MAMELODI EAST CPF SAFETY STRATEGY

Community Safety Plan

Enhancing Safety

COMMUNITY POLICE FORUM
Partners in Policing

CFLI/FCIL
Canada Fund for Local Initiatives
Fonds canadien d'initiatives locales

MAMELODI EAST CPF SAFETY STRATEGY

Community Safety Plan

Enhancing Safety

Contents

List of abbreviations and acronyms

APCOF	African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum
CBD	central business district
CFLI	Canada Fund for Local Initiatives
CPF	community police forum
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DSD	Department of Social Development
GBH	grievous bodily harm
GBV	gender-based violence
MANAMOLA	Mamelodi National Movement of Liberation
NAP	National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	non-governmental organisation
POWA	People Opposing Women Abuse
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
SAPS	South African Police Service
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

1. Introduction

Representatives of the Mamelodi East Community Police Forum (CPF) participated in a two-day workshop on crime and violence prevention theory and practice on 10 and 11 November 2023. Drawing on this workshop and on their own knowledge and experience of Mamelodi East, they identified several priority safety interventions.

The Mamelodi East CPF Safety Strategy helps community, police, health, education and local government stakeholders focus on several interventions which the CPF believes could improve safety for migrant women and girls in the community. While migrant women and girls experience specific risk factors, the risks and drivers relating to safety in Mamelodi East impact all community members.

The interventions were developed based on a prior analysis of safety in the area. The interventions are also reflective of government policy and of Gauteng Province's Safety Strategy, and are located in the spheres of community and civic education, police responsiveness and visibility, infrastructure development and maintenance, the upgrading of human settlements, and education.

This is not the first time a safety strategy has been developed for the community, and the present initiative seeks to complement those efforts. Specifically, the resulting safety strategy is intended to inform an agenda for the CPFs planning for the year ahead as it engages with various stakeholders from local government, health and education, as well as the police.

The Mamelodi East CPF wishes to thank the African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum (APCOF) and the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI) for their support.

Mamelodi East CPF
January 2024

2. Overview of Mamelodi East

Introduction

Mamelodi is situated in the City of Tshwane. Mamelodi township was established in 1954 for black people who were relocated by the apartheid government under the Group Areas Act of 1950. It was a dormitory suburb intended to provide cheap labour for industries around Pretoria and for the mines in the Witwatersrand area. As a result of the apartheid system and the Group Areas Act, black people from surrounding neighbourhoods such as Lady Selborne, Riverside, Eersterust, Marabastad and Meyerspark were relocated and settled in Mamelodi.

Growth of the township is mainly due to its proximity to major industrial areas and economic zones and owing to available access to transport infrastructure. Mamelodi is situated about 20 km from the Pretoria central business district (CBD) and about 70 km from the Johannesburg CBD. Several highways to and from Mamelodi facilitate access to the major commercial development centres in the area, including Centurion, Garsfontein and Erasmuskloof.[1] According to the 2011 Census, there were 334 577 people living in Mamelodi. This subsequently grew to over 500 000 in 2022. The area is relatively densely populated, with a land surface of 45,19km².[2]

Infrastructure

As with many large townships, Mamelodi includes informal areas prone to failing infrastructure. For instance, residents of Ikageng in Mamelodi East have been without running water for three years. The non-delivery of water is suspected to be linked to corrupt tender deals for which services have not been delivered.[3]

Informal settlements such as Phomolong, Riverside, Alaska, Marry Me, Solomon Mahlangu, Skierlik, Amanda Park, Youth Camp, Silahliwe, Extension 11 and Sizanani are serviced by water tankers. Moreover, many residences are illegally connected to the electricity grid.

Access to health

Mamelodi East has five clinics and a hospital.

---

1   Statistics South Africa (2011), Census 2011.2011 Census | Statistics South Africa (statssa.gov.za).

2   Ibid.

3   https://www.iol.co.za/pretoria-news/news/tough-life-as-residents-eke-out-a-living-in-ikageng-mamelodi-east-f717407b-e041-4b58-a361-ffbdb98af067 accessed 20 December 2023.

Language

The most predominant languages are Sepedi, Shangaan, Tshivenda, Tsonga, Setswana, Sesotho, isiXhosa, IsiNdebele and IsiZulu.

Education

According to the 2011 Census, 55% of the population had completed higher education, 60% of which had achieved a matric exemption.

