

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT WESTERN CAPE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY



**TOWARDS A SAFER FESTIVE
SEASON PROGRAMME
2004/05**

Activity Report

27 November 2004 - 15 January 2005



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

i EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AA	-	Arrive Alive
ARA	-	Industry Association for Responsible Alcohol Use
CBA	-	Community Based Activities
CBO's	-	Community Based Organizations
CPF's	-	Community Police Forums
CPMC	-	Concerned Parents of Missing Children
DOCS	-	Department of Community Safety
DSRC	-	Department of Sports, Recreation and Culture
GBH	-	Grievous Bodily Harm
HOOC	-	Hands Off Our Children
JOC	-	Joint Operational Centers
NHW	-	Neighbourhood Watch
NSRI	-	National Sea Rescue Institute
POSS	-	Peoples Orientated Sustainable Strategy
SAPS	-	South African Police Services
SC	-	Control of Shebeens
SOB	-	Safety on Beaches
SOC	-	Safety of Children
SOT	-	Safety on Trains
SFS	-	Towards a Safer Festive Season
SVC	-	Serious Violent Crime
TRP	-	Truancy Reduction Programme
WCLSRC	-	Western Cape Local Sports and Recreational Council
WECALTA	-	Western Cape Amalgamated Liquor Traders association
YP	-	Youth Programme
YPA	-	Youth Peace Academy
YLAC	-	Youth Leaders Against Crime

1. INTRODUCTION

This report provides a detailed discussion of the annual Safer Festive Season (SFS) programme for 2004/2005. It begins by providing a background to the programme, in particular, looking at the programme's origins in the Bambanani Unite Against Crime campaign. The report goes to discuss the nine projects that make up the core of the SFS programme, and to provide an overall analysis of these in relation to the objectives of the SFS programme. The success of the programme will be assessed, and recommendations will be made to in relation to improving the next SFS programme.

The information that follows was collected via structured questionnaires that were developed for the assessment of the individual projects. This data was supported by random interviews with project managers and co-ordinators, as well as other information gleaned through the observations of the Monitoring and the Evaluation Team that visited certain events during the SFS programme. Data was also extracted from the weekly reports provided by managers. The data used covers the period from the beginning of SFS programme to 15 January 2005. Events that took place after this date have not been included in this assessment. Information relating to budget allocations and expenditure was obtained from Directorate Finance. The evaluation of the projects is based on the objectives as outlined in the SFS business plan.

In 2004, Minister Ramatlakane noted,

"The 2003 festive season has gone down as the safest ever amongst the citizens and visitors to the Western Cape. This achievement has largely been credited because of the successful joint strategic interventions of the Department of Community Safety (DOCS), the South African Police Services and communities through the Bambanani Unite Against Crime strategy" (Minister Ramatlakane 2004:1).

This statement illustrates the success that can be achieved when communities are mobilised to work in partnership with the South African Police Service (SAPS), Provincial and Local government to prevent crime in their areas. The Bambanani Unite Against Crime campaign forms the core of the Department of Community Safety's (DOCS) contribution to a safer home for all in the Western Cape. Never before has there been such a deliberate attempt to mobilise communities to volunteer their services in this way, and the continuation of this work into the annual Safer Festive Season programme has ensured a continued focus on these goals.

Creating a "Home for All" is the core vision of the iKapa Elihlumayo policy of the Western Cape. In his State of the Province Address, *"The Western Cape- A Home for All"*, the Premier of the Western Cape, Ebrahim Rasool said,

"Community mobilization is the key to successful crime prevention. This was proved last year with the involvement of 3500 unemployed volunteers which led to the Safest Festive Season ever when crime dropped by 18% overall, and murder was down by 34%"

This embodies an acknowledgement of the critical role that is being played by ordinary people and community-based organisations, in partnership with other stakeholders such as SAPS and the DOCS, in the fight against crime in the province.

The SFS programme this year focused strongly on the reinforcement of these partnerships, and the continuation of support and funding to these role-players. To realise the goal of a safer Western Cape, the DOCS has sought to bring communities into the centre of problem-solving in relation to the challenges that confront them. The sentiment expressed by the Premier is echoed and supported by the Minister of Community Safety, MEC Ramatlakane who stated:

"the programme, no doubt, immediately paid dividends in that it closed the space for criminals. It also resulted in our people starting to realise that they too, were playing an influential role in determining the course and route that government must take in the fight against crime."(Bambanani Best Practice: An Improved Service Delivery Methodology, 1:2004)

The SFS programme and other government programmes are embedded in the vision of *Ikapa Elihlumayo*, the Western Cape's strategy to ensure that everyone living in the Western Cape "has a job, feels safe, secure, respected and feels at home – A Home for All"¹. This vision calls for the building of social capital, which it states:

"... is about restoring values in society, improving morals, building a healthier community, social integration, building respect and creating communities that care about each other, root out or reduce things like crime, alcohol abuse and drug dependency, AIDS and TB and gang activity..."(Ikapa Elihlumayo Strategy Document).

The DOCS is tasked to contribute towards this vision by creating an enabling environment through the reduction of crime and by building social capital. The annual SFS programme, with its focus on partnerships with communities, is an ideal vehicle to achieve these goals, in particular that of building of social capital. The programme has already yielded enormous successes in reducing crime during the festive season, and the networks established through the Bambanani campaign can be credited with enabling stronger community relationships and contributing to the building of social capital in communities.

2. BACKGROUND

The 2004/2005 festive season marks the second annual SFS programme. The programme originated from the *Bambanani Unite Against Crime* campaign, a vast community mobilisation programme. This campaign was launched in Khayelitsha with the endorsement of 25 000 community members. This campaign complements and enhances relations between police and communities through enabling communities to play a central role in crime prevention. Apart from developing social capital, Bambanani is based on President Nelson Mandela's remark during his opening address in Parliament on 9 February 1996:

"Dealing with crime, violence and corruption requires a new morality for our new nation. Indeed, it requires a new Patriotism amongst communities, the public and private sectors, and the security services – so that at the end of each day, each one of us can answer in the affirmative the question: have I done something today, to stamp out crime!"

The campaign also operationalises the words of President Mbeki's in his opening address of Parliament in February 2003 when he said:

¹ Background Ikapa Elihlumayo Strategy Document page 1.

"Our ability to combat crime effectively lies within the ambit of mobilising communities to be the driving force with the police to create a greater awareness about crime in our communities".

The SFS programme emerged from the recommendations of the report "*An External Perception Report of Bambanani Against Crime*" (Mohamed, 2003). This report recommended the development of an integrated crime prevention initiative that would build momentum and reiterate and ensure communities participatory solutions. Towards the end of 2003, based on this recommendation and the recognition that the festive period often brings greater vulnerability the DOCS decided to launch a programme particularly designed to deal with this phenomenon.

The "*Towards Safer Festive Season*" Programme 2003/2004 was initiated by Minister of Community Safety, MEC Ramatlakane, and SAPS Provincial Commissioner Mzwandile Petros. The first SFS programme was launched on 30 November 2003 at the Philippi Stadium and was attended by more than 10 000 people. The programme rests on the idea of an integrated, holistic and multi-agency approach to crime prevention as envisaged by the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS: 1996). The primary focus of all the projects within the SFS programme is to increase police visibility, accessibility and safety particular at places where people converge in large numbers.

For the DOCS, one of the central leverage points to increase police safety and visibility is strengthening and enhancing the partnerships between Neighbourhood Watches, the Community Policing Forums and community volunteers that have been established over the last few years. The SFS projects enable the DOCS to respond to the call for making the Western Cape, a home for all, and this resonates strongly with the DOCS vision that "*the citizens of the Western Cape shall be free from the fear of crime...*". Central to this vision is the recognition of the need to rebuild and reshape the communities of the Western Cape and build their quality of life, particularly in the wake of a destructive past.

The previous SFS programme in 2003/2004 proved to be a huge success in terms of the following aspects:

- Crime levels: A sharp decrease of 18.2 % was noted in the statistics in relation to the total number of crime reported in Serious Violent Crime codes, (murder attempted murder, rape, assault GBH and Robbery Aggravated, including kidnapping and abduction) for the period 8 December 2003 to 8 January 2004.

Creating and co-ordinating relationships and partnerships between government, civil society and the private sector at a speed not yet seen within the province.

- Mass mobilization of communities to actively participate in the fight against crime.
- The rolling out of seven interlinked projects simultaneously over 6 weeks.

3. A SAFER HOME FOR ALL – THE SAFER FESTIVE SEASON PROGRAMME FOR 2004/2005

The mission of the SFS is to ensure a Safer Festive Season in 2004/ 2005 by:

Increasing policing visibility and accessibility at places where people mainly converge. Areas mostly in need of interventions include the beaches, trains, missing children, crossfire killings of children, farm communities, communities with the top five priority crimes and major shopping centres.

3.1. Overall Goals and Objectives of the Programme

The broad goals and objectives of the programme as initially stated were:

- To develop an integrated & synergised crime prevention initiative which would include the participation of DOCS, SAPS, City Police, local law enforcement agencies, business, civil society organizations and communities for the festive season;
- This initiative must be designed to directly impact on the safety and security of those persons affected by crime; and
- To build momentum & ensure that communities participate in identifying their problems and work towards participatory solutions.

The programme outcomes as initially stated were:

- To bring government to the people by way of public engagement and through the following service delivery;
- Strengthening relationships between the security and safety role players (intergovernmental cooperation);
- Strengthening relationships between the security and safety role players in communities viz. The SAPS, Community Police Forums (CPF's), Neighbourhood Watches (NHW) and communities;
- Building partnerships between non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations (CBO's), government and communities;
- Targeting crime hotspots by securing a safe environment on the beaches, trains and communities, shebeens and tourist areas;
- Engaging and developing social crime prevention initiatives via developing projects for our most vulnerable sector in our communities i.e. youth;
- Ensuring safety on roads through awareness programmes and visibility projects;
- Ensuring the safety of children, with specific reference to the *Hands off our Children's Campaign (HOOC)* and the Concerned Parents for Missing Children (CPMC) through awareness programmes, project interventions and increased police visibility;

- Building the socio-economic capacity of communities via self empowerment programmes (funding of community projects and job creation); and
- Constructively engaging the youth with development programmes as alternatives to crime.

3.2. List of Projects

Community participation is central to all the SFS projects. Without the community's participation and support, the execution of the SFS projects would have been impossible. The nine projects were based on the principles of community development, and in particular, the notion of participation. Encouragement of communities to volunteer their services and strengthening of relationships between safety and security role players and NGO's, CBO's, communities and businesses played a central role in the strategy of the SFS programme. The projects were targeted at crime hotspots by securing a safe environment on beaches, trains, shebeens, provincial and national roads, communities and tourist areas.

The projects are:

- Community Based Activities
- Safety on Trains
- Arrive Alive
- Safety on Beaches
- Youth Projects
- Safety of Children
- Special Neighbourhood Deployment
- Monitoring of Shebeens
- Safety on Farms

Each will be discussed in detail in Section 4 of this report.

3.3. Management and Coordination

The Department of Community Safety designated a Programme Director who took overall responsibility for the management and supervision of the various project initiatives that contributed to the SFS programme. The various SFS projects were executed within the line functions of the respective DOCS directorates, and supervised at Director level. This approach proved to be more effective than the approach adopted in 2003/4, where members of different directorates were seconded to the programme, which was managed by a single Director, who was also seconded to the programme. The SAPS as the leading partner, appointed an operational manager on the level of Deputy Provincial Commissioner, who co-managed the programme. A programme Secretariat met on a weekly basis to report on progress and plan for the co-ordination and implementation of the projects, and this provided assistance to the Programme Director. The Secretariat was instrumental in deciding on the necessary administration and logistical support, and strategic direction when required. Project Managers appointed to oversee individual projects reported to their appropriate Directors in relation to their daily activities.

The Secretariat comprised the following:

- Programme Director [S Isaacs]
- Secretary [Chief Directorate Safety & Security]
- Ministry [H Kagee & M Manie]
- Directorate Finance [D Odendaal]
- Directorate Community Liaison [R de Lange]
- Directorate Social Crime Prevention [A Michaels]
- Directorate Strategic Services & Communication [A Mohamed]
- Directorate Personnel Management [B Caga]
- Directorate Traffic Law Enforcement [G Makhanya]
- Directorate Road Safety Management [P Oliver]
- Directorate Monitoring & Evaluation [M Jansen]
- Directorate Safety Information & Research [D Oosthuizen]
- Directorate Safety Training & Development [E Engelbrecht]
- Directorate Risk Management [A Cupido]

The Programme Director, and Directorates: Strategic Services and Communication and Safety Information & Research, worked closely with the Ministry to provide information on a daily basis to the Minister and for media briefings.

3.4. PARTNERSHIPS

A key component in the execution of the SFS was the development of partnerships with all role-players in the Province. As reported earlier, these related to partnerships with other government structures as well as with various groups at community level.

There have been several outcomes of partnerships established through the SFS project. The first was that an effective social dialogue had been constructed between government and its partners. Social dialogue is vital as communication is critical to any trusting relationship, and SFS project planning and implementation sought to ensure effective social dialogue at every step of the process. The second outcome, related to the first, was that trust emerged. This was considered to be a significant step in addressing the challenges of crime faced by communities over the festive season. The third outcome was that all partners were goal-oriented and results-driven. Over the last two years, the Western Cape has seen a reduction in crime over the festive season. This is indeed due to the fact that the parties involved have jointly set goals and sought results together. Finally, all the parties involved have benefited from the outcomes.

Community volunteers participated by mobilising people in their areas and implementing crime prevention projects funded by the DCS, through the CPF's. Trained NHW members participated on the beaches, trains and in communities and in shebeens via foot patrols, distributing crime awareness pamphlets and in special neighbourhood watch deployments. The partnerships also extended to private sector companies.

Table 1: Partnerships for the Safer Festive Season Programme

Organisation	Type
Agri-Western Cape	Private Sector
Association for Responsible Alcohol Use (ARA)	NGO
Bush Radio	NGO
City of Cape Town	Government
City Police	Government
Coca-Cola	Private Sector
Community Police Forums	CBO
Community Volunteers	
Concerned Parents of Missing Children	NGO
Department of Community Safety (DOCS)	Government
Department of Correctional Services (DCS)	Government
Department of Health (DOH)	Government
Department of Sport, Recreation and Culture (DSRC)	Government
Department of Transport	Government
Fairest Cape, Outriggers, Future factory	Service Providers
Farm Commandos	CBO
Khayelitsha Network on Violence Against Women and Children	NGO
Law Enforcement Agencies	Government
Mabuphele Campaign	CBO
Metrorail	Para-Statal
Miller SA Breweries	Private Sector
Molo Songololo	NGO
Municipal Police	Government
P4 Radio	Private Sector
Private Security Companies	
Securicor	Private Sector
South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (SANCA)	NGO
South African Police Services (SAPS)	Government
Neighbourhood Watch members (SNHW)	
Umhlobo Wenene	Private Sector
Western Cape Amalgamated Liquor Traders Association (WELCATA)	NGO
Western Cape Local Sports and Recreational Council (WCLSRC)	CBO
Youth Peace Academy	

Over 3500 community volunteers and NHW volunteers from the above-mentioned organisations participated in the delivery of the SFS. They are comprised of:

Table 2: Partnerships for the Safer Festive Season Programme

Community Based Activities – CPF volunteers	820
Safety on Trains	692
Arrive Alive – community volunteer	140
Safety on Beaches	568
Youth Programme – YPA and WCLSRC volunteers	100
Safety of Children - CPMC and TRP volunteers	100
Special neighbourhood watch deployment	291
Monitoring of Shebeens	632
Farm Safety	194
Total	3537

3.5. Implementation Strategy

The SFS programme was implemented in four phases, as described below:

- A momentum-building phase: The purpose of this phase was to build momentum towards the official launch of the Safer Festive Season (SFS) Programme on 27 November 2004.
- The official launch of the SFS programme: This was an opportunity for the Minister of Community Safety, the Provincial Commissioner of the SAPS and the Chief of Cape Town's Municipal Police to announce the SFS projects to the community.
- Project implementation: The various SFS projects implemented their interventions during this phase.
- Closing Function: This was an opportunity for the Minister to give credit and acknowledgement to all the participants for their contribution to a successful SFS programme.

3.5.1. Geographical Focus

The SFS programme targeted specific residential areas, beaches, railway stations, and farm communities. These areas include the Presidential, and Justice and Crime Prevention Sector (JCPS) police stations. The other police station areas were selected based on crime pattern analysis these are listed in Tables 3 and 4 below

Table 3: List of 75 Targeted Residential Areas			
East Metropole	Khayelitsha Kleinvelei/Blue Downs Mfuleni Lwandle/Nomzamo Rusthof Ravensmead Durbanville	Table View Milnerton Belhar Kuils River Delft Kraaifontein Atlantis	Bonteheuwel Elsies River Macassar Bishop Lavis/Valhalla- Park Sir Lowry Pass
West Metropole	Mitchell's Plain Nyanga Gugulethu Hanover Park Manenberg Grassy Park Sea Point	Kensington Lavender Hill Philippi Athlone Claremont Diep River	Cape Town Central Fishhoek Hout Bay Woodstock Mowbray Langa
Boland	Clanwilliam Vredendal Grabouw Caledon Hermanus Vredenburg Malmesbury Diasville	Villiersdorp Robertson Tulbach Swellendam Paarl East Mbekweni Worcester Saldanha Bay	Bredasdorp Ceres Cloetesville Khayamandi Riviersonderend Ashton Touws River
Southern Cape	Beaufort West Conville Thembaletu Da Gamaskop Plettenberg Bay	Knysna Pacalsdorp Kwa Nonqaba Bridgeton Bongolethu	Calitzdorp Murraysburg Prince Albert Ladysmith

Table 4: Other Targeted Areas			
Beaches	Gordons Bay Strand Macassar Monwabisi Mnandi Strandfontein Muizenberg Sea Point Ocean View	Camps Bay Melkbosstrand Atlantis Diazville Vredendal Kleinmond Mossel Bay Noordhoek Simons Town	Saldanha Bay St. Helena Bay George Knysna Plettenberg Bay Table View Blauwbergstrand Houtbay
Railway Lines to Beaches	Strand Firgrove Muizenberg	Simons Town Atlantis	Kapteinsklip Khayelitsha
Railway Lines to major Shopping Centres	Bellville Bonteheuwel Cape Town CBD Eerste River Melton Rose Elsies River Goodwood Huguenot Kenilworth Khayelitsha	Lavistown Langa Mbekweni Mutual Mitchell's Plain Nonqubela Nyanga Junction Observatory Parow	Philippi Stellenbosch Strand Wynberg Wellington Woodstock Salt River Mowbray
Farm Communities	Matzikama District West Coast	Central Karoo Boland	Southern Cape

3.5.2. Integrated Approach

At the outset, it was acknowledged that an effective SFS programme would require a comprehensive and co-ordinated strategy, involving a range of government departments and civil society players. Equally, the support of the wider community viewed as key to the implementation of an integrated approach. The success of the past two SFS programmes has not only depended on community participation, but also on the successful integration of the SFS programme into the ongoing programmes of SAPS, Municipal Police, Municipal Traffic, and law enforcement.

