



MERAUFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN



DRAFT - 2019



MERAUFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN

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1. INTRODUCTION

The process of developing a Community Safety Plan (CSP) emanates from the Department of Community Safety's plan to ensure that all stations in the province have practical, measurable results driven CSP focused on specific safety and crime problems. These safety plans should also result in a change in social conditions, improved law enforcement agency (LEA) – SAPS and Public Safety – service livery and supported by key partners and stakeholders. The four pillars of the Gauteng safety Strategy for achieving our vision of ensuring that Gauteng is a safe and secure province also need to take shape at local level. Hence, the safety plan seeks to give life to the four pillars, namely:

- Improvement of the quality of policing
- Promoting social crime prevention
- Strengthening of institutional arrangements
- Community participation

The process of developing this safety plan ensured that inputs have been solicited from a wide range of stakeholders involved in the Merafong area. It is envisaged that a process of soliciting commitment and support will be pursued to ensure that departments and role players take responsibility of implementing the CSP. This document outlines four key issues in the development of the safety plan namely:

- The consultation processes embarked on, includes a workshop and presentation to stakeholders including SAPS
- Develop the first draft of the safety plan
- Merafong profile, and
- Identify the projects and solutions to deal with the safety issues.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN

- Reduce all identified priority crimes
- Raise awareness through campaigns
- Ensure regular reporting to communities through quarterly public meetings
- Improve service delivery at station level

3. CSP DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

The development of this community safety plan has taken the form of extensive consultation with a range of stakeholders including the community via representatives from Community Police Forum (CPF), the ward committees, Community Development workers (CDW's) and councilors, youth forums, faith based organizations, Government departments, SAPS, Public Safety, business community and the Department of Community Safety.

The stages

- Consultation with different SAPS stations/stakeholders during March and April 2019.
- Submit draft plan to Section 80 during May 2019.



4 MERAFONG MUNICIPALITY PROFILE

- 4.1 Population
- 4.2 Area
- 4.3 SAPS Stations

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR MERAFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2019 - 2024

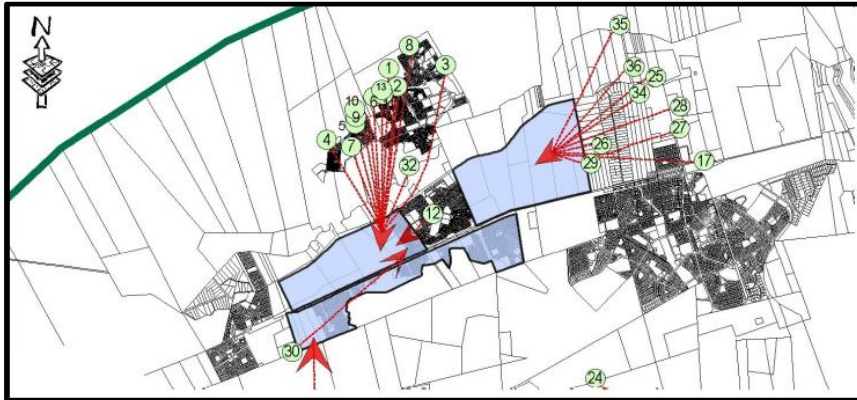
PROCLAIMED TOWNSHIPS		Population 2011	2019 Projection	2024 Projection
NORTHERN URBAN AREA	Carletonville	26 486	26 950	29 800
	Welverdiend	2 706	2 801	2 901
	Blybank	1 889	4 750	3 250
	Khutsong (North)	62 457	37 630	28 519
	Khutsong South		21 907	26 317
	Elijah Barayi	0	1200	4 953
	Northern Total	93 538	95 238	95 740
SOUTHERN URBAN AREA	Fochville	9 504	9 837	10 811
	Kokosi	26 400	26 400	25 576
	Greenspark	2 586	3 312	3 362
	Wedela	17 931	18 245	17 995
	Losberg	0	0	0
	Southern Total	56 421	57 794	57 744
MINING BELT	Mining Belt Total	40 341	26 721	22 044
PROCLAIMED URBAN TOTAL		149 970	153 390	153 659
NON-URBAN		7 220	4 860	4 131
GRAND TOTAL		197 520	185 240	179 659

Mining Villages	Population 2011
Letsatsing	1 161
West-Driefontein	2 862
East Driefontein	1 870
Phomolong	834
East Village	3 960
Leeuwpoort	5 505
West Village	219
The Hill	1 065
The Village	720
Southdene	2 226
Doornfontein	1 164
Western Deep Levels Mine	4 559
Elandsridge	9 753
Elandsfontein	2 904
Deelkraal	1 539
Total:	40 341

- The data is based on Stats SA figures, building plan statistics, informal backlogs, new development proposals and observed trends
- Migration patterns in Merafong are highly complex and dynamic. Mine shaft closures can impact on the accuracy of figures.
- In some cases the functional areas used by the municipality do not match the sub-place areas of Stats SA or ward boundaries.

