TABLE OF CONTENTS

Pages

ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS

1. CBD - Central Business District
2. CCTV - Closed Circuit Television
3. CJS - Criminal Justice System
4. Cllr - Councilor
5. CPF - Community Policing Forum
6. CPR - Community Policing Relations
7. CPTED - Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
8. CSF - Community Safety Forum
9. DCS - Department of Correctional Services
10. ELM - Emfuleni Local Municipality
11. EMS - Emergency Medical Services
12. FBO - Faith Based Organizations
13. GBH - Grievously Body Harm
14. GBV - Gender Based Violence
15. GDE - Gauteng Department of Education
16. GDS - Growth and Development Strategy
17. GISCC - Gauteng Intergovernmental Safety Coordinating Committee
18. GSCPS - Gauteng Social Crime Prevention Strategy
19. IDP - Integrated Development Plan
20. IGR - Intergovernmental Relations
21. JCPS - Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
22. KPA - Key Performance Area
23. LLM - Lesedi Local Municipality
24. MEC - Member of the Executive Council
25. MLM - Midvaal Local Municipality
26. MMC - Member of the Mayoral Committee
27. M/V - Motor Vehicle
28. NCPS - National Crime Prevention Strategy
29. POA - Program of Action
30. PIER - Public Information and Education Relations
31. SALGA - South African Local Government Association
32. SDM - Sedibeng District Municipality
33. SST - Schools Safety Teams
34. YS - Youth Safety

FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR

Cllr. Mahole Mofokeng

Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 has clearly provided a directive in terms of the role of Local Municipalities towards safer and secure communities. The indication from the Act is that municipalities as the closest sphere of government to the communities must "*Promote safe and healthy environment*" through which social cohesion and economic development can be enriched and sustained.

Our understanding is that as the operational sphere of government, municipalities are severely affected by crime and safety issues on the ground which often impact negatively on the mandate given by communities to the government, namely; service delivery. We further understand and most importantly acknowledge the role played by various sectors through our Community Safety Forum in trying to ameliorate the living conditions of our people.

I therefore, call upon every person to discard the notion that crime prevention is a police issue, but view it as a social problem that requires collective wisdom for communities to better manage it. I implore and challenge all relevant participants to take safety and security as a serious issue that should form an integral part of our IDPs. . Hence; I also throw the gauntlet to all local municipalities to enshrine community safety issues in their developmental plans. Vision "*Vaal Metropolitan River City*" envisages enhancing economic investment in the region as part of its key strategic objective. Therefore; to inspire confidence, attract tourists and investors to this region, safety elements should be positively addressed and guaranteed to enable us to live upon this dream and vision. It is thus essential for these partnerships to be sustained, and hard work is undertaken for us to ultimately reap fruitful results of this investment in the long term.

For the next five years, SDM has committed to providing an integrated support to the implementation of community safety programs and projects in the region through this *Community Safety Strategy*. I therefore; hope that this resource is well received, as our intention is not being "a *big brother*" but to join hands in the development and protection of our people who are most affected, among others, by poverty and crime. Safety of our people is incumbent on us as Sedibeng District Municipality, and our commitment to working with other stakeholders in making this the safest region in Gauteng remains intact on our priority list.

Let us unite and ensure safer Sedibeng towards "Vaal Metropolitan River City".

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Cllr. Mahole Mofokeng

STRATEGIC OVERVIEW BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Mr. Yunus Chamda

In the spirit of co-operative governance, and in keeping with our vision of ensuring that the communities of Sedibeng live in a safe and secure environment, Sedibeng District Municipality takes pleasure in providing our partners with this Community Safety Strategy.

In doing so, we describe key objectives as enshrined within our Growth and Development Strategy 2 and Integrated Development Plan 2012 – 2017. This region is working towards a metropolitan status, and therefore; it is imperative that the process towards this milestone be streamlined in such a way that a common goal is reached by all affected. Regional historic achievements and roles played prior to 1994 are well documented and recognized world-wide.

The time is now, for this region to take its well deserved place amongst the rest in the country and through its historic background, beautiful landscapes along the Vaal River, including industrial sector, the *Vaal Metropolitan River City* vision is within reach to bolster our regional economy. Through *GDS2 Vision 2030*, the region envisages to attract more tourists and provide enabling environment for socio-economic development and investment. Thus, it is crucial to ensure that crime levels are kept at optimum low levels to inspire investor confidence in the region. This strategy offers a variety of approaches relevant to different planning and implementation processes as agreed upon through our Intergovernmental Relations Structure on Safety and Security Sector. The strategy shall address identified challenges and articulate convergence model of crime prevention which clearly sets out the interface between the space for the commission of crime, the areas of intervention and the role of this multi-faceted partnership.

For the government to address social inequalities that continue to hamper and manifest within our communities, it is critical that safety and security challenges be treated as fundamentals to ensure improvement thereof and support urban development and neighbourhood upliftment. We also acknowledge that living conditions for the poor have not always improve drastically due to various socio-economic factors often regarded as causal factors to criminality within the society. We therefore; hope that this strategy will provide us with necessary technical expertise and relevant intervention measures to deal with these societal gaps. It is therefore essential to consider various approaches that will enhance the current methods and initiatives towards crime prevention and ensuring that people of Sedibeng are and feel safe.

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Mr. Yunus Chamda

HISTORICAL OUTLINE

Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) is a Category C municipality as determined by the Demarcation Board in terms of Section 4 of the Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998. It is a municipality with an executive system and is situated in the south of Gauteng Province. The total geographical area of the municipality is *4 185 square kilometers*. It is made up of three Local Municipalities, namely; Emfuleni Local Municipality (ELM), Lesedi Local Municipality (LLM) and Midvaal Local Municipality (MLM).

Through the "*Vaal 21 Project*", SDM has a cross-border agreement with the Northern Free State Municipalities to entice in close working relationship by bringing together the existing industries and natural resources for the development of regional economy alongside the Vaal River. SDM has a very rich history which contributes significantly to economic development of this region through tourism sector. It should further be noted that industry in the region has taken up a relatively large amount of land, which demonstrates significant industrial activities. Economic activities are dominated by heavy manufacturing, which include fabricated metal and chemicals. Agricultural activities are dominated by commercial farming operations, whilst other commercial activities include sectors such as warehousing, distribution and transport businesses.

It is evident through an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and the Growth and Development Strategy 2 (GDS2) that SDM's key objective and vision is to enhance economic growth, build investor confidence and bring a sense of belonging to its citizens. Vision "*Vaal Metropolitan River City*" will also impact positively towards a dynamic and vibrant society as regional processes and allocation of resources will be channeled through a systematic route that will provide an efficient implementation process of community based programs and projects, thereby enhancing service delivery.

It is therefore vital for SDM to ensure that it takes the lead towards building safer communities by coordinating safety and security networks within the region. This should be done through effective leadership and coordination of the Community Safety Forum, including sustainability thereof. SDM together with its Local Municipalities are regarded as the closest sphere of government to the communities, therefore; it should recognize that the services it provides can improve quality of life and build better living environments for its communities. It is because of these afore-mentioned areas, amongst others, that SDM through its safety and security intergovernmental relations structure has taken a stand to provide enabling environment for relevant stakeholders to participate in the promotion of a safe and secure region for its communities and visitors. It is therefore; critical to consistently build on progress made towards fighting against criminality by strengthening safety and security sector through effective Community Safety Forums, active participation of communities in Community Policing Forums and availability of Law Enforcement Services where they are needed most.

It is common knowledge that crime prevention is widely seen by the public as the responsibility of the Police. However; this notion should be positively addressed and a holistic approach towards elimination of criminality in our communities be encouraged. This thinking should change considerably and creating safer communities be seen as a key responsibility of all role players and stakeholders.

VISION AND MISSION

Vision

The Sedibeng District Council is an innovative, dynamic, developmental government that consistently meets and exceeds the expectations of the communities and the various stakeholders it serves.

