#### COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN

# Executive Summary

Local Government being the closest level of government to the community accepts the reality that it has a key role to play in ensuring community safety.

The Community Safety Plan outlines Kareeberg Municipality’s attitude towards community safety and crime prevention. The approach is community based with the emphasis on mobilizing members of the community and government to act together against crime. Kareeberg’s Community Safety Plan promotes community partnerships and holistic approaches as the most effective way to maintain community local government sphere. The plan focuses on the planning and delivery of projects that promote a community in which resident and visitors should feel safe to live, work, travel and socialize.

The main strategies focus on:

Establishment of consultative structures within the Municipal area to coordinate community safety programmes.

Promote public awareness which impacts on a safe and healthy environment.

Enhancing a safe environment through policy development with regards to spatial planning and physical and design regulations.

Ensure the provision of resources to contribute to a safe and healthy environment with Kareeberg Municipality.

1.1 Introduction

Crime impacts negatively on the quality of life of people. The Community Safety Plan therefore aims to unravel the contribution of the physical environment to crime and community safety in the Kareeberg municipal area.

Traditionally the primary response to crime enforcement and deterrence. Today the focus is more towards determining the causes of crime and addressing them before crime takes place. To effectively address crime the focus is on long-term integrated and sustainable relationships. Crime prevention programmes and projects need to be planned and executed in an integrated way, sharing responsibility, resources and expertise.

In accepting its role as the lead agency in developing the implementing the Community Safety Plan, Kareeberg Municipality will embark on the:

Establishment of a coordinating structure on local municipality level to deal with crime prevention - Community Safety Forums

Analysis of local crime statistics

Determining the underlying causes of crime

Consultation with the community compiling the plan

Development of strategies through local partnerships

# BRIEF HISTORY OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

Kareeberg Municipality is situated in the western side of the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality of the Northern Cape.

Kareeberg Municipality consists of three towns: Carnarvon, Vosburg and Vanwyksvlei, as well as a large area of rural farming areas. The area is estimated at 17689 km2.

The administrative centre is located in Carnarvon which is on the main route from Kimberley/Bloemfontein to the southern part of Namakwaland and the West Coast.

Kareeberg Municipality was formed through the amalgamation of the following former Municipalities:

Vosburg

Carnarvon

Vanwyksvlei

Part of the Kareeberg rural area

# DEMOGRAPHICS

## The Kareeberg Population

An overview of the demographic situation in the municipality provides an understanding of the current scale of the population and allows for the calculation of future population growth trends. These trends could also be used to determine future investment trends. The table below provides an overview of the population and households in the Kareeberg local municipality.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TOWN | Households | Populations | %  Households | %  Population | Average household size |
| Carnarvon | 1236 | 5242 | 2.95% | 3.18% |  |
| Van Wyksvlei | 351 | 1472 | 0.84% | 0.98% |  |
| Vosburg | 244 | 1125 | 0.58% | 0.68% |  |
| Rural Areas | 586 | 2814 | 1.4% | 1% |  |
| Kareeberg Total | 2417 | 9497 | 5.78% | 5.76% | 3.9% |
| Pixley ka Seme | 41839 | 164651 | 16.1% | 16.6% | 3.9% |

*Table 2: Population and households for towns and farms (Census 2001)*

*(Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality GIS)*

The table above clearly gives an overview of the population and households for the entire Kareeberg local municipality. According to the table, Carnarvon appears to have a bigger population and more households than the other three areas with 2.95% households and 3.18% population. The second largest area is Van Wyksvlei, the total households of 0.84% and 0.89% population. Vosburg has a total population of 0.6% and 0.58% of households. Rural areas appear to be the smallest of all the areas with 1.4% on households and 1% of the total population. (Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality GIS). On the other hand the household growth for Kareeberg Municipality in 1996 – 2001 was -0.01%

According to Table 2.2 of the Northern Cape: Development Profile 1998 the Northern Cape has an annual growth rate of 1, 01%. On average this rate can be applied to the whole of the Kareeberg Municipality. The individual rate for the different functional areas should, however, is treated differently due to the high rate of urbanisation.

