



**Western Cape
Government**

Community Safety



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

27 - 28 May 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
DPO	Designated Police Officer – deals with the implementation of the Second Hand Goods Act and Liquor Act.
EPP	Expanded Partnership Programme
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
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 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 Overberg Police Cluster on 27 and 28 May 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 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 Alderman Philip Appelgrein (Executive Mayoral Committee Member: Overstrand Municipality) with the Honourable Dan Plato (Minister of Community Safety) delivering the keynote address. Thereafter Ms Joanna Marzec-Visagie from the Theewaterskloof 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 20-30 participants per group.⁴ The aim of the group discussions were to review, revise and update the 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 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).

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 were 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 Overberg 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, further discussion would be required to develop more concrete plans.
- 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

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

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 70 completed questionnaires was small and the process did not lend itself to disaggregation of data or trend analyses.

2. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS

The Overberg Cluster has a population of 237 309 and consists of twelve precincts⁹ - Bredasdorp, Caledon, Gans Bay, Genadendal, Grabouw, Hermanus, Kleinmond, Napier, Riviersonderend, Stanford, Struisbaai and Villiersdorp – all of which fall under the jurisdiction of the Overberg District Municipality. The population in the Overberg cluster increased by 37.6% from 126 391 in 2001 to 173 949 in 2011,¹⁰ though SAPS report further increases since then. Between 2001 and 2011, the population of the Gans Bay and Grabouw police precincts increased by 63.4% and 59.5% respectively (from 9 655 – 15 781 and from 26 425 – 42 154), whereas the Riviersonderend and Caledon police precincts decreased by 29% and 15% (from 11 365 – 8069 and from 31 886 to 27 099).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:

- Property-related crime (35.2%):¹² 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.¹³
- Contact crime (33.2%):¹⁴ This involves physical contact between the perpetrator and the victim and ranges from bag snatching (robbery) to kidnapping, rape and murder. Thus contact crime involves some form of violence against the person.¹⁵
- Crime detected as a result of police action (31.6%):¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

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 Overberg Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 27 May 2016.

¹⁰ Department of Community Safety. (2016). Overberg Police Cluster Overview. Table 1.

¹¹ Department of Community Safety. (2016). Overberg 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 http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015).

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).

¹⁶ http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015)

¹⁷ 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).

Table 1: Murders per police precinct 2010 to 2015¹⁸

Police precinct	Period				
	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Grabouw	14	27	23	39	32
Villiersdorp	20	12	14	19	12
Hermanus	16	13	14	15	12
Bredasdorp	4	11	10	4	13
Caledon	5	3	9	3	6
Gans Bay	8	6	1	5	5
Kleinmond	3	2	4	1	2
Genadendal	1	3	2	1	2
Riviersonderend	0	2	1	1	4
Stanford	2	1	0	0	2
Struisbaai	2	0	1	2	0
Napier	0	1	1	2	0
Total	75	81	80	92	90

Overall murder increased in the Cluster by 20% from 75 murders in 2010/11 to 90 in 2014/15. The most significant increases were in Grabouw which increased by 128% and Bredasdorp which increased by 225% in the five year period. Conversely the number of murders decreased in the Gans Bay and Hermanus police precincts by 37.5% and 25% (from 8 to 5 and from 16 to 12) respectively. The Grabouw, Villiersdorp, Hermanus and Bredasdorp police precincts contributed to more than 75% of the total murders reported.

3. PRESENTATION BY THEEWATERSKLOOF MUNICIPALITY

Ms Marzec-Visagie (Manager: Sustainable Development and Stakeholder Relations) gave a presentation on municipal initiatives in the Cluster. These included landscaping initiatives, a sports complex, upgrading projects in conjunction with the VPUU and, updating a local contractor database. She emphasized the need for more educare centres in areas where there was a high density of children under the age of six years. Ms Marzec-Visagie stated that many safety initiatives are driven by the CPF chairperson and she thanked the DoCS for being instrumental in establishing and training of NHWs and recruiting and placing Wolwekloof graduates. She did however request more training for Wolwekloof graduates, in order to make them more effective. Other developments include a centrally located Safety Kiosk which people are making use of, a Local Drug Action Committee that has brought a number of key departments together, and a designated community safety liaison officer who was appointed by the municipality.

4. REPORT FROM THE CPF CLUSTER CHAIRPERSON

Ms Mangiagalli, the Chairperson of the Overberg CPF Cluster, reported that, despite a period of instability - when there was no SAPS Cluster Commander - the CPFs continued with crime prevention projects. Although they experienced challenges with elections at Annual General Meetings these had been dealt with and elections had taken place. Brigadier Heilbron, who had been appointed as Cluster Commander from 1 February 2016, was in the process of putting plans into place.

Ms Mangiagalli reported that the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) was a good monitoring tool but that remuneration needed to be expedited, particularly as regards matching grants. She also expressed concern over the fact that the number of SAPS graduates had decreased and that the training period had been

¹⁸ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Overberg Police Cluster Overview.'

reduced to eight months. She asked whether new graduates would be sufficiently trained. She highlighted the need for urgent upgrading of the Struisbaai police station.

5. SAPS REPORTBACK

Brigadier Heilbron, the Overberg Cluster commander reported that there are 68 schools, 49 public spaces, 14 taxi ranks, 21 informal settlements and 12 police stations in the Cluster. It covers an area of 9132 km². The SAPS has 538 operational members, 186 support members and 95 detectives.

Table 2 below indicates the crime distribution for the 2015/2016 period.

Table 2: Crime Threats and Trends

Crime tendencies	Stations
Contact Crime - increased	Caledon Stanford Kleinmond Hermanus
Property Related Crime - Increased	Increase in Property Related Crime except for the following stations: Genadendal, Napier and Stanford
Police Initiated Crime (Drug Related cases)	A continued focus in all Stations Stanford, Caledon, Grabouw had good arrests. Abalone, Tik, Dagga and Mandrax were confiscated. Stolen vehicle recovered with firearm.

In reporting on the implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan, Brigadier Heilbron highlighted both achievements and challenges. The achievements were:

Issues identified in safety plan & addressed	Status
Obtain more resources in the cluster.	Continuous analysis & reorganizing
Reduction in vehicle accidents and mechanical failure.	Establishment of Accident Committees at Station Level
Allegations of corruption are fully investigated by IPID and where allegations substantiated; police are disciplined/ dismissed/suspended from service.	Dealt with when identified
Liquor establishments comply with laws and licenses or they are shut down. They comply with opening hours requirements.	CPF and SAPS monitored the licensed liquor outlets and reports were sent to SAPS.
Role-players work collaboratively towards objective.	CPF Meetings, High Density Operations
Area to have street lights.	This issue is raised at our Mayoral Stakeholders meeting, and addressed.
Spaza shops to be made aware of the need to comply with all bylaws - to be policed by the	Sector Commanders, municipal bylaws

relevant enforcement authorities.	
The relevant authorities and stakeholders to be informed on the influence of backyard dwellers on crime in the area.	Municipal bylaws
Prioritization of CCTV surveillance by the municipality.	Feedback from municipality at a meeting is that surveillance CCTV is not budgeted for and municipality will not fund this.
The public is more aware and take measures to secure their homes, business and take steps to ensure their safety.	Regular discussions during CPF meetings
Better cooperation between SAPS and the community.	External Imbizos are held
A drug free society/community. NGOs held accountable for programmes especially aimed at children who drop out of school.	Awareness campaigns Focus on drug related crimes Participation in Safer School projects

In addition, achievements were also noted in respect of the following:

- CPFs are functional in all precincts
- Partnerships in place with Department of Agriculture (in regards to abalone poaching), with Municipal Law Enforcement, NHWs and, Private Security Companies.

