Western Cape Government

Community Safety

BETTER TOGETHER.

COMMUNTY SAFETY PLANS

- A WHOLE OF SOCIETY VEHICLE TO INCREASE SAFETY

Current Reality on safety plans

- Safety plans are developed in silos (SAPS/By-law Enforcement Plans/ MURP/VPUU/IDP/PnP/CSF/SSI/School Safety/Traffic Safety Plans/Environmental Safety plans/Disaster Risk Management Safety plans)

- Duplication of safety plans

- No or little integration of safety plans

- No or little buy in from different stakeholders and role players

- No over-aching integrated safety plan for each region

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

WHAT IS A SAFETY PLAN?

Key elements?

What is a community crime prevention/safety plan?

- A **consultative** document that sets out the strategic objectives and operationalise those into local crime prevention action steps.

- It should contain elements of Law enforcement, situational and social crime prevention, must address social unrest and mediation

- Incorporated into the IDP

What is a community crime prevention/safety plan?

- an **integrated social crime prevention plan** that acts as a starting point in informing numerous stakeholders concerned with safety on how to deal with the safety issues within their particular communities/region.

- emphasis from tackling crime and victimisation **"after an offence"** has happened to mainly the **prevention** of a crime **"before"** it has taken place.

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

Address crime prevention

Lue-Dugmore et al (2008) define crime prevention as being **all targeted interventions** that aim to prevent crime.

Social crime prevention aims to **address** the **underlying causes of crime**, adopting a **multi-faceted and multi-disciplinary approach**, ensuring **an integrated approach**, requiring a **local focus** and thus **involving** local, provincial, national government and other roleplayers as **collaboration is required.**

PURPOSE OF A SAFETY PLAN

Why? Key elements?

What is the purpose of a safety plan?

- **A tool** to bring together different role-players involved in crime prevention & to focus their attention.

  - A **way to identify priority areas and tasks**.

  - A means to develop **local crime prevention partnerships.**

  - **A method** to ensure **coordination** and **management of crime prevention initiatives**.

  - **An action/s** to prevent crime and violence and reduce public fear of crime.

Common Understanding of the KEY ELEMENTS of the plan:

1. **Why** a plan is needed

2. **What** the plan is trying to achieve,

3. **What** must be done

4. **Who** must do it

5. **Where** must it be done

6. **How** must it be done

7. **By when** must it be done

8. **Who** will **monitor** it, **how** it will be monitored?

9. Common understanding of the **key terms** in the plan

10. Common understanding of what are the key elements that constitute a crime and what the root causes are.

SAFETY PLAN SCOPING

Define geographical boundaries for safety plans
& key role players

District Boundaries
Local Municipal Boundaries
Ward Boundaries

Western Cape
Government

Community Safety

Western Cape Government

Community Safety

BETTER TOGETHER.

LESSONS LEARNT WRT THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SAFETY PLANS

Lessons learnt

1. Legal mandate

2. Agreement on the issues to be addressed based on analysis

3. Buy in and commitment from key stakeholders & role players

4. Plans must be resourced (Human, Financial, Physical Resources)

5. Driver/s of the plan

6. Central platform for feedback/report back/accountability

7. You cannot manage what you do not measure

8. Synergy of different plans will create greater impact, reduce duplication of state resources

9. Community consultation is key

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

Lessons learnt

Victim/Target

Offender

Crime

Crime location
(environment)

Figure 1:
The basic elements of a crime

How the causes of crime are linked to the solutions

Solutions to crime must be based on the factors that cause crime,

- **Victims:**

Crime prevention projects could consider what makes victims vulnerable, or attractive targets for offenders.