NORTHERN CONURBATION

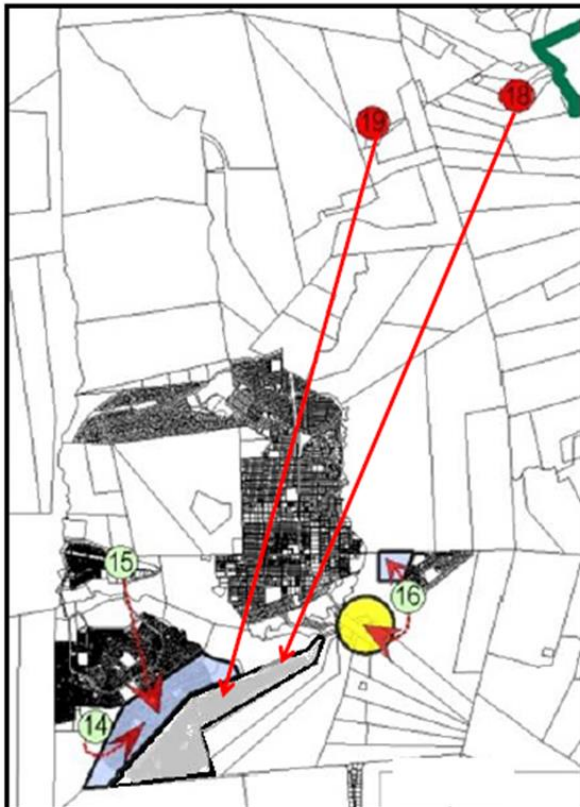
As indicated earlier, the northern conurbation consists of the Carletonville, Khutsong, Welverdiend and Blybank areas. The majority of informal settlements are located on the periphery of Khutsong and the rural areas surrounding Carletonville, as indicated below.



SOUTHERN CONURBATION

The southern conurbation consists of the Fochville, Kokosi and Greenspark areas. The majority of informal settlements are located in and around Kokosi, on the periphery of Greenspark and in the farming areas surrounding Fochville.

The location of these informal settlements is indicated on the map below:



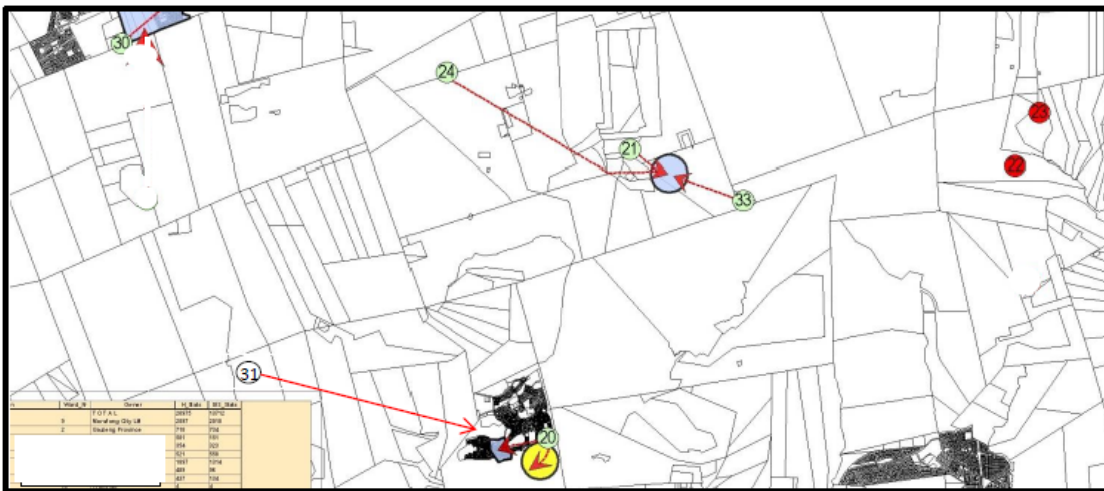


MINING BELT

The mining belt consists of Wedela, and the following mining villages are located within the mining belt:

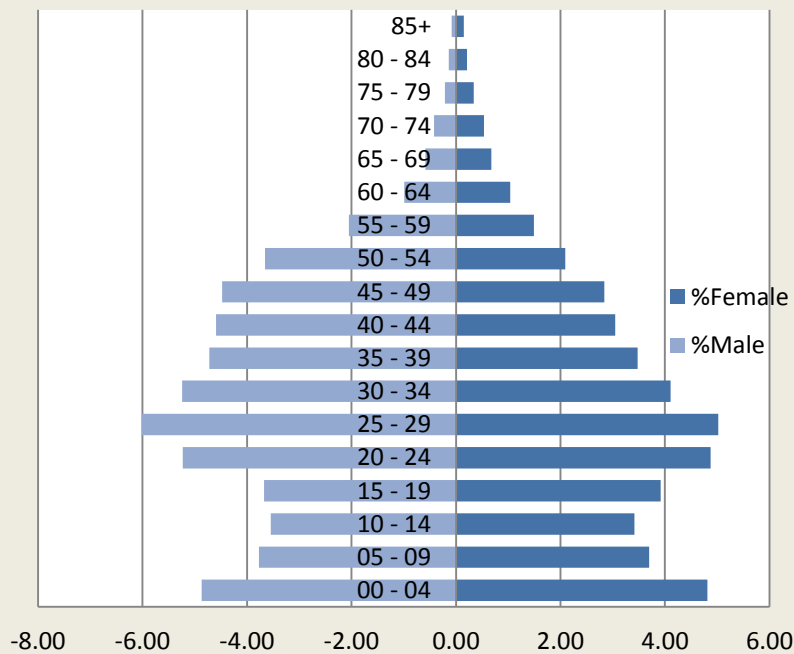
- West Wits
- East & West Driefontein
- Elandsridge
- Deelkraal
- Blyvooruitzicht
- Doornfontein

The location of these informal settlements is indicated on the map below:



DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Population Pyramid



According to the Stats SA census 2011 the population of Merafong is 197 520. This is 1.6% of the total Gauteng population. Between 2001 and 2011 the Merafong population has declined by 2.4% from 215 868. This population decline is mainly attributable to mine labourers being laid off and the closure of some mine shafts. Some migrant labourers have moved away after losing their jobs. In contrast to this the population of Gauteng has experienced significant growth reaching over 12 million. Figure (Left) illustrates the population pyramid of Merafong. The pyramid is indicative of a constrictive (Slow growth) profile where most of the population is concentrated in the economically active population group and is male dominated. The Merafong population has a gender ratio of 118.59 males per 100 females. This has decreased from a ratio of 132 males per 100 females

INDICATOR	2001	2011	
Total population	210,481	197,520	▼
Young (0-14)	22,4%	24,1%	▲
Working Age (15-64)	72,5%	72,5%	▶
Elderly (65+)	2,4%	3,4%	▲
Dependency ratio	33%	37,9	▲
Sex ratio	135,1	118,6	▼
Unemployment rate	28,1%	27,2%	▼
Youth unemployment rate	39,9%	37,8%	▼
No schooling aged 20+	12,9%	6,5%	▼
Higher education aged 20+	4,4%	7,1%	▲
Number of households	56,336	66,624	▲
Average household size	2,1	2,7	▲
Female headed households	24,6%	29,4%	▲
Formal dwellings	67,7%	74,7%	▲
Housing owned/paying off	36,7%	29,8%	▼
Flush toilet connected	83%	81%	▼
Weekly refuse removal	68,2%	74,9%	▲
Piped water inside dwelling	29,7%	52,9%	▲
Electricity for lighting	80,1%	82,8%	▲

in 2001. Most of the population falls within the younger stages of the economically active age group. This implies that youth unemployment is high.


Although the population has declined, the number of households has increased during the same period from 56 336 to 66 623. The increase in the number of households has concurrently reduced the average size of households to 2.97 persons per household. This can mainly be attributed to the significant presence of migrant labourers from rural areas such as parts of the Eastern Cape. These men work in the mines and send a large portion of their income back home to their families. Another factor which is having an effect around the country is the greater availability of housing stock which enables extended family members to move into different houses and form nuclear family units, where extended families used to live under one roof in many cases.