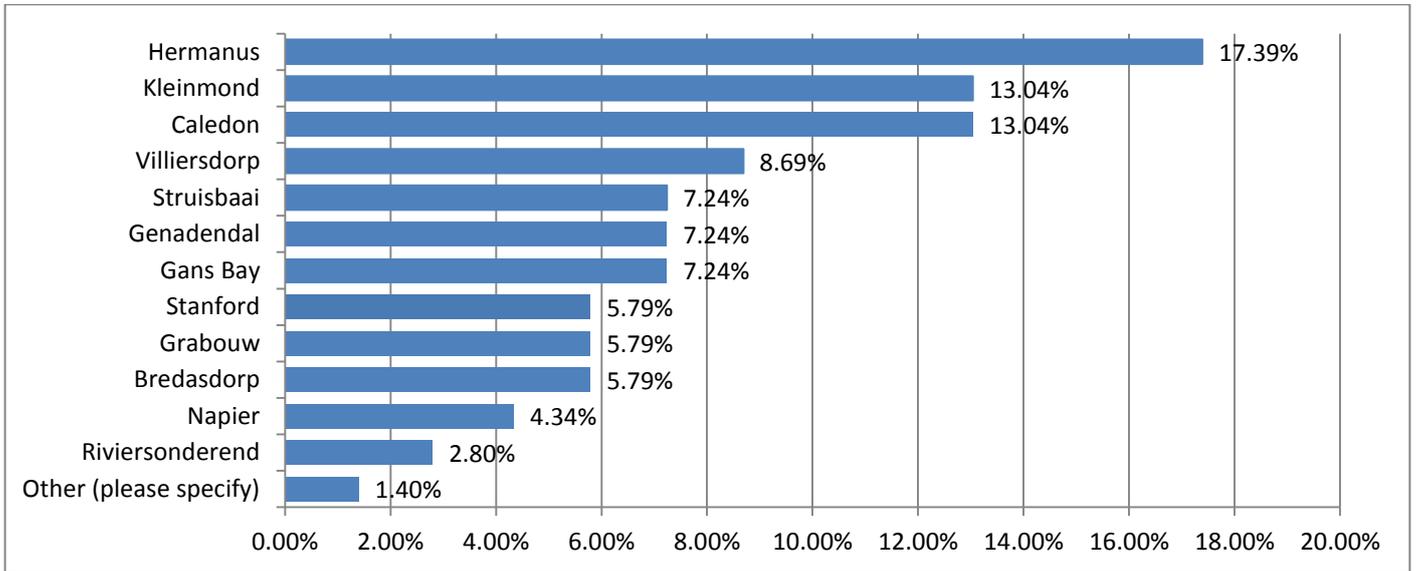
Challenges were noted in respect of the following:

- Lack of office space at police stations
- Problem with the condition of the Villiersdorp cells
- Lack of safe houses
- Lack of assistance to drug addicts
- Too many gravel roads
- Lack of numbering of houses in informal settlements
- Lack of lighting on footpaths
- Lack of street lights
- Stringent recruitment requirements for reservists
- Increase in contact and property crimes
- Lack of support for parolees
- Lack of involvement from Department of Education and parents.

6. RESULTS OF SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD

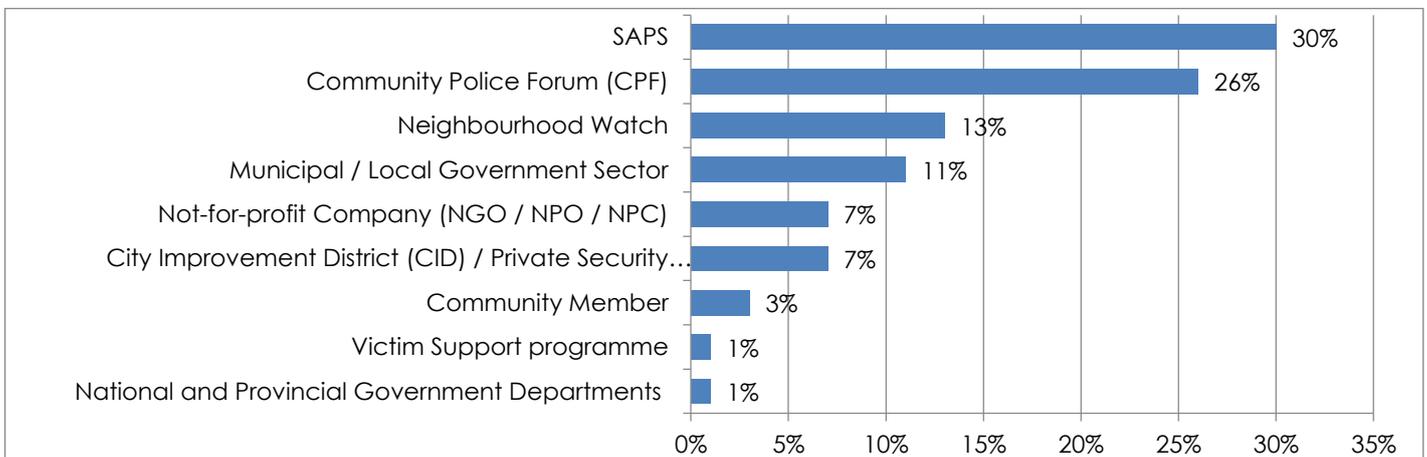
Participants

Figure 1: Respondents per precinct



In total 70 people completed the questionnaire. This number was slightly higher than in 2015. As the above bar-graph shows the majority of participants (17.39%) were from Hermanus, with 53% being male and 47% female. 13% of the participants were from each of Kleinmond and Caledon.