- **Offenders:**

Crime prevention projects could focus on what makes offenders willing and able to commit the crime.
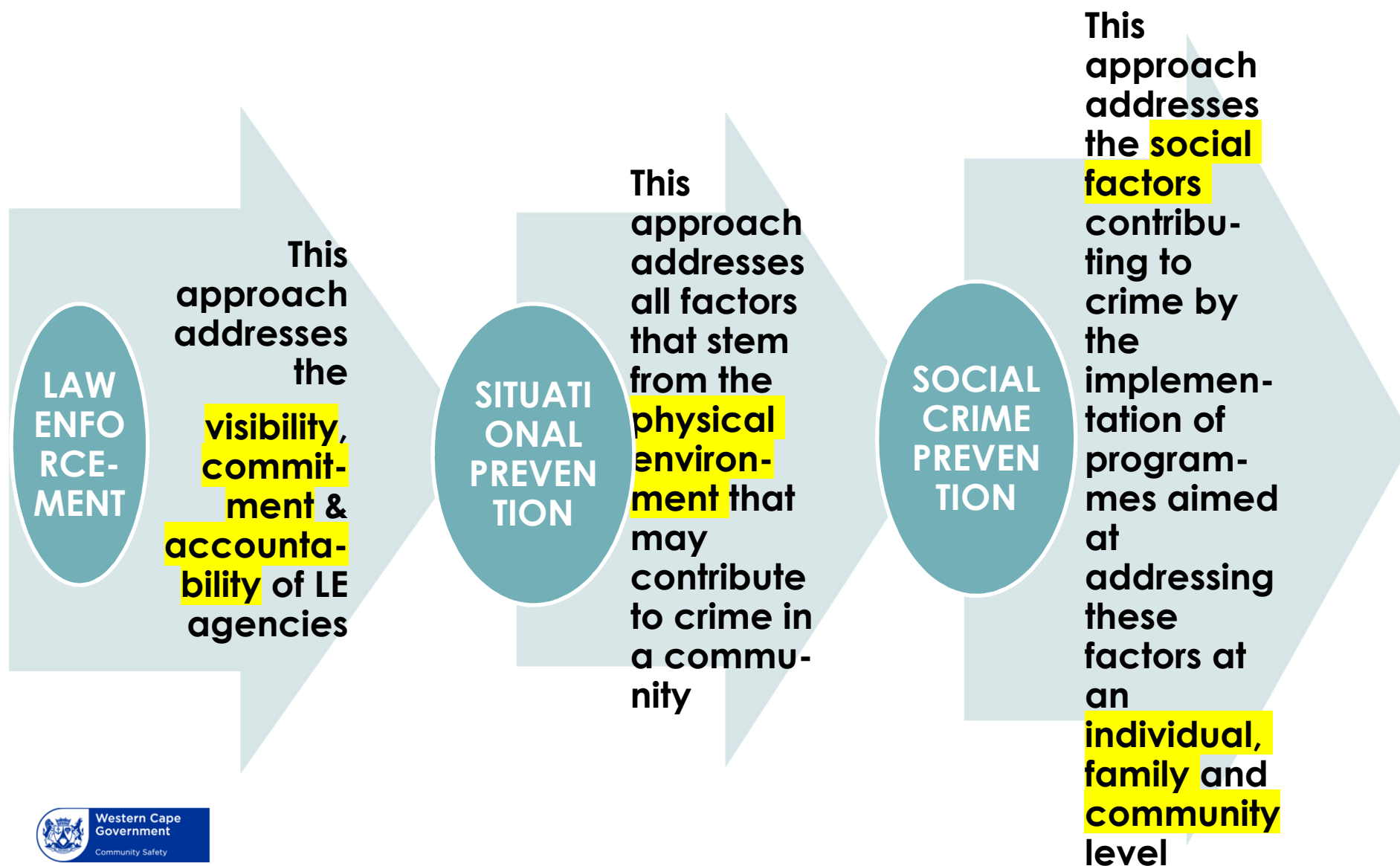
- **The environment:**

Crime prevention projects should reduce the opportunities for crime in crime-prone places.

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

3 approaches to crime prevention & examples

Law enforcement

- Targeted visible police patrols.
- Supplemented by patrols by security guards or police reservists.
- By-law enforcement.
- Training of response units for CCTV systems.

Social prevention

- Educational programmes for children which raise awareness about chils abuse for example.
- Community neighbourhood watch programmes.
- Recreational facilities to occupy the youth.
- Victim support centres.

Situational prevention

- City centre CCTV systems.
- Improving street lighting in townships and in the CBD.
- Supporting street layout that encourages use by pedestrians.
- Designing streets, buildings, parks, etc., to reduce opportunities for street crimes like mugging and violent crimes like hijacking or rape.