Mission

Its mission is the creation of a local government dedicated to the provision of quality services in an effective, efficient and financially sound manner by:

- Promoting Batho Pele Principles
- Ensuring cost effective and affordable service delivery
- Monitoring and developing staff to ensure consistently high work output
- Adhering to good governance and sound management practices
- Developing a culture of accountability and transparency
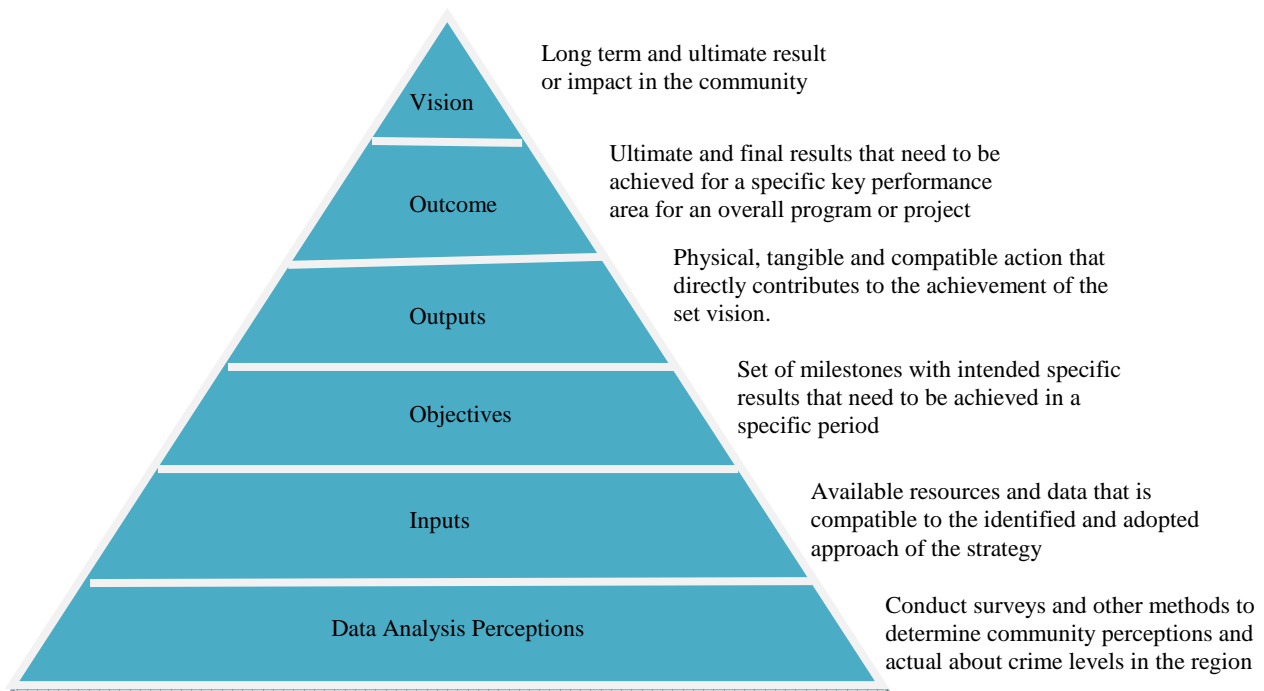
Overview

The Municipality functions in two parts. The Political and Administrative management teams are responsible for the everyday running and execution of the roles and functions of local government. Emanating from these roles and responsibilities, a strategic document in the form of a GDS2 was developed to take this process forward. Through this GDS2, the main objective is to see this region graduate to the status of *Metropolitan Council*. The strategy is aimed at achieving the following:

- Be a city of sustainable development, economic vitality and lifelong learning
- Be a city whose public services and facilities work to satisfy the needs of our citizens
- Be a city of broad appeal for people of all ages and cultural backgrounds
- Be a city of physical beauty with great appeal
- Be a city of strong neighbourhoods and communities
- Be a city where it is easy to move around
- Be a city with high quality living environment
- Be a river city where locals and tourist love to meet

Key Strategic Objectives

- Reinventing the economy from an old to a modern generation
- Renew our communities from low to high quality of life
- Revive the environment from waste dumps to a green region
- Reintegrate with Gauteng Province and our neighbours to move from an edge to a frontier region
- Release human potential from low to high skills
- Deepens democracy through stakeholder engagement and public participation in policies and procedures of Council.
- Ensure good governance through sound financial management, functional and effective Council.

HOW THE STRATEGY IS STRUCTURED

Vision — Long term and ultimate result or impact in the community

Outcome — Ultimate and final results that need to be achieved for a specific key performance area for an overall program or project

Outputs — Physical, tangible and compatible action that directly contributes to the achievement of the set vision.

Objectives — Set of milestones with intended specific results that need to be achieved in a specific period

Inputs — Available resources and data that is compatible to the identified and adopted approach of the strategy

Data Analysis Perceptions — Conduct surveys and other methods to determine community perceptions and actual about crime levels in the region

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the Strategy will be based on the impact of the indicators, including the relevance thereof through various processes such as:

- Process Indicator
- Performance Indicator
- Output Indicator

The afore-mentioned process should be able to provide clear directives towards the achievement of the set objectives. Hence; a Portfolio of Evidence is regarded as an integral part of this process for accountability purposes. Evaluation techniques should focus on measuring the following:

- Effects, Outcomes and Consequences
- Effectiveness and efficiency

A distinction should be drawn between "*effectiveness and efficiency*" when implementing this strategy.

Effectiveness refers to "*Doing the right thing*". This simply means that it is the responsibility of a local government to *do the right thing* by providing an environment that is safe and secure environment for its inhabitants.

Efficiency refers to "*Doing the right thing, the right way*". Development and implementation of plans and programs as intervention measures within acceptable scope and in consultation with other role-players

WHAT IS COMMUNITY SAFETY?

The Sedibeng District Municipality recognises the broad *nature of community safety*, and this is interpreted to be many things to different people. *"Community Safety"* can therefore be defined as measures undertaken to address issues of safety and security within the communities. The focus thereof would be the reduction of safety challenges in terms of pro-active and re-active initiatives towards socio-economic challenges as a way to prevent these challenges within communities. These initiatives should also be able to improve the quality of life of the community through physical and social environmental changes.

It must also be borne in mind that the strategy is not intended to be all encompassing, but is best represented on issues commonly associated by the communities as "*safety/crime*" challenges. A safety and security oversight is vital that issues of effectiveness and accountability are addressed accordingly. It is at this level that monitoring and evaluation becomes crucial to the implementation process community safety activities and actual safety impact.

Two critical, interrelated and equal areas are underpinned herein by two dimensions of safety, namely;

- Social aspects (People)
- Physical aspects (Places)

Social Aspects:

This dimension incorporates the effects of personal experiences, perceptions of safety, fears, and the need to focus on vulnerable groups. This also includes community involvement in community safety programs.

Perceptions need to be managed and addressed accordingly and to the satisfaction of all role-players. Some perceptions can be classified as true reflections of experiences encountered within communities such as crimes related to alcohol abuse. Alcohol abuse is perceived as a major causal factor towards domestic violence, assault and rape.

A distinction should also be drawn between *perceptions and actual*, and acknowledgement be made that *statistics are more objective and reliable than perceptions*. It is therefore; important to apply scientific approach when addressing issues related to perceptions to ensure accurate results. However; recognition should also be made with regard to contributing factors that often accelerate crime levels within communities. This combination of factors can either initiate criminal behaviour or perpetuate it. The under-mentioned factors are often regarded as socio-economic contributes towards criminality within various communities:

- Poverty
- Unemployment and/or lack of employment opportunities
- Inadequate or inaccessible policing (Often a perception that the police are not visible enough)
- Alcohol and drug abuse

- Low levels of vigilance and taking precautions against criminality (Often Police perceptions towards community members)
- Lack of sporting and recreational facilities
- Lack of incoming generating skills and low self-esteem
- Moral degeneration and break-down of family structures and values
- Rapid and uncontrolled urbanisation

Physical Aspects

This dimension identifies environmental hot-spots and physical conditions thereof, that are traditionally targets of safety and security issues. The principle of environmental design is critical and needs to be broadly interrogated and this is the area that needs a more holistic approach from various sectors/units.

Physical environment can potentially undermine the achievement of a safe and healthy environment, as enshrined within the country's Constitution. Dislocation of residential areas and workplaces requires people to commute between two places which often are exposed and vulnerable to criminal elements. People leave for work before sunrise and return after sunset, thus becoming potentially dangerous for pedestrians walking through vulnerable areas for muggings and rapes. Conditions of overcrowding in commuter service points such as taxi ranks, bus terminals and train stations perpetuate the growth of criminality in these places.