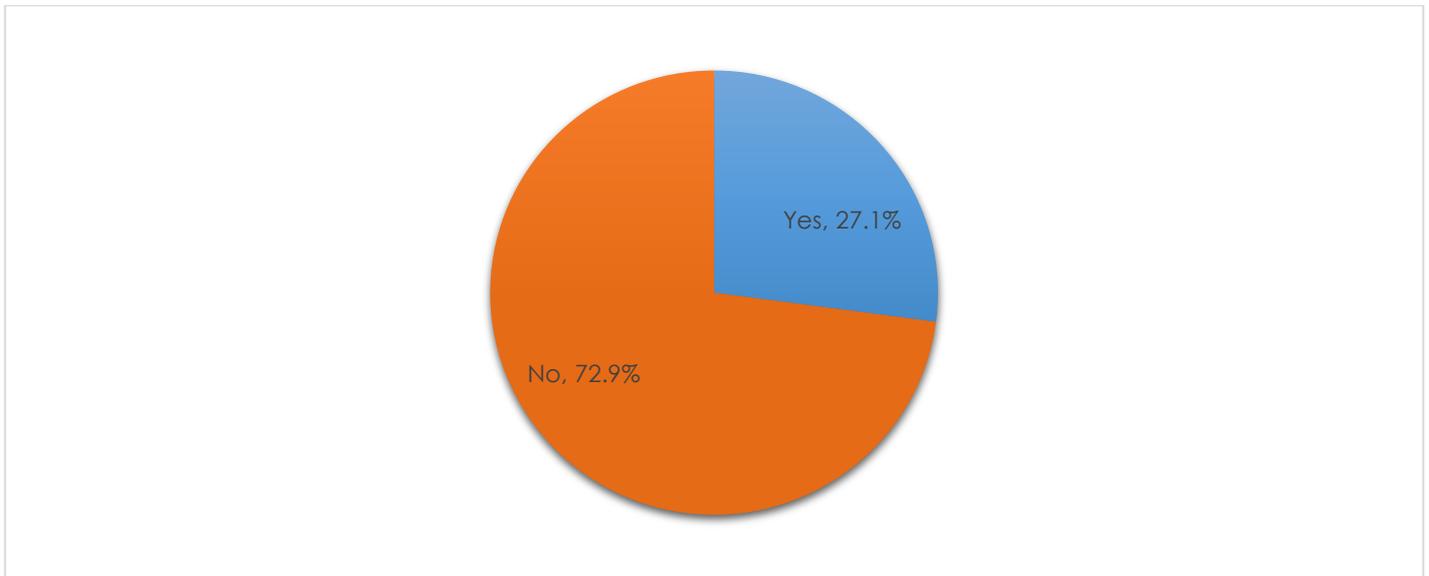
Figure 2: Participants per stakeholder group



As indicated in Figure 2 above the majority of participants (30%) were from SAPS, followed by CPF members (26%) and NHWs (13%). Municipalities constituted 11% and non-profit organisations and CIDs 7% each. Only three percent of the sample was comprised of community members, with representatives from the Victim Support programme and National and Provincial Government Departments constituting 1%.

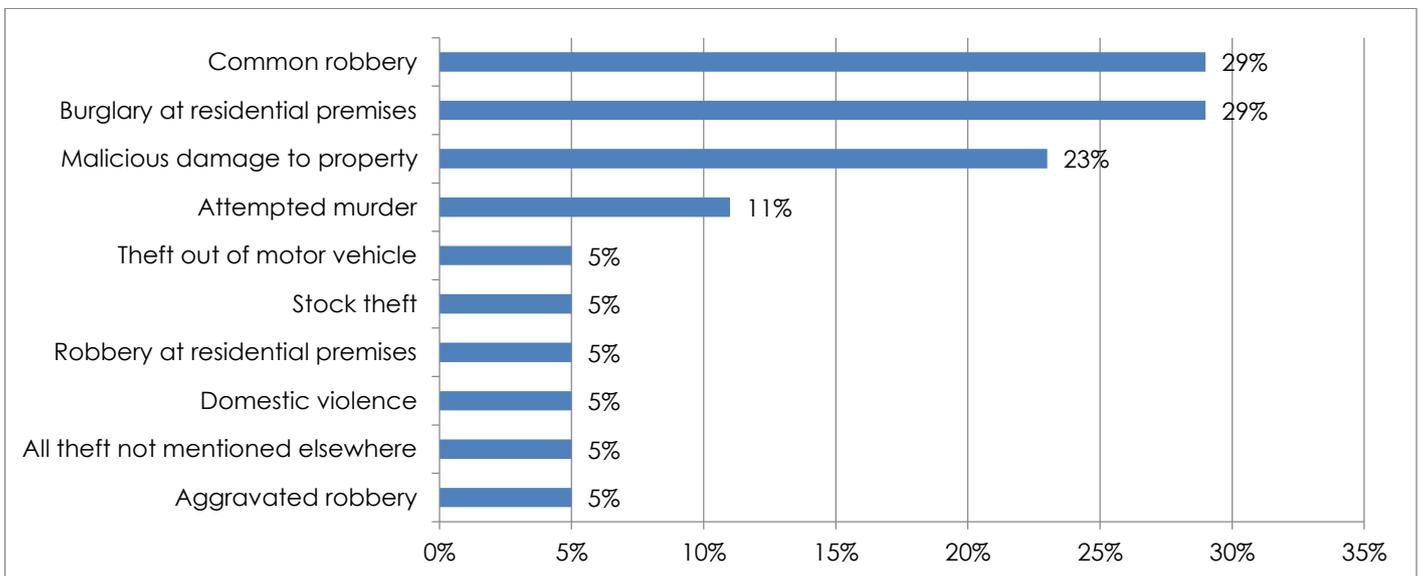
Contact with the Criminal Justice System

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



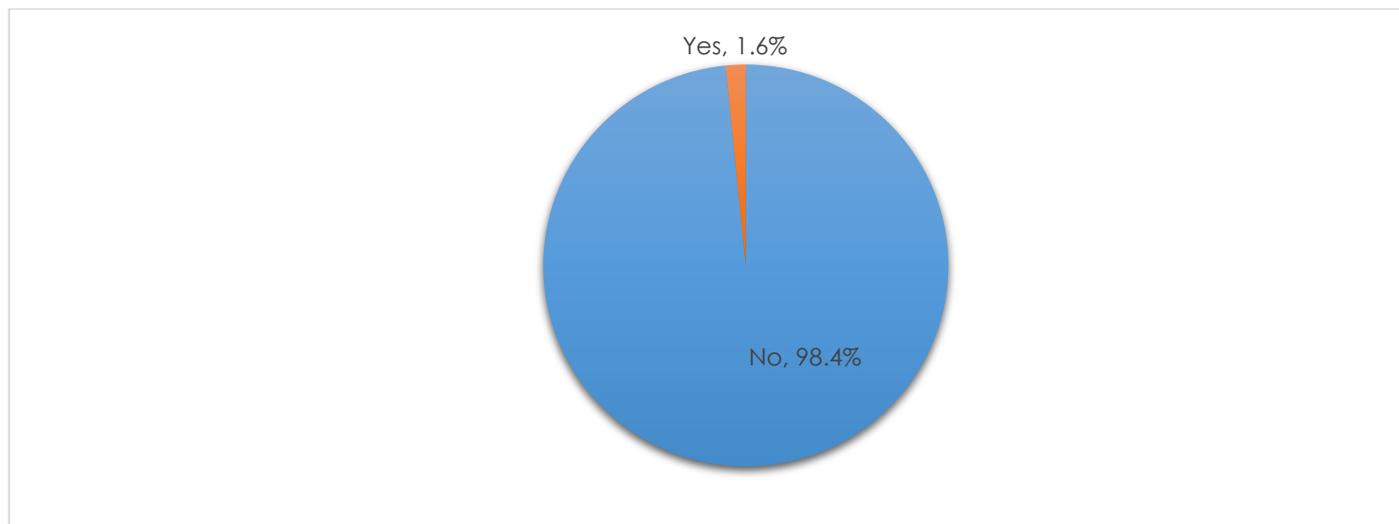
As indicated in Figure 3 above, 72.9% of the sample had not been victims of crime and 27.1% had.