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

Figure 21: An integrated approach to safety (future)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

This approach addresses the visibility, commitment & accountability of LE agencies

SITUATIONAL PREVENTION

This approach addresses all factors that stem from the physical environment that may contribute to crime in a community

SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION

This approach addresses the social factors contributing to crime by the implementation of programmes aimed at addressing these factors at an individual, family and community level

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

Lessons learnt

Effective crime prevention needs activity at all three levels

Partnerships goes to the heart of Community Safety and one has to understand what is meant by the word partnership

A community safety audit to identify problems and understand your community

Developing a strategy

Managing and implementing your strategy

Monitoring and evaluating your strategy

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

Lessons learnt

S M A R T work

To be workable, the elements of your projects at the levels of impacts/outcomes and objectives need to be

Specific,

Measurable,

Achievable,

Realistic and according to a

Time schedule.

Who should coordinate this process and how?

Providing support around the implementation of safety plans.

Need to deepen our understanding of safety needs

Implement more evidence based interventions

Work in partnership with stakeholders – how to coordinate these?

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

Broad Recommendations - CSIR

- Safety Plans will ==not succeed without leadership== and constant communication; information sharing and feedback. Community engagement is essential.

- ==Budget should be allocated to provide ongoing support== to the Safety Plans. Budgets should be allocated to both the governance of Safety Plans and to the implementation of projects.

- The WC has an excellent resource in ==civil society==; there are very good service providers with deep understanding of the interventions that can assist, and with a good track record.

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

Broad Recommendations - CSIR

- <mark>External objective Monitoring and Evaluation</mark> should be conducted to understand obstacles and to incrementally improve implementation from one budget cycle to another.

- <mark>Communication</mark> about the Safety Plans and of successes as they are achieved will provide vital engagement and motivation for sustaining what are often difficult and complex partnerships.

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

Safety Plan implementation

- **Adopt a multi-agency approach**
- The success of the safety plan lies in a multi-agency approach. Resources, strong commitment from government, a concerted will of elected politicians, civil society
- **Determine the main priorities based on** safety audit
- **Ensure resources are provided**
- **Ensure strict oversight procedures**
- **Ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation**

KEY FEATURES OF A SAFETY PLAN?

Key elements?

Key features of a good Community Safety Plan

Key Principles:

Ideally an IDP should include integration of safety considerations into all sector plans and strategies as well as a dedicated chapter or annexure on safety planning that provides an overview

Key features of a good Community Safety Plan

Topic	Content
Form	*Quality* rather than **quantity** are preferable. The integration of short sections on key elements of community safety at relevant points in the IDP are ideal and can be accompanied by a dedicated safety plan as an annexure to the IDP or one safety chapter in the IDP.
Appropriate	Safety and general planning should be geared to proven **capabilities that can deliver a realistic strategy** and practical actions e.g. ward councillors ensuring that there is a functional CPF for each ward.
Data	In the **situation analysis phase of planning**, data should be assembled that can present meaningful evidence for safety planning, e.g. ideally SAPS station statistics could be used to present ward profiles of crime.

Western Cape
Government
Community Safety

Key features of a good Community Safety Plan

Topic	Content
Understand Community Safety	Usually safety planning includes both **traditional** (traffic, fire, DM etc.) and the more **social / human aspects** (crime, social violence etc.) but it may be useful to deal with these in two different streams.
Community safety structures	Recognise the importance of CPFs, NHWs, NGOs and SFs - **community policing structures** have an important role in municipal planning for community safety.
Public participation	The **quality of engagement and information exchange** within the existing systems e.g. wards, IDP forums, hearings etc. should be enhanced. Additional sector-specific information and ideas should be elicited from CPFs, sector policing bodies etc.

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

Key features of a good Community Safety Plan

The Safety Plan should reflect <u>three levels of integration:</u>

1. <mark>Spatial integration:</mark> Crime prevention initiatives based on mixed-use streets and public spaces, higher densities through an appropriate built form, permeable fences, symbolic barriers, opportunities for natural surveillance, etc. Public spaces need to be upgraded for the benefit of all urban residents, including the reduction of derelict vacant land and the development of existing public spaces.