Merafong is characterised by the presence of many different cultures and languages as illustrated by the differing language choices. The variety of languages can be attributed to migrant labourers, specifically IsiXhosa speakers from the Eastern Cape. The other three prominent languages namely Setswana, Sesotho and Afrikaans are more characteristic of this region. There has been a general improvement in socio-economic conditions however the progress is generally slow and some indicators have deteriorated.




5 POLICE STATION PROFILE

5.1 Carletonville Police Station

Station:		Carletonville					
Address <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Physical Address:</td> <td>Postal Address:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11 Gold Street Carletonville 2499</td> <td>Private Bag X2019 Oberholzer Carletonville 2502</td> </tr> </table> LATITUDE: -26.35839 LONGITUDE: 27.39859		Physical Address:	Postal Address:	11 Gold Street Carletonville 2499	Private Bag X2019 Oberholzer Carletonville 2502	 Phone: 018-7879300 Fax: 018-7879331 Station Commander Brig. Theron Email: TheronMarinda@saps.gov.za	
Physical Address:	Postal Address:						
11 Gold Street Carletonville 2499	Private Bag X2019 Oberholzer Carletonville 2502						
Station Commander	Brig Theron	018 788 9877					
Vispol Commander	Col Gaza						
CID Commander							
Communications officer							
Crime prevention officer							
Station profile:							
Risk profile / Crime concerns							
Hot spots / Areas							
CPF							
Liquor outlets							
Youth Desk							
Remarks							




5.2 Khutsong Police Station

Station:		Khutsong	
Address			Phone: 018-7839000, 018-7839021 Fax: 018-7839038 Station Commander Col. Prinsloo Email: @saps.gov.za
Physical Address:	Postal Address:		
Plot1 of Stand 1 Sompane Road Khutsong Carletonville 2502	Private Bag X2043 Oberholzer Carletonville 2502		
LATITUDE: -26.34301 LONGITUDE: 27.33051			
Station Commander			
Vispol Commander			
CID Commander			
Communications officer			
Crime prevention officer			
Station profile:			
Risk profile / Crime concerns			
Hot spots / Areas			
CPF			
Liquor outlets			
Youth Desk			
Remarks			




5.3 Fochville Police Station

Station:		Fochville			
Address			Phone: 018-7711100 Fax: 018-		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Physical Address:</td> <td>Postal Address:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>52 Losberglaan Fochville 2515</td> <td>PO Box 1116 Fochville 2515</td> </tr> </table>	Physical Address:			Postal Address:	52 Losberglaan Fochville 2515
Physical Address:	Postal Address:				
52 Losberglaan Fochville 2515	PO Box 1116 Fochville 2515				
		Station Commander Col. Matamela Email: @saps.gov.za			
Station Commander					
Vispol Commander					
CID Commander					
Communications officer					
Crime prevention officer					
Station profile:					
Risk profile / Crime concerns					
Hot spots / Areas					
CPF					
Liquor outlets					
Youth Desk					
Remarks					



5.4 Wedela Police station

Station:		Wedela	
Address		Phone: 018-7809000 Fax: 018-780 9040 Station Commander Capt. Botha Email: wedela.sc@saps.gov.za	
Physical Address: 672 2nd Avenue Wedela Fochville 2515	Postal Address: Private Bag X2 Fochville 2515		
LATITUDE: -26.4567 LONGITUDE: 27.383			
Station Commander			
Vispol Commander			
CID Commander			
Communications officer			
Crime prevention officer			
Station profile:			
Risk profile / Crime concerns			
Hot spots / Areas			
CPF			
Liquor outlets			
Youth Desk			
Remarks			



6. IDENTIFICATION AND PRIORITISATION OF CHALLENGES AND SAFETY ISSUES

The priority focus or intervention areas identified –

- **Improved law enforcement**
- **Improved rural and informal settlement safety**
- **Reduction in women & child abuse**
- **Safety in public places**
- **Improved inter-agency cooperation**
- **Improved social engineering (social design)**
- **Encouraging community participation**

6.1 Challenges

There is a shortage of referral agencies for professional services, especially shelters in the area. This leads to the victims being referred to areas outside Merafong.

