

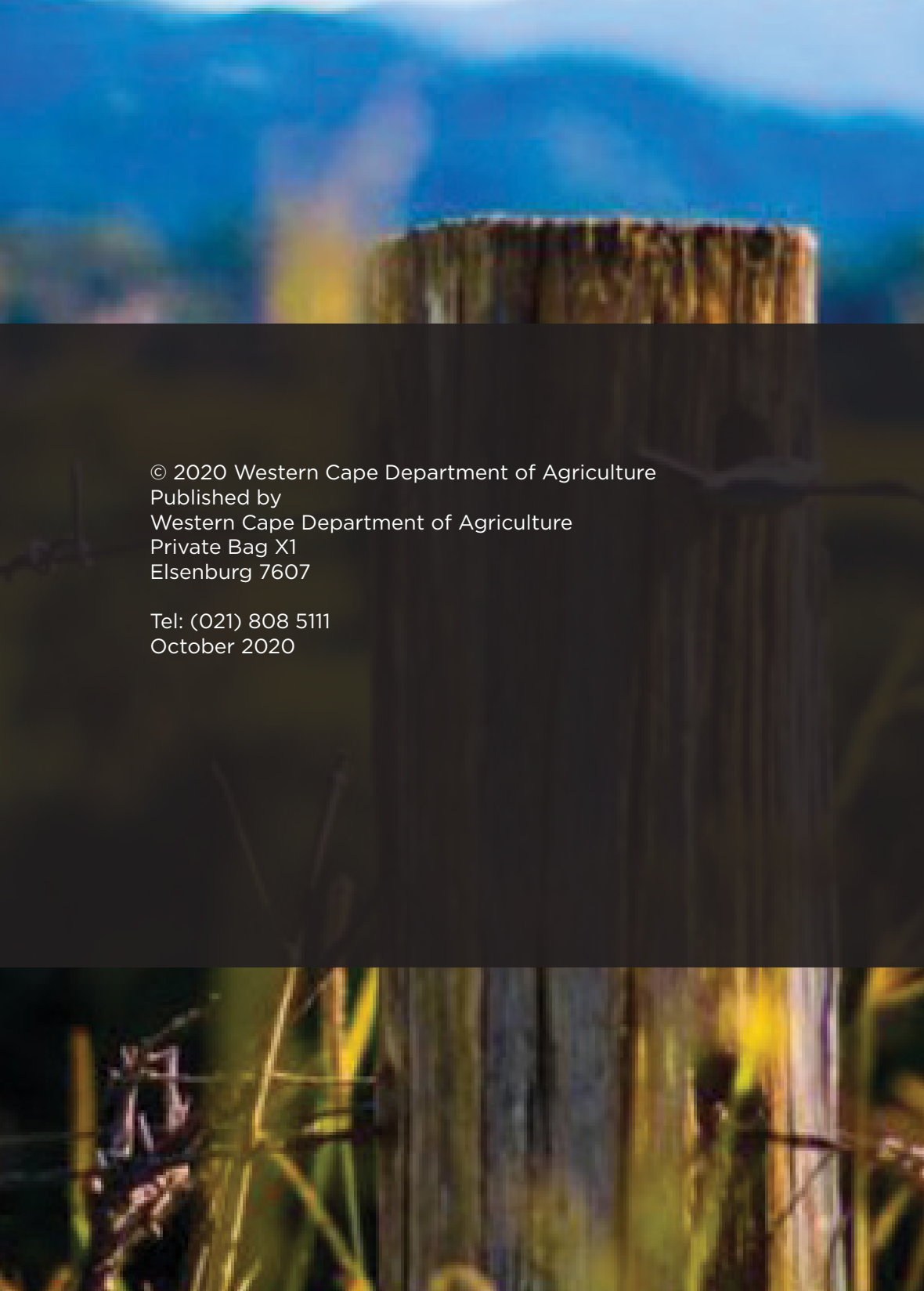


Western Cape
Government

FOR YOU

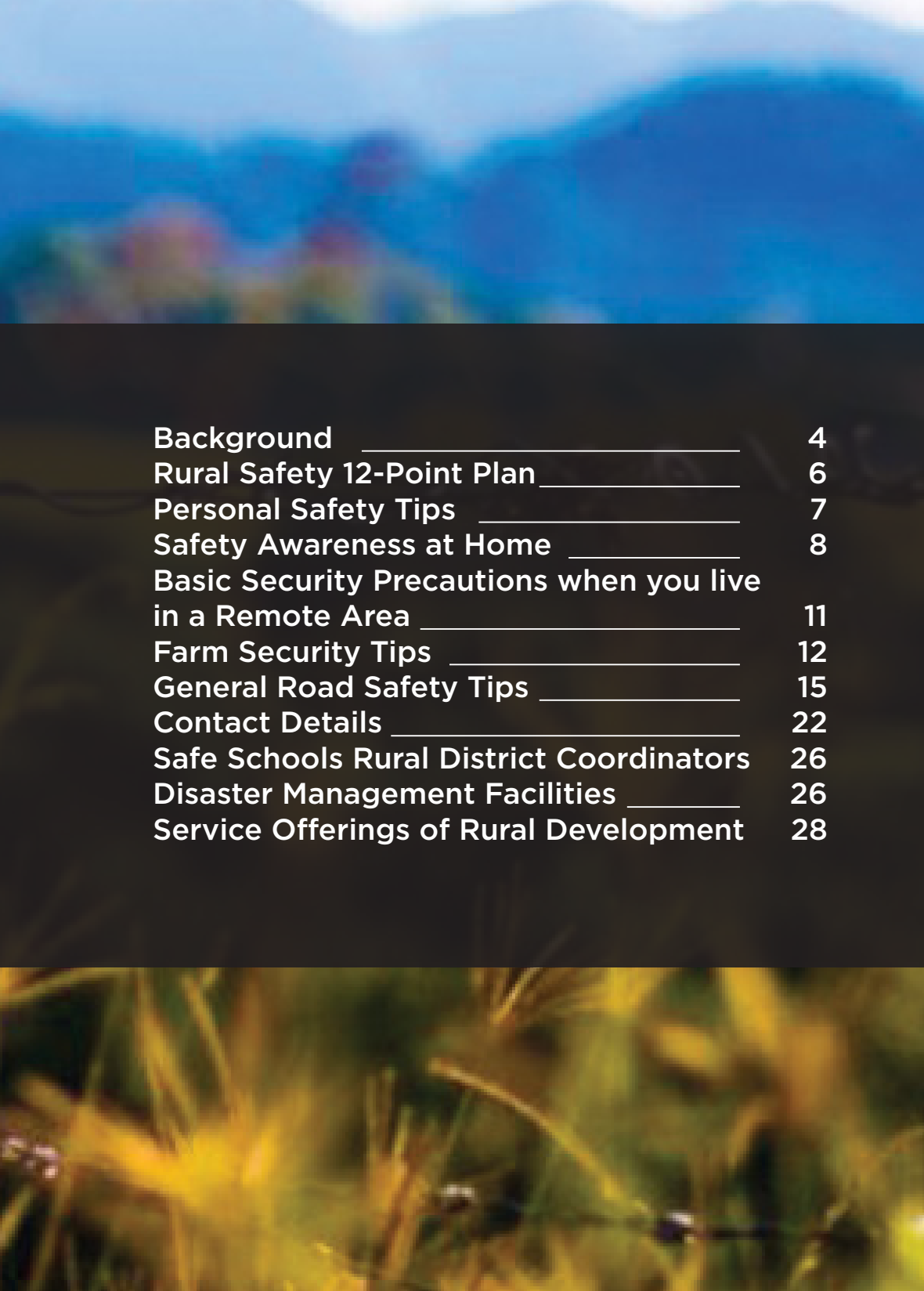


Department of Agriculture
Rural Safety **Pocket Guide**



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Published by
Western Cape Department of Agriculture
Private Bag X1
Elsenburg 7607

Tel: (021) 808 5111
October 2020



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BACKGROUND



The realisation of safe and cohesive communities is an imperative, as crime and fragmented communities reduce the life chances and opportunities of individuals, further destabilising communities in a vicious cycle, and hinder socio-economic and personal development. The lack of economic opportunities and high youth unemployment levels, for instance, increase the risk of a young person succumbing to criminal behaviour. Improvements in safety, on the other hand, can reduce personal risks to the workforce, encourage investment, and boost tourism that would support the economy.