Key features of a good Community Safety Plan

The Safety Plan should reflect three levels of integration:

2. Social integration: Inclusive participatory processes that involve local residents in the identification and solution of their crime problems. This both encourages local empowerment and social cohesion, and provides a more accurate reflection of public needs with regard to neighbourhood crime.

Key features of a good Community Safety Plan

The Safety Plan should reflect three levels of integration:

3.   Institutional integration: Here the IDP becomes a valuable mechanism to ensure that planning against crime becomes a practical reality. When crime patterns inform the IDP by identifying locations for strategic interventions, greater integration can begin to occur

Western Cape
Government

Community Safety

Stages of the Community Safety Planning Process

Stage 1

A community safety audit/risk assessment to identify problems and understand your community

Step 1: Identify the **safety problems/risks** in your community by collecting information.

Step 2: Identify **who is involved** in safety / crime prevention activities in your community.

Step 3: **Analyse** the social and physical **characteristics** of you community.

Step 4: **Decide** which **problems** are the **most important**.

Step 5: **Analyse** the **target problems** in the context of your community.

**Outcome:** _Analysis of the crime problems and of the organisations/ people who are already involved in crime prevention in your area._

Stages of the Community Safety Planning Process

Stage 2
Developing a strategy

Step 6:   Develop a range of focus areas.
Step 7:   Identify possible partnerships.
Step 8:   Identify possible solutions.
Step 9:   Select the most suitable programmes and refine them
Step10:   Obtain support for programmes you select

Outcome: *A safety plan/*
            local crime prevention strategy

Stages of the Community Safety Planning Process

Stage 3
Managing and implementing your strategy

Step 11: Develop a project plan with goals and objectives, a time schedule and budget for implementation.

Step 12: Ensure you have the resources for good project management: many good ideas fail because of poor project management.

Outcome: *Implementation of your strategy*

Stages of the Community Safety Planning Process

Stage 4
Monitoring and evaluating your strategy

Step 13: Make sure you have planned and budgeted for monitoring and evaluation.

Step 14: Make sure you have well-defined project objectives.

Step 15: Identify ways to establish a framework for evaluation and carry it out.

Outcome: *An indication of what works, what does not work and what is possible*.

Key considerations

Input – throughput – output

Input (what informs your safety plan)
- Safety audit
- Crime statistics (hot spots) require building community resilience, cohesion
- Crime trends
- IDP consultative process

Throughput (what it will focus on)

Listing key focus areas, responsibilities, how to monitor, budget, target dates using the Whole of Society approach

Output

Increased safety (better coordination, synergy of efforts, arresting crime & trends, better economic investment opportunities)

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

A Safety Forum serves as a coordinating structure for collaboration, integrated planning & implementation at Local Government level.

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

District / *Municipality responsible*:

- To promote the development of a community where citizens live in a safe environment and have access to high quality services at local level, through an integrated multi-agency collaboration between organs of state and various communities.
- Inclusive multi-sectoral structure that operates beyond SAPS precinct boundaries.

District / *Municipality responsible*:

- A vehicle that would champion the coordination, integration & implementation of Crime Prevention & relevant community safety initiatives.
- Facilitate that shortcomings in the criminal justice system are addressed.

District Municipal Safety Forum - defined

- A structure that is responsive to the safety needs of the community and is delivery orientated.

- Meant to facilitate the delivery of a multi-sectoral governmental approach to safety in the community. It includes responses from all the departments in Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster.

Scope of CSFs

SCOPE OF WORK OF COMMUNITY SAFETY FORUM

- Joint working between organs of state & other agencies at all levels.

- Encouraging both practical crime prevention measures & long term strategies for tackling the causes of crime.

- Ensure that community safety is a high priority for organs of state & community formations.

- Providing info, training & opportunities to share & develop good practice.

