

OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY SAFETY PLAN 2017/2018



1. VISION

To create a safe, secure and orderly environment for all people in Overstrand

2. MISSION

To secure the creation and maintenance of professional public safety service through:

- 2.1 Optimal utilisation and management of staff
- 2.2 Optimal development and utilization of partnerships
- 2.3 Effective training of staff and community

3. INTRODUCTION

3.1 Performance Environment

3.1.1 Analysis of Crime

All of the prioritized, serious crimes are not equally influenced and cannot be reduced to the same extent by conventional policing by the SAPS. The reduction target implemented by Government was never intended to be solely a SAPS or even overall policing reduction target. The intention was that this national target towards normalisation of crime should be a South African effort involving the Criminal Justice System, SAPS, all other relevant Government Departments, Non-governmental Organisations and the citizens themselves.

3.1.2 Community participation in Fighting crime

There has, since the inception of a democratic dispensation in South Africa, been continuous robust debate on the levels of crime and the success of Government in addressing it. An important outcome of this debate on crime and what should be done to address it has been the need for continuous constructive involvement of all communities in the activities of the SAPS and Government as a whole in combating crime. The expectation that the SAPS eradicate crime in the country without such active involvement is unrealistic. Several platforms exist for such community involvement, the majority of which have been initiated by the SAPS, including the Community Policing Forums (CPF's), the Crime Stoppers reporting line, the recently established Crime Line, the Police Reservists and various community based crime prevention initiatives such as the Youth Crime Prevention Capacity-building Programmes, the Anti-rape strategy and Local Crime Prevention

Development programmes. The challenge is to develop a sustained and systematic response, and to build a sustainable partnership between the Police and the community that makes it possible.

3.1.3 Crime intelligence

Crime intelligence contributes to the prevention and investigation of crime by identifying crime prone areas and suspects and by conducting intelligence driven operations. Crime intelligence operates at various levels within the SAPS as well as other disciplines. Crime intelligence provides key informational support function to all operational environments. It is therefore imperative that this function has the capacity to effectively support the pro-active and reactive informational needs other than the SAPS key operational functions. It has been prioritised by Government for accelerated capacitating as key components of the fight against crime.

3.1.4 Budget and Resource management

The budgeting of new police stations, the renovation of existing ones and the provision and accommodation in accordance with determined needs, will be prioritised and fast-tracked in line with the operational priorities and objectives of the SAPS. Requests from Police Management need to be submitted to Public Works for new police stations in needs driven areas. Requests for an operational budget in the peak seasons need to be submitted timeously and events should be communicated in time. A policy must be put in place to ensure that all major events are planned and planning submitted to relevant role players before the end of June each year. All applications for other events must be submitted to the role players at least 21 days in advance. Representation from the various areas regarding seasonal needs need to be considered during planning of the budget.

4 SAFETY PLAN OBJECTIVES

4.1 General crime prevention

- 4.1.1** Increased police visibility with the assistance of law enforcement agencies.
- 4.1.2** Improved relationships between law enforcement agencies.
- 4.1.3** Alternative sport, arts and culture activities for the youth (eg. Mayors' Cup, Sports against crime)
- 4.1.4** Reduced criminal activities on the beaches and affected communities
- 4.1.5** Create opportunities for communities to get involved in anti-crime initiatives such as Street Committees- Bylaw Enforcement
- 4.1.6** Pamphleteering of safety tips on how to reduce the possibility of being a victim of crime to raise awareness on how to reduce the possibility to be a victim of crime
- 4.1.7** Re-enforce law enforcement initiatives
- 4.1.8** Create visible policing presence – bicycle and foot patrols
- 4.1.9** Establish joint safety operational centres (JOC's & VOC's) which will facilitate crime free coordination effective responses to managing, coordinating and administrating crime incidents.
- 4.1.10** Integrated policing and action against illegal shebeens and drug outlets, night clubs restaurants and other entertainment establishments.
- 4.1.11** Review licensed liquor outlets to ensure they are in line with new legislation.
- 4.1.12** Introduce social- and other crime awareness projects by social crime agencies and sector commanders in affected areas.
- 4.1.13** Utilizing the media in order to create awareness amongst the public regarding negligence etc. and the seriousness thereof.
- 4.1.14** Introduce CCTV in vulnerable areas, 88 Camera's installation on strategic points of the greater Overstrand.
- 4.1.15** Dealers in second hand goods and scrap metal to be regulated.
- 4.1.16** Informal and formal business to be policed by integrated approached
- 4.1.17** To provide and ensure participation in ECD (Early Childhood Development) centres.
- 4.1.18** To provide skills development programmes
- 4.1.19** To improve school safety
- 4.1.20** To provide positive parenting programmes
- 4.1.21** To provide support services for victims of family violence (adults and children)
- 4.1.22** To refer perpetrators of crime to the Dept. of correctional Services
- 4.1.23** Policing of vacant properties.
- 4.1.24** Correctional Services to inform SAPS when the parolees are due for release.