Education and freedom from violence are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Safe and cohesive communities would allow learners to attend school in a safe context and a reduction in violence experienced by learners would allow them to fulfil their true potential. Violent crime places a heavy burden on state-funded health, criminal justice and social welfare systems. A reduction in violence would pay societal dividends by negating harm to individuals' physical, emotional, social and cognitive health and well-being. The impact of lack of safety across all sectors and all levels, whether it be individual, relationship, community or societal, is substantial. Creating safe spaces, however, goes beyond sectors and levels. It speaks to the very core of our foundational values of dignity, equality and freedom. A person's freedom and dignity cannot be fully realised if he/she lives in fear for their safety. The Constitution places an obligation on all spheres of govern-

ment to protect, promote and realise an individual's right to be free from all forms of violence from either public or private sources. The national government, through its responsibility for courts, administration of justice and the security services, plays an important role.

The role of the provincial government is that of oversight and facilitation. Equally, the local government has an obligation to promote a safe and healthy environment through law enforcement, town planning and creating a safe and enabling environment for people to live, work and play. Our farmers and agri workers, as the agents to enable our food security, deserve to be acknowledged, appreciated and protected.

As long as our producers live in fear, and are attacked without reason, the nation will suffer. Sustainable agriculture is dependent on sustainable production. That is why Rural Safety is a Ministerial priority within the Western Cape Department of Agriculture.

RURAL SAFETY - 12-POINT PLAN

1. Tracking of farm attacks through a Spatial Dashboard.
2. Using the trend analysis , identifying the rural crime hotspots for appropriate deployment.
3. Support and advocacy of the Rural Safety Strategy of SAPS, and strengthen partnerships with SAPS.
4. Analyse and roll out District Safety Plans in consultation with the District Municipalities.
5. Encourage the accreditation of Farm Watches.
6. Facilitate training of Farm Watch members through DOCS structures.
7. Network with all agencies and entities involved with Rural Safety, whether it be agricultural stakeholders, all spheres of government and NGOs engaged in rural safety initiatives.
8. Address root cause of community conflicts, arising from high level of unemployment of local residents including engagement with Department of Home Affairs and Department of Labour on the ease of access of foreign nationals obtaining work permits for low skilled work.
9. Engage with Transnet Freight Rail on shifting of transport of goods for road to rail in order to not only relieve congestion on roads but also mitigate the risk of angry communities from blocking key access routes, thus disrupting logistics chain.
10. Replication of Best Practice Farm Watch



- models .
11. Watching Briefing Unit to monitor the status of farm attacks and oppose bail.
 12. Extensive use of integrated technological solutions.

Crime stop - 08600 10111

Email: DOA.Ruralsafety@westerncape.gov.za

PERSONAL SAFETY TIPS

1. Be crime conscious - be aware of crime opportunities at all times!
2. Try and avoid walking alone and don't talk to strangers. Be on the lookout for strange cars or people.
3. Walk in a well-lit busy streets and in a group, if possible.
4. Make sure your home is secure, and become a member of an armed response service. Be sure that you know all the emergency numbers or have them displayed in an accessible area.
5. Always let someone know where you are going and how long you will be gone.
6. Think twice before advertising your impending absence on social media. Criminals also have access to Facebook and Twitter.
7. Trust your instinct.
8. Avoid crowded streets as this may increase your risk of being a target of criminal activities.
9. Avoid displaying valuables where criminals can see them.



SOURCE: https://www.saps.gov.za/alert/personal_safety_tips.php

SAFETY AWARENESS AT HOME

Fences/Walls

1. A high fence around the house with lockable gates, is much safer than a high wall due to the advantage of the improved visibility it provides.
2. The primary aim of the fence is to make access/intrusion difficult and to allow dogs to move freely around the house.
3. Ensure that your gates are locked at all times and that the keys cannot be reached easily and are not lying around uncontrolled.
4. Security gates with sturdy locks in front of each outer door as well as burglar proofing covering all windows, are recommended.
5. The following devices prevent easy access:
 - Window bars
 - Security doors
 - Security gates
 - Razor wire
 - Additional locking devices on doors
 - Strengthening of doors
 - Peepholes in the doors
 - Safety chains to doors
 - Intercom system between the home and gate, front door or garage

Alarm Systems

1. An alarm system, preferably connected to an armed response company, can act as an effective deterrent.
2. In the rural environment a siren/alarm on



the roof that can be heard over a long distance and that can be activated by means of a switch/panic button in the house, is recommended.

3. A few switches/panic buttons in different rooms of the house should preferably be installed.
4. An alarm must also have the capability to warn the occupants of any intrusion into the house.