Income

There are high rates of poverty. While 18,7% of residents have no income, 43,8% have an income of between R38 200 and R76 400. The remainder of residents have an income that is less than R38 000.

Demographics

According to the 2011 Census, 23% of the population was younger than 14 years.

The population also comprises foreign nationals, mainly Zimbabweans, Malawians, Mozambicans, Ethiopians, Somalians, Nigerians, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis.

Approximately 44% of non-nationals are women.[4] Female migrants predominantly work in the service industry as domestic workers, casual workers, waitresses, and tellers in supermarkets. Just like their male migrant counterparts, female migrants also play an important role in supporting their families back in their countries of origin, as they send remittances to them.

Community assets and organisation

Most facilities in Mamelodi are located in Mamelodi West, as it was the first to be built. According to the 2011 Census, there were 36 primary schools and 12 high schools in Mamelodi.

Mamelodi has three hospitals, Mamelodi Regional Hospital, Mamelodi Hospital – Internal Medicine, and Mamelodi Hospital ER. In addition, there are three public clinics in Mamelodi East, namely Holani Clinic, Phahameng Clinic and Stanza Bopape Community Health Centre. There are also private health clinics, namely Quadcare Clinic, Unjani Clinic, Lethabong Clinic, Donkerhoek Lethabong Clinic, Dental Day Spa and Wellness Today.

There are also community halls. These include Stanza Bopape Community Hall, Rehoboth Family and Community Centre, Matimba Community Centre, Asibambaneni New Hope Community Centre and Ikageng Community Centre.

Two public libraries exist in Mamelodi, namely, Mamelodi Extension 4 Library and the Stanza Bopape Library. Other libraries in the Greater Mamelodi area include Mamelodi West Library, Bajabulile Library, Mahlasedi Masana Library and Gatang Library.

---

4   Crush, J., (2000), The dark side of democracy: Migration, xenophobia and human rights in South Africa, International Migration, 38, 103-131.

Mamelodi is also home to the University of Pretoria's Mamelodi Campus and two police stations, one in Mamelodi West and another in Mamelodi East.

There is one mall and one shopping complex in Mamelodi East.

Community leadership in Mamelodi comprises both formal and informal leadership structures. Formal leadership structures typically consist of ward councillors. Informal leadership structures comprise civic organisations, faith–based, and religious and traditional leaders.

There are several non-governmental organisations (NGOs) operating in Mamelodi which render a variety of services to the community.

Crime and safety

Mamelodi East features prominently in four crime categories at the top 30 police stations experiencing high crime levels in the country. In the third quarter of 2023, Mamelodi East featured in the following crime categories among the 30 top police stations nationally:[5]

- From July to September 2023, Mamelodi East police precinct was ranked 17 for contact crimes in the country, recording 739 cases compared with 711 in the same period in 2021 – which represented an increase of 3,9%.
- During the same period, Mamelodi East was ranked 27 for trio crimes, recording 89 cases, which represented an increase of 1,1% compared with the same period in 2022.
- Mamelodi East police station was also ranked 22 for hijacking nationally, recording 50 cases between July and September 2023. While there was a decrease of 11,1% compared with the same period in 2022, this figure was nevertheless high.
- Mamelodi East police station was ranked 23 nationally for crimes of robbery at residential premises.
- Other crimes that do not feature among the top 30 police stations nationally but feature higher
- up in Gauteng include assault with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm (GBH). There were 175 such cases from July to September 2023, which was an increase of 4,2% from the 165 cases recorded in the same period in 2022.
- Common assault also increased to 273 cases recorded from July to September 2023, which represented an increase of 10,5% from the 247 cases recorded in the same period in 2022.

High unemployment, poor service delivery, poverty, drug and alcohol abuse, overcrowding, gangsterism, and a general lack of livelihood opportunities are among some of the key risk factors. Socio-economic hardship also leads to fierce competition for resources, public services and opportunities, which perpetuates tensions and violence between nationals and non-nationals.

The area is also home to the notorious Boko Haram gang which, as part of a so-called construction mafia, controls corrupt tender and extortion rackets among others. It is alleged to be behind the non-completion of key projects, such as the Mamelodi Magistrate's Court.

---

5   SAPS, Police recorded crime statistics, Third Quarter 2023/2024, Audit Response Plan (www.gov.za) (Accessed 22 December 2023).

