



**Western Cape
Government**

Community Safety



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

11 - 12 July 2016

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ACRONYMS

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
JOC	Joint Operations Centre
LG	Local Government
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NPO	Not for Profit Organisation
PNP	Policing Needs and Priorities
SAPS	South African Police Service
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VPUU	Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading

1. INTRODUCTION

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 Eden Police Cluster on 11 and 12 July 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 Police Ombudsman and IPID;
- Integrated Development Plan managers ;
- Ward councillors and;
- Representatives from businesses, Central Improvement Districts and private security service providers.

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

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



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 the Executive Mayor, Vernatt van der Westhuizen (Eden District Municipality) with the Honourable Dan Plato (Minister of Community Safety) delivering the keynote address. Thereafter Ms Celeste Domingo from Eden District Municipality, SAPS, the CPF Cluster chairperson 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 On the second day 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. Advocate Vusi Pikoli, the Western Cape Police Ombudsman, explained how and when to make use of the services offered by his office. Finally, the updated Safety Plan was presented to all participants.

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).

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.

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.

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 Eden 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. This made it difficult to implement the Safety Plan and/or, to have a detailed discussion around it.

⁶ See Annexure 2 for the questionnaire.

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

- 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 Concerns were often elaborated on during the small group discussions.
- There were 109 participants who completed the questionnaires. This is a relatively small number which does not lend itself to disaggregation of data or trend analyses.

2. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS

The Eden Cluster has a population of 460 638⁹ and consists of 13 police precincts namely, Calitzdorp, Conville, De Rust, Dysseisdorp, George, Knysna, KwaNokuthula, Ladismith, Oudtshoorn, Pacaltsdorp, Plettenberg Bay, Thembalethu and Uniondale – all of which fall under the jurisdiction of the Eden District Municipality. The population of Plettenberg Bay and De Rust police precinct increased by 138.1% and 52.9% respectively between 2001 and 2011 when the last census was conducted.¹⁰ Calitzdorp population decreased by 8.8% from 8 160 in 2001 to 7 444 in 2011 as indicated in Table 1.¹¹

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 (36.1%):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 (35.5%): 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 (28.4%): 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

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.

⁹ SAPS. (2016). 'Back to Basics. Towards a Safer Tomorrow.' Presentation at PNP 2016 Eden Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 11 July 2016.

¹⁰ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Eden Police Cluster Overview', p.1.

¹¹ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Eden Police Cluster Overview', p.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 Jul7 2016).

Police precinct	Period				
	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Calitzdorp	3	1	0	0	2
Conville	12	14	14	15	12
De Rust	3	3	1	0	1
Dysselsdorp	5	6	6	4	5
George	13	17	13	3	5
Knysna	24	26	16	12	11
Kwa-Nokuthula	5	11	8	4	7
Ladismith	8	8	9	6	7
Oudtshoorn	23	11	20	11	19
Pacaltsdorp	9	5	9	7	7
Plettenberg Bay	8	5	5	4	6
Thembalethu	32	23	19	28	23
Uniondale	4	3	7	7	3
Total	149	133	127	101	105

Murder in Eden cluster decreased by 27.5% from 149 in 2010/11 to 108 in 2014/15. Murder in George and Knysna police precincts decreased by 61.5% and 54.2% respectively during 2010/11 and 2014/15 as per Table 1 above. Of concern is that Thembalethu (20.2%), Knysna (14.4%) and Oudtshoorn (13.6%) police precincts contributed 48.2% of all murders committed in Eden cluster during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15.

3. PRESENTATION BY EDEN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Ms Celeste Domingo, District Integrated Development Planning (IDP) Manager, gave an overview of the District Municipality's functions and how it could contribute to safer communities as follows:

Eden District Strategic Goals, Operational Strategies and PNP Project Identification			
Function	Strategic Goal	Project Identification	Safety First
Integrated development planning	Good Governance	Drafting and adoption of the fourth generation five year IDP and annual review of the IDP.	Ensuring the inclusion and monitoring and evaluation of Safety Plans in the fourth generation (2017-2022) IDP.
Potable clean water supply systems and Municipal Health services	Creating healthy and socially stable communities	Water quality monitoring; Food control; health surveillance of premises; Vector control; environmental pollution control; chemical safety. Clean hands; air quality testing; clean fires campaign; safe waste disposal.	Decreasing mortality rates through the health improvement initiatives.
Bulk supply of electricity, (supply, the transmission, distribution and,	Conducting regional bulk infrastructure planning and implement projects, road maintenance and	Safe Bulk infrastructure provisioning.	Disaster preparedness emergency response. Community capacity building on safe and

Eden District Strategic Goals, Operational Strategies and PNP Project Identification			
Function	Strategic Goal	Project Identification	Safety First
where applicable, the generation of electricity).	public transport.		efficient use of electricity; investigate alternative safe sources of energy generation; basic service delivery in terms of IDP. Identify areas in need of lighting to improve safety.
Municipal roads	Conducting regional bulk infrastructure planning and implement projects, road maintenance and public transport.	Safe road network and passenger transport provisioning.	Implement District Integrated Transport Plan. Maintain district road network. Disaster early warning signals; signage.
Promotion of local tourism	Growing the district economy.	Media relations; tourism buddies and ambassadors; creating partnerships for safer communities and neighbourhoods.	Disaster Management CCTV at Vic Bay.
Firefighting services	Promoting sustainable environmental management and public safety.	Climate change resilience (environmental unit) and early warning weather alerts; JOC activation; disaster rehabilitation and recovery; eradication of alien vegetation. First aid training services	Development of Ward based Disaster Risk Assessments. Eradicate bushveld to improve visibility. Neighbourhood watch and community policing forum to undergo training at the Eden District Disaster Management Centre in February 2017.
IGR	Good governance	Development of a District Liquor By-Law stakeholder engagement.	Office of the Executive Mayor to convene a stakeholder engagement on the alcohol harms reduction green paper (10 November 2016)

Ms Domingo encouraged the community to become involved in local government. She said ward

committees must be elected 90 days after election of councillors. They must serve on different platforms and monitor the implementation of the safety plan. She also expressed her willingness to engage with the CPF and the Cluster to ensure the implementation of the plan.

4. REPORT FROM THE CPF CLUSTER CHAIRPERSON

Mr Isaac Dikgacwe said NHWs must be well trained, equipped and resourced. The annual programme of action is awareness campaigns in all areas. He stressed the need to work together.

5. SAPS REPORTBACK

Major General OD Reddy, Eden Cluster commander, indicated that the size of the cluster is 18 293 km² with a population of 460 638 people. The cluster is made up of 13 stations. It has 1 208 operational members, 355 support staff and 377 vehicles. The human resource breakdown of Eden cluster is as follows:¹⁶

Table 2: SAPS Human Resource Breakdown

Station	Vispol Members	Support Members	Reservists	Detectives
Calitzdorp	28	10	0	6
Conville	82	30	12	23
De Rust	25	11	4	6
Dysselsdorp	27	8	4	4
George	169	72	11	45
Knysna	111	28	8	35
Kwa-Nokuthula	39	18	8	8
Ladismith	70	18	0	7
Oudtshoorn	186	70	13	40
Pacaltsdorp	41	19	6	8
Plettenberg Bay	74	26	2	26
Thembaletu	73	30	2	20
Uniondale	49	15	15	6
Eden Cluster	974	355	85	234

Crime Distribution

In terms of contact crime Oudtshoorn, Knysna, Conville, George and Thembaletu contributed 71% during the period 2014/15. Knysna, Thembaletu and Oudtshoorn contributed 52% on murder during the same period. With regard to property related crime Knysna, George, Oudtshoorn and Plettenberg Bay contributed 61% during the period 2014/15. Knysna, Oudtshoorn and George contributed 51% on burglary at residential premises and 60% on burglary at business premises.

Unemployment, liquor abuse, drug abuse, seasonal influx, repeat offenders/ parolees and domestic violence are the main general crime contributing factors.

¹⁶ SAPS. (2016). 'Back to Basics. Towards a Safer Tomorrow.' Presentation at PNP 2016 Eden Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 11 July 2016.

Table 3: Crime Hotspots

Station	Threat	Hotspot 1	Hotspot 2	Hotspot 3
Calitzdorp	Assaults Burglaries residence and Business	Common Assault Bergsig	Burglary residence -St Helena	Burglary Business -St Helena
Conville	Theft Common Assault Burglary Residence	Theft La Vallia	Common Assault Conville and Maraiskamp	Burglary Residence Lawaaiikamp
De Rust	Assault Common Theft Assault GBH	Assault common Plakkerskamp	Thefts Blomnek	Assault GBH Blomnek
Dysselsdorp	Thefts Burglary Business	Stock theft Dysselsdorp - Waaikraal	Theft Rural	Burglary Business Rural
George	Thefts Burglary Residence	Thefts CBD	Burglary Residence Whites Street	Assault Common Blanco
Knysna	Burglary Residence Theft Assault Common	Burglary Residence Hornlee	Theft CBD	Assault Common Hornlee
Kwa-Nokuthula	Burglary Residence Assaults	Kwanokuthula		
Ladismith	Assaults Theft	Assaults Zoar and Nissenville	Theft Ladismith	
Oudtshoorn	Theft Robbery	Theft CBD Central	Common Robberies Oudtshoorn – Bongolethu	Robbery Aggravate Oudtshoorn - Bongolethu
Pacaltsdorp	Burglary Residence Common Assault Thefts	Burglary Residence Rosedale	Common Assaults Newdawn park	Thefts Newdawn Park
Plettenberg Bay	Burglary residence Thefts Assault GBH	Burglary Residential Plettenberg Bay and New Horizon	Thefts CBD	Assault GBH New Horizons
Thembaletu	Burglary Residence Assaults	Burglary Residence Zone 6	Assaults Zone 9	
Uniondale	Assaults Burglary Residence	Assaults Haarlem and Lyonville	Burglary residence Uniondale and Haarlem	

In reporting on the implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan the cluster commander gave the following feedback:

Table 4: Feedback on the implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan

Safety Concern	Status
There is a lack of police visibility in the Eden Cluster.	<p>Policing Visibility was increased by means of;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue Light Patrols • Hot Spot Deployments • Hot Spot Deployments • Foot Patrols with Reflector Jackets • Saturation Operations