6.2 PREVALENT CRIMES (THE TRIO CRIMES)

- House robberies
- Business robberies
- Hijackings
- House breaking
- Rape
- Domestic violence
- Assault GBH & common
- Theft of and out of motor vehicles

Plans to address the TRIO crimes (house & business robberies and hijacking)

Detectives – oppose bail for Trio arrested suspects

CIAC – Draw up crime patterns and crime threat analysis of Trio crimes

Reaction to TRIO reported crimes

CSC

- Improve reaction time to Trio crimes
- Do professional crime scene management
- Inform the task team of Trio crimes

Crime prevention

- Recruit informers specifically for Trio crimes
- Sector managers to update and train communities on preventative measures

Detectives

- The established task team to investigate all Trio crime dockets



- Ensure the attendance of a task team in all Trio crime scenes
- Task informers and follow up all leads
- Ensure speedy applications for 205's
- Keep complainants/victims informed of progress on their cases
- Establish a working relationship with the crime and CIG
- Oppose bail of arrested suspects
- Ensure positive identity kit
- Ensure all the role players attend crime scenes (LCRC, photographer, fingerprint, ballistics, etc.)

CIAC

- Liaise with other stations with similar modus operandi
- Profile suspects of Trio crime
- Liaise with communication official for publication of the wanted suspects in the media

6.3 Youth crimes

- There is a high level of drug and alcohol abuse among young people
- There is a need for building recreational facilities
- Monitoring of liquor outlets
- Skills development and initiating various activities for young people
- There is a need to involve mines and business in empowering young people

7. Community Safety Forum

The establishment of a Merafong CSF for the Merafong Municipality was confirmed at the official launch in 2014. The CSF will be an instrument of integrated development focused on issues and matters posing a threat to community safety and stability. It will be the key linkage between local government, other relevant organs of state and all sectors of society in the formulation and implementation of comprehensive and overarching disaster management & social crime management strategies.

Composition of Community Safety Forums

As a broad structure for integrated local crime prevention planning, coordination and government, as well as community-based organizations and formations.

These should include the following departments (with their agencies)

- Department of Correctional Services (DCS)
- Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJCD)
- Department of Home Affairs (DHA)
- Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA)
 - Metro, District and Local Municipalities
 - Southern African Local Government Agency (SALGA)
 - Social Cluster Departments (in all spheres of government)
 - South African Police Service
 - Civilian Secretariat for Police



- Provincial Departments responsible for Community safety

Communities serve as critical role-players in the composition of CSFs, the continuous presence of organized civil society and community structures or sectors is encouraged. Civil society of organized local communities that could form part of CSFs include at least the following:

- Existing CPFs
- Non-governmental organizations working in relevant functional areas (E.G in respect of child protection, victim support, restorative justice or economic empowerment)
- Faith based organizations
- Ward councillors as ex-officio members

7 School safety Forum

7.1 School safety plans

All schools must have school safety plans

- During school hours, school children are involved in drinking and engage in criminal activities
- There is a need to promote school safety by searching learners during school hours as some of them possess dangerous weapons
- Bullying and fighting
- Promotion of sport in schools
- Abuse of alcohol during school hours
- Scholar patrol program

7.2 Scholar patrols

Schools that have been registered and trained for scholar patrols are as follows:

7.3 Scholar Transport

8 Stakeholders / Agencies

8.1 Merafong Public Safety / Traffic Section

- By-law enforcement by establishing a multi-sectorial unit
- Enforcement of traffic laws is inadequate
- Crime prevention – Public safety seems to refer everything to SAPS
- **Road safety**
- No sidewalks along the roads
- Drunk pedestrians
- Unsafe crossings
- Lack of drainage
- Speeding motorists
- Insufficient scholar patrollers
- Lack of speed hump



8.2 JUSTICE SYSTEM

- Lack of proper witness protection
- The early release of suspects
- Lack of proper assistance at maintenance court
- Public education on CJS processes

8.3 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING

- Allocation of houses according to the waiting list
- Unoccupied houses
- Members of the community who lease out houses
- Illegal occupation of RDP houses
- Protection of orphans' estates
- Involvement of stakeholders during allocation of houses
- Overcrowding in informal houses

8.4 DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

- Avail mobile units or have a regional home affairs office locally
- Address undocumented persons problems
- Speed up the processes of issuing identity documents

8.5 SAVF

8.6 Social services

8.7 BUSINESS CONTRIBUTION

- There is a need for more police visibility to improve reaction/response time
- Re-introduction of Adopt A Cop programme
- There is a need to address issues of vandalism and theft
- Obeying of bylaws by hawkers and members of the public in general
- Train police in proper statement taking
- Reinforce patrollers and use them even in the CBD
- Police visibility during peak times – pay days and pension payout points
- Awareness campaigns by different organisations on changing mindset on policing

9 PROJECT PLANNING

The following projects are designed to respond to challenges. The projects should be linked to a department(s) and organisation(s) that would then lead the implementation and provide the necessary resources required.