The SAPS, as leading agency in crime prevention, took the initiative by appointing a senior police officer to serve as Project Coordinator for each of the nine projects. To smooth the integration and coordination process, a weekly meeting was held involving all role players. All the role players developed their own organisational plans complementing the SFS Programme. For reports from the SAPS Coordinators see attachments to this report. The following are examples of how integration was put into practice:

- Shebeen Monitoring: Neighbourhood Watch members were placed on patrol with SAPS members and reservists to patrol the problematic shebeen areas.
- Safety on Beaches: Neighbourhood Watch members were deployed to support local law enforcement, Municipal Police and SAPS.

3.5.3. MOMENTUM-BUILDING PHASE

3.5.3.1. Project Description

The purpose of this phase, which began on 1 November 2004, was to build up momentum of awareness, interest and excitement in relation to the SFS programme, and especially towards the official launch of the programme on the 27 November 2004. A wide range of activities took place, including anti-drug marches, the opening of a trauma room and police station, a SAPS Certificate Ceremony and a Neighbourhood Watch conference. Much consultation and discussion took place with all the role players in order to build support for the programme.

3.5.3.2. Geographical Focus

The entire Western Cape was targeted through a wide range of activities starting in the beginning of November and reaching a peak on 27 November 2004, with the official launch of the SFS. Specific attempts were made to reach the entire province. For example, the NI Prayer Service and Road Safety Awareness "Kanniedood" Project covered the central Karoo from Laingsburg through Prince Albert and Leeu Gamka to Beaufort West.

Table 5: Activities during the Momentum-Building Phase

Event	Area	Role-players	Time Frame	People Reached
Road Traffic Education & Comm. Tech Conference	Cape Town	Ministry, Traffic Safety, Education, Officials	3-5 Nov.	160
Reflective Band Launch	Rawsonville	Traffic Safety Education, Local Govt. Schools	5 Nov.	60
Anti-Drug March	Strand	Ministry, Comm Liaison, Crime Prevention Centre	6 Nov.	500
Opening of Mamre Trauma room	Mamre	Ministry, Comm Liaison, Crime Prevention Centre	6 Nov.	30-40
Opening of Zoar Police Station	Zoar	Ministry, SAPS, Community Liaison, Strategic Services Ministry, SAPS, Community Liaison, Strategic Services	7 Nov.	800
SAPS Certificate Ceremony & pass out parade of 1700 recruits	Entire Western Cape		9 Nov	6 000
Press Briefing on Men's March	Entire Western Cape	Crime Prevention Centre	10 Nov	Journalists
Launch of Safety on Trains as EPWP and graduation of 30 NHW.	Entire Western Cape	MEC, HOD, PC, Directorate	19 Dec.	50

Table 5: Activities during the Momentum-Building Phase

Event	Area	Role-players	Time Frame	People Reached
Neighbourhood Watch Conference	Entire Western Cape	MEC, HOD, PC, Directorate	26 Nov.	900
Arrive Alive/ Traffic Road Safety Launch	Cape Metro and Central Karoo	MEC's W Cape & E Cape, HOD's, Relevant traffic directorates, social community sectors	Nov.	3000
Graduation of 31 NHW who completed the Grade E- Private Security Industry Course	Cape Metro	Directorates: Community Liaison, Strategic Services and Communications	19 Nov.	500
N1 Prayer Services	Western Cape Community	Ministry, Directorates Traffic Law Enforcement, Traffic Safety Management, Community Liaison	20 Nov.	3000
Road Safety Awareness "Kanniedood" project Beaufort West	Western Cape Community	Traffic Safety Education	20 Nov.	3000
Men's March	Western Cape	Western Cape	25 Nov	500

3.5.3.3 Project Implementation

The table above provides an indication of the activities that took place during this phase. Thorough consultation with relevant role players and logistical planning took place prior to each event. Some of the activities, such as the "SAPS Certificate Ceremony" and the "Pass Out Parade" of 1 700 recruits, received widespread media attention and were attended by approximately 6 000 people.

At the Pass Out Parade, Premier Ebrahim Rasool told the audience that the training and deployment of the new police officers was a sign that he and the government would stand firm against recent threats made by criminals, with 1700 new recruits to add to over 18 000 officers already employed in ensuring the safety of the public. The Premier received thunderous applause from the audience when he stated that it was time to intensify the war against gangs and drugs in the province.

Another activity during the period was the "NI Prayer Service" and the "Kanniedood Road Safety Project", which aimed to raise public awareness of traffic safety through a marathon during the SFS on the N1 between Beaufort West and Laingsburg (during the previous SFS, the marathon was held in the opposite direction i.e. from Beaufort West to Laingsburg). Between 40–50 athletes competed in the marathon. Minister Ramatlakane addressed traffic officials and the public at Rietfontein, and later that day at Leeu Gamka. He delivered the keynote address at Beaufort West

and mentioned the aim of the N1 Prayer Service and the Kanniedood Road Safety Awareness marathon, as well as the forthcoming SFS programme to the public.

3.5.3.4 Conclusion

Although some events were cancelled or postponed, most of the planned activities took place. The planned target groups were reached successfully and attendance during the events was found to be acceptable. The forthcoming programme of the SFS received widespread attention, as all were made aware of the planned projects for the festive season. It is safe to assume that the Momentum-Building phase reached its intended goal to raise awareness and generate interest in the SFS programme.

3.5.3.5 Recommendation

The execution of a Momentum-Building Phase was a critical step in making communities aware of the planned events and activities in the forthcoming SFS programme. It served the function of building interest and excitement around the SFS programme and must therefore be seen as an important precursor to future SFS programmes.

3.5.4 OFFICIAL LAUNCH

3.5.4.1 Project Description

The aim of the official launch of the SFS programme was to engage and mobilise all the stakeholders supporting this crime reduction initiative at one central point. It was also an opportunity to introduce the SFS 2004/2005 programme to the community more broadly.

3.5.4.2 Project Implementation

The NHW Operational Briefing Conference (held on 26 November) at the Belhar Multi-Purpose Community Centre preceded the official launch. The objective of the Conference was to provide briefings to all the NHW members regarding deployments during the SFS as well as their broader responsibilities during the programme. Approximately 900 NHW members from all over the province attended the Conference. The following issues were covered during the operational briefings:

- Code of Conduct for volunteers
- Dealing with members of the public.
- Incident management
- Shift deployment patterns
- Stipend payments
- Incident report writing
- Role and function of coordinators
- Role of Joint Operations Centres
- Equipment and the use thereof
- Teamwork approach
- Management briefing sessions and planning

The official launch took place at the Vygieskraal Stadium on 27 November 2004. The events began with a media conference where the *Bambanani Best Practices Booklet* was launched. The booklet provides a summary of the improved service delivery methodology developed during the *Bambanani Unite Against Crime Campaign*.

The booklet is considered to be an enormous achievement for the Department of Community Safety. The Minister made reference to China's "*Social Order*", the model upon which the Bambanani campaign was based. The Minister also referred to the decrease in the murder rate in the Western Cape during 2003/2004 and noted that the DOCS intended to continue to reduce the crime rate. The Minister then officially announced the beginning of the 2004/5 SFS campaign. Between 100 and 150 people attended the media conference, which was covered widely by both the print and electronic media.

The integrated approach of the SFS programme was reflected by the presence of the Minister of Community Safety, the Provincial Commissioner of SAPS, the Chief of the City Police and the community at large. Each of these role-players announced their interventions for the SFS period. During the launch ceremony, SAPS PC Schooling delivered the welcome address and this was followed by an address by Councillor David Erleigh, Executive Member for Safety and Security for the City of Cape Town, who was introduced by Mr Mark Sangster. Councillor Erleigh congratulated Minister Ramatlakane on the Bambanani campaign, and noted the importance of the SFS programme. He also stated that the City of Cape Town's disaster management was on full alert for the festive season.

The Minister of Community Safety then addressed the gathering, explaining the purpose of the SFS programme and his intention to work towards making the province a "safer home for all". He noted that 1700 new police recruitments, 900 municipal police officers, the Neighbourhood Watches and 120 traffic volunteers would all be assisting in ensuring safety during the festive season. MEC Ramatlakane noted that the targeted areas for the campaign would include residential areas, beaches, railway lines to major shopping centres, main routes leading to and from industrial areas and farm communities. He stated that the safety of women and children was in particular of grave concern and that everything would be done to secure their safety. The Minister also mentioned that liquor outlets contributed to a high number of serious violent crimes, and that the SFS strategy would include closing shebeens at a designated time each day. He informed the audience that two special traffic courts on the N1 and N2 highways will deal with cases of drunk driving and noted that there would be strict enforcement of the liquor ban on beaches. He announced that the SFS programme would also include additional security in shopping malls, train routes and tourist attraction. Minister Ramatlakane concluded by wishing all a safe festive season, and concluded saying: "*Let us get to work – let us make this province a safer home for all this festive season*" (Smith, 2004:3). The Minister's keynote address was followed by a parade by all policing forces and NHW members, after which the crowd was entertained by the SAPS choir and other artists.

3.5.4.4 Comparison with 2003/2004 SFS Programme

The "*Towards a Safer Festive Season*" programme the previous year was launched at Phillippi Stadium on 30 November 2003 and was attended by over 10 000 people. Although an expected crowd of 5 000 people were expected at the Vygieskraal Stadium for the Official Launch for 2004/2005, it does not seem that this was achieved, as some of the busses arrived late.

3.5.4.5 Conclusion

Most of the activities during the Official Launch went according to plan, and the event was covered well in the media. Notice boards on street lamps advertised the event prior to the launch.

3.5.4.6 Recommendation

The NHW Conference on the day before the launch, as well as the media conference prior to the launch both have the effect of exciting and activating the volunteers and building community awareness. These should be a central part of future SFS Programmes. Attention should also be given to attendance at the official launch and how is organised into the future.

4. SAFER FESTIVE SEASON PROJECTS

4.1. COMMUNITY-BASED ACTIVITIES

4.1.1 Project Description

The DOCS developed and sponsored community activities such as arts, sports, music and skills development in order to occupy the targeted communities during the festive season and to enable them to actively utilise their energies towards crime prevention. Officials of the DOCS, CPFs, SAPS officials, NHW members, community-based organisations and individual community members coordinated the various activities, with a total of 820 volunteers supporting these community-based activities. Most of this project's funds were made available to communities through the Community Policing Forums.

4.1.2 Geographical Focus

Communities that constitute the most impoverished, and most deeply affected by unemployment and low socio-economic conditions were identified in the East, West Metro, Boland and Southern Cape. Communities without the necessary capacity to facilitate successful social crime prevention programmes were specifically prioritised. The majority of the selected communities are sub-economic areas with a vast growth of informal houses, a lack of roads and electricity. The causes of crime in these areas are related to factors such as poverty and poor living conditions, and may therefore be most vulnerable to criminal activities (SFS Business Plan, 2004/2005:20).

Table 8 below provides a list of the communities that were targeted in this project:

Table 6: List of Targeted Areas for Community-Based Activities

East Metropole	Khayelitsha, Kuilsriver, Delft, Kraaifontein, Atlantis, Bonteheuwel, Elsies River, Kleinvlei, Mfuleni, Lwandle/Nomzamo, Rusthof/Gustrouw, Macassar, Ravensmead, Bishop Lavis, Sir Lowry's Pass, Strand, Durbanville, Milnerton, Table View, Belhar.
West Metropole	Mitchell's Plein, Nyanga, Gugulethu, Hanover Park, Manenberg, Philippi, Cape Town Central, Athlone, Claremont, Diep River, Fish Hoek, Hout Bay, Woodstock, Mowbray, Sea Point, Grassy Park, Kensington, Langa, Lavender Hill, Lotus River and Heideveld.
Boland	Clanwilliam, Vredendal, Grabouw, Caledon, Hermanus, Bredasdorp, Paarl East, Mbekweni, Worcester, Saldanha, Vredenburg, Ceres, Malmesbury, Ashton, Tulbacht, Touws River, Swellendam, Robertson, Riversonderend, Cloeteville, Diasville, Khayamandi and Laingsburg
Southern Cape	Beaufort West, Conville, Tembaletu, Da Gamaskop, Kwanonqaba, Bridgeton, Bongulethu, Plettenberg Bay, Knysna, Pacalsdorp, Ladismith, Calitzdorp, Murraysburg and Prince Albert.

4.1.3 Project Implementation

The following table presents the number of activities and events that have been implemented per region, as well as the total number of people that participated since the start of the SFS programme through to 13 January 2005.

Table 7: Activities and No. of Participants at Community-Based Activities Per Region		
Region	Number of Activities/Events	Total Number of Attendance
Southern Cape	32	7765
Boland	69	18 423
East Metro	71	14 799
West Metro	73	17 066
Total	245	58 053

The 245 community-based activities noted in the table above were attended by over 58 000 people. Activities and events were of a wide range and included: educational activities, sports events, arts and crafts activities, music, awareness-raising programmes, learning skills programmes and feeding schemes. These were directed at different target groups such as children, young people, the elderly, street children, and the community at large. The table below categorises the different community-based activities that took place, noting the target groups that these were intended to reach.

Table 8: Kinds of Community-Based Activities Supported		
Kind of Activity	Examples of Projects Supported	
Programmes for the Elderly	Visits Lunch	Safer oupa's and ouma's
Leisure Activities for Youths	Bush cleaning Clean-up camp Youth hikes Climbing wall Wall painting Fun-run Talent show	Ice-skating Building of wire cars Music festival Arts and crafts Youth camps Video viewing
Sports Activities for Youths (Triple S': Sport, Summer, Season)	Soccer tournament Boxing Volleyball Netball	Rugby Pool tournament Basket ball
Awareness Programmes for Communities	Anti-rape Drugs Hands off our Children Drug abuse drama Missing children Parents and children talk Mothers and daughters	Traditional day against crime Cultural day HIV/Aids Proud of my community Mrs and Mrs Bambanani
Marches	Against women and child abuse Drugs	Anti-rape Against crime
Visits	Prisons World of birds	Table Mountain Beaches
Other	Cultural Days Carols evening Project Loved-Ones Thanksgiving Back to school campaigns Mobile caravan Feeding scheme	Gospel evenings Bamabanani Traffic Children's Rights Opening of victim support rooms Project info Imbizo for youth Coffee bar

It is clear from the table above that a wide variety of activities took place, and that many of these were directed at young people. The general feeling of communities during and after the activities was positive and some projects were specifically noted to have made a great impact on the community. The community of Calitzdorp, for example, was so impressed with the Sports Day activities on 18 December 2004 that they requested the organisers to make it an ongoing project throughout the year. Another event that drew enormous support (of almost 800 people) was the Traditional Day against Crime in combination with Cultural CBA event at Thembaletu on 8 January 2005.

The SAPS played a significant role in encouraging community participation in crime prevention. The SAPS planned and executed a total of 371 community-based activities and operations in the period from 10 December 2004 to 21 January 2005 in the targeted areas. (SAPS, 2005:21). The table below lists the activities that took place:

Table 9: List of Community-Based Activities Conducted by the SAPS

Activity	Number
Roadblocks	64
Vehicles searched	2740
Premises searched	281
Persons searched	4365
Foot patrols	1338
Vehicle patrols	1417
Stop and search	867
Distribution of pamphlets	14288
Children searched	6711
Adults searched	6001

In addition to day-to-day activities, at least one major community-based event was held in each designated community, and these culminated in one major provincial event, which was coordinated by the Bambanani mobilisation team.

4.1.4 Comparison with 2003/2004 SFS Programme

This project was based on the same principles and target areas as the previous SFS programme. In 2003/4, the SFS programme sponsored 245 community activities and reached approximately 169 110 people directly. Because the SFS 2004/2005 is still currently running until the end of January 2005, an accurate comparison in relation to the numbers of people reached is not yet possible. It is safe to assume that the total number of events would be more than the previous SFS, but it seems unlikely that the current SFS will reach the same number of people as the previous year.

4.1.5 Conclusion

Most activities went according to plan and reached their intended objectives. The communities supported the events and the general feeling was that there is an urgent need for further projects throughout the year. The cooperation between the SAPS, NHW, CPF's, volunteers and other role players was acceptable and some community members praised the visibility of the SAPS and other law enforcement agencies during the activities.

The fact that many activities focused on the young people with the intention of keeping them occupied during the festive season was also highly appreciated. Many pamphlets were distributed during activities and communities expressed their gratitude for the shared information.

Most of the major community-based activities, which drew large crowds, received wide media attention. The local newspapers were present at events and local radio stations broadcasted some activities.

Through these activities it became apparent that an intervention that mobilises residents on a relatively small-scale project can result in an organic structure that evolves in size and strength. From this and other developments during the season it is clear that concept of "social capital" is already visible in the SFS projects of the DOCS, and the challenge now is to incorporate and implement the concept in all spheres of society.

4.1.6 Recommendations

Some concerns were raised about insufficient funds for certain projects and a lack of sufficient food at some events. Some events also started later than the stipulated time. A concern was also raised that some of the events took place during working hours and that this had led to low attendance figures. It is recommended that next SFS planning phase look into time-frames of projects and ensure that projects start on the stipulated times. It is also important to consider projects at times that are appropriate for community members to attend.

4.2. SAFETY ON TRAINS

4.2.1 Project Description

The objective of the "Safety on Trains" project was to ensure the safety of commuters on platforms and in trains during the festive season. A total number of 692 Neighbourhood Watches or Safer Trains Officers were deployed to assist in crime prevention on trains and platforms at stations. The project began on 26 October 2004 and is a joint project between the DOCS and the Department of Public Works, through the Extended Public Works (EPW) Programme. The project was designed against the backdrop of a dramatic increase in violence on trains since 1992. The emphasis during the 2004/2005 SFS Programme was on the main lines from Cape Town to the different end lines, and the stations leading to factory and shopping areas where most commuters entrain and detrain.

The partnership with Metrorail focused primarily on crimes committed at stations, for example, robbery, theft of property, assault, drinking in public and dangerous weapons such as firearms.

4.2.2 Geographical Focus

A total of 44 stations were identified where railway lines lead to main routes including.

Table 10: Stations and Routes covered by Safety on Trains Project			
Railway lines from Cape Town to line-ending stations	Strand Muizenberg	Simons Town Atlantis	Kapteinsklip Khayelitsha
Railway Lines to major shopping centres and major industrial area	Athlone Bellville Bonteheuwel Cape Town Eersterivier Eikenfontein Elsies River Firgrove Fish Hoek Goodwood Heideveld Huguenot Khayelitsha	Langa Lavistown Lentegeur Mandalay Mbekweni Mitchell's Plain Muizenberg Mutual Netreg Nolungile Nonqubela Parow Phillippi	Pinelands Retreat Salt River Sarepta Steenberg Strand Tygerberg Unibell Wellington Woodstock Ysterplaat Van der Stel

4.2.3 Project Implementation

A total number of 692 Neighbourhood Watch volunteers or Safer Trains Officers were deployed throughout the prioritised areas. The NHW volunteers were divided into two groups, each working for a two-week period. Work each day consisted of 8 hours, with a morning shift from 06.00 to 10.00, and then an afternoon shift from 15.30 to 19.30. The NHW volunteers were paid R50.00 per day, and worked five days per week, i.e. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, earning a total of R500.00 per fortnight. This expenditure was covered by the EPW budget. The volunteers were provided with bibs and t-shirts.