## Population Distribution within each Town

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CARNARVON |  |
| Squatters | 2% |
| De Bult | 10% |
| Skema & Erwe | 9% |
| Bonteheuwel | 44% |
| Carmarvon Proper | 35% |
| VOSBURG |  |
| Ward 1 | 19% |
| Ward 2 | 18% |
| VANWYKVLEI |  |
| Planning Area A | 78% |
| Planning Area B | 22% |

## Population structure

The rational structure of the population is 5.0 % (1996) 2.2% (2001) Black African, 83.6% (1996) and 86.9 (2001) Coloured, 11.2% (1996) and 10.7% (2001) White and 0, 1% (1996) and 0.3% (2001) Asian. Afrikaans being the dominant home language, 99% of the population. (Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality GIS).

## Population breakdown per age group

Between 1996 and 2001 the Kareeberg population has been unstable. The age category 0 year to 29 years decreased from 11.6% to 6.5% in 1996. On the other hand, in 2001 the same age category decreased from10.1% to 6.3%. This clearly shows that the population between 0 year – 29 years steadily declined towards the year 2001. The category aged 30 years – 59 years decreased from 6.6% to 3.4% in 1996 and in 2001 there as also a decrease from 6.9% to 4.3%. The age category of 60 years to 85+ years decreased from 3.2% to 0.8%in 1996. The same decrease was experienced in 2001 from 3.1% to 0.8%.

1.3.5 Gender

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CATEGORY | 1996 | percentage | 2001 | percentage |
| Female | 6133 | 5.34% | 5046 | 53.2% |
| Male | 5349 | 46.6% | 4444 | 46.8% |

*Table 3: Population and gender: 1996 and 2001 (Statistics SA 2001)*

The table above gives a brief overview of population and gender. According to the table the female category has been dominant in both 1996 and 2001 with 53.4% and male with 46.6%. The gender structure of a population determines characteristics such as income earning potential and basic needs. However there are some discrepancies in gender related issues caused by local economic activities. (Statistics SA, 2001).

## MAJOR COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

The preparation of population estimates is a comprehensive demographic enterprise involving the consideration of the three major components of population change, being: - fertility, mortality and migration.

A number of demographic components can, and have proved to influence the size and structure of a region’s population. The following are the most important:

Natural increase (or decrease): The surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths in a population in a given time period.

Fertility refers to the actual reproductive performance of a population. It differs from fecundity, the physiological capability of couples to reproduce. Fertility, the number of live births occurring in a population, is affected by fecundity and also by the age at marriage, or cohabitation; the availability and use of contraception; economic development; the status of women, and the age-sex structure.

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. While death is inevitable, the probability of dying is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, race, occupation, and social class, and the incidence of death can reveal much about a population „s standard of living and health care.

Migration is the movement of population, - the movement of a people across a specified boundary, for the purpose of establishing a new residence. Along with fertility and mortality, migration is a component of population change. The terms immigration and emigration are used to refer to moves between countries (international migration). The parallel terms in-migration and out-migration are used for internal movement between different areas within a country (internal migration).

## POPULATION GROWTH AND MIGRATION

The local municipality population growth rate depends on the municipal economic opportunities on offer to local people and there are no such opportunities for local people. Large numbers of the population move out to seek better opportunities in other towns and neighbouring provinces.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| GROWTH RATE | 1991-  1996 | 1996-  2001 | 2001-  2006 |
|  | Rate | Rate | Rate |
| Percentage Growth | -3.2 | -3.7 | -4.2 |

*Table 4: Total Population Growth, DRAF 2001*

The development of strategies is to improve the trend of the population growth, depends on the employment opportunities in the local area. Effective service delivery also plays a vital role towards population growth. The more improved service delivery, the more the population growth. The local infrastructure of the local area can also determine population growth in a sense that there is proper waste management and sanitation, water and electricity accessibility and less infrastructural backlogs.

### Migration

Migration is a determinant of population growth. Both urban to urban migration and rural to urban migration are relevant in the district. Rural to urban migration is the dominant migration type at present.