SCOPE OF WORK OF COMMUNITY SAFETY FORUM

- Scope achieved by focusing on the following:

  - Reduce local crime & safety issues

  - Social crime prevention

  - Crime prevention through environmental design

SCOPE OF WORK OF COMMUNITY SAFETY FORUM

- Scope achieved by focusing on the following:
  - Encourage & improve ==citizen participation==
  - ==Reducing re-offending== (recidivism)
  - Ensuring effective ==reintegration== of ex-offenders into the community

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

SCOPE OF WORK OF COMMUNITY SAFETY FORUM

- Improving <mark>community cohesion</mark> and economy
- Addressing domestic violence and violence against women and children
- Addressing <mark>alcohol and substance</mark> abuse
- Ensuring <mark>safer streets</mark> and safer <mark>schools</mark>
- Ensuring safer <mark>human settlements</mark>
- Ensuring <mark>access to justice</mark>
- Ensuring <mark>road transport safety</mark>
- <mark>Any other matter</mark> which directly relates to safety and security.

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

Purpose of CSFs

Western Cape
Government

Community Safety

PURPOSE OF DISTRICT/MUNICIPAL SAFETY FORUMS

- **Increase Safety** through integrated and coordinated structure

- Facilitate the development and implementation of **local crime prevention initiatives** and eliminate unnecessary duplication

- **Improve two way communication between government & communities** around community safety issues

- Strategically **muster community strengths** to implement programmes that enhance community safety and security

Functions of CSFs

Western Cape
Government

Community Safety

FUNCTIONS OF COMMUNITY SAFETY FORUM

- Develop a local social crime prevention capacity

- **Conduct a safety audit and Develop a Local Crime Prevention Strategy and Plan** (LCPS)

- Facilitate linkages of the LCPS with municipal IDP's together with provincial government's crime prevention plans.

- **Coordinate, oversee, monitor and evaluate** the implementation of LCPS programmes or projects

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

Objectives of CSFs

Western Cape
Government

Community Safety

OBJECTIVES OF COMMUNITY SAFETY FORUM

- **Coordinate, synergise and promote closer co-operation** and integrated planning and budgeting between government departments on matters of community safety and security

- Facilitate the implementation of government-community partnership capabilities on matters of community safety and security

- Strategically **Consult and engage local communities through organised structures to participate** in the development of local planning and monitoring of safety, security and development plans.

OBJECTIVES OF COMMUNITY SAFETY FORUM

- Strategically muster community strengths to implement **programmes that enhance community safety, security** and development & eliminate unnecessary duplication.

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

Background of Safety Forums

Western Cape
Government

Community Safety

Both sought to improve the functioning of the CJS, in particular the police, in local domain & enhance crime prevention activities.

SFs – designed to create a platform for coordination, integration & implementation of multi-sectoral crime prevention & community safety initiatives, within the context of the Nat & Prov JCPS priorities, in serving as a central catalyst for joint collaboration towards local crime prevention strategies.

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

Safety Forums based on premise that increased co-operation & interaction would improve the functioning & deliberations within the local criminal justice system & delivery of crime prevention projects.

SFs – destined for integrated problem solving at local level, to provide means for sharing information & coordinate an inter-disciplinary approach to crime prevention.

