



**Western Cape
Government**

Community Safety



Report on the 2016/17 Policing Needs and Priorities workshop for the Beaufort West Police Cluster

24 - 25 June 2016

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ACRONYMS

AVL	Automated Vehicle Locating system
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CID	City Improvement District
CPF	Community Police Forum
CSF	Community Safety Forum
CSIP	Community Safety Improvement Partnership
DoCS	Department of Community Safety
EPP	Expanded Partnership Programme
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
IPID	Independent Police Investigative Directorate
LG	Local Government
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NPO	Not for Profit Organisation
PNP	Policing Needs and Priorities
POPS	Public Order Police Service
SAPS	South African Police Service
UCT	University of Cape Town
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VPUU	Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading
WCED	Western Cape Education Department

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

As part of its annual Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) consultations the Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) hosted a workshop for the Beaufort West Police Cluster on 24 and 25 June 2016. This workshop aimed to feed into the consultative process, mandated by section 206 of the Constitution and section 23 of the Western Cape Community Safety Act,¹ in terms of which the Minister of Police is obliged to seek input from provincial governments about their policing needs and priorities.

The key aims of the 2016 PNP workshops were to:

- consult with strategic stakeholders in each police cluster about their policing needs and priorities;
- review and update the 2015 community Safety Plans;² and
- determine perceptions of safety in the communities that populate each cluster.

These workshops are part of a departmental 'whole of society' approach that seeks to build safety, not for the community but *with* it. The aim is to ensure that provincial government departments are responsive to the safety needs of communities, to enhance efficiency through the integration of security services, to establish partnerships and, to include communities in local structures created around safety.³ The PNP workshops feed into the DoCS Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) which has as its objectives the:

- promotion of professional policing through effective oversight;
- making public buildings and spaces safe; and
- establishing viable safety partnerships within communities.

Workshop methodology

Target group

16 workshops were planned, based on the number of policing clusters in the Province. Invitations were extended to as wide a range of organisations and individuals as possible including:

- SAPS Cluster commanders and precinct station commanders and members;
- CPFs and Cluster executives;
- Community Safety Forums;
- Neighbourhood Watches;
- Non-governmental, community and faith-based organisations;
- National and Provincial Government Departments as well as other state agencies such as National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)
- Office of the Ombudsman and The Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID);
- Integrated Development Plan managers ;
- Ward councillors and;
- Representatives from businesses, Central Improvement Districts and private security service providers.

The workshop was also advertised in the local media and on the radio and members of the public were invited to attend.

¹ Act 3 of 2013.

² See section 6 of the Report: 'The 2016 Safety Plan' for an explanation of what the Safety Plan is.

³ CSIP Blueprint, 2016.



Structure

At the start of the workshop each participant was handed a file containing certain key documents which were intended to contextualise and guide the discussions – these included the 2015 Safety Plan, a briefing report on the official crime statistics for the Cluster, an outline of the services rendered by DoCS over the previous financial year and copies of various presentations. The workshop was opened by Honourable Annelie Rabie (Mayor: Central Karoo District Municipality) with the Honourable Dan Plato (Minister of Community Safety) delivering the keynote address. Thereafter Mr Mohammed Adams, the acting Cluster CPF Chairperson, Mr George De Vos from Beaufort West Municipality, SAPS, and DoCS reported on implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan. This was followed by questions and the completion of the 'Safety Confidence Score Card' questionnaire. In the afternoon the plenary divided into three randomly assigned groups (Professional Policing, Partnerships and Public Spaces) with approximately 10-20 participants per group.⁴ The aim of the group discussions were to review, revise and update the 2015 Safety Plan.⁵ The results of the discussions and revised safety plan were reported back to participants on the second day. There was also a presentation on the new accreditation process for Neighbourhood Watches was discussed - as per the regulations to the Western Cape Community Safety Act, and the roles and responsibilities of Community Police Forums were explained. Nontombi Hlongwane from the Western Cape Police Ombudsman, explained how and when to make use of the services offered by the office of the Police Ombudsman.

Safety Confidence Scorecard

This questionnaire is designed to ascertain:

- whether participants were victims of a crime and/or police action during the previous year;
- to measure their perceptions of police professionalism;
- whether they feel safe in public and private spaces and;
- their perceptions of existing safety partnerships (particularly CPFs and NHWs).

To this end participants answered a questionnaire containing a series of statements with a range of possible reactions, four being 'strongly agree' and one being 'strongly disagree'. Police professionalism was elicited via 16 questions aimed to measure the ways in which police interactions with the public were perceived by participants; there were 17 questions on feelings of safety in public and private spaces and; 12 questions on partnerships with the police via CPFs, CSFs, NHWs and, the SAPS reservist programme.⁶ After the workshop the data was physically captured and entered into the Survey Monkey software programme for subsequent organisation on a spreadsheet, in terms of the main issues identified.

⁴ The discussions around professional policing, partnerships and public spaces complement the CSIP objectives referred to on page 4 under 'Background'.

⁵ See Annexure 1 for the updated 2016 Safety Plan.

⁶ See Annexure 2 for the questionnaire.

Non-plenary group discussions

The three thematic focus group discussions were moderated by a facilitator, and written up by a scribe, both of whom were DoCS employees. The facilitator was responsible for updating the 2015 Safety Plan in real time with each group's updated inputs collated into one document, which was discussed in the plenary on the second day. The group discussions centred around the implementation of the activities identified in 2015 and the way forward.⁷ Each group also discussed the continuing relevance of the 'Safety Concerns' and whether any new concerns needed to be added into the plan.



Limitations

- The workshops were primarily attended by those who were part of NHWs and CPFs, in SAPS and/or involved in these sectors to some extent or other. Thus, perceptions of safety and the research sample may have been somewhat skewed and not representative of the many communities that make up each neighbourhood within individual police precincts in the Beaufort West Cluster.
- Due to a high turnover of incumbents in SAPS, CPFs and NHWs many participants who attended the 2015 PNP workshop, and were involved in drafting the 2015 Safety Plan, did not attend the 2016 meeting. As such there was a lack of continuity in the discussions.
- Given the size of the groups and the time taken up by preceding presentations there was insufficient time to have an in-depth and detailed discussion around the Safety Plan. Whilst these discussions certainly stimulated debate and gave opportunities (which might not otherwise have arisen) for people to discuss local safety issues, the 'way forward' was not as concrete as it perhaps could have been.
- Without supplementation by other methodologies, such as in depth interviews and focus group discussions, questionnaires have limited value as research tools. To give an example: the statement 'I have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons)' is open-ended and should be followed up with questions that probe the reasons for this lack of confidence.⁸
- The sample size of a total of 93 completed questionnaires was small and the process did not lend itself to disaggregation of data or trend analyses.

⁷ The activities contained in the 2015 Safety Plan were planned to remedy the specific safety concerns relevant to each group.

⁸ Whilst lack of confidence in the Department of Correctional Services is often caused by perceptions of inadequate consultation when prisoners are released on parole it might also be caused by a perception that prisons fail to rehabilitate or, that prisoners have it too easy and/or are released too soon.

2. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS

The Beaufort West Cluster has a population of 94 174⁹ and consists of five police precincts namely Beaufort West, Laingsburg, Leeu-Gamka, Murraysburg and Prince Albert – all of which fall under the jurisdiction of the Central Karoo District Municipality. The population in the Beaufort West cluster increased by 17.4% from 60 485 in 2001 to 71 016 in 2011.¹⁰ In the same period, the population of Leeu-Gamka police precinct increased by 219.6% compared with Beaufort West police precinct which had an increase of 6.4% for the period 2001 to 2011.¹¹ The reader is referred to Annexure 3 for a detailed breakdown of the SAPS crime statistics between 2010 and 2015. The breakdown of the main crime categories in the Cluster for this period is as follows:

- Contact crime (41.6%):¹² this involves physical contact between the perpetrator and the victim and ranges from assault, bag snatching (robbery) to kidnapping, rape and murder. Thus contact crime involves some form of violence against the person.¹³
- Property-related crime (33.4%): This includes burglary at residential and non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles and/or motorcycles, theft out of motor vehicles and stock theft. These crimes usually occur in the absence of victims and involve no violence.¹⁴
- Crime detected as a result of police action (25.0%): This includes illegal possession of firearms, drug-related crime (use, possession and dealing in drugs) and, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. These crimes are generally not reported to the police by members of the public but, instead, are the result of roadblocks, searches and intelligence collection.¹⁵

Table 1: Murders per police precinct 2010 to 2015

Police precinct	Period				
	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Beaufort West	15	18	8	27	20
Laingsburg	3	4	1	3	1
Leeu-Gamka	5	3	4	0	1
Murraysburg	5	4	3	4	2
Prince Albert	1	2	5	3	3
Grand Total	29	31	21	37	27

Twenty-seven (27) murder cases were reported in the Beaufort West cluster in 2014/15 compared to 37 cases in 2013/14. (i.e. 27% decrease). Murder in the Beaufort West cluster decreased by 6.9% from 29 in 2010/11 to 27 in 2014/15. Murder in Laingsburg, Leeu-Gamka and Murraysburg police precincts decreased by between 60% and 80% during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15. More than three in five (60.7%) of murders were committed in Beaufort West police precinct during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, which has the largest population in the cluster. There was also a spike in murders in the 2013/14 year, and this was due to the large increase in murders in Beaufort West in that year.

⁹ SAPS. (2016). 'Back to Basics. Towards a Safer Tomorrow.' Presentation at PNP 2016 Beaufort West Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 24 June 2016.

¹⁰ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Beaufort West Police Cluster Overview', Table 1.

¹¹ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Beaufort West Police Cluster Overview', Table 1.

¹² http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015).

¹³ Institute for Security Studies. (2010). 'The Crime Situation in South Africa', http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime_situation.pdf (accessed on 23 July 2016).

¹⁴ Institute for Security Studies. (2010). 'The Crime Situation in South Africa', http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime_situation.pdf (accessed on 23 July 2016).

¹⁵ Institute for Security Studies. (2010). 'The Crime Situation in South Africa', http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime_situation.pdf (accessed on 23 July 2016).

3. REPORT FROM THE ACTING CPF CLUSTER CHAIRPERSON

Mr Mohammed Adams said Beaufort West is pro-rata the best performing cluster in the Western Cape. But he cautioned that if each of the CPFs performed 100% then the Department's EPP budget would be too little... He said that the NHWs were trained in March, they did not receive their certificates, nor their reflector jackets and boots. He felt that it is not only crime itself which is a problem, but also the consequences. There is a need to tackle the social causes of crime. He reported that the CPFs had implemented many actions on the Safety Plan, but still they had not managed to reduce crime. He stressed that it is important for all stakeholders to work together and take responsibility for dealing with the social issues leading to crime. On a positive note, he indicated that the drug problem had been reduced in the cluster.

4. SAPS REPORTBACK

Lieutenant Colonel Wynn, the Acting Cluster Commander reported back on behalf of the South African Police Service. The Beaufort West Cluster commander reported that there are 5 police stations, 3 satellite police stations and 1 contact point. The cluster covers 34 004 km² with an estimated population of ± 94 174. There are 4 informal settlements, 31 schools and 1080 farms. The cluster has 224 operational members, 82 support members, 51 reservists and 44 detectives. In terms of physical resources there are 99 vehicles and the cluster needs 33 more vehicles to be functional.

With regard to the condition of facilities, he reported that the building in Laingsburg police station is in a bad condition. The station was built in 1968 and needs an urgent upgrade. Murraysburg police station is a historic building with no security measures in place and insufficient storage and office space. The CSC needs to be upgraded as it is not client friendly. The satellite station at Klaarstroom in Prince Albert is in a bad condition.

The Acting Cluster Commander reported on crime trends in the area. He reported that a large number of drugs had been confiscated in Beaufort West. Seven gang related incidents were reported in the cluster. Unemployment, poverty, drugs, liquor, domestic violence, owner's negligence, repeat offenders/ parolees and seasonal influx of workers are the main contributors to crime.

In reporting on the implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan, the Acting Cluster Commander highlighted the following achievements and challenges.

The achievements were:

- Allegations of corruption are fully investigated by IPID and where allegations substantiated police are disciplined, dismissed or suspended from service.
- Members are sensitized on a daily basis regarding corruption during parades.
- In terms of insufficient vehicles and personnel, students are currently in college and will be deployed in all stations when training is completed. Beaufort West will receive 6 new officers, Laingsburg 7, Prince Albert 5 and Leeuw Gamka will receive 9. Prince Albert has undergone extensive development and the resource allocation guide of Human Resources has not been in line with the growth rate of the area. Prince Albert has grown in population and has become a tourist attraction with up to 92 guest houses fully booked over long weekends. A total of 243 new houses are in the process of being built in Prince Albert. Additional personnel are required to enhance the human resource capacity at stations to facilitate the execution of operational obligations in terms of the vision of Province and National Strategy.
- Awareness campaigns held on a monthly basis by social crime prevention units.
- CPF, Farm watches, NHW, Sector Forums have been established in sectors.
- Liquor establishments comply with laws and licenses or they are shut down. They comply with opening hours requirements.
- CPFs and SAPS monitored the licensed liquor outlets.