The deployment of Neighbourhood Watch volunteers at railway stations increased safety dramatically at these points. They also assisted in special operations planned between the SAPS, Metrorail and the DOCS. The number of incidents relating to robbery, theft of property, assault, drinking in public and carrying of dangerous weapons decreased since the implementation of the project.

One example of this work worth mentioning took place at the Waterfront in Knysna on 17 December 2004. The SAPS patrolled the station area where tourists take the train. Tourists and community members were pleased to see the visibility of the SAPS in ensuring safety at the station. Another example occurred on 31 December 2004 during the DOCS' Anti-Crime Blitz operation. MEC Ramatlakane led the operation, accompanied by Provincial Commissioner Petros, senior police officials and newly appointed Head of the Railway Police Unit, Supt. Goss. Bambanani Neighbourhoodwatch train volunteers and Metrorail police were also part of the operation that started about 03.45am at Khayelitsha Station. MEC Ramatlakane interacted with communities and remarked:

"This operation is in line with our Safer Festive Season Programme to make our people feel safe wherever they are. Our law enforcement agencies will be on full alert on the trains and they will be highly visible to ensure that commuters arrive at their homes safely with their belongings intact" (Mani, 2004).

The community members were pleased to see the Minister talking to the passengers and expressed their appreciation for the visibility of the SAPS, and the work being done to secure the safety of passengers on trains.

4.2.4 Comparison with 2003/2004 SFS Programme

The statistics reported below indicate the difference in reported crimes between December 2003 and December 2004 in the first column. In the second column, a comparison is made between statistics from November 2004 and the following month, December 2004. The statistics for January 2005 were not available at the time of this report. A minus percentage means there was a decrease in the specific crime for the period, a nil percentage means the crime has stabilised and no indication means there was an increase (SAPS. 2005).

Comparative statistics regarding crime in the rail environment for the period December 2003 and December 2004 reveal the following.

Table 11: Reported Crime in Rail Environment (SAPS Railway)		
Crime Category	% difference between Dec 2003 and Dec 2004	% difference between Nov 2004 and Dec 2004
Theft general	-39.62%	-21.95%
Robbery common	-20.00%	14.29%
Assault common	-12.50%	0.00%
Robbery-other weapon	30.00%	-35.00%
Assault – GBH	-71.43%	-33.33%
Malicious damage to property	66.67%	-28.57%
Fraud	-33.33%	-71.43%
Robbery-firearm	-84.00%	-33.33%
Crimen injuria	-42.86%	-33.33%
Drugs	83.33%	-33.33%
Murder attempts	-80.00%	0.00%
Indecent assault	-100.00%	-200.00%
Abduction	0.00%	-100.00%
Illegal possession of firearm	0.00%	-100.00%

In comparing the relative rates of reporting in December 2003 and December 2004 (the first column), one can observe that most of the crime categories showed a decrease. However, crimes such as robbery, malicious damage to property and those related to drugs show an increase since 2003. The increase in drug-related crimes could be interpreted as positive as an indication of more police activity resulting in higher numbers of arrests. Abduction and illegal possession of firearms have remained stable. In comparing the statistics from November 2004 and December 2004 (the second column), it seems that most of the crimes declined since the beginning of the Safety on Trains project on 26 October 2004. Only robbery (common) shows a slight increase.

A total number of 344 Neighbourhood Watch volunteers were deployed during the previous SFS programme, compared with the deployment of 692 volunteers during this season. It is possible that the higher number of deployments could result in more visibility and, therefore, more arrests.

The SAPS also planned and executed a total of 77 "Safety on Trains" activities and operations for the period 10 December 2004 to 13 January 2005 in the targeted areas. This included observation on the station deck and foot patrols in and around stations. The SAPS provided the following statistics to highlight the arrests executed during December 2004 for the Safety on Trains Project. The statistics for January 2005 are not available yet.

Table 12: SAPS Arrests at Stations during December 2004			
Crime	Amount	Crime	Amount
Possession of counterfeit money	1	Possession of dagga	29
Possession of unlicensed firearm/ammunition	3	Possession of Mandrax	4
Possession of cocaine/rocks/crack	5	Possession of stolen property	5
Illegal immigrant	6	Bribery	1
House Breaking	1	Shoplifting	1
Fraud	2	Theft	8
Robbery common	3	Assault GHB	5
LEGAL SUCCESSION ACT 9 OF 1989			
Travel without a valid train ticket	26	Illegal crossing of railway line	70
Keeping train doors open while	19	Travel/leaving train at	25

Table 12: SAPS Arrests at Stations during December 2004			
Crime	Amount	Crime	Amount
train is moving		unlawful place	
Hawking	62	Travel where not allowed (1 st class with 3 rd class ticket	48
OTHER CRIMES			
Drinking in public	30	Riotous behaviour	4
Traffic offences	21	Obstruction on Metrorail employee in executing his/her duties	1
Urinate in public	3	TOTAL OF ALL ARRESTS	383

The SAPS executed a total of 383 arrests. During the same period last year (December 2003) a total of 253 incidents of A-crimes (serious crimes) and 285 B-crimes (less serious crimes) were reported to the police. Statistics for December 2004 reveals that 176 A-crimes and 309 B-crimes were reported to the SAPS. A comparison between 2003/4 reveals a decrease in reports of serious violent crimes (30,4%) and an increase in non-conventional crimes (8,4%).

The establishment of the Railway Police in the beginning of November 2004 and the subsequent deployment of more SAPS officers, together with the NHW members (692), led to more visibility and more arrests. This partnership did not only lead to a decrease in reports of A-type crimes, but also enhanced the success rate of arrests in the rail environment.

4.2.5 Conclusion

The Safer Trains Project has succeeded in reducing crime in and around the station areas where the members were deployed. Unemployed Neighbourhood Watch volunteers were deployed, which led to the reduction in unemployment for the period. Where crime displacement took place, Neighbourhood Watch members were redeployed to stations that required support. Commuters expressed their appreciation for the visibility and assistance rendered during the period.

A Railway Mobile Unit consisting of Metro Rail, SAPS and officials from the DOCS started operating on 10 January 2005 and will continue indefinitely. Crimes such as illegal hawking, pick-pocketing and other serious crimes will be targeted. Metro trains will as from 14 January 2005 receive a security boost when 424 student constables are deployed to protect commuters.

4.2.6. Recommendation

It is recommended that the Safer Trains Project should become one of the lead projects of the Directorate Social Crime Prevention because of the major impact it has had on the safety of commuters. Its crime prevention impact reaches beyond the identified stations due to the fact that it also impacts on poverty and unemployment. Funding for a project of this nature should be increased to ensure greater success.

4.3. ARRIVE ALIVE

4.3.1 Project Description

Prior to the start of the SFS programme, the Critical Offence Management Programme (COMP) committee, which comprises members of the main disciplines in Traffic Safety i.e. law enforcement, education, engineering and logistical support, compiled a Traffic Management Business Plan for the 2004/2005 festive season. The business plan set the following operational priorities, viz. alcohol, speed, seatbelts, visibility, moving violations, fatigue and overloading with a special emphasis on pedestrian safety. Two programmes of the business plan, namely "Arrive Alive" and "Juggernaut", aimed to address traffic safety for the festive season.

The Arrive Alive Project aimed to decrease the fatalities on the roads, with the emphasis on road safety. The project intended to address the major contributing traffic offences i.e. speeding, drinking and driving and the non-wearing of safety belts. The project sought to address pedestrian safety, as this constitutes 38% of the fatalities on the road. "Juggernaut" is part of the Arrive Alive programme and focuses primarily on public and goods transport pertaining to overloading, and vehicle and driver fitness. Juggernaut targets unlicensed and unroadworthy freight vehicles, light motor vehicles, buses and minibus taxis, as well as driver without licenses. A number of dedicated roadblocks were executed where driver and vehicle fitness were inspected. Weighing stations and vehicle testing stations were also utilised for this purpose.

128 traffic volunteers worked closely with the Traffic Department in an attempt to reduce the number of accidents on the road. They were recruited from Beaufort West (21), Touws River/Worcester (22), Laingsburg/Rietfontein (13), Grabouw (12) and the Metro (60). The volunteers issued traffic safety pamphlets to motorists, assisted with roadworthy checks and the co-ordination of vehicles that were parked off in order for drivers to rest. Volunteers rendered a 24-hour service and received a stipend of R 50-00 per day.

Mobile courts were also established in Beaufort West and George where the magistrates, prosecutors and other staff members were on standby on a 24-hour basis to immediately deal with any serious offences.

4.3.2 Geographical Focus

The programmes were intended to not only focus on the highways, but were also intended to educate people in residential areas before they reached the main roads such as the N1 and the R300. Traffic operational units were set up and manned at the following areas:

N1 Three Sisters (Riemhoogte)	R62 Aberdeen Road
N1 Beaufort West/Leeu Gamka (Rietfontein)	R27 Atlantis
N1 Touws River	N2 Grabouw
N1 Tuncor	N2 Airport

The following table presents some of the Arrive Alive activities that took place, from the start of the SFS programme until 13 January 2005.

Table 14: Arrive Alive Activities			
Activity	Area	Media	People Reached
Pamphlet distribution	Plettenberg Bay	No	To motorists
Blitz on un-licensed motor vehicles and drivers	Laingsburg	No	To motorists
Roadblocks	Athlone, Macassar	No	To motorists
Promotion of Road Safety	Ladismith	Kontrei Oudtshoorn Die Burger Nuus, Koerant,	To motorists
Road Safety Management Outside Broadcasting.	Langa	Umhlobo Wenene	4000
Road Safety Management Outside Broadcasting.	Nyanga	Umhlobo Wenene	5000
Roadblock	Murraysburg	No	800
Roadblock	Aberdeen	No	To motorists
Roadblock	Beaufort West	No	To motorists

4.3.3.1 Project Implementation

The project started on 6 December 2004 with the launch of the N2 Traffic Operation Centre and the Arrive Alive SFS Programme. MEC Ramatlakane delivered the keynote address and mentioned the tragic accidents of the previous weekends when 40 people lost their lives on the roads. He noted that about 95% of all road accidents are due to human error. He also unveiled a plaque, which symbolised the launch of the Traffic Operational Centre with the words: *"Service Delivery is our priority"* and *"Bambanani Against Crime"*.

One of the activities worth mentioning is the passing out parade of Traffic Officers on 8 December 2004 at the Brackenfell High School. Students as far as the Eastern Cape, Overberg and Beaufort West formed part of the passing out parade. MEC Ramatlakane delivered the keynote address and mentioned the challenge that lies ahead for the students during the SFS. The Minister then presented trophies to the best students in various categories, and certificates to all students who had successfully completed the course.

Other project activities included:

- Mass communication campaigns on television, radio, billboards and public transport (on buses and at taxi ranks),
- Keeping roads safe for drivers and pedestrians by enforcement and awareness-raising initiatives,
- Coordinating traffic law enforcement initiatives in terms of roadblock operations,
- The participation of volunteers in increasing road safety awareness and assisting at roadblocks on national roads and national exit and entry roads,

- The project raised awareness by distributing flyers in residential areas, at taxi ranks and long distance transport ranks,
- The project also raised awareness by holding mass prayer meetings by religious groupings on the NI, Laingsburg and Beaufort West.

The notion of partnerships was given meaning when the Ministers of Community Safety, Transport and Public Works and local councillors visited the following activities and traffic operational centres:

Table 15: Joint Visits by Ministers and Local Councillors	
Roadblocks	Other
Grabouw R 27 Yzerfontein N1 Worcester (Ultra City) R 43 Kleinmond R62 Eastern Cape border Beaufort West/Aberdeen - inter-provincial roadblock	N2 Airport - Official opening N1 Winelands - Prayer and religious gathering N1 Beaufort West - Prayer and religious gathering N2 Mosselbay - Road block

During the implementation phase of the Arrive Alive programme, a number of successful law enforcement actions were executed. The table below list these actions:

Table 16: Provincial Traffic Law Enforcement Actions	
Law Enforcement Activities	Number
Number of vehicles stopped and checked	106 332
Number of driving licenses and Professional Drivers Permit (PDP) checked	97 308
Number of vehicles suspended	356
Number of vehicles checked for overloading	62 390
Number of vehicles charged with overloading	1 422
Number of notices issued for speeding	52 711
Number of notices issued for unlicensed vehicles	2 446
Number of drivers arrested for license and PrDP	664
Number of drivers tested for alcohol	15 508
Number of notices issued for defective lights	1 283
Number of notices issued for defective brakes	319
Number of notices issued for smooth or worn tyres	1 329
Number of notices issued for red robots and stop signs	404
Number of notices issued for illegal and unsafe overtaking	622
Total	343 094

A total number of 343 094 Law Enforcement Activities were successful executed by the Traffic Department. Over 100 000 drivers were stopped and checked, while over 52 000 notices for speeding were issued. These statistics confirm that the Traffic Department's Arrive Alive project focused extensively on the operational priorities listed in the Traffic Management Business Plan.

The SAPS implemented their own operational plans for the SFS in relation to Arrive Alive, focusing specifically on traffic offences and firearms. The SAPS executed a total of 110 operations and activities from 10 December 2004 to 13 January 2005.

Table 17: Traffic Tickets and Other Offences (Provincial Traffic)	
Offences	Number
Driver's licence	206
Number plates	313
Unlicensed motor vehicles	259
Red robot	1
Faulty brake lights	7
Worn out tyres	11
Safety belts	5
Taxi offences (e.g. overloading)	26
Overtaking offences	2
Oil leaks	5
Suspension notice	44
Stolen vehicle found back	2
Stolen fire arm found back in motor	1
Possession of stolen vehicle	1
Roadblocks	64
Vehicle searched	2740

4.3.4. Comparative Analysis of Fatalities and Crashes 2002/2003/2004

The following table indicates the number of fatal accidents on identified routes:

Table 18: Number of Fatal Accidents on Identified Routes		
Routes	December 2003/January 2004	December 2004/January 2005
N1	16	17
N2	14	16
N7	6	3
R300	6	3
R43	7	7
R60	0	5
AW (Municipal road not listed)	64	52
AO (Gravel road)	5	8
Other	24	25
Total	142	136

A total number of 136 fatal accidents took place since the 1 December 2004 to 15 January 2005, compared to the total number of 142 the previous year, indicating a 4.4% decrease. Municipal roads, the N1 and N2 are the routes with the highest fatal accidents. The N1 and N2 normally experience high traffic volume during the festive season and the high number of fatal accidents could be attributed to that. However, the high number of fatal accidents on municipal routes not listed is a matter of concern. A closer look at these roads reveals that a significant number (26) of pedestrians were involved in these fatal accidents (52).

Overall, the number of fatal accidents is unacceptably high, considering the fact that the Arrive Alive programme engaged in an extensive road safety awareness campaign. The following table indicates the number of fatalities for 2003 and 2004.

Table 19: Fatalities for the Period 1 December to 15 January			
Categories	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
Drivers	60	48	43
Passengers	95	42	61
Pedestrians	79	77	70
Total	234	167	174

Analysis indicates that there was a 40% decrease in the total number of fatalities where drivers, passengers and pedestrians were involved from 2002/3 to 2003/4. However, for the period 2003/4 to 2004/5, the number of fatalities increased by 4.2%. The 2004/2005 figure, however, is still lower than 2002/2003.

Table 20: Crashes for the Period 1 December to 15 January			
Crashes	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005
	168	142	136

Comparative analysis indicates that there was a decrease in the total number of crashes from 2002/2003 to 2003/2004. However, since 2003/2004 to 2004/2005 there was a slight decrease in the total number of crashes (Traffic Department 2005). There is reason for continued optimism, considering the fact that the figures for fatalities and crashes are still lower than the figures for 2002/2003.

4.3.5 Conclusion

Arrive Alive employed 140 traffic volunteers at R50.00 per day and managed to reduce unemployment by deploying volunteers. This project supports the social capital concept by providing employment for the unemployed. The project also strives to educate motorists on road safety through various campaigns. With regard to road accidents, the statistics for the Arrive Alive 2004/2005 revealed an increase in fatalities and crashes since last year. These are disturbing statistics, considering the fact that the Arrive Alive Project executed various campaigns in road and pedestrian safety.

4.3.6 Recommendation

It is recommended that the education and awareness campaign of Arrive Alive continue. The roadblock operations should be conducted on a more consistent basis. This should be informed by a road accident pattern analysis as opposed to the current conventional traffic approach of Easter and festive season operations.

4.4. SAFETY ON BEACHES PROJECT

4.4.1 Project Description

The Safety of Beaches project focus on promoting visible policing on the identified beaches in the province. Law enforcement agencies (South African, Police Service [SAPS], City Police, Law enforcement, Community Police Forum, Neighbourhood watches) were deployed to these beaches to improve the safety of holidaymakers over the festive season.

4.4.2 Geographical Focus

In 2004/2005 the Safety on Beaches project's geographical focus was on the 27 identified beaches as indicated in the business plan. The project covered 6 beaches on the False Bay coast, 6 in South Peninsula, 8 in Atlantic and West Coast and 6 in Boland and Southern Cape. Table 21, indicate these identified beaches and NHW deployment per beach.

Table 21: Identified Beaches and NHW Deployment over the SFS				
Coast	Beach Name	Target: Business Plan	Peak Deployment	Service rendered
FALSE BAY	Gordon's Bay*	10	10	17
	Strand	30	30	34
	Macassar	15	15	14
	Monwabisi	25	25	34
	Mnandi	35	35	63
	Strandfontein	70	70	58
SOUTH PENINSULA	Muizenberg	30	30	32
	Camps Bay	15	15	22
	Hout Bay	10	10	16
	Simon's Town	10	10	24
	Sea Point	15	15	22
	Ocean View (Soetwater)	20	20	40
ATLANTIC & WEST	Noordhoek	10	10	
	Table View	10	10	23
	Blaaubergstrand	15	15	7
	Melkbostrand	10	10	14
	Silverstreamstrand	15	15	23
	Diazville	10	10	18
	Saldanha*	10	10	20
	St. Helena*	15	10	13
BOLAND & SOUTHERN CAPE	Vredendal Strandfontein*	10	10	15
	Kleinmond	10	10	18
	Hermanus*	10	10	6
	Mossel Bay	15	15	25
	George*	10	10	20
	Knysna*	10	10	23
	Plettenberg Bay*	15	15	24
	TOTAL	460	455	625

The asterisk [*] denotes beaches that were not included in the 2003/2004 Safer festive Season period

4.4.3. Project Implementation

The total of 455 NHW volunteers were deployed during the peak period. All but one of the identified beaches ran at full capacity (St.Helena was short of 5 NHW members). A further 170 community volunteers were brought into project through the shift system to assist on the beach, bringing the total number of volunteers on

this project to 625. After the peak period, the deployment of NHW volunteers was scaled down in response to the reduced number of people visiting the beaches.

The NHW and community volunteers deployed on the beaches supported the law enforcement agencies by doing foot patrols and assisted in access control at beach entrances. Volunteers enhanced the visibility of policing agencies on the beach and their presence served to decrease opportunities for crime. As a result, there were no reports of anti-social behaviour or serious violent crime on the beaches. The lack of such reports could be attributed to the deployment strategy, as well as the ban on liquor on the beaches.