Background

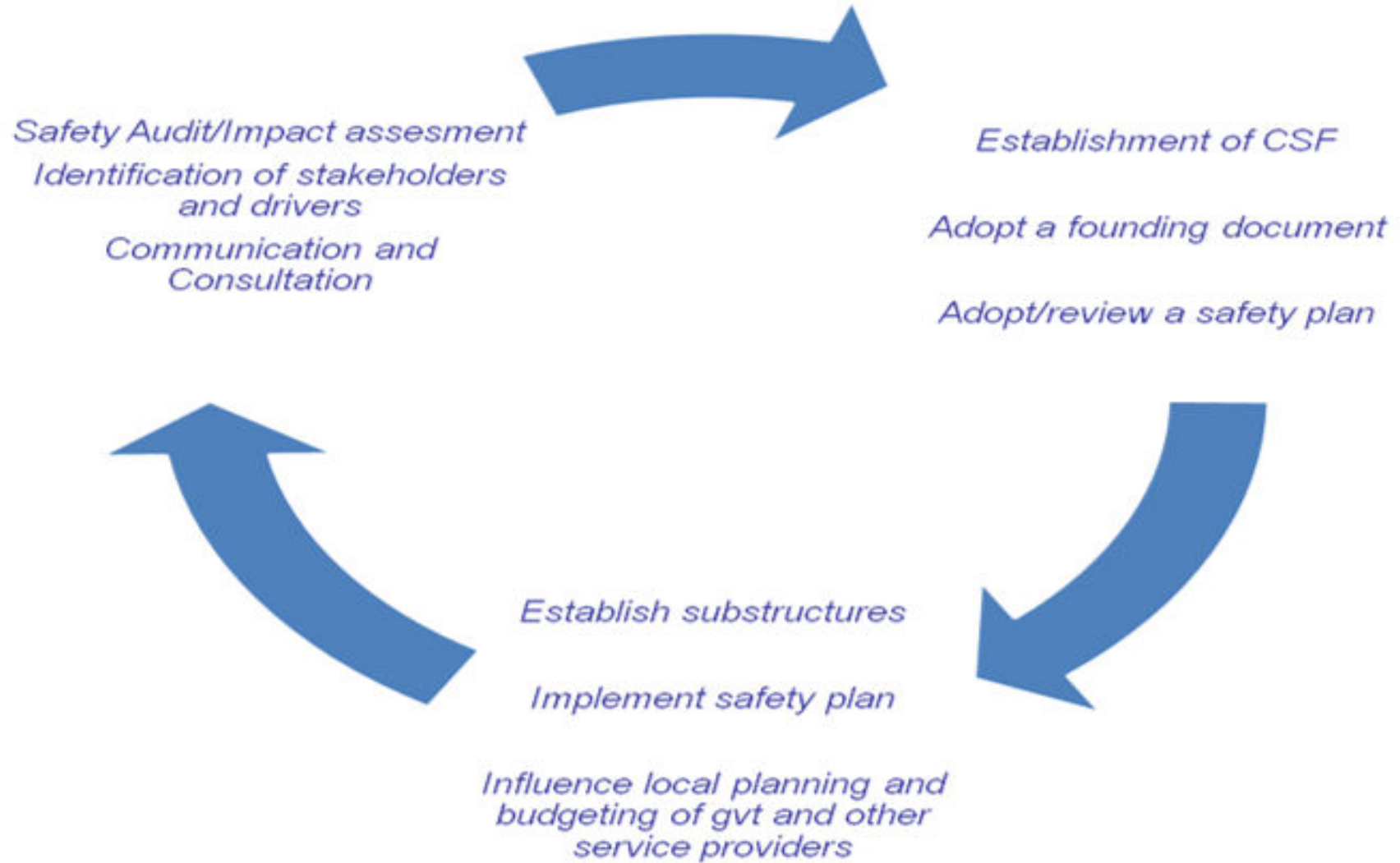**Safety Forum approach is inclusive of collaboration & responses from all Depts in JCPS cluster & other relevant organs of state & civil society.**

SFs serves as a coordinating structure for collaboration, integrated planning & implementation at Local Government level.

Main intention – coordination & Monitoring functions of the JCPS or CJS structure, to streamline & enhance integrated planning at Local Government level.

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

PROCESS OF A SAFETY FORUM

Safety Audit/Impact assesment

Identification of stakeholders and drivers

Communication and Consultation

Establishment of CSF

Adopt a founding document

Adopt/review a safety plan

Establish substructures

Implement safety plan

Influence local planning and budgeting of gvt and other service providers

MINIMUM STANDARDS of DISTRRICT AND MUNICIPAL SAFETY FORUMS

CSFs – Min Standards

- Will operate in boundaries of the DM /LM
- Stakeholder representation must be at Strategic & decision making level
- Municipalities + DOCS coordinate all CSF activities
- Civ Secr for Police should build internal (within mun) and external (within communities) capacity to ensure SF functionality, effectiveness & sustainability
- SF programme must comprise an integral part of the IDP.
- SF directly accountable to community in which they operate for implementation of effective programmes
- Ensure that community safety and security needs are understood and addressed

SFs – Min Standards

- Each sphere of govt & org shall be directly accountable to their respective Treasuries for effective use of funding & value realised from implementing strategic initiatives.
- Organs of state participating in SF remain accountable to their institutions and accountability structures.
- Must produce quarterly report and AR
- Publish a quarterly summarised report in a local newspaper reporting on progress made.