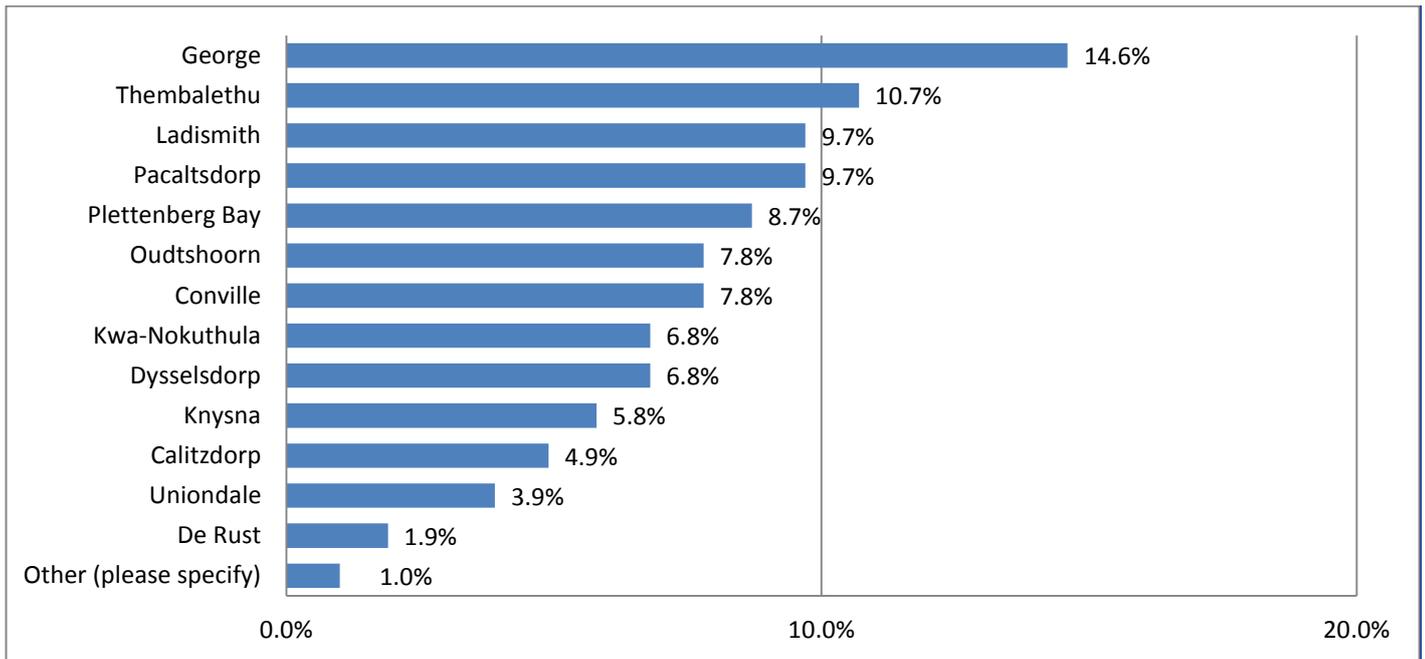
Safety Concern	Status
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood Watches Incorporated • Force Multipliers
<p>There is insufficient involvement of Law Enforcement officials in the communities and a lack of support to SAPS. Law Enforcement officials typically work only during week days and are not available to assist SAPS in enforcing by-laws over the weekends.</p> <p>There is a need to review by-laws concerning Spaza shops and drinking in public.</p>	<p>From SAPS Perspective issue addressed by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAPS Integrated Joint Operations • CCTV Camera Room Deployment • Cross Cluster Operations • High Density Operations in Hot Spots
<p>Shortage of human resources in SAPS, which contributes to lack of visibility and reduces the time available to police to carry out policing activities. High levels of absenteeism contribute to shortage of staff. There are sufficient police vehicles, but they are not well maintained, or it takes long to repair them.</p>	<p>Identified issue addressed by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Forum Established <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Vehicle Maintenance ✓ Additional Students ✓ Management of Absenteeism • QRS Conducted – Increased Accountability • Neighbourhood Watches Activated in all Areas
<p>There is a lack of professionalism among some SAPS officials, and community members are not always treated with adequate respect and professionalism.</p>	<p>Identified issue addressed by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Service Training with identified members • Awards and Commendations for Good Work • Production Monitored • SO 101 Complaint Management System - Database and monitoring established
<p>Steps should be taken to prevent corruption in the South African Police Services.</p>	<p>Identified issue addressed by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly Awareness of Anti-Corruption Strategy • Zero Tolerance for Corruption in the Cluster • Efficient Discipline Management
<p>There is a lack of crime prevention and community safety projects being implemented in the Eden Cluster due to insufficient funding.</p>	<p>Identified issue addressed by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects implemented without any funding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Senior Management Duties ✓ Social Crime Prevention ✓ Puppet Shows ✓ Crime Awareness Talks ✓ Door to Door Campaigns

Safety Concern	Status
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ CPF Programme of Action ✓ Youth Desk / Drill Platoon ✓ Child Protection ✓ Liquor related projects

6. RESULTS OF SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD

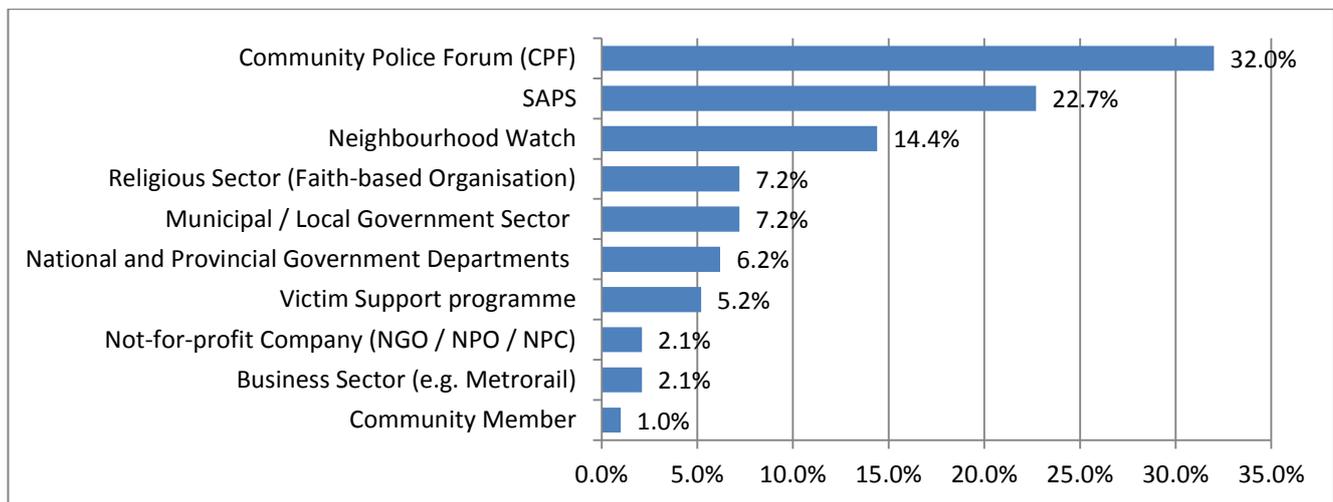
Participants

Figure 1: Respondents per precinct



In total 109 people completed the questionnaire. This number was slightly lower than in 2015. As the above bar-graph shows the majority of participants (14.6%) were from George. In terms of gender representation there were 59% males and 41% females.

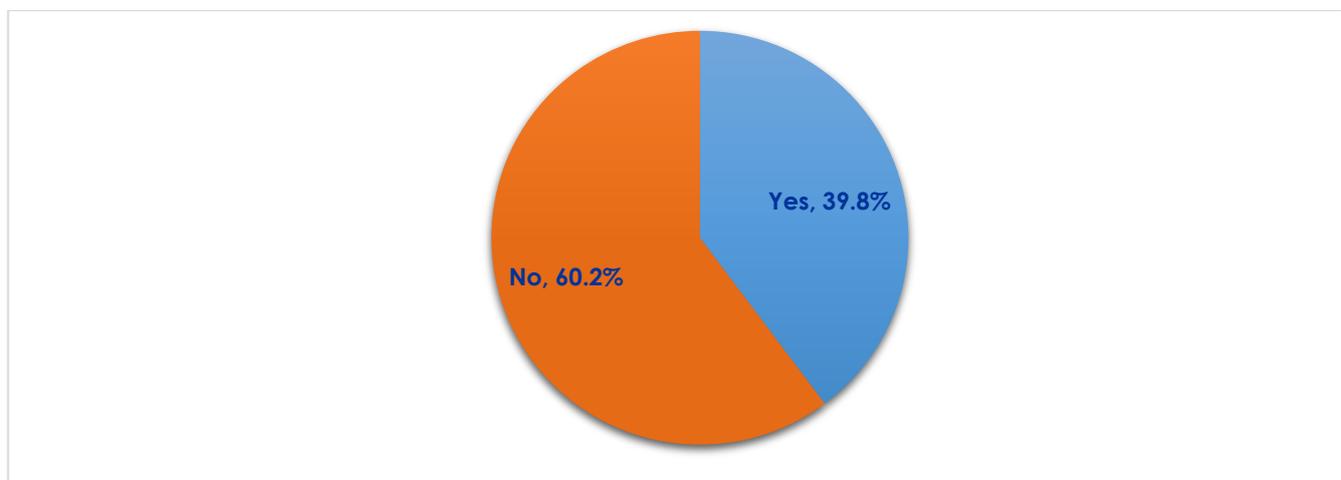
Figure 2: Participants per stakeholder group



As indicated in Figure 2 above the majority of participants (32.0%) were from the CPF, followed by SAPS (22.7%). Neighbourhood watch groups constituted 14.4%, and religious sector and Local Government sector 7.2% each, followed by National and Provincial Government Departments (6.2%), Victim Support programme (5.2%), NPO/NGO/NPC and Business sector at 2.1% each and community members (1.0%).

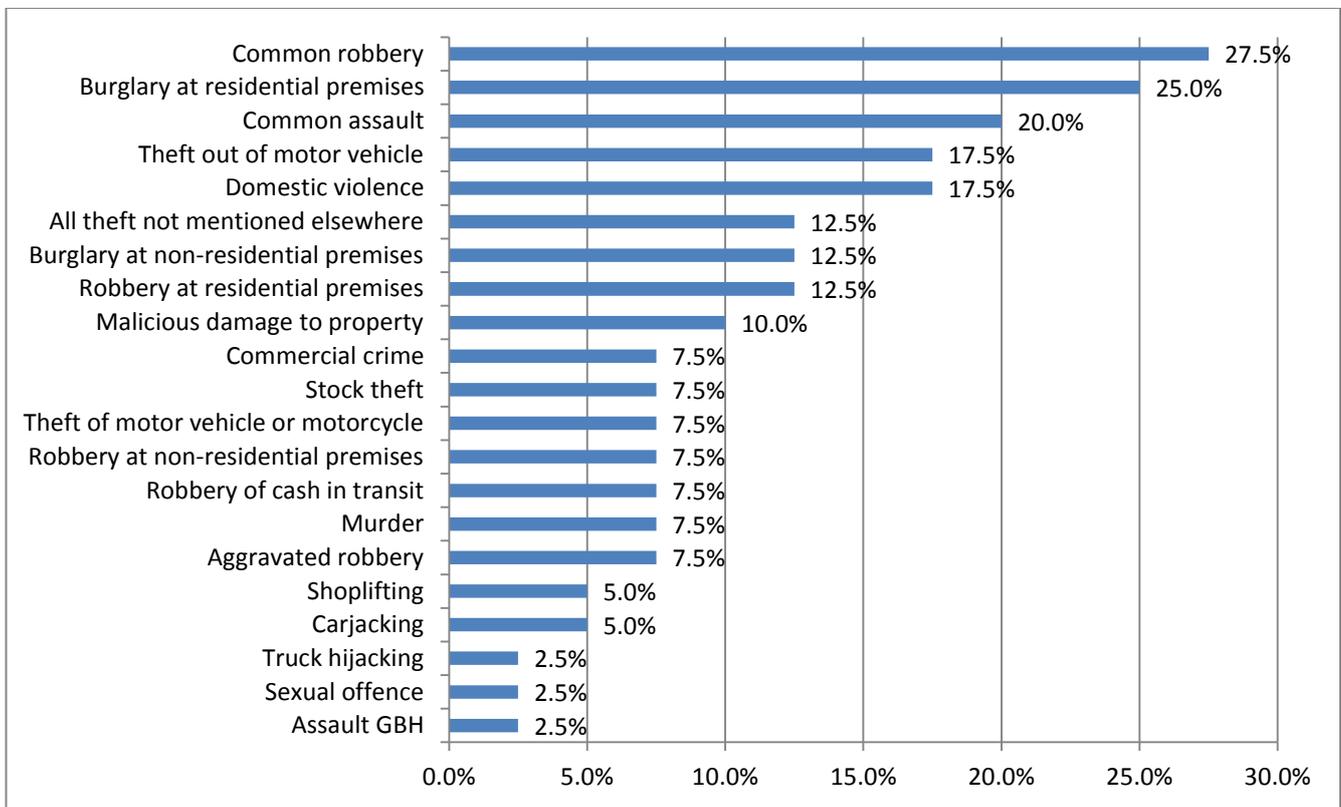
Contact with the Criminal Justice System