While crime and violence affect every person regardless of gender and nationality, they disproportionately affect non-nationals and women migrants.[6] The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) also argues that violence against migrants erodes trust. Others argue that the full extent of crime and violence perpetrated against non-nationals is unlikely to be known due to lack of trust and confidence in the police, municipalities, community leadership structures, and civic organisations. This lack of trust also increases non-nationals' vulnerability to crime and violence. The lack of trust generally emanates from perceived bias, negative public commentary, non-responsiveness during times of emergency, and, at times, the withdrawal of public services from non-nationals. These perceptions have the effect of undermining faith in the police and other public institutions – they also create incentives for actual attacks on non-nationals.[7] The perceived failure of the police to address the concerns of migrants regarding syndicates that regularly demand protection fees and terrorise migrants who own businesses, further erodes trust.[8]

A vision of a safe Mamelodi East as discussed on 10 and 11 November 2023

6   UNODC (2015), Combatting violence against migrants. Criminal justice measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families and to protect victims. UNODC_Combating_Violence_against_Migrants.pdf (Accessed 14 October 2023).

7   Freedom House (2017), Xenophobia and outsider exclusion. Addressing frail social cohesion in South Africa's diverse communities. Synthesis Report 2017. South_Africa_Community_Social_Cohesion_Profiles_Synthesis Report.pdf (freedomhouse.org) (Accessed 14 October 2023).

8   International Organisation for Migration (2009), In pursuit of the Southern dream: Victims of necessity. An assessment of the irregular movement of men from East Arica and the Horn to South Africa. iomresearchassessment.pdf (Accessed 14 October 2023).

3. Legislation and policy

Local safety planning benefits from a wide-range of legislative and policy instruments that mandate the performance, planning and resourcing required to implement the plan.

The National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 promotes a holistic view on violence and crime, with cross–sectoral cooperation between government and non-government actors to address root causes. The White Paper on Safety and Security (2016) stresses crime as a strategic priority and defines the role and responsibilities of various role players in the safety and security sphere. The South African Police Service (SAPS) Act of 1995 sets out the objectives of community police forums (CPFs) and underlines the need for partnerships, communication and cooperation between the community and the SAPS. The Gauteng Community Safety Plan sets out the Gauteng province's response in promoting safety.

The National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (NAP) promotes efforts to combat xenophobia. One of the ways in which it does this is through strengthening collaboration and partnerships in order to address fragmented public education initiatives around issues of discrimination. This is due to discrimination being one of the core factors that fuels levels of racism, xenophobia and intolerance.

The Mamelodi East Community Safety Plan thus takes cognisance of the existing policy framework and actively promotes its alignment with local responsiveness as articulated in the plan.

4. Mamelodi East safety priorities

Through consultation undertaken in the preparation of this safety plan, a number of observations regarding crime and safety were made.

Several important factors were identified as having a direct bearing on the risks facing the community and the community's resilience to crime and violence. These included **individual factors**, family factors, community factors and society factors. Individual factors identified include poor and limited education outcomes, a lack of skills, weak family support, and risky behaviour. **Family factors** identified include unstable family units, exposure to risky behaviour, poverty and unemployment, poor living conditions, and limited economic opportunities. **Community factors** identified include community apathy in addressing concerns (including crime), weak community cohesion, and poor enforcement of by-laws which results in the dumping of rubble in open spaces and parks. Also identified were a lack of adequate housing and a lack of critical facilities (such as clinics, libraries, emergency services and a reliable transport system). There are furthermore administrative challenges regarding enforcement and the provision of services, the capacity to address infrastructure challenges, load-shedding, and the maintenance of roads, public amenities and service centres.

The safety of women and girls requires a specific focus in any strategy given their particular vulnerability to harm, often exacerbated by the intersecting axes of poverty and pervasive patriarchal norms. Given the sizeable migrant community living in Mamelodi East and previous unfortunate incidents of xenophobic violence, factors such as whether someone is identified as a non-South African-born national also shape their experience of safety and their ability to access help. The dependency of women on men contributes to a situation in which women are likely to stay in abusive relationships. Migrant women are generally fearful of reporting cases of gender-based violence (GBV) because of their fear of being victimised or arrested for being in the country irregularly.