The SFS campaign on the beaches was premised on visibility of law enforcement agencies on the identified beaches. This law enforcement presence was supplemented by a total of 625. The main task of the volunteers was to decrease opportunities for crime by participating in foot patrols and access control at beaches.

Prior the establishment of the SFS programme in 2003/2004, alcohol on beaches was also believed to be implicated in a wide range of crime problems (e.g. murder, attempted murder, assault GBH, rape, and robbery), which instilled fear among beach-goers. Moreover, non-contact crimes such as car theft and theft out of motor vehicle were also rife on the beaches. This prompted the placement of a ban on alcohol on the beaches. Recent reports indicate a 100% decrease in the number of missing children on the Atlantic coast, which may be attributable to the ban on alcohol. Notwithstanding the ban, some people did manage to bring alcohol onto the beaches and those caught drunk or in possession of alcohol were accordingly fined.

Indeed, the deployment of the integrated law enforcement agencies on beaches paid off. By and large the level of safety on the beaches improved, a comment by a community member who visited Soetwater illustrates this:

'We have been coming here for the entire festive season and there has been no alcohol, which made it much safer for our children. The festivities have been great, things have been much safer' (Bailey, 2005: 5).

Despite the improving level of safety on the beaches there were two negative incidents. Firstly, in an incident at the Silverstreamstrand resort on 1 January 2005, three people died and three were injured in a conflict that ended in a shooting. It is argued that the incident was related to alcohol use and the non-compliance of the no-liquor rule. While the rule applies at Silverstreamstrand as any other beach, the signage in the area is misleading in this regard, and therefore less useful. It reads: 'No consumption of liquor on the site' instead of stating that no liquor is allowed on the beach at all. This suggests that the problem may lie with the signage and the enforcement of the no-liquor rule. It is therefore the responsibility of the relevant authorities to ensure that people are appropriately informed of regulations. Secondly, a drowning incident was reported at Gordon's Bay beach. This was not believed to be alcohol-related.

The high numbers (625) of NWH members and community volunteers deployed as part of this project is confirmation of the DOCS and SAPS commitment to building networks and relationships with community-based structures. Through the SFS programme, the community has seen the need to 'own' beaches and work with government to promote safety in these areas.

In Hermanus, George and Mossel Bay, this project sought to partner with the local municipality in relation to the fight against alcohol on the beach. This kind of relationship-building reflects another aspect of social capital development that was achieved through this project.

4.4.4 Success

- The law enforcement agencies (SAPS, Law enforcement, City Police, Neighbourhood Watch volunteers) have jointly succeeded in limiting the use of alcohol on the beaches. 1300 fines were issued for alcohol-related offences, and 28 for drinking in public. Many vehicles with alcohol were turned away (SAPS, 2005). It seems that slowly, the message of alcohol-free beaches is reaching the public, and there is a realisation that the both the Provincial government and the City of Cape Town are firm in their stance in this regard.
- This project ensured higher visibility of law enforcement agencies on the beach during major events organised by the Youth on Beach Project, creating safety in order for these youth projects to take place.
- Joint Safety Operation Centres (JOC) were established in certain beaches as per the SFS Business Plan. The JOC's were an attempt to promote the co-ordination and integration of law enforcement agencies. Furthermore, these centres served as a storage place for the volumes of liquor that was confiscated.
- Through radio talks, the message regarding beach safety has reached people on the beaches and the community more generally. The live interviews with the Minister of Community Safety served to reinforce the idea that people could contribute to their own safety by supporting this initiative.
- In Mossel Bay and Hermanus, attempts were made to mobilise local government to be pro-actively involved in the control of alcohol on the beaches, and positive feedback has been received in this regard.

4.4.5 Challenges for the Future

- The main challenge remains alcohol consumption on the beach. This problem is compounded by signage problems on the certain beaches, where this is either non-existent or misleading.
- The zero tolerance approach remains a challenge because people have become accustomed to drinking alcohol on the beach and hence try to evade law enforcement officers. More importantly, promotions run by alcohol companies on the beach offer free alcohol as part of the entrance fee and this conflicts with the goals and objectives of this project. The Hunters Gold promotion in Muizenberg is a case in point.
- Communication between NHW, SAPS and other law enforcement poses a problem in some beaches due to the lack of communication equipment such as two-way radios. The number of radios was limited and the frequency of these did not function in some areas. Also, the NHW volunteers could not communicate with SAPS using the radios, as two did not have the same kind of radio.

- There are long stretches of beach, which NHW volunteers have to patrol. Such vast areas demand that the number of NHW volunteers deployed be increased to ensure coverage. Most of these beaches include other small beaches that also need to be monitored. For example, Strandfontein Pavilion Beach includes Blue Waters, Nine Miles, Fisherman's Lane, and Lover's Lane. Similarly, Melkbosstrand Beach includes Big Bay, Eerste Steun and Table View Beach.
- Observation has indicated that often in certain beaches the co-ordination between different law enforcement agencies needs to be improved. The lack of such synergy, defeats the purpose of implementing an integrated law enforcement approach on the beach.
- Missing children has been a cause for concern on the identified beaches. Although these children are reunited with their parents, the fact that they were lost suggests an emerging trend of a lack of supervision. This suggests that parenting skills should be a focus of attention in the province.

4.4.6 Comparison with 2003/2004 SFS Programme

While the previous SFS Programme focused on 19 beaches, this past season targeted 27 beaches in the province. The increase on the number of beaches necessitated an increase in the number of NHW volunteers deployed, and this number was increased to 625 from the 435 in the previous year.

This past project had 9 live broadcasts as compared to 8 in 2003/2004. The majority of the broadcasts (7) were in partnership with Bush Radio, with P4 Radio hosting to additional broadcasts. In these broadcasts the MEC Ramatlakane gave live interviews focusing on the theme of building social cohesion. He also stressed the role of the community in fighting alcohol usage on the beaches.

4.4.7 Conclusion

The Safety on Beach project deployed law enforcement agencies on the beach to promote visibility and ensure safety. The visibility *per se* created a sense of safety for people on the beach. Although alcohol consumption continues to be a problem on the beach, the law enforcement agencies were successful at limiting the use of alcohol on the identified beaches. It is anticipated that in time, people visiting the beaches will come understand the value of this approach for their own safety.

This project has also made a contribution to strengthening relationships between the DOCS, the SAPS and other law enforcement agencies. The relationships between these agencies and communities were also strengthened.

4.4.8 Recommendations

Alcohol consumption on the beach emerged as a huge problem in the 27 identified beaches. Firstly, the lack of one-access point to the beach compounded the problem, as beaches such as Muizenberg, Camps Bay, Gordon's Bay and Strand have open access. Therefore those deployed to oversee safety on these beaches experienced some difficulty. There are problems in controlling the overnight facilities on beaches (e.g. Harmony Park and Macassar) such cases, must be looked at in relation to future programmes.

Secondly, the province may be ready to embark on an integrated law enforcement agency approach to safety and security. This project served as a pilot and tested this approach. The question is: what has been learned from the attempts to cooperate and co-ordinate the work of law enforcement agencies? It is necessary to embark on a post SFS study to look at these issues in greater depth in order to inform proper planning in the future.

4.5. YOUTH ON BEACH PROJECT

4.5.1 Project Description

The Youth on Beach Project targeted youth in the province with the aim of encouraging them to take responsibility for crime-free living. Educational programmes relating to crime and drug awareness, and the effects of crime on the community were central pillars of this project. The project also attempted to promote active participation in sport and recreational activities by young people. The project advocated that participating in sport activities provides the youth with an alternative to crime.

4.5.2 Geographical Focus

The project took place on the identified beaches in the province. Seventeen events took place reaching a total of 6246 young people on the beaches. The table below indicates the identified beaches, number of young people that participated (column 3) and the volunteers that rendered their services in this project (columns 4 to 9). The youths participated in organised activities and were transported from surrounding communities for this purpose.

4.5.3 Project Implementation

The main objective of the SFS programme was to create an integrated and synergistic crime prevention initiative, which drew its strength from various role players. This project in support to that objective entered into partnerships with the Chrysalis Academy, the Youth Peace Academy, the City of Cape Town, the Department of Cultural Affairs, Sport and Recreation, Fairest Cape, Coca-Cola, Bush Radio and P4 Radio. This partnership ensured that there were a range of activities on the beach that focused directly on engaging the participation of young people. Trained facilitators from selected service providers, namely Future Factory, Outriggers and the Youth Peace Academy facilitated these activities, with the assistance of other volunteers. These activities included, rock climbing, bungee-jumping, water sports, face-painting, treasure hunt, talent shows etc. Bush and P4 Radio had live broadcasts of almost all these events, and as may be imagined the number of young people that were reached was far beyond the estimated 6246. The broadcasts spoke directly to crime awareness and creating alternatives to crime, and excited interest through had competitions, giving away SFS t-shirts and caps as prizes.

Table 22: Youth attendance and list of volunteers

Date	Beach	Youth	Radio	Service-Provider	LSO	YPA	Chrysalis	Comm.	Future Factory	
									Future Factory	Outriggers
12 Dec	Silverstream	350	-	Future Factory, Outriggers	20	0	1	0	6	4
16 Dec	Mnandi Beach	1000	Bush	Future Factory, Outriggers	60	0	40	0	0	6
18 Dec	Dos Santos	370	P4	Future Factory	0	0	0	30	6	0
19 Dec	Strandfontein Pavillion	500	Bush	Future Factory	60	39	29	0	0	4
22 Dec	Saldanha Beach	230	-	Future Factory	0	0	0	24	8	0
26 Dec	Camps Bay Beach	255	P4	Future Factory, Outriggers	50	0	4	24	8	6
26 Dec	Monwabisi	354		Future Factory, Outriggers	0	20	20	20	0	0
27 Dec	Monwabisi	287	Bush	Future Factory	50	20	23	25	6	0
29 Dec	Central Beach	191		Future Factory	0	0	0	0	8	0
30 Dec	Wilderness Beach	156		Future Factory	0	0	0	0	8	0
31 Dec	Kleinmond Beach	470		Future Factory	54	0	0	40	8	0
01 Jan	Macassar Beach	400	Bush	YPA	27	0	13	40	6	0
04 Jan	Melkbaai Beach	575	Bush	YPA and Outriggers	60	39	0	25	0	6
06 Jan	Soetwater / Kometjie	300	Bush	Future Factory	52	0	0	20	6	0
08 Jan	Harmony Park	233	Bush	YPA	46	39	0	24	6	0
15 Jan	Big Bay Beach	300			55	30	0	30	6	4
16 Jan	Koggelbaai Beach	275			45	0	4	0	6	0
	TOTAL	6246			60	39	40	40	8	6

As indicated in the table above, 193 volunteers assisted with control and monitoring of the youth. These volunteers were allocated to different activities. Sixty (60) came from Learner Support Officers volunteers, 39 from Youth Peace Academy, 40 from Chrysalis, and 40 from the community. The service providers namely Future Factory and Outriggers had 8 and 6 respectively.

Partnership is generally an important strategy in fighting crime, and this objective was operationalised through linking with selected service providers, (i.e. Outriggers, Chrysalis, Bush Radio, P4 Radio, Fairest Cape and Future Factory) volunteers, (i.e. the Learner Support Officers' volunteers and community volunteers) and government partners. These constitute an important resource that could be employed by the department in its future work. In particular, the relationship formed with the Department of Sport and Recreation and the joint interest in building social capital may serve future partnering of this nature.

4.5.4 Successes

- Most of the events were well attended (Mnandi had an exceptionally high youth attendance on 16 December). Judging from the attendance target per event (300) the project had in most cases managed exceed targets and bring out young people in their numbers.
- The overall assessment based on people's perceptions of the SFS programme was positive. Comments relating to the Youth on Beaches Project confirmed the positive results that the project has achieved.
- The presence of Bush and P4 Radio enabled the positive anti-crime and anti-drug messages to reach far beyond the numbers of young people that attended the events.
- The Department of Cultural Affairs, Sport and Recreation joined the Department of Community Safety in this project. Together these government departments have given youth an opportunity to embark on sporting activities in an environment that is safe. Such cooperation is critical to building social capital, and to the success of future projects of this nature.

4.5.5 Challenges

The main challenge faced by this project was the process of transporting youth to and from the beaches. Incidents such as that in Camps Bay on 26 December when three young girls fell off a moving bus on their way home, are a reminder that work does not begin and end with an event and that due care and planning must be applied to the entire spectrum of activities for the day.

4.5.6 Comparison with 2003/2004 SFS Programme

The 2004/2005 Youth on Beach project focussed on exploring a new approach to crime prevention, which encouraged youth to take responsibility for crime free-living. The previous SFS Youth Project encouraged youth to sign an anti-crime pledge through support of the community. The 2004/5 SFS did not have that kind of involvement with the community, although the goals and objectives were similar.

4.5.7 Conclusion

The Youth on Beach project contributed significantly in the fight against crime over the festive season. Through the beach activities, the project managed to provide youth with an alternative to crime. It encouraged the youth to participate in sport and recreational activities thus making attempts to promote active citizenship.

Through the live broadcasts the number of youth reached is far more than estimated. The project has strengthened the relationship and networks that the Department of Community Safety had with the community, the challenge is to sustain this relationship. Furthermore, the project has created a platform that promoted a synergistic relationship between the Department of Community Safety and the Department of Cultural Affairs, Sport and Recreation.

4.5.8 Recommendations

The Youth on Beach Project targets youth with the aim of encouraging them to take responsibility for a crime-free lifestyle. As indicated before, it attempts to promote active participation in sport and recreational activities. The project advocates that participating in sport provides an alternative to crime. Predominantly, youth from disadvantaged backgrounds are organised and transported from their residential areas to the beaches where they actively participate in planned beach activities. Youths from disadvantaged communities are not always privileged to visit the beach, and this project attempted to facilitate access of this kind.

The objectives of the project were met, however the unforeseen incident in relation to transportation of children does require further thought and planning in relation to the next programme. The following recommendations are made in this regard:

- The ratio of supervisors to children should be maintained at 5: 12
- The bus supervisors (which are community leaders) be thoroughly trained on how to control youth in and outside the bus and should be briefed about their responsibility as outlined in their role and function description². The briefing session should be organised in advance.
- The youth should be informed about expected behaviour in the bus.
- Parents must sign an indemnity form authorising the transportation of children from one area to another.
- Bus drivers must have a Public Driver's Permit and the company must have the latest certificate indicating the roadworthiness of the bus.

² Check roadworthiness of the bus, Check professional drivers license and public driver's permit, Check age of each youth boarding the bus, Supervise seating while the bus is in motion, Check the total of children on the bus when departing from home, Ensure each child has a HOOC band on their wrists for identification. Report to lost children to the tent or caravan, Assist service providers in group activities, Check total of children when bus departs for their homes. Check the total and name list of each bus of children before departure.

4.6. SAFETY OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN: AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGNS

4.6.1 Project Description

The goal of the project is to contribute to the reduction of violence against children and women during the festive season by running awareness-raising programmes in communities. Activities focused on the effects of violence against children and women, measures that communities can take to prevent violence, child kidnapping, crossfire killings and human trafficking. The programme's emphasis is on community participation through partnership with communities, NGOs and government departments at local and provincial level.

The project objectives were as follows:

- To raise awareness about different forms of violence against children and women;
- To share information and tips on how to take extra precautions to prevent these violent crimes from happening;
- To organize seminars and prayer meetings in partnership with other role players in recognition of our women;
- To inform communities about available resources such as departmental Trauma rooms in the communities, support groups and the Joint Operation Centres which are located in police stations;
- To develop partnerships with other government departments and civil society organisations in the fight against violence on women and children.

4.6.2 Geographical Focus

The project targeted the following 8 areas:

- Mitchell's Plain
- Khayelitsha
- Manenberg
- Hanover Park
- Elsie's River
- Bonteheuwel
- Nyanga
- Oudtshoorn – Bongoletu

The abuse of women and children contributes a large percentage to the overall crime figures of the above-mentioned areas.

4.6.3 Project Implementation

The project identified 8 major activities. These activities were mainly run in the form of awareness campaigns aimed at educating communities on the effects of violence on women and children. These activities were supported by road shows, radio interviews, seminars and the distribution of pamphlets. The following stakeholders were involved:

- SAPS - provided safety and security at the activities;

- Molo-Songololo – partnered with DOCS in relation to the anti-human trafficking campaign;
- Concerned Parents of Missing Children - participated in planning some of the activities;
- Department of Social Services – responsible for the educational programme;
- Representatives from the Criminal Justice system – shared information on the justice system’s response to perpetrators;
- NICRO – provided information on crime and the legislative framework regarding juvenile offenders;
- Rape Crisis – Provided information about effects and available resources to women and children.

Table 23: Activities of Safety of Women and Children				
Activity	Area	Media		People Reached
Men’s March	Waterfront Green Point	Bush Argus, Times	Radio, Cape	2000
Children caught in Crossfire Killings	Rylands,Manenberg, Hanover Park	None		350
Anti-Human Trafficking Seminar	Book Centre	None		200
Stop Violence Against Women and Children	Gugulethu	None		500
-Youth Against Crime				
Break the silence Campaign	Khayelitsha	None		500
-March Against Violence on Women and Children				
Shout-out on Violence Against Women and Children:	Khayelitsha,Nyanga	None		200
-Children’s Rights Day				
-Interfaith Mass Service				
-Nyanga Seminar on Gender-based Violence				
Missing Children	Strand,Oudtshoorn, Khayelitsha,Elsies River,	Bush Radio		2000, 200,
- Beach Programmes	Hanover Park, Mitchell’s			450
- Pre Xmas lunch	Plain			
Stop Violence Against Women and Children		None		300
Total				6700

The table below describes the 8 planned activities that undertaken:

The projects noted in the table below complemented the Safer Woman and Children project and have been conducted in collaboration with the Youth on Beaches programmes as well as the Community-Based Activities:

Table 24: Other Activities in Support of this Project		
Date	Topic	Beach
27 Dec 2004	Violence against children	Khayelitsha (Monwabisi Beach)
29 Dec 2004	Violence against children	Plettenberg Bay (Central Beach)
31 Dec 2004	Violence against children	Kleinmond Beach
31 Dec 2004	Cape Minstrels	Bonteheuwel
31 Dec 2004	New Year's Eve Festival for awareness raising on women and children -	Bonteheuwel (Freedom Square)
4 Jan 2004	Violence against children	Strand (Melkbaai Beach)

It is estimated that approximately 6 700 people oattendees were reached directly through the eight activities within this project. It is estimated that a further 480 000 people were reached in their households via pamphleteering. The campaigns have been successful in reaching both genders, and have reached all age groups. Various media broadcasts, as well as the local print media, greatly enhanced the spread of the project's message. Using the broadcast media, the Minister of Community Safety sought to reach large masses of people with the message of this campaign. He also acknowledged the work of the Department of Community Safety saying that it was *"hard at work to make the province a safer home for all, especially for women and children"*.

The SAPS had planned their own interventions related to women and children. The focus was not only on missing children and service delivery projects, but also on matters related to empowerment and human development. This bears specific reference to the street children programme that the police have been running in partnership with a private institution, Asrin Property Developers. This project aims to uplift and empower street children, and includes the "Adopt-a Football" soccer tournament and league. The developmental element that this project promises will not only be achieved by the coaching the soccer team, but also by educating and equipping the street children with life skills. This initiative aims to bring service delivery to the disempowered children and to ensure that they find a home in the province. *"The empowering of those less fortunate brings us fulfilment and helps the children by restoring their dignity, which the streets can so easily take from them."*, said Mr Khan, the executive director of Asrin Property Developers (Johannes, 2005:6).