Figure 4: Nature of crime



Of the 27.1% of respondents who indicated that they had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months (Figure 4) the majority reported being victims of common robbery (29%) and burglary at residential premises (29%). The next highest figure was for malicious damage to property (23%).

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



1.6% of the sample had been charged with crime as a result of police action. This might be because the majority of the sample were SAPS members.

Professional Policing

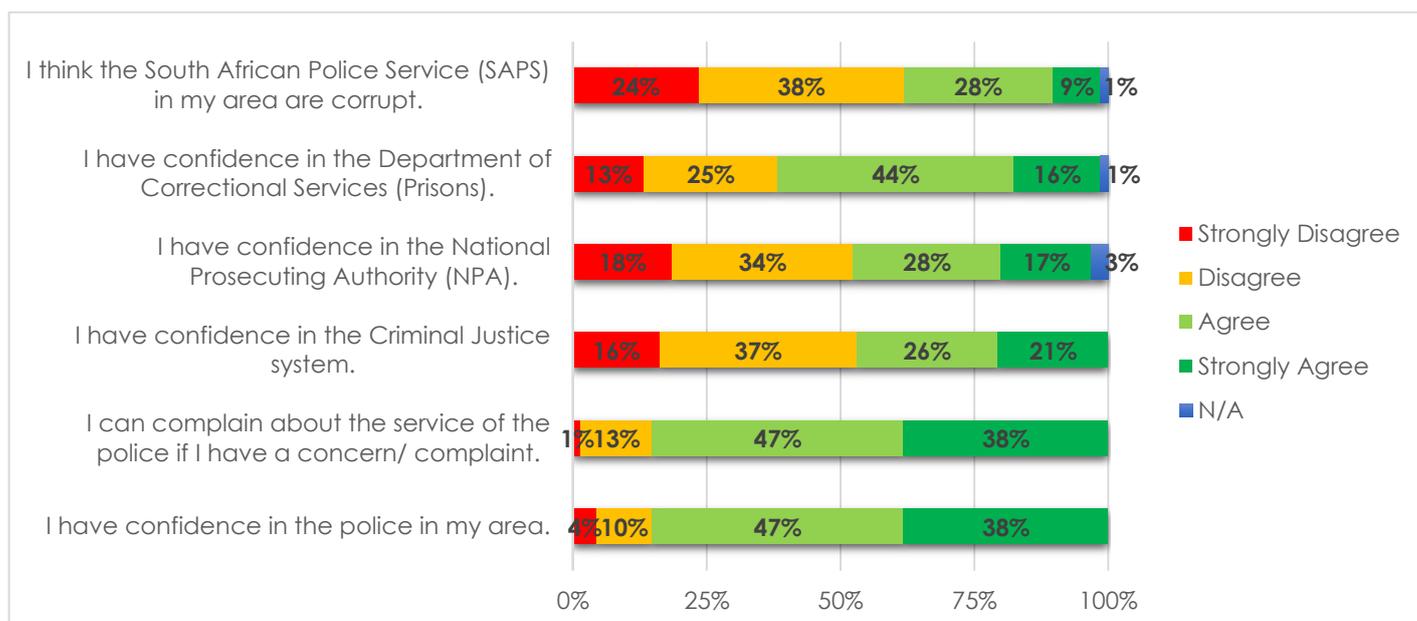
Professional policing relates to perceptions about the manner in which the police conduct their services, and the relationship they have with communities. It is linked to the notion of legitimacy, which is related to objective ideas of fairness and procedural justice.¹⁹ The promotion of professional 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.

¹⁹ 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.

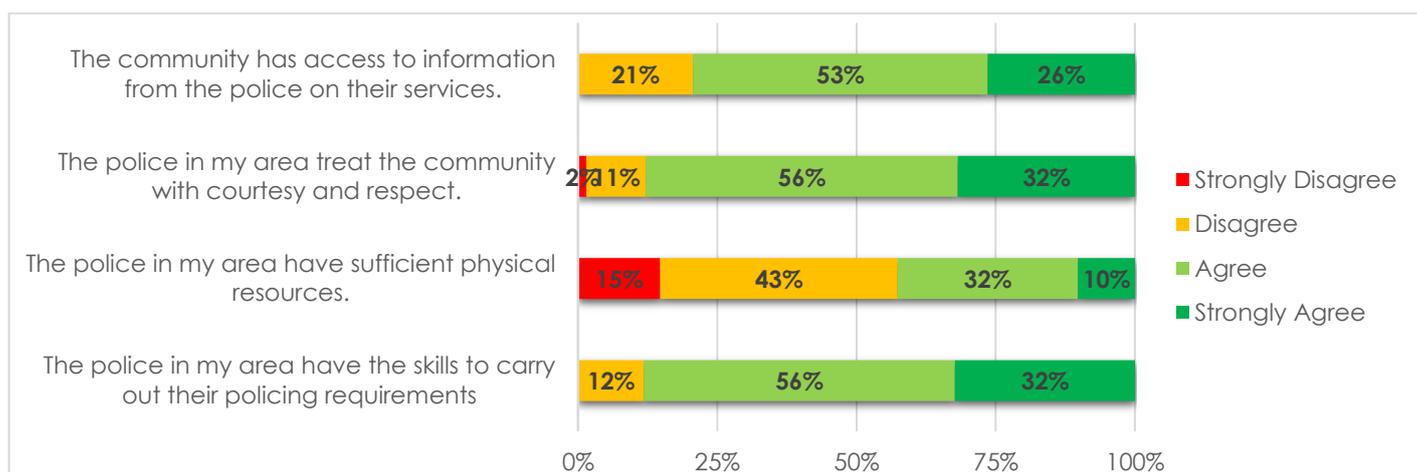
Figure 6: Perceptions of confidence



The majority (62%) of the respondents did not think that the SAPS in their area were corrupt, 85% indicated that they could complain about the police (they were not asked whether these complaints were satisfactorily resolved) and, 85% were confident in the police. In addition, 60% showed confidence in the Department of Correctional Services while only 45% showed confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority and, 47% 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 (of which the SAPS was the majority) influenced the positive responses to this set of questions. However, during the group discussions some participants alleged that some of the police officials were corrupt.