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



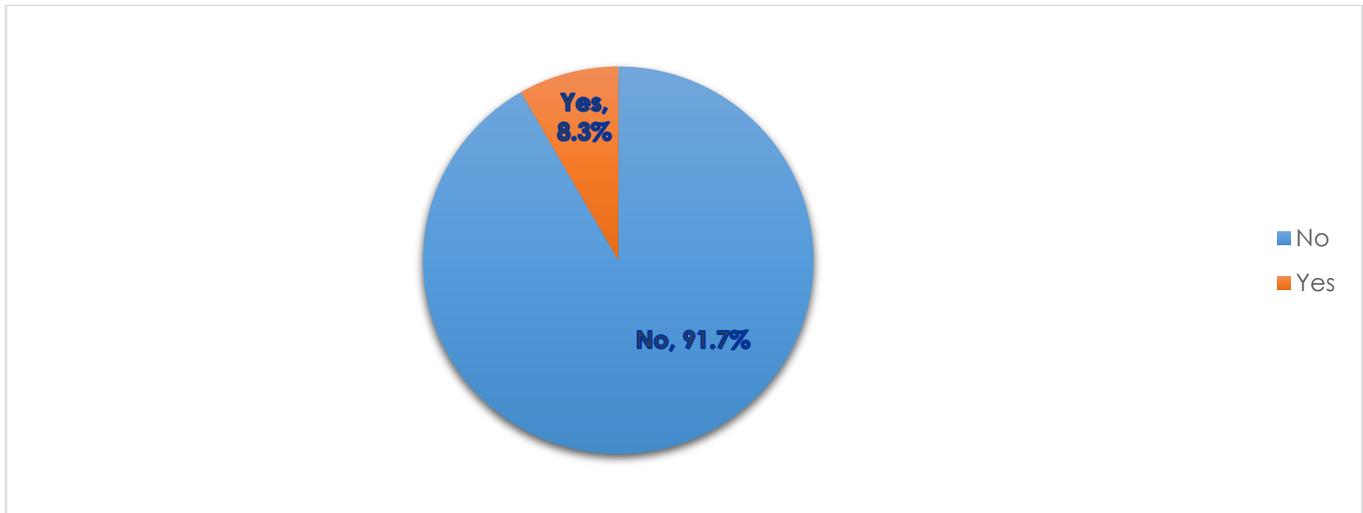
In terms of Figure 3 above 60.2% of the sample had not been victims of crime in the last 12 months and 39.8% had.

Figure 4: Nature of crime



As the bar graph in Figure 4 indicates, the majority of respondents who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months, reported being victims of the crimes of common robbery (27.5%) and burglary at residential premises (25.0%). The next highest figure was for common assault (20.0%).

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



8.3% of the sample indicated that they had been charged with crime as a result of police action. Interestingly, 75% of them were charged for drug-related crimes and 62.5% for driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

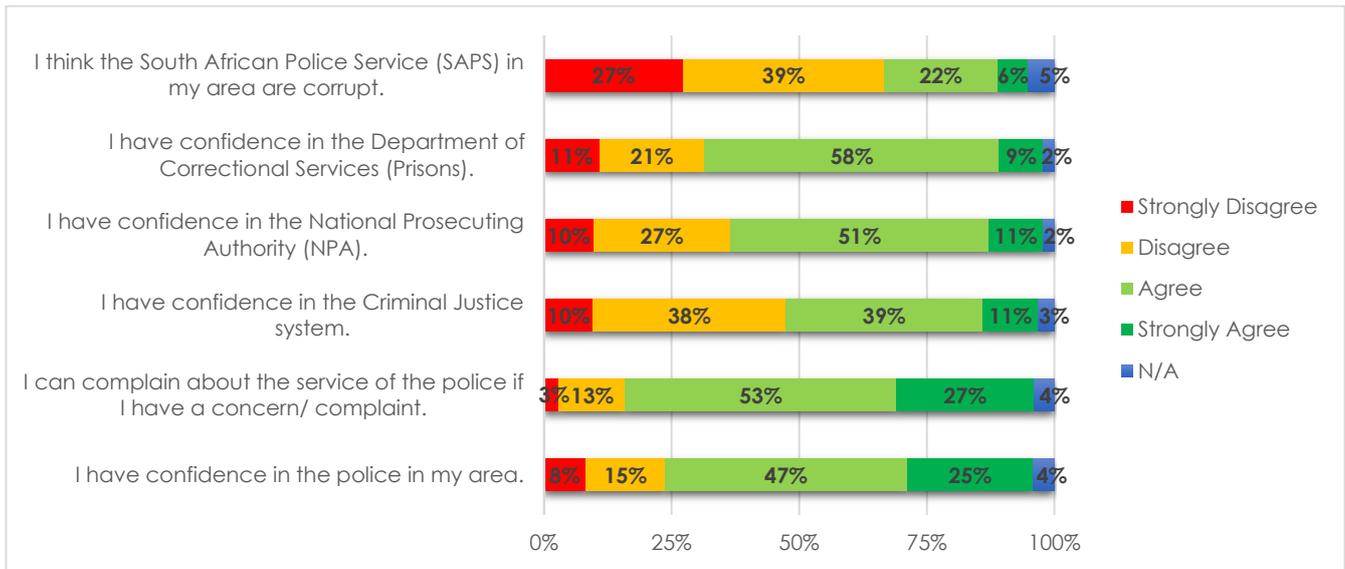
Professional Policing

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.¹⁷ 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 below represents responses in respect of levels of confidence in SAPS.

Figure 6: Perceptions of confidence

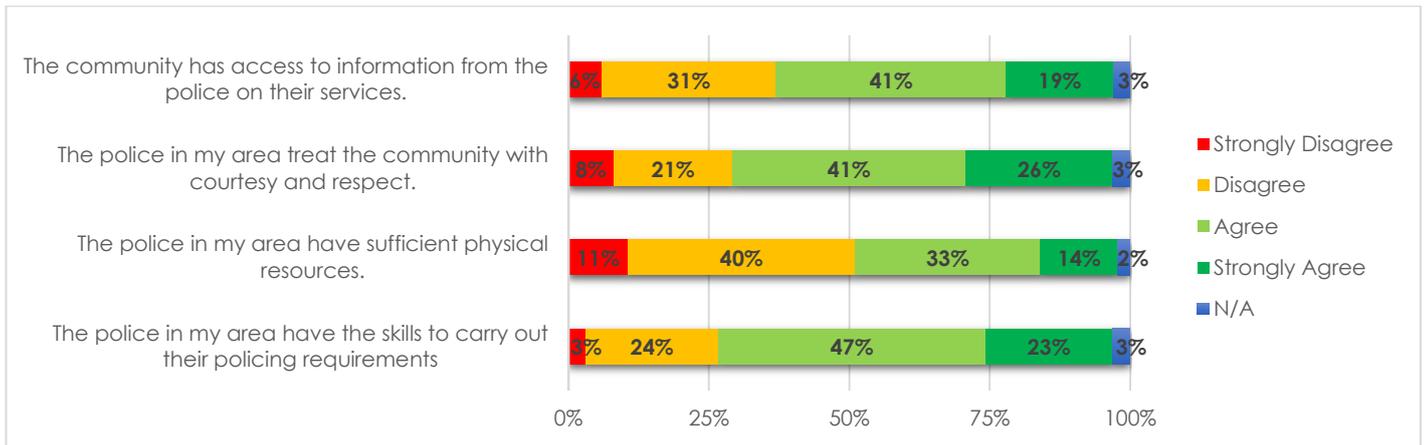


Most (66%) of the respondents did not think that the SAPS in their area were corrupt, 80% indicated that they could complain about the police (they were not asked whether these complaints were satisfactorily resolved) and, 72% were confident in them. In addition, 67% showed confidence in the Department of Correctional Services while 62% showed confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority and, 50% in the overall criminal justice system. These findings are similar to the 2015/16 PNP.

It is possible that the groups represented in the sample influenced the positive responses to this set of questions.

¹⁷ 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), 513.

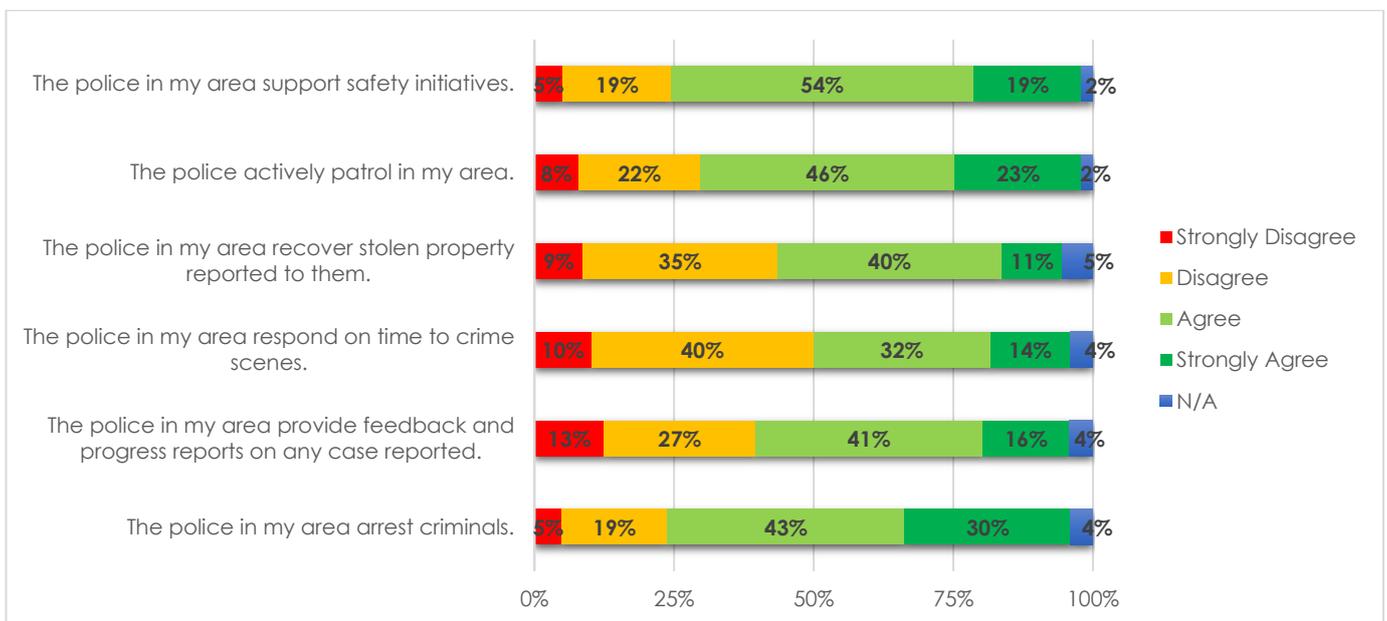
Figure 7: SAPS interaction with communities



The majority of the respondents (60%) thought that the community had access to information from the police, 67% felt that the police in their area treated the community with courtesy and respect and, 70% agreed that the police had the skills to carry out their policing functions. Only 47% of the respondents thought that the police had sufficient physical resources. This figure was slightly lower than that of 2015/16 PNP where 52% felt the police had access to resource.¹⁸

However, the Cluster commander reported that there were staff shortages at Conville, Knysna, Ladismith, and Uniondale. During the group discussions some of the participants also referred to the shortage of human resources in SAPS as one of their concerns. In addition, some participants also complained about the lack of professionalism among some of the SAPS officials.