Examples of alarm systems:

- Mechanical and/or electrical (purchased types)
- Improvised systems
- Threaded tins
- Threaded pieces of iron
- Gravel on window panes, pathways or around the home
- Obstacles that can make a noise when moved

SOURCE: https://www.saps.gov.za/alert/safety_awareness_home.php

Biological Systems:

- Dogs
- Geese
- Ostriches

Security Lights

1. Security lights on the outside of the house improve the physical protection of a house, farm or small- holding.
2. The lights must be directed away from the house and must allow the occupants to use the windows without being observed from outside.
3. Be aware of possible shadows and blind spots.

Safety Precautions

1. Ensure that all doors are locked at all times, and that windows are closed when you are not at home.
2. Large dogs serve as a deterrent. At least one dog should be trained to sleep inside the house.
3. If you leave your residence, inform your family/neighbours of your intended destination, time you expect to return and the route you will be driving, especially if you reside in a rural area.
4. Ensure that tools such as axes, spades, picks, ladders, etc that can be used in an attack, are locked away when you do not use them.
5. Vary your daily routine.
6. Get into the habit of not immediately falling asleep after switching off the lights. Remain awake for a while.
7. You should not be visible in the bedroom

from the outside when you are asleep.

8. Always keep a torch nearby at night and when you use it, ensure that you do not give away your position.
9. If you are unsure about the security status of your home after returning from work/a visit, e.g. your dogs do not come to the gate, do not enter your home. Contact your neighbour to assist you in securing your home.
10. Identify relatively safe places of refuge, i.e. bathroom, toilet or storeroom. The fewer windows and doors these rooms have, the better.
11. Involve employees as they are part of the family/team.
12. Employees must be involved in maintaining security on an equal footing.
13. Report suspicious behaviour and information to the South African Police Service.
14. Clear the areas around the gates of bushes and other hiding places.
15. Take photographs of all employees. It could be to your advantage to identify them, if required.
16. Remunerate your employees when useful information is provided that contribute to the prevention of crime.
17. Do not employ casual workers without a reference.
18. Keep copies of all your employees - Identity Documents (ID's).
19. Ensure that you have a good relationship with your neighbours so that you

SOURCE: https://www.saps.gov.za/alert/safety_awareness_home.php

will be in a good position to support and help each other.

Access and Key Control

1. Do not allow strangers on your premises or in your house without having properly identified the person, especially at night.
2. Implement proper key control measures.
3. Identify keys by means of codes instead of indicating in writing on labels to which gate/door access can be gained.
4. Keys to the safe must be kept on the person.
5. Never hide any keys in traditional places, such as in pot plants or under doormats.
6. Keys in the keyhole on the inside of the front or back door should be turned to avoid easy removal.
7. Never allow strangers to handle keys or look at key numbers.
8. Change locks when keys are lost.
9. Insert barring devices in door locks.
10. Remove keys from doors when leaving.

Communication

There should be two systems for alternative back up:

- Telephone
- Cellular phone

Have the telephone installed where it is easily accessible from anywhere in the house.

Inform your children not to give an indication that adult supervision is not available when they answer the phone.

SOURCE: https://www.saps.gov.za/alert/safety_awareness_home.php

BASIC SECURITY PRECAUTIONS WHEN YOU LIVE IN A REMOTE AREA

Do the following to ensure safety and security in remote areas:

- Maintain sound safety measures and habits at home and inform your neighbours, the South African Police Service and the community-based watches of any suspicious behaviour and activities in your area.
- Ensure that all doors (including security and garage doors), are locked at all times, and that windows are closed when you are inside or not at home.
- Keep a register with the details of all persons on the premises, including workers, and do not allow unnecessary access to the premises.
- Regularly clear the area around your house of bushes and clean the premises and all possible hiding places. Lock away all tools and implements.
- Be vigilant and ensure that all persons on the premises, including workers and visitors, are also vigilant and know what to do in case of suspicious behaviour and/or an emergency.
- Do not react blindly to any suspicious activities, especially not at night.
- Do not keep a large sum of cash and/or valuables on the premises.
- Ensure that additional safety measures have been implemented if you are selling any products from the premises.



SOURCE: <https://www.insurancechat.co.za/2019-03/basic-security-precautions-when-you-live-in-a-remote-area/>

FARM SECURITY TIPS

- Numerous farm attacks are prevented through early observation and detection of suspicious vehicles/persons moving in rural areas by both workers and farmers (FSA, 2018).
- A criminal's primary advantage is the element of surprise, and this needs to be taken away. To achieve this, create circles of defence that extend from the farm house to the community.
- The house, yard, farm, neighbours, community and communication structures such as radios and WhatsApp groups all have to be considered and systematically addressed.
- Be aware of your surroundings when you enter or exit a premises. Farmers often think that an attack may happen on their neighbour's farm, but not on their own.
- The stereotypical roles of men and women should also be done away with. Women on farms should not see security as solely men's responsibility.