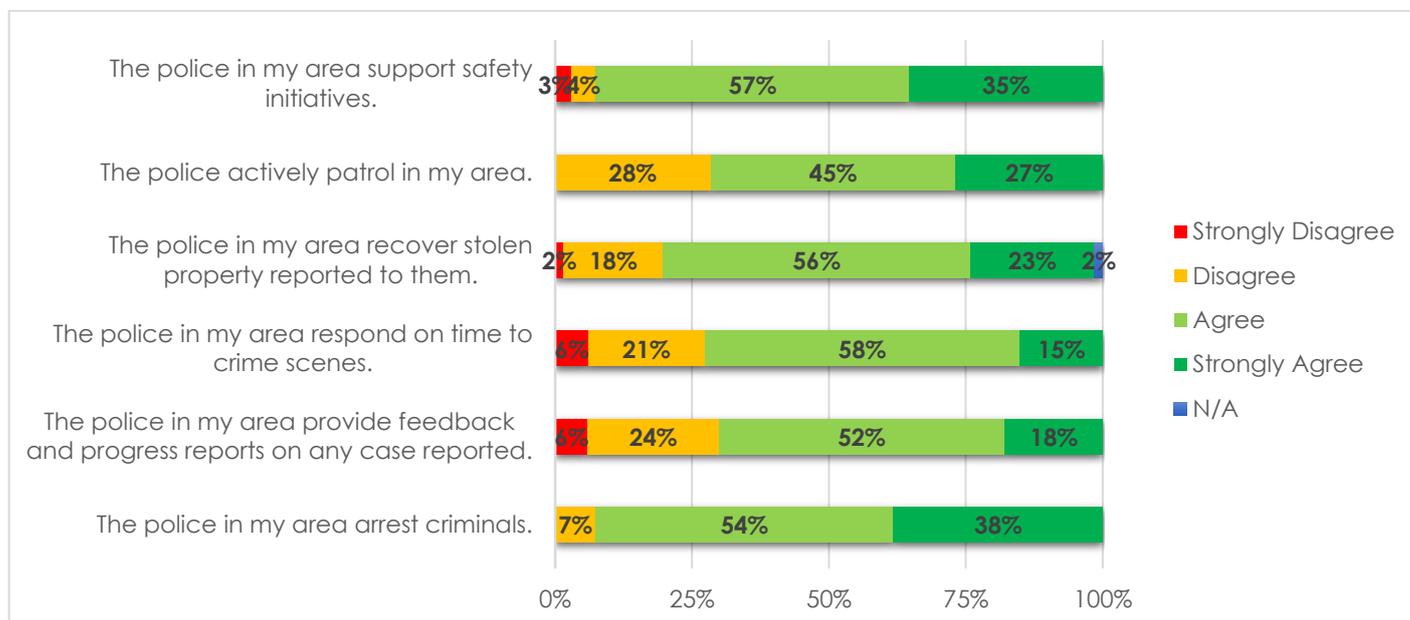
Figure 7: SAPS interaction with communities



The majority of the respondents (79%) thought that the community had access to information from the police. 88% felt that the police in their area treated the community with courtesy and respect and, 88% agreed that the police had the skills to carry out their policing functions. Although this is a significant increase compared to the findings of the 2015/16 PNP the point made in respect to 'Perceptions of Confidence' is also applicable here: because the majority of the sample consisted of SAPS members it is unsurprising that the responses to their performances were positive.

Only 42% of the respondents thought that the police had sufficient physical resources. This is an improvement on 2015/16 PNP where the figure was 29%.²⁰ During the group discussions some of the participants mentioned the shortage of human and physical resources in SAPS as one of the safety concerns in the Cluster.

Figure 8: Police service delivery and performance of functions



The majority (92%) of the respondents agreed that the police supported safety initiatives and 72% thought that the police actively patrolled in their areas. The majority (79%) agreed that the police recovered stolen property. The fact that 73% felt that the police arrived at crime scenes timeously is a considerable improvement on the findings of the previous year's PNP where only 56% felt that the police arrived on time.²¹

The majority (70%) of the respondents agreed that the police provided feedback on cases reported in their areas. This is a slight improvement on the 66% figure of the previous year.²² However, caution should be exercised when assessing the difference - due to the different sample sizes. It should also be noted that the majority of respondents had direct engagement with, and access to, SAPS. As such they may have different perceptions to the general public.

Perceptions of safety in public spaces and at home

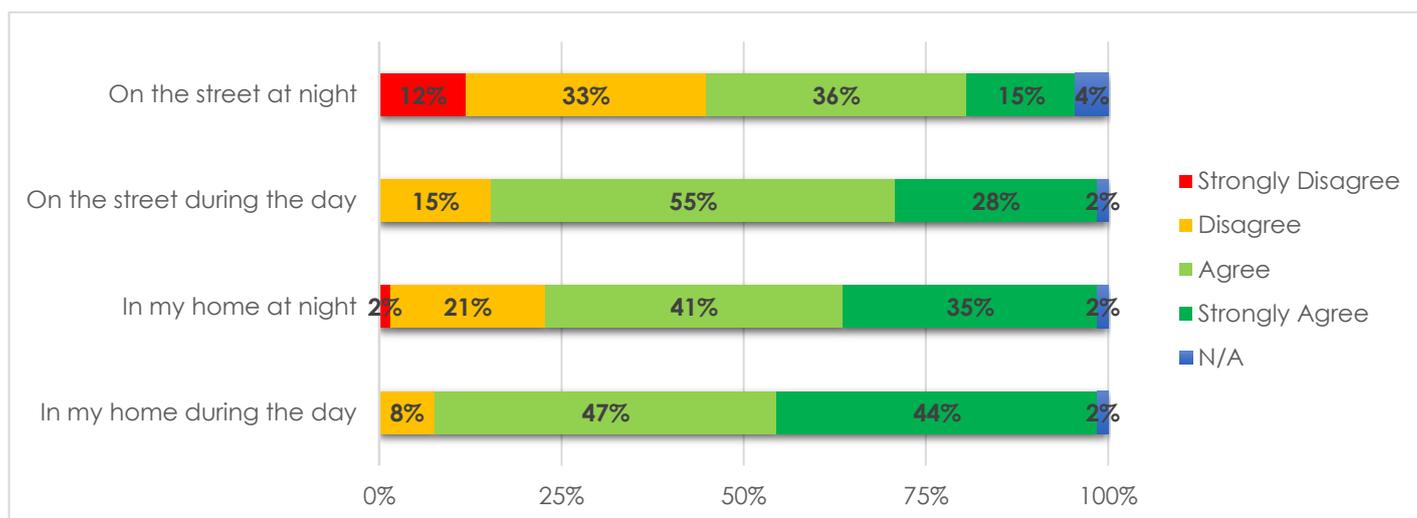
The bar graphs in Figures 9, 10 and 11 focus on respondents' perceptions of safety in their homes and in public spaces. Making all public buildings and spaces safe is the second pillar of the CSIP.