The following are just some of causal factors generating to high levels of crime within the communities:

- *Profusion of taverns, shebeens and unlicensed liquor outlets within residential areas:* These places are frequented by community members who are prone to influences of criminal and delinquent nature.

- *Lack of street lighting*: Informal settlements are hit hard by this handicap. A tendency that prevails is that this challenge is often only addressed when there is a high profile delegates visiting the area, and the municipality poses to impress the visitors.

- *Poorly maintained roads:* Bad roads are hampering Law Enforcement and Emergency Medical Services' mandates. These services often cannot promptly respond to reported incidents due to the conditions of some of the routes that need to be used. Public transport services such as the taxis are also often discouraged from rendering service in these areas, thus isolating and coercing some community members to walk long distances on foot through vulnerable spaces, thereby exposing them to criminal elements.

- *Unfenced school premises* can provide and expose learners to criminal vulnerability. This space can be exploited by drug dealers to access school children, including easy access to even commit crimes such as rape and theft at the school premises.

ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL STRATEGIES

A holistic approach is critical to ensure effective and efficient implementation of community safety programs. It is thus; essential to ensure that the under-mentioned objectives are met in support of the *National Outcome 03.*

- Promote and sustain a safe and secure environment for communities and visitors of Sedibeng
- Maximize societal participation in community safety intervention programs and projects
- Build and sustain strategic partnerships and networks
- Manage and improve society's perception on levels of crime and roles of law enforcement services
- Intensify focus towards the elimination of gender based violence and trio crimes in the region
- Build investor confidence and provide enabling environment for the promotion of tourism in the region

Through National Outcome three (03): "*All people in South Africa are and feel safe*", it is evident that safety and security cluster requires all levels of Government to strengthen their systematic approach towards crime reduction and creation of safer environments for communities. Various Output indicators as under-mentioned; have also been developed as directives towards the achievement of an ultimate outcome.

It should further be noted that since the release of the NCPS in May 1996, social crime prevention has been a key concept in debates about how to address the problems of crime and violence in South Africa. It is therefore; essential to acknowledge the obstacles and challenges that are consistently encountered when dealing with aspects of social crime prevention. Social crime prevention is therefore *described as strategies and measures which are often carried out by organizations and/or agencies (both state and nongovernment) aimed at reducing the risk factors prevalent to emergence of criminality and/or violent behavior, thus also focusing on improving the resilience of perpetrators against further involvement in crime.*

It is vital for all relevant stakeholders to put more effort in programs that addresses social crime as point of departure as these factors are recognized as the most causal factors towards major and serious crimes. This should pursue both young people and adults to grow physically and emotionally into healthy adults who are able to lead pro-social lifestyles and engage in a positive way with educational and other opportunities within the society which provides conducive environment for a crime free society.

In 1998, a more coherent agenda on social crime prevention was put forward through the White Paper on Safety and Security. Alongside an emphasis on strengthening law enforcement and criminal justice reform, the White Paper motivated for developmental crime prevention aimed at young people and families, situational crime prevention, and community crime prevention within a specific geographical area. The White Paper is also very clear on the roles of all spheres of government towards crime prevention. It further requires Local Government to actively participate in crime prevention by planning programs and coordinating a range of local partners to ensure that these are successfully implemented.

White Paper on Safety and Security (1998)

National Government	Provincial Government	Local Government
Leadership of social crime prevention	Initiate, lead and co-ordinate social crime prevention initiatives in the province in alignment with national priorities	Actively participate in social crime prevention initiatives
Co-operate with and between departments	Co-ordinate a range of provincial functions and role-players in social crime prevention	Redirect the provision of services to facilitate social crime prevention
Entrench principle of social crime prevention in all levels of government	Focus on programs which assist local government and communities most at risk	Facilitate multi-agency approaches to social crime prevention
Set national social crime prevention priorities and guidelines		

National Crime Prevention Strategy (1996)

The NCPS has advocated that crime combating is a multi-disciplinary responsibility and not a restricted mandate to one specific agency, namely the police. It therefore; identified four focus areas critical for systematic policing and crime prevention by all relevant role-players, namely:

Pillars	Priority Areas
Pillar 01: The Criminal Justice System	- Increase efficiency and effectiveness of the CJS - Improve access of dis-empowered groups to the criminal justice process - Focus the resources of the CJS on priority crimes - Forge inter-departmental integration of policy and management - Improve service delivered by the criminal justice process to victims
Pillar 02: Reducing Crime through Environmental Design	- Encourage awareness of the possibilities of environmental design in reducing and preventing crime - Promote the use of environmental designs in new areas
Pillar 03: Public Values and Education	- Improve public understanding of the Criminal Justice System - Enhance crime awareness to underpin the development of strong community values and

	social pressure against criminality
	• Promote non-violent conflict resolution, awareness of gender issues and empowerment of sectors prone to victimization
Pillar 04: Trans-National Crime	• Restrict the smuggling of commodities across the borders and ports
	• Mobilize and coordinate border policing resources in Southern Africa
	• Improve coordination between South African agencies responsible for border regulation, control of ports of entry.
	• Prioritize the deployment of intelligence capacity

Gauteng Community Safety Strategy (2006)

To support the afore-mentioned strategy, Gauteng in 2006, adopted a strategy that put more emphasis on practical approaches towards the implementation of the National strategy. Emanating from this process, a Gauteng Community Safety Plan was developed with four critical key performance areas, namely:

Pillars	Priority Areas
Pillar 01: Improving the quality of policing	• Strengthening & monitoring police performance and conduct
	• Improve the functioning of the CPFs
	• Improve collaborations between the SAPS and multiple agencies
Pillar 02: Promoting Social Crime Prevention	• Promote SCP through IDP processes
	• Establish structures to coordinate and monitor local safety strategies
	• Utilize CPTED principles in urban design involvement
	• Develop crime prevention strategies, programs & projects
Pillar 03: Developing institutional arrangements	• Improve information capacity
	• Strengthen intergovernmental relations
	• Promote Provincial Government Integration
	• Enhance Provincial-Local Government cooperation
Pillar 04: Encouraging community participation	• Promote social cohesion
	• Increase awareness and behavioural change around crime
	• Develop a social movement against crime

SDM: IDP 2012 - 2017

In support of its strategic objectives towards "*Releasing Human Potential*" and "*Re-inventing our economy*" SDM has also aligned its strategies accordingly. This will be implemented by "*providing integrated support in ensuring that communities are safe and secure*".

Alignment with National & Provincial Outcomes	GDS & IDP Strategy	Strategic Interventions
Reduced overall levels of serious crime in particular contact and trio crimes	Promote a safe and secure environment	Expand the roll-out of CCTV Street Surveillance systems to historical townships
Effective Criminal Justice System	Work with CPF structures to increase contact and Trio crimes detection rate	Expand a wall to wall CCTV and improve surveillance in the region
Corruption within the JCPS Cluster combated to ensure its effectiveness and its ability to serve as deterrent against crime	Contribute to overall anti-fraud and corruption efforts across government	Publicize anti-fraud and corruption hotlines and respect internal controls systems and procedures to prevent corruption
Perceptions of crime among the population managed and improved	Improve support to victims of crime and increase engagement with the community on security awareness and crime prevention	Undertake campaigns to publicize important breakthroughs in the fight against crime
Level of corruption reduced thus improving investor confidence, trust and willingness to investor in South Africa	Contribute to overall anti-fraud and corruption efforts across government	Improve transparency and accountability of investment portfolio

REGIONAL CRIME ANALYSIS OVERVIEW: 2007 - 2012

The following depicts crime analysis overview within Sedibeng region as provided by the Crime Research and Statistics of the South African Police Service. This analysis is facilitated by grouping of various crimes which include contact crimes, property related crime, and other serious crimes.

Some of these crimes are classified as social crimes, and are regarded to be caused by various socio-economic factors which are often experienced by members of the communities. These types of socio-economic factors have manifested intensively within the society whereby some of community members have taken upon themselves indulge in certain activities not conducive to a healthy lifestyle such as alcohol and substance abuse. Crimes that are often regarded as *petty crimes* such as shoplifting and prostitution are rife within our society.