A rapid decline in migration into the province is predicted. With declining economies, Kareeberg local municipality is unlikely to attract immigrants. However, while the local population may appear to be stagnant, towns are growing physically as new households are formed and rural households move to towns to access better facilities and services. This rural-urban migration trend is expected to continue with the access to health and education facilities as major enticements.

The local population is not mobile. Mobility is expressed as percentage of people who have never moved from the place in which they are currently living. 80% of the Kareeberg inhabitants were living in the same place for the past five years prior to the census 2001. (Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality GIS).

### Urbanisation

In the Kareeberg Municipality it is estimated that 1% of the population is urbanized. This was calculated form the table above by assuming that the total population growth since 1996 has remained at ± 1, 01% and the relatively higher increase in the population in the towns was due to farm workers moving to the towns. The higher than average growth in the towns, meant a deduction from the farming population.

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

The status of the municipality’s economy epitomizes the legacy of apartheid thought is skewed development among former white areas and townships. All communities are affected in terms of poverty and development deficit. Upliftment of the local economy has therefore been the key area of the municipality. Kareeberg local municipality’s economy is characterized by the following:

High levels of poverty and low levels of education

A declining economy that is largely based on sheep farming

By virtue of its geographic location the Kareeberg local municipality seems to be outskirts where it cannot be declared as a transportation route, since major national routes like N1 and N9 do not pass through the municipality.

### LEVEL OF EDUCATION

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CATEGORY | 1996 | Percentage | 2001 | Percentage |
| Bachelors | 91 | 0.8% | 45 | 0.5% |
| Honours | 9 | 0.1%0% | 28 | 0.3% |
| Master or Doctorate | 4 | 0% | 15 | 0.2% |
| Matric | 623 | 5.6% | 654 | 6.9% |
| Matric plus | 211 | 1.9% | 336 | 3.5% |
| None | 4535 | 40.7% | 1919 | 20.3% |
| Other | 231 | 2.1% | 951 | 10% |
| Primary | 3797 | 34.1% | 3578 | 37.8% |
| Secondary | 1634 | 14.7% | 1939 | 20.5% |
| TOTAL | 11135 | 100% | 9465 | 100% |

*Table 5: Level of education (Pixley Ka Seme district municipality GIS)*

According to the table above, the level of academics showed an increased difference between 1996 and 2001. The number of matric students also increased from 5.6% in 1996 to 6.9% in 2001 and those who have matric plus increased from 1.9% in 1996 to 3.5% in 2001. The primary and secondary learners were higher than other categories with an increase in 2001.

### EMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS

Employment analysis depicts those who are employed or unemployed. The two categories of employment and unemployment together constitute the economically active category. The category of not economically active constitutes all those who are currently not regarded as part of labour force e.g. scholars, housewives, pensioners, e.t.c

*Table 6: Employment Levels*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category | 1996 | Percentage | 2001 | Percentage | 2004 | Percentage |
| Employed | 2810 | 66.7 | 2232 | 63.8 | 2713 | 55.9 |
| Unemployed | 1467 | 34.3 | 1269 | 36.2 | 2144 | 44.1 |
| TOTAL | 4277 | 100% | 3501 | 100% | 4857 | 100% |

(Statistics SA, 2001)

The labour force in the Kareeberg local municipality recorded a decline rate between the years 1996-2004. The total number of employed people decreased from 65.7% in 1996 to 63.8% in 2001, down to 55.9% in 2004. On the other hand the grand total for unemployment gradually increased from 34.3% in 1996, to 36.2% in 2001 up to 44.1% in 2004.

# THE RATE OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

## EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

The figure below shows the occupation of the employed population by economic sector for the municipality. Assessment however revealed that agriculture and community, social and personal services both play an important role in providing employment for the working population.

