for the Neighbourhood watches [NHW] Since NHW projects are under-resourced and since they need a place to work from, they should approach schools – during holiday times for accommodation.
- ▲ Schools will be in a much safer position in evenings as the public will see schools to be involved with community safety.
- ▲ People living around schools must be sensitized through door-to-door visits to watch over the school as a valued community institution. They must be vigilant and through so doing prevent vandalism.
- ▲ Child in Traffic program
- ▲ Safer Schools Campaign (Deployment of neighbourhood watch volunteers at schools).
- ▲ Back to School Campaign (Assisting to get early school leavers back into school system).
- ▲ Quite several schools all over the country were targeted for violence on teachers and learners and despite security guards at schools, perpetrators simply find access to school grounds, which is very worrying.
- ▲ The SAFE SCHOOLS program of the Education department needs to step up to allow children a haven where they can without any fear focus on qualifying for a career,
- ▲ Volunteer guards may be considered though they would not be protected by legislation, managing SECURITY in our country.

### **7.13 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE**

- ⤴ On the matter of Parolees - people are not aware of their reintegration into the community program which must be run in conjunction with the correctional facility.
- ⤴ Not all our communities know what happens inside the facility. The community does not know how to integrate Parolees. To get them into an EPWP program at least will help them to earn something until they are taken up in full employment.
- ⤴ In general, there is lack of support systems for people coming from jail and much more effective communication/education with the community must happen.
- ⤴ Correctional services – parolees. We must know when people are released. Can we PROVE that crime shot up after parolees released? Make sure that VICTIMS also be informed. It should become standard point on agenda of CPF of who is released and when.
- ⤴ Reintegration programs for ex- prisoners.
- ⤴ Much informative and educational public program on the work of the department in terms of rehabilitation is needed, before the public will feel comfortable with the release or parole of convicts.

#### **7.14 MARINE AND COASTAL SERVICES (MCS)**

- ⤴ Enforce Marine and Coastal legislation
- ⤴ Appoint Law Enforcement Officers as Marine Conservation Officers
- ⤴ Integrated operations with Marine and Coastal Services Officials to combat poaching of marine life and the driving of vehicles on the beaches.

#### **7.15 SOCIAL INTEGRATED FORUMS AGAINST SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

- ⤴ People Against Substance Abuse (PASA)
- ⤴ Social Reintegrated Forum
- ⤴ Ikamva
- ⤴ Bredasdorp (CIA)

#### **7.16 SOUTH AFRICAN LIFESAVERS AND NSRI**

- ⤴ Work in close relation during the festive season
- ⤴ Patrolling popular areas for preventative life saving
- ⤴ Recovery of drowned persons
- ⤴ Operation of an effective beach safety system
- ⤴ Boat patrols with trained coxswain and crew with dual lifesaving and law enforcement duties

#### **7.17 CAPE NATURE**

- ▲ Monitor misuse of open spaces by criminals
- ▲ Prevention of fires
- ▲ Protection of Marine Protected Area

## **7.18 PROVINCIAL STRATEGIC PLAN**

In order for Western Cape Government to build safer communities, they have identified five Vision-inspired Priorities (VIPs) that measure the commitment to finding ways to improve the lives, livelihoods and experiences of their residents.

This Provincial Strategic Plan is a five-year plan and details how they will:

- 1) build safe and cohesive communities,
- 2) boost the economy and job creation,
- 3) empower our people,
- 4) promote mobility and spatial transformation, while at the same time
- 5) driving innovation within a culture of a truly competent state

## 8. THE INTEGRATION OF VARIOUS LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES' INTERVENTIONS

With the national strategic objective for Justice, Crime prevention and Security cluster being that *all people in S.A. are and feel safe*, government has shifted its focus from operating in silos to a holistic and collaborative approach through the clustering system. The Overberg is very fortunate to have a commander cluster like brigadier D. Heilbron who leads the cluster and is responsible for the effective so called Heilbron - approach/ methodology.

### 8.1 APPROACHES TO PROTEST ACTION / CIVIL UNREST AND THE ILLEGAL ERECTION OF STRUCTURES AND LAND EVASIONS

Protest action LEADING TO CIVIL UNREST - results from the socio-economic conditions in Cape Agulhas and the inability of government (local, district, provincial and national) to fulfil the basic needs of the community. This has been identified as a key risk for the Municipality.