4.2 By-laws / Law Enforcement

4.2.1 Enforcing of municipal By-laws, Regulations, Ordinances and relevant Acts.

4.2.2 Protection of council staff and assets.

4.2.3 Enforcement of specific sections of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1997) and other relevant legislation.

4.3 Inter departmental integrated approach

4.3.1 Traffic Department

- a. Speed bumps
- b. Licensing and roadworthy
- c. Special operations VCP's
- d. Interchange; Taxi and Road blocks
- e. Assist at motor vehicle accidents
- f. Enforcement of NRTA and NLTA
- g. Scholar patrol – school visits

4.3.2 Law Enforcement

- a. By-law enforcement, Enforcement of other relevant legislation
- b. Policing of Election polling stations
- c. Integrated operations with other role players. (saps)
- d. Safeguarding of municipal sites and premises
- e. Policing of Blue flag and other beaches
- f. Policing of municipal tourist attractions (Stony Point, Fernkloof)
- g. Training of Street Committees / Neighbourhood Watch (DOCS & SAPS)
- h. Public awareness and education
- i. Enforcement of regulations made under the Sea Shore Act
- j. Enforcing By-laws at Pools, resorts and caravan parks
- k. Policing of beaches – illegal trading, no alcohol etc.
- l. Ensure safety of staff and assets
- m. Access and Exit control

4.3.3 Fire Department

- a. Structural Fire Fighting and rescue services
- b. Assist ODM with mountain fire fighting
- c. Enforce Fire Safety By-law
- d. Enforcement of Fire safety building regulations
- e. Public awareness campaigns and education
- f. Event planning
- g. Render medical assistance
- h. Protect Fire staff in hot spot areas
- i. Evacuation of fire threatened properties

4.3.4 Disaster Management

- a. Mitigation of disasters/ major events
- b. Response to disasters in communities
- c. Rehabilitation of communities after disaster
- d. Integrated approach in line with directives
- e. Apply frenzies principle on plot clearing

4.3.5 South-African Police Services

- a. Combined crime prevention operations
- b. Investigate crime
- c. Successful prosecution of criminals
- d. Maintain public order
- e. Attend station joint meetings
- f. Attend Community Policing Forums
- g. Attend Street Committees meetings
- h. Monitor Police radio channel
- i. Arrested and detained persons to be transported directly to SAPS
- j. Social crime prevention
- k. Integrated community safety forums – Docs
- l. CFO – emergencies – plan typical/logistic staff needed

Overberg District Municipality (Health Department)

- a. Enforcement of the Environmental Health Act i.e. Noise and pollution
- b. Enforcement of the Business Act i.e. Trade in food stuff and spaza shops
- c. Smoking By-laws – public places

4.3.6 Cleansing department (Community Services)

- a. Enforcing the Solid Waste By-law i.e. illegal dumping and littering.
- b. Cleaning of areas
- c. Erection of signage

4.3.7 Parks and Nature Conservation (Infrastructure and Planning)

- a. Enforce parks by-laws and Nature Conservation legislation
- b. Clearing overgrown private and public land
- c. Erecting signage
- d. Patrol lagoons and estuaries and enforce by-law
- e. Public spaces – enforce by-law
- f. The illegal picking of Flora in Conservation areas
- g. Hunting of animals in conservation areas
- h. The control of baboons in residential areas abetting conservation secure areas

4.3.8 Housing department

- a. Protection of staff and assets
- b. Prevent illegal land invasions
- c. Assists with evictions
- d. Patrol informal settlements
- e. Civil eviction process

4.3.9 Ward Committees

- a. Render support and expertise
- b. Attend meetings
- c. Ensure good working relationships with committees and the public

4.3.10 Town Planning

- a. Enforce Scheme Regulations of the Land Use Planning Ordinance
- b. Persons using property contrary to Zoning regulations

4.3.11 Building Control

- a. Enforcing of Outdoor Advertising and Signage By-law and removal of illegal advertisements
- b. Enforce National Building Regulations Act
- c. Heritage Resources
- d. Occupational Health and Safety

4.3.12 Cemeteries

- a. Enforce certain sections of the Cemeteries By-law

4.3.13 Community development

- a. Assist with projects and developments of homeless persons
- b. Informal area improvement
- c. Attend forums established to deal with social problems
- d. Promote inter-governmental relations

4.3.14 Marine and Coastal Services (MCS)

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

4.3.15 Media

- a. During the festive season and big events, certain selected officers give radio interviews on i.e. beach safety and arrangements during events
- b. Radio talks on safety tips in general