- Daily drug busts have taken place. Vehicle check point operation and search and seizure operations were held to identify drug users. There have also been constant 252A and search warrant operations.
- Although gangsterism was an issue raised in the safety plan, the Cluster Commander reported that stations in Cluster are not affected by gangsterism.
- All the CPF's in Beaufort West Cluster are functional.
- CPF's, sectors commanders and social crime are working together with communities to gain their trust and to form partnerships.
- Lights were erected in Rooi Vlakte in Murraysburg.
- SAPS are enforcing bylaws related to people drinking in public. Issued J534 fines for drinking in public.

Challenges were experienced in respect of the following:

- The number of reported domestic violence cases is still high. The main contributor is the abuse of alcohol.
- There are still bushy areas which must be addressed by the municipality.
- Livestock are still roaming on the roads especially in the residential areas, on the R63 incoming from the N1 and out going to Graaff Reinet and on the N1.

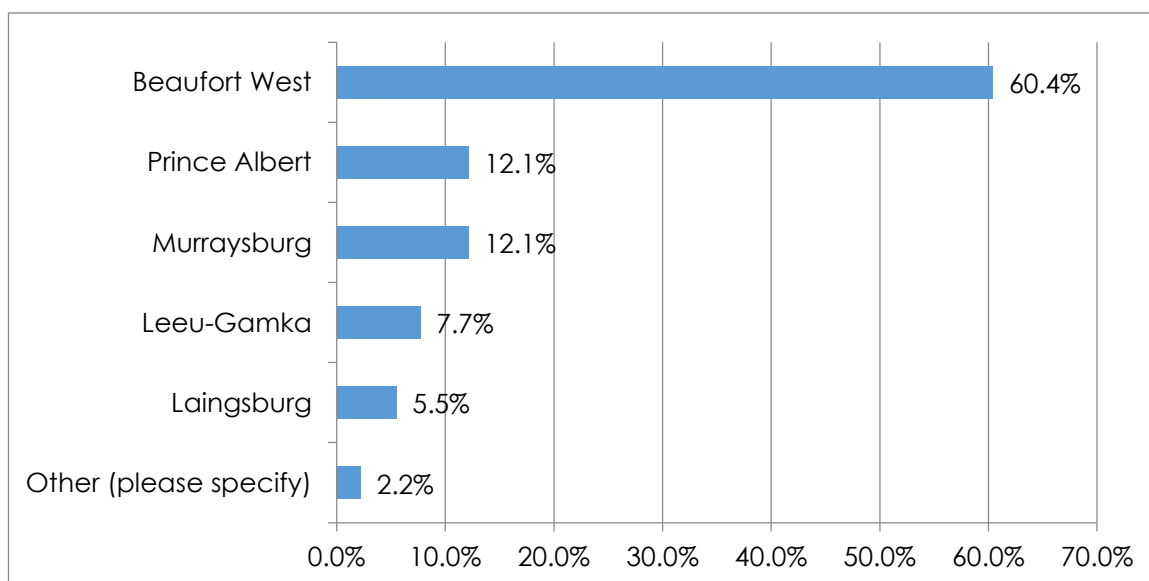
5. PRESENTATION BY BEAUFORT WEST MUNICIPALITY

Mr George De Vos, councillor: head of infrastructure committee in the Beaufort West municipality, said there are five areas in Beaufort West which are dangerous. Before September there will be high lighting. Apiesweg where a murder took place is dark. The high mast lighting is for the misty areas, not for that area. In terms of infrastructure toilets are not good – even in Paddevlei. He said was engaged with discussion with the Minister of Human Settlements to get more lights installed.

6. RESULTS OF SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD

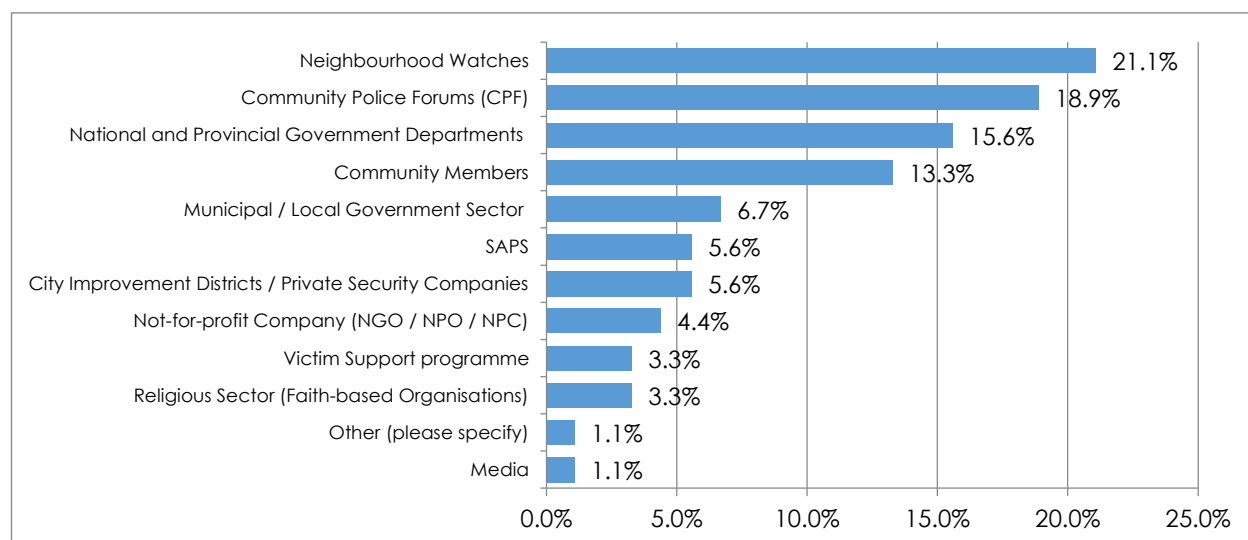
Participants

Figure 1: Respondents per precinct



In total 93 people completed the questionnaire. This number was slightly lower than in 2015. As the above bar-graph shows the majority of participants (60.4%) were from Beaufort West. In terms of gender representation there were 51% females and 49% males.

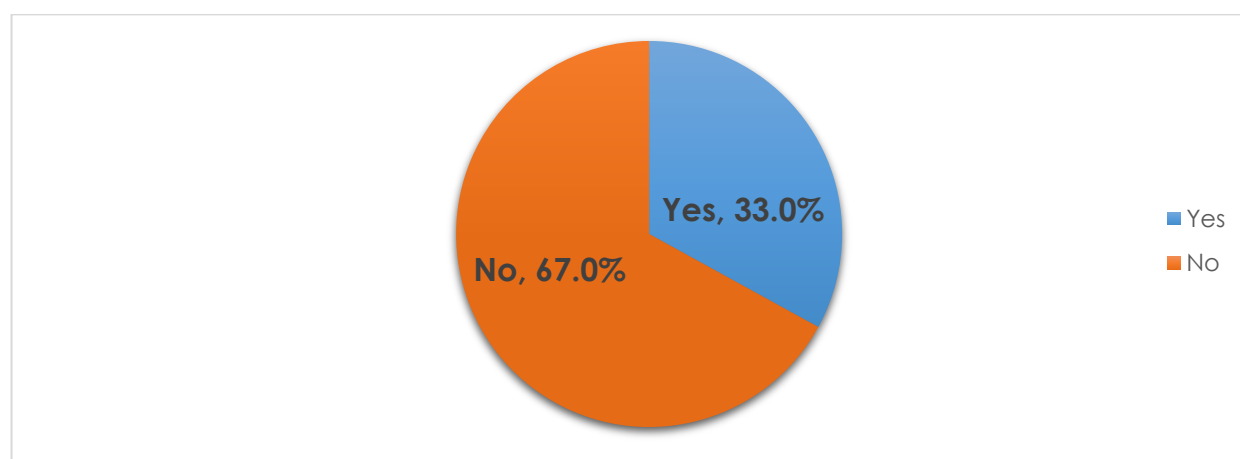
Figure 2: Participants per stakeholder group



As indicated in Figure 2 above the majority of participants (21.1%) were from neighbourhood watches, followed by CPF members (18.9%) as well as National and Provincial Government Departments (15.6%). Community members constituted 13.3%, Municipal/ Local Government sector 6.7%. The SAPS and City Improvement Districts made up 5.6% each of participants, NGO/ NPO/ NPC 4.4%, Victim Support programme and religious sector 3.3% each, media and other 1.1% each.

Contact with the Criminal Justice System

Figure 3: Household crime victimisation - Have you or a member of your household been a victim of crime in the last 12 months?



In terms of Figure 3 above, 33% of respondents reported that they had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months.

Figure 4: Nature of crime

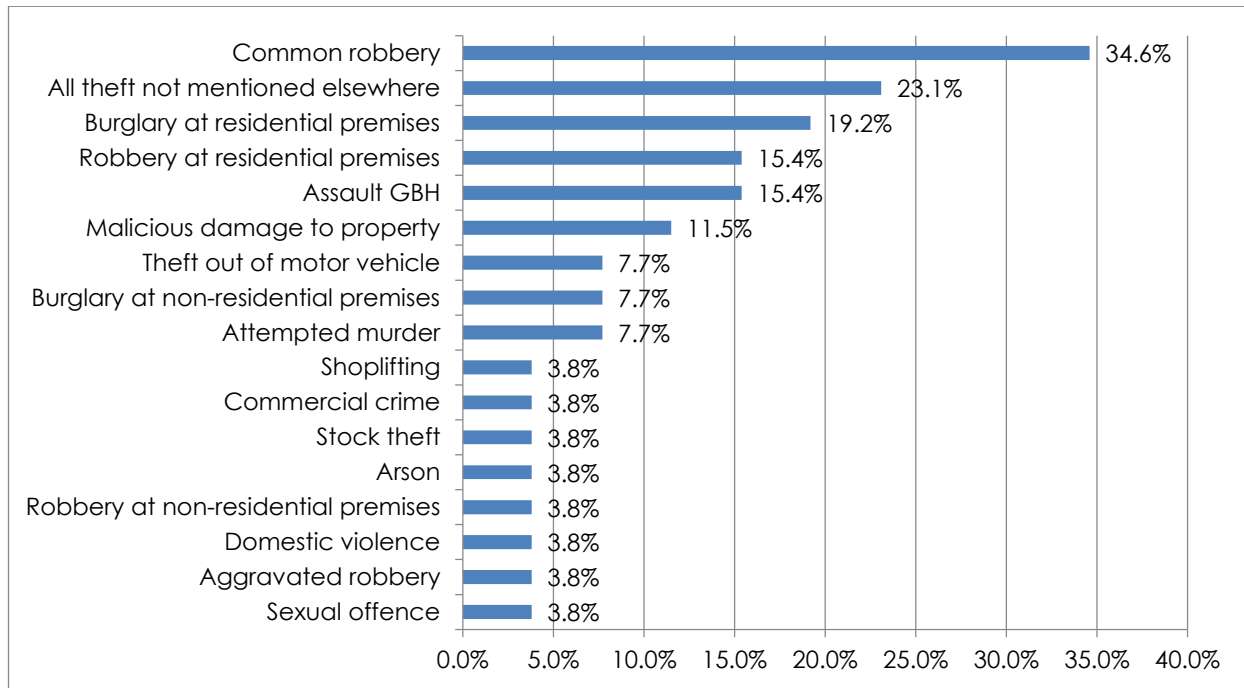
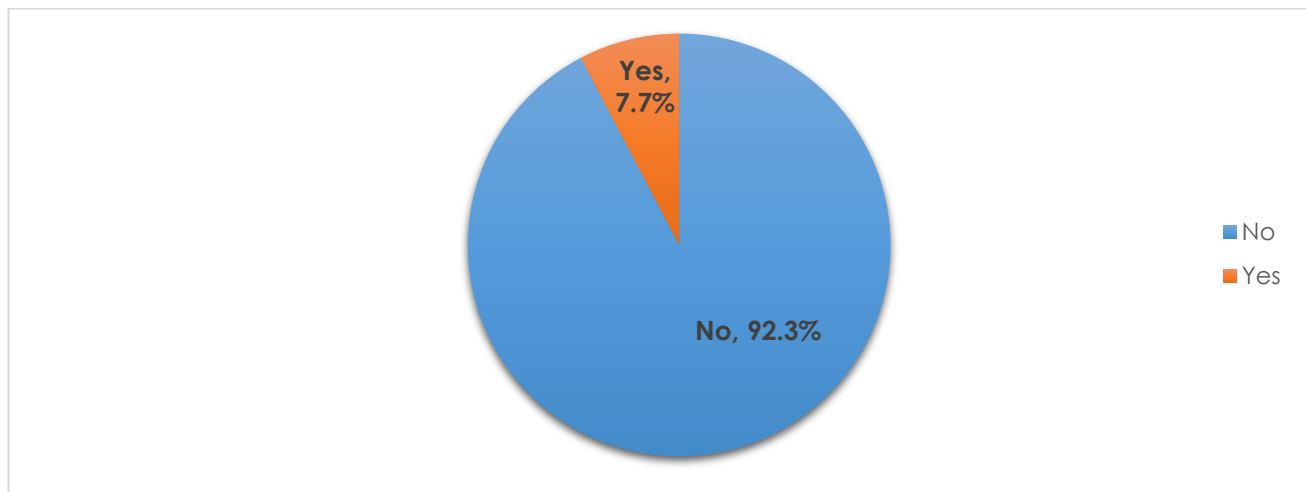


Figure 4 indicates that the majority of respondents reported being victims of the crimes of common robbery (34.6%) and all theft not mentioned elsewhere (23.1%). The next highest figure was for burglary at residential premises (19.2%).