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

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

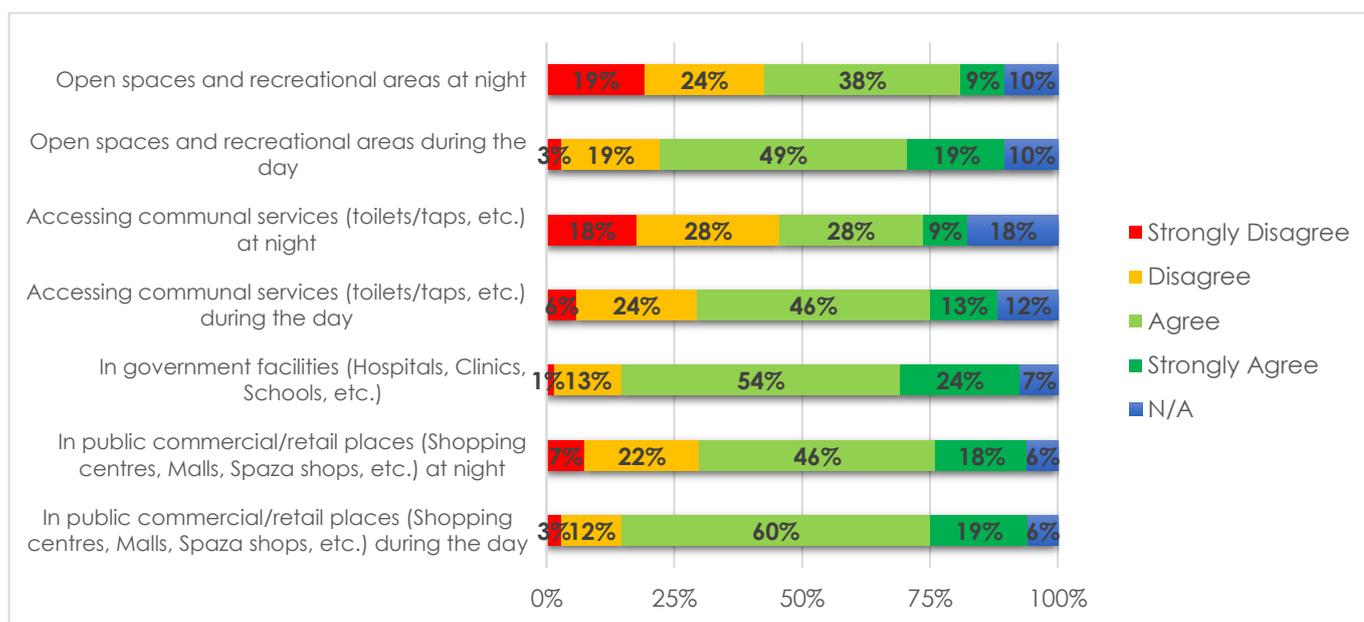
²² Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Overberg Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 20.

Figure 9: Safety at home and in public



Just over half (51%) of the respondents felt safe on the street at night whereas 83% felt safe during the day. This is vastly different to the the previous year's figures where only 32.5% of the respondents felt safe on the street at night, and 69% feeling safe during the day.²³ The majority (76%) felt safe in their homes at night with significantly more (91%) feeling safe during the day.

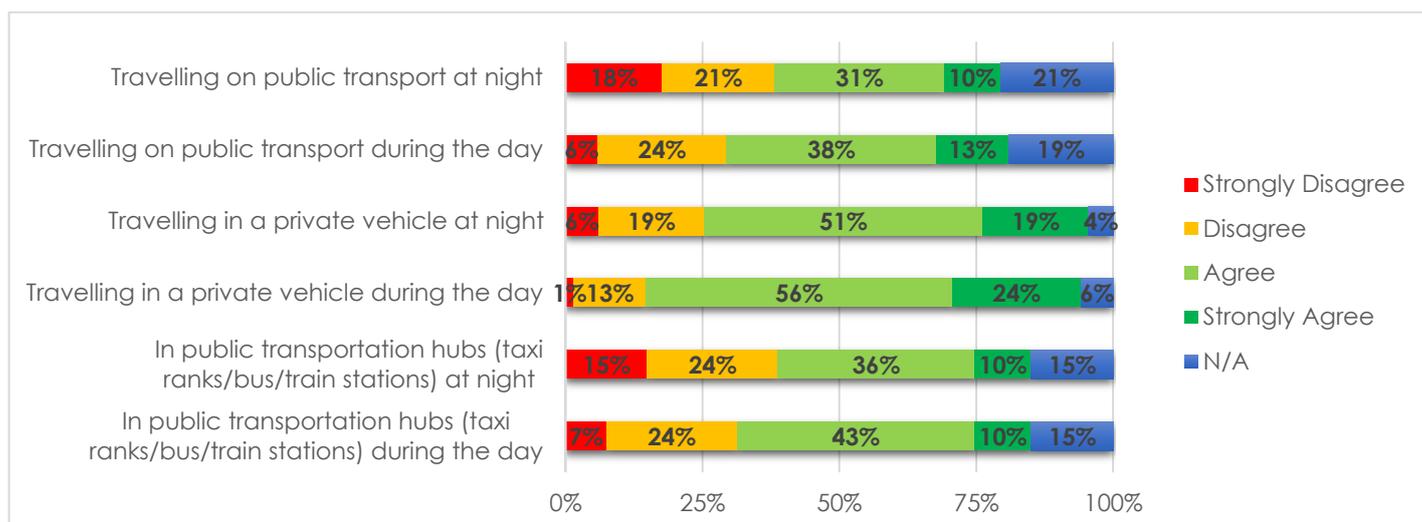
Figure 10: Perceptions of safety in community spaces and public commercial buildings



Only 47% of the respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night, with 68% feeling safe during the day. Similarly, 37% felt safe accessing communal services at night and 59% during the day. The majority (78%) of the respondents felt safe in government facilities. About 64% of the respondents felt safe in public commercial or retail places at night whereas 79% felt safe during the day.

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

Figure 11: Perception of safety around public and private transport



Unsurprisingly, fewer respondents (41%) felt safe travelling on public transport at night than during the day (51%). However, the day-time figure is lower than that of the 2015/16 PNP findings where 60% reported feeling safe during the day.²⁴ 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.²⁵ Only 46% of the respondents felt safe in public transportation hubs at night, with 53% feeling safe during the day. This is an improvement on the findings of the 2015/16 PNP where only 21% felt safe at night and 41% during the day.²⁶ The majority (70%) of the respondents felt safe travelling in a private vehicle at night, with 80% feeling safe during the day. These are similar to the findings of the PNP 2015/16. In this cluster between 15 and 21% of respondents were not reliant on public transport.