Most activities were well attended and well organised, although activities around the Christmas period experienced some problems due to the unavailability of some people. The following are examples of some of the successes from this project:

The hall at the Interfaith Mass Service that took place at the Zolani Centre in Nyanga was filled to capacity. This was a reflection of the seriousness with which the people of Nyanga viewed the idea of moral regeneration. Emphasis was placed on an earlier statement by the Minister regarding plans to curb crime in the Western Cape. This statement was adapted at the gathering to include that these plans should be solidified by means of prayer.

During a seminar on crossfire killings the Minister was informed about people in Hanover Park who allowed gangsters and drug lords to sell drugs in government subsidised houses, sometimes paying children to do this.

The matter had been raised with the police and these people were accordingly evicted, only to be re-instated their houses by the Council. The Minister promised to take it upon himself to implement corrective measures with regard to this problem. Within a few days, the Council members who reinstated the evicted people were featured in the media, having to respond to questions about their actions.

The Good Men's March that supported the activities of the *16 Days of Activism against Violence against Women* reached a large number of people through media coverage. The march achieved valuable results in relation to networking and integration between national and provincial levels. One participant at the event alluded to the value of the march, stating that perpetrators will see how many people are against them and will reconsider their behaviour.

4.6.4 Comparison 2003/2004 SFS Programme

The women and children project has seen improvements and expansion in comparison to the previous year's campaign. This campaign formed partnerships a range of organisations to create a range of activities while the past campaign emphasised to two main campaigns i.e. *Hands Off Our Children* and *Concerned Parents for Missing Children*. While the focus on 2003/2004 campaign was on awareness-raising related to the prevention of the kidnapping and abduction of children, this year focused on a range of different approaches to the issue of safety i.e. education, the development of prevention strategies, etc.

4.6.5 Conclusion

The programme has demonstrated its ability to strengthen partnerships and to establish new ones. It has reached its main objectives of bringing government to the people by way of public engagement. It has a coordinated approach aimed at fighting women and child violence with various non-governmental organizations, such as the Concerned Parents for Missing Children (CPMC), Mabuphele Campaign, Khayelitsha Network on Violence Against Women and Children and Molo Songololo, among other agencies. Community Police Forums, Municipal police, Neighbourhood watch members, SAPS and other law enforcement agencies, such as the Helderberg Law Enforcement Agency were also part of the state agencies that worked in partnership with the non-governmental organisations and had all been collectively visible for the safety of children at the beach activities. These law enforcement agencies raised awareness and ensure that there was increase in police visibility.

4.6.6 Recommendations

Throughout the awareness raising campaign, the need to expand the programme to include 'response mechanisms' for children at risk and to bring in the services of the Victim Empowerment Committees has been highlighted. In the next SFS programme this project should move to the next level by broadening the range of activities and areas, taking into account the kinds of recommendations made during this past programme. More emphasis should be placed on the role of CPF's in SFS activities.

4.7 SPECIAL NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH DEPLOYMENT PROJECT (SNHW)

4.7.1 Project Description

This project dealt with the deployment of NHW members in areas where people converged in large numbers. These areas included major shopping centres, routes to and from industrial areas, places of large social gatherings and tourist destinations.

4.7.2. Geographical Focus and Deployment

The special NHW deployment project focused on identified towns within the four policing areas in the province, with the intention of increasing visibility to increase safety. 297 were planned to be deployed in these areas. The table below indicates that 291 members (99%) were ultimately deployed. A shift system was adopted in order to enable the use of more NHW volunteers. 72 additional NHW members benefited from the shift system, taking the total NHW members used for this project up to 363.

Table 25: Special Deployment of Neighbourhood Watch in the Province			
Area	NHW Deployed	Service rendered	Deployment Areas
West Coast	17	11	
Vredendal	17	11	Vredendal Shopping Centre
Boland	45	54	
Worcester	15	14	Adderley Street CBD Area
Stellenbosch	15	25	CBD Area
Paarl	15	15	CBD Area
Central Karoo	15	15	
Beaufort West	15	15	CBD Area
Southern Cape	53	64	
Oudtshoorn	14	16	CBD Area
George	14	17	CBD Area
Knysna	15	16	CBD Area
Mossel Bay	10	15	CBD Area
Overberg	45	46	
Hermanus	6	6	CBD Area
Caledon - Grenadendal- Kleinmond- Rivier Sonderend	27	22	CBD Area
Villiersdorp- Grabouw - Swellendam	12	18	CBD Area
East and West Metro	116	172	
Somerset West	10	37	Somerset Mall & Somerset West main road
Khayelitsha	20	21	Site B shopping Centre
Nyanga	12	16	Shoprite shopping centre
Langa	15	17	Bus terminus at Epping Industrial area
Gugulethu	13	16	Shoprite Centre
Mitchell's Plain	14	22	Town Centre
Hanover Park	17	29	Table Mountain & Signal Hill
Atlantis	15	14	CBD Area
TOTAL	291	362	

4.7.3 Project Implementation

The main objective of the project was to promote visibility of the NHW volunteers in the identified areas and events. The intention was to increase safety through this additional presence and prevent the potential for crimes to be committed. Volunteers were deployed at events in terms of the table below.

The project unfolded well and covered the identified areas as planned. Special NHW members from the Cape Metro covered the eleven major events that took place in Metro. The highest number of deployments during the festive season took place during the New Year's Eve celebrations when 120 members were deployed in Cape Town. As indicated before a total of 363 special neighbourhood watch members rendered their services in this project and benefited from the stipends paid.

In all these events NHW supported the other law enforcement agencies such as (SAPS, City Police, Law enforcement and private security companies like the Securicor). No major incidents were reported. The lack of problems at these events could be attributed to the SFS deployment strategy, which complemented the efforts of law enforcement agencies. Such achievements are an indication that the integrated law enforcement agency approach advocated by the Minister of Community Safety is working.

Aside from the major events, special NHW members also rendered their services elsewhere. For example, special NHW rendered their service 11 December 2004 to 8 January 2005 in the rural areas. Special NHW members were also deployed in tourist areas such as Table Mountain, Signal Hill, St. George Mall, Adderley Street, Grand Parade, Coen Steytler Boulevard, CTICC and on the way to the V&A Waterfront. The total deployment in these tourist destinations amounted to 53 special NHW members. Again no incidents were reported in these areas after the deployment.

Overall this project deployed 291 NHW members. It should be noted that the special NHW deployment project recruited NHW members after all the other SFS projects had been allocated members, where those that could not be used in the other SFS projects were then used by special NHW project. This was an important indication that the department has strengthened its relationships in the community, and therefore the building of social capital.

Through the stipends, the department gave due recognition to neighbourhood watch volunteerism. In this project, community volunteers contributed to the social protection of citizens and visitors. Such endeavours spoke directly to social capital initiatives, and indicated the widening of the network of ordinary people willing to contribute to the fight against crime. It is expected that the people who defined themselves as SFS Bambanani volunteers will continue to contribute to crime prevention even beyond the SFS programme.

4.7.4 Successes

Table 26: Deployment of Neighbourhood Watch Members					
Date	Time	Event	Specific Location	NHW	NHW origin
16 Dec 04	1h00- 21h00	Coons Festival	Athlone Stadium	40	Hanover Park Mitchell's Plain
16 Dec 04	11h00 – 18h00	Reconciliation Festival and Coons Festival	Cape Gardens/ Grand Parade	24	Nyanga Atlantis
16 Dec 04	11h00 – 18h00	Mnandi Beach	Mnandi Beach	31	Somerset West Khayelitsha
18 Dec 04	3h00 – 23h00	International Jazz Festival	Vygieskraal Stadium	44	HanoverPark, Mitchell's Plain
19 Dec 04	9h00 – 19h00	Santos Soccer Tournament	Athlone Stadium	41	Hanover Park Mitchell's Plain Atlantis
29 Dec 04	16h00 – 20h00	Matric Celebration	Rocklands Civic	50	Hanover Park Mitchell's Plain Khayelitsha
31Dec 04	21h00 – 4h00	News Years Eve	Cape Town	120	Hanover Park, Langa Khayelitsha, Atlantis, Nyanga, Langa, Gugulethu Somerset West
3 Jan 05	12h00– 23h00	Coons Carnival	Cape Town	42	Nyanga Khayelitsha, Gugulethu
3 Jan 05	12h00– 2300	Coons Carnival	Green Point Stadium	40	Mitchell's Plain Hanover Park
8 Jan 05	9h00 – 22h00	Coons Carnival	Athlone	41	Mitchell's Plain Khayelitsha Atlantis
15 Jan 05	9am-9pm	Coons Carnival	Athlone	29	Somerset West

- NHW members discovered drugs (Tik-tik) before this could be brought to the stadium at Athlone on 16 December. SAPS arrested those in possession of the drugs. This is an indication of the value of these deployments.
- 22% more NHW volunteers participated in the project than was originally planned.
- The project has been characterised by adaptability and flexibility. The SFS business plan did not cater for deployment of NHW at tourist areas in Cape Town. However, when the need arose the project managed to deploy NHW members in these areas easily, to provide support to the other law enforcement agencies.
- There were no incidents of crime or violence reported on Table Mountain where special deployment of NHW was done since 16 December 2004.
- Some special Neighbourhood Watch members from Oudtshoorn have decided to continue rendering their services after the project was terminated in the area. In support, the Oudtshoorn Municipality has decided to fund the deployment of these neighbourhood watch members within their municipal area.

- On the 29 December 2004, *Cell C* Cellphone Company donated 7 phones to Neighbourhood Watch members deployed on Table Mountain to improve their communication whilst conducting their duties. Such a donation suggests that an independent company recognises the contribution of being made by the special NHW.

4.7.5 Conclusion

The Special NHW deployment project met its objective of deploying NHW at areas where people converge in numbers. Furthermore, this project deployed people at tourist destinations such as Table Mountain, Signal Hill etc. The deployment per se, is indicative of the successful implementation of the project as the project ensured the presence of NHW members at all identified areas. No major crime incidents were reported in the areas where the deployment was done, and that suggests that the presence of special NHW members in support of other law enforcement agencies served as a deterrent to crime.

4.7.6 Recommendations

It is recommended that the planning of the project be done much earlier, to ensure that all the logistics (such as the identification of neighbourhood watch members and other administrative tasks) are finalised before the actual programme starts.

4.8. MONITORING OF SHEBEENS

4.8.1 Project Description

This project focuses on the monitoring of shebeens in the identified priority areas of SAPS. This project is one of SAPS and the DOCS's strategic focus areas, intended to reduce the occurrence of violent crime. The project was designed to improve police visibility and control over shebeens. It was envisaged that illegal shebeens would be monitored and controlled over the SFS period based on crime pattern analysis from SAPS. The role of the DOCS was to mobilise the Neighbourhood Watch volunteers to monitor the implementation of the regulation of opening and closing hours of the shebeens, as well to provide security in and around shebeens. The intention is to reduce the incidence of serious violent crimes. The broad goals and objectives of this project were as follows:

- High impact blitzes to educate communities in respect of the danger of alcohol abuse;
- High police visibility in communities affected by shebeens;
- Access control/ restriction at shebeens;
- Monitoring of the opening and closing time of shebeens.

4.8.2 Geographical Focus

The project focused on the areas presented in the table below:

Table 27: Geographical Focus of Project	
WEST METROPOLE	EAST METROPOLE
Mitchell's Plain	Khayelitsha
Nyanga	Harare
Hanover Park	Lingelethu West
Manenberg	Bontheuwel
Gugulethu	Elsies River
Philippi	Kuilsrivier (Happy Valley)
Ocean View (Project not executed)	Kuilsrivier/ Kalkfontein
Muizenberg (Vrygrond)	Kuilsrivier/ West Bank
Langa	Eersterivier
Ravensmead	Mfuleni
Steenberg (Project not executed)	Delft
	Kraaifontein
	Atlantis
	Strand
	Macassar
	Strand (Lwandle/ Nomzamo)
	Milnerton (De Noon)
BOLAND	SOUTHERN CAPE
Paarl East	Bongolethu
Clan William	Bridgton
Vredendal	Conville
Mbekweni	Beaufort West
Worcester	Thembaletu (George)
Saldanha	Da Gamaskop(Mossel Bay)
Grabouw	KwaNonqaba (Mossel Bay)
Caledon	Calitzdorp
Hermanus	Pacalsdorp (Replaced by Plettenberg Bay).Dyseldorp was also included in the project
Bredasdorp	Great Brak River
Cloetesville	
Khayamandi	

These areas were targeted due to the high prevalence of crime in and around these shebeens.

4.8.3 Project Implementation

This project began on 3 December with the deployment of NHW members to patrol shebeens. The DOCS deployed 632 NHW members compared to 453 in the previous 2003/2004 SFS. Shebeen project has covered 48 out of 48 communities as stated in the business plan. However, rather than executing the project in Pacalsdorp, police recommended that it should be executed in Plettenberg Bay. Dyseldorp was noted as in need of this project after several requests were received from the community. The project was not executed in Steenberg and Ocean View, due to the unwillingness of the CPF to participate. To replace these areas, Muizenberg and Dyseldorp were included in the project. The project focused on supporting the SAPS by focusing on regulating the operating times of shebeens, with the aim of reducing the occurrence of violent crimes related to alcohol consumption.

In order for the NHW members to perform their duties efficiently they were issued with equipment such as radios, torches and reflective vests.

The Minister of Community Safety estimated that there are about 20000 shebeens in the Western Cape. Of that figure, 1 500 are in Khayelitsha alone. Out of 1500 shebeens in Khayelitsha, 200 are identified as problematic (Hawker: 2004: 1). The visibility of the NHW watch members as well as interaction between NHW members and the owners of shebeens were important developments. One of the ways of achieving cooperation was getting shebeen owners to sign the Code of Conduct. The table below illustrates the deployment of NHW watches in targeted areas, the number of shebeens reached, the number of shebeen owners that signed the Code of Conduct and the numbers that did not.

Table 28: Overview of Shebeen Deployment				
Region	No. of Shebeens	No. of Code Conduct Signed	No. of code not signed	No. of NHW deployed
Southern Cape	653	198	134	117
Boland	683	297	39	120
East Metro	584	318	171	159
West Metro	2820	1029	1791	167

The process of signing the Code was done through a consultative process involving joint meetings in the form of imbizo and workshops with shebeen owners. NHW members, SAPS, Western Cape Amalgamated Liquor Traders Association (WECALTA), volunteers and shebeen owners went through the Code of Conduct together and many owners have signed the document, especially in the West Metro (1029). The table indicates that the majority of shebeens in the province have signed the Code of Conduct during the festive season. This process was followed by a monitoring phase which was done by the NHW members working closely with WECALTA. Over the festive season, the NHW members spent up to 8 hours per day monitoring shebeens. They reported on a regularly basis to the SAPS and the DOCS regarding progress. In many cases NHW members were able to intervene in situations where illegal activity took place. Mostly, this involved addressing cases where youths under the age of 18 were being served alcohol by shebeen owners.

NHW members also conducted a number of workshops with shebeen owners. These workshops were inter- departmental and multi-sectoral in nature. They included:

- SANCA conducted training for SAPS members and volunteers to carry out the project (3 from each of the participating 50 stations).
- WELCATA: Fulfilled the training role around the Code of Conduct for Shebeen Owners, the Liquor Bill as well as giving guidance for license application.
- ARA: Provided posters on Foetal Alcohol Syndrome as well as issued stickers prohibiting the serving of alcohol to young people under the age of 18 years.
- SABMiller Breweries: provided the Department with 10 000 pamphlets on responsible drinking and, in addition, and publicly demonstrated their support to the fight against crime in the province.
- The Department of Health took on the responsibility of educating members of the community through their Sensible Drinking Project. It provided 200 posters and additional information of the subject of sensible drinking.

- In 2004/2005, a total of 1842 shebeens were closed compared to 826 that were closed in 2003/2004 by SAPS. These were as a result of NHW intervention in relation to the code of conduct.

4.8.4 Comparison with 2003/2004 SFS Programme

As compared to the previous festive season, the 2004/5 Shebeen Control Project was hugely successful. This is demonstrated by:

- There has been a phenomenal growth of personnel involved in the running of the programmes. The 2004/5 Shebeen Control Project has seen an increase in the number of Neighbourhood watch members from 453 in 2003/2004 to 632 in 2004/2005.
- The 2004/5 partners in Shebeen Control increased from 2003/2004 (WECALTA, ARA) to include Department of Health, SAB and SANCA

In 2004/2005 NHW members distributed a larger number of educational and awareness-raising material to communities in the province compared to 2003/2004. For example:

In 2004/2005 up to 10 000 posters on the dangers of alcohol abuse for pregnant women were developed as compared to 1000 in 2003/2004.

In 2004/2005 up to 1600 pamphlets on "no alcohol to under eighteens, it's the law" were distributed compared to only 300 in 2003/2004.

In 2004/2005 up to 200 000 pamphlets educating communities on the dangers of alcohol abuse were distributed compared to 90 000 distributed in 2003/2004.

In 2004/2005 up to 10 000 flyers were also distributed. These provided information about the SFS programme. Some of the NHW members were invited to take part in radio talk shows within the province. At least four of these took place during a weekly show at Bush Radio.

In 2004/2005 up to 2 million people were reached through pamphlets, posters and radio programmes compared to 111 300 people reached via the distribution of posters and pamphlets. This is a huge increase as compared to only 1 million that were reached in the last SFS Programme.

4.8.5 SAPS Shebeen Operations of 2003/2004 and 2004/2005

The table below presents a comparison of the SAPS and Neighbourhood Watch operations from 1 November 2003 to 20 January 2004, and 1 November 2004 to 20 January 2005. In 2004/2005 there were fewer operations (254) compared to 2003/2004. However, the number of NHW members involved in operations was increased from 300 in 2003/2004 to 2132 (SAPS, NHW members included) in 2004/2005.

Table 29: SAPS and Neighbourhood Watch Operations		
	1 Nov 2003-20 Jan 2004	1 Nov 2004-20 Jan 2005
Operations	367	354
Vehicle searched	316	2379
Premises searched	288	1754
Prisons searched	4 023	11360
Awareness campaigns	16	68
Distribution of pamphlets	130	1805
Illegal liquor outlets (visits)	2 300	5 615
Petty crimes offences (J 534)	105	342
Seizures	Dagga: 11.477Kg Liquor: 96 894Lt Mandrax: 83	22.24 1Kg 192 270 Lt 732
Logistics		
Vehicles	303	756
Bicycles	7	4

Even though there were fewer operations in 2004/2005 compared to 2003/2004, the amount of work that was executed in 2004/2005 increased dramatically. Vehicles, premises and prisons that were searched in 2004/2005 were larger in number compared to 2003/2004 (see table 29). This also applies to awareness campaigns and distribution of pamphlets. The illegal liquor outlets identified doubled those identified in 2003/2004. The amount of dagga, liquor and mandrax confiscated also doubled those confiscated in 2003/2004. All this points to the success that has been achieved by the SAPS in cooperation with the NWH. This may be partly due to the amount of resources injected in 2004/2005 (i.e. more NWH members, double the number of vehicles, etc.) compared to 2003/2004.