Other factors which increase the vulnerability of migrant women in the community include language and cultural barriers – these make it difficult for them to integrate and participate fully in the community. Migrant women also experience administrative difficulties such as long and protracted delays related to asylum/refugee applications. The lack of knowledge of the asylum process on the part of community members and police officers increases the vulnerability of migrant women, as they are also prone to be arrested or harassed for allegations of being in the country irregularly.

Whereas the Mamelodi East CPF had a good relationship with migrant organisations in the past, this had been neglected over the last five years and there has therefore been little to no structured contact between the Mamelodi CPF and this sector of the community. Lack of communication has impacted on responsiveness and on prevention efforts.

Emerging from a facilitated discussion, community CPF members and police officers present highlighted the following risk factors with regard to crime and safety:

Unemployment, poverty, poor service delivery, violence and high crime levels: These factors impact social cohesion and are an obstacle to integration, as they heighten competition for resources, increase tension, and exacerbate negative perceptions and attitudes regarding outsiders.

Outsiders' limited social and institutional interactions: Migrants have limited interaction with local public institutions due mainly to mistrust as well as language and cultural barriers. Consequently, they do not report crime either as witnesses or victims, which negatively impacts the rule of law, the principle of equality, and the proper functioning of the criminal justice system.

Negative perceptions and attitudes in terms of which migrants are seen as being a threat to livelihoods: For instance, there is the negative perception that they take away jobs and business opportunities from locals. There is also a perception that foreigners abuse local women through transnational marriages or marriages of convenience.

A lack of trust of authorities and a lack of non-violent conflict-resolution mechanism: Widespread community distrust in structures of authority in Mamelodi is evident in varying degrees in both locals and outsiders' views of these structures. Such distrust often leads to vigilantism, violent service-delivery protests and attacks on outsiders. Many residents believe that the government only pays attention to their grievances when they loot, burn property, and become violent towards migrants in the community.

Xenophobic violence: Widespread xenophobic violence took place in 2008, 2009 and 2015, resulting in injuries, displacement, deaths, and destruction of property. These violent episodes perpetrated against migrants are sparked whenever communities feel aggrieved by poor service delivery or allegations of criminality on the part of non-nationals. In 2015, the violent outbreak of xenophobic violence had its roots in Soweto, where a non-national is alleged to have shot and killed a national who had attempted to rob the tuckshop owned by the migrant. The violence then spread across South Africa, resulting in the deaths and displacement of migrants.

Other triggers of xenophobic violence such as local politics: The growing anti-migrant sentiments are often used by local leaders to incite nationals to act against non-nationals.

Social cohesion and integration programmes involving nationals and non-nationals have largely failed to achieve the desired results of mutual respect and harmony. Social spaces and, in particular, taverns, beer halls and shisa nyamas are popular places for interactions but are also places where most fights, violence and even deaths take place involving nationals and non-nationals.

5. Safety strategy for Mamelodi East CPF

SAFETY INTERVENTION 1:
The need to increase civic education in the community so as to also counter fake news which drives anti-migrant sentiment, was identified as critical. Negative fake news on social media platforms drives anti-migrant sentiment, requiring the upscaling of civic education in order to empower communities with knowledge to make decisions based on facts. For instance, several socio-economic challenges related to, for instance, unemployment, crime and housing that are attributed to the presence of non-nationals in communities can only be countered by providing communities with accurate facts. The lack of structured educational programmes makes communities susceptible to fake news and falsehoods. This intervention identifies several activities to counter negative perceptions which drive hatred and mistrust between communities and non-nationals.

INTERVENTION	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?	WHO NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED?	TIME FRAMES
Develop educational material, pamphlets and information packs providing facts on non-nationals in South Africa. Many communities do not know the rights and obligations of migrants and treat all migrants as being in the country irregularly.	1. Identify common misconceptions and fake news about non-nationals and produce an educational pack to educate the community. 2. Use social media, community radio stations and podcasts to counter fake news and provide the community with credible information. 3. Create programmes, including dialogues, which enhance understanding of the rights and obligations of migrants. 4. Mobilise key stakeholders, namely the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) to educate communities about the asylum process and refugee rights. 5. Provide the community with regular feedback in order to counter misinformation. 6. Educate the community about different ways of protesting, including petitions.	Community Police Forum (CPF) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), including the DHA, the Department of Social Development (DSD) and the South African Police Service (SAPS) as partners.	Short- to medium-term