4.3.16 Department of Social Development

- a. Assist with arrangements of relocation of homeless people
- b. Assist with Victim Empowerment Program (VEP)
- c. Adhere to mandatory obligations regarding social welfare services
- d. Sign transfer payment agreements with NGO's and service providers to ensure effective social welfare services
- e. Child justice obligations in collaboration with SAPS and Dept. of Justice
- f. Need accessibility to council facilities
- g. Provide positive parenting programmes
- h. Provide support services for victims of family violence (adults and children)
- i. Child Protection Services after hours

4.3.17 Animal Welfare Societies

- a. Service agreement between Council and Animal Welfare Societies
- b. Impound all stray and abused animals
- c. Enforcement of the By-law relating to the keeping of Dogs And Cats
- d. Illegal organized dog fights

4.3.18 Ambulance services

- a. All operational officials who are qualified from level 1 first aid will render assistance at emergencies.
- b. Medical personnel qualified from basic ambulance competence up to advance life support level will transport patients
- c. Private ambulance services need to enter into MOU with Municipality
- d. Render support role to other agencies

4.3.19 S.A. Lifesaving and NSRI

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

4.3.20 Justice Department and National Prosecution Authority

- a. Work in close relation to ensure cases brought before court is dealt with through Justice System.
- b. Revise A.G. lists on regular basis

4.3.21 Department of Education

- a. School visits to enhance crime prevention
- b. School safety programs

4.3.22 Cape Nature

- a. Misuse of open spaces by criminals
- b. Prevention of fires
- c. Protection of Marine Protected Area

4.3.23 Security Industries

- a. Work in close relation to prevent crime
- b. Partners in visible policing
- c. Attend community crime forum

4.3.24 Overstrand Afriforum

- a. Render support and expertise in combating crime within communities
- b. Ensure good working relations Overstrand Municipality, SAPS and other community agencies
- c. Continuous interaction and engagement pertaining crime mitigation strategies

4.3.25 Social Integrated Forums Against Substance Abuse

- a. PASA (People Against Substance Abuse)
- b. Social Reintegrated Forum
- c. Ikamva
- d. Hawston Health and Welfare

4.3.26 Department of Correctional Services

- a. Inform police and CPF of offenders to be placed or released in the area
- b. Prepare and inform community

- c. Monitoring of persons under community corrections

4.3.27 Community Policing Forums

- a. Mobilize Street Committees and Neighbourhood Watches
- b. Initiate community projects

4.3.28 Department of home affairs

- a. Illegal immigrants
- b. Working permits
- c. ID's

4.3.29 SARS

- a. Policing of Contraband
- b. Tax evaders

4.3.30 Area Managers

- a. Efficient signage
- b. Issue Business Licenses
- c. Open space management
- d. Events approval

4.3.31 Department of Community Safety

- a. Chrysalis Academy
- b. Other community safety youth integrated projects

5 MORAL DECLINE

- 5.1 The patience of our countrymen is running low and sooner rather than later urgent steps will have to be considered whether an injunction in the Constitutional Court ought to be brought against the National and Regional Legislators if there is speedy action in providing an environment in which all our mothers, daughters, the old and the infirm would feel safe to walk. The unpalatable truth is that when an anti-social act is being committed, it is not only due to an inherent vice, hereditary factors or biological problems but also due to a faulty upbringing and an undesirable environment. There cannot be equality of opportunity if there is inequality of environment. A child's environment will dictate whether that child will develop into an infant barbarian or a reasonably civilized adult.
- 5.2 Failure to embrace the law
The expansion of Police, Traffic and Law Enforcement Services, Correctional Facilities, Public Prosecutors, the restructuring of our Courts and the meting out of severe punishments, together with the resolve to stamp out anti-social criminal activities, will not by itself eliminate crime unless the vicious cycle of poverty, unemployment, continual retrenchments, ignorance and squalor, which thousands of our citizens in the dawn of a new era are still suffering from, are broken.
- 5.3 The criminal Justice system that is unable to handle the workload and are not informed of municipal legislation.
- 5.4 Negligent, incompetent and unmotivated law enforcement personnel.
- 5.5 A very general sense of entitlement – i.e. "you have a car/ cell phone/ wallet/ laptop and I want it, so I will take it".

6. THE AIMS OF THE NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY

6.1 The aims of the National Crime Prevention Strategy are to:

- 6.1.1 Prevent and combat anything that may threaten the safety and security of any community.
- 6.1.2 Investigate all crimes that threaten the safety of any community
- 6.1.3 Ensure offenders are brought to justice, and
- 6.1.4 Participate in efforts to address the root causes of crime

6.2 The roots of the current crime prevention situation:

- 6.2.1 Political transition
- 6.2.2 The disproportional distribution of the Criminal Justice resources
- 6.2.3 Historical criminalisation of political activity and protest
- 6.2.4 Culture of violence
- 6.2.5 Political, socio-political and cultural factors
- 6.2.6 Marginalisation of the youth (slow growth of the job market)
- 6.2.7 The absence of services to victims of crime
- 6.2.8 Easy accessibility to fire-arms
- 6.2.9 Easy accessibility to drugs
- 6.2.10 Lack of entrepreneurship
- 6.2.11 Over dependency on state support
- 6.2.12 HIV / AIDS
- 6.2.13 Lack of job opportunities