House

- Make the home your first priority, 70% of farm attacks take place here. If you cannot secure the entire house, at least secure the sleeping quarters.
- A sturdy security gate that separates the living area from bedrooms is a must. Criminals often break in at a point far away from the bedroom area and a security gate will give you time to protect yourself or activate a panic button.
- An electric perimeter fence is a good



idea. Failing that, erect a four-foot fence to keep the dogs around the house.

- Install movement-activated lights that shine outwards from the house. If you hear something outside, keep lights inside switched off, as you can then see movement outside, but someone outside can't see inside
- Have security chains on the doors.
- Don't sleep in a place where you are visible from the outside. Security gates should be installed at the sleeping quarters inside the house as well as outside. (It goes without saying that you should have burglar-proofing and an effective alarm system).
- Don't go outside at night to investigate noises. Call the police or farm watch.
- A fence, rather than a wall, around the house ensures better visibility.

SOURCE: <https://agribook.co.za/issues-here-and-beyond-our-borders/rural-crime-and-farm-safety/>

- Have a torch or two handy, preferably in a strategic place in the house.
- Test your sirens and alarm systems regularly.
- Have a first aid kit; know what is in it.

Dogs

- Farmers should keep well-trained dogs on the premises, with some kept inside the house at night.
- Keep a small dog inside the house to act as an alarm. Keep your larger dogs indoors at night or if you go out. Dogs that are kept outside can easily be poisoned. If this happens, a farm attack is likely to be imminent.
- Pay attention to their behaviour e.g. if they become inexplicably sick, or if their behaviour is different upon your return to the house (if they are fearful or bark at a particular place).
- On which part of the yard do they spend most of their time? The other side might well deserve some attention as it makes you vulnerable.

Labour

- Good relations and communication with farm workers are crucial.
- Know every person, who his/her family is, where they come from.
- Have copies of your workers' identity documents.
- Depending on your relations with them, they could be included in a farm watch system. Certainly they should be encouraged to be alert on security matters and

to report anything unusual – alien motor cars, strangers on the farm etc. Reward your workers for useful hints and information.

- Be aware of unusual behaviour and activity on their part especially if you have just hired or retrenched somebody e.g. if they vacate their posts without any reason.

Phones

- Cellphones should have the telephone numbers of the police and farm watch keyed in for easy access during an emergency.

Equipment

- Keys should be carefully controlled to prevent their duplication. Remove all keys from all vehicles when not in use. Be aware if keys disappear or re-appear without explanation.

Money: Pay wages electronically

- Selling products for cash to the public on your farm exposes you.
- As far as possible, avoid keeping large sums of money on the premises.

Strangers

- Be wary of strangers who wish to buy livestock, certainly if you do not sell livestock as a rule. Or they may be “looking for work”, or making enquiries about somebody who is in your employ.

Communication and Social

- Have an emergency plan and practice it with your family so that each one of them knows what to do.

SOURCE: <https://agribook.co.za/issues-here-and-beyond-our-borders/rural-crime-and-farm-safety/>

-
- Let your family know what your movements are.
 - Liaise with your local police station or agricultural union on what the law allows you to do.
 - Be attentive when you hear conversations of unusual events.
 - Encourage a safety consciousness amongst your colleagues.

Farm Layout

- Don't plant trees or shrubs near gates. These are hiding places for perpetrators.
- Be aware of gates that are closed when they ought to be open.

Attitude and Routine

- Be alert at all times.
- Vary your routine. If you have two entrances to your farm, you have the advantage.
- It's a good idea not going to sleep immediately after switching off the lights. Stay awake for a while.
- The following contact numbers can be used for the purposes of emergencies, to report a crime or to register a complaint:
- For emergencies or to report a crime, call 10111 or contact your nearest Police Station.
- If you know of any criminal activities or want to report a crime anonymously, you can contact Crime Stop – 08600 10111.
- You can contact the SAPS Service Complaints Centre to register a complaint on SAPS service delivery, call 0800 333

177, fax to 012 393 5452 or email: Service Complaints - ComplaintsNodalPoint@saps.gov.za