Partnerships

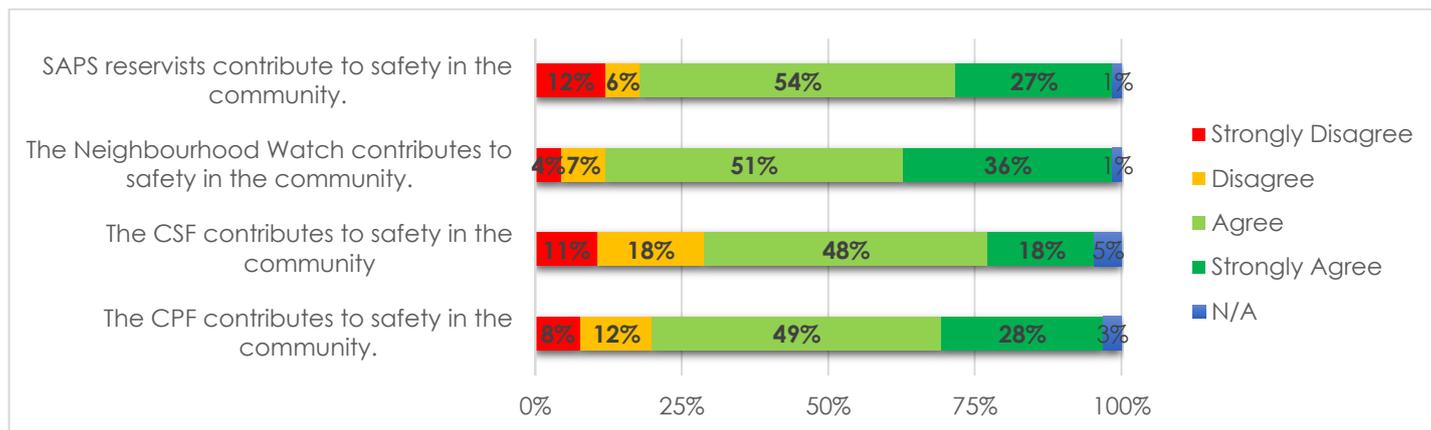
This section discusses how participants view the role and contribution of partnerships between SAPS and civil society. These include CPFs, Neighbourhood Watches, Community Safety Forums and SAPS Reservists. In terms of its 'whole of society' approach DoCS views partnerships as being central to community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

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

²⁵ Statistics South Africa. (2015). 'Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15, p. 14.

²⁶ Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Overberg Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 23

Figure 12: Partnerships contributing to safety

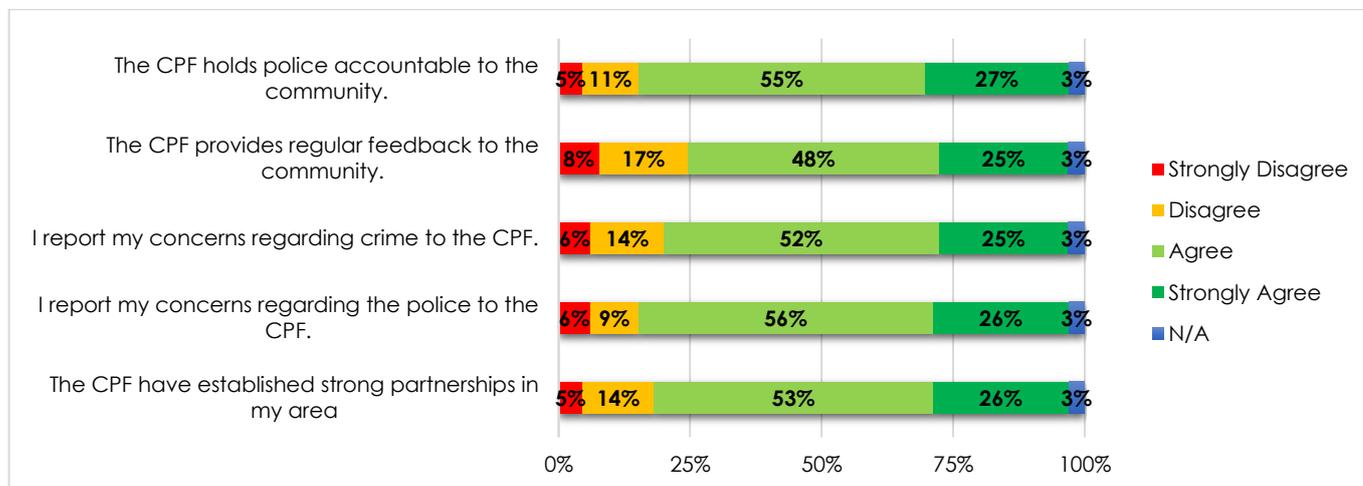


Participants felt that NHWs contributed most to safety in their community:

1. NHWs: 87% (It was 93.8% in 2015/16)
2. SAPS Reservists: 81% (It was 78.5% in 2015/16)
3. CPFs: 77% (It was 73.8% in 2015/16)
4. CSFs: 66% (It was 55.4% in 2015/16)

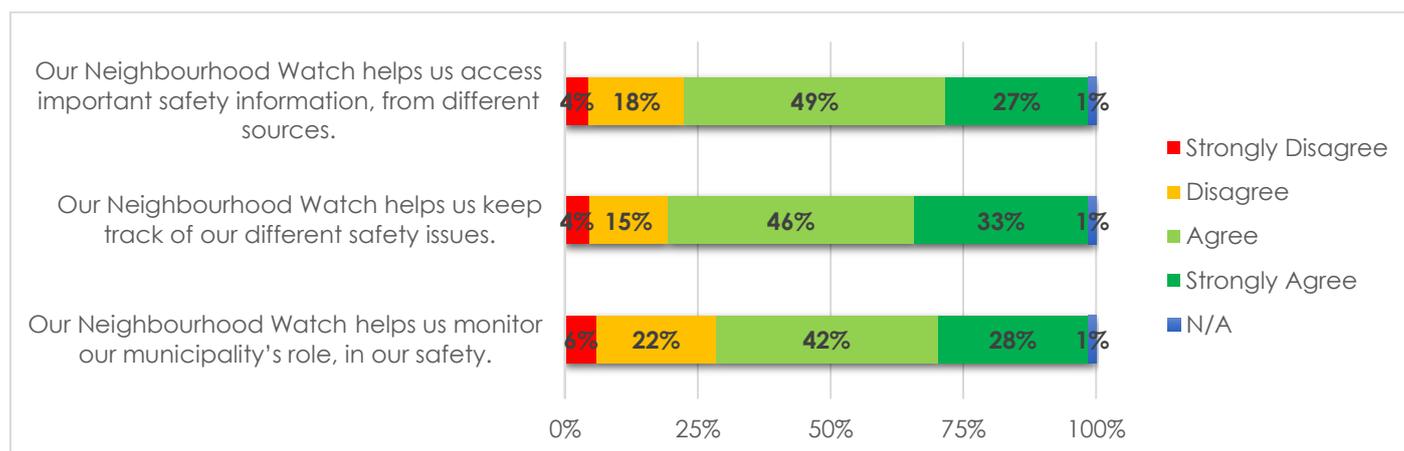
As already indicated earlier in the report the sample is somewhat skewed given that the majority of participants were connected to the SAPS and to safety partnerships and thus the positive rankings for SAPS, CPFs and NHWs were to be expected.