Figure 5: Have you or a member of your household been charged with crime detected as a result of police action?



7.7% of the sample reported that they had been charged with crime as a result of police action. This is interesting as 80% (4 participants) of them were charged for drug-related crimes and 20% for illegal possession of firearms and ammunitions.

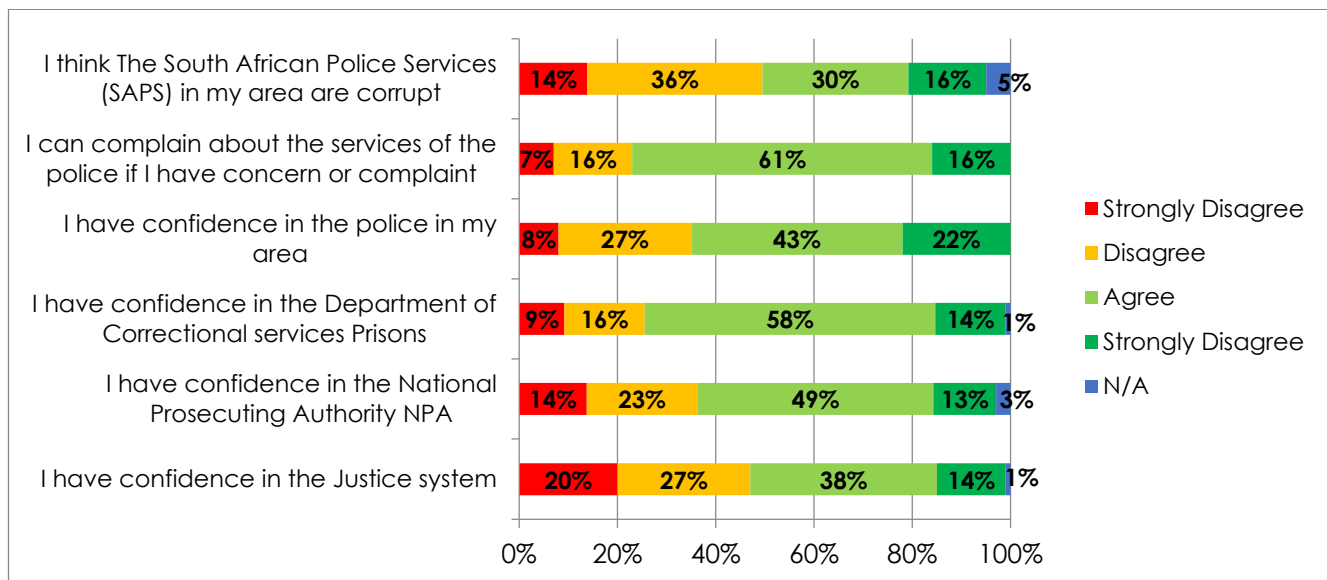
Professional Policing

Professional policing relates to perceptions about the manner in which the police conduct their services, and the relationship they have with communities. It is linked to the notion of legitimacy, which is related to objective ideas of fairness and procedural justice.¹⁶ The promotion of professional policing through effective oversight is one of the three pillars of the DoCS Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).

It should be emphasized that the questionnaire sought to measure *perceptions* as to whether policing was professional or not. The intention was not to make any factual findings about whether police in fact act professionally but to gauge the perceptions of survey participants.

The bar graph on page 14 represents responses in respect of levels of confidence in SAPS.

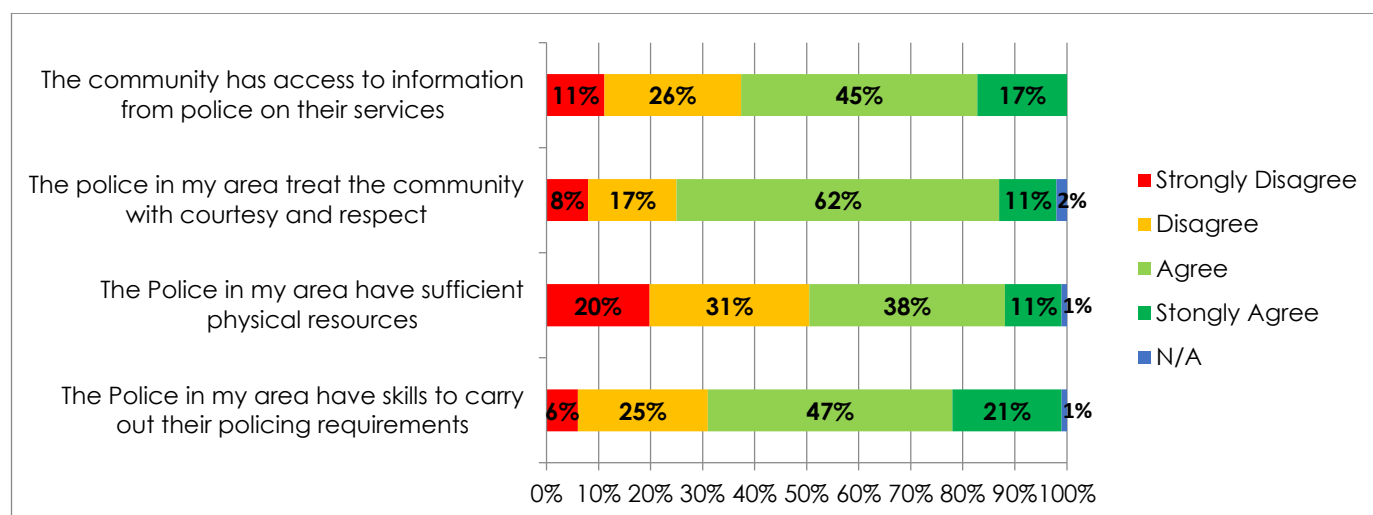
Figure 6: Perceptions of confidence



There was an interesting split between those participants (46%) who thought the SAPS were corrupt, and 50% who did not think so. This indicates that there may be a problem in the area. 77% indicated that they could complain about the police (they were not asked whether these complaints were satisfactorily resolved) and, 65% expressed confidence in the SAPS. In addition, 72% showed confidence in the Department of Correctional Services while 62% showed confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority and, 52% in the overall criminal justice system. These findings indicate that respondents have some confidence in the entire criminal justice system, which is a big improvement compared to the 2015/16 PNP. It is possible that the groups represented in the sample influenced the positive responses to this set of questions.

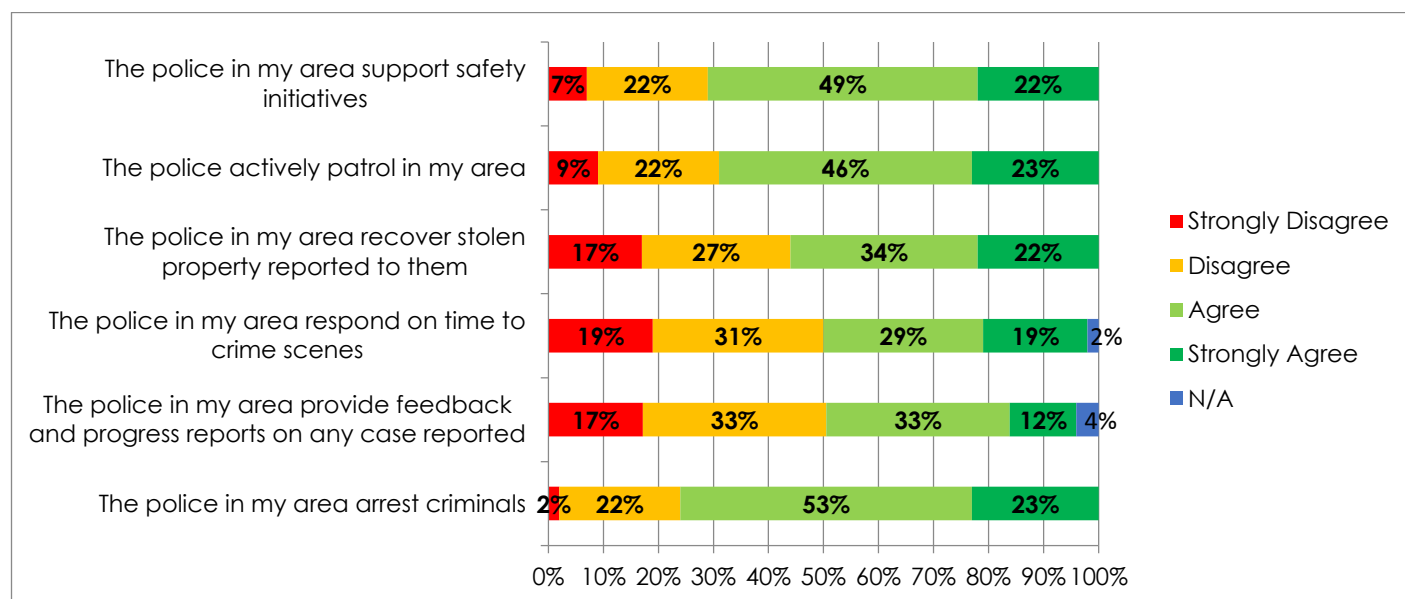
¹⁶ Sunshine, J. and Tyler, T. (2003). 'The Role of Procedural Justice and Legitimacy in Shaping Public Support for Policing', *Law and Society Review*, Vol 37(3), p. 513.

Figure 7: SAPS's interaction with communities



The majority of the respondents (62%) thought that the community had access to information from the police, 73% felt that the police in their area treated the community with courtesy and respect and, 68% agreed that the police had the skills to carry out their policing functions. About 49% of the respondents thought that the police had sufficient physical resources. This is an improvement on 2015/16 PNP figure 35% who felt the police have adequate resources.¹⁷ However, during the group discussions some of the participants mentioned that SAPS do not have sufficient resources to carry out their functions in the cluster.

Figure 8: Police service delivery and performance of functions



The majority (71%) of the respondents agreed that the police supported safety initiatives and 69% thought that the police actively patrolled in their areas. The majority (56%) agreed that the police recovered stolen property. The fact that 48% indicated that the police arrived at crime scenes timeously is a considerable improvement on the findings of the previous year's PNP where only 24% felt that the police arrived on time.¹⁸

¹⁷ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Beaufort West Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: p.19.

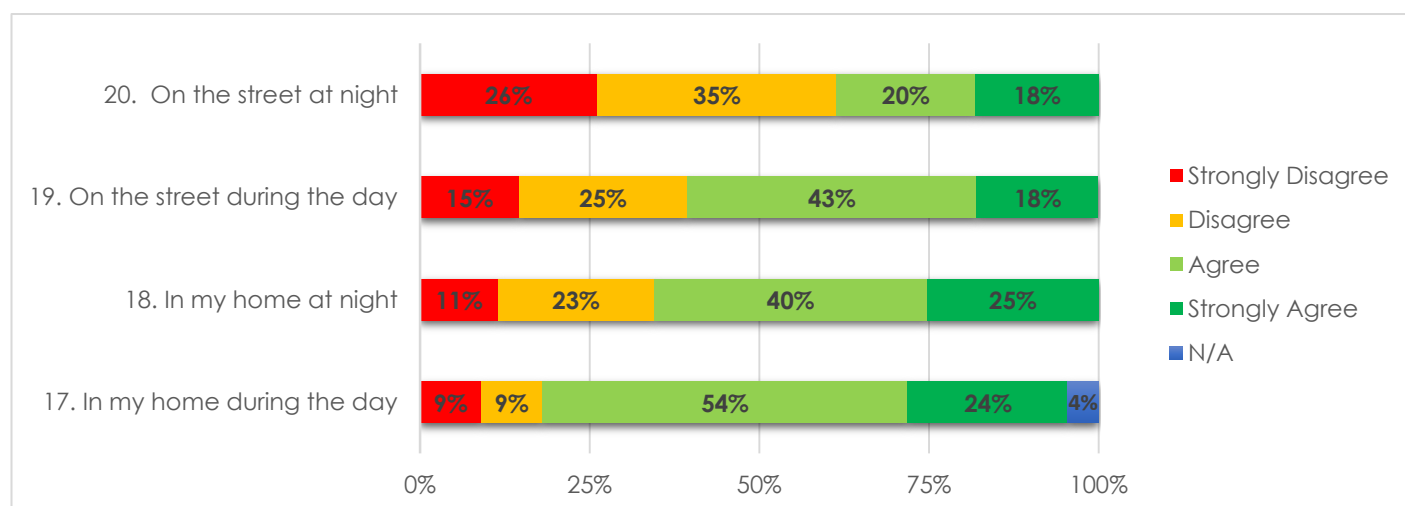
¹⁸ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Beaufort West Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: p. 20.