6.3 SAPS Key priorities

- 6.3.1 Ensure the safety of South-African citizens
- 6.3.2 Effectively manage crime perception
- 6.3.3 Mobilize communities in the fight against crime
- 6.3.4 Increase police visibility
- 6.3.5 Reduce serious and violent crime

- 6.3.6 Prevent crimes against women and children
- 6.3.7 Reduce the proliferation of illegal fire-arms
- 6.3.8 Reduce the purchasing of stolen goods
- 6.3.9 Safeguard and secure the borders of South-Africa
- 6.3.10 Reduce drugs and substance abuse
- 6.3.11 Increase access to communication
- 6.3.12 Expand victim friendly facilities
- 6.3.13 Combat corruption
- 6.3.14 Curb cyber-crime in an integrated manner
- 6.3.15 Secure the identity and status of citizens
- 6.3.16 Provide a rapid response capability to public disorder and crime
- 6.3.17 Effectively investigate crime
- 6.3.18 Arrest and charge criminals
- 6.3.19 Ensure proper training regarding safekeeping of information with regard to complaints/ sensitive information/ planning of operations
- 6.3.20 Ensure the safety of Whistle Blowers and witnesses

6.4 The four pillar approach to crime prevention

The Government has adopted the four pillar approach as a model which sets out the different areas in which crime prevention should be developed:

6.4.1 Pillar 1: The Criminal Justice System

Its aim is to make the criminal justice system more efficient and effective. It must provide a sure and clear deterrent for criminals and reduce the risks of re-offending.

6.4.2 Pillar 2: Reducing crime through environmental design

It focuses on designing systems to reduce the opportunity for crime and increase the ease of detection and identification of criminals.

6.4.3 Pillar 3: Public Values and education

It is a concern initiative aimed at changing the way communities react to crime and violence. It involves programmes which utilize public education and information in facilitating meaningful citizen participation in crime prevention.

6.4.4 Pillar 4: Trans-national crime programmes

It is aimed at improving the controls over cross border traffic related to crime and reducing the influx of refugees which are linked to international crime syndicates.

7 CRIME STATISTICS OVERSTRAND

7.1 SAPS Crime Statistics For Overstrand region

Crime	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Murder	19	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sexual Crimes	113	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder	22	-	-	-	-	-
Assault GBH	381	-	-	-	-	-
Common assault	436	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	129	-	-	-	-	-
Common robbery	52	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1152	-	-	-	-	-

Year 2013 – 2017 statistics are not readily available as being classified confidential by SAPS.

7.2 Municipal Statistics

By-law and other legislation	2012/2013	2013/2014 Jul - Jan	2014/2015 Jul - Jan	2015/2016 Jul - Jan	2016/2017 Jul - Jan	2017/2018 July - Jan
Animals Impounded	213	66	299	125	266	
Complaints attended	8283	4112	5528	4012	4487	
Illegal Businesses	55	90	33	14	8	
Awareness Initiatives	26	7	82	36	8	

Traffic related matters	2012/2013	2013/2014 Jul - Jan	2014/2015 Jul - Jan	2015/2016 Jul - Jan	2016/2017 Jul - Jan	2017/2018 July - Jan
Fines issued for traffic offences	34954	46353		13712	14360	
Operational call outs	185	42		84	127	
Road blocks/ VCP's	568	565		662	579	

Fire related matters	2012/2013	2013/2014 Jul - Jan	2014/2015 Jul - Jan	2015/2016 Jul - Jan	2016/2017 July - Jan	2017/2018 July - Jan
Operational call outs	762	428	856	734	415	
Fire Safety Campaigns	28	39	61	44	26	

7.3 Policing Needs and Priorities

Policing needs and priorities are identified by the Community Police Forum, community and other relevant stakeholders.

Police station	Concern Crime: 1	Concern Crime: 2	Concern Crime:3
Gansbaai	Housebreaking	Theft From	Common Assault, Assault GBH
Hermanus	Housebreaking	Robbery	Theft
Kleinmond	Housebreaking	Rape	Theft
Stanford	Housebreaking	Common Assault	Theft

7.4 Crime generators for Overstrand

During the 2016/2017 financial year the following crime generators were detected as being a major factor for the crimes occurring in the Overstrand area:

7.4.1 Negligence at the part of the owners/complainants

This is mainly due to:

- a. Owners neglecting to lock their doors and close their windows
- b. Property left in sight of criminals in vehicles and outside dwellings

7.4.2 Alcohol / Drug abuse

It is commonly known that alcohol and drugs play a major role in some of the assaults and sexual crimes. Drug abuse also plays a major role in property crimes since most criminals committing these crimes are addicted to drugs and turn to crime to sustain their addiction.