The following comments are observed from the figure below:

The highest percentages are employed by the agriculture sector

The second highest employment is community followed by private households, wholesale and retail trade

The third and final category is financial, manufacturing, transport, storage and communication

The least of them is construction, electricity, gas and water supply.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SECTOR | 1996 | Percentage | 2001 | Percentage | 2004 | Percentage |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | 916 | 41.10% | 892 | 36.6% | 968 | 39.2% |
| Community | 530 | 23.9% | 624 | 27% | 698 | 28.3% |
| Electricity, gas and water sup | 7 | 0.30% | 7 | 0.3% | 7 | 0.3% |
| Construction | 11 | 0.50% | 11 | 0.5% | 12 | 0.5% |
| Financial | 45 | 2.00% | 53 | 2.3% | 54 | 2.2% |
| Manufacturing | 47 | 2.10% | 35 | 1.5% | 31 | 1.35 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0 | 0.005 | 0 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Private households | 438 | 19.80% | 412 | 17.8% | 413 | 16.7% |
| Transport, storage and communication | 46 | 2.10% | 49 | 2.1% | 48 | 1.9% |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 174 | 7.90% | 226 | 9.85 | 235 | 9.5% |
| Unspecific | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| TOTAL | 0 | 0.00% | 2309 | 100.0% | 2467 | 100.0% |

## HOUSEHOLD AND INCOME

Household income is amongst others, indicative of poverty levels within a community. A financially healthy community‟s household income usually displays a so-called “normal” income distribution pattern, where the income is spread over a wide range of income categories, and the income of the bulk of the community is situated more or less within the first half to two thirds of the income category range.

The household income for the municipality is summarized in the table below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CATEGORY | 2001 | PERCENTAGE |
| No income | 240 | 9.9% |
| R1-R4800 | 234 | 9.7% |
| R4801-R9600 | 618 | 25.5% |
| R9601-19200 | 618 | 25.5% |
| 19201-38400 | 318 | 13.1% |
| R38401-R76800 | 208 | 8.6% |
| R76801-R153600 | 94 | 3.9% |
| R153601-R307200 | 55 | 2.3% |
| R307201-R614400 | 21 | 0.9% |
| R614401-R1228800 | 6 | 0.2% |
| R1228801-R2457600 | 6 | 0.2% |
| R245760 and more | 6 | 0.2% |
| TOTAL | 2424 | 100.0% |

*Table 8: The distribution of households’ income (Pixley Ka Seme district municipality)*

Regarding table 1.3, the following is apparent:

In 2001 Kareeberg local municipality, the percentage of households with no income was 9.9% and shows a slight difference when compared to those earning less than R4800 with 9.7%.

The percentage of those earning up to R9600 equals that of people earning up to R19200 with 25.5% each category in 2001. Percentages in 2001 however differ from one category to the next on households, but a conclusion may be made that percentages deteriorate as income estimates climb.

# KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY OVERVIEW OF CRIME - CAUSAL RELATIONS

## District Overview: Possible causes of crime:

The following can be seen as principal contributors to the increase of crime levels in the Kareeberg Municipality:

High levels of poverty

Unemployment or lack of employment opportunities.

Inadequate or inaccessible policing,

Alcohol and drug abuse,

Low levels of vigilance and taking precautions against criminality,

Lack of sporting and recreational facilities,

Lack of income generating skills and low self-esteem

Social factors such as moral degeneration and break-down of family structures/values,

Rapid and uncontrolled urbanisation.

Gangsterism.

## SPATIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS OF CRIME IN THE KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

### Factors undercutting the achievement of a safe and healthy environment in the Kareeberg Municipality

Numerous factors in the physical environment that could potentially undermine the achievement of a safe and healthy environment (some of them area-specific) include the following:

Spatial dislocation of poorer people from their places of employment: The spatial separation of the races during the apartheid era marginalized black workers to live in townships or locations many miles from where they worked. This is a sociological problem that the present government has inherited, and given its magnitude, it will take time to reverse or undo completely. It often results in people having to leave for work before sunrise and to return after sunset, thus involving potentially dangerous commuting patterns.

Profusion of taverns and unlicensed shebeens within residential areas: The apparent lack of a regulatory environment as well as unwillingness to enforce municipal by-laws has created a situation wherein the criminal element thrives.