Only 45% of the respondents agreed that the police provided feedback on cases reported in their areas. This is also a considerable improvement on the 18% figure of the previous year.¹⁹ About 76% of the respondents agreed that the police in their area arrest criminals. This is a big improvement to the previous year's figure of 46%.

Perceptions of safety in public spaces and at home

The bar graphs in Figures 9, 10 and 11 focus on respondents' perceptions of safety in their homes and in public spaces. Making all public buildings and spaces safe is the second pillar of the CSIP.

Figure 9: Safety at home and in public

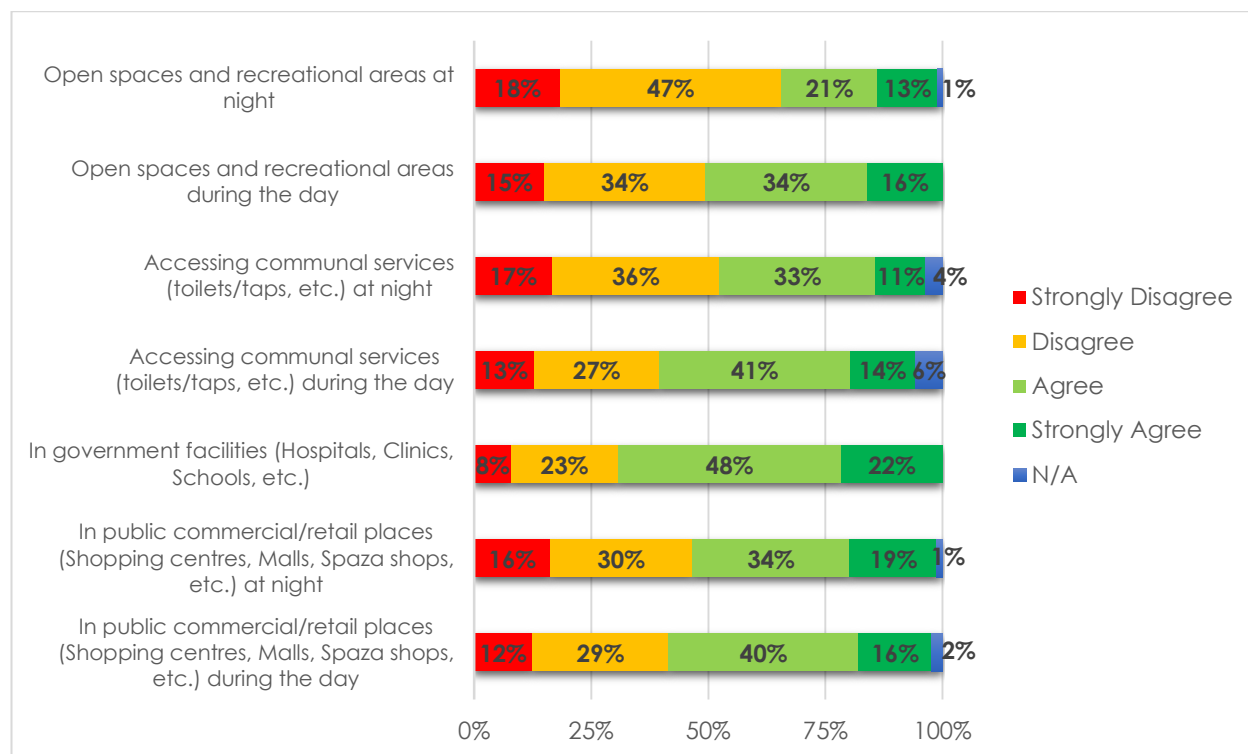


Only 38% of the respondents felt safe on the street at night whereas 61% felt safe during the day. This is vastly different to the previous year's figures where only 19% of the respondents felt safe on the street at night, with 42% feeling safe during the day.²⁰ The majority (65%) felt safe in their homes at night with 78% feeling safe during the day.

¹⁹ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Beaufort West Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: p. 20.

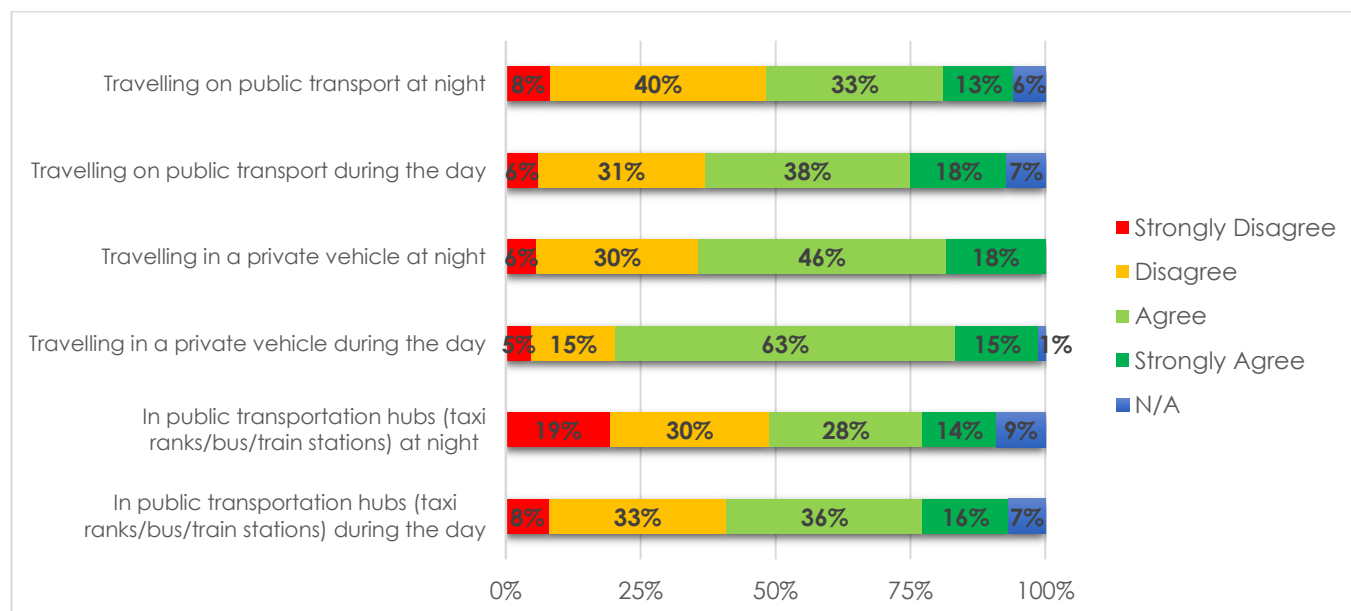
²⁰ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Beaufort West Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: p. 21.

Figure 10: Perceptions of safety in community spaces and public commercial buildings



Only 34% of the respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night, with 50% feeling safe during the day. Similarly, 44% felt safe accessing communal services at night and 55% during the day. The majority (70%) of the respondents felt safe in government facilities. About 53% of the respondents felt safe in public commercial or retail places at night whereas 56% felt safe during the day.

Figure 11: Perception of safety around public and private transport



Unsurprisingly, fewer respondents (46%) felt safe travelling on public transport at night than during the day (56%). However, the day-time figure is higher than that of the 2015/16 PNP findings where it was 39% during the day.²¹ It is worth noting that the 2014/15 Victims of Crime Survey found that, at 25.4%, the Western

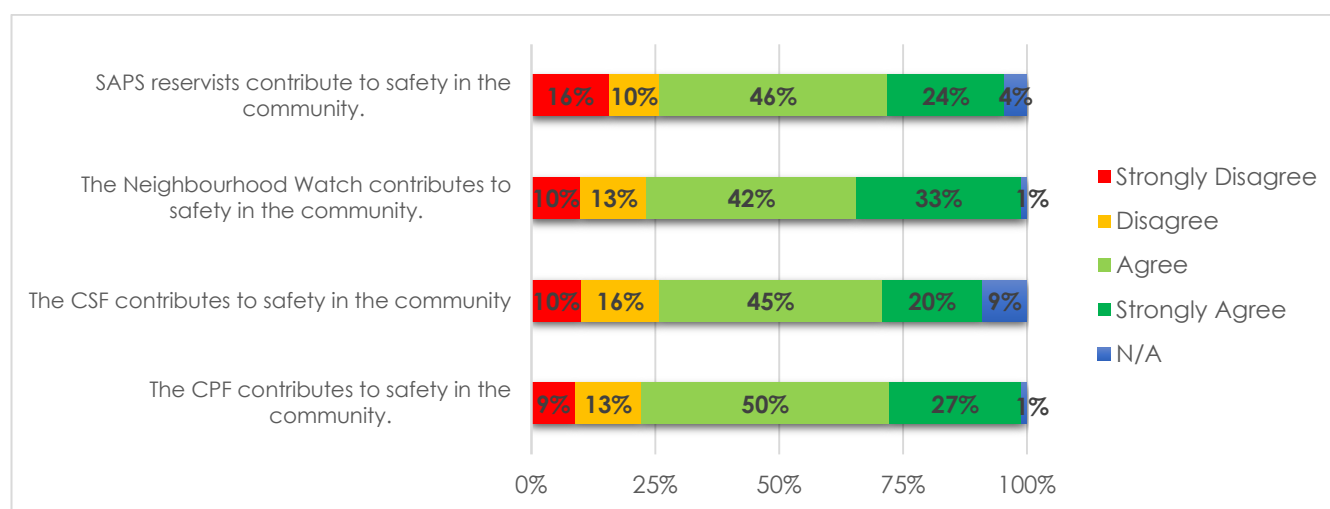
²¹ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Beaufort West Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 23

Cape had the highest percentage of households that were prevented from using public transport because of crime.²² Only 42% of the respondents felt safe in public transportation hubs at night, with 52% feeling safe during the day. This is an improvement on the findings of the 2015/16 PNP where only 28% felt safe at night and 33% during the day.²³ The majority (64%) of the respondents felt safe travelling in a private vehicle at night, with 78% feeling safe during the day. Likewise, an improvement on the findings of the 2015/16 PNP where only 36% felt safe at night and 55% during the day.²⁴

Partnerships

This section discusses how participants view the role and contribution of partnerships between SAPS and civil society. These include CPFs, Neighbourhood Watches, Community Safety Forums and SAPS Reservists. In terms of its 'whole of society' approach DoCS views partnerships as being central to community safety. As such the third pillar of its CSIP programme is to establish viable safety partnerships within communities.

Figure 12: Partnerships contributing to safety



In terms of the ranking listed below, participants felt that CPFs contributed most to safety in the community, followed by NHWs:

1. CPFs: 77% (It was 79% in 2015/16)
2. NHWs: 75% (It was 93% in 2015/16)
3. SAPS Reservists: 70% (It was 48% in 2015/16)
4. CSFs: 65% (It was 66% in 2015/16)

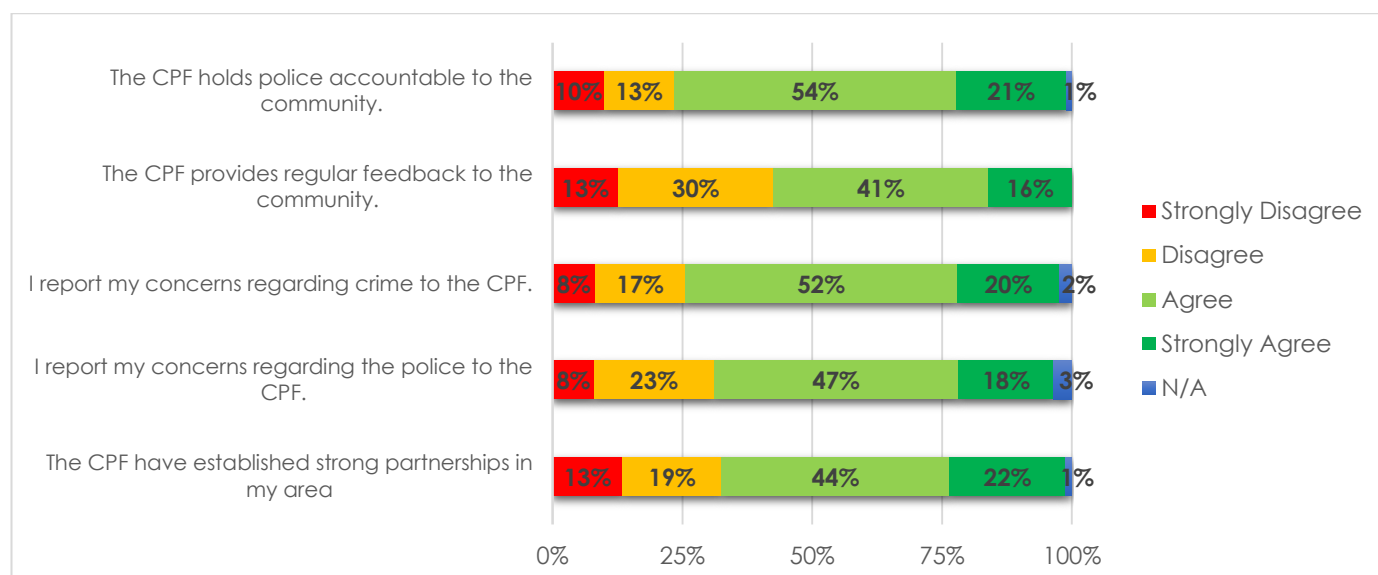
As already indicated earlier in the report the sample is somewhat skewed given that the majority of participants were connected to the SAPS and to safety partnerships and thus the positive rankings for CPFs, NHWs and SAPS were to be expected.