- You can also view SAPS Frequently Asked Questions to answer some of the queries that you might have - <https://www.saps.gov.za/faq.php>
- For any general enquiries relating to SAPS, suggestions and/or compliments, feel free to contact SAPS Corporate Communications - marketing@saps.gov.za

SOURCE: <https://agribook.co.za/issues-here-and-beyond-our-borders/rural-crime-and-farm-safety/>

GENERAL ROAD SAFETY TIPS

Motorists	Pedestrians
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make sure your lights and indicators are in good working order before you start driving.• Switch on your lights when visibility is poor so that others can see you.• Drive more slowly when visibility is poor.• If you are pulling a trailer or a caravan, make sure that the indicators work properly.• Look out for pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists.• If you see people near the road, especially children, slow down.• Look out for stray animals, especially in rural areas.• Drive more slowly if you are driving in an unfamiliar place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If you will be walking near roads, wear brightly coloured clothes or reflective items.• Avoid wearing dark clothing if you will be walking near a road at night, or at any time that visibility is poor.• Do not use a cell phone, headphones or earphones when you walk near traffic. Distractions can cost you your life.• Never walk on a freeway. Pedestrians can be fined for walking on a freeway.• If you are drinking, avoid walking near roads. Walking under the influence of alcohol puts you in danger.

An illustration of a road scene. On the left, a blue car is driving on a road that curves to the right. In the foreground, a triangular pedestrian crossing sign with a red border and a black silhouette of a man and a woman walking is mounted on a grey post. The road has white stripes indicating a crossing. The background shows a green grassy area and a blue sky.

SOURCE: Received from the WC Department of Transport and Public Works

PEDESTRIAN

SAFETY



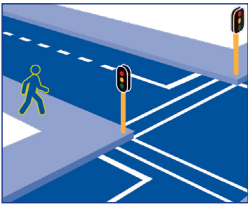
SOURCE: Received from the WC Department of Transport and Public Works



Find the safest place to cross a road. Use subways, traffic lights, footbridges and zebra crossings if possible. Crossing points controlled by police, traffic officers and school crossing patrols are also safe.



Always walk on the pavement. If there is no pavement, walk on the edge of the road where you can face oncoming traffic. Keep as far out of the way as possible.



Cross streets at a corner, using traffic signals and crossings. Remember that drivers might not give pedestrians right of way.



Even if you are crossing at a safe place, remember that drivers may not stop when they should. Look before you cross the road. Drivers may be distracted by cell phones or conversations with passengers. They may have been drinking or taking drugs.



Don't use your cell phone, your earphones or your headphones when you cross a road.



Wear bright colour or reflective clothing if you are walking near traffic at night.

SOURCE: Received from the WC Department of Transport and Public Works



Cross at a place where you can see clearly in all directions, and where drivers can see you.



Never cross a freeway, always use a pedestrian bridge or a subway.



Be sober when you walk near traffic. You are more likely to get injured or killed if you have been drinking or using drugs.



When you are near parked cars, be alert to sounds and signals that a vehicle is about to start moving.