#### CURRENT CONTROLS

- ⤴ Local Economic Development and Social Development Departments have plans in place to implement programmes to improve the socio-economic conditions in Cape Agulhas.
- ⤴ ILLEGAL OCCUPATION in informal settlements and on other public land calls for quick action!
- ⤴ The challenges on local government level, lies with regards to the implementation of policies
- ⤴ Inadequate serviced land is available.
- ⤴ Inadequate capacity to fully implement building control in informal areas Migration.
- ⤴ Weekly surveys done by housing department to prevent land invasions.
- ⤴ Incidents of illegal occupation reported to law-enforcement.
- ⤴ Land invasion and squatter control policy.
- ⤴ Ongoing training.
- ⤴ Inter-departmental SOP (Housing and Law Enforcement).
- ⤴ Law Enforcement.

### 8.2 MEDIATION

**USE OF NEUTRAL MEDIATORS [THE CONTACT PERSON Mr DAVID WILLIAMS].**  
**Effective mediation is required in response to land invasion, violence prevention, conflict resolution, Xenophobia**

- ⤴ A lot of precious time is wasted when people cannot take decisions immediately to intervene in emergency situations



- ⤴ Violence and protest action is an opportunity for criminals to abuse the real concerns of the community for their own purpose. Criminals need just that small window to get through and doing their own thing.
- ⤴ There is thus a need for Law Enforcement to engage with the community on a daily basis to understand and analyse their needs.
- ⤴ The people protest for houses but then [for instance] Somalian shops [that has nothing to do with houses] gets vandalised.
- ⤴ A group of experienced people in the cluster, is always in the forefront of trying to find amicable solutions. Their role is mediation, and it plays a key role to resolve burning issues,
- ⤴ There was a consideration to have municipalities having their own mediators but then we realised that when that happens – that mediator is no longer neutral – he is compromised.
- ⤴ The wise decision was then taken to pull back mediation to the district municipality. The ODM has thus provided 2 trained mediators to be of service to municipalities when needed.
- ⤴ Why is the Heilbron methodology and mediation in the Overberg the best model? Because the emphasis is on **community intelligence** where even children are important to being the eyes and ears of the Police When violence is going to erupt – the first to know this, will be the community.
- ⤴ Immediately there is word that a risk situation may arise the mediation system kicks in.
- ⤴ The networks are capacitated to distinguish between what the real issue is and what the fake issue is.

## 9. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

- ⤴ The success of the Safety Plan rests on partnerships between various stakeholders. As more role players commit themselves so ALL will take OWNERSHIP for the program and its success.
- ⤴ As more stake holders get engaged, responsibilities and accountability also grow. Accountability of all stakeholders is important for a successful Safety Plan.
- ⤴ The district Safety Forum is a coordinating forum to support municipalities as CAM, with the Neighbourhood and Farm Watches, Youth development, the CPF.
- ⤴ We must work on our safety priorities, risk priorities and emerging priorities. Prioritization is important since resources may be limited.
- ⤴ We should test/ensure that stakeholders have a SHARED VISION of Community Safety

### 9.1 ADDITIONAL STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED TO JOIN THE SAFETY FORUM

- ⤴ Justice department, Social Development, NPA, Correctional Services, NGO's Faith Based [churches], Safe House, Youth Council, Business Sector, Fishing Industry communities, Health Councillors Education/schools safety, SANPARKS Denel, Government departments – all of them must come on board.
- ⤴ Roles and responsibilities must be clear for all role players but will only be clarified once these role players join the Safety Forum.

## 10. CAPACITY BUILDING AND SKILLS AND TRAINING IN THE SAFETY PLAN

- ⤴ Though Community Safety is everyone's concern, people will not just know how to approach and deal with crime and lack of security. Approaching it in a lacklustre and trial and error manner, may worsen the safety situation rather than resolve.
- ⤴ Volunteers' eagerness and enthusiasm to challenge the situation should be channelled in the right direction, through capacity building and training, for them to be of great use in Safety plan implementation. They should be rewarded with a certificate of some accreditation, in the absence of being rewarded financially for their services.
- ⤴ The CHAMPIONS of each program/project should be trained and obtain an accredited certificate enabling the person to broaden his/her involvement if so wanted.
- ⤴ LIFE SKILLS training will be a very important integral part of the involvement of the participants in all projects/programs since this will provide the knowledge to deal with difficult situations in a proper way whether in their personal or community lives.