These taverns: Are frequented by the youth who are prone to influences of a criminal and delinquent nature. The uncontrolled mushrooming of illegal liquor outlets is of extreme concern and are potentially a major catalyst to crime and moral degradation in many areas;

Unkempt bushy and vacant land: Either separating residential areas or alongside roads and highways are very hazardous to pedestrians, leaving them vulnerable to rape, robbery and assault, etc.

Lack of street lighting: Is a contributory factor to many violent crimes, particularly in informal settlements, but also in townships and towns. This problem appears to be prevalent in most of the townships.

Poorly-maintained roads: Hinders the police’s ability to respond rapidly to crime; and discourages providers of public transport from operating in these areas, thus isolating some citizens from their right of protection and redress with regard to criminal activities;

Poorly designed roads: Roads and streets without sidewalks force pedestrians to walk on the road leaving them vulnerable to hit-and-run incidents etc.

Unroadworthy vehicles: View vehicles with defective head- and/or tail-lights, and also some that were operating without any form of lighting to aid visibility are potentially dangerous to safe environments. There is a concern that, in some instances, municipalities concentrate on speeding offences (which have income-generating potential, while ignoring vehicles that pose a life-threatening danger to other road users;

Large open recreational facilities: (soccer, rugby fields) and adjacent properties that provide easy and safe access and escape routes for criminals;

Unfenced school yards: (exposing students to drug dealers, rape, attacks, etc.);

Land zoning: That leaves certain (mainly residential) areas almost deserted during the day and others;

Unattended and/or deserted farms: Buildings and houses, and also certain brickfields and quarries are viewed as providing opportunities for criminal activities, leaving nearby residents very vulnerable, particularly at night.

## POLICING

The pivotal role played by the South African Police Service in contributing towards community perceptions with regard to a safe and healthy environment cannot be underestimated.

### SAPS LOGISTICAL CAPACITY:

Certain broad trends do however emerge:

Problems relating to a shortage of vehicles appear to be worse in the rural areas where distances are greater. The poor state of many rural roads contributes to the problem in that the state of vehicles tends to deteriorate more rapidly. The situation seems to be worst in certain areas of the former Transkei.

Most station commissioners believe that there is insufficient manpower at their disposal. The fact that there was a moratorium on any new placements for a considerable time has exacerbated the issue.

### SAPS ACCESSIBILITY:

There are considerable disparities between SAPS and community perceptions in this regard. SAPS generally believe they are accessible to the public, while communities in many instances believe the opposite. The following are key problem areas in this regard:

It appears that in rural areas across the Municipality there is a problem with regard to accessible/functional public telephones, which, when they exist are reported to be frequently vandalised. This is also true of many informal settlements. There are also many complaints that public telephones are not properly maintained and often remain out of order for long periods of time.

Long distances and rudimentary public transport (or a lack thereof) exacerbates the problem. Given the high poverty levels meant that (in the absence of public telephones) many rural people cannot always afford the cost of a trip into town and so many crimes remain unreported.

The misuse of the 10111 Hotline which impacts negatively on effective crime prevention and service delivery and already overstretching police force and resources.

The language barrier that exist between members of the public and members of the community. A lot of crime sometimes go unreported giving this barrier.

SAPS response time in many areas is slow due to the poor condition of roads and lack of public transport or inadequate manpower.

### VULNERABILITY OF CERTAIN GROUPS TO CRIME AND VIOLENCE:

Youth: Children are regarded as being at high risk to crimes such as sexual abuse and rape in areas where unemployment levels are high (frequently accompanied by high levels of alcohol/drug abuse) and particularly if there are few recreational or sporting facilities available.

Gangsterism is generally regarded as a problem.

The elderly, disabled and pensioners are at high risk to robbers and pick-pockets, particularly on pension pay-out days, as well as to unscrupulous “loan-sharks”. Another potential problem is that old people often stay alone, making them particularly vulnerable;

Women and children are potential victims of domestic violence, as a result of alcohol abuse by a spouse or parent. Because of existing social norms, and because the victims are frequently not aware of their rights, these criminal acts frequently appear to go unreported and unpunished.