It is evident through crime information recorded in the past five years that though there is significant success in the fight against crime, there are still other areas that need to be strengthened, especially GBV and Business Robbery. As a result this is impacting very negatively on the overall performance of the Province. In terms of Business robberies, an analysis has reflected Tuck-shops within the townships as the most vulnerable areas. Operation and management of these tuck shops, especially with regard to operating hours is deemed to be the area that has made these entities more vulnerable to criminality.

Theft is also rife within our communities. This analysis shows that this level of crime is caused by theft of properties from various households to fund acquisition of the drug, "*Nyaope*". Nyaope is most common amongst the youth, especially school learners.

Theft of motor vehicles, especially in the townships is often caused by negligent and ignorant attitudes of the drivers and other general community members. The most targeted delivery vehicles are the ones transporting tobacco products (cigarettes) in the townships. In most instances these vehicles are recovered, but without stock inside which simply means the target is stock and not vehicles as such.

It has also been observed that through the introduction of the CCTV Street Surveillance Systems especially in the CBDs, crime has moved to other and more vulnerable areas on the outskirts of the CBDs and Sub-urban areas. House robberies have become evident as criminals see this as the most vulnerable gaps to be exploited. Residents are also perceived to be technically contributing to this challenge due to their complacency and negligence in putting adequate security measures around their premises. It is therefore; important that public education on self-protection mechanisms through door-to-door campaigns be intensified and rolled-out accordingly.

The strategy provides for four *Key Performance Areas* that will serve as directives or guidelines towards the implementation of the national mandate on peace and stability within our communities. The following *KPAs* are comprehensively discussed to afford better understanding of the recommended processes and channels for implementation thereof.

Strategic Priority Area 01: Inter-Governmental Relations

It is evident that a *general perception* that crime prevention is the responsibility of the Police, has a negative impact towards the successful fight against crime. It is therefore imperative to educate communities against the negative implications of this notion and ensure that there is a holistic and active involvement of all relevant role-players in ensuring that there is peace and stability within the society.

It is at this level where joint contributions should be made towards improved service delivery on Community Safety sector. Various stakeholders through "*Implementation Protocols*" should commit to deliberations, interrogations, decision makings and implementation thereof in relations to roles and responsibilities agreed upon. It is through this platform and engagements through which the Community Safety Forum can only become stronger and effective in the execution of its mandate. It is therefore critical to ensure sustainability of this structure and provide consistent support to the CSF members.

Community Safety Forum

This Forum was established initially established in 2004 as the *Vaal Inter-sectoral Forum* on Safety and Security. In 2006, the Forum was named the *Sedibeng Community Safety Forum* and its main objective is to coordinate community safety initiatives and promote development of communities by ensuring safer environments, access to high quality services at local level through an integrated multi-

agency collaboration between state organs and community members within Sedibeng region. This Forum serves as an IGR structure on Safety and Security Cluster on behalf of SDM through which joint financial planning, development and implementations of programs is conducted with the aim of eliminating silo mentality, but rather integrates resources as a cost effective measure.

This can be achieved through effective and efficient processes as related below:

- Coordinate, synergize and promote closer cooperation and integrated planning and budgeting between government departments on matters of community safety and security.

- Facilitate the implementation of government and community partnerships' capabilities on matters of community safety.

- Strategically consult and engage local communities through organized structures to participate in the development of local planning and monitoring of safety and security plans.

- Strategically muster community strengths to implement programs that enhance community safety and security within specific geographical locations.

It should also be noted that the CSF functions differently to the CPF. CSFs are not *statutory bodies* like the CPFs, and this dissimilarity should be drawn in terms of their respective scopes and/or mandates. A CPF is confined to a police station precinct and is legislated under the *South African Police Service Act No. 68 of 1995 (Chapter 07, Section 18 – 23).* Its main responsibility is to act as a liaison between communities and the police with regard to policing issues and challenges encountered within that particular community. The focus of the CSF is broad and incorporates a wide range of stakeholders with a multi-disciplinary safety and security approach towards a broader society.

At Sedibeng level, the CSF consists of two key sub-committees with different mandates; namely the Coordinating Committee and the Broader Forum.

Coordinating Committee

This committee is chaired by the Director: Community Safety or any delegated person. Its main responsibility is to support and recommend implementation of identified programs to address identified challenges. It also draws up agendas for the Broader Forum and provides regular status reports at that level for monitoring and evaluation purposes. The committee meets on a bi-monthly basis and is made up of representatives from various stakeholders.

Broader Forum

This is a monitoring and evaluation level of the CSF. It is chaired by the MMC for Community Safety. It is made up of MMCs: Public Safety from the Local Municipalities, SAPS Cluster Commanders; District Directors from Department of Education, Regional Commissioner from Department of Correctional Services, and other senior delegates from various stakeholders. This is highest level of the CSF which prepares reports for the Gauteng Intergovernmental Safety Coordinating Committee (Chaired by the MEC of Community Safety) and committee meets on a quarterly.

Gauteng Intergovernmental Safety Coordinating Committee

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act No. 108 of 1996 (Section 206) mandates Provincial Government to render the following functions:

- Determine provincial policing needs and priorities
- Regulate policy that addresses challenges that are unique to the province
- Monitor police conduct
- Oversee effectiveness and efficiency of the police service, this includes dealing with reports on the police service
- Promote good relations between the police and the community
- Assess the effectiveness of visible policing
- Liaise with Cabinet members responsible for policing, with respect to crime and policing in the province

To ensure that the afore-mentioned responsibilities are executed effectively and efficiently, Gauteng Department of Community Safety established the GISCC in 2006. This structure is chaired by the MEC: Community Safety and is composed of MMCs for Public Safety. The committee focuses on removing any empediments to joint work and oversees the development of joint provincial community safety and plans and programs. The committee meets on a quarterly basis and administered by the Department of Community Safety.

Provincial Community Safety Forum

This was established as a sub-committee of the GISCC in 2006 to coordinate and jointly plan social crime prevention programs with Local Municipalities. This sub-committee is made up of various officials from Gauteng Department of Community Safety, Local Municipalities, and other key Provincial and National Government departments.

Local Community Safety Forums

As the closest sphere of government to the communities, it is vital that this structure also be established at local municipality level. This will afford the District to focus more on issues affecting the entire region in terms of coordination responsibility, rather than been too operational with matters that are supposed to be handled by local municipalities.

This Forum should be led by the MMC for Public Safety at a local municipality level, and be composed of various SAPS Station Commanders and other key delegates from other government departments, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, Businesses, CPFs, etc. The Forum will be responsible for implementation of community safety programs established through joint planning at a District CSF level.

Strategic Priority Area 02: Promotion of Schools Safety

Teaching and learning cannot take place in an unsafe environment. Safety of learners and educators, both physical and psychological is a phenomenon that cannot be ensured properly without effective management and planning. It is evident from various studies made that as schools neighbourhoods become more and more violent, schools are also directly or indirectly affected. It is therefore essential to improve schools safety awareness programs and strategies, including mobilizing schools support networks in such a way that the neighbourhood embraces and claims ownership of these learning institutions.

This strategy fully supports the Provincial and National strategies towards safer schools by adopting key strategic pillars from Gauteng Department of Education Schools Safety and Security Strategy for implementation.

Five Pillars from GDE Schools Safety and Security Strategy

1. *Standardised school policy development and implementation*

    All schools are required to develop safety, health and discipline policies that are understood, implemented consistently and timely by school management, school governors, aftercare workers, hostel staff, learners and parents.

2. *Psycho social support and promotion of alternative forms of discipline*

    Corporal punishment is not allowed at schools, therefore; it is important to help schools to deal with inappropriate behaviour, troubled learners and victim support within the legislative framework.

3. Advocacy programmes

It is vital to take a holistic approach during development and implementation of these programmes. These involvement should include all relevant stakeholders such as the learners, after care workers, hostel staff, parents, surrounding community, NGOs, Faith Based Organizations, Private Sector, Department of Correctional Services, Department of Health and Social Development to prevent substance abuse, vandalism, theft, bullying, sexual harassment, racism and xenophobia including an understanding of electronic forms of this type of undesirable behaviour.

4. Active law enforcement partnerships:

Active participation of the law enforcement services is essential towards the elimination of criminality at schools premises. The SAPS, (particularly with units dealing with child abuse), Metro Police, Community Policing Forums and Community Patrollers should ensure and provide rapid response to criminal activities at schools environs, conduct search and seizure operations for weapons and drugs on school premises and school hostels, enforce liquor by-laws and ensure learners do not patronise taverns and that truants are identified and returned to schools. This is why the role of the surrounding communities is vital to complement the police and provide ethical support to schools.