## 11. RISK vs PROTECTIVE FACTORS IN VIOLENCE PREVENTION

Evidence suggests that violence can be prevented by implementing programmes and interventions that reduce risk factors and strengthen protective factors at the individual, relationship, community, and societal levels of the ecological model

### **I. Primary Violence Prevention**

Aims to address the *underlying drivers of violence* by reducing the risk factors and strengthening the protective factors present in a particular community before violence actually occurs. Primary violence is directed at people who have not yet experienced or used violence.

EXAMPLES: Public information and awareness-raising campaigns, educational programmes, and early-childhood development programmes, as well as the establishment and/or revision of policy frameworks.

### **II. Secondary Violence Prevention**

Focuses on *stopping the continuation or escalation of violence by addressing people who have already been exposed to risk factors*, and/or who have already demonstrated violent behaviour.

EXAMPLES: limiting the conditions that give rise to violence (improving standards of living, improving emergency services, etc.), or counselling services or programmes to increase social cohesion and conflict resolution skills.

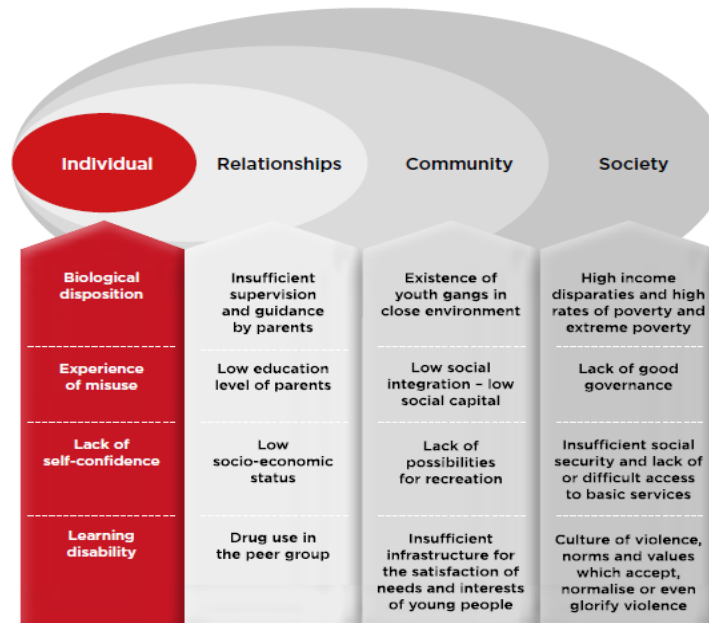
### **III. Tertiary Violence Prevention**

Aims to provide *long-term support to people after an act of violence has occurred*, by addressing both people who have experienced violence and people who have committed violence.

EXAMPLES: strengthening rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for offenders, offering trauma counselling or health-related services to people who have experienced violence, and promoting the use of restoring justice mechanisms.

FIGURE 7 RISK AND PROTECTION FACTORS

**Risk factors**



**Protective factors**



**12. SAFETY INITIATIVE PROJECTS**

**I. Holiday safety campaigns**

Law Enforcement at the following sites:

- Nostra beach and parking area: Visible policing, sunrise to sunset.
- Duiker Street Swim area: Access control and operate Mobile Office (Kiosk)
- Arniston Hotel Swim area and Roman Beach Parking Area operate Mobile Office (Kiosk)
- Testing Station: After hours: Safeguarding of pounded vehicles, trailers and other pounded items.
- Struisbaai Harbour, Arniston Harbour and all Caravan Parks and chalets: Visible policing, due to the number of breaking and damaging of Municipal property.
- Taxi rank: Visible policing in and around the area dealing with law Enforcement issues.
- After hours patrol: Visible policing in the CBD area, including Long Street, R319, R316 & Church Street which is the tourist routes

**II. Fire evacuation drills**

Annual evacuation drills will be conducted by the Department of Fire Prevention/Disaster Management at the schools below.