4.8.6 Successes

The deployment of NWH increased the level of policing visibility in all the identified shebeen areas. By implication, this ensured safety and security of the communities as peace and security prevailed. NWH worked unusual hours such as 18:00 – 02:00 or even 19:00 – 03:00 and in some instances up to a 12-hour shift. Volunteers showed great commitment by working on Christmas Day, New Years Day and on 31 December 2004. These shifts were designed according to each station's crime pattern analysis. Many dangerous weapons were confiscated, and most shebeens adhered to the code of conduct relating to opening and closing times. On 1 January, for example, most shebeens in Kayamandi and Khayelitsha were closed.

One of the major successes of the project in 2004/2005 was the successful raid in Grabouw where 55 000 litres of alcohol were confiscated (amounting to about R1million loss to the shebeen owner). This was the biggest ever confiscation of liquor at a shebeen in the Western Cape. There are increasing requests from SAPS and the volunteers to extend this project to operate throughout the year and not only during the Festive Season. This is a clear indication of the kind of impact that this project has had on the ground.

Further achievements of this project relate to the kinds of partnerships that it has created with NGOs, CBOs, private institutions and other government departments.

4.8.7 Challenges

The following are some of the concerns that were raised:

- The involvement of SAPS in the process of encouraging shebeen owners to sign the code of conduct may be a problem as some police members view this as creating the perception that the SAPS is legalising shebeens. This affects the level of support that the police provides to the neighbourhood watch patrols;
- The usage of predominantly English radio stations in predominantly Xhosa-speaking areas is a concern, as the message does not reach its intended audience.

4.8.8 Recommendations

- There is a need to improve communication between the DOCS and the SAPS on the issue of the code of conduct in order to avoid the potential for conflicting messages.
- In order for awareness campaigns to be effective, the message must be conveyed in the language used by the target audience.
- The project should also be extended to cover the Easter Weekend.

4.8.9 Conclusion

The Shebeen Control project has made a positive impact by reducing the incidence of crime especially the serious violent crimes. This has been achieved through the deployment of NHW volunteers to patrol in and around shebeens. This has increased visibility and in turn contributed to the level of safety experienced over the festive season. The SAPS played a critical role through its well-planned operations to confiscate illegal drugs, dangerous weapons and illegally-sold liquor. The awareness campaigns both by the NHW and SAPS were conducted with enthusiasm and achieved a high impact. Shebeen owners cooperated with NHW members by signing the code of conduct that commits them to selling liquor more responsibly.

4.9 SAFETY ON FARMS

4.9.1 Project Description

This project was included for the first time in the Safer Festive Season programme. This happened as a result of public hearings (Imbizos) undertaken in rural areas where the need for intervention was identified by the farming community. The project meant that the farming community would become more directly involved in the policing of their own farms. The project was introduced at the Provincial Rural Safety Priority Committee. The Department of Community Safety assigned 5 Area Co-ordinators to work in collaboration with the South African Police Services. Farm Watches trained at Chrysalis Academy were also recruited as farm watch members to work on the farms. The focus of this project was mainly on visible patrols on the farms.

The objectives of the Farm Safety Project as stated in the 2004/2005 Bambanani SFS Business Plan are as follows:

- To bring policing closer to farm communities;
- To strengthen the partnership policing between the farm community and local police;
- To reduce incidence of alcohol abuse and domestic violence;
- To promote safety on farms

4.9.2 Geographical Focus

The Safety on Farms project was implemented in the following districts and targeted farms. The Overberg work had to be cancelled due to unavailability of trained farm watch volunteers.

Table 30: Targets of Safety on Farms Project		
Districts	Farms	
Matsikama	Vredendal Clanwilliam	Lambertsbaai
West Coast	Vredenburg Veldrif	Lutzville Laaiplek
Central Karoo	Prins Albert Leeu Gamka	Beurfort West Murraysburg
Boland	Worcester Wellington Mc Gregor	Bonnievale Robertson De Doorns
Southern Cape	Oudtshoorn Riversdal De Rust Heidelberg Mosselbay	Herold Albertina Uniondale Klaarstroom Dysseldorp
Overberg	Grabouw Villiersdorp Kleimond Hermanus Genadendal	Caledon Gansbaai Riviersonderend Swellendam Bredasdorp

4.9.3 Project Implementation

Prior to the deployment of NHW members, information sessions were held at the end of November 2004 to inform the Farm Watch members of their role and participation. About 24 Police Stations, 48 reservists and 102 commando members participated in the project during operations in the farm areas. The table below indicates that about 194 farm watch members were deployed in five districts covering twenty-four farms out of the initial thirty-four due to the cancellation of the project in Overberg. According to the project manager, the reason for the cancellation of farm safety project in Overberg is the unavailability of trained NWH in that area. However, the number of Farm Watch volunteers increased from the original number that was allocated for all six projects (180) to a total of 194. The focus on the operations was mainly on visible patrols.

Table 31: Deployment of Farm Watches		
District	No of Farm Watches	Hours of Operation
Matsikama District	27 Farm Watches	Farm watch members are deployed five days per week starting from Wednesday until Sunday for a minimum of six hours per day. The deployment will be over a period of 56 days till 8 February 2005.
West Coast	20 Farm Watches	
Boland	81 Farm Watches	
Central Karoo	37 Farm Watches	
Southern Cape	29 Farm Watches	
Overberg	Cancelled	Due to unavailability of trained NHW members
Total	194	

The SAPS in partnership with Farm Watches have conducted operations on farms ranging from patrol, roadblocks to pamphlets distributions. The table below illustrate the extent in which SAPS in partnerships with Farm Watch volunteers were successful in terms of curbing crime.

Table 32: Outcomes of SAPS/NHW Operations on Farms				
Area	Boland	Southern Cape	Eastern Metropole	Total
Arrests serious crimes	2X Assault GBH 5X Drugs related	6 X Assault GBH 6 X Drug related 3 X Theft 1 X Stock Theft 3 X Burglary Res		As per Area
Arrests Minor Crimes	64	103	5	172
Summons issued	47	11	4	62
Seizures	51 gr Dagga 20 Mx tablettes	690 gr Dagga		As per Area
Farms Visited	205	244	42	491
Road Blocks on routes to farms	4	12	2	18
Vehicle Searched	418	397	20	835
Persons Searched	188	619	34	841
Pamphlets distributed	60	62	60	182

The table above indicates that arrests were made as a result of serious crimes (Assault GBH, Drug related, Theft, Stock Theft and Burglary in Residence) only in Boland and Southern Cape. The table also indicates that a total of 491 farms were visited and 841 people were searched. In addition, 182 awareness pamphlets were distributed. The table also illustrates that a total of 18 roadblocks were conducted on routes to farms and 835 vehicles were searched in the process. Overall, the table shows the successes that were achieved during the execution of farm safety project.

4.9.4 Successes

According to the SAPS, the involvement of trained farm watch volunteers was well received on farms. The SAPS report indicates that farm watch members successfully intervened to prevent domestic violence incidents. For example on the West Coast, Farm Watch members identified the problem of alcohol abuse at the Morester Farm at Moorreesburg and they intervened by reporting this to Moorreesburg SAPS.

SAPS report also states that Farm Watches reported illegal shebeens operating on farms to local police. For example, in Drommevlei Farm a drug smuggler was identified by Farm Watch members and was also reported to the Veldrif SAPS and police made a commitment to monitor the smuggler. On 1 January 2005, a case of a car break-in and theft was reported to Farm Watch members who immediately conducted a search were able to catch the suspects within 30 minutes. After the intervention of the police, the suspect finally admitted the offence and produced the stolen goods. The suspect was arrested and charged for theft. In another case, on 24 December 2004, a group of street children set fire to a beehive at the Monte Marcus Farm at Welgeluk in Oudtshoorn. This matter was reported to a Farm Watch member. The Farm Watch members worked together with the police and rounded up the children who were then arrested. After this event, the popularity of the Farm Watch members seemed to increase.

Some police stations reported that the reporting of crime has decreased in areas where the farm watch members were deployed. Rawsonville SAPS reported that no crime was reported in the Slanghoek sector during one weekend while the farm watch members were deployed in the farming area (SAPS Report on Farm Safety 2004/2005).

A major success of this project is the support it received from all communities of the districts where the project was successfully implemented. Without the support of these communities, the project would have not been implemented at all.

One incident that showed the role of the Farm Watches in the protection of women over the festive season occurred at farm in Morester near Piketberg where a woman reported that her partner had been assaulting and sexually harassing her. Farm Watch members intervened and the police were called in. The partner was arrested and later released on warning after the parties concerned reached a peaceful resolution.

In one incident during December 2004, on a farm in Rietvlei at Veldrif on the West Coast, Farm Watch members worked closely with the police to enable the arrest of two farmers who murdered one of their farm workers. According to eyewitnesses who made the report to the Farm Watch members, the farm worker was assaulted and killed only because he was drunk. This matter is still under police investigation.

The project was also a success in that it has provided skills and empowerment through the training to the Farm Watch Members, as well as provided funds to cover basic expenses, which served as a contribution to poverty alleviation.

4.9.5 Challenges

- The lack of trained Farm Watches in the Overberg district is a major challenge as it led to the cancellation of the project in that area.
- A concern was that farm owners did not trust farm watch volunteers in some instances as these were not from the same farms. This issue needs to be addressed as soon as possible as it might have a negative impact on the project in the next SFS.
- The lack of transport for farm watch members has been identified as a constraint in some districts. For instance in the Southern Cape, farm watch members reported having difficulty in accessing some of the areas due to a lack of transport. This matter needs to be looked at, and solutions developed.
- The Safety on Farms Project as part of the SFS project has so much potential, that it should be planned on a year-round basis. The Business Plan of the projects cites a process of building structures such as 'Farm Safety Structures' to strengthen policing initiatives on Farms. However such initiatives could not be undertaken due to the short time frame committed for the implementation of the project.
- This short time frame has also led to problems of the payment of stipends to Farm Watch members as there was not enough time to prepare for opening of bank accounts for Farm Watch members which at a later stage led to lot of rejection of members bank accounts which were incorrect and as a result people could not be paid on time.
- One of the problems experienced during the implementation of the project was that there was no budget included for equipment to be used by Farm Watches in conducting their duties. In the absence of bibs and other equipment Farm watch members could only wear T-shirts and tags for identification.

4.9.6 Conclusion

There is no doubt that this project has been a success as it brought policing onto the farms and empowered farming communities to play a role in providing for their own safety and security. This project contributed significantly towards the creation of a "safer home for all" through the establishment of network structures in the form of Farm Watches to support and enable the usually marginalised rural/farming communities. Through these structures, this project has laid the foundation for the creation of social capital in these areas. Partnership between farming communities, farm owners, Agri-West, the Department of Community Safety, SAPS and Farm Commandos played a central role in ensuring safety of all people living on farms during the 2004/2005 festive season.

About 194 people joined the project on a voluntary basis, and were given support for their out of pocket expenses. The relationship between the farming communities and the SAPS has improved because of the close working relationship they displayed during this festive season. The project has been beneficial to both farm workers and farm owners.

For instance, the high incidence of alcohol abuse, which leads to domestic violence among farm workers was identified and dealt with accordingly. Theft cases, which affected mostly the farm owners, were also dealt with.

Though the project was very successful, there are issues that need urgent attention. For example, a lack of proper planning led to shortages in trained volunteers and the cancellation of the project in the Overberg area. There were also some delays in the payment of stipends to Farm Watch members.

4.9.7 Recommendations

In order to improve the project the following recommendations should be considered:

- The planning of the SFS projects should be conducted timeously to enable the staff to have more time to build the Farm Safety Structures;
- Design a strategy for the payment of stipends to all volunteers of the SFS
- Training of Farm Watch members in the Overberg districts;
- Farm Watch members must be deployed in areas where they are resident;
- Integrated planning of the project should be done in advance;
- SAPS must assign an Area Project co-ordinators who must arrange briefing sessions to the local SAPS Crime Prevention Heads and farm watches in advance. This has to be done in conjunction with the Safety on Farms Co-ordinators from the Department of Community Safety;
- Farm Watches must be retained throughout the year

5. ENGAGEMENT WITH COMMUNITIES

Active participants in the SFS included the DOCS, SAPS, City Police, Cape Town Law Enforcement, Community Police Forums (CPF's), Neighbourhood Watches (NHW) Metrorail; Non-governmental Organisations (NGO's), such as Molo Songololo, National Institute for Rehabilitation of Offenders (NICRO), South African National Civic Organisation (SANCO), Concerned Parents for Missing Children (CPMC), Association for Responsible Alcohol Use (ARA); Youth Peace Academy (YPA), Western Cape Local Sports and Recreational Council (WCLSRC) in conjunction with the Department of Sports, Recreation and Culture (DSRC) and volunteers.

A total of 3537 community volunteers and NHW volunteers from the above mentioned organizations participated in delivering the festive season programme.

They are comprised of:

▪ Community Based Activities – CPF volunteers	820
▪ Safety on Trains	692
▪ Arrive Alive – community volunteers	140
▪ Safety on Beaches	568
▪ Youth Programme – YPA and WCLSRC volunteers	100
▪ Safety of Children - CPMC and TRP volunteers	100
▪ Special neighbourhood watch deployment	291
▪ Control Over Shebeens	632
▪ Farm Safety	194
Total	3537

People Reached

The Department has, via the 9 projects managed to reach 100732 people directly. The breakdown is as follow:

▪ Momentum building phase	15010
▪ SFS Launch	3000
▪ Community Based Activities	58053
▪ Safety on Trains	700
▪ Arrive Alive	9800
▪ Safety on Beaches	460
▪ Youth Projects	6246
▪ Safety of Children	6700
▪ Monitoring of Shebeens	563
▪ Safety on Farms	200

6. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

Joseph Pulitzer once said, *"Put it before them briefly so they will read it, clearly so they will appreciate it, picturesquely so they will remember it and, above all, accurately so they will be guided by its light."* It was this kind of strategy that the communications aspect of the SFS sought to deliver.

6.1. Introduction

Communicating to the wider, sometimes "unknown" public is a tremendous responsibility. Not only because of the huge amount of money that is spent but most importantly because of the message that gets sent out to the respective target audiences.

The Department of Community Safety has a prominent role to play to ensure "A Safer Home for All" in the Western Cape. In the safety and security arena it is commonly understood that if one reduces the perception of the fear of crime, half the battle is won. Crime pattern analysis indicates that serious violent crime (svc) is located in our poorest communities viz. the eight priority stations and slasher stations. This coupled with the influx of tourists to the province during the festive season made it imperative to strategically structure and direct communication messages to a broad variety of target audiences viz. the aforementioned areas and tourist locations through both audio and visual mediums.

6.2. Methodology used to calculate impact of SFS Audio & Print Plan

The methodology applied to calculating the below mentioned mediums of communication viz.

1. Live Radio Interviews & Outside Broadcasts (Listener-ship [RAMS] statistics) see Annexure 1 and Annexure 2, calculations based on information forwarded by radio stations.
2. Newspaper Advertisements (Readership [AMPS] statistics) see Annexure 1 and 2, calculations based on information forwarded by news and magazine agencies. Acceptable readership is based on an article or pamphlet multiplied by 3 readers per household.

3. Radio Advertisements (Listener-ship [RAMS] statistics) see Annexure 1 and 3, calculations based on information forwarded by radio stations.
4. Pamphlets & flyers multiplied by 3 readers per household, see Annexure 4.
5. Posters calculated in the previous festive season as 10 000 persons seeing a poster, see Annexure 5, however this is reinforced by the same persons using the same routes or outlets.

Also note that none of the communication means implemented by Traffic Law enforcement and Road Safety and Education is included in this report.

6.3. Communication Media used

Communication messages were strategically planned around the respective SFS projects. In order to be successful in communicating to our target audiences viz. affected communities, it was important to carefully select the fastest mediums which makes the quickest impact over a short space of time, hence we made use of both radio ads, build up ads, telephonic and live interviews with our minister, community interviews and awareness/educational interviews both live and recorded, to name but a few.

The quantifiable mediums used are as follows:

- Radio (Electronic Media) – National, Provincial & Community Radio in the format of Outside Broadcasts, Interviews (also telephonic) and advertisements
- Newspaper (Print Media) – Daily, community papers and specialized publications in the format of advertisements and articles
- Pamphlets – for specific projects and theme related
- Posters – also for specific projects and theme related

This is a quantitative report, calculating how many people were approximately reached during the SFS, highlighting the mediums that were used. It is important to note that the radius of readership and listenership reached is reflected at least ten times higher than expected as the outreach is namely reinforced through intensive advertising and interviews through both the audio communications plan and the print media campaign. This not only indicates a positive cost benefit factor, but also a strategy based on reinforcement, which in turn targets a change of perception.

Radio (Electronic Media) broadcasts were conducted on a national, provincial & community radio level in the format of outside broadcasts, interviews (also telephonic) and advertisements.

Three radio stations (Bush, P4 & Eden) formed part of the outside broadcasts and a total of 19 outside broadcasts took place. Two outside broadcasts still needs to take place. This resulted that the message was heard by approximately 1656 000 listeners.

A total of ten radio stations (Bush, Helderberg, Eden, CCFM, Valley FM, Zibonele, Tygerberg, KC, Atlantis, Elsenburg) were involved with SFS radio interviews. A total of 46 SFS interviews were completed (1 interview could not take place) of which the number of recorded interviews (on discs) received is 10 and 55 in process of being collected from radio stations. A total of 4 408 000 listeners were reached with the radio interviews that were conducted.

A general SFS advertisement was broadcasted – total of 136 radio slots (30 second spots each) – on three radio stations. This resulted in a total of approximately 19 161 000 listener-ship. The department received "*gratis*" airtime amounting to a value of R200 000-00 of which the department still has a credit balance of R183 950-00 worth of advertisement time left with Bush Radio.

Newspaper (Print Media) – Daily, community papers and specialized publications in the format of advertisements and articles were utilized to spread the general SFS message to a variety of target audiences. Approximately 4 different SFS advertisements (16 ads) were placed in a total of 16 newspapers and a total of 7 273 249 readers were reached during November, December 2004 and January 2005.

Theme related pamphlets for specific projects were designed to carry the SFS messages into our communities – see Annexure 4 for a detailed breakdown. A total of fifteen different pamphlets were developed in the language as required (English, Afrikaans or Xhosa). A total of 5 041 000 pamphlets were distributed during the festive season.

Theme related posters for specific projects were also designed for the SFS program – refer to Annexure 5 for a detailed breakdown. A total of twelve different posters were developed and distributed reaching approximately 4 250 000 people.

The SFS message was carried to a total of approximately 41 429 249 people, however based on the aforementioned methodology and reinforced by factor ten. One could rationally project that the message was carried to 4 142 924 persons.

6.4. Conclusion

This report is a quantitative reflection of communications mediums used to reach those communities most affected by serious violent crime. The aim of the strategy was to reach as much persons as possible through an intensive 6 week campaign, hypothesizing that via a this particular communication strategy a sense of safety is created both in the mind and the paradigm, hence the coupled with the implementation of socio-crime prevention projects and community mobilization crime will in fact statistically project a decline.