²² Statistics South Africa. (2015). 'Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15, p 14.

²³ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Beaufort West Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 23

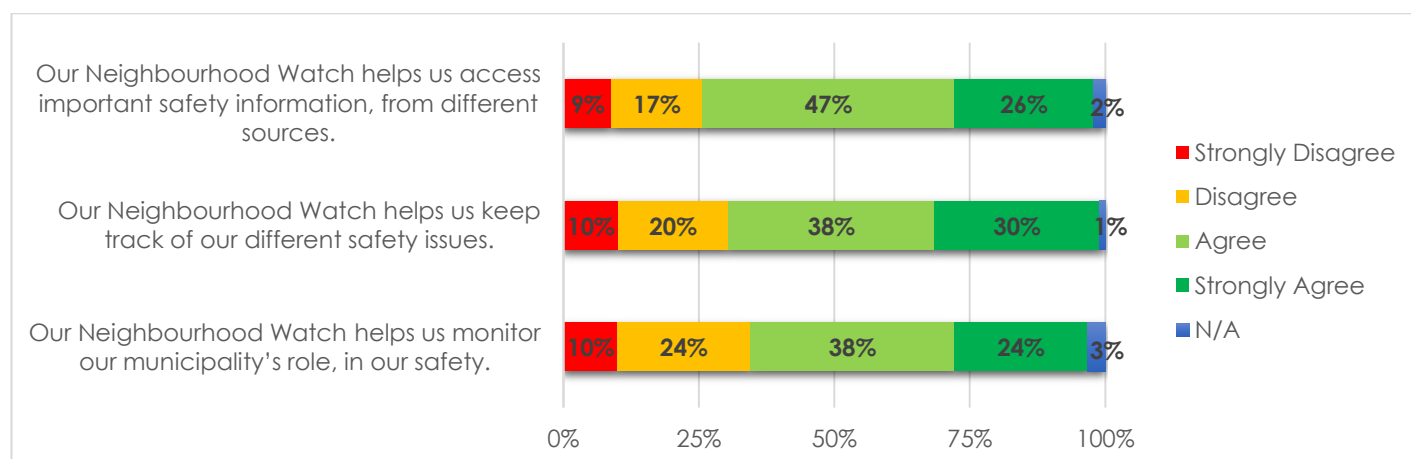
²⁴ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Beaufort West Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 23

Figure 13: Holding the police accountable through the CPF



The majority of the respondents (75%) agreed that the CPF holds the police accountable to the community and 57% indicated that the CPF provides regular feedback. About 72% indicated that they reported their concerns regarding crime to the CPF with 65% reporting their concerns about the police. Most of the respondents (66%) agreed that CPFs have established strong partnerships in their area.

Figure 14: Neighbourhood Watch as a monitoring mechanism



Most of the respondents (73%) agreed that their Neighbourhood Watch helped them to access important safety information from different sources, 68% thought that it helped them to keep track of various safety issues, and 62% agreed that it assisted in monitoring the municipality's role in their areas.

7. THE 2016 SAFETY PLAN

The Safety Plan is intended as a guide for implementation, to be filtered down to each CPF in the Cluster, via the Cluster CPF. It aims to highlight the priority areas of intervention so that the CPFs can make detailed plans for implementation. The plan is divided into three parts (Professional Policing, Public Spaces and Partnerships) in terms of the overarching framework of the CSIP. Whereas the 2015 Safety Plans sought to address the safety concerns identified during the 2015 PNP workshops and identify the roles and responsibilities of implementing parties, the 2016 PNP workshops focused on reviewing and updating the 2015 plans. DoCS supports and monitors the implementation of the safety plans, at all times seeking to increase community involvement in safety.

It should be noted that, due to time constraints, there was insufficient time to address all of the safety concerns identified in the 2015 Safety Plan, or to identify comprehensive and detailed activities for the 'Way Forward'. Nevertheless, it was still constructive to revisit the previous year's plan and to discuss the concerns of participants. As was the case in 2015 the 2016 Plan will be signed by representatives of the two main implementing stakeholder groups: SAPS and the Cluster CPF. DoCS funding (including matching grants) is available through its Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) once CPFs have complied with certain minimum standards, as laid out in the Western Cape Community Safety Act. DoCS also enters into Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with local municipalities to enable implementation of the CSIP programme on a local level. The monthly reporting mechanisms provided for in the CPF EPP framework are intended to be a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the plan. The details of the 2016 Safety Plan are contained in Annexure 1.

8. CONCLUSION

This PNP workshop brought together local (Cluster) level stakeholders in order to identify policing needs and priorities. It did so via a process that involved presentations, discussions (both in plenary and non-plenary sessions) and, questionnaires. As such the workshop was a methodology for both consultation as well as research.

There is no doubt that PNPs succeed in bringing those stakeholders (and others) who are engaged in safety into one room to discuss policing on a local level. This represents the start of a fundamentally important process, namely consultation with local communities about their policing needs and priorities, their perceptions of safety and concrete suggestions about how to improve local problems. In and of itself this is a massive achievement and a positive development. However, there is also a need to engage in in-depth and targeted research that deploys a mix of methodological approaches in order to understand the detailed needs of all sectors of a particular community.

The DoCS has a great number of contacts in a multitude of localities, and on many different levels, throughout the Western Cape. This reach constitutes a solid point of departure from which to engage in processes that seek to increase safety for all who reside in the Province. The PNP workshops have sought to contribute to this objective.

9. ANNEXURE 1: 2016 SAFETY PLAN



Safety Plan for the Beaufort West Cluster

Developed: 17-18 July 2015, revised: 24-25 June 2016

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

1. Safety Concern: Gangs:

- Mainly an issue in Beaufort West, but drug dealing and usage problem in other areas.
- SAPS members are threatened by gangs and don't take action.
- SAPS don't use their legal powers to take action. There is a lack of training and skills on how to deal with gangs.
- Is a need for a specialized gang unit
- SAPS aren't able to tackle crowds: can't intervene in gang fights.
- Need intelligence-led approach to dealing with gangs.
- Community need to work together with SAPS to deal with gang issue.
- Municipal houses are used for crimes in Beaufort West
- SAPS allegedly tip off drug dealers.

Objective:

1. SAPS to police gangs and drugs effectively.
2. To keep young people out of the gangs and in alternative activities.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at June 2016	Way forward 2016/17
SAPS to use gang strategy in their cluster. SAPS to be trained on how to implement strategy effectively.	To have the required skills and knowledge to respond to gangs	Targeted arrests, searches, and investigation of gang members.	Revise gang strategy and consider how it can be applied in the cluster. SAPS, Cluster Commander and Station Commanders	SAPS reported some progress regarding gangs, especially in Beaufort West. They have made some arrests and youth gangsters sent to Secure Care Centres. SAPS has also decentralized gang intelligence capacity to rural areas. But new people	SAPS needs to continually adapt a gang prevention & response strategy to target new gang activities. SAPS needs crime intelligence and to profile gang members. Strengthening the capacity of social crime prevention officers at SAPS and

				have arrived in Beaufort West and they are not known in the community. Gang activities shifted to robberies at foreign-owned shops.	DOCS.
NHW and CPFs to provide SAPS with information on where suspected gang or drug activity is taking place.	SAPS gather information so that they can obtain search warrants and effect arrests.	SAPS will report to CPF on actions taken against gangs – SAPS operational reports.	SAPS will report at cluster level. CPFs to report back to their communities. SAPS, CPF, NHW		Need the community & CPF to identify gang members.
CPF and NHW to report to councilors and municipalities where gangs and drug dealers are using municipal housing for illegal activities.	Municipalities take back houses which are being used for illicit purposes.	Formal report made to the municipalities. Number of houses taken back from gangs.	To obtain information on houses which are used illegally. CPF, NHW, municipalities	There have been some council houses vandalized. CPF have previously identified and given information to the municipality but there has been no action.	CPF, together with municipality, needs to develop and implement a communication and action plan regarding municipal housing. DoCS will link municipality and CPF with relevant authorities to obtain information on best practices regarding evictions from council housing.
CPF to work with different stakeholders to hold sporting activities with youth.	To engage youth in positive activities keeping them away from drugs and gangs.	At least 4 sporting events held in each policing area per year.	CPF to call a meeting of stakeholders. CPF, NGOs, business members, municipalities, sports coaches, SAPS.	Beaufort West SAPS in process of establishing soccer and rugby clubs to engage youth.	To continue with these activities and to look at other ways of attracting youth into healthy activities.

New issue (2016): foreign owned shops being used for illegal activities at night.	To enforce law and bylaws against shops.				CPFs and NHWs need to provide SAPS with information on illegal activities so that they can take action.
<p>2. Safety Concern: SAPS do not have sufficient resources to carry out their functions. They can't respond to gang fights – have to call POPS from George. They can't protect vehicles which lose their loads on the highway. Misuse of police vehicles.</p> <p><i>2016: Beaufort West has granted establishment of 146 and actual staff of 101 members. Specialised units are understaffed. Prince Albert is 14% under capacity. Given the size, it should have establishment of a Lt Col station and not Captain station. Leeu-Gamka is also under-resourced and satellite station only has one member for whole weekend. Have been granted 9 student constables, but are still losing staff. Impact of leave and sick leave, transfers, etc. is profound. The satellite stations are under-resourced and can't operate when a member is ill.</i></p> <p>Objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To create more awareness about the shortage of resources in SAPS. 2. To ensure that SAPS obtain further resources. 					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (How do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at June 2016	Way forward 2016/17
<p>Compile a report on the requirements and resources at each police station and at the cluster and report to CPF.</p> <p>CPF to report on shortages to DoCS via EPP.</p> <p>SAPS to report to Provincial Commissioner.</p>	To ensure that SAPS is adequately resourced to fulfill its functions.	Report compiled. CPFs report on EPP. SAPS Cluster report to Provincial Commissioner.	<p>Compile report</p> <p>SAPS Cluster and Station Commanders; CPF</p>	<p>DoCS reported on HR shortages in 2015/16 PNP report presented to national Minister, national Commissioner, Provincial Commissioner and standing Committee.</p> <p>Some stations have been allocated student SAPS members when qualified, but they are in the meantime losing</p>	<p>DOCS, SAPS and CPF need to continue to monitor this issue and report on it.</p> <p>Civilian Secretariat will conduct a study on resource allocation provincially and nationally for the Minister of Police.</p>

				experienced officials.	
<p>Improve utilisation of existing staff:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilise reservists on shifts – recruit more reservists. - Utilise SAPS admin staff in administrative capacity to free up SAPS members for operational duties. 	SAPS to report to CPFs on human resource deployment.	CPF minutes. More staff available for operations.	<p>Station commanders to draw up staffing plan.</p> <p>SAPS Station Commander</p>		<p>The municipality needs to look at best practice examples from City of Cape Town, Laingsberg, Oudtshoorn on how to train NHW members as auxiliary law enforcement officials. This needs to be proposed as policy and incorporated into the IDP for the area.</p>
<p>SAPS to discipline members who are misusing police resources.</p> <p>CPF/NHW and community to inform SAPS when resources misused.</p>	SAPS to report on disciplinary action taken against members.	CPF members	<p>Community to report misuse of resources.</p> <p>SAPS Station Commander, CPF</p>	<p>Disciplinary and criminal action has been taken against SAPS members.</p> <p>Concern that witnesses and complainants often withdraw their complaints or won't come to court.</p>	<p>SAPS to continue with 101 complaints and disciplinary or criminal action against the police.</p> <p>Public can also complain to the Ombudsman (lack of efficiency or breakdown of relations) or to IPID for criminal offences.</p>
SAPS must report to CPFs how Regulation 101 complaints are dealt with.	Accountability with regard to how complaints against the police are handled.	CPF minutes will reflect that SAPS is reporting. Community complaints are satisfactorily resolved.	<p>SAPS and CPF Chair to make this a standing item on CPF agenda</p> <p>CPF, Station Commander</p>	SAPS does receive complaints from members of the community and it does investigate. It is giving information to the CPF and Cluster on complaints, and on the outcome of investigations.	SAPS and CPF to continue to raise awareness at Imbizos and to encourage members of the community to make their complaints.