Figure 8: Police service delivery and performance of functions



The majority (73%) of the respondents agreed that the police supported safety initiatives and 69% thought that the police actively patrolled in their areas. The majority (51%) agreed that the police recovered stolen

¹⁸ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Eden Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: p. 23.

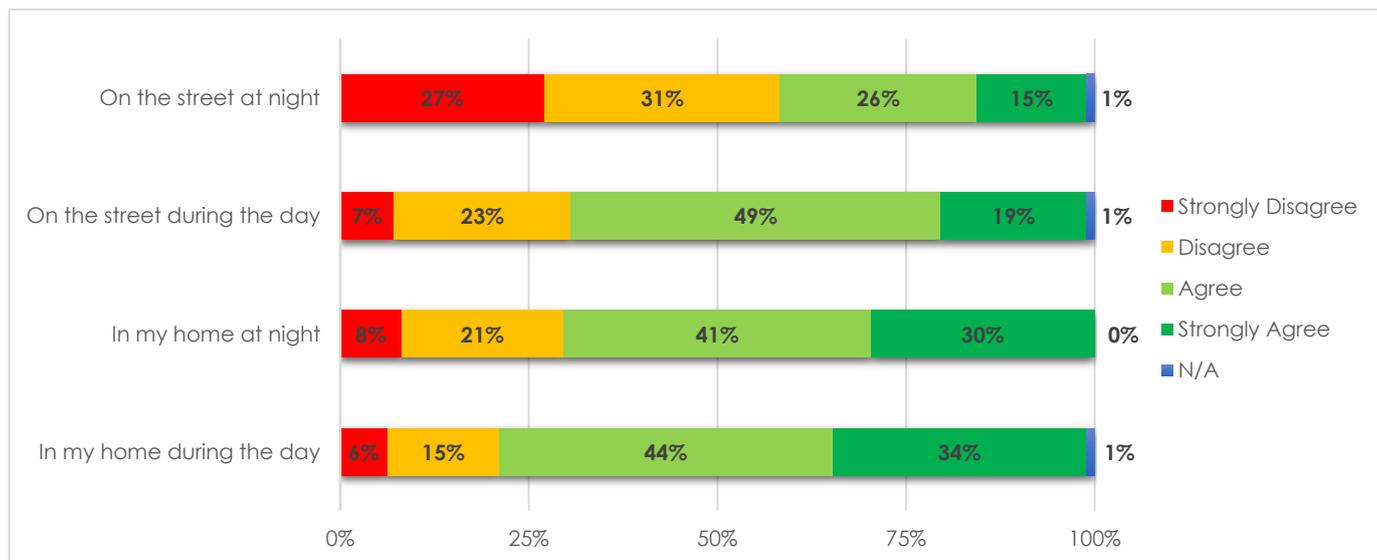
property. 46% indicated that the police arrived at crime scenes timeously which is no real improvement on the findings of the previous year's PNP where only 45% felt that the police arrived on time.¹⁹

Most (57%) of the respondents agreed that the police provided feedback on cases reported in their areas. This is the same as the 58% figure of the previous year.²⁰ About 73% of the respondents agreed that the police in their area arrest criminals. This is also on par with the 75% figure of the previous year.²¹

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 41% of the respondents felt safe on the street at night whereas 68% felt safe during the day. This is different to the previous year's figures where 42% of the respondents felt safe on the street at night, with 58% feeling safe during the day.²² The majority (71%) felt safe in their homes at night with 78% feeling safe during the day.

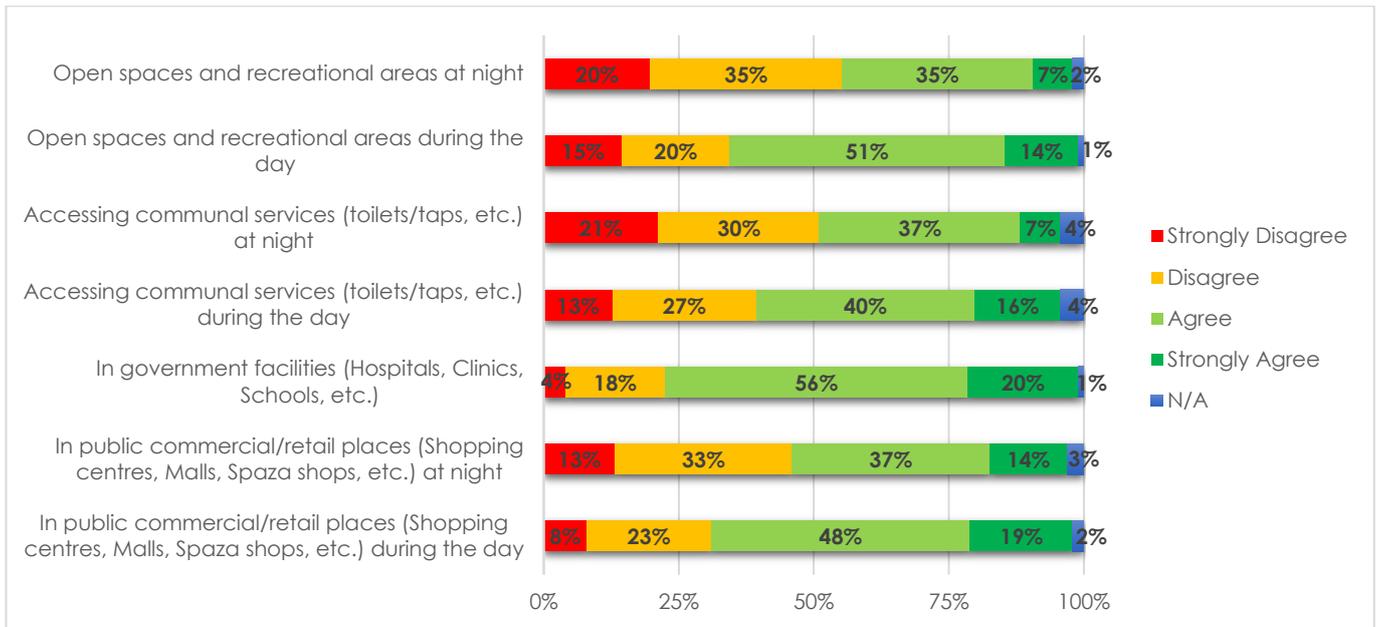
¹⁹ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Eden Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: p. 24.

²⁰ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Eden Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: p. 24.

²¹ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Eden Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: p. 24.

²² Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Eden Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 25.

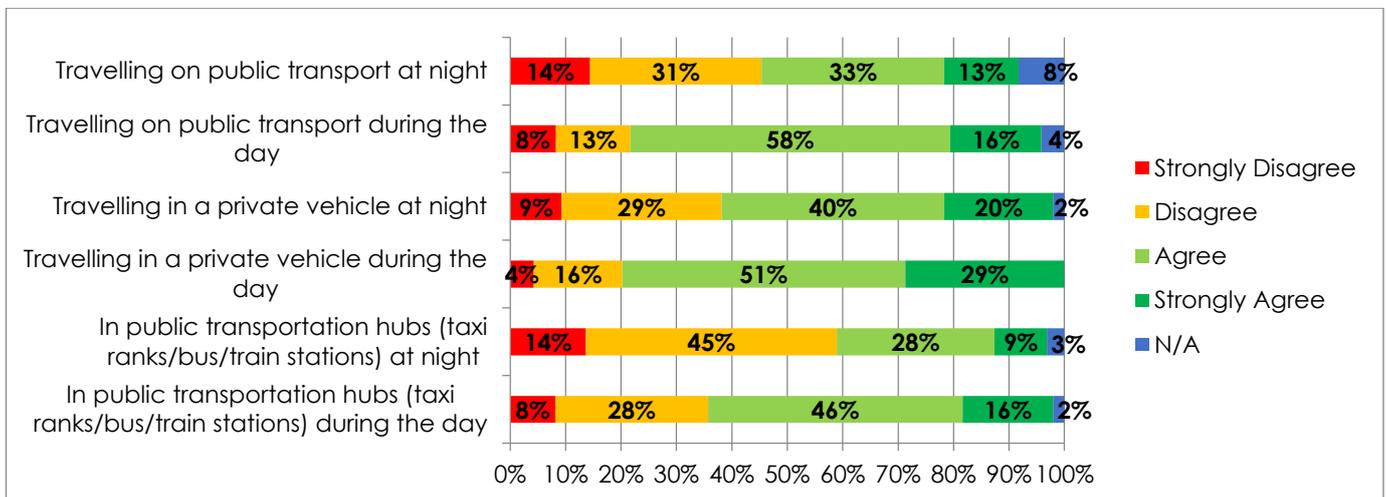
Figure 10: Perceptions of safety in community spaces and public commercial buildings



Only 42% of the respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night, while 65% felt safe during the day. Similarly, 44% felt safe accessing communal services at night and 56% during the day. The majority (76%) of the respondents felt safe in government facilities. About 51% of the respondents felt safe in public commercial or retail places at night whereas 67% felt safe during the day.

During the group discussions some of the participants complained about empty buildings in George, Knysna and Wittedrif in Plettenberg Bay that are used by criminals to commit crime.