7.4.3 Inability to deal with conflict situations

In many cases the public tends to turn more to violent methods in order to deal with conflict situations. It appears to be easier to attack rather than to solve the problem by negotiations or retreat.

7.4.4 Informal businesses

Somalian and other foreigners that are running shops from their residences are targets for robberies and other crimes. These shops have mushroomed in Zwelihle and other townships in the area. Owners of RDP properties are renting to foreign nationals. These shop owners have disregard to the laws of the country. They keep their shops open until late at night and keep their profit money with them as they do not use bank facilities. This creates easy targets for armed robbery.

7.4.5 Illegal structures for businesses

Owners of RPD properties erect structures to their homes which they rent out for or use themselves for shebeens and spaza shops or for accommodation. This is done to gain financial income as the unemployment rate in poverty stricken townships is very high.

7.5 Priority Crimes in Overstrand

7.5.1 Contact crimes

- a. Assault common
- b. Assault GBH
- c. Murder
- d. Attempted murder
- e. Domestic Violence
- f. Rape
- g. Robbery

7.5.2 Property related crimes

- a. Burglary residential
- b. Burglaries businesses
- c. Attempted burglaries
- d. Theft of motor vehicle
- e. Theft out of motor vehicle
- f. Attempted theft of - and out of motor vehicle
- g. General theft
- h. Arson/ Fire

7.5.3 Community and social related safety challenges

- a. Poaching
- b. Drug abuse
- c. Alcohol abuse related crime
- d. National Road Traffic Act
- e. National Land Transport Act
- f. Non-Ferrous metal theft
- g. Illegal Businesses
- h. Council legislation

7.6 Youth as perpetrators of crime

According to the Overberg District Wide Safety Strategy dated June 2011.

Mainstream literature supports this contention to a large degree. A young person's decision to become involved in crime is rooted within a diverse array of individual, family, social and environmental factors. See table below:

Risk Factors

Broad area	Specific risk factors
Individual	Aggressiveness, early onset of violent and impulsive behavior, beliefs and attitude favorable to deviant behavior, being male, engaging in anti-social acts such as substance abuse and stealing.
Family or home factors	An economically stressed family, child abuse and neglect, lack of parental interaction, poor parental supervision, single parent families, parents using alcohol and/or drugs, negative relationships with parents, exposure to high levels of family violence and conflict, delinquent or criminal behavior by siblings, harsh or inconsistent disciplinary practices, parental criminality.
School factors	Lack of education, poor academic performance, school failure, truancy, problems at school, poor schooling, low bonding to the school, disruptive behavior at school and bullying.
Community factors	Poverty, neighborhood with high levels of crime, employment, availability of drugs and firearms, gang activity, lack of access to recreational opportunities and facilities, poor housing, neighborhood adults involved in crime, exposure to community violence, and a lack of job opportunities.
Extra-family relationships	Associations with deviant peers and gangs, lack of suitable role models.

- 7.6.1 No single risk factor causes young people to engage in criminal activity. Instead, most professionals agree that multiple factors coalesce to contribute to and shape criminal behaviour over time¹ Furthermore studies have shown that risk factors have additive effects. In other words, the more risk factors a person is exposed to, the greater the likelihood that he or she will become involved in delinquent or criminal behaviour.² Even though, these influencing factors may heighten the susceptibility of youth to deviant and antisocial behaviour, they do not inevitably lead to such behaviour³. Some young people have been found to be risk factors.
- 7.6.2 Much of the literature identifies an array of skills, attributes, or abilities that resilient young people are believed to possess. On the whole, resilient youth are presumed to be autonomous, self-confident, affectionate, resourceful, sociable, optimistic about their future, and empathetic towards others. These young people interact positively with their peers and adults, are able to resolve conflicts, engage in recreational activities, and have a strong commitment to learning. Their home environments are typically characterized by supportive and affectionate parents or caregivers who closely supervise and regulate where and how their children spend their time.
- 7.6.3 Research has shown that if these protective factors are present in an individual's life, he or she is believed to be less likely to engage in criminal activities.⁴ It needs to be borne in mind that just as the presence of risk factors do not inevitably lead to youth offending, protective factors also do not guarantee that young people will refrain from committing crimes since these factors merely reduce the possibility of becoming involved in criminal activity. Nevertheless, interventions aimed at building resilience amongst youth (the primary perpetrators of crime in the District) will go a long way in reducing the levels of crime occurring in these municipalities, and in so doing, enhance safety in these municipalities.
- 7.6.4 Any intervention or approach that hopes to successfully address the scourge of crime and violence in municipalities and communities needs to be mindful of the cycle of crime and violence.