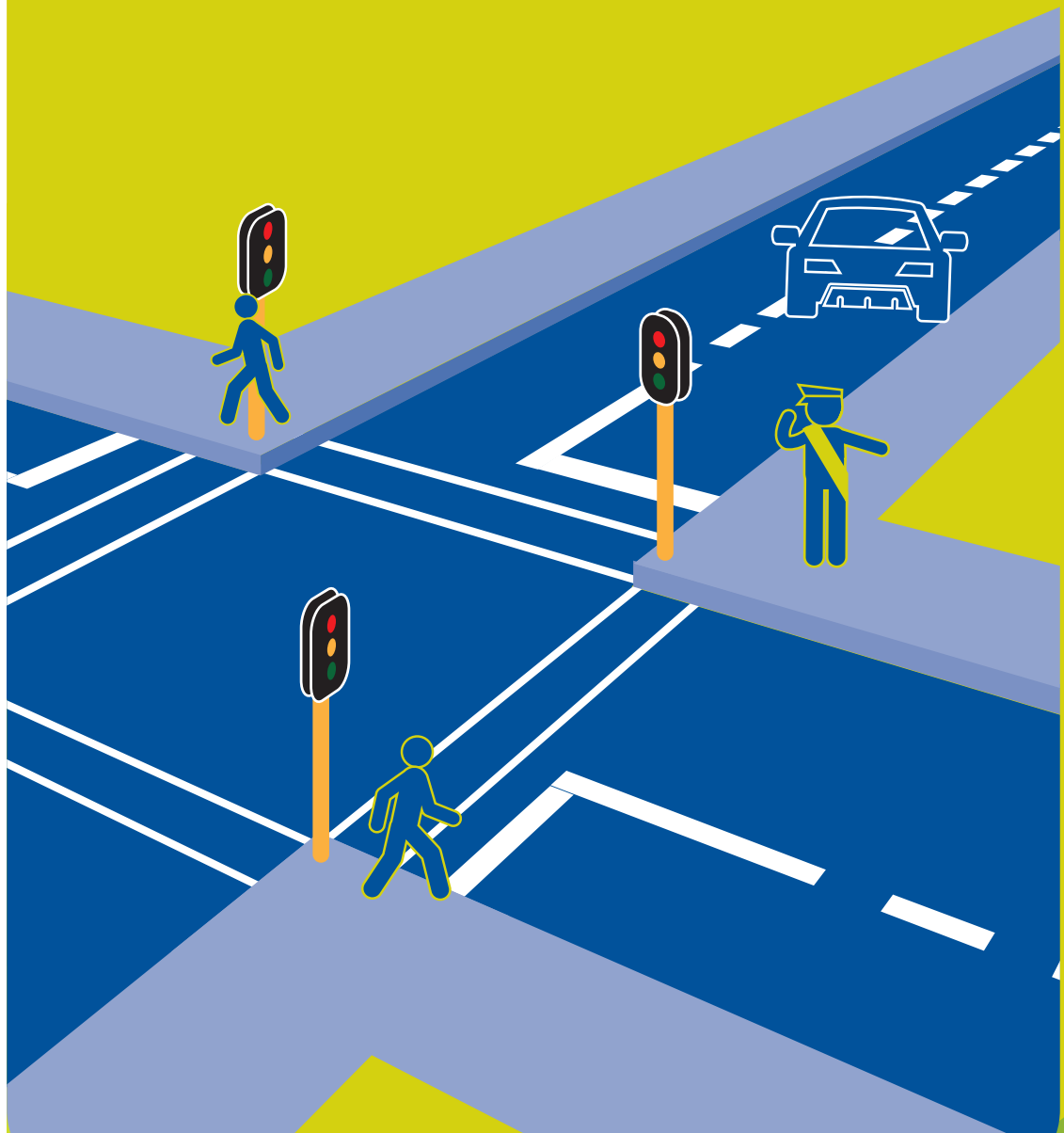


Always make eye contact with drivers when crossing streets.



Look right, left, and right again before crossing a street. Keep watching as you cross.

SOURCE: Received from the WC Department of Transport and Public Works



TIRED? STOP AND REST!



WE'VE GOT ADVICE FOR ALL ROAD-USERS.
STAY AWAKE. STAY ALIVE. WE CAN MAKE
OUR ROADS SAFE, **BETTER TOGETHER.**



SOURCE: Received from the WC Department of Transport and Public Works

Being tired when you're on the road can kill you and your passengers. If you fall asleep behind the wheel, you're putting your life in danger. If you're getting tired, stop. Take a break. Rest. And be safe.

THE SIGNS OF FATIGUE:

- You can't keep your eyes open and struggle to stay focused
- You yawn a lot and miss road signs and exits
- You drift between lanes
- You feel irritable and restless
- You can't keep your head up
- You daydream and have disconnected thoughts

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

- Plan your journey well in advance
- Do not exhaust yourself the day before a long trip
- Don't drive during your body's downtime (generally between 1am and 5am)
- Never use alcohol or drugs before your trip
- Avoid sleeping tablets the night before you leave
- Allow yourself to take short breaks along the way: a 10 minute stop-over at least every 2 hours or every 200km
- Get out and stretch your legs at a safe place along the road
- Wear good quality sunglasses that won't strain your eyes
- Avoid eating big, heavy meals
- Keep the temperature in the vehicle normal: if it's too hot or too cold it can make you feel even more tired
- Make sure there are no leaking exhaust fumes
- Rest when you are not driving

SOURCE: Received from the WC Department of Transport and Public Works

CONTACT DETAILS OF REPRESENTATIVES

DISTRICT	WCDoA Contact Person (Deputy Director assigned to the District)	DoCS Contact Person
Western Cape Department of Agriculture	Rural Development Project Coordinator: Rural Safety Desk Name: Byron Jacobs E-mail: DOA.Ruralsafety@westerncape.gov.za Tel: 021 808 5421 Mobile: 078 096 2504	
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<p>Name: Shaun Minnies Tel: 021 888 5847 Mobile: 082 779 9823 E-mail: Shaun@capewinelandsgov.za</p>	<p>Name: Major General NL Mene Tel: 023 348 6103 Mobile: 082 216 5185 E-mail: Worcester.Cluster@saps.gov.za</p>	<p>Name: Captain PD Pienaar Tel: 023 348 6100 Mobile: 082 379 6830 E-mail: PieterPienaar74@gmail.com</p>