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 (74%). However, the day-time figure is higher than that of the 2015/16 PNP findings where it was 63% during the day.²³ It is worth noting that the 2014/15 Victims of Crime Survey found that, at 25.4%, the Western Cape had the highest percentage of households that were prevented from using public transport because of crime.²⁴ Only 37% of the respondents felt safe in public transportation hubs at night, with 62%

²³ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Eden Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 27

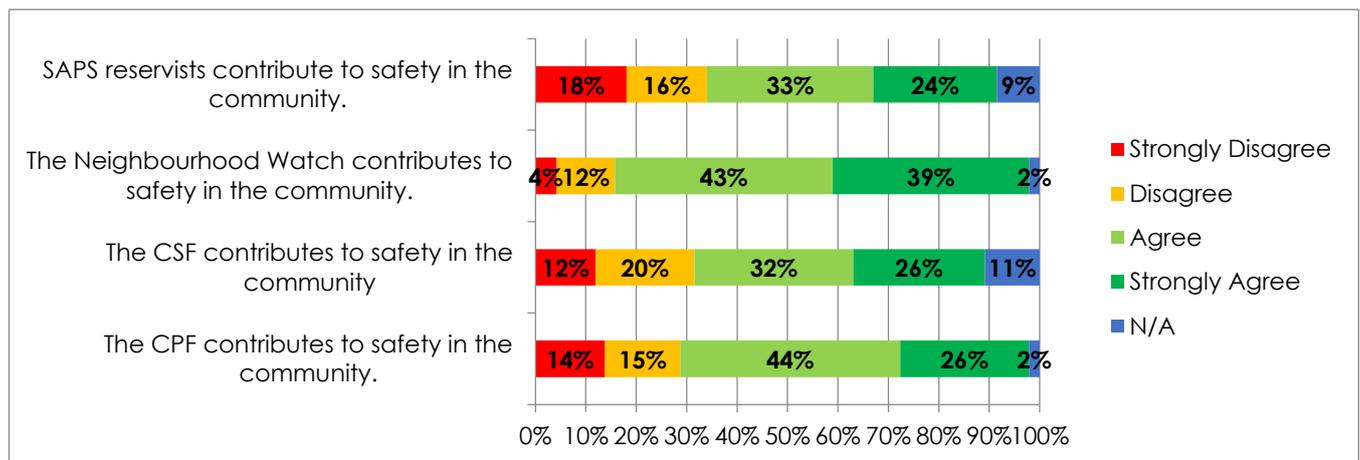
²⁴ Statistics South Africa (2015), 'Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15, p 14.

feeling safe during the day. This is an improvement on the findings of the 2015/16 PNP where only 35% felt safe at night and 57% during the day.²⁵ The majority (60%) of the respondents felt safe travelling in a private vehicle at night, with 80% feeling safe during the day. Likewise, an improvement on the findings of the 2015/16 PNP where only 47% felt safe at night and 71% during the day.²⁶

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, NHWs received the highest approval:

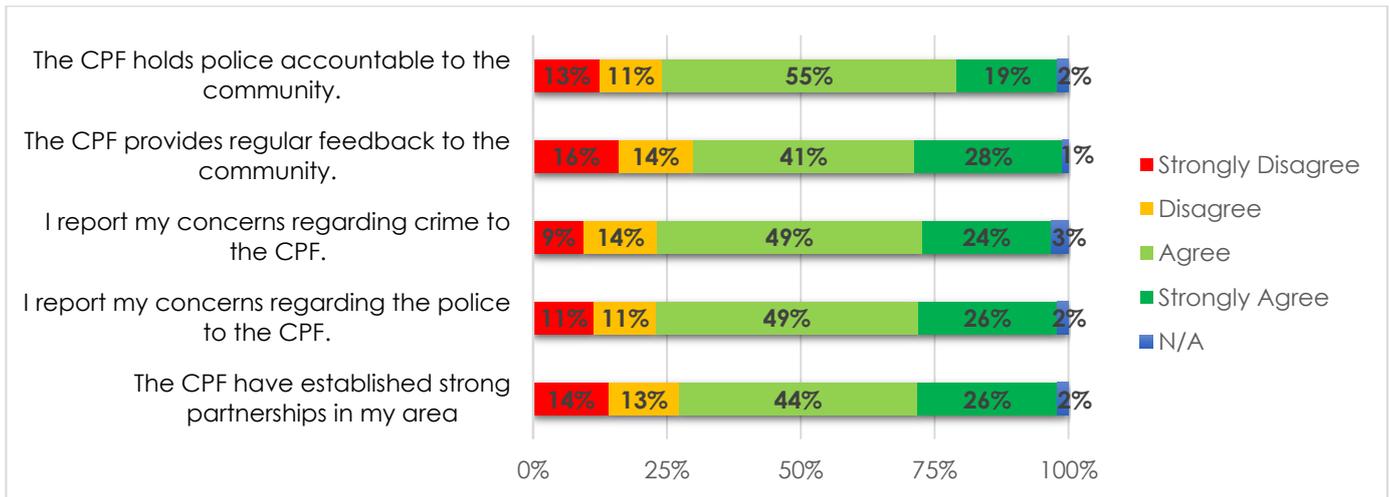
1. NHWs: 82% (It was 91% in 2015/16)
2. CPFs: 70% (It was 86% in 2015/16)
3. CSFs: 58% (It was 70% in 2015/16)
4. SAPS Reservists: 57% (It was 78% in 2015/16)

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 NHWs and CPFs were to be expected.

²⁵ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Eden Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 27

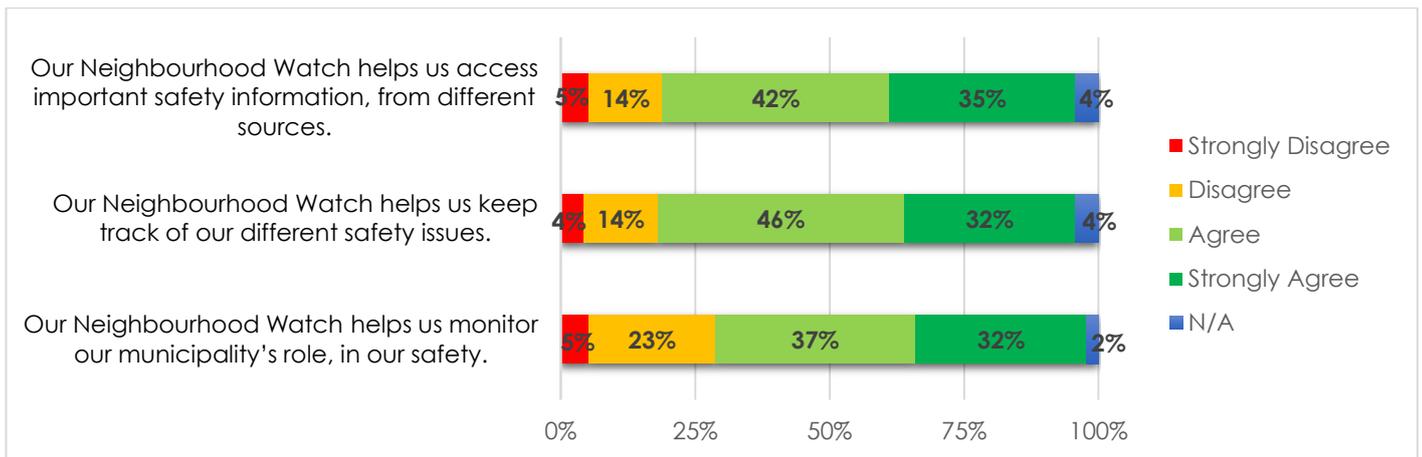
²⁶ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Eden Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 27

Figure 13: Holding the police accountable through the CPF



The majority of the respondents (74%) agreed that the CPF holds the police accountable to the community and 69% indicated that the CPF provides regular feedback. About 73% indicated that they reported their concerns regarding crime to the CPF with 75% reporting their concerns about the police. Most of the respondents (70%) agreed that CPFs have established strong partnerships in their area.

Figure 14: Neighbourhood Watch as a monitoring mechanism



Most of the respondents (77%) agreed that their Neighbourhood Watch helped them to access important safety information from different sources, 78% thought that it helped them to keep track of various safety issues and, 69% 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 implementers: 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 Eden Cluster

Developed: 28-29 October 2015, revised: 11-12 July 2016

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

1. Safety Concern: There is a lack of police visibility in the Eden Cluster.

Objectives: To improve police visibility through targeted patrols at hotspot areas.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 11 July 2016	Way forward
<p>SAPS to conduct regular patrols at identified hotspots.</p> <p>CPF and NHW to identify hotspot areas by taking pictures and providing SAPS with information.</p>	To increase police visibility in the areas.	<p>More police visibility.</p> <p>Fewer complaints by the community and faster response time.</p> <p>The police preventing crime in hotspot areas by being proactive.</p>	<p>To identify hotspots at the next CPF meeting.</p> <p>SAPS & CPF, NHW and municipal law enforcement.</p>	<p>SAPS reported on high density operations in hot spots.</p> <p>Some CPFs help SAPS identify hotspots and SAPS allocate resources according to these priorities. Not always fast enough response time in other areas.</p> <p>Satellite police stations (Craggs) not adequately staffed and not functional.</p> <p>SAPS reported on measures to increase visibility including patrols over weekends using administrative personnel.</p>	<p>SAPS resources needs to remain on the agenda for monitoring.</p> <p>CPF's to continue to work with SAPS to identify hotspot areas.</p>

2. Safety Concern: There is insufficient involvement of Law Enforcement officials in the communities and a lack of support to SAPS. Law Enforcement officials typically work only during week days and are not available to assist SAPS in enforcing by-laws over the weekends. There is a need to review by-laws concerning Spaza shops and drinking in public.

Objectives: To involve Law Enforcement officials in crime prevention operations and patrols and to be more operative and work hand in hand with SAPS to improve visibility in the communities.

To work with the local municipality to review the by-laws on Spaza shops.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 11 July 2016	Way forward
<p>Local Municipality to review by-laws regarding the establishment and operating hours and conditions of operation of Spaza shops in communities.</p>	<p>To regulate the operation of Spaza shops</p>	<p>The minutes of partnership meetings held. Follow-up meetings will assess whether action steps have been taken to resolve concerns.</p>	<p>CPF to arrange a meeting with all relevant role-players.</p> <p>Local Municipality to review the by-laws for Spaza shops.</p>	<p>Some CPFs, eg. Pacaltsdorp has held sector engagements, but not happening at all stations. Is a need to engage across different sectors.</p> <p>Better communication is needed between CPF and the community.</p>	
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 11 July 2016	Way forward
<p>The CPF to meet regularly with the Local Municipality, Ward Councillors and Law Enforcement Agencies.</p> <p>Establish a committee which involves SAPS, security companies, CPF and other relevant stakeholders (for example, the Knysna Safety Partnerships meetings which takes place on a weekly basis).</p>	<p>Greater collaboration by all role-players to deal with safety issues.</p>		<p>SAPS, CPF, Ward Councillors, security companies and all relevant stakeholders.</p>		<p>CPF and SAPS to engage with criminal justice stakeholders at Cluster Board meetings once a term.</p> <p>CPF and SAPS chairpersons must also attend Cluster Joints meetings once a month. CPF must report on minutes to the community.</p>

Enforcement of by-laws to regulate the consumption and sale of liquor.				<p>The Western Cape Province is in the process of drafting model by-laws on liquor enforcement.</p> <p>There is a challenge with municipal properties that are illegally rented out to be used as spaza shops.</p>	<p>Municipality to adopt and enforce adequate liquor by-laws.</p> <p>Municipalities to ensure that the monitoring of implementation of the municipal safety plans is specifically allocated to certain officials. IDP office to measure overall implementation of all components of IDP.</p>
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 11 July 2016	Way forward
Law Enforcement officials should be utilised to increase police visibility.			Municipal law enforcement ward councillors of the seven local municipalities.	<p>SAPS reported that it works with law enforcement through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SAPS Integrated Joint Operations - CCTV Camera Room Deployment - Cross Cluster Operations (needs to be strengthened with the cooperation of district municipality and councillors) - High Density Operations in Hot Spots <p>There is a serious</p>	<p>Seven local municipalities [plus Eden District municipality] are covered by the stations of the cluster: consultation with local municipalities need to be increased to ensure the active participation of local [municipal] law enforcement structures & ward councillors. Attending of CPF meetings by ward councillors.</p>

				challenge with availability of municipal law enforcement at Oudtshoorn.	
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3. Safety Concern: Shortage of human resources in SAPS, which contributes to lack of visibility and reduces the time available for police to carry out policing activities. High levels of absenteeism contribute to shortage of staff.