INTERVENTION	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?	WHO NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED?	TIME FRAMES
Use community radio and social media platforms to increase knowledge and awareness in the community about the rights and obligations of migrants**.** Communities are generally not aware of the administrative processes and challenges that non-nationals face. Empowering the community with knowledge of these administrative processes is important.	1. Determine which information is accurate and which is fake news. Use social media, radio, and community meetings to counter fake news. 2. Build partnerships with key departments in order to provide the community with regular feedback and so counter misinformation. 3. Distribute credible information on social media and via community radio stations. 4. Provide the community with regular feedback. 5. Air and flight safety messages.	CPF and key government departments, including churches and NGOs.	Short- to medium-term

SAFETY INTERVENTION 2:

The need for increased police visibility and responsiveness has consistently been demanded by the community. This is essential to achieve the SAPS' own strategy of stabilisation and normalisation. Perceptions of poor police response play into growing acceptance of vigilante action. Poor responsiveness limits the ability of police services to respond to unrest and attacks on migrants quickly and effectively. Poor responsiveness also limits the community's ability to seek help when needed as well as to report crime and support policing partnerships. This intervention identifies several activities that address these challenges.

INTERVENTION	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?	WHO NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED?	TIME FRAMES
To ensure accessibility, create a directory with all emergency numbers that can be widely distributed among the community. *Many community members do not know who to contact in an emergency or what support is available. A pocket-sized pamphlets in English that can be carried at all times will provide the community with ready access to information.*	1. Identify and list key resource contacts. 2. Design and plan the pamphlet. 3. Build partnerships with business for advertising in exchange for printing resources. 4. Distribute the material using school programmes, crime prevention campaigns, etc. 5. Encourage reporting of crimes. 6. Keep updated information and communicate with the community.	CPF and NGOs, as well as business and state partners.	Short-term
Use community radio and social media platforms to promote safety messages and to encourage reporting of criminal activities. *Safety messages, the CPF strategy, and information on opportunities regarding community support can be disseminated.*	1. Develop messaging and script. 2. Build partnerships with business for advertising in exchange for resources. 3. Record messages. 4. Identify community radio and print media to run the messages. 5. Air and flight the safety messaging.	CPF, civil society organisations, and business and government departments.	Short-term
Revive sector policing. *Sector policing promotes a clear understanding of the safety-profile dynamics, of the role players and of the stakeholders of each of the sectors in Mamelodi East. Each sector must have a prepared intervention strategy and dedicated police resources. This will improve police responsiveness. As an agreed police strategy, this can be implemented in the short term.*	1. Work with the SAPS to develop a status report on sector policing. 2. Identify deficits and reasons. 3. Develop a response plan. 4. Implement and monitor in terms of a graduated approach targeting, as a priority, the sectors most in need. 5. Encourage participation by non-nationals in subforums.	CPF and SAPS.	Medium- to long-term

INTERVENTION	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?	WHO NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED?	TIME FRAMES
Advocate that the SAPS be resourced with motorbikes and mountain bikes to support police patrols and visibility. *Motorbikes and mountain bikes offer short-term solutions for accessing sections of the informal sector that are more difficult to reach.*	1. Undertake a feasibility and risk assessment study (i.e. one relating to officer safety). 2. Identify the number of vehicles that can serve as a pilot intervention. 3. Secure resources. 4. Implement programme and monitor such programme.	CPF and SAPS.	Medium- to long-term
Facilitate partnerships in support of community policing. *Community policing outreach and network and partnership building, including that in support of this strategy, can contribute positively to building trust between the police and community.*	1. Develop a detailed database of all community organisations, NGOs, and faith-based organisations operating in Mamelodi East. 2. Meet all organisations and identify opportunities for collaboration and support.	CPF and SAPS.	Medium-term
Develop a database of migrant and migrant-support organisations in the community and re-establish / establish contact between them and the CPF.	1. Develop a detailed database of organisations. 2. Meet all organisations and identify oapportunities for collaboration and support.	CPF and SAPS.	Medium-term
Advocate for the implementation of the Department of Community Safety e-policing projects, including the use of drones and panic buttons. *E-policing can assist in improving responsiveness and information. As an agreed strategy of provincial government, it can be realistically implemented in the short term.*	1. Meet with the Department of Community Safety to identify sequencing for the e-policing programme and its roll-out to Mamelodi East. 2. Promote and support implementation.	CPF, SAPS and Department of Community Safety.	Medium-term