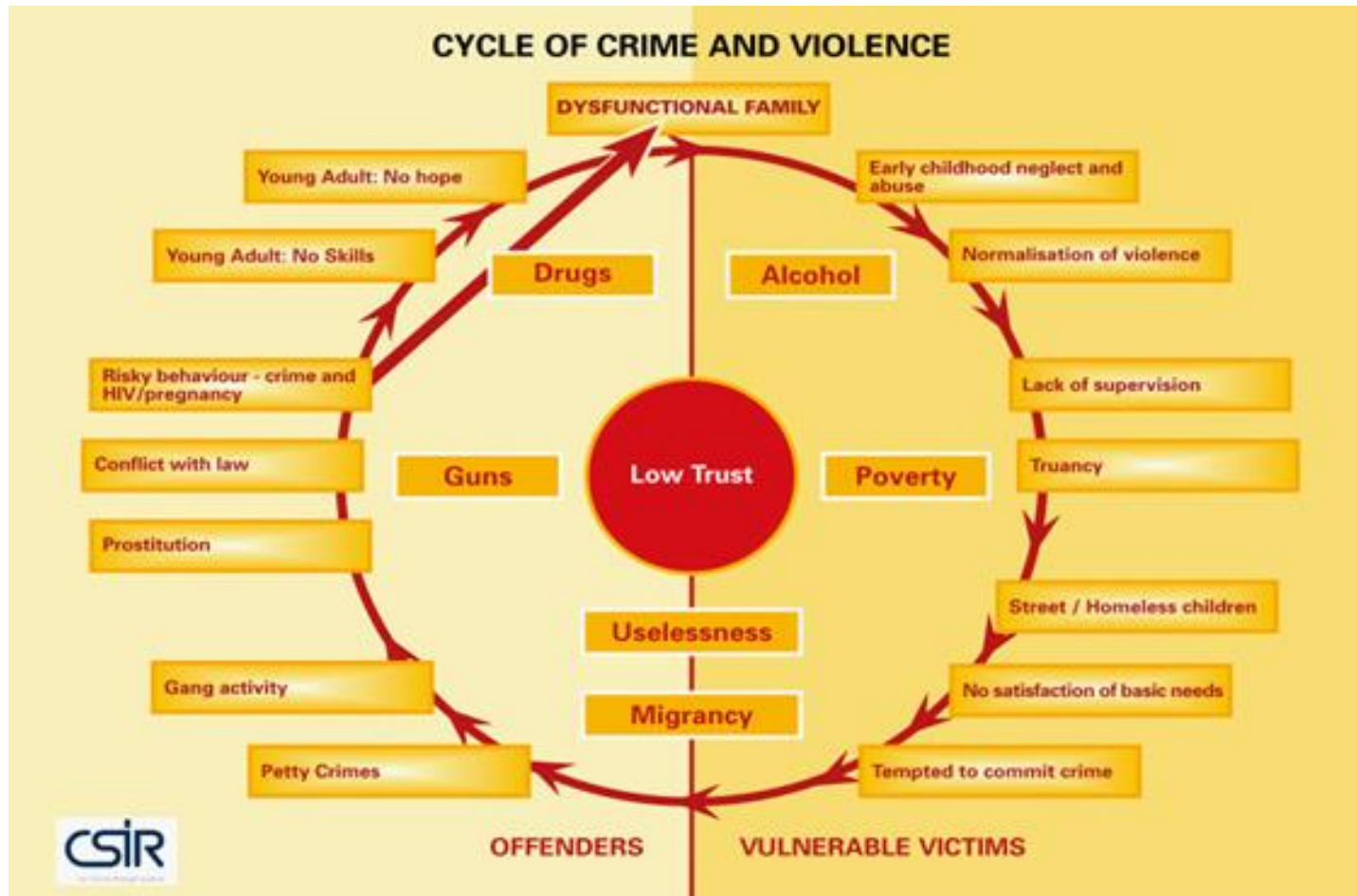
¹Risk and Protective Factors for Youth Violence Fact Sheet, op cit.

²Office of the Surgeon-General. 2001. Youth Violence: A Report of the Surgeon-General. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Secretary, Office of Public Health and Science, Office of the Surgeon General. Chapter 4. Retrieved from www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/youthviolence

³M.Shader.(nd).Risk factors for delinquency: an overview. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention,US. Department of Justice

⁴Cooper, 2004.

7.6.5 CSIR's Life cycle of crime and violence (National Social Development Crime Prevention Strategy)



8 TRAFFIC PLAN

8.1 Road traffic safety is a complex issue, requiring the involvement of all role players to ensure its success. A Road Safety Management Plan has been ordered with four specific disciplines. They are as follows:

- 8.1.1 Engineering
- 8.1.2 Traffic Safety Education
- 8.1.3 Traffic Law Enforcement
- 8.1.4 Evaluation

8.2 From a Traffic law enforcement perspective the following objectives is implemented:

8.2.1 Pedestrians

Identify problem areas and address problems by consistently enforcing relevant legislation.