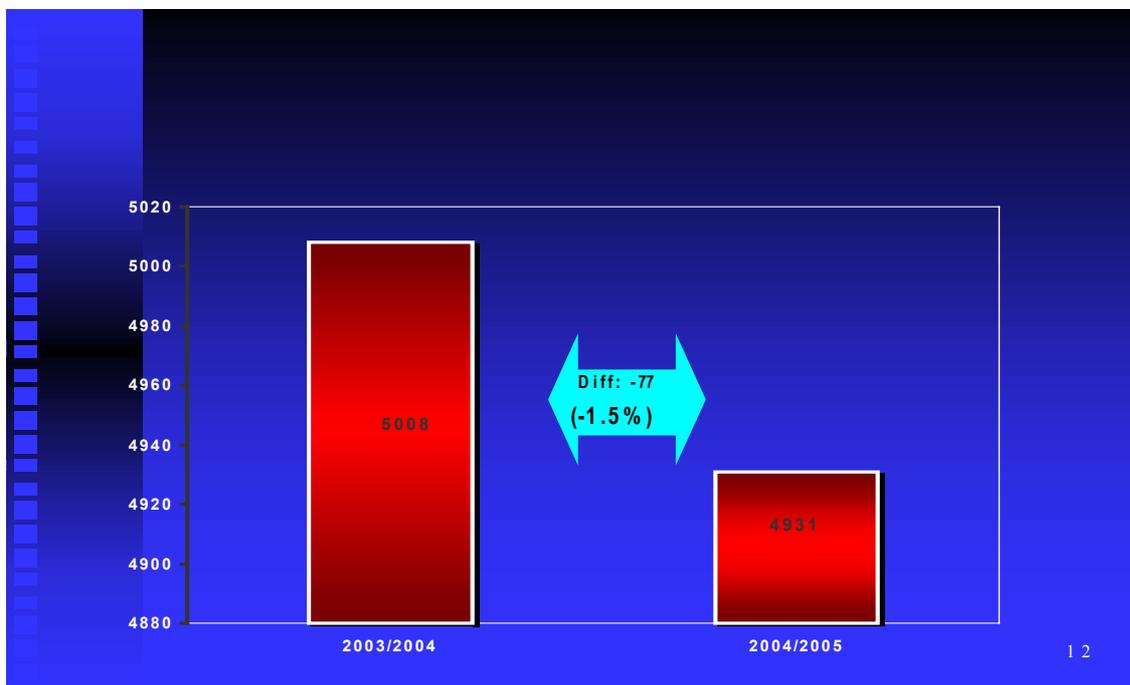
7. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

While the previous Safer Festive Season focused on 41 provincial designated areas, the 2004/2005 Safer Festive Season focused on 75 provincial areas. The selection of these areas was based on crime pattern analysis, which indicated that most serious violent crimes took place in these areas in the four policing regions namely, Eastern Metropole, Western Metropole, Southern Cape and Boland. The statistical analysis covers the period from the 8th of December 2004 to the 8th of January 2005. The 2004/2005 SFS like the 2003/2004 SFS concentrated on the selected priority crimes, namely murder, attempted murder, rape, robbery aggravated, assault GBH, abduction, kidnapping and drug related crime.

Results: Crime statistical analysis

Statistical analysis for 2004/2005 SFS like 2003/2004 reflects a **downward spiral** in the selected crime categories. As the first building block of the SFS campaign in 2003/2004 achieved a decrease of 18.2% in 41 areas in the selected crime categories, a further decrease of 2% was achieved during the 2004/2005 SFS period, which can be considered as the second building block (Figure 1). However, it must be kept in mind that the 2004/2005 SFS covered 75 areas of which 34 are the same as in the 2003/2004 SFS period.

Figure 1: Selected Crime: 2003/2004 –2004/2005: 75 SFS Areas

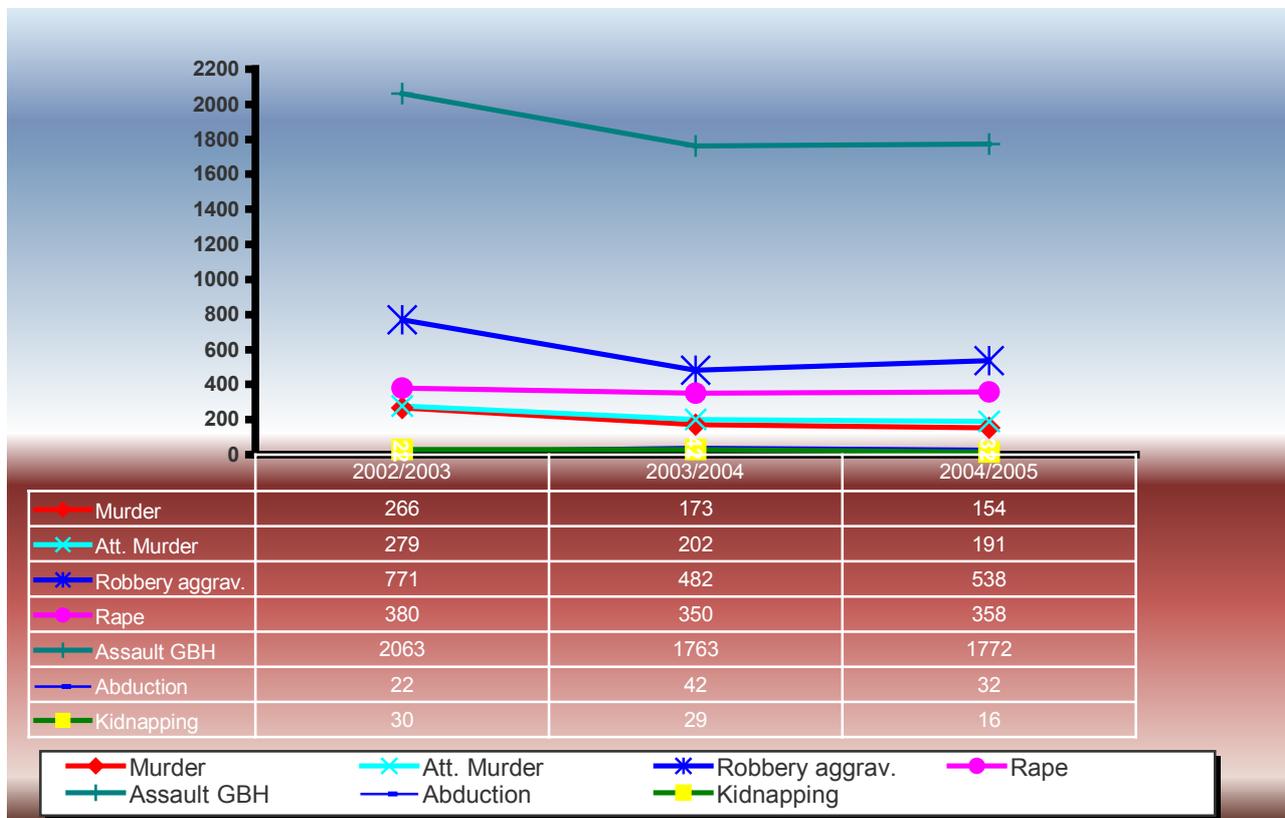


Crime categories used: Murder, attempted murder, assault GBH, rape robbery aggravated, abduction and kidnapping.

Comparison between Safer Festive Season 2004/2005 and 2003/2004

The 2003/2004 SFS focused on 41 designated areas while the 2004/2005 focused on 75. Some areas included in the 2003/2004 SFS were not part of the 2004/2005 SFS. These areas are Mosselbay, Oudtshoorn, Steenberg, Kuils River (Eerste River), Steenberg (Retreat). Strand (Nomzamo) and Strand (Lwandle) were presented as separate areas in 2003/2004. In 2004/2005 they were presented as one area. The total areas that can therefore be compared is 34. A comparison of 2003/2004 SFS and 2004/2005 SFS indicated a decrease in murder attempted murder, abduction and kidnapping. On the other hand a slight increase in robbery aggravated, rape and assault GBH is indicated (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Comparative Analysis 2003/2004 and 2004/2005



In the 75 designated areas of the 2004/2005 SFS murder and attempted murder decreased by 13.9% and 11.6% respectively. Rape decreased by 4.2%. However, robbery aggravated and assault GBH increased by 2.7% and 2.5% respectively. A huge decrease (52.5%) was recorded in kidnapping whilst abduction recorded a 40.2% decrease (Table 33). The decrease in the majority of the selected crime categories seems to suggest that areas where the SFS was executed benefited from the SFS programme. Similarly during the programme people were encouraged to report crime hence an increase in robbery and assault GBH.

Policeable crime like drugs, increased sharply and that is a positive increase (Table 35). Drug related crimes increased by 65.9% in 2004/2005. The increase in drug related crime indicates that police have been successful in arresting culprits, particularly those involved in drugs.

Table 33: Two-Year Comparison 2003/2004-2004/2005 [8 Dec- 8 Jan]

	Selected Crime Categories : 8 December - 8 January			
Crime Categories	2003/2004	2004/2005	Diff.	Diff %
Murder	238	205	-33	-13.9
Attempted murder	259	229	-30	-11.6
Rape	529	507	-22	-4.2
Robbery aggravated	977	1003	26	2.7
Assault GBH	2796	2867	71	2.5
Abduction	169	101	-68	-40.2
Kidnapping	40	19	-21	-52.5
TOTAL	5008	4931	-77	-1.5

Priority Stations

A total decrease of 17.4% was achieved in the priority stations during the 2003/2004 festive season. Once again a further decrease of 2% in the 2004/2005 SFS was recorded in selected crimes over the festive season in the five priority stations³. For an example, murder decreased by 21.8%, attempted murder by 16.9%, rape, 7.4%. Assault GBH decreased by 1.3%. However, robbery aggravated increased by 15.5%. These figures illustrate the downward trend in most of the selected crime categories except robbery.

A huge decrease of 52.6% was recorded with kidnapping, however abduction increased by 20% (Table 34). The decrease in selected crimes in these areas indicates that projects and activities of the SFS yielded results. Drug related crime⁴, increased by 62.6% at the priority stations. As indicated before, the increase in drug related crime reveal police's success in curbing drug related crime (policeable).

Table 34: Five Priority Stations: Percentage change 2003/2004-2004/2005

SAFER FESTIVE SEASON : TWO-YEAR COMPARISON FOR THE 5 PRIORITY AREAS					
8 December - 8 January	Selected Crime Categories: Selected Priority				
Crime Categories	2003/2004	2004/2005	Diff.	Diff %	Status
Murder	110	86	-24	-21.8	Decrease
Attempted murder	124	103	-21	-16.9	Decrease
Rape	188	174	-14	-7.4	Decrease
Robbery aggravated	329	380	51	15.5	Increase
Assault GBH	841	830	-11	-1.3	Decrease
Abduction	15	18	3	20.0	Increase
Kidnapping	19	9	-10	-52.6	Decrease
TOTAL	1626	1600	-26	-1.6	Decrease

³ Khayelitsha, Mitchell's Plain, Kuils River, Nyanga, Gugulethu,

⁴ Drug related crime indicates arrest and seizures.

Policing Areas

A decrease in selected crimes was further observed in the four policing areas⁵. Murder decreased in three policing areas. Eastern Metropole experienced a significant decrease in selected crime categories except drugs (Table 35). A huge decrease in this policing area was experienced in kidnapping (58.8%), followed by abduction at 25%. Murder and attempted murder decreased by 22% and 23% respectively. The Western Metropole, Southern Cape and Boland recorded an increase in assault GBH (Table 35). In all the policing regions except Southern Cape rape decreased during 2004/2005. The increase of rape in Southern Cape indicates improved relations between the community and SAPS.

A huge increase in drug related crimes was recorded in all policing areas. Both Boland and the Southern Cape accounted for an increase of more than 80% of drug related crime. Both Eastern and Western Metropole accounted for less than 55% (Table 35). The huge increase in drug related crime in Southern Cape and Boland policing areas, support the theory that drug dealers and gangs are migrating to the rural areas to establish new niche markets. The migration is in most cases attributed to the pressure created by the police operations against high profile leaders in the urban environment.

Table 35: Percentage Change per Policing Area: 2003/2004-2004/2005

Crime Category	East	West	S. Cape	Boland
Murder	-22.1%	-10.4%	-46.4%	23.7%
Murder attempted	-22.7%	4.5%	-60.0%	-4.2%
Robbery aggravated	15.7%	1.1%	-47.6%	-42.9%
Rape	-8.7%	-18.9%	1.5%	-6.5%
Assault GBH	-8.7%	9.1%	12.8%	5.8%
Abduction	-25.0%	-33.3%	-33.3%	-43.9%
Kidnapping	-58.8%	-56.3%	-33.3%	-25.0%
Drug Related Crimes	54.6%	54.7%	80.7%	84.3%

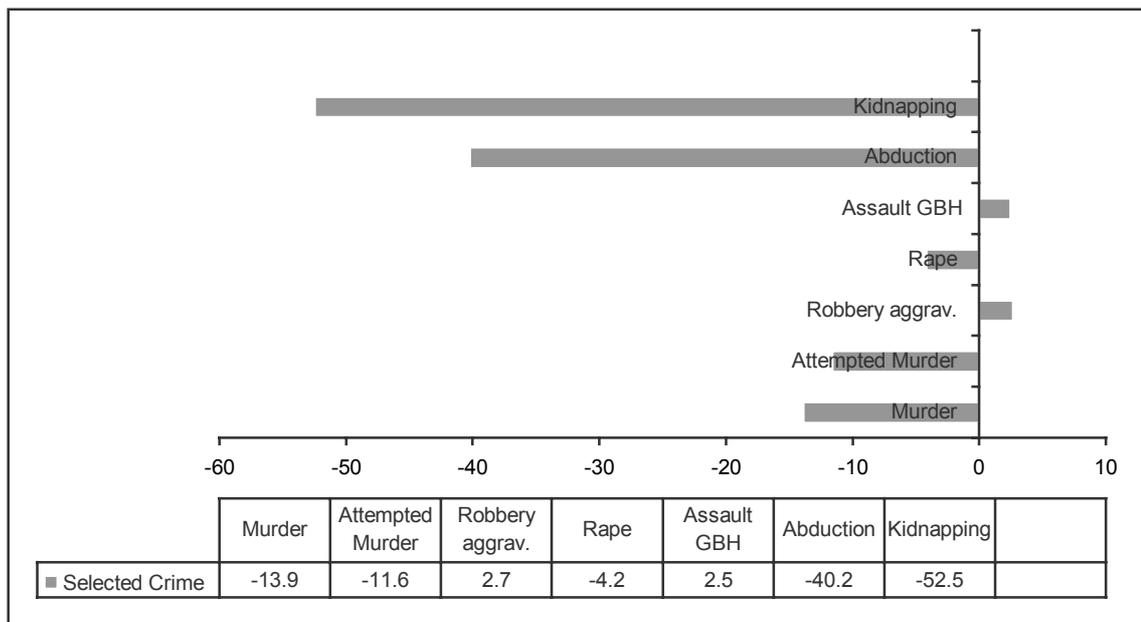
⁵ Eastern Metropole, Western Metropole, Boland and Southern Cape.

Overall Percentage Change

Figure 3 reflects that murder decreased by 13.9% and attempted murder decreased by 11.6% in the 75 designated areas. A huge decrease of 46.4% in murder was experienced in the Southern Cape and Eastern Metropole followed by 22.1%. According to Leggett (2003), murder gives an accurate and reliable measure of violence in any given police service boundary. It could be inferred that the decrease in murder is an indication that over the festive season the level of safety in the identified areas improved. Murder is not underreported. People feel obliged to report murder and police record murder cases accurately.

Crime against children (abduction and kidnapping) decreased significantly with abduction recording a 40.2% decrease while kidnapping registered a 52.5% decrease. Robbery aggravated increased by 2.7%. Rape decreased by 4.2%. Assault GBH had a 2.5% increase, such increase suggests that the level of violence in the province is still relatively high (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Percentage Change: 75 Designated Areas: Selected Crime



Highlights in Crime Reduction

One of the highlights of the success of 2004/2005 SFS is the extent in which selected crimes categories (murder, attempted murder and Assault GBH) have decreased in two areas (Khayelitsha and Kuils River) that were known as crime-ridden areas. Figure 4 illustrates the decrease of these crime categories in the two stations.

Figure 4: Categories of Crime Decline per Station 2003/2004 and 2004/2005

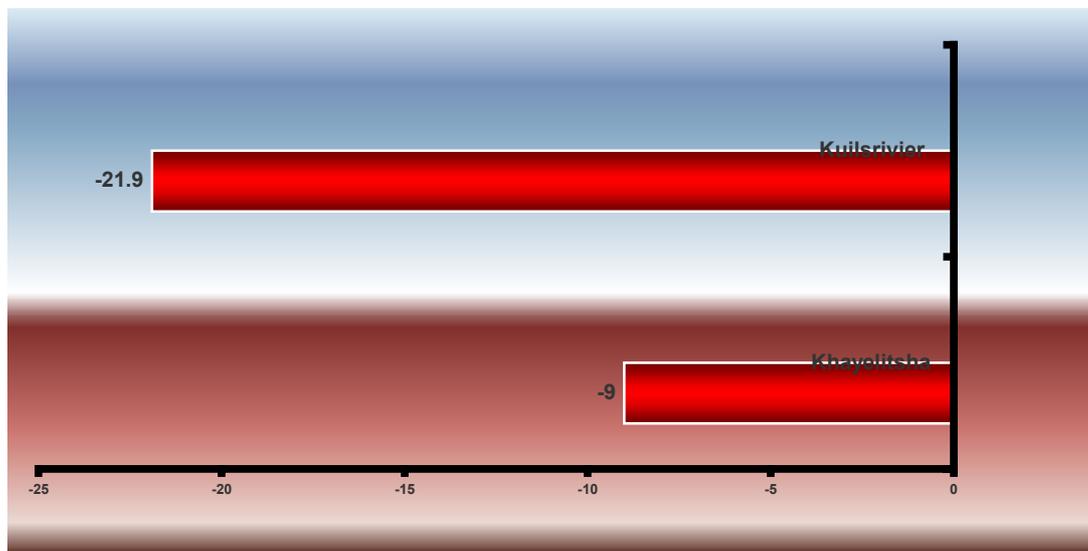


Figure 4 above indicates that Kuils river police station has a significant decrease of 21.9% in 2004/2005 for the three crime categories namely, murder, attempted murder and assault GBH. Khayelitsha follows with 9% decrease.