- 3. Safety Concern:** Lack of police visibility; poor visibility at crime hotspots; SAPS late arrival at crime scenes; and poor service delivery; lack of investigation and cases not trial ready.

Objective: To improve police service delivery in the cluster and precincts.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at June 2016	Way forward 2016/17
SAPS must report on the success of its operations in respect of serious offences: murder, rape, robbery.	SAPS accounts for policing activities.	Information on policing activities/ successes and concerns is reported to CPF	SAPS and CPF chair to make this part of CPF agenda CPF, Station Commander		
CPF to obtain reports on SAPS activities and how it is going about its activities.	SAPS improve level of service delivery. Adhere to SAPS service charter.	CPF minutes.	SAPS inform CPF of SAPS Service Charter. CPF Chairperson, SAPS Station Commander		
Sector policing to be utilised according to instructions. Draw up plan to inform sector policing patrols according to safety needs and in hotspot areas.	SAPS to report on implementation of sector policing. CPF to report to DoCS via EPP.	CPF minutes EPP reports	CPF Chairperson, SAPS Station Commander	It is difficult to implement sector policing given shortage of resources.	SAPS will monitor response time.
Need to monitor and report on response time to crime scenes and to complaints.				SAPS have shortage of vehicles and human resources. They prioritize response to crime scenes. SAPS does provide information to CPF when requested.	SAPS will monitor response time using AVL and investigate cause of late response to crime scenes or to complaints. It will report on outcome of investigations to

					complainant and to CPF.
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PUBLIC SPACES

4. **Safety Concern:** Poor street lighting in the Beaufort West Cluster.

2015: The lighting issues are multi-faceted. In the 252 housing project, there is no lighting. The **area is newly-developed** and the need is for lighting to be installed in the area because of the dangerous situation which exists. The lighting issue in **Leeu-Gamka** is that criminals are **sabotaging** the lights by stoning the switch, causing the lighting to fail and thereby supporting an environment where they conduct drug-trafficking and related activities. In Newtown and Hooivlakte the regular street lamps were swapped out for high mast lighting which, although lighting a wider radius, has proven less effective due to high trees causing shadowy areas, thereby decreasing the effect. The problem with bad lighting due to high trees was identified in the area of Uitskud.

2016: The following areas have been highlighted as hotspots due to lack of adequate lighting: Visagie Avenue, Prince Valley, , Alfonso Avenue, Mandela Square, , Huis Johannes, and Skool Street in Beaufort West; Mount View, Newton Park and Station in Leeu Gamka; and Land Street in Nelspoort.

Objective: The municipality must address the lighting issues to ensure proper and sustained lighting in all areas where needed.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at June 2016	Way forward 2016/17
An invitation will be sent to the municipality for a meeting with the CPF, NHW, and other stakeholders.	An undertaking from the municipality that the lighting problems will be addressed.	Acknowledgement of the invitation by the municipality.	The CPF will direct the invitation to the municipality. CPF, Station Commander	Cllr George De Vos reported that in Nelspoort 2 boxes were installed to erect mast lights, but lights still to be erected in Restvale. Merweville has lights but the timing needs adjustment as it comes on too late at night. Leeu Gamka	The activities were not addressed and need to stay on the safety plan and will be addressed in 2016.

				(Mountain View) met with Eskom who indicated that Municipality just needs to write a letter but municipality indicated that no funds were available.	
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- 5. Safety Concern:** There is a concern regarding the safety in schools as well as attacks on communities.
- 2015: The bridge and subway at Hillside station in Beaufort West has become a hot-spot where people have been attacked in broad daylight. The concern raised by the NHWs was that they have been experiencing numerous problems affecting learners where learners have been attacked while walking to and from school (especially the latter), as well as learners being attacked at school by individuals who enter the school illegally during school hours. Effective assistance has been received from safety officers employed on the Community Work Programme (CWP), an initiative of COGTA (Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs). Much insight was provided by one of the CWP supervisors on the lack of safety in this area.
- 2016: Children in Beaufort West and the new housing area in Beaufort West are dropping out of school due to distance to school; being bullied along the route and children being confronted with drug dealers and getting involved in drug abuse. Laingsburg Primary and High school face similar risks.

Objective:

1. To alert the municipality and government to the challenges faced through a public meeting.
2. To alert the safety and security sectors through the meeting of the Joint Security heads ('meeting of the Joints').

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at June 2016	Way forward 2016/17
An invitation will be sent to the municipality for a meeting with the CPF, NHW, and other stakeholders.	An undertaking from the municipality that the lighting problems will be addressed.	Acknowledgement of the invitation by the municipality.	The CPF will direct the invitation to the municipality. CPF, Station Commander,		WCED to be approached by the speaker of Parliament for the bus service to be extended to Prince Valley.
The issue will be raised at the meeting of the 'Joints' by the CPF.	That the matter be raised at the meeting of the Joints.	Minutes of the next 'Joints' meeting.	The CPF will raise the matter at the meeting of the Joints.		

			CPF		
<p>6. New Safety Concern: Empty buildings and municipal houses used for crimes and possible hotspots in Beaufort West (Christ Church – Baag) are being vandalized and are a potential hot spot. Empty building in Nelspoort should be converted into a safe house. Leeu Gamka has no street names and numbers in Mountain View.</p> <p>Objective: To decrease the number of unsafe public buildings in the Beaufort West Cluster.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at June 2016	Way forward 2016/17
CPF, SAPS and municipality ward councilors to identify all the empty buildings and hot spots and identify the areas that need street names and numbers.	No public building to be used for crimes All streets and houses to be properly numbered.	Operations and decisive action by council to address unsafe public buildings and to ensure all streets are clearly names and houses are numbered.	CPF, SAPS, municipality to meet around this issue	New issue	Empty building in Nelspoort should be converted into a safe house. All municipalities must ensure all the streets are clearly named and the houses numbered.
PARTNERSHIPS					
<p>7. Safety Concern: High number of school drop-outs. Factors why learners do not attend school varies from learners being used to commit crimes, learners suffering from foetal alcohol syndrome, learners having access to cheap alcohol and drugs, lack of family structures, lack of motivation, cannot cope academically, etc. Problem of learners being promoted despite failing exams. Young learners have access to drugs.</p> <p>2016: The Schools of Skills for learners with reading and learning disabilities has been closed and all learned are obliged to go through the mainstream schools, where they cannot cope.</p> <p>Objective: To decrease the number of youth roaming the streets during school-hours.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at June 2016	Way forward 2016/17
CPF to arrange a meeting with the local WCED offices, Department of Health and Department of Social Development.	To create an environment where learners want to be at school.	When learners are at school when they supposed to be there.	<p>To assess the current situation of the number of learners who are not at school to determine the underlying factors.</p> <p>CPF/WCED in conjunction with Departments of Health and Social Development</p>	<p>Concerns with the increasing number of youth involved in dagga smoking and other forms of substance abuse and sexual abuse.</p> <p>DoCS had partnerships with 1 faith based organisations in Beaufort West and 2 in Prince Albert to run Youth Safety Religious Programmes (YSRP) over the holidays.</p> <p>Social Development reported that they made interventions with youth and school children involved in drugs. In Murraysburg, Isibimbi Child and Youth Workers (NGO) - trained focus group of 45 youth who assists vulnerable youth (funded by Social Development).</p> <p>Murraysburg CPF</p>	<p>Social Workers are advising children to stay at school.</p> <p>Leeu Gamka CPF to invite Isibimbi programme to come to their area as well.</p> <p>Laingsburg NHW to assist parents to render support to ensure safety of school children.</p> <p>Way Forward: CPFs to contact Department of Social Development to render programmes for youth and Isibimbi Programme: (Ms Weels)</p> <p>Role models need to be identified for youth. After school programmes are</p>

				<p>formed a Stakeholders Forum consisting of all relevant role-players and Departments to rally around the school challenges of drug abuse at the school amongst learners.</p> <p>In Laingsburg the NHW and SGB assist in the safety and prevention of school drop-outs to enter school and perform illegal activities (e.g. dagga smoking) on the school premises.</p> <p>In Beaufort West the CPF has relations with other organisations.</p> <p>CPF reported that former students are involved in mentoring the youth.</p> <p>The Justice Department, and NPA use diversion for less serious cases of youth offending to address offending behavior and avoid criminal records.</p>	<p>needed.</p> <p>The policy with regard to access to schools during official hours need to be changed.</p> <p>DSD needs to extend services to Badisa in Nelspoort and Merweville. DSD to explore possibility of appointing an auxiliary social worker.</p> <p>Greater youth programme awareness is and central coordination is required.</p>
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Community cohesion initiative	To create a caring community at street level.	When the community has reduced the number of children roaming the streets and report any wrong-doing.	<p>To arrange a pilot project within the cluster to motivate the parents to take care of each other's children.</p> <p>CPF in conjunction with SAPS/DSD/ DoCS</p>	<p>DoCS trained 27 Chrysalis students and placed 17 in Beaufort West and 10 in Lainsburg. 25 youth trained at Wolwekloof Academy and placed at the fire department, law enforcement agency, traffic department and the traffic court.</p>	CPF to work with the SAPS to form a Youth Brigade.
Awareness on parental skills	To develop responsible parents	Decrease in the number of children involved in crime	<p>To have an awareness initiative</p> <p>CPF in conjunction with DSD</p>	<p>Lack of parental support and involvement in the schooling system, and they don't attend when called by the school to deal with behavioral issues of their children.</p> <p>The DSD has conducted parental awareness interventions.</p>	<p>The CPF will continue to organise empowerment workshops for the youth.</p> <p>SAPS to run a Truancy Project together with NHW to make parents aware of when learners are not at school.</p> <p>Parental guidance programmes are needed.</p>

8. Safety Concern: High number of domestic violence incidents since alcohol is involved in most of these cases. High number of cases withdrawn in court. SAPS not always implementing the Domestic Violence Act fully.

Objective: To reduce the number of domestic violence incidents in the cluster

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at June 2016	Way forward 2016/17
Awareness campaigns	To educate/inform/empower victims of domestic violence.	Number of reported cases of domestic violence has decreased.	Arrange a meeting with SAPS/Justice/ DSD CPF	CPF's have conducted door-to-door awareness campaign during previous 2015/16 Women's Month, 16 days of Activism Programmes. Beaufort West, Nelspoort and Murraysburg conducted awareness campaigns on alcohol abuse.	CPF's and stakeholders will raise awareness in Women's Month and 16 Days of Activism Programmes
Improve the effectiveness of the Victim Support Programme.	To render an effective service to victims of domestic violence.	A higher number of victims accessing services	Train more counselors to deal with more cases of domestic violence and not only rape victims. CPF	A big challenge is the withdrawal of cases. The police are also not always following the DVA.	Victims of domestic violence need to be afforded economic skills and opportunities so that they are no longer dependent on abusive partners. Skills empowerment so that they can break the cycle. Illegal liquor outlets

					<p>are responsible for most domestic violence incidents.</p> <p>Engagements with other partners is needed to ensure that UCT and University of Free State to propose evidence-based programmes and interventions.</p> <p>Dept. of Justice is involved in diversion programmes in order to enable youth not to have criminal problems.</p>
To establish a safe house for victims of domestic violence.	Create a space where victims can feel safe.	Decrease in the number of repetitive number of domestic violence victims.	<p>To develop a proposal for the establishment of a safe house for victims of domestic violence.</p> <p>CPF in conjunction with the Municipality/Private Sector/SAPS</p>	<p>Municipality has not agreed to establish a safe house.</p> <p>Isibindi NGO (funded by DSD) is establishing a safe house in Murraysburg.</p> <p>In Murraysburg, NICRO is involved in youth development projects.</p>	<p>Municipality to explore converting empty buildings in Nelspoort into a safe house.</p> <p>CPF to engage the Department of Social Development.</p>
<p>9. Safety Concern: NHW are patrolling streets but don't receive sufficient support from SAPS. There is a risk for liability on SAPS in case anyone is injured.</p> <p>Objective: For NHW to work in partnership with SAPS.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at June 2016	Way forward 2016/17
NHW and SAPS commanders to meet to define and clarify roles and expectations and explore ways that NHW can be supported.	NHW to work cooperatively with SAPS	NHW is able to report to SAPS which is responsive	CPF to help facilitate meeting with NHW and SAPS CPF, SAPS, NHW Supported by DoCS	NHW in Leeu-Gamka trained in May 2015 and Beaufort West trained in March 2016. The relationship is improving and CPF/NHW members are involved in joint patrols with SAPS.	NHW prefer to use their own vehicles to conduct patrols. This must be done in consultation with SAPS if case backup is needed. NHW members will report to the Police station and inform SAPS that they intend to patrol, and the area that they will be patrolling.
NHW to also work cooperatively with Local Municipality.				Laingsburg Municipality budgeted to pay their NHW members from the EPWP funding.	More funding is required from DoCS to sustain this activity.