5. Effectively securing the physical environs of schools and hostels

Security is not the only aspect that needs to be addressed in schools safety. Occupational Health and Safety is one area that is imperative to ensure good and conducive learning environment. It is therefore; crucial to have the necessary emergency and evacuation procedures and drills, fire fighting equipments, first aid boxes, procedures to provide appropriate control over possible exposed chemicals, laboratories, workshops and catering facilities, regular testing and inspection of school nutrition and kitchens, fencing burglar bars, guarding and armed response alarm systems.

This strategy shall provide practical guidelines towards the implementation and achievement of the afore-mentioned pillars. These practical guidelines shall include the following:

- Development of Schools Safety Plans
- Establishment of Schools Safety Teams
- Explain the roles and responsibilities of role-players
- Development and implementation of schools safety programs
- Develop monitoring and evaluation measures that will determine the impact of schools safety programs

Through these preventative measures, common challenges such as possessions of weapons, sexual harassment, vandalism, theft, bullying, alcohol abuse, possession and usage of drugs, unauthorised access and learner pregnancy can be significantly reduced, with a long term objective of complete elimination.

Strategic Priority Area 03: Advocacy for Social Crime Prevention

The White Paper on Safety and Security of 1998 defines *social crime prevention* as all efforts undertaken to "*reduce the social, economic and environmental factors identified as possible causal factors towards particular types of crime*". Social crime prevention is therefore broadly aimed at addressing, based on research, the socio-economic and environmental factors that contribute towards individuals committing or being victims of crime and violence.

The White Paper also requires Local Government to actively participate in crime prevention initiatives by planning programs and coordinating a range of local role-players to ensure successful implementation. It is therefore critical that crime prevention should be highly considered as part of overall planning process within municipalities.

It is important to recognise contribution and emphasise of various role-players towards the improvement of community safety.

Thus this Safety Strategy seeks to clearly defined procedures and processes in implementing programmes that would address social crime issues within the district. This approach shall involve all relevant stakeholders to ensure improvement and change some methods to deal with both preventative and reactive policing. Effective social crime prevention programmes must address identifiable factors that contribute to crime.

The following are key areas that need to be addressed under this pillar:

- Gender Based Violence (GBV)
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
- Community Policing Relations (CPR)
- Public Information and Educational Relations Programs (PIER)
- Youth Safety (YS)
- Gauteng Social Crime Prevention Strategy (GSCPS)

Gender Based Violence

Gender based violence is a persistent and universal problem occurring in every culture and social groups. This violence is regarded as the most pervasive yet least recognized human rights abuse world-wide. It includes any act or threat by the opposite sex that inflict physical, sexual or psychological harm on the opposite sex because of his/her gender. It is recognized that this kind of violence takes place both in public and private space.

The under-mentioned are forms of gender based violence, and they can occur either at home and/or workplace:

- Overt physical abuse (includes battering, sexual assault, at home or in the workplace)
- Psychological abuse (deprivation of liberty, forced marriage, sexual harassment)
- Deprivation of resources needed for physical and psychological well-being (health care, nutrition, education, means of livelihood)
- Treatment of women as commodities (women and girls trafficking for sexual exploitation)

There is a need for change from responsive to preventative gender messaging from as early as kinder-garden and parents must strive to provide a good example of peace at home. Educators must preach the gospel of gender based violence to the learners. Learners must be taught at a young age to respect each other, and be indoctrinated towards anti-sexual violence. There has to be an aggressive approach towards implementation of awareness and educational programs within communities and at schools.

There is an element of initiation schools contributing to gender based violence. Graduates from these schools often take advantage of the cultural principles and used them for wrongful acts. Although these schools are deeply culturally managed and administered, there should be joint approach from all relevant stakeholders in terms of reviewing and improving the curriculum of these schools. An emphasis should be made towards good societal conduct of the graduates and that they must be seen as taking the lead in programs such as *Men as Safety Promoters* with the goal of eliminating this kind of behaviour in our communities.

Community Policing Relations

Sedibeng District Municipality fully recognises the efforts of National and Provincial Strategies towards the promotion of volunteerism. Volunteerism can be derived from Community Policing Relations through utilization of the CPF structures.

These structures include volunteers participating Community Policing Forums, Community Patrollers programs, Victims Support Workers and Youth Crime Prevention Desks.

The achievement of this outcome should be supported by through capacity building programs to enhance their skills. This skills development programs should be recognised within the National Qualifications Framework (NQF); thus ensuring that these volunteers are more marketable in the employment sector and enhanced entrepreneurial opportunities.

Through this kind of support, CPFs can improve significantly in terms of being able to render systematic community policing services and enhance human relations as individuals. CPFs are legislated, therefore; their roles are clearly defined. The Act clearly provides provision for the establishment of the CPF, promote communication, promote cooperation between community and the police in fulfilling the needs of the communities, improve the rendering of police service to the community, promote transparency and accountability of the police to the community and promote joint problem solving in community related issues.

This strategy should be able to emphasise the significance of this particular role as to avoid unnecessary tensions with the police in terms of their respective mandates. It is therefore vital to consistently conduct workshops that will also address issues of this nature. This support should also address administrative and logistical challenges often encountered by the CPFs in the execution of their responsibilities.

It is proven that the police cannot solely prevent crime, thus; they need community support. It is therefore evident that these structures need to be strengthened by recruiting more volunteers and relevant programs are developed and implemented accordingly within our communities. It is the responsibility of the CPFs to ensure that this mandate is achieved by creating enabling environment for the police to interact with the police through regular community meetings.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

The main element of this approach is on the design and redesign of the environment in order to reduce the opportunity for criminal activity. The emphasis lies on a timely, proactive intervention and/or sound planning, design and management principles which will reduce the causes of, and opportunities for criminal events that stem from the environment.

It is therefore important for local municipalities to support a range of cross-cutting crime prevention priorities such as ensuring clean and safe areas at identified areas. This should also include local planning processes for new or expanding communities which incorporate engagements for possible new police stations as a support entity for these new developments.

Through CPTED Principles, SDM has introduced and rolled-out CCTV Street Surveillance System across the region. These measure need to be effectively and efficiently utilized to ensure maximum and positive results thereof. Efficacy includes proper equipment or system, adequate and qualified human resources, availability of reaction units to reported incidents, proper utilization of evidential materials for increased convictions, and increased marketing and promotion for awareness purpose.

CPTED should also address issues related to open and prevalent spaces deemed to be vulnerable to criminality. Unused buildings contributing to criminality should be eliminated. It should also be recognized that new developments can also contribute increased levels of crime if not properly designed and located. It is therefore; vital to ensure that there is a consistent consultation with all relevant stakeholders prior to establishment of these designs.

These stakeholders should include amongst others the following; Businesses, Community Based Organizations, Community Policing Forums, Law Enforcement Services, Department of Public Works and Infrastructure, Engineering Departments, Eskom, etc. This will ensure that possible causal factors are satisfactory reduced and/or eliminated, and this may include other challenges such as pollution (air, water and noise), disaster situations, dilapidated buildings, heavy vegetation, street lighting, etc.

Public Information and Educational Relations Programs

The main key objective of this element is to sensitize communities through awareness and educational programs on issues related to safety and security. Socio-economic challenges are often attributed as causal factors towards criminality because of the levels of poverty, unemployment, alcohol/drug abuse, lack of recreational facilities, etc, but through these awareness and educational programs communities can be made aware of available processes and channels undertaken by Government and its partners to address crime.

Through a coordinated approach, SDM should be able to develop and implement *SMART* programs across the region. This can only be achieved through a good working and multi-faceted approach with other role-players. Working in a uniformed approach can only improve the relationship and make it difficult for criminals to operate freely. Visits to schools, shopping malls and communities in general through public meetings should be consistently conducted.

It is through these visits whereby schools safety, road safety, gender based violence, substance abuse, challenges related to initiation schools and other available services offered by Government can be highlighted to community members. Through this approach, networks can also be established within communities that will serve as eyes and ears of the police towards crime prevention. This particular platform should also be exploited to address community perceptions on the law enforcement services. Communities must be made aware of the positive contributions made and achieved by these agencies. Communities' role in the fight against crime should also be acknowledged and recognized thereby instilling confidence and encouraging more efforts.