**TABLE 8 EVACUATION DRILLS**

NO	SCHOOL	SCHOOL TYPE	AREA	AWARENESS	
				Awareness – Fire & Safety Prevention Done	Table-Top Exercise (Evacuation Drill)
1.	De Heide	Primary	Bredasdorp	Winter	Winter
2.	Albert Myburgh	Secondary	Bredasdorp	Winter	Winter
3.	Protea	Primary	Napier	Winter	Winter
4.	Struisbaai	Primary	Struisbaai North	Winter	Winter

### 13. A COMPLIANT COMMUNITY SAFETY FORUM

- ⤴ We all talk about the Safety Plan, but we cannot have a plan without a structure. In this case the structure is the community Safety Forum.
- ⤴ Community Safety Forums are designed to target the root causes of types of crime at local level in a preventative as well as a law enforcement capacity.
- ⤴ It is common knowledge that crime stems from a host of factors such as lack of opportunities and recreation, poor family structures, inadequate by-law enforcement and police visibility, inadequate housing infrastructure and unemployment.
- ⤴ This suggest that greater and coordination is required within and amongst all spheres especially relating to matters of safety and security.
- ⤴ All law enforcement agencies should be represented on the forum, so to strengthen their individual capacities into a string combined action
- ⤴ In a similar fashion a variety of institutions and social agencies with a developmental agenda will combine their expertise and resources and programs, through the Safety Forum to bring about the best possible approaches to prevent crime and criminal orientations.
- ⤴ The Safety Forum is designed to create a platform for coordination, integration and implementation of multi-sectoral crime prevention and community safety initiatives, at the local government level.
- ⤴ Monitoring and evaluating the plan/strategy against a series of indicators that measure progress towards what works, what does not work, and what might work.
- ⤴ The Safety forum must comprise an integral part of the IDP program.
- ⤴ The Municipality and DOCS will coordinate all Safety Forum activities.
- ⤴ The Safety forum will be directly accountable to the community and will ensure that the community safety and security needs are understood and addressed.
- ⤴ A safe community can be measured by the experiences of its most vulnerable citizens. When women, children, seniors and other marginalized individuals feel secure and free of fear, the overall safety of the community is significantly increased.

### 14. CONCLUSION: SAFER COMMUNITY BUILDING BLOCKS

#### IN CONCLUSION: SAFER COMMUNITY BUILDING BLOCKS

#### 1 SAFE AND ACCESSIBLE DESIGN

The physical environment literally provides the foundation for safe and healthy communities. Streets, buildings, parks, and commercial areas can be designed to promote ease of use (accessibility) and minimize risk, especially for those who are the most vulnerable to crime and victimization.

## **2 HEALTHY AND STRONG NEIGHBOURHOODS**

Building healthy neighbourhoods requires more than an investment in bricks and mortar. Social supports need to be put in place that address the root causes of violence and crime and improve the quality of life for residents – supports such as adequate housing, recreational facilities, employment and training programs, quality childcare, and community-based prevention initiatives.

## **3 POLICY AND GUIDANCE**

Comprehensive community planning and development forms the foundation for healthy communities. Planning influences our quality of life in a wide range of ways: local economic development, housing development and design, parks and recreation program provision, public transportation, and the design and maintenance of public facilities.

## **4 COORDINATED ACTIONS**

Everyone has a role to play in creating a safer community. The development of partnerships and coordinated actions across geographical and sectoral boundaries is vital to ensure crime prevention and community safety strategies are relevant and achievable. Collective efforts can also leverage greater community involvement and accentuate public education efforts.



## 15. CONTACT DETAILS

Stakeholder	Contact Details	Area of Responsibility
<b>Disaster Management</b>	<i>Mrs MM. Saptou</i>	<i>Co-ordinate the responses of the various services and to ensure good liaison and information flow between services.</i>
	<i>Cape Agulhas Municipality</i>	
	<i>028 – 425 5500 (W)</i>	
	<i>028 – 425 38 23 (F)</i>	
<b>Municipalities Management</b>	<i>079 6996 051 (C)</i>	<i>The management structure will plan to maintain existing services and to adapt to deal with the changed circumstances during major incidents or disasters.</i>
	<i>myllisons@capeagulhas.gov.za</i>	
	<i>Municipal Manager: Mr. E Phillips</i>	
	<i>082 338 0964 (C)</i>	
	<i>Mayor: Mr. P. Swart</i>	
	<i>072 3592 015 (C)</i>	
	<i>Director: Infrastructure Services: Mr. A. Jacobs</i>	
	<i>082 899 4264 (C)</i>	
	<i>Director: Finance and Information Technology Services: Mr. H. van Biljon</i>	
	<i>082 8067 887 (C)</i>	
<b>Fire Rescue ODM</b>	<i>Director: Management Services: H. Krohn</i>	<i>Protect and rescue life and property against fire or other threatening danger.</i>
	<i>072 093 6538 (C)</i>	
	<i>Cape Agulhas Municipality</i>	
	<i>028 – 425 5500 (W)</i>	
	<i>028 – 425 1019 (F)</i>	
	<i>028 – 425 2157 (F)</i>	
<b>Fire Rescue ODM</b>	<i>Mr R. Geldenhuys</i>	<i>Prevent outbreak or spread of fire.</i>
	<i>Overberg District Municipality</i>	
	<i>028 – 425 1157 (W)</i>	
	<i>028 – 425 2157 (F)</i>	
<b>Fire Rescue ODM</b>	<i>083 2738 234 (C)</i>	<i>Prevent outbreak or spread of fire.</i>
	<i>Mrs. Elsabe Raymond</i>	
	<i>Dept. Social Development</i>	
<b>Social Services</b>	<i>Mrs. Elsabe Raymond</i>	<i>Give assistance by giving social relieve during a major incident by providing – food, blackest,</i>
	<i>Dept. Social Development</i>	