INTERVENTION	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?	WHO NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED?	TIME FRAMES
Make use of complaints systems i n order to receive feedback from the community. *A well-managed complaints and feedback system at the SAPS service centre can provide police managers with important information on how to improve service and address deficits.*	1. Identify what complaints and feedback mechanisms are used at the station. 2. Identify any challenges and weaknesses. 3. Improve or introduce a complaints and feedback system.	CPF, SAPS and Department of Community Safety.	Medium-term
Consistently promote messaging in the SAPS to ensure equitable and non-discriminatory service. Police assistance must be available to everyone irrespective of their status. *Unfortunately, the behaviour and attitude of some SAPS members continue to be unprofessional in that they deny services to some residents because of their perceived inferior status.* *Continuous and consistent messaging within the SAPS needs to remind members of their oath of office.*	1. Meet with station management to develop appropriate messaging and the format by means of which this can be relayed to members. 2. Develop messaging and apply, e.g. through regular shift changes, posters, etc.	CPF, SAPS, SAPS and Department of Communications.	Medium-term

SAFETY INTERVENTION 3: Provide public facilities and Infrastructure in order to respond to the safety needs of the community. Social infrastructure and facilities are also critical for responding to trauma and victimisation as part of safety promotion.			
INTERVENTION	**WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?**	**WHO NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED?**	**TIME FRAMES**
Promote the maintenance of public infrastructure and its protection from vandalisation by community members. This is part of safety promotion, since public infrastructure such as roads, street lights and parks are being vandalised, creating safety problems in the community. The participation of the CPF in the integrated development planning process is important in ensuring that safety issues are budgeted for. The CPF can help to mobilise communities to volunteer to clean their areas and remove the rubble which is creating environmental decay. This must be supplemented by education and awareness-raising programmes for the community regarding the importance of keeping the community clean and of working with the city to ensure that waste removal takes place regularly. In addition, by-laws regarding dumpling and littering must be enforced.	1. Convene community meetings regularly to identify public infrastructure and create an inventory. 2. Meet with the ward councillors to discuss infrastructure that is not working and has been vandalised. 3. Jointly meet with the City of Tshwane to discuss planning options and a way forward regarding maintenance of public infrastructure.	CPF, ward councillors, City of Tshwane, metro police, and SAPS.	Short- to medium-term

INTERVENTION	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?	WHO NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED?	TIME FRAMES
Maintenance of roads, street lights and recreational parks. This includes making sure that dysfunctional traffic lights are fixed, street lights are fixed, and recreational parks are maintained. Also address the lack of facilities for children.	1. Identify roads with potholes, street lights that have been vandalised and are not working, traffic lights that are not working and are creating a safety hazard, and recreational parks that require maintenance. 2. Engage with the ward councillors and community leaders. 3. Jointly engage the City of Tshwane in order to discuss planning options and a way forward regarding the maintenance of infrastructure. 4. Propose the training of CPF members to control traffic.	CPF, ward councillors, City of Tshwane, metro police and SAPS.	Short- to medium-term
Access to certain public services is a challenge in Mamelodi East. For instance, there is an absence of facilities for the rehabilitation of young people using drugs. There is also a lack of facilities for abused women and girls, as well as for victims of crime and violence, and of after-school care facilities. This increases the risk of victimisation of the most vulnerable groups.	1. Meet with the ward councillors and ward committee to discuss the intervention. 2. Jointly meet with the City of Tshwane to discuss planning options going forward.	CPF, ward committee, ward councillors and City of Tshwane.	Long-term