Objectives: Senior Management to manage the absenteeism of SAPS officials at each police station in a more productive manner. To propose amendments to the reservist policy to relax the entry criteria so that more reservists can be recruited into SAPS.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 11 July 2016	Way forward
<p>CPF to write a letter to the Provincial Commissioner and National Commissioner regarding the criteria and recruitment of reservists.</p> <p>DoCS (Policy and Research) to write a submission concerning the lifting of the moratorium on reservists and relaxing of entrance criteria.</p>	<p>The National Commissioner and Provincial Commissioner lift the moratorium on recruitment of reservists and allow for entry of a greater pool of people.</p>	<p>The response from the Provincial and National Commissioner.</p>	<p>To discuss writing of the letter at the next CPF meeting; draft the letter to the Provincial Commissioner and National Commissioner.</p> <p>CPF, DoCS</p>	<p>DoCS compiled a report (Provincial PNP report) outlining shortages in the SAPS and recommending increase in staffing numbers.</p> <p>Cluster commander reported that there are significant personnel shortages at several police stations including at Conville, Knysna, Ladismith, Uniondale. New students have been allocated to several police stations.</p>	<p>CPF Cluster Board to specifically note in their submission to CPF Provincial Board serious population inflow to more than 8 of the 13 policing precincts over the period 2001 versus 2011 and 2015.</p> <p>Support forums on station level monitor sick leave already, as per initiative of SAPS management in cluster.</p>

				<p>Moratorium on reservists not in place. SAPS revising recruitment criteria.</p> <p>Cluster commander encouraged station commanders to recruit new reservists.</p>	
<p>4. Safety Concern: Infrastructure, equipment and vehicles: There are sufficient police vehicles, but they are not well maintained, or it takes long to repair them. Some police stations in poor condition, in need of upgrading. Old radios in use in George.</p> <p>Objectives: Improve SAPS infrastructure to impact on professionalism and service delivery.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 11 July 2016	Way forward
Assess conditions of police stations and upgrade those which are in a poor condition.				<p>SAPS reported that all stations except Conville have sufficient number of vehicles according to their fixed establishment. Fleet management is taking place.</p> <p>Some police stations (Calitzdorp, Conville, Knysna, KwaNokuthula and Uniondale) are in poor condition. KwaNokuthula has no toilets and leaks. George old radio. De Rust, Dysveldorp and the Cluster office are in the process of</p>	<p>SAPS to facilitate the upgrading of stations and maintenance where required.</p> <p>DOCS to continue with station monitoring visits and to recommend that stations be upgraded.</p>

				renovation. All stations except Thembaletu had fully equipped victim friendly rooms.	
<p>5. Safety Concern: There is a lack of professionalism among some SAPS officials, and community members are not always treated with adequate respect and professionalism.</p> <p>Objectives: Police officials at the CSC centre and those on patrol maintain politeness and treat the community with necessary respect.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 11 July 2016	Way forward
<p>The community and CPF to recognise SAPS officials who work well by making use of DoCS SMS REWARD / REPORT to 35395.</p> <p>CPF to continue acknowledging officials who perform well.</p> <p>CPF to advise the community of how they can complement or criticise SAPS members and make a note in the SAPS 101 registers.</p>	Motivated SAPS officials.	<p>The minutes of the CPF meetings and EPP reports for the names of the complimented officials.</p> <p>Downloading the DoCS web report for the REWARD/REPORT key words.</p>	<p>To discuss at the next CPF meeting to make use of the 101 register and SMS system.</p> <p>SAPS, CPF, DoCS and the community</p>	<p>Using the 101 register and the SMS system is part of the CPF training. Training has been scheduled for August 2016.</p> <p>Conville reported that there are still complaints of lack of professionalism at the CSC. Complaints have been made with station commander.</p> <p>Cluster Commander indicated that good work of SAPS members is acknowledged.</p>	<p>SAPS will conduct in-service training with identified members.</p> <p>SAPS to continue to stress importance of professionalism at parades.</p> <p>SAPS must report on progress of investigations against complaints.</p> <p>CPF to track whether there is improvement of services.</p> <p>CPF to escalate complaints to Ombudsman or Cluster commander if unresolved.</p> <p>CPF should consult with SAPS on process for measuring service excellence where CPF is integral part of the process, This should include</p>

					categories for best performing police officials in the 3 categories: VISPOL, Detectives and Support.
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6. Safety Concern: Steps should be taken to prevent corruption in the South African Police Services.

Objectives: To manage discipline in the police and deal with corrupt officials.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 11 July 2016	Way forward
<p>The CPF to inform the Station Commander if they receive allegations of corruption from the community.</p> <p>SAPS and CPF must educate the community about the procedures on how to report corruption. This should also form part of NHW and CPF training.</p> <p>CPF's to check the SAPS 101 registers at the CSC to see the number and nature of complaints against the police. To monitor how these complaints are dealt with.</p> <p>CPF and community can also refer allegations of corruption to the</p>	<p>Less corruption and investigation of all forms of corruption.</p> <p>Excellent service is rewarded and corruption dealt with in a comprehensive manner.</p>	<p>Less corruption or allegations of corruption.</p> <p>The number of corruption cases reported and whether they are concluded in a satisfactory amount of time.</p> <p>The number of cases reported to IPID or the Western Cape Police Ombudsman.</p>	<p>To discuss matter at the next CPF monthly executive meeting.</p> <p>Station Commander, CPF</p>	<p>The number of cases reported to IPID or the Western Cape Police Ombudsman: figures should be provided by IPID or the Western Cape Police Ombudsman.</p>	<p>SAPS to conduct monthly awareness sessions in regard to Anti-Corruption Strategy and maintain efficient management of discipline.</p> <p>CPF and SAPS need to educate the community around various oversight mechanisms.</p> <p>DOCS and the ombudsman need to do more community awareness around how to lodge complaints.</p> <p>DoCS to assess the corruption complaints lodged with IPID, Provincial Commissioner and Western Cape Police Ombudsman.</p>

Independent Investigative Directorate (IPID), and cases of misconduct or inefficiency to the Western Cape Police Ombudsman.					
NEW issue: the use of force or disrespect of humane treatment by Public Order Policing or Tactical Response Team (TRT).					CPF need to assist community to lodge any complaints of abuse with relevant authority: SAPS station commander, Ombudsman or IPID.

PUBLIC SPACES

- 7. Safety Concern:** Poor lighting conditions in the cluster contribute to crime, especially contact crime. The poor lighting can be classified as: (a) inadequate lighting; (b) ineffective lighting where high-mast lighting creates shadowy areas for criminals to operate in, and: (c) no lighting in certain new formal housing developments.

It was noted that Eskom applies a rule that, before electricity can be rolled out to any development, 70% of dwellings have to be completed. This was specific to a development in Uniondale and Mdongwe (Greenfields) and complainants confirmed that service delivery appeared to be slow. Areas also included George, Maraiskamp, Dysseisdorp, Pacaltsdorp, Thembaletu, Bongolethu, Oudtshoorn (Riemvasmaak, Kanaal and Lawaaiikamp).

Objective: To identify the areas affected by poor lighting and to engage the municipalities on how to improve lighting.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 11 July 2016	Way forward
The CPF will discuss the topic at the next Executive meeting and propose a project to identify the affected areas.	Consensus is reached within the CPF around a project to identify the areas and to	The minutes of the CPF Executive Meeting should reflect this.	CPF to table the matter at the meeting.	Areas where lighting has been addressed: Uniondale; Knysna; Dinongwe; part of George; Oudtshoorn, Riemvasmaak; Kanaal.	The following places still require lighting: Uniondale: Haarlem; George: CBD – van der Stelpark; Oudtshoorn: Policeheights,

	involve the NHWs in the relevant precincts.			Areas where it was not addressed: George: Maraiskamp; George: Lawaakamp; Pacaltsdorp; Edenpark not done Thembalethu not done Bongolethu Dysselsdorp: not clear	Brixton & Rocky hill; Plettenberg bay: Wittedrif; De Rust: Blomnek (Eskom) All places where lighting has to be addressed must be taken through CPF to Ward councillor – the latter to be invited to CPF meetings. In all areas, trees block street lights and need to be trimmed.
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8. Safety Concern: Drugs among the youth and school children is a major problem in Pacaltsdorp. Adults use children as drug mules and when SAPS arrest them, they are not held in custody for long. In some areas NHW members monitor the school children (some paid a stipend by community members). Schools need to be monitored at Pacaltsdorp High, Phakamaseni, Kranshoek and Murray High. Youth are also attending 'trance parties' where they abuse drugs and alcohol abuse in Pacaltsdorp, Conville, Parkdene, Bongolethu, Morester (Oudtshoorn) and Rosemoore.

Objective: To create awareness among parents with regard to what is happening in communities around drug parties.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 11 July 2016	Way forward
The CPF will develop a strategy to inform parents of the activity to prevent youth from being at risk of becoming involved in drugs and alcohol.	Parents in the communities are better informed and able to guide their children into making wise decisions.	A documented strategy around creating awareness among parents	The issue is to be raised at the next CPF Executive meeting. CPF, Municipality.	Not discussed at the 2016 PNP.	

9. Safety Concern: Bushy areas are a concern as many members are being targeted by criminals. There are some places where children play truant, such as at dams, churches at night or stadiums. People are targeted for robberies or rapes. People also use dumping grounds for criminal activities.

There is also a concern with the safety on beach areas, especially in the summer months and during the festive season.