<b>SANDF</b>	<i>Bredasdorp</i>	<i>shelter. Support with training of children during the incident. Helping the community in need to apply for the disaster relief fund if needed.</i>
	<i>028 – 425 1080 (W)</i>	
	<i>028 – 425 1035 (F)</i>	
	<i>083 4859 431 (C)</i>	
	<i>076 5572 260 (Child Protection)</i>	
<b>SAPD</b>	<i>Major: E. Van Der Westhuizen</i>	<i>Primary function is to ensure national defence and related issues. Secondary function in the case of a major incident or disaster is to assist where life/property is threatened.</i>
	<i>L/Cornel RP Combrinck</i>	
	<i>National Defence Force</i>	
	<i>028 – 425 4182 (W)</i>	
	<i>028 – 425 4087 (F)</i>	
<b>Traffic</b>	<i>Cornel: G. Tamboer</i>	<i>Maintain law and order during an incident</i>
	<i>SAPD, Bredasdorp</i>	
	<i>028 – 425 5400 (W)</i>	
	<i>028 – 425 1444 (F)</i>	
	<i>082 1254 216 (C)</i>	
<b>Law Enforcement</b>	<i>Senior Supt. T.J. Melani</i>	<i>Manage the flow of traffic around the incident and to safeguard the scene. Facilitate speedy response by all services.</i>
	<i>028 – 425 5626 (W)</i>	
	<i>028 – 425 3823 (F)</i>	
	<i>079 7248 167 (C)</i>	
	<i>Supt. A. Ward</i>	
<b>EMS</b>	<i>Municipal Law Enforcement</i>	<i>To enforce Municipal By-laws, to safeguard municipal assets and to support National and Provincial law – enforcement agencies in the prevention of crime and public safety.</i>
	<i>028 – 425 5626 (W)</i>	
	<i>028 – 425 3823 (F)</i>	
	<i>079 7248 167 (C)</i>	
	<i>Chief: Mr V. Thasabisho</i>	
<b>EMS</b>	<i>Ambulance Services</i>	<i>Ensure emergency medical care and medical rescue of patients and their rapid evacuation to the nearest appropriate health facility.</i>
	<i>028 – 4251907 (W)</i>	
	<i>10177 (Emergency Number)</i>	
	<i>072 2363 672 (C) / 0726135160 (C)</i>	

<b>Hospital</b>	<i>Mrs Owens</i> <i>Department of Health</i> <i>028 – 424 2652 (W)</i> <i>028 – 4241912 (F)</i> <i>Dr P Bosch</i> <i>082 4533 393 (C)</i>	<i>Assist by treating injured people and to hospitalise them if needed. To supply medication in the case of an incident for treatment.</i>
<b>NGO's:</b>		<i>Non-governmental organisations that is able to assist and support the local authority with expertise and resources during emergency and disaster situations.</i>
<b>Eskom</b>	<i>Mrs. Kay-Ann Olkers: 028 – 425 4904(W)</i> <i>082 2550 879 (C)</i>	
<b>Telkom</b>	<i>Mr. M. Roots: 028 – 424 1620 (W)</i>	
<b>Red Cross</b>	<i>Mrs. J. Cook: 082 8576 692 (C)</i>	

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