Figure 5: Breakdown Percentages of Serious Violent Crimes

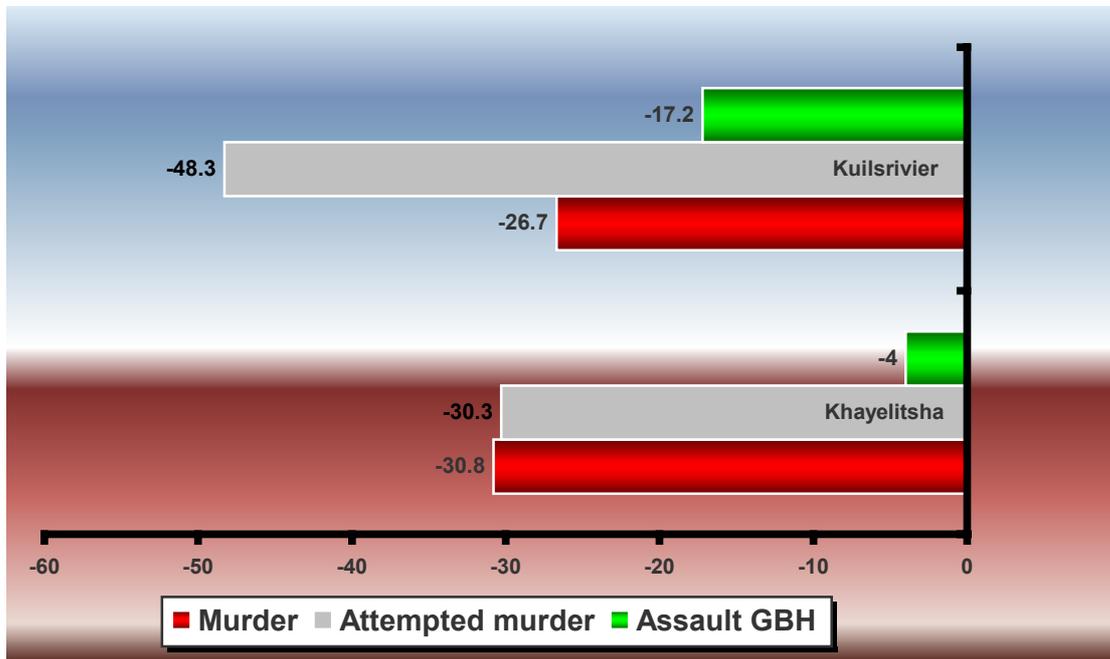


Figure 5 also indicates that murder has decreased by 30.8% in Khayelitsha as compared to 26.7% in Kuils River during the 2004/2005 SFS. On other hand attempted murder decreased by 48.3 in Kuils River as compared to 30.3% in Khayelitsha. Similarly assault GBH had a notable decrease in Kuils River and Khayelitsha (Figure 5). In overall, murder, attempted murder and assault GBH decreased significantly in these two police stations.

Arrive Alive

A downward spiral in crashes is once again reflected during the 2004/2005 SFS period. A comparison between 2002/2003 and 2003/2004 revealed a decrease of 28.6% in fatalities and 13.6% decrease in crashes. The period 2004/2005 compared to 2003/2004 indicated a 7.2% increase in fatalities however; this figure still reflects a decreasing trend compared to 2002/2003. A decrease of 5.5% in crashes was achieved during the 2004/2005 SFS period (Figure, 6).

Figure 6: Arrive Alive: Crashes and Fatalities [1 Dec 2004 –18 Jan 2005]

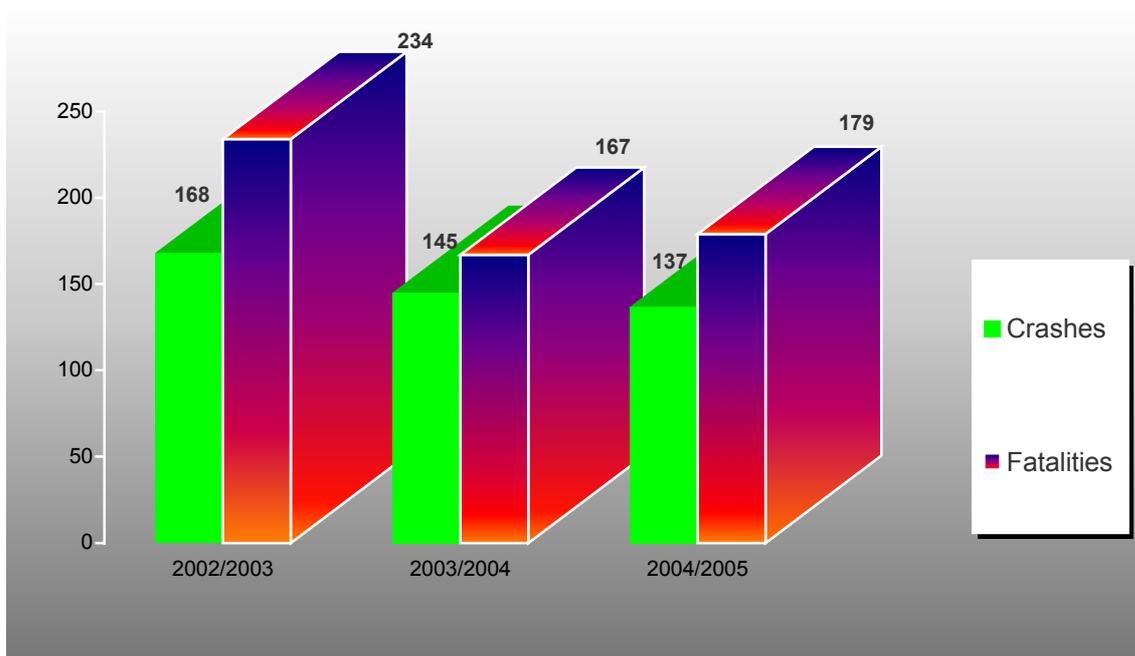


Figure 7: Vehicles involved in Crashes

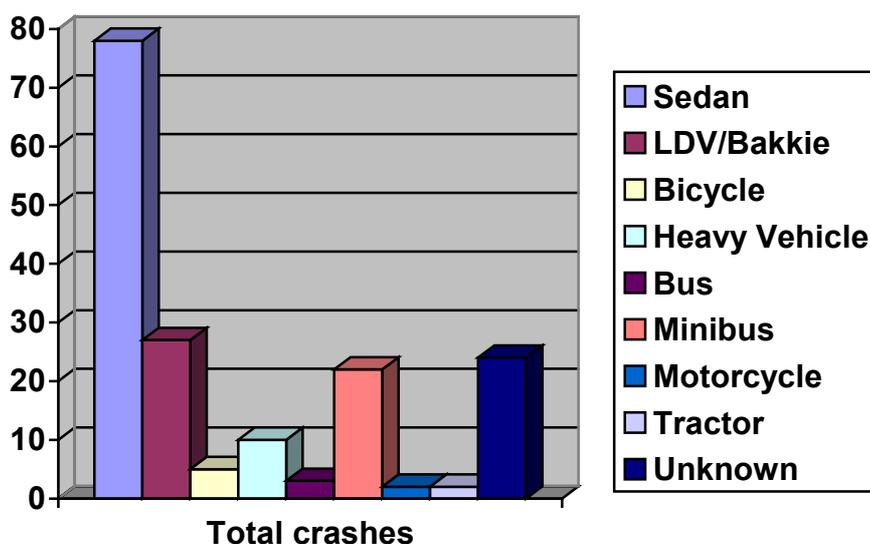
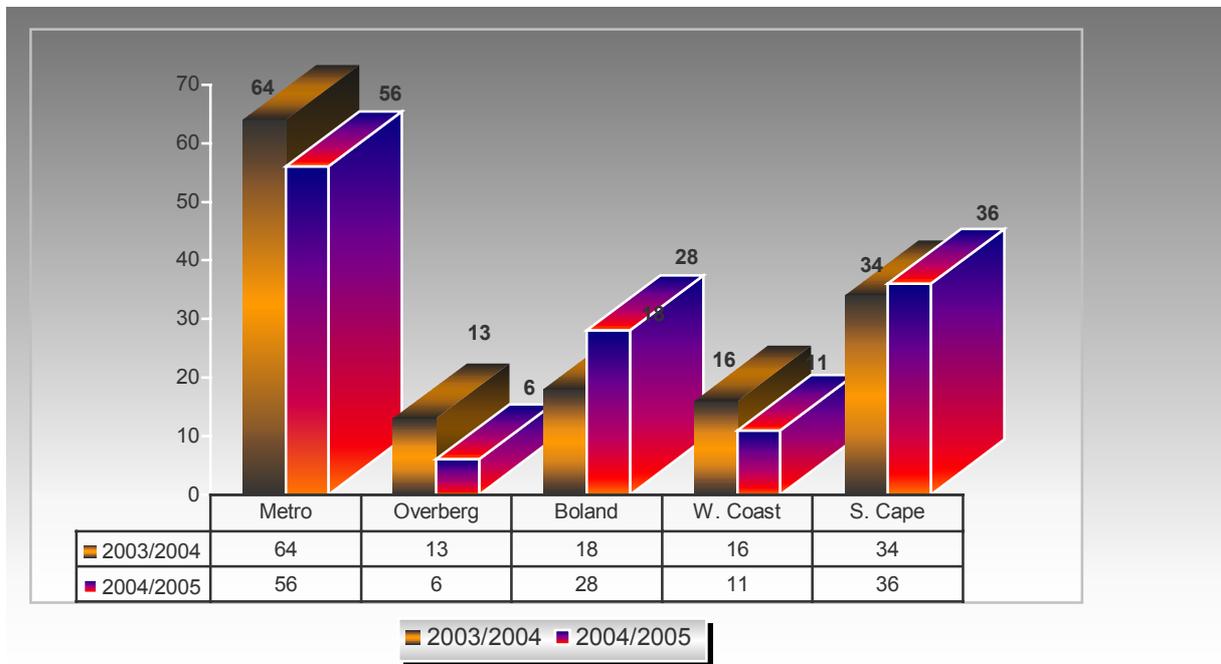


Figure 7 reflects the different type of vehicles that was involved in fatal crashes during the SFS period.

Figure 8: Crashes per Region 2003/2004 and 2004/2005 (1 Dec 2004 –18 Jan 2005)



Crashes per Region

Figure 8 indicates that the Metro experienced the highest number of crashes in both 2003/2004 (64) and 2004/2005 (56). The Overberg experienced the lowest for 2004/2005 (6). A comparison between the two SFS indicates that the Metro, Overberg and West Coast show a decrease in crashes. The Boland and Southern Cape showed an increase.

Interesting SFS Statistical Facts

Arrive Alive

During the implementation phase of the Arrive Alive programme, a number of successful law enforcement actions were executed. The table below list these actions:

Law Enforcement Activities	Number
Number of vehicles stopped and checked	106 332
Number of driving licenses and Professional Drivers Permit (PDP) checked	97 308
Number of vehicles suspended	356
Number of vehicles checked for overloading	62 390
Number of vehicles charged with overloading	1 422
Number of notices issued for speeding	52 711
Number of notices issued for unlicensed vehicles	2 446
Number of drivers arrested for license and PrDP	664
Number of drivers tested for alcohol	15 508
Number of notices issued for defective lights	1 283
Number of notices issued for defective brakes	319
Number of notices issued for smooth or worn tyres	1 329
Number of notices issued for red robots and stop signs	404
Number of notices issued for illegal and unsafe overtaking	622
Total	343 094

A total number of 343 094 Law Enforcement Activities were successful executed by the Traffic Department. Over 100 000 drivers were stopped and checked, while over 52 000 notices for speeding were issued. These statistics confirm that the Traffic Department's Arrive Alive project focused extensively on the operational priorities listed in the Traffic Management Business Plan.

The table below indicates SAPS traffic activities in support of the Arrive Alive Project:

Offences	Number
Driver's licence	206
Number plates	313
Unlicensed motor vehicles	259
Red robot	1
Faulty brake lights	7
Worn out tyres	11
Safety belts	5
Taxi offences (e.g. overloading)	26
Overtaking offences	2
Oil leaks	5
Suspension notice	44
Stolen vehicle found back	2
Stolen fire arm found back in motor	1
Possession of stolen vehicle	1
Roadblocks	64
Vehicle searched	2740

The SAPS implemented their own operational plans for the SFS in relation to Arrive Alive, focusing specifically on traffic offences and firearms. The SAPS executed a total of 110 operations and activities from 10 December 2004 to 13 January 2005.

Safety on Trains

The SAPS also planned and executed a total of 77 "Safety on Trains" activities and operations for the period 10 December 2004 to 13 January 2005 in the targeted areas. The SAPS provided the following statistics to highlight the arrests executed during December 2004 for the Safety on Trains Project.

Table 38: SAPS Arrests at Stations during December 2004			
Crime	Amount	Crime	Amount
Possession of counterfeit money	1	Possession of dagga	29
Possession of unlicensed firearm/ammunition	3	Possession of Mandrax	4
Possession of cocaine/rocks/crack	5	Possession of stolen property	5
Illegal immigrant	6	Bribery	1
House Breaking	1	Shoplifting	1
Fraud	2	Theft	8
Robbery common	3	Assault GHB	5
Travel without a valid train ticket	26	Illegal crossing of railway line	70
Keeping train doors open while train is moving	19	Travel/leaving train at unlawful place	25
Hawking	62	Travel where not allowed (1 st class with 3 rd class ticket	48
Drinking in public	30	Riotous behaviour	4
Traffic offences	21	Obstruction on Metrorail employee in executing his/her duties	1
Urinate in public	3	TOTAL OF ALL ARRESTS	383

Table 7 reflects the arrest that was made by the SAPS during their special activities of railway lines and stations

SAPS Shebeen Operations of 2003/2004 and 2004/2005

The table below presents a comparison of the SAPS and Neighbourhood Watch operations from 1 November 2003 to 20 January 2004, and 1 November 2004 to 20 January 2005.

Table 39: SAPS and Neighbourhood Watch Operations		
	1 Nov 2003-20 Jan 2004	1 Nov 2004-20 Jan 2005
Operations	367	354
Vehicle searched	316	2379
Premises searched	288	1754
Persons searched	4 023	11360
Illegal liquor outlets (visits)	2 300	5 615
Petty crime offences (J 534)	105	342
Seizures	Dagga: 11.477Kg Liquor: 96 894Lt Mandrax: 83	22.24 1Kg 192 270 Lt 732

In 2004/2005 there were fewer operations (254) compared to 2003/2004. However, the number of NHW members involved in operations was increased from 300 in 2003/2004 to 2132 (SAPS Neighbourhood Watches included) in 2004/2005.

Safety on Farms

One of the major successes of the project in 2004/2005 was the successful raid in Grabouw where 55 000 litres of alcohol were confiscated (amounting to about R1million loss to the shebeen owner). This was the biggest ever confiscation of liquor at a shebeen in the Western Cape. This is a clear indication of the kind of impact that this project has had on the ground.

Table 40: Outcomes of SAPS/Farm Watch Operations on Farms				
Area	Boland	Southern Cape	Eastern Metropole	Total
Arrests serious crimes	2X Assault GBH 5X Drugs related	6 X Assault GBH 6 X Drug related 3 X Theft 1 X Stock Theft 3 X Burglary Res		As per Area
Arrests Minor Crimes	64	103	5	172
Summons issued	47	11	4	62
Seizures	51 gr Dagga 20 Mx tablettes	690 gr Dagga		As per Area
Farms Visited	205	244	42	491
Road Blocks on routes to farms	4	12	2	18
Vehicle Searched	418	397	20	835
Persons Searched	188	619	34	841

The table above indicates that only in the Boland and Southern Cape areas arrest were made as a result of serious crimes (Assault GBH, Drug related, Theft, Stock Theft and Burglary in Residence). The table also indicates that a total of 491 farms were visited and 841 people were searched. In addition, 182 awareness pamphlets were distributed. The table also illustrates that a total of 18 roadblocks were conducted on routes to farms and 835 vehicles were searched in the process. Overall, the table shows the successes that were achieved during the execution of farm safety project.

8. ACHIEVEMENTS

What did this campaign achieve during the 2004/2005 festive season?

- Synergy and integration between Government and communities. Huge progress has been made to develop one safety plan for many role players during the festive season.

- Communities experience the interaction with Government as part of their day-to-day activities. This acknowledgement of local communities crucial role in problem solving is setting the scene for an enabling environment in which a safer home for all is created.
- A positive impact on the safety and security of those persons affected by crime. The Serious Violent Crimes in the Safer Festive Season Campaign areas reflected a decrease of approximately 8% in total for the Province (all **SFS** police stations in total). Although there is no scientific proof that the SFS is directly responsible for the decrease of serious violent crimes it is fact that in the most of the station areas where these projects were executed reflected a decrease of violent crimes.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

- The Safer Festive Season should be conducted in the 2005/2006 festive seasons to sustain the achievement that has been achieved in 2003/2004 and 2004/2005 Safer Festive Season campaigns. However, the planning of the project be done much earlier, to ensure that all the logistics like the identification of neighbourhood watch and administrative tasks (planning of payment of stipends to NHW) are finalised before the actual programme starts.
- A Momentum Building Phase should also be part of future SFS with greater visibility in the media especially the community newspapers to prepare the public for SFS projects;
- Equitable distribution of funds in all areas affected by crime in the province during the SFS campaign;
- Projects such as Safer Trains, Shebeen Control and Arrive Alive (Road Safety) should be extended to cover the Easter Weekend;
- Safety on Women and Children Project should be implemented throughout the year and intensified during the festive seasons. The project should also be broadened to cover the entire province especially the rural areas where cases of domestic violence and abuse had been identified;
- Communication between the Department of Community Safety and the SAPS on all issues related to SFS project should be improved to accelerate the process of service delivery;
- In order for awareness campaigns to be effective, the awareness campaigns should be conveyed in the language of the target audience;
- The Department of Community should mobilise and train a pool of unemployed youth especially in rural areas to be part of the project in future.

10. CONCLUSION

The DOCS has a responsibility in fulfilling its obligation in support of Premier's vision of creating the Western Cape "*A Home for All*". The role of the DOCS is then to create an enabling environment by reducing crime and creating a "*Safer Home for All*" through the planning and implementation of the 2004/2005 Safer Festive Season programme. The SFS programme is in line with the President's call of mobilizing communities to be the driving force with police to ..."*create a greater awareness about crime in our communities*" The SFS programme speaks to the National Crime

Prevention Strategy, which promotes an integrated, holistic and multi-agency approach to crime prevention.

The 2004/2005, like the 2003/2004 SFS has been quietest and safest in many years. In 2004/2005, the SAPS and the Bambanani NHW volunteers worked tirelessly to reduce the occurrence of serious violent crimes even better than what was achieved in 2003/2004 SFS.

In 2003/2004 SFS period there was 18% decrease in serious violent crime in the 2004/2005 SFS period, serious violent crimes stabilized reflecting a slight decrease of 1.5%. This suggest that the SFS programme an its related projects is effective and working.

The 2004/2005 SFS campaign focused strongly on reinforcement of the current partnerships, and continued to support communities working towards the realization of "A Safer Home for All". The networks and partnership established via the Bambanani campaign proved to be invaluable to unite communities and contribute to the building of social capital in the province. It shows that the community volunteerism is playing a critical role in combating crime in the province.

A greater number of community members, government departments, Law enforcement agencies, CBOs and NGOs participated in 2004/2005 compared to 2003/2004. A total of 3537 community volunteers and NHW volunteers participated in the 2004/2005 SFS ensured that the people of the Western Cape Province enjoyed a second year of a safer and peaceful festive season because of the partnership.

The partnership shows that the integrated law enforcement agencies (SAPS, Municipal Police, Traffic Enforcement, etc.) in partnership with broader public could defeat scourge of crime in our communities. However, the challenge is the sustainability of the gains achieved to maintain a greater sense of safety and security in our communities.

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