### LEVELS OF INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CO-ORDINATION

On a wider level, there is mostly a lack of real co-operation between departments across all tiers of government and also including civil society. When this did happen it was usually only on a reactive and ad-hoc basis. Partnerships and collaborating needs to be strengthened and formalized.

### EXISTING CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMMES/INITIATIVES

Many community level initiatives exist to try and secure a safe and healthy environment. These mostly involve Communities Partnership Forums (CPF’s), Neighbourhood-/Farmwatch and NGO’s in partnership with SAPS. In some instances, these appear to be particularly successful. However, these initiatives and programmes are mostly reactive and of an ad hoc nature.

There seems to be no local authority-driven initiatives currently operating in the Kareeberg Municipal areas.

Partnerships between the police and community stakeholders is very crucial. Another factor that can positively influence service delivery is the relationship between the SAPS and other government departments (particularly, but not exclusively, within the Justice Cluster).

Of critical importance is collaboration between SAPS and local government and flowing from there, SAPS’s capacity to influence the delivery agenda of the local municipality in terms of such services as street lights, passable roads, public transport, etc. Other key SAPS partners include the (government) Departments of Social Services, Education and Agriculture.

The role of Telkom and other telecommunications service providers is very important because public telephones provide a vital communication link between communities and the police. Local business, agriculture, taxi organisations, etc. are all considered important players.

## KEY ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED

The absence of, and need for, co-ordinating structures at all levels of communities can:

Serve to eliminate the current wasteful duplication of effort and resources and

Ensure that all stakeholders operate in an integrated and co-ordinated manner to drive the process of securing a safe and healthy environment.

The need for communities to have a better understanding of:

Issues relating to a safe and healthy environment, and

Their rights in relation to issues such as domestic violence, child abuse, etc.

The need to accept that we are not currently optimising the potential we have to design and create safer places that would contribute to, and assist in, achieving a safe and healthy environment.

The need to provide communities with the necessary infrastructure to ensure their right to a safe and healthy environment (e.g. adequate street lighting, safe open recreational spaces) and the provision of means (e.g. telephones, passable roads) to access protection from the relevant authorities, if and when that right is transgressed.

The realisation that tourism provides, potentially, the district’s best hope of escaping the curse of poverty – but that this potential can only be realized if there is a safe and healthy environment to attract potential visitors to the area.

Roadside dangers (such as stray animals, bushy verges and a lack of sidewalks) are potentially life threatening to both pedestrians and motorists.

## OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND PROJECTS FOR SO FAR COMMUNITIES

### OBJECTIVES

The following serves as objectives for safer communities within Kareeberg Municipality that has to be achieved:

Municipal-wide co-ordination around safety-related issues;

A community that is well informed about issues relating to a safe and healthy environment;

A safe and healthy environment that is designed to deter criminal acts and to limit opportunities for crime;

A safe and healthy residential, occupational, educational and recreational environment with ready access to emergency services for all.

This Safer Municipal Strategy must be a systematic framework and process for developing safety for commuters, motorists, business, tourists and communities. The strategy should be encouraged to go beyond the built urban settlements to rural communities and townships.

### STRATEGIES

The objectives were developed into the following Strategies:

Establish consultative structures / forums in the towns within the Municipality to co-ordinate community safety strategies, programmes and initiatives; and a Municipal-wide consultative structure / forum to co-ordinate and capacitate local municipal forums.

Promote public awareness with regard to issues that impact on a safe and healthy environment, with particular emphasis on identifiably vulnerable groups such as women, children and the aged.

Ensure a safe and healthy environment through policy development with particular regard to spatial planning and physical design regulations that ensure compliance with accepted crime prevention principles.

Ensure provision of resources and services that contribute towards a safe and healthy environment for residents of and visitors to the area.