BENEFITS OF COMMUNITY SAFETY FORUM

- Emphasis on a **sustained multi disciplinary approach to crime prevention** on a local basis involving many role players

- Cooperation by local agencies on a range of problems and issues **deepens their understanding of one another's work**. Increases the possibility for cooperation and mutual support when needed to improve and expand service delivery

- Provide a platform to **focus on safety by all service delivery agencies** including the community structures for example discuss health through a safety lens.

- **Multi disciplinary approach enable flow of communication** between government departments and communities unlike in a way that no single department can do.

- Brings together role players to develop **a common vision** for the area.

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

Policy on the establishment of Safety Forums

- Specifies that improved planning and coordination of (government services) is required to enhance the conditions of safety

- Planning must be based on a **local perspective of CS** and crime prevention

- SFs must coordinate and integrate **planning between government departments, other agencies**

- Engage **communities to participate in local safety planning** and monitoring of safety and security

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

Policy on the establishment of SFs

- SFs must "Facilitate the execution of safety audits in partnership with civil society and coordinate the development of a Safety Strategy and Plan."

- Municipalities (Metros, Districts and Locals) must develop and integrate safety / crime prevention plans into IDPs

- Provincial Departments for CS must facilitate and coordinate the integration of CS plans into IDPs jointly with LG

- All safety projects should be captured in the IDP

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

Draft White Paper on Safety and Security (2016)

- Emphasised localised integrated safety planning

- coordination and implementation of safety programmes and projects in the local sphere.

- Underlines safety through environmental design – the integration of safety, security and crime prevention principles into urban and rural planning and design

- SFs are required to facilitate "…regular safety audits in partnership with civil society, develop Safety Strategies and Plans aligned with national, provincial and local priorities and monitor and evaluate the implementation of safety programmes or projects. "

Draft White Paper on Safety and Security (2016)

- **Evidence-based safety planning** is required - data for safety planning must be sourced from a range of administrative sources, including SAPS, clinics, early learning centres, schools, trauma centres and local government

- **Independent data** must also be collected through the use of instruments such as community surveys, safety audits and community scans and stored electronically in a manner that is seamless, secure and accessible.

- The concept of *active citizenry* includes community participation in *safety audits*, development of strategies, implementation of plans and *monitoring and evaluating impact*.

- Budgeting for CSFs

POLICY & BUDGETING FOR CSF

- Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) requires local authorities to develop IDP's which should determine **municipal wide safety priorities**. **Scientific tools** should be utilised to determine municipal wide safety priorities.

- In line with the above, **local government should provide** a budget for safety interventions and identify crime prevention programmes through the IDP

POLICY & BUDGETING FOR CSF

- Section 152 (1) of the Constitution of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) Obj D stipulates that local government must "promote a safe and healthy environment" , therefore makes it an obligation to budget for community safety.

- This object creates a broad legislative safety mandate for local sphere of govt that extends beyond DRM & traffic control.

POLICY & BUDGETING FOR CSF

- Sect 152 (2) clearly outlines that the objects of local govt listed in S152 (a – e) must be met within municipal budgets and within their administrative capacity.

- These 2 sections create an obligation to make available a budget for community safety.

- **Municipalities must annually budget and plan, together with provincial & national departments for CSF programmes.**

POLICY & BUDGETING FOR CSF

- However, not all have financial means. For this reason, the White Paper on Safety & Security (1998) requires the prov govt dept responsible for community safety to extend their financial and administrative assistance to such indigent municipalities to enable them to meet their safety obligations.

- Participating organs of state should allocate dedicated funding of the establishment and operation of CSF initiatives.