9.1 Reduction of priority crimes

Objective: To ensure reduction of priority crimes

	Activities	Indicator	Responsibility	Time frame
A	Establish community patrol programme	Have in all areas equipped patrollers	CPF, SAPS, DCS and Public Safety	Ongoing
B	Increase number of informers	An increased number of informers in SAPS database (at least 2 per detective)	SAPS, Public Safety and SAPS provincial level	Ongoing
C	Establish/revive school committees	Existence of fully operational school committees in all sections	CPF, councillors, ward committees, CDW's and SAPS	2019
D	Conduct awareness campaigns focussing on the priority crimes	At least 4 awareness campaigns per financial year	SAPS, Public Safety, CPF, councillors, NGO's	
E	Improved quality of investigations and higher conviction rates in all priority crimes	Increased conviction rate in all priority crimes	SAPS, DCS (monitoring) and CJS	Ongoing
F	Strengthening the CJS monitoring committee	Regular meetings and feedback to stakeholders	SAPS, Justice & Correctional Services	Ongoing
G	Intensification of patrols in all the identified hot spots	Regular and visible patrols in hot spots	CPF, SAPS, community patrollers	Ongoing
H	Conduct exhibitions days	Exhibition sessions conducted	Government departments, SAPS, CJS and business	Two per financial year

9.2 Reduction of social fabricated crimes

Objective: To ensure reduction of social fabricated crimes

	Activities	Indicator	Responsibility	Time frame
A	Conduct awareness campaigns	Four awareness campaigns per year	SAPS, NGO's, CPF and CSF	Quarterly
B	Recruit and train victim empowerment volunteers/ sustain volunteer programs	Recruited volunteers	DCS and CPF	
C	Putting in place a service level agreement	Service level agreement to be signed by all relevant depts	DCS, local government, MCLM, WRDM and other relevant government depts.	
D	Outreach programs for women, the elderly and youth	Number of outreach programmes conducted	DCS, SAPS, CPR, CSF and DSS	Ongoing
E	Develop and implement anti-substance abuse programs in schools. Involvement of liquor association board	Number of anti-substance abuse programmed conducted	DCS, CSF, SAPS, DSS, CPF and youth desk	Ongoing

9.3 Road Safety

Objective: To ensure safer roads

	Activities	Indicator	Responsibility	Time frame
A	Road marking and signage in all main roads	Visible marking and signage in all the identified locations	MCLM, SANRAL, GP Roads Dept.	
B	Upgrading of roads - Tarring of gravel roads - Maintenance & widening of existing tar roads - Street humps	Upgraded roads - Gravel roads tarred - Tarred roads are maintained regularly and widened	MCLM, SANRAL, GP Roads Dept.	
C	Law enforcement - Road worthiness - Traffic laws - Road safety awareness campaign - Driving lesson clinics	Visibility and joint operations by SAPS and Public Safety	Public Safety and SAPS	Ongoing



9.4 Youth Crime Prevention

Objective: Empowerment of youth in combating crime

	Activities	Indicator	Responsibility	Time frame
A	Develop and implement youth desk programmes	Existence of youth desk programmes	DCS, SAPS and CPF	Ongoing
B	Conduct awareness campaigns aimed at young people/sports against crime	Four campaigns per financial year	DCS, SAPS, youth desk and CPF	Ongoing/quarterly
C	Setting up recreational facilities and maintenance of existing ones	Existence of recreational facilities that are well maintained	Dept of Sport & Recreation, Public Works, WRDM	

9.5 School safety

Objective: Creating safer environment for learners and teachers in schools

	Activities	Indicator	Responsibility	Time frame
A	Deployment of patrollers in all schools/school monitoring team	Enhanced visibility in schools	Community patrollers, SAPS, CPF, SGB's, Dept of Education, DCS	Ongoing
B	Conduct awareness campaigns	Four campaigns per year	DCS, SAPS, Dept of Education, SGB, CPF	Ongoing
C	Develop and implement anti-substance programs in schools	Existence of anti-substance abuse	CPF, SAPS, SANCA, DCS	Ongoing