### PROJECTS: YEAR 1

The following list of potential projects can serve as strategies to ensure a safer community within the Kareeberg Municipality:

#### Municipal-wide co-ordination of Local Community Safety initiatives and programmes:

Municipal Safety Forum: Develop and capacitate an overarching, integrated Community Safety Co-ordinating structure, representative of all key stakeholder groups

Municipal Safety Forums: Roll out the above concept at municipal level;

Community Safety Audits: conduct in-depth research to establish safety profile, existing initiatives and institutional capacity at municipal level;

#### Public awareness creation and education around a safe and healthy environment:

Creating Domestic Violence Awareness: Develop and implement an awareness and education campaign focusing on informing victims of Domestic Violence of their rights and encouraging the reporting of cases to SAPS

Creating Awareness amongst Vulnerable Groups: Awareness and education campaign focusing on vulnerable groups such as women, children and the aged at all identified key sites

Creating Crime-Awareness: General crime prevention awareness campaign implemented in participating municipalities

#### Developing a Safe and Healthy Environment:

Policy Development: Co-ordinate the development of policy around the issue of vacant, unkempt and undeveloped land in order to eliminate, or at least curb, the potential for criminal activities.

Developing a Safe and Healthy Environment through Planning and Design: Development of new regulations to ensure that all plans submitted in respect of new development projects comply with crime prevention principles

#### Resource and Service Provision

Community Sport and Recreational Amenities: Development of sport and recreational facilities in low-income areas (e.g. informal settlements) to act as a means of diverting attention away from crime and towards safer and healthier pursuits, particularly amongst the youth.

Accessible Policing: Ensure that all communities in the Municipality have access to SAPS via provision of adequate roads, public transport and public telephones.

Safer Roadsides: Youth employment generating campaign to ensure bush is cleared from the sides of all major roads.

Keeping cattle off the road = keeping death off the road: Youth employment generating campaign to ensure functional fencing along all major roads.

## LOG FRAME

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Objectives | Strategies | Projects |
| 1. Municipal-wide co-ordination around safety related issues | Establish consultative structures / forums at municipality to co-ordinate community safety strategies, programmes and initiatives; and a Municipal-wide consultative structure / forum to co-ordinate and capacitate local municipal forums | Municipal Safety Forum:  Develop and capacitate an overarching, integrated Community Safety Co-ordinating structure, representative of all key stakeholders.  Municipal Safety Forums:  Roll out the above concept at local municipality level  Community Safety Audits:  Conduct in-depth research to establish safety profile, existing initiatives and institutional capacity at Municipal Level |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2. A community that is well informed about issues relating to a safe and healthy environment | Promote public awareness with regard to issues that impact on a safe and healthy environment, with particular emphasis on identifiably vulnerable groups such as women, children and the aged | Creating Domestic Violence Awareness:  Develop and implement an awareness and education campaign focusing on informing victims of Domestic Violence of their rights and encouraging the reporting of cases to SAPS  Creating Awareness Amongst Vulnerable Groups:  Awareness and education campaign focusing on vulnerable groups such as women, children and the aged at all identified key sites  Creating Crime-Awareness:  General crime prevention awareness campaign implemented in participating communities |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 3. A safe and healthy environment that is designed to deter criminal acts and to limit opportunities for crime. | Ensure a safe and healthy environment through policy development with particular regard to spatial planning and  physical design regulations that ensure compliance with accepted crime prevention principles | Policy Development:  Co-ordinate the development of policy around the issue of vacant, unmaintained and undeveloped land in order to eliminate, or at least curb, the potential for criminal activities  Developing a Safe and Healthy Environment through Planning and Design:  Development of new regulations to ensure that all plans submitted in respect of new development projects comply with crime prevention principles |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 4. A safe and healthy residential, occupational, educational and recreational environment with ready access to emergency services for all. | Ensure provision of resources and services that contribute towards a safe and healthy environment for residents of, and visitors, to the area | Community Sport and Recreational Amenities:  Development of sport and recreational facilities in low-income areas (e.g. informal settlements) to act as a means of diverting attention away from crime and towards safer and healthier pursuits, particularly amongst the youth.  Accessible Policing:  Ensure that all communities have access to SAPS via provision of adequate roads, public transport and public telephones. |

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|  |  | Safer Roadsides:  Youth employment-generating campaign to ensure bush is cleared from the sides of all major roads.  Keeping cattle off the road keeping death off the road:  Youth employment-  generating campaign to ensure functional fencing along all major roads |