Legislative compliance is one area that needs to be prioritized. This include *liquor trading compliance*, both licensed and non-licensed. *Events safety* should also be emphasized when planning to stage events across the region. It is evident that most community members, events companies, Government departments and other relevant stakeholders are not conversant with the relevant legislative framework under which events planning and management should be held. It is therefore; imperative that this should also be taken highly when conducting PIER programs. During safety and security events planning meetings, compliance to this piece of legislation should always be emphasized.

It is therefore important that measures be put in place that will proactively address these kinds of challenges. Intervention measures should include, but not limited to:

- Investment in early childhood (e.g. through preschool & primary schools enrichment programs, home visitation programs and parenting support)
- Measures to reduce domestic violence and improve parenting
- Providing quality after-school care to learners
- Addressing alcohol-related crime by complying with the sale and marketing of alcohol protocols.

<u>Rural Safety</u>

Rural crime is different to crime that occurs in the cities. In many rural areas, residents live far distances away from their neighbours. They are also often required to drive long distances through remote routes to the cities to either go to work or shopping. Children often have to walk long distances to go to schools. This simply means that houses and other properties are left unattended during daytime.

All of these factors mean that crimes can be committed in rural areas fairly easy without being noticed at an early stage. The following are classified as some of the crime that often occurs in rural areas:

- *Police presence*: It is also recognized that there is little police presence in many rural areas because of the large areas these officers have to patrol. As a result of this, response time to reported incidents may increase and make it difficult to deal with crimes at an early stage.

- *Domestic violence:* In these instance victims often tend to be much further away from help than they would be in the city or townships and may lack transportation to get to shelters or counseling services in the city. Because of the knit rural communities, victims may be embarrassed to speak about the abuse or fear retaliation from abuser's friends and/or family.

- *Drug and alcohol abuse:* Alcohol abuse, manufacturing and storage of illicit drugs are as rife in the rural areas as is in the cities. Remote areas are often used by drug syndicates to establish drug laboratories at which drugs are manufactured and stored and these places are unsuspecting unless someone whispers to the law enforcement services about these illicit activities.

- *Lighting*: Light pollution can be a sensitive rural issue, with lighting often not as bright as in urban areas. Lack of lighting can increase opportunities for criminals to commit offences unnoticed in rural areas.

- *Lack of facilities*: People in rural areas, especially young people, may find it difficult to access a wide range of services, employment opportunities, and leisure facilities. Consequently, the risk of them being involved in crime or disorder may increase.

Intervention Measures for Rural Safety

Target hardening measures are equally relevant in rural and urban areas. Advocacy towards the improvement on implementation of CPTED principles in rural areas can produce better results in terms of identification and detection of criminal opportunism. Proper maintenance and increase of lighting can reduce the opportunities for offenders to commit crime unnoticed. Roads maintenance will enable reaction vehicles to attend to reported incidents within the required timeframes as a result good road surfaces.

One way of diverting young people away from crime and disorder is to establish leisure or recreational facilities for them. This may keep this youth busy by engaging in sports and recreational activities, and thereby eliminating opportunistic gaps of being exposed to risks of criminal or anti-social behaviour. Youth clubs, for example, can provide organised and constructive activities for young people. These services need to be well-publicised and presented in other languages where appropriate. They also can support victims by improving home security and providing counselling.

There is a need to better inform young people at risk of using drugs, and the rural communities in general. Participatory drugs profiling, where a group looks at the life history of a drug user to learn more about drug use and develop local initiatives, could help to address this problem. Drug and Alcohol Support Groups, the police and other relevant agencies can play an important role in providing treatment programs, such as arrest referral schemes, for drug users in rural communities. These schemes may refer offenders for treatment early on and provide support and advice on dangers of drugs, including on how to get cleaned up and sustain a clean lifestyle.

Neighbourhood watch and policing is also regarded as an effective method that can be utilized to combat criminality in rural areas. Rural community members should be encouraged to participate in Community Patrollers Scheme and render community policing within their respective neighbourhoods. Through neighbod watches/community patroller groups, communities will be better positioned to mobilize and have formal structures that can deal with issues related to the following:

- Access to local policing services through a named point of contacts
- Influence over policing priorities in their neighbourhood
- Interventions through joint actions with partners and the public
- Sustain and follow-up on the agreed resolutions through community meetings

Strategic Priority Area 04: Support Community Corrections Programs

The White Paper on Corrections in South Africa of 2005 clearly indicates that no institution or organization is an Island. The Paper advocate for a multi-faceted way of tackling issues related to safety and security. It is on this basis that Department of Correctional Services also pursue this approach by ensuring that it build networks and create healthy external relationships with its partners. The main objective of Community Corrections is to promote reconciliation of the offenders with the communities and assist offenders with reintegration process into the community. This scope is not only limited to the afore-mentioned, but includes following services:

- Exercise supervision and control over both offenders inside and/or outside prison
- Facilitate parole release programs (pre-release, supervision and parole) with communities
- Facilitate community service programs
- Develop and manage secure places of safety for petty offenders and children in conflict with the law
- Develop and implement social crime prevention programs in line with its mandate

It is on this basis through this strategy, SDM aims to strengthen partnership and provide support where necessary in ensuring that the process of re-integration of ex-offenders and fully rehabilitated is seamless and accepted by communities. Through relevant programs, "*Ex-convicts*" stigmatization should be highly discouraged, thereby providing enabling environment and hope to these ex-offenders that they can improve and turn their lives around in a reformed way. They should be encouraged to participate in various educational programs especially within the society, especially at schools level as preventative measure.

General community participation is vital too, in addressing the afore-mentioned challenges. This should include access by external partners to Community Corrections facilities who wishes to render programs and services to offenders aimed at fostering offender rehabilitation. This will restore relationships and bring about healing and forgiveness to relevant parties. However; this kind of relationships should be strictly regulated to avoid possible exposure of vulnerability to Community Corrections facilities.

SYNOPTIC DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Disaster Management Policy Framework is aimed at ensuring an integrated and uniformed approach to disaster management and other community safety related incidents within the region. It is on this basis that Council adopted this framework as a policy on September 2007 to serve as guidelines in addressing disaster related incidents in the region. It is therefore; imperative to integrate, align and recognize the role of Disaster Management, Fire Rescue and Environmental Health processes within this Safety Plan as it plays a crucial proactive and reactive role in the implementation of safety measures.

Disaster management should encompass a continuous; integrate multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation.

This integration includes municipal entities within the District, Private Sector, and the Statutory Functions of Council. The development of this Disaster Management Policy framework is guided by the National Disaster Management Framework and Provincial Policy Framework as required by Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002 with reference to Section 42 (3) which to provide for:

1. An integrated and co-coordinated disaster management policy that focuses on preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, mitigating the severity of disasters, emergency preparedness, rapid and effective response to disasters and post-disaster recovery;
2. The establishment of national, provincial and municipal disaster management centres;
3. Disaster management volunteers; and
4. Matters incidental thereto.

The Disaster Management Act calls this "continuous and integrated multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary process of planning, and implementation of measures", aimed at:

- Preventing or reducing the risk of disasters
- Mitigating the severity or consequences of disasters;
- Emergency preparedness;
- A rapid and effective response to disasters and;
- Post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

INTEGRATED CRIME PREVENTION MANDATES

Departments	Description of responsibilities
Human Resources	Provide training and skills transfer to increase crime reduction capacity.
Urban Design	Design and implement crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles in urban planning. Vacant or under-utilized land and buildings often becomes prey for criminals and are used hide-outs and/or storage places. Street-lighting should be improved to provide adequate illumination at night as a deterrent measure.
Marketing	Addressing skewed perceptions of crime and victimization. Promote policing and publicize police achievements related to crime prevention.
Emergency Services	Provide emergency treatment and counseling to victims of crime and make referrals and/or disseminate relevant information to victims with regard to available processes and programs for information purposes.
Local Economic Development	Create and provide incentives for job creation programs for at-risk groups and support of small business initiatives for vulnerable groups.
Treasury	Conducting forensic audits to identify corruption and oversee correct procurement processes and contract awards.
Licensing Service Centres	Provide and enhance security measures around licensing stations, tackle corruption and provide enabling environment for business operation.
Transport, Roads, etc	Commuters' safety should be upheld at all times. Necessary measures should be in place to improve in-transit and off-transit safety of commuters. Off-transit should include aspects of safe bus shelters at the bus ranks and dedicated stops during and after hours.
Parks	They must respond positively towards reported areas deemed as contributing factors towards criminality. Thick and high vegetation, long grass often are prevalent to criminal activities.
Housing	Standing and vacant houses should be eliminated and avoided at all costs. It is common that unoccupied houses always attract vandalism and/or illegal occupation which ultimately pose threat to safety and security due to confrontations between rightful owners and illegal occupants.
Sports, Culture and Recreation	Youth is associated with sports and recreation. It is therefore; essential to ensure that these facilities are made available for usage as programs that will defocus youth and children from criminal minds.
Social Welfare	They must provide parenting and educational program to support victims of crime with special needs.