- DISTINCTION BETWEEN CPF AND CSF

DISTINCTION BETWEEN CPF AND CSF

CPF	CSF
• Legislated (SAPS Act) • Members are formally elected during election processes	• National CSF Policy 2016, & 2019 • Members are formally nominated & endorsed by Depts, CBO, (CPFs will be one member) (Cluster CPF at District Level)

DISTINCTION BETWEEN CPF AND CSF

CPF	CSF
●Mandated to facilitate community-police relations ●Get their mandate from community to execute legal powers and functions.	Mandated to coordinate, integrate & implement multi-sectoral crime prevention & community safety initiatives – within the context of the National & Provincial JCPS priorities & local govt using the principles defined in the NCPS to enhance the quality of life within the targeted community.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN CPF AND CSF

CPF
● Work within a policing boundary (covers one Police station area) to resolve policing complaints

CSF
● Work within a District/ Municipal / ward boundaries (covers multiple police stations) to resolve socio-economic problems as root causes of crime

DISTINCTION BETWEEN CPF AND CSF

CPF	CSF
• Ensuring strong Community and Police relationship	• Ensure strong Criminal Justice relations and include SAPS, Justice, Correctional Services, Municipal Law Enforcement, Provincial traffic, Municipal traffic-Core team – Also include Social Dev , Education that serves that municipal areas.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN CPF AND CSF

CPF	CSF
• Annually review & consider the SAPS Station Plans for the policing areas • Participate in Annual Policing Needs & Priorities (PNPs)	• Develop an overarching Safety plan for the municipal area and link to ward /IDP Participate in Annual Policing Needs & Priorities (PNPs)

DISTINCTION BETWEEN CPF AND CSF

CPF	CSF
• promote service delivery & crime prevention within police precinct. • WC Secretariat provides registration, training and capacity building for CPF's,	• Municipality provides co-ordination function for CJS in municipal area & crime prevention for the District/municipal area. • WC Secretariat provides training & capacity building to Municipal Partnership members & oversight to Municipality

DISTINCTION BETWEEN CPF AND CSF

CPF	CSF
● Community driven & led	● Government led and driven.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN CPF AND CSF

CPF
• Primary role of community oversight function over effectiveness of Policing (SAPS) at a station level. SAPS & Community plays a leading role.

CSF
• To monitor & co-ordinate the CJS. • Primary function of Coordination & implementation role of social crime prevention programmes. Municipality plays a primary role- link SAPS to Municipality

SAFETY PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Why? Key elements?

Safety Plan Implementation

At District Mun Level – coordinated, implemented also at local level

Safety Plan Implementation Challenges

There can be little doubt and that one of the ==biggest obstacles== to implementation of any social crime prevention strategy ==is a lack of management and coordination capacity== that straddles the different sectors and specialist capabilities required to make simple the apparent complexity of its requirements (Lue-Dugmore et al 2008).

Safety Plan Implementation

Crime prevention is, as has been established a complex subject involving a multi-faceted and multi-disciplinary approach. Each discipline requires focused knowledge that overlaps with but often exceeds the expertise and knowledge of those who work in the broader field of crime prevention.

Advantages of structured programme

- ❑ **Stakeholders jointly identify safety concerns** based on their local knowledge & experience.

- ❑ Solutions are brainstormed and ideas are shared.

- ❑ Plans are allocated to **different role players**.

- ❑ Role players report on implementation of safety plan – community needs identified.

- ❑ Challenges with implementation are identified.

- ❑ Provides direction for stakeholders.

- ❑ Forum for engagement and sharing of concerns.

- ❑ Measure success and impact

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

Western Cape Government

Community Safety

BETTER TOGETHER.

ENQUIRIES: MS THERESHA HANEKOM

CONTACT NO: 021-483-5717

E-MAIL: THERESHA.HANEKOM@WESTERNCAPE.GOV.ZA

THANK YOU

Role clarification & Responsibilities of key stakeholders

Western Cape Government
Community Safety

Integrated Development Plan

Local Safety Plan Driven by CSF

Business Sector · SA Police Service · Home Affairs · Environmental Affairs & Development Planning · Correctional Services · Ward Counsellor · CPF Cluster · Transport & Public Works · Health · Justice & NPA · Social Development · Cultural Affairs & Sport · COCTA, SALGA, · (all 3 spheres of governance) Social cluster depts

THANK YOU

Theresha Hanekom , Deputy Director: Strategic and Knowledge Management