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Overberg	Name: Juan de Lora Tel: 021 808 5383 Mobile: 081 714 7099 E-mail: Juan.DeLora@westerncape.gov.za	Name: Ayesha Fortune Tel: 021 483 5010 Mobile: 082 469 9927 E-mail: Ayesha.Fortune@westerncape.gov.za

RESPONSIBLE FOR RURAL SAFETY

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**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SAFE SCHOOLS RURAL DISTRICT COORDINATORS**

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CAPE WINELANDS	Name: Michelle Snyman (acting) Email: Michelle.Snyman@westerncape.gov.za	Name: Noel Petersen Email: Noel.Petersen2@westerncape.gov.za
OVERBERG	Name: Leon Myburgh Email: Leon.Myburgh@westerncape.gov.za	Name: Isobel Senosi Email: Isobel.Sinosi@westerncape.gov.za
EDEN CENTRAL KAROO	Name: Mr Franklin Lamini Email: Franklin.Lamini2@westerncape.gov.za	Name: Jewel Jonkers Email: Jewel.Jonkers@westerncape.gov.za

DISASTER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

DISTRICT	CONTACT INFORMATION	GENERAL ENQUIRIES
National Disaster Management Centre	Physical Address: 1303 Heuwel Ave, 2nd Floor , Letaba House, Riverside Office Park, Centurion, Pretoria Postal Address: Private Bag X804 Pretoria 0001	Tel: 012 848 4601/2 E-mail: cd.dm@ndmc.pwv.gov.za Emergency Number(s): 112 E-mail: MeganL@ndmc.gov.za or MmaphakaT@ndmc.gov.za
Disaster Management Resource Centre	Physical Address: Tygerberg Hospital, Francie van Zijl Drive, Parow, 7530 Postal Address: Private Bag X3, Sanlamhof, 7530	Tel: 021 937 6300/1

DISASTER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

DISTRICT	CONTACT INFORMATION	GENERAL ENQUIRIES
City of Cape Town Disaster Risk Management Centre	Physical Address: Goodwood, Cape Town, South Africa	Tel: 080 911 4357 E-mail: DisasterRiskManagement. Centre@capetown.gov.za Emergency Number: 107 E-mail address: disaster@ capetown.gov.za
Cape Winelands Disaster Management Centre	Physical Address: 46 Alexander Street, Stellenbosch, 7599 Postal Address: PO Box 100, Stellenbosch, 7599	Tel: 021 887 4446 Emergency Number: 10177
Central Karoo Disaster Management Centre	Physical Address: 63 Donkin Street, Beaufort West, 6970 Postal Address: Private Bag X560, Beaufort West, 6970	Tel: 023 414 4467 Emergency Number: 10177
Eden Disaster Management Centre	Physical Address: 54 York Street, George, 6530 Postal Address: PO Box 12, George, 6530	Tel: 044 805 5071 Emergency Number: 10177
Overberg Disaster Management Centre	Physical Address: 26 Lang Street, Bredasdorp, 7280 Postal Address: Private Bag X22, Bredasdorp, 7280	Tel: 028 425 1690 Emergency Number: 10177
West Coast Disaster Management Centre	Physical Address: 58 Lang Street, Moorreesburg, 7310 Postal Address: PO Box 242, Moorreesburg, 7310	Tel: 022 433 8700 Emergency Number: 10177

SERVICE OFFERINGS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Programme 8: Rural Development

Purpose: To coordinate the developmental programmes by stakeholders in rural areas.

The Programme has three sub-programmes and its functional mandates, include the following:

- **Sub Programme 8.1: Rural Development Coordination**
To initiate, plan and monitor development in specific rural areas across the three spheres of government in order to address needs that have been identified.
- **Sub Programme 8.2: Social Facilitation**
To engage and support communities on priorities identified.
- **Sub Programme 8.3: Farm Worker Development**
To enhance the image and the socio-economic conditions of agri-workers and their family members, through facilitation of training and development initiatives, in order to improve their quality of life.

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