EVENTS SAFETY MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Events Safety Planning is a very important component which is often neglected during plenary proceedings for various events that are held. To mitigate for possible incidents that may be detrimental to the lives and safety of people including assets at planned mass events, Ministry of Sports and Recreation developed a legislative framework in the form of Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act No. 02 of 2010. This Act provides provisions and stipulations which need to be complied with for every scheduled mass event. The Act requires that measures to safeguard the physical well-being and safety of persons and property at sports, recreational, religious, cultural, exhibitions, organizational or similar events held at stadiums, venues or along a route be considered and put in place at all times.

Events safety planning aims to prevent and mitigate major incidents or disaster at events but also to ensure rapid and effective response in case of incidents. In support and alignment with Council Policy on Events Management Policy, this area of events safety management should be emphasised and adhered to ensure that relevant processes are followed and implemented accordingly during plenary, staging and post phases of events taking place under the umbrella of Sedibeng District Municipality, including any other external institutions and organisations.

The following incidents are just a few out of other major incidents that occurred as a result of improper safety and security measures:

- The Ellis Park Stadium soccer disaster on 11 April 2001 where 43 people lost their lives and many others sustain serious injuries.
- The National Woman's Day celebrations of the 09 August 2003 in Pretoria where a temporary stage collapsed during a wind storm. This could have had serious consequences but fortunately there were no fatalities.

The Act requires that E*vent Organizer* must apply to the SAPS to conduct a provisional risk categorization for every planned event(s). If this requirement is not satisfied, the police has the power stop all the proceedings until such requirements are satisfactorily addressed and approval is granted thereof.

Risk categorization is based and could be influenced by the following factors:

- The nature of the event – (activities that will take place)
- Nature of the venue – (fixed or temporary, open air or inside a building)
- Nature of patrons – (people who will be attending)
- Nature of an environment around the venue
- Availability of safety and security capacity

It is therefore important that safety at all major events is highly considered and identified and/or prevalent risks related to safety and security is mitigated accordingly through assessment and categorization. Events planning must be an integrated and coordinated process. Therefore; all identified actual and potential role-players should play an active role in compiling plans and

instituting measures that will help to ensure community safety and well organized events. This process should therefore be executed through multi-faceted Events Safety Planning Committee which will be responsible for safety and security at all planned events. This is very important because it will ensure that compliance to the Act is not compromised. It should be noted that non-compliance to the provisions of this Act can constitute a criminal offence which, on conviction can carry significant penalties.

Role players

Depending on the scale of the event, there are potentially a large number of role players who may be involved in any event. Role players may differ from event to event and from venue to venue, but will typically consist of the following key members:

- Event Organiser
- SAPS
- Fire & Rescue Services
- Traffic Services
- Private Security
- Environmental Health Official
- Disaster Management
- Municipal Events Officer

This Committee shall be chaired by the Commissioner of Police as per the prerequisite of the Act. However the; the Commissioner of the Police may delegate another person to lead this process, though the accountability thereof; still rest within the umbrella of the SAPS. It is on this basis that SAPS can disapprove any application related to the hosting of event and/or stop any event in progress if compliance issues were not addressed accordingly.

A distinction should be drawn between Events Safety Planning Committee and Events Management Committee. Events Safety Planning Committee is a group of representatives from various stakeholders responsible for driving the process of identifying potential risk to life, property and environment at an event and mitigates such risks through a planned integrated physical and management arrangements and efforts. Event Management is the sole responsibility of the event organizer whereby logistical, administrative and financial requirements are addressed.

Role and Responsibilities of the Events Safety Planning Committee

- Consider risk categorisation
- Prepare Safety and Security Plan
- Assign tasks to persons involved
- Determine specific event prescribed measures
- Demarcate restricted access sites or areas
- Demarcate exclusive zones
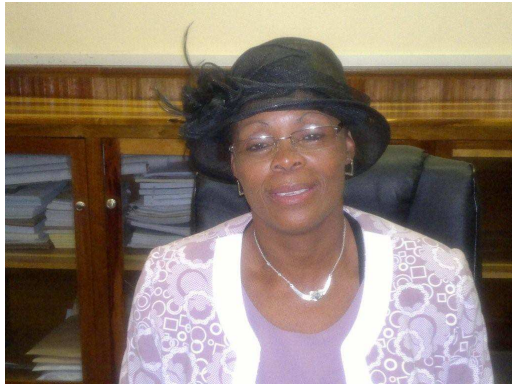- Advise on measures to ensure safety

ACHIEVEMENTS

The first Crime Prevention Strategy was developed in 2004 and since then, the region has grown into a prominent region in Gauteng in terms of introducing and sustaining effective crime prevention measures. Some of these achievements include the under-mentioned:

- Recognition by Gauteng Department of Community Safety and South African Local Government Association (SALGA) as the "*Best Practice Model*" in community safety sector in the province.

- Establishment of the Community Safety Forum

- Establishment of a Social Crime Prevention Unit at District level and Emfuleni Local Municipality

- Installation of CCTV Systems across the region and at Licensing Service Centres

- Establishment of Community Policing Forums

- Best Community Patrollers Groups, including outstanding individual contributions

- Significant decrease of violent crimes in Vereeniging CBD as a result of CCTV cameras.

- Through the CSF, Department of Correctional Services produced a recipient (*Mr. Solly Korae*) for the National Masibambisane Excellence Award in the Best Community Corrections Category in 2011.

To sustain the afore-mentioned achievements, this strategy provides a platform whereby a project management concept of "*SMART Principles*" is introduced. Intended and current programs must be aligned with this particular concept to enable better monitoring and evaluation measures thereof, including achievement of a positive impact as an end result.

MESSAGE OF APPRECIATION - MMC: COMMUNITY SAFETY & SRACH

Cllr. Mmakgomo "Zaza" Raikane

Firstly, let me thank you all who participated in this process of the development of this strategy. This working relationship is of utmost encouraging and bodes well for the continued entrenchment for an effective and efficient safety and security sector.

Sedibeng region should pride itself for the good work that is doing towards the creation and promotion of safer and secure environments. We are recognized in Gauteng as the *"Best Practice Model"* in terms of community safety initiatives and practices.

Partnership is a very effective approach towards attending safety and security issues, hence; there is an acknowledgement that SDM alone as an entity, would not have achieved this recognition if it was not to the partnership that we have forged with other safety and security agencies.

The types of programs or interventions that we develop and implement should also be seen as having a positive impact within our communities. We need to look at our programs and determine the relevancy thereof on whether they are making any impact or not. It will be a fruitless exercise and expenditure to engage in programs that are not significant to the communities. That is why community involvement and buy-in is important especially when addressing safety and security issues and as a result there should be a consistent pursuance to get them aboard. It should also be noted that for the business sector to flourish in the region, the environment should be conducive for them to operate to optimally. If a negative picture is portrayed on Sedibeng as an unsafe area, then we might as well forget about attracting investor confidence in the region, and our vision of having a *"Metropolitan status"* may be compromised.

It is on this basis that I challenge you to ensure that this partnership grows bigger and strengthened so that in the next five years our efforts are recognized not only in Gauteng, but countrywide.

Let us unite and ensure safer Sedibeng towards "Vaal Metropolitan River City".