Objective: To reduce the number of bushy areas which are a contributor to crime in the area. Ensure safety on the beaches.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 11 July 2016	Way forward
The CPF will discuss the topic at the next Executive meeting and propose a project of identifying the affected areas.	The matter be noted as a concern at the CPF.	Minutes of the CPF Exec. Meeting.	CPF to table the matter at the meeting.		
<p>Bushy areas</p> <p>The CPF will raise the matter with the relevant Ward Councillors.</p>	The Ward Councillors address the issue at the respective levels and at the relevant platforms.	Minutes of next ward meeting.	<p>The CPF of the affected areas to write a letter to the respective Ward Councillors.</p> <p>CPF, Ward Councillors, Municipalities.</p>		<p>CPF to take up through Ward councillor:</p> <p>George: Lawaakamp, Borchers, Sector 3 (Dormehlsdrift /Kingswoodpark; between Rosemoore & Proteapark; Conville</p> <p>Knysna: old grave yard, Sector 3 (Kortbos)</p> <p>Pacaltsdorp: Rosedale & Newdawnpark; graveyard</p> <p>Plettenbergbay: Wittedrift in front of clinic, Pinetrees, Bossiesgif, Qolweni, New Horizon, Kwanokthula</p>
<p>Safety on beaches</p> <p>Consider deploying NHWs to patrol beaches during the festive season, especially on public holidays.</p>	Increase in safety on the beach.	Beaches patrolled and safe.	CPF to meet with NHW.	<p>Only problem during seasonal times</p> <p>Drugs and alcohol; children getting lost</p>	<p>CPF to SAPS/Ward councillors</p> <p>Municipality to appoint temporary Law enforcement officers (Knysna example).</p>

<p>10. New Safety Concern: Empty buildings: George, Knysna and Wittedrif in Plettenberg Bay. Empty buildings are used by criminals to commit crime. Objective: To ensure buildings properly maintained or demolished.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 11 July 2016	Way forward
To be addressed by municipalities CPF to bring to attention of Ward Councillor				CPF to take to Ward councillor	
<p>11. New Safety Concern: Vagrants & sex workers take shelter at public spaces causing a safety concern: George, Knysna, Oudtshoorn Objective: To relocate vagrants and sex workers to safer places.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 11 July 2016	Way forward
CPF to raise this issues with the Ward councillor and Social Services	To develop a plan for dealing with vagrants and sex workers	People are relocated to safer places	CPF to set up a meeting with the War Councillor regarding these concerns.		
<p>12. New Safety Concern: Break-ins at schools during holidays, especially rural schools which are not adequately fenced. Sector 3 in Knysna – no primary school – unsafe for kids to travel via roads. Objective: to ensure that school premises are safe and to ensure children arrive safely at schools.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 11 July 2016	Way forward
CPF and SAPS to raise concerns with relevant School Governing Bodies regarding safety at school.	School governing bodies to ensure schools are protected				

CPF to ask Ward Councillor or municipality and Department of Education to investigate whether a new school can be built in Sector 3, Knysna.	Feedback on viability regarding establishing new primary schools	Feedback is obtained regarding the establishment of a school.	CPF to meet with war councillor		
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PARTNERSHIPS

13. Safety Concern: There is a lack of crime prevention and community safety projects being implemented in the Eden Cluster due to insufficient funding.

Objectives: To allocate sufficient funding to crime prevention and community safety projects.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 11 July 2016	Way forward
<p>Local Government must prioritise CPFs in order to dedicate and allocate to funding to support their activities.</p> <p>DoCS, SAPS, Municipalities to initiate and advertise funding models for projects.</p> <p>Community Safety stakeholders (NHW, CPF, NGOs, etc.) to apply for funding.</p> <p>Business sector to sponsor and support crime prevention and community safety</p>	<p>More effective crime prevention and community safety projects to be implemented after sufficient funds have been allocated.</p> <p>Need to reach out to community organisations and faith based organisations on a regular basis.</p>	<p>Monitor whether the set outcomes of the projects have been achieved.</p>	<p>Conduct training in order to empower project coordinators.</p> <p>DoCs (to provide funding) and CPF Chairpersons (to submit request for the workshop)</p>	<p>Chrysalis Academy trained 1 youth from De Rust, 29 from George, 16 from Knysna, 6 from Ladysmith, 19 from Oudtshoorn and 18 youth from Plettenberg Bay.</p> <p>DoCs funded religious institutions in the cluster at a cost of R341 250.00.</p> <p>SAPS have identified crime prevention projects at all stations. Includes a focus on: social crime prevention; puppet shows; crime awareness talks; door</p>	<p>The next Eden CPF Board workshop will be held on 23 July 2016. Docs will then make sure that all the CPFs are invited so that they can receive EPP training. However, it was agreed that all the entities will be invited to the workshop on the 23 July 2016. A member of the Neighbourhood Watch asked that all the entities should be invited to the workshop and not only the CPFs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPFs in the Eden Cluster are encouraged to participate and perform on the EPP in order to retain their

<p>projects.</p> <p>CPF project coordinator to be trained on how to compile a proper business plan and project plan.</p> <p>Attend to administrative delays in dealing with the payments of the money for projects.</p>				<p>to door campaigns; CPF programme of action; youth desk/drill platoon; child protection; liquor related projects.</p>	<p>status as the best performing Cluster in the province.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward Counsellors are requested to allocate R100 000 to support community safety projects. There was a proposal that the allocation of the R 100 000 should be divided equally amongst the different communities. • NHW and CPFs are encouraged to work in partnership. The Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) are encouraged to write a proposal to apply for projects from Municipalities and/or government departments. • The Pacaltsdorp CPF is engaging the local business entity deals with various stakeholders, such as George Municipality, George Chambers of Commerce, NPA,
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					Department of Correctional Services (rehabilitation programmes) in order to get support their crime prevention projects. The Pacaltsdorp CPF is planning to conduct an Anti-Drinking and Driving Awareness Campaign until December Holidays. The CPF was encouraged to apply for Matching Grant funding.
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14. Safety Concern: Safe houses are needed in the Eden Cluster to accommodate the victims of crime, domestic abuse, xenophobic attacks, child abuse, etc., especially those catering for women and children.

Objectives: To engage the role players in order to build more safe houses.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 11 July 2016	Way forward
<p>To renovate and reopen existing safe houses.</p> <p>To ensure sustainability of functioning Safe Houses.</p> <p>To empower (skills development) victims in the safe houses.</p> <p>To arrange a meeting with the Justice/Social</p>	<p>To have fully functional safe houses at all police stations within the Eden cluster.</p>	<p>Decrease of victims who are homeless or do not have shelter.</p>	<p>Arrange a meeting with the Justice / Social cluster in order to allocate a budget and other resources. Responsible are CPF cluster chairperson, SAPS Cluster, and Department of Social Development.</p>		

<p>cluster to allocate a budget and other resources.</p> <p>To ensure that these victims get the necessary family support in order to ensure reintegration after leaving the safe houses.</p> <p>To include the need for safe houses in the IDP.</p>			<p>Write a letter to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) Manager to include the need of Safe houses in the IDP. CPF chairperson to liaise with Ward Councillor to table this at the ward committee meeting.</p>		
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15. Safety Concern: There is a need to support the activities of NHW in the Custer (equipment and financial support).

Objectives: Source funding and support for NHWs.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 11 July 2016	Way forward
<p>CPFs and NHW to engage ward councillors to seek funding for their activities (from ward Councillor's budget).</p>	<p>NHW are properly capacitated and functional.</p>	<p>NHW receive equipment and financial support.</p>	<p>NHW and CPF to submit a written proposal to municipalities.</p> <p>NHW/CPF to meet with Ward Councillors.</p> <p>CPF/NHW and Ward Councillors.</p>	<p>City of Cape Town is working with NHW members and training them as auxiliary law enforcement officials/ neighbourhood safety officers.</p> <p>SAPS reported that there are functional NHW in all areas. They need training and equipment.</p>	<p>Municipalities and counsellors need to advocate for a similar system in their municipalities, and to use ward counsellor funds to pay stipends – or to use EPWP funds.</p>

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 = Calitzdorp		2 = Conville	
3 = De Rust		4 = Dysseisdorp	
5 = George		6 = Knysna	
7 = Kwa-Nokuthula		8 = Ladismith	
9 = Oudtshoorn		10 = Pacaltsdorp	
11 = Plettenberg Bay		12 = Thembaletu	
13 = Uniondale			

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	
---------	--	--------	--

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

I feel safe at the following places in my area:					
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 Eden Cluster

EDEN POLICE CLUSTER OVERVIEW: 2016/2017

1. INTRODUCTION

Eden police cluster comprises of 13 police precincts namely, Calitzdorp, Conville, De Rust, Dysselsdorp, George, Knysna, KwaNokuthula, Ladismith, Oudtshoorn, Pacaltsdorp, Plettenberg Bay, Thembalethu and Uniondale.

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 Eden 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 Police Forum (CPF) per police precinct.

Table 1: Population growth from 2001 to 2011

NAME OF PRECINCT	2001 CENSUS	2011 CENSUS	% Δ
Calitzdorp	8 160	7 444	-8.8%
Conville	36 165	47 186	30.5%
De Rust	4 832	7 387	52.9%
Dysselsdorp	13 038	13 220	1.4%
George	49 393	62 060	25.6%
Knysna	51 225	68 598	33.9%
KwaNokuthula	16 584	20 342	22.7%
Ladismith	16 621	17 517	5.4%
Oudtshoorn	65 973	75 330	14.2%
Pacaltsdorp	21 920	25 277	15.3%
Plettenberg Bay	12 106	28 821	138.1%
Thembalethu	29 419	43 114	46.6%
Uniondale	12 049	13 928	15.6%
TOTAL	337 485	430 224	27.5%

2. POPULATION GROWTH

- The population in Eden cluster increased by 27.5% from 337 485 in 2001 to 430 224 in 2011.
- In the same period, the population of Plettenberg Bay and De Rust police precinct increased by 138.1% and 52.9%. respectively. Calitzdorp population decreased by 8.8% from 8 160 in 2001 to 7 444 in 2011 as indicated in Table 1.

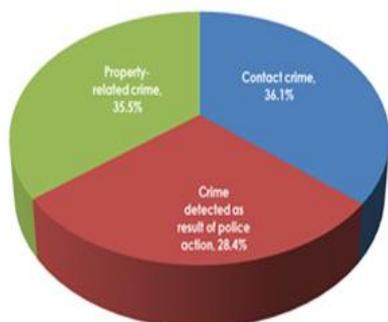
3. EDEN POLICE CLUSTER MURDER TRENDS

- Murder in Eden cluster decreased by 27.5% from 149 in 2010/11 to 108 in 2014/15.
- Murder in George and Knysna police precincts decreased by 61.5% and 54.2% respectively during 2010/11 and 2014/15 as per Table 2.
- Of concern is that Thembalethu (20.2%), Knysna (14.4%) and Oudtshoorn (13.6%) police precincts contributed 48.2% of all murders committed in Eden cluster during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15.

Table 2: Murder per police precinct 2010/11 to 2014/15

Row Labels	Calitzdorp	Conville	De Rust	Dysselsdorp	George	Knysna	KwaNokuthula	Ladismith	Oudtshoorn	Pacaltsdorp	Plettenberg Bay	Thembalethu	Uniondale
2010/2011	3	12	3	5	13	24	5	8	23	9	8	32	4
2011/2012	1	14	3	6	17	26	11	8	11	5	5	23	3
2012/2013	0	14	1	6	13	16	8	9	20	9	5	19	7
2013/2014	0	15	0	4	3	12	4	6	11	7	4	28	7
2014/2015	2	12	1	5	5	11	7	7	19	7	6	23	3

Figure 1: 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 unevenly distributed amongst the three main categories in the Eden cluster as per Figure 1.

- Contact crime contributed **36.1%** 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.
- Property-related crime contributed **35.5%** 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.
- Crime detected as a result of police action contributed **28.4%** 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 (38.3%) and assault GBH (32.1%) contributed 70.3% of all contact crime reported in the cluster as per Figure 2.
- Total sexual offences (10.5%) and common robbery (8.3%) contributed an additional 18.8% to the contact crime in Eden cluster.