8.2.2 Alcohol and Drugs

Enforce a vigorous and sustained campaign against drinking and driving with blood/breath alcohol level in excess of the legal limit or whilst under the influence of drugs.

8.2.3 Speed

Ensure that effective, coordinated efficient campaigns against speeding are in place.

8.2.4 Safety belts / Helmets

Enforce legislative requirements with regard to the wearing of seatbelts, child restraints and protective head gear for bicycle and motor cycle drivers.

8.2.5 Fatigue

Identify and recommend legislation to prevent fatigue in drivers e.g. limiting the hours that commercial drivers may drive without a break.

8.2.6 Visibility

Enforce legislation with regard to the visibility of vehicles.

8.2.7 Intersection offenders

Carry out co-ordinated enforcement campaigns against intersection offenders.

8.2.8 Moving violations

Perform strict enforcement campaigns against moving violations.

8.2.9 Overloading

Carry out strict enforcement campaigns against overloading of vehicles, making optimal use of available equipment.

8.2.10 Education

Implement road/ traffic safety educational program to inform and expose every road user to it

8.2.11 Monitoring

On-going checking of a process or system in order to ensure an efficient and sustainable process

8.2.12 Evaluation

Assessment of the success of a process

9 IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 Inclusion of a grid to see the link between the challenges and what must be done in order to achieve the bigger goal. The value of this approach is that it places emphasis on integration.

9.2 The current objectives relate to 4 main goals , these are :

9.2.1 GOAL1: TO ENSURE A REDUCTION OF CRIME

9.2.2 GOAL2: BUILDING RESILIENCE TO CRIME AMONGST YOUTH

9.2.3 GOAL3: CREATING SAFER FAMILY AND HOME ENVIRONMENTS

9.2.4 GOAL4: ADDRESS THE ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO CRIME

9.3 Social issues relating to youth, family strengthening, truancy, ECDs are critical factors to be addressed in the plan seeing that we looking to address safety/crime both proactively and reactively. These mainly fall within the mandate of social sector departments such as DSD, WCED and we have extended an invite to them to attend our meeting. We've also sent the plan to them for input.

REDUCTION OF CRIME			
GOAL 1: TO ENSURE A REDUCTION OF CRIME			
CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY
Burglaries Theft Drug-related crimes Assault (GBH and common)	To promote and expand current crime prevention initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue and expand police operations - Search and seizures - Mobile roadblocks - Intensification of patrols at critical times and at identified hotspots for increased visibility (Crime pattern analysis) - Improve response time to distress calls 	SAPS, NHWs, CPFs, Provincial and Municipal Traffic departments
Poaching (commercial crime) Stock-theft	To mobilize resources for police stations particularly satellite offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forums 	SAPS
	To improve the quality of investigations and higher conviction rates for all priority crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revise police training programmes, specifically for detectives - Improve follow-up of cases - Improve conviction rates for all priority crimes 	SAPS, DOJ
	To improve road safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop road safety programmes - Continue and expand traffic operations - Road patrols (National roads) - Alcohol Blitzes 	SAPS, NHWs, CPFs, Provincial and Municipal traffic departments
	To create a shared vision for community safety and ensure an integrated approach to crime prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness campaigns ensuring that all stakeholders share the same vision for community safety and have clarity on what their roles and responsibilities are - Put mechanisms in place to monitor the responsibilities of stakeholders and ensure accountability (written agreements and joint meetings) 	SAPS, DOJ, DCS, DoCS, DoE, DSD, CPFs, Provincial and Municipal traffic departments, NHWs, DoH, Municipality, NGOs, Disaster management

ADDRESSING CHILD AND YOUTH MISCONDUCT			
GOAL 2: BUILDING RESILIENCE TO CRIME AMONGST YOUTH			
CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY
Lack of education Truancy Low skills attainment Unemployment	To provide and ensure participation in ECD centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Register all formal and informal ECD centres - Increase the number of accredited ECD centres - Inform the community about the available ECD centers 	DSD, NGOs, CBOs, DOE
Substance abuse Attitudes tolerant of violence	To have awareness campaigns targeted at youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-violence campaigns - Crime-prevention campaigns - Awareness about the dangers of substance abuse 	SAPS, NGOs, CPFs, Youth structures, DSD, DoH, DOE, DoCS
	To provide skills development programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life skills training for youths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflict resolution - Leadership programmes - Anger management programmes - Involvement of youths in skills development programmes available in the municipality - Involve youths in entrepreneurial programmes - Devise alternative education programmes for youths outside of the formal education system 	Dept. of Labour, local councilors, NGOs, CBOs, DoE, DSD, DoCS
	To provide recreational activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote school holiday programmes - Support organizations that provide arts and culture opportunities in the District 	DSD, Dept. of Arts and Culture, NGOs, CBOs, DOE