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Cllr. Mmakgomo "Zaza" Raikane
MMC: Community Safety & SRACH

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CRIME ANALYSIS REPORT: 2007 - 2012

Types of Crimes	Vereeniging	De Deur	Meyerton	Kliprivier	Heidelberg
	2007/12	2007/12	2007/12	2007/12	2007/12
VEREENIGING CLUSTER					
Murder	-66.9%	-26.3%	-19.1%	-55.4%	-79.4%
Attempted Murder	-11.2%	-27.2%	-12.3%	-28.8%	-57.3%
Robbery Aggravating with Firearm	-40.8%	-10.4%	+15.5%	+14.4%	+92.3%
Common Robbery	-51.0%	-21.7%	-30.0%	-29.6%	-51.6%
Assault GBH	-6.3%	-25.9%	-17.0%	-71.0%	-77.3%
Common Assault	-32.4%	-35.6%	-31.1%	-37.8%	-60.1%
Total Sexual Offences	-29.6%	-38.6%	-12.7%	-40.5%	-80.5%
Burglary Residence	-34.9%	-24.9%	-0.9%	-10.8%	-58.2%
Burglary Business	-14.4%	+99.3%	+1.7%	+14.4%	-24.5%
Theft of M/V	-30.5%	-25.9%	-13.6%	-12.1%	-11.4%

🟩	Decrease (-) in crime

🟥	Increase (+) in crime

NB: It should be noted that the above information exclude Ratanda and Vaal Marina as they fall outside the five (05) years period of this data analysis. Ratanda only became a fully fledged station in 2009 and Vaal Marina in 2012.

Types of Crimes	SEBOKENG CLUSTER					
	Sebokeng	Evaton	Sharpeville	Boipatong	Vanderbijlpark	De Barrage
	2007-2012	2007-2012	2007-2012	2007-2012	2007-2012	2007-2012
Murder	+10.3%	-33.8%	+26.3%	-9.1%	-44.9%	-10.7%
Attempted Murder	-49.3%	-66.9%	-44.6%	-11.3%	-54.7%	+12.1%
Robbery Aggravating with Firearm	-28.7%	-50.5%	-8.3%	+6.0%	-42.1%	+56.3%
Common Robbery	-38.8%	-27.7%	-20.6%	-31.8%	-60.3%	+46.9%
Assault GBH	+5.9%	-43.7%	+16.6%	+15.8%	-52.5%	+111.5%
Common Assault	-34.8%	-10.6%	+8.7%	-18.3%	-32.1%	+12.2%
Total Sexual Offences	-31.9%	-33.1%	-14.3%	-31.9%	-38.5%	-38.7%
Burglary Residence	+8.3%	-22.5%	-9.5%	-20.2%	-38.7%	+6.5%
Burglary Business	+127.8%	+72.4%	+519.3%	+6.3%	-31.6%	+78.9%
Theft of M/V	-33.6%	-13.6%	+17.7%	+50.0%	-12.4%	+127.3%

Decrease (-) in crime

Increase (+) in crime

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS PLAN

PRIORITY 01: INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS				
Key Focus Area (KPA)	**Action Plans**	**Outcomes**	**Performance Measurements**	**Measuring & Monitoring Tools**
Strengthen strategic partnerships and networks for safer communities	Enhance and sustain Community Safety Forum through regular meetings that deliberate on safety and security issues in the region	Active and effective CSF with informed general communities and stakeholders in safety and security programs and services	% level of attendance at the CSF meetings	• Attendance Registers • Minutes • Reports (Quarterly)
	Support our partners towards successful implementation of respective programs and events aimed at addressing community safety in the region.	Strong and effective partnerships	Number of external programs supported and implemented	• Attendance Registers • Minutes • Type of delegates i.t.o seniority levels
	Actively participate at local, provincial and national gatherings for the purpose of acquiring advanced skills and best practices models.	Best IGR structure in the Province which is benchmarked for best practice models	Number of external visit and/or invitation received for sharing of best practices	• Invitation letters • Minutes • Presentations & Reports
	Participate in business sector platforms which promote crime prevention through economic empowerment and intervention.	Reduced crime levels that negatively impact on economic investment and growth.	% level reduction of crimes such as business robbery, shoplifting and general theft.	• Attendance Registers • Minutes • Reports

PRIORITY 02: PROMOTION OF SCHOOLS SAFETY

Key Focus Area (KPA)	Action Plans	Outcomes	Performance Measurements	Measuring & Monitoring Tools
Provide safe and secure environments for both the learners and educators	Coordinate the establishment and revival process of Schools Safety Teams at all schools within Sedibeng region in partnership with Gauteng Department of Education and other stakeholders	Informed, active and effective Schools Safety Teams at various schools level.	Number of functional SST in the region	• Attendance Registers of the SST Meetings • Minutes • Reports • Composition of the SSTs
	Conduct advocacy programs at schools to address issues of criminality, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse, etc. at schools and within the general society	Crime free schools premises	% decrease of criminal activities at schools level.	• Schools Visitors Registers • Letters of Confirmation of Attendance from Schools • Reports
	Support law enforcement services in efforts to eliminate and eradicate criminality at schools	Improved visible policing at and around schools premises	Number of special operations conducted.	• Schools Visitors Registers • Consent letters from District Offices • Reports
	Promote Road Safety in our schools	Reduced road crashes and fatalities	Number of road crashes and fatalities recorded	• Accident Reports

PRIORITY 03: ADVOCACY FOR SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION

Key Focus Area (KPA)	Action Plans	Outcomes	Performance Measurements	Measuring & Monitoring Tools
Combat crime by addressing and reducing socio-economic factors deemed as prevalent towards criminality within	Conduct gender based violence awareness programs through 365 days of activism on no violence against women and children principles and approach	Reduction in gender based violence, and informed communities on gender based violence issues	% reduction of gender based violence in the region	• Attendance Registers • Photos • Reports
	Support community policing relations principles through utilization of Community Policing Forums structures	Improved working relations between communities and the police, including improved information sharing networks	% increase of reported crimes by general community members and not necessarily the victims thereof.	• Attendance Registers • Photos • Reports • Public Meetings

	Conduct environmental scans to identify vulnerable open spaces and unused buildings that may be vulnerable to criminality and impact negatively towards community safety.	Improved street-lightning in the townships and CBDs, and clear open spaces thereby providing conducive environment for vulnerable groups passing through these spaces	% reduction of incidents related to common robberies, rapes and murders	• Working Street lights • Clear Open Spaces • Photos • Reports
our society	Support law enforcement and road safety educational programs with an effort to eliminate non-compliance of traffic management regulations on our roads	Reduced road crashes and fatalities	Number of road crashes and fatalities recorded	• Accident Reports
	Monitor criminal, traffic, EMS and other activities through CCTV cameras in identified and unidentified areas.	Improved investments and tourism in the region as a result of crime free CBDs and other strategic areas	% reduction of crimes as a result of the existence of CCTV cameras	• Crime Reports • Functional CCTV Systems • Number of Arrests made

PRIORITY 04: SUPPORT COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS				
Key Focus Area (KPA)	**Activities**	**Outcomes**	**Performance Measurements**	**Measuring & Monitoring Tools**
Promote Restorative Justice and re-integration of offenders in the communities.	Support ex-offenders by providing them with public participation and schools level platforms to render motivational talks as a proactive measure to possible criminal minds.	Informed learners on the dangers of getting involved in criminal activities	Number of schools visited.	• Schools Visitors Registers • Letters of Confirmation of Attendance from Schools • Reports
	Conduct visits to correctional facilities to conduct awareness programs for incarcerated juveniles and problematic learners from various schools.	Reduction in re-offending and increased number of ex-offenders in community services awareness programs	Number of ex-offenders participating in community awareness programs	• Attendance Registers • Photos • Reports • Letters of Confirmation from DCS
	Support community corrections programs; such as cleaning campaigns and community outreach initiatives.	Reduction of incidents such as rapes and robberies taking place at remote and open spaces	Number of incidents reported occurred in these places	• Clear Open Spaces • Photos • Reports • Confirmation letters from the hosts • Public Meetings

	Conduct awareness campaigns to educate community about its role with regard to its participation in community corrections activities.	Informed communities in community corrections services, including reduction of stigma towards ex-offenders.	Number of informed communities through community corrections programs	• Attendance Registers • Photos • Reports • Public Meetings