| SAFETY INTERVENTION 4: Improve access to proper housing and human settlement, and reduce the development of informal settlements.			
INTERVENTION	**WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?**	**WHO NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED?**	**TIME FRAMES**
The CPF to conduct community mapping and profiling in order to generate knowledge regarding the people living in the community. This is important for identifying and mitigating the development of informal settlements and backroom shacks which create unsafe conditions. Collaborate with the City of Tshwane and the Department of Human Settlements in the distribution of Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) houses and in the formalisation of informal settlements, thereby ensuring that services and infrastructure are provided.	1. Meet with the ward councillors and ward committee to discuss the intervention. 2. Jointly meet with the City of Tshwane and the Department of Human Settlements to discuss planning options going forward.	CPF, ward committee, ward councillors, Department of Human Settlements, and City of Tshwane.	Medium- to long-term
Collaborate with the City of Tshwane and the Department of Human Settlement in monitoring the allocation of RDP houses to reduce allegations of corruption and ensure that deserving families are recipients of such houses.	1. Meet with the ward councillors and ward committee to discuss the intervention. 2. Jointly meet with the City of Tshwane and the Department of Human Settlements to discuss planning options going forward.	CPF, ward committee, ward councillors, Department of Human Settlements, and City of Tshwane.	Medium- to long-term

SAFETY INTERVENTION 5:			
Improve lighting and the maintenance of infrastructure.			
INTERVENTION	**WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?**	**WHO NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED?**	**TIME FRAMES**
Capacitate the CPF to actively participate in the municipal integrated development planning process in order to ensure adequate provision for social facilities, such as shelters for homeless persons, facilities for abused women, and centres for rehabilitating drug users. The integrated development plan provides the blueprint for community development within municipal planning. *Safety is recognised as a key sector (along with issues such as environmental impact) and needs to be included in all integrated development planning processes.*	1. Meet with the ward councillors and ward committee to discuss integrated development planning and access to resources. 2. Jointly work with the ward committee in preparing submissions.	CPF, ward committee, ward councillors and City of Tshwane.	Short-term
Work with the City of Tshwane to develop and maintain parks and recreation / sports facilities.	1. Meet with the ward councillors and ward committee to discuss the intervention. 2. Jointly meet with the City of Tshwane to diascuss planning options going forward.	CPF, ward committee, ward councillors and, City of Tshwane.	Long-term
Work with the City of Tshwane to develop and support campaigns against illegal dumping and littering and for the maintenance of public infrastructure. These campaigns should also include the establishment of lines of communication for reporting vandalism and illegal electricity connections.	1. Meet with the ward councillors and ward committee to discuss the intervention. 2. Jointly meet with the City of Tshwane and the SAPS to discuss planning options going forward.	CPF, ward committee, ward councillors, City of Tshwane and SAPS.	Medium-term

6. Management arrangements

The Community Safety Plan is a living document and will be adapted and updated according to relevant needs.

The CPF is responsible for facilitating the implementation of the plan, securing the participation of key stakeholders, tracking progress, and informing and reporting back to the community. Identified CPF members will be tasked with managing specific interventions. The plan and its implementation will be a standing item on the CPF agenda.
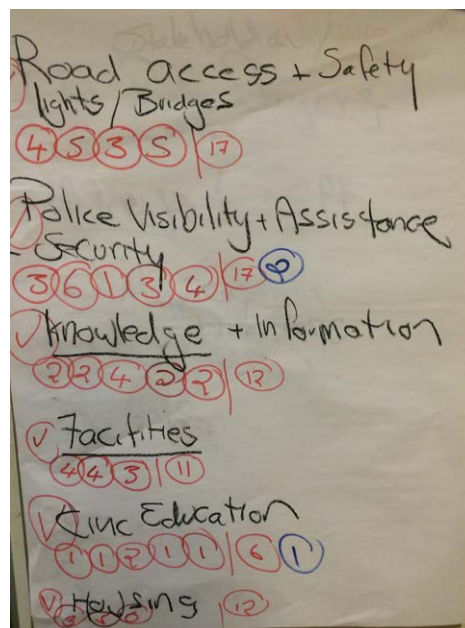
The work of CPFs is provided for in relevant legislation. Chapter 7, section 18(1) of the South African Police Service (SAPS) Act 68 of 1995, outlines the functions and mandate of CPFs and empowers them to:

- Establish and strengthen partnerships between the community and the police;
- Improve the delivery of police services to the community;
- Promote cooperation between the police service and the community in fulfilling community needs for policing;
- Promote joint problem identification and problem-solving;
- Ensure police accountability and transparency; and
- Ensure consultation and proper communication between the police and their clients.

CPFs have an important role to play in ensuring that communities are safe. Reach out to your local CPF representatives to see how you or your association can join the CPF.

CFLI/FCIL
Canada Fund for Local Initiatives
Fonds canadien d'initiatives locales

COMMUNITY POLICE FORUM
Partners in Policing