ADDRESSING CHILD AND YOUTH MISCONDUCT			
GOAL 2: BUILDING RESILIENCE TO CRIME AMONGST YOUTH			
CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY
	To improve school safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote efficient school management - Classroom management - Develop and implement effective school safety policies - Develop and implement school safety teams who will be responsible for the implementation of school safety initiatives - Educators to be aware of signs of abuse and appropriate responses to these scenarios - Ensure journey to school and back are safe for learners - Provide after-care, homework and recreational programmes - Design and implement anonymous reporting mechanisms for learners within schools - Adopt-a-cop programme within schools. - Teach respect for authority figures and also provides youths with positive role- models 	DOE, SAPS, NGOs, CBOs, DSD, DoCS, FBOs, Dept. of Sports and Recreation, CPFs
	To provide employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish networks with job placement agencies - Establish partnerships with businesses to create jobs - Improve access to jobs for young people - Promote and support organizations that provide skills development and subsequent linkages to possible employers 	LG, Dept. of Labour, NGOs, CSF, NHW

ADDRESSING CHILD AND YOUTH MISCONDUCT			
GOAL 2: BUILDING RESILIENCE TO CRIME AMONGST YOUTH			
CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY
	To provide substance abuse interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of rehabilitation and treatment centres - Referrals to rehabilitation and treatment Centres. - Ensure follow up of and provision of services to outpatients - Promote and support existing organizations that provide services to individuals and families struggling with substance abuse 	DSD, DoH, NGOs, DOE
	To reduce the incidence of re-offending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and refer opportunities for offenders to work in the community 	Dept of Labour, NGOs, CBOs, DCS
	To actively engage and empower Youths in the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage and provide opportunities for youths to become involved in the community through youth friendly forums 	CBOs, FBOs, CPFs, NHWs
	To ensure youths can access services when they are in crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness raising campaigns about support services available in the community for young people 	DSD, NGOs, CPFs, SAPs, CBOs, FBOs, DOE

ADDRESSING DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILIES			
GOAL 3: CREATING SAFER FAMILY AND HOME ENVIRONMENTS			
CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY
Domestic violence Economically stressed families Parental substance abuse	To provide positive parenting programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive discipline workshops - Conflict resolution programmes - Fatherhood workshops - Establishment of parent support groups - Teenage parenting programmes 	NGOs, DSD, CBOs, DOH
Poor parental supervision Child neglect	To provide support services for victims of family violence (adults and children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Domestic violence prevention programmes - Training of community members in the Domestic Violence Act and related provisions - Promote and expand services by organizations providing support services to victims - Improve access to therapeutic (counseling) and other services for domestic violence victims - Establishment of safe houses 	SAPS, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, DSD, DOH, NHWs, CPFs
	To have substance abuse awareness raising campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educate community on negative impact of substance abuse - Support programmes for the treatment of substance abuse - Support programmes for children with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) 	SAPS, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, DSD, DOH, NHWs, CPFs, DOCS
	To provide skills development programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skills development workshops - Job readiness workshops 	Dept of Labour, NGOs, CBOs, CSF, NHW,

THE COMMUNITY			
GOAL 4: ADDRESS THE ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO CRIME			
CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY
Environmental factors influencing crime	To have awareness raising campaigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crime-prevention campaigns – community members need to be ensured about the importance of securing their homes and properties - Anti-violence campaigns 	SAPS, NGOs, CPFs, NHWs
	To regulate access to alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct an audit of alleged and illegal shebeens in the municipal area - Register and monitor shebeens and owners - Conduct regular inspections to ensure the safety of premises selling liquor 	Liquor Board, SAPS, Municipality, community members, shebeen owners, DOH, Disaster Management
	To enforce and raise public awareness on by-laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examine existing By-laws - Public education programme in place and By-laws enforced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Liquor laws o Illegal gambling o Illegal micro-lenders - Train officials on By-law enforcement - Appoint task team - Apply strict measures when approving permits 	SAPS, Liquor Board, Municipalities, DOH, Disaster Management
	To upgrade and maintain streetlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good quality street lighting 	LG, Councillors, municipality
	To upgrade and maintain physical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address the issue of dilapidated or empty buildings 	LG, Councillors, municipality
	To utilize open spaces and land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain heavy vegetation - Development of vegetable gardens (means of employment) 	LG, Councillors, municipality

THE COMMUNITY			
GOAL 4: ADDRESS THE ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO CRIME			
CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY
	To provide and maintain existing sports and recreational facilities	- Provide and maintain the upkeep of community sports and recreational facilities	Dept of Arts and Culture, DSD, Municipality
	To address challenges stemming from informal settlements	- Conduct an audit of informal settlements - Ensuring streets and shacks are numbered	Councillors, Local govt, Provincial housing department

The success of this plan can only be guaranteed if all role players participate to ensure a safe environment for all communities in the Overstrand.

Reporting and contact numbers

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