10. Safety Concern: Ensure all CPFs registered on the EPP and submitting reports on time.

Objective: To enhance CPF performance and access to funds to support their safety and security activities

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at June 2016	Way forward 2016/17
All CPFs to register on EPP and sign MOU with DoCS	CPF's submit monthly reports. CPF access R30,000 per year. CPF's access matching	EPP functionality reports. CPF reports.	CPF to contact DoCS field worker for training and advice.	5 CPFs trained on the EPP. The Beaufort West Cluster received EPP and Civilian	The EPP is now elevated to the Cluster structure, where the Cluster will assist DoCS to

	grant funds.		CPFs, DoCS	Oversight Training interventions on 4 June 2016 where all CPF's and sub-forums were represented.	monitor, improve and provide interventions with regards to the EPP.
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11. Safety Concern: Need to ensure all role players participate in structures and contribute towards safety in the Custer (**new issues**)

Objective: To ensure allocation of resources to safety needs.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at June 2016	Way forward 2016/17
Municipality and ward councilors must participate in CPF meetings.	Municipality and ward councilors are responsive to safety issues and incorporate this Community Safety Plan in their IDP.	IDP incorporates and is responsive to the Community Safety plan. Municipal officials attend CPF meetings.	DoCS to enter MOU with municipality which includes responding to the Safety plan. CPF to invite ward councilors and municipal officials to attend meetings.		

Community Safety Plan signed by:

Department of Community Safety Representative:

SAPS Cluster Commander

CPF Cluster Chairperson

Date:

Date:

Date:

Annexure 2: Safety Confidence Scorecard



SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORE CARD

A. INTRODUCTION

The Provincial Department of Community Safety adopted the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) as its approach to contribute towards Strategic Goal 3 *"Increasing wellness, safety and tackle social ills"*. The CSIP has three elements namely *promoting professional policing; promote safety at all public buildings and spaces, and establish safety partnerships*. These elements were adopted as the strategic priorities for increasing safety. The outcome indicator for Strategic Goal 3 is the percentage of people in communities reporting that they feel safe (perception /confidence).

The safety confidence score card perception survey is an attempt to refine the outcome indicator to measure the perception of safety within different communities, and the impact on interventions over a period of time. The key indicators focus on the elements of the CSIP.

The safety confidence scorecard perception survey will be administered as part of the Department of Community Safety's 2016/17 Policing Needs and Priorities process per police cluster. It will be administered to respondents attending the consultative meeting.

B. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Please indicate which stakeholder group you represent: **Please tick ONE relevant box.**

1 = SAPS		2 = Community Police Forum	
3 = Neighbourhood Watch		4 = City Improvement District / Private Security Company	
5 = Community member		6 = Business Sector (ie Metrorail)	
7 = Not for profit company (NGO/ NPO / NPC)		8 = Religious Sector (Faith-Based Organisation)	
9 = Victim Support programme		10 = Municipal/Local Government Sector (Mayors, Councillors, CSF, IDP Rep, Law Enforcement, Traffic, Rate Payers' Association and Ward Committee)	

11= Media		12 = National and Provincial Government Departments (NPA, Provincial Traffic, Ombudsman, Provincial Parliament, IPID, SASSA, Social Development, Correctional Services, Justice)	
13 = Other (specify please)			

Please indicate in which police precinct you reside/represent:

1 = Beaufort West		2 = Laingsburg	
3 = Leeu-Gamka		4 = Murraysburg	
5 = Prince Albert			

Please indicate your gender:

1 = Male		2 = Female	
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Please indicate how did you hear about the meeting?

1= Received PNP invitation		2 = Received a telephone call from DoCs	
3 = Heard on Radio		4 = SAPS informed me	
5 = Read it in the Newspaper		6 = CPF informed me	
7 = Received a SMS		8 = Received invitation, SMS and telephone call	
9 = Word of mouth		10 = Other, specify please	

C: KEY INDICATORS

Have you or a member of your household been a victim of crime in the last 12 months?

1 = Yes		2 = No	
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If yes, please indicate which kind of crime/s you have been a victim of by ticking the relevant box/es below:

1 = Contact crime			
If you ticked 1 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
1 = Assault GBH		2 = Sexual offence	
3 = Common assault		4 = Aggravated robbery *	
5 = Domestic violence		6 = Murder	
7 = Attempted murder		8 = Common robbery	

2 = * Subcategories of Aggravated robbery			
If you ticked 2 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/s below:			
9 = Carjacking		10 = Truck hijacking	
11 = Robbery of cash in transit		12 = Bank robbery	
13 = Robbery at residential premises		14 = Robbery at non-residential premises (Business robbery)	
3 = Contact-related crime			
If you ticked 3 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
15 = Arson		16 = Malicious damage to property	
4 = Property-related crime			
If you ticked 4 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
17 = Burglary at residential premises		18 = Burglary at non-residential premises	
19 = Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle		20 = Theft out of or from motor vehicle	
21 = Stock-theft			
5 = Other serious crimes			
If you ticked 5 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
22 = All theft not mentioned elsewhere		23 = Commercial crime	
24 = Shoplifting			

Have you or a member of your household been charged with crime detected as a result of police action?

1 = Yes		2 = No	
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If yes, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:

1 = Drug related crime		2 = Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	
3 = Driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol		4 = Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	

SCALE

To record the answers we will use a **4 point scale**: Four **(4)** means you **strongly agree**, One **(1)** means you **strongly disagree**. There is no right or wrong answer; the purpose of the exercise will be to assess your views and experience in terms of safety in the community. If you have no experience or do not know the answer please choose **0**.

1. PROFESSIONAL POLICING

This part will focus on the character, attitude, excellence, competency and conduct of the police.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. The police in my area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements.	1	2	3	4
2. The police in my area have sufficient physical resources.	1	2	3	4
3. The police in my area treat the community with courtesy and respect.	1	2	3	4
4. The police in my area arrest criminals.	1	2	3	4
5. The police in my area provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported.	1	2	3	4
6. The police in my area respond on time to crime scenes.	1	2	3	4
7. The police in my area recover stolen property reported to them.	1	2	3	4
8. I have confidence in the police in my area.	1	2	3	4
9. The community has access to information from the police on their services.	1	2	3	4
10. The police actively patrol in my area.	1	2	3	4
11. I can complain about the service of the police if I have a concern/ complaint.	1	2	3	4
12. The police in my area support safety initiatives.	1	2	3	4
13. I have confidence in the Criminal Justice system.	1	2	3	4
14. I have confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA).	1	2	3	4
15. I have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons).	1	2	3	4
16. I think the South African Police Service (SAPS) in my area are corrupt.	1	2	3	4

2. PUBLIC SPACES

This part will focus on the perception of safety of members of the public when they utilise public spaces and buildings.

I feel safe at the following places in my area:					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
17. In my home during the day	1	2	3	4	0
18. In my home at night	1	2	3	4	0
19. On the street during the day	1	2	3	4	0
20. On the street at night	1	2	3	4	0
21. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza shops, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
22. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza shops, etc.) at night	1	2	3	4	0
23. In government facilities (Hospitals, Clinics, Schools, etc.)	1	2	3	4	0
24. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
25. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) at night	1	2	3	4	0
26. Travelling in a private vehicle during the day	1	2	3	4	0
27. Travelling in a private vehicle at night	1	2	3	4	0
28. Travelling on public transport during the day	1	2	3	4	0
29. Travelling on public transport at night	1	2	3	4	0
30. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
31. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) at night	1	2	3	4	0
32. Open spaces and recreational areas during the day	1	2	3	4	0
33. Open spaces and recreational areas at night	1	2	3	4	0

3. ESTABLISH SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

This part will focus on the knowledge of the public of existing partnerships and willingness to participate and support these partnerships.

3.1 Community Policing Forum (CPF)

Community Policing Forum (CPF)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
34. The CPF have established strong partnerships in my area	1	2	3	4
35. I report my concerns regarding the police to the CPF.	1	2	3	4
36. I report my concerns regarding crime to the CPF.	1	2	3	4
37. The CPF provides regular feedback to the community.	1	2	3	4
38. The CPF holds police accountable to the community.	1	2	3	4
39. The CPF contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4

3.2 Community Safety Forum (CSF)

Community Safety Forum (CSF)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
40. The CSF contributes to safety in the community	1	2	3	4

3.3 Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)

Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
41. The Neighbourhood Watch contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4
42. Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us monitor our municipality's role, in our safety.	1	2	3	4
43. Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us keep track of our different safety issues.	1	2	3	4
44. Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us access important safety information, from different sources.	1	2	3	4

3.4 Reservist Programme of SAPS

Reservist Programme of SAPS				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
45. SAPS reservists contribute to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4

Thank you for your participation!

Annexure 3: Briefing Report on Crime Statistics in the Beaufort West Cluster



DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY

BEAUFORT WEST POLICE CLUSTER OVERVIEW: 2016/2017

1. INTRODUCTION

The Beaufort West police cluster comprises of five police precincts namely Beaufort West, Laingsburg, Leeu-Gamka, Murraysburg and Prince Albert.

The current report provides an analysis of the crime landscape in the cluster with specific reference to the broader crime categories and sub-categories per police precinct. Furthermore, it outlines the Beaufort West cluster safety needs which were compiled in the 2015/16 financial year.

Finally, the report addresses the number of registered community organisations that are involved in safety and security in the area and the status of the Community Safety Forum (CPF) per police precinct.

Table 1: Population growth from 2001 to 2011

NAME OF PRECINCT	2001 CENSUS	2011 CENSUS	% Δ
Beaufort West	37 612	40 033	6.4%
Laingsburg	6 433	8 120	26.2%
Leeu-Gamka	1 714	5 478	219.6%
Murraysburg	6 073	7 455	22.8%
Prince Albert	8 653	9 930	14.8%
TOTAL	60 485	71 016	17.4%

2. POPULATION GROWTH

- The population in the Beaufort West cluster increased by 17.4% from 60 485 in 2001 to 71 016 in 2011.
- In the same period, the population of Leeu-Gamka police precinct increased by 219.6% compared with Beaufort West police precinct which had an increase of 6.4% for the period 2001 to 2011 as indicated in Table 1.

3. BEAUFORT WEST POLICE CLUSTER MURDER TRENDS

- Twenty-seven (27) reported murder cases were reported in the Beaufort West cluster in 2014/15 compared to 37 cases reported in 2013/14. (i.e 27% decrease).
- Murder in Beaufort West cluster decreased by 6.9% from 29 in 2010/11 to 27 in 2014/15.
- Murder in Laingsburg, Leeu-Gamka and Murraysburg police precincts decreased by between 60% and 80% during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15 as per Figure 1.
- More than three in five (60.7%) of murders were committed in Beaufort West police precinct during period 2010/11 to 2014/15, which has the largest population in the cluster.

Figure1: Murder per police precinct 2010/11 to 2014/15

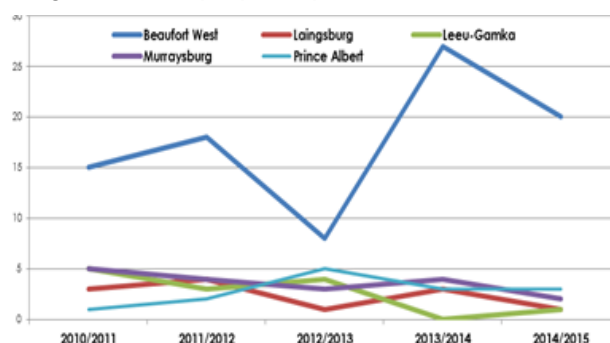
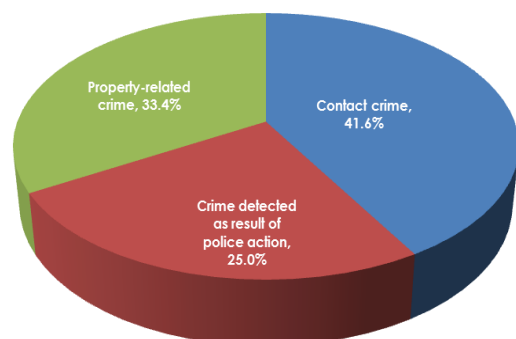


Figure 2: Main categories of crime: 2010/11 to 2014/15



4. MAIN CATEGORIES OF CRIME

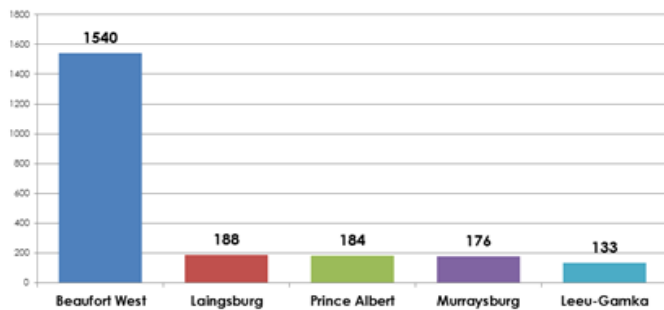
Based on the reported crime for the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, crime is almost evenly distributed amongst the three main categories in the Beaufort West cluster as per Figure 2.