Figure 2: Contact crime: 2010/11 to 2014/15

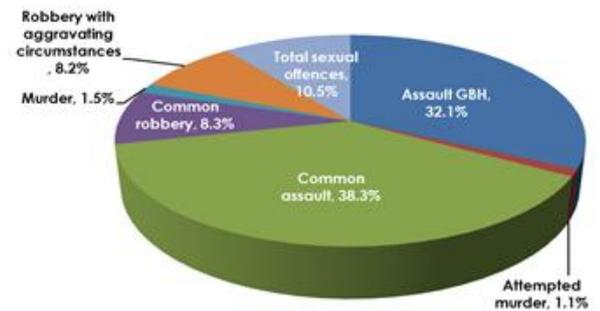
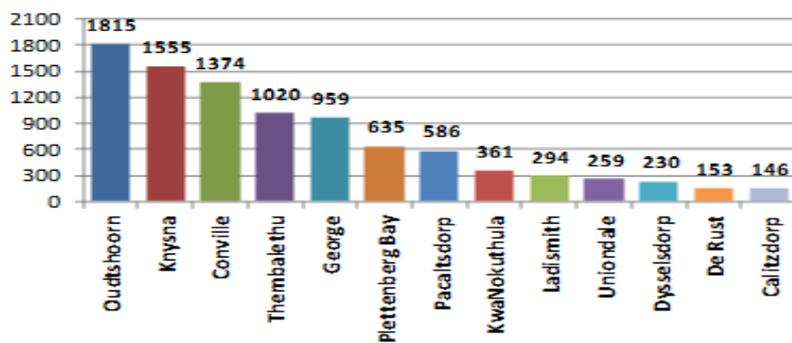


Figure 3: Reported contact crime for the period 2014/15



- Figure 3 indicates that contact crime was more rife in Oudtshoorn (1 815) and Knysna (1 555) police precincts during the period 2014/15.
- Police precincts such as Calitzdorp (146) and De Rust (153) had the least number of contact crimes reported in Eden cluster in the 2014/15 financial year.

6. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

- Figure 4 indicates that burglary at residential premises (50.9%) and burglary at non-residential premises (15.9%) accounted for two-thirds (66.9%) of property crime in the Eden cluster.
- Theft out of motor vehicles (29.5%) and theft of motor vehicles (1.8%) contributed 31.3% of all property-related crime during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15 (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Property-related crime:2010/11 to 2014/15

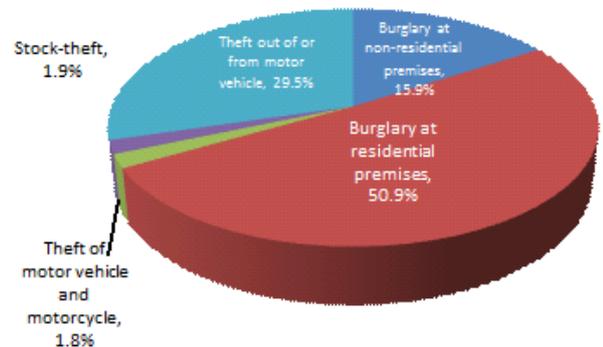
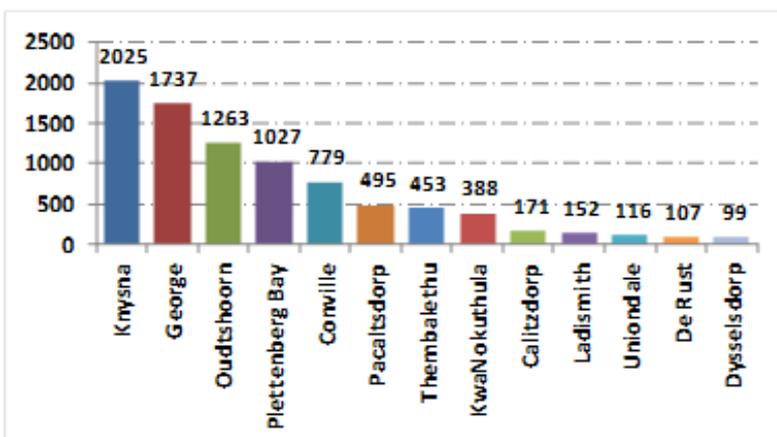
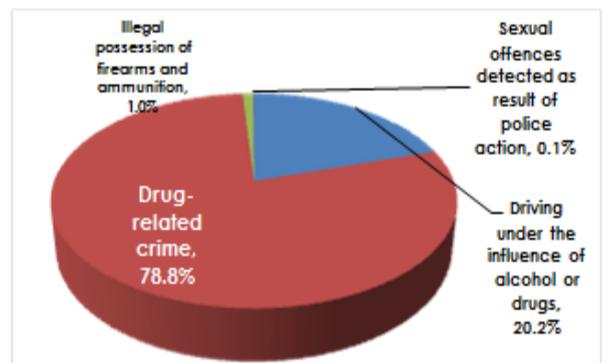


Figure 5: Reported property-related crime for the period



- More property-related crimes were reported in Knysna police precinct (2 025) during 2014/15 (Figure 5).
- In contrast, the least property-related crimes were reported in Dysielsdorp (99) and De Rust (107) as shown in Figure 5 over the period 2014/15.
- These two police precincts are amongst those that have smaller populations in the Eden police cluster.

Figure 6: Crime detected as a result of police action: 2010/11 to 2014/15



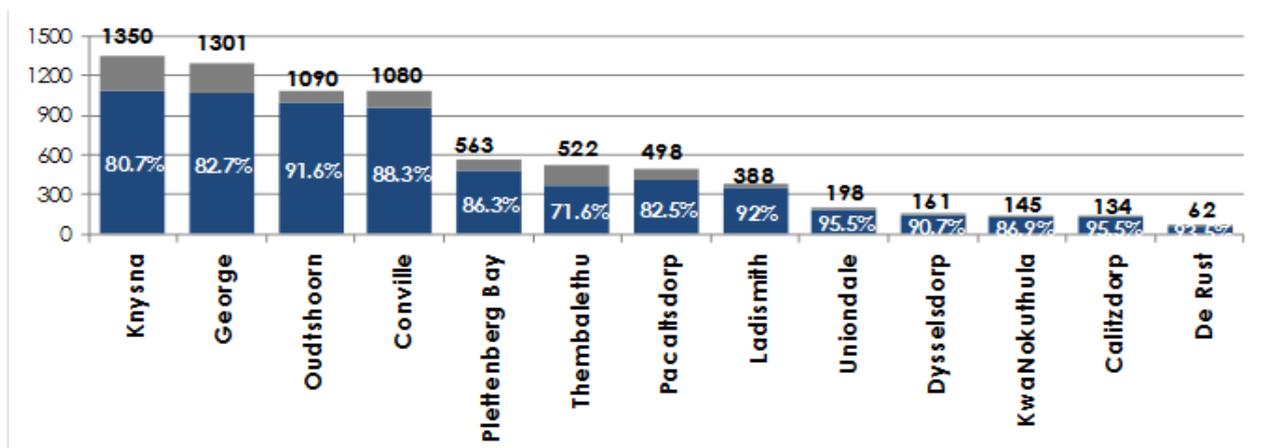
7. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

- Figure 6 indicates that during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, drug-related crime contributed 78.8% to crime detected as a result of police action in Eden cluster, followed by driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (20.2%).
- The analysis in figure 6 shows that drug related crime is huge challenge in the cluster.

8. DRUG-RELATED CRIME

- In terms of crime detected as a result of police action, Knysna (1 350) and George (1 301) police precincts had the highest number of reported cases compared to the other police precincts (Figure 7).
- The percentage of drug related crime per police station in the cluster ranges from 71.6% recorded in Thembaletu police precinct to 95.5% recorded in Calitzdorp and Uniondale police precincts (Figure 7).
- An increase in drug-related crime on the one hand indicates an increasing drug problem, on the other hand, it also indicates pro-active action by the police.
- Of the 1 350 crime detected as a result of police action recorded in Knysna police precinct, 80.7% (1 090) is drug related crime. Similarly, George police precinct recorded 82.7% (1 076) of the 1 301 cases as drug related crime. Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition and sexual offences detected as a result of police action account for the difference (Figure 7).
- 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 Policing Needs and Priority programme.

Figure 7: 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 EDEN POLICE CLUSTER SAFETY NEEDS

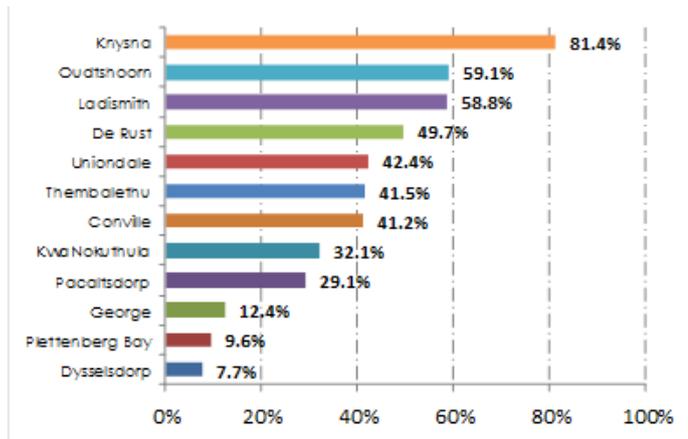
The safety needs were determined based on three themes aligned to the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) which is the department's strategic vehicle to contribute towards increasing safety in the province.

PROFESSIONAL POLICING: Lack of police visibility; insufficient involvement of Law Enforcement officials especially over weekends; review of bylaws needed; drinking in public; shortage of human resources in SAPS; high levels of absenteeism; lack of professionalism; and alleviation of corruption within SAPS.

PUBLIC SPACES: Poor lighting conditions; drugs among the youth and school children; adults use children as drug mules; high levels of substance abuse; bushy areas are used by criminals to target victims; and truancy by learners;

PARTNERSHIPS: Lack of crime prevention and community safety projects and safe houses are needed to accommodate the victims of crime.

Figure 8: EPP participation for period 2015/16



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 R422 500 was available for the cluster, of which R155 239.96 (36.7%) was accessed by CPFs as per Figure 8.

11. COMMUNITY ORGANISATION DATABASE

- There are currently 58 community organisations that are registered on the Community Organisation Database of the Department of Community Safety (DoCS) in this cluster. More than half (55.2%) of these organisations are based in George, Oudtshoorn and Knysna police precincts as per Table 3.
- Of concern is the limited number of community organisations that are registered with the Department in Thembalethu, Pacaltsdorp, Conville and De Rust. Community organisations are needed the most in these areas to contribute meaningfully in an attempt to increase safety.

Table 3: Registered organisations per police precinct 2015/16

NAME OF PRECINCT	NO OF ORGANISATIONS	DISTRIBUTION
Calitzdorp	3	5.2%
Conville	2	3.4%
De Rust	2	3.4%
Dysseisdorp	6	10.3%
George	12	20.7%
Knysna	9	15.5%
KwaNokuthula	3	5.2%
Ladismith	3	5.2%
Oudtshoorn	11	19.0%
Pacaltsdorp	1	1.7%
Plettenberg Bay	5	8.6%
Thembalethu	1	1.7%
TOTAL	58	100.0%

12. CONCLUSION

Common assault, assault GBH, burglary at residential premises and theft out of motor vehicles should be a concern for the residents of Eden 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 36.7% of the R422 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. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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