9.6 Improvement of physical environment

Objective: To eradicate environmental factors that contribute to lack of safety

	Activities	Indicator	Responsibility	Time frame
A	Installation of public lights in parks and informal settlements	Lights installed and well maintained	MCLM and councillors	
B	De-densification of informal settlements	De-densified informal settlements	Dept of housing, MCLM and councillors	
C	Maintenance of parks and reservation of open spaces	Maintained parks and reserved open spaces	MCLM, WRDM and Dept of Environmental Affairs	
D	Conduct an audit of all abandoned and unoccupied shacks and houses	Audit report	Housing, Public Safety, SAPS, councillors, ward committees, CDW's and street committees	
E	Eradication of illegal dumping sites, littering and creation of legal, safe and healthy sites	Established and well regulated safe and healthy dumping sites that are environmentally friendly	MCLM and councillors	

9.7 Improvement of service delivery by law enforcement agencies

Objective: Rendering an effective law enforcement service

	Activities	Indicator	Responsibility	Time frame
A	Conduct public awareness and education on CJS processes	Public awareness and education programmes conducted	DCS, justice and correctional services	Two per financial year
B	Report police corruption and misconduct	Number of reported cases	DCS (monitoring), CPF, SAPS	Ongoing
C	Enforcement and public awareness on by-laws - Trading	Number of public education programmes conducted	Public Safety, CPF, liquor board and SAPS	Regularly (enforcement) Quarterly and



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liquor laws - Illegal land occupation 			ongoing
D	Improve response time	24 Hour Public Safety centre in place	Public Safety, SAPS and DCS (monitoring)	Ongoing
E	Develop and implement anti-substance abuse programs in schools. Involvement of liquor association board	Number of anti-substance abuse programmes conducted	DCS, CSF, SAPS, DSS, CPF and youth desk	Ongoing

9.8 Consolidation of CPF

Objective: Strengthening of CPF

	Activities	Indicator	Responsibility	Time frame
A	Convene CPF AGM	AGM reports	DCS (CPR), SAPS and CPF	Yearly
B	Facilitate the implementation of the CPF	CSP implementation reports	DCS (CPR), SAPS, CPF, MCLM, WRDM and councillors	Quarterly
C	Advocating of voluntary public participation	Involvement of communities in crime preventative programmes	DCS, CPF, CDW's, SAPS and Public Safety	Ongoing
D	Hold CPF quarterly review sessions	Workshops held and review reports produced	DCS, SAPS and CPF	Quarterly

9.9 Social and Community Development referral centre

Objective: To have and equipped and staffed centre for social development and other issues

	Activities	Indicator	Responsibility	Time frame
A	Conduct an audit of orphans and child headed families	Database of orphans and child headed families	Dept of Social Development, CDW's	
B	Establishment of a home affairs service centre to deal with illegal immigrants and expediting of ID processing and issuing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A resourced service centre - At least one full time immigration officer 	Home Affairs	
C	Establish a welfare referral centre to service the community	A functional welfare referral centre	Dept of Social Development	
D	The establishment of a community corrections facility, so as to encourage swift reintegration of offenders to the community	A Community Corrections Centre is in place and works well with the community via the relevant organisations	Dept of Correctional Services (community corrections)	Ongoing

10 MONITORING MECHANISMS

This community safety plan seeks to address real issues as experienced by the people of Merafong and role players operating in this area. The issues to be addressed by the plan have a serious bearing on the safety and security of this community and therefore the quality of life.

In order to respond effectively and efficiently to these issues, a coordinated approach is needed among all those departments and organisations identified as responsible for aspects of the plan. To this effect, it is imperative that all role players pledge their commitment to taking up and including in their operational plans, the responsibilities allocated to them in terms of this community safety plan.

An effective monitoring system needs to be put in place to ensure that the plan becomes a success. Below is the monitoring plan for the Merafong Community Safety Plan;



Monitoring the Community Safety Plan

	Activities	Indicator	Responsibility	Time frame
A	Establishment of a CSP Monitoring task team	Monthly meetings and reports	DCS, CPF, local councillors and other stakeholders	
B	Facilitate the implementation of the CSP	Reports	All implementing departments/organisations	Monthly