- Property-related crime contributed **35.2%** of all reported crime. It mainly consists of burglary at residential premises, burglary at non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles/ motorcycles, theft out of motor vehicles and stock theft.
- Contact crime contributed **31.6%** of all reported crime over the same period. Contact crime consists of murder, attempted murder, common assault, assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, common robbery, robbery aggravated and sexual offences.
- Crime detected as a result of police action contributed **33.6%** of all reported crime for the period 2010/11 to 2014/15 in the cluster. It mainly consists of drug-related crime, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.

5. CONTACT CRIME

- During the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, common assault (41.8%) and assault GBH (35%) contributed to 76.8% of all contact crime reported in the cluster as per Figure 3.
- Common robbery (7.5%) and robbery with aggravating circumstances (6.7%) contributed an additional 14.2% to the contact crime in Beaufort West cluster.

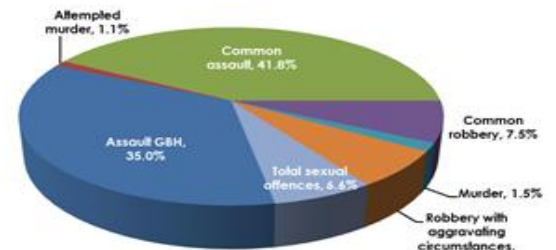
Figure 4: Reported contact crime for the period 2014/15



6. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

- Figure 5 indicates that burglary at residential premises (40.4%) and burglary at non-residential premises (13.7%) contributed more than half (54.1%) of all property-related crime during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15 in Beaufort West cluster.
- Burglary, theft out of or from motor vehicles (36.0%), and theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle (0.6%) accounted for 36.6%.
- Stock theft accounted for almost a tenth (9.3%) of property related crime in the cluster.

Figure 3: Contact crime: 2010/11 to 2014/15



- Figure 4 indicates that contact crime was more rife in Beaufort West police precinct (1540) during the period 2014/15.
- Police precincts such as Leeu-Gamka (133) had the least number of contact crime reported in Beaufort West cluster during the 2014/15 period.

Figure 5: Property-related crime:2010/11 to 2014/15

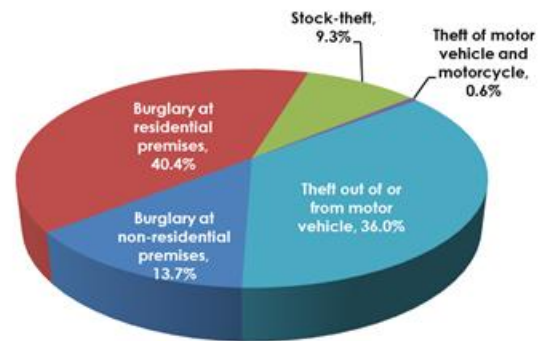
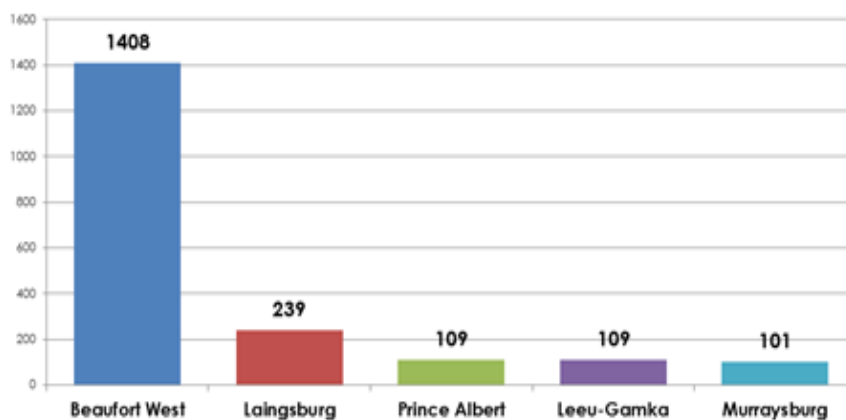


Figure 6: Reported property-related crime for the

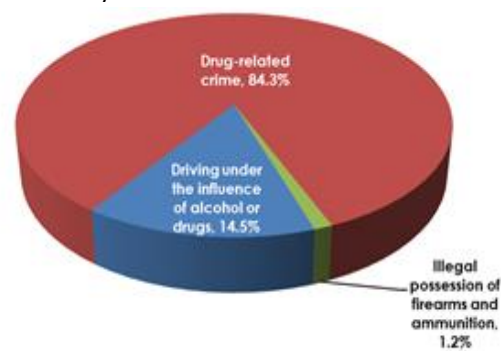


- More property-related crimes were reported in Beaufort West (1408) and Laingsburg (239) police precincts during 2014/15 (Figure 6).
- In contrast, the least property-related crimes were reported in Murraysburg (101) and Leeu-Gamka (109) as shown in Figure 6 over the period 2014/15. Leeu-Gamka and Murraysburg police precincts also have smaller populations in the cluster.

7. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

- Figure 7 indicates that during the period 2014/15, drug-related crime contributed 84.3% to crime detected as a result of police action in Beaufort West cluster, followed by driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (14.5%).
- The analysis in figure 7 shows that drug related crime is huge challenge in the cluster.

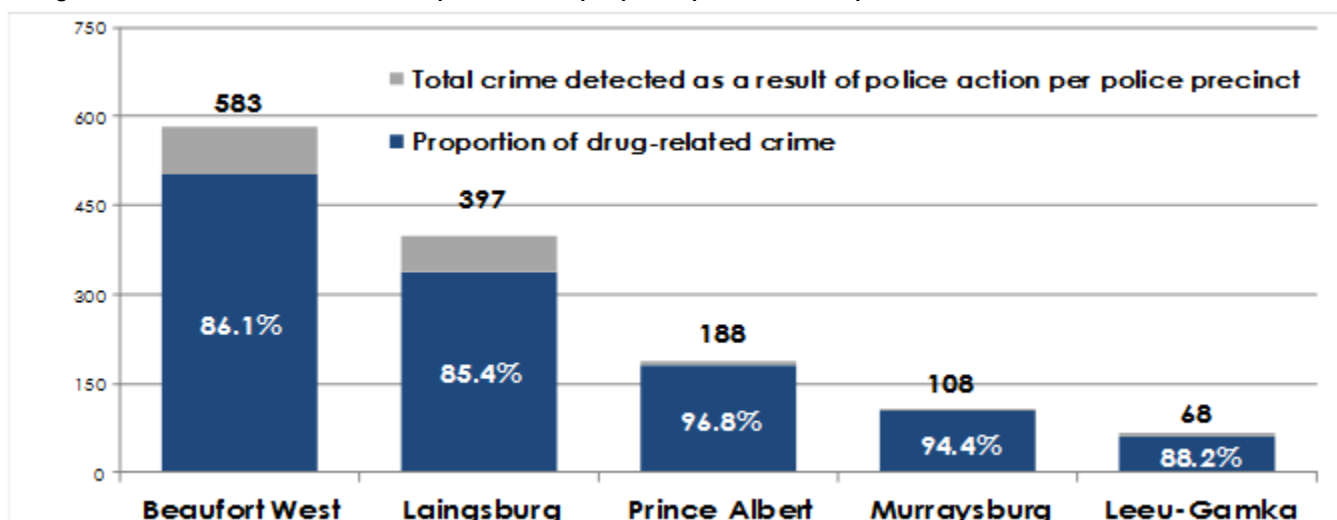
Figure 7: Crime detected as a result of police action: 2010/11 to 2014/15



8. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

- In terms of crime detected as a result of police action, Beaufort West (583) and Laingsburg (397) police precincts had the highest number of reported cases compared to Leeu-Gamka (68) and Murraysburg (108) police precincts as per Figure 8.
- The percentage of drug related crime per police station in the cluster ranges from 85.4% recorded in Laingsburg police precinct to 96.8% recorded in Prince Albert police precinct (Figure 8).
- An increase in drug-related crime on the one hand indicates an increasing drug problem, on the other hand, it also indicates proactive action by the police.
- Of the 583 crimes detected as a result of police action recorded in Beaufort West police precinct, 86.1% (502) is drug related crime. Similarly, Prince Albert police precinct recorded 96.8% (182) of the 188 cases as drug related crime (Figure 8).
- Over 2013/14 and the 2014/15 financial year, the Western Cape Province's contribution to the national drug-related crime was 33%. For a decade, the Western Cape has contributed at least a third of drug related crime per year to the national drug related crime. The prevalence of drug-related crime and substance abuse has been confirmed through DoCS' engagement with community key structures through the 2014/15 Policing Needs and Priority programme.

Figure 8: Crime detected as a result of police action per police precinct for the period 2014/15



NOTE:

It should be noted that the population size of the police stations does affect the number of reported cases.

9. 2015/16 BEAUFORT WEST POLICE CLUSTER SAFETY NEEDS

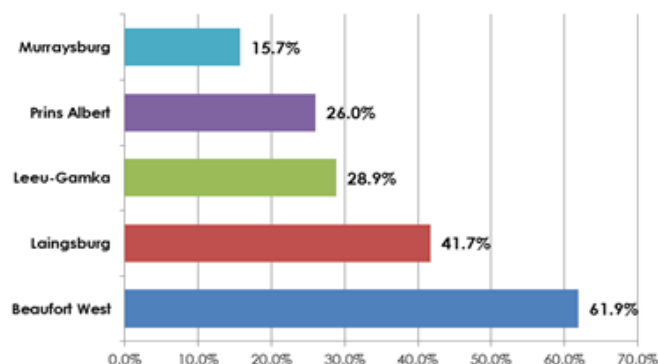
The safety needs were determined based on three themes aligned to the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) which is the department's strategic vehicle to contribute towards increasing safety in the province.

PROFESSIONAL POLICING: Gangsterism and substance abuse; SAPS members being threatened by gangs; SAPS do not use their legal powers to take action; lack of training and skills on how to deal with gangs; need for a specialized gang unit; SAPS is not able to tackle crowds; need intelligence-led approach to dealing with gangs; community need to work together with SAPS to deal with gang issue; need to share resources to combat crime; and need for more visible policing.

PUBLIC SPACES: Poor street lighting in the Beaufort West Cluster; and lack of safety in schools.

PARTNERSHIPS: High number of school drop-outs; learners that do not attending school are being used to commit crimes; learners suffering from Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS); accessibility of cheap alcohol and drugs; lack of family structures; high number of domestic violence; NHW do not receive sufficient support from SAPS; CPFs need to be registered on the EPP; high unemployment rate; market for selling stolen goods; and children are recruited to join gangs.

Figure 9: EPP participation for period 2015/16



10. COMMUNITY ORGANISATION DATABASE

- There are currently 126 community organisations that are registered on the Community Organisation Database of the Department of Community Safety (DoCS) in this cluster. More than three in five (61.9%) of these organisations are based in Mitchells Plain and Athlone police precincts as per Table 3.
- There is limited number of community organisations that are registered with the Department in the Lansdowne, Philippi and Strandfontein police precincts. These organisations are needed in these areas to contribute meaningfully in an attempt to increase safety.

12. CONCLUSION

Common assault, assault GBH, burglary at residential premises and theft out of motor vehicles should be a concern for the residents of Beaufort West cluster. Over a 5 year period, drug-related crime dominated crime detected as a result of police action which could be a contributing factor to most of the contact and property-related crime in the cluster. Overall the CPFs only claimed 34.9% of the R162 500 allocated to the cluster. The long term success in terms of addressing crime in the cluster depends on the willingness of the different stakeholders, including government, to redirect their resources to respond to the community needs in the context of the whole of the society approach.

10. EXPANDED PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME (EPP) CPF PARTICIPATION

- The EPP is a funding model whereby each CPF qualifies for R32 500 annually if they participate fully on the programme.
- From April 2015 to March 2016 an amount of R162 500 was available for the cluster, of which R56 639.68 (34.9%) was accessed by CPFs as per Figure 9.
- Beaufort West and Laingsburg CPFs accessed 61.9% and 41.7% each of their allocated R32 500 for the year.

Table 3: Registered organisations per police precinct 2015/16

NAME OF PRECINCT	NO OF ORGANISATIONS	DISTRIBUTION
Beaufort West	18	38%
Laingsburg	3	6%
Leeu-Gamka	8	17%
Murraysburg	9	19%
Prince Albert	9	19%
TOTAL	47	100%

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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