Figure 13: Holding the police accountable through the CPF



The majority of the respondents (82%) agreed that the CPF holds the police accountable to the community and 73% indicated that the CPF provides regular feedback. 77% indicated that they reported their concerns regarding crime to the CPF with 82% reporting their concerns about the police. Most of the respondents (79%) agreed that CPFs have established strong partnerships in their area.

Figure 14: Neighbourhood Watch as a monitoring mechanism



Most of the respondents (76%) agreed that their Neighbourhood Watch helped them to access important safety information from different sources, 79% thought that it helped them to keep track of various safety issues and, 70% 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 Overberg Cluster: 05/06 June 2015
As revised on 27 May 2016**

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

1. **Safety Concern:** Shortage of human and physical resources in SAPS (vehicles, personnel, holding cells).
 - Insufficient cleaning materials or cleaning staff.
 - Lack of cells and state of cells at Bredasdorp, Struisbaai and Kleinmond has a major impact on service delivery. Members have to transport detainees to other police stations and to court.
 - Aging vehicle fleet has an impact on service delivery.

Objective:

- SAPS to ensure there are adequate human and physical resources and that the SAPS fixed establishment is fully appointed.
- SAPS to ensure the proper maintenance of vehicles and repairs conducted timeously.
- SAPS to ensure officials have valid licenses and advanced driving skills.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
DoCS will raise issues at monthly ProvJOINT level meetings.	To raise awareness of resource shortages	Minutes of meetings	Brief HOD on the issue raised DoCS (HOD)	DoCS included an analysis on the state of Physical Resources in the Provincial PNP report. This was submitted to the national Commissioner, Provincial Commissioner and national Minister. Also, the cluster reports were submitted to the Provincial Commissioner.	Keep on influencing the agenda where resources are discussed and allocated and keep on monitoring the resource situation.

<p>Cluster to send letter to Provincial Commissioner listing the extent of shortages. Letter must include: Fixed establishment; number of personnel at each PS; No. of vacancies; No. of vehicles; No. of vehicles required; and issues regarding holding cells.</p>	<p>Obtain more resources in the cluster</p>	<p>Feedback from the Provincial Commissioner</p>	<p>SAPS will conduct needs analysis of resources vs need. Cluster Chairperson (supported by deputy chair, Mr T Hermanus), together with SAPS</p>	<p>Outstanding</p>	<p>Cluster CPF to resend the letter and continue monitoring at Cluster board meetings.</p>
<p>Part of performance management to include assessment of SAPS' members driving skills and requirements. Source advanced training where required</p>	<p>Reduction in vehicle accidents and mechanical failure</p>	<p>SAPS to report on training at CPF meetings.</p>	<p>Audit of driving skills and requirements. SAPS to source training, together with municipality and or SAPS advanced driving school at Bishop Lavis SAPS Training College. CPFs to monitor number of officials trained vs requirements.</p>	<p>Outstanding</p>	<p>Cluster board to take up with Cluster Commander</p>
<p>2. Safety Concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brain drain with experienced detectives leaving the SAPS. Lack of incentives for detectives. • Lack of respect shown by junior members towards senior SAPS members. <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To train and mentor new SAPS members. • To train new SAPS detectives. 					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
Junior staff to be mentored by senior SAPS members and code of conduct to be enforced.	All SAPS members demonstrate respect for seniors and members of the public.	SAPS members are respectful. Reduction in the number of complaints.	SAPS	New item	SAPS to identify members who need training and mentoring and send them for training.
SAPS to identify reasons why detectives are leaving the service	Retain more experienced detectives. New trained members join.	Full complement of trained and experienced detectives.	SAPS Province and SAPS training	New item	Provincial SAPS to address factors that lead to detectives leaving the service.

3. **Safety Concern:** Alleged corruption among police officials.

Objective:

- To identify, prosecute and discipline corrupt police officials.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
CPF to assist members of the community to give information about corruption, and to lodge complaints with the IPID for investigation.	Allegations of corruption are fully investigated by IPID and where allegations substantiated; police are disciplined/dismissed/suspended from service.	Number of complaints forwarded to IPID. Time taken to investigate and give feedback. No. of officials suspended pending hearing or dismissed.	CPF to communicate with community about how to lodge a complaint. CPF to forward copy of complaints to DOCS to monitor. CPF (to report). IPID to investigate. SAPS to discipline and report on progress to CPF DoCS to monitor.	DoCS is not mandated to investigate alleged corruption by SAPS members of the cluster.	All allegations of corruption need to be forwarded to either WC SAPS Office of the Provincial Commissioner or WC IPID office for further investigation.

4. **Safety Concern:** Liquor outlets and shebeens fail to comply with liquor policy and licenses. Licenses are granted despite community objections. Opening hours are too long. Liquor outlets fail to comply with hygiene and safety standards, are overcrowded and don't close on time.
- Selling liquor to under-aged youth
 - People selling liquor from their vehicles
 - Illegal shebeens storing their excess liquor in other people's houses.

Objective:

- To ensure compliance with laws and by-laws.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2016	Way Forward
<p>CPF and NHW to monitor what time establishments close and adherence to other standards. Report non-compliance to SAPS. Report to the DPO, who can report to the Liquor Board and motivate for withdrawal of license.</p>	<p>Liquor establishments comply with laws and licenses or they are shut down. They comply with opening hours requirements.</p>	<p>Percentage of complaints which result in action against liquor establishment. No. of inspections by DPO.</p>	<p>SAPS and Law Enforcement to clarify what are the legal requirements for liquor establishments. To agree on reporting route from CPF/NHW to SAPS, and response times. SAPS (DPO), Cluster CPF, Law Enforcement</p>	<p>This was not discussed.</p>	
<p>Ensure proper partnership with role players (SAPS, municipality, Law Enforcement, Liquor Board)</p>	<p>Role-players work collaboratively towards objective</p>	<p>Regular meetings. Problem liquor outlets are dealt with. Report to the CPF on progress of collaboration.</p>	<p>Cluster coordinates a meeting of all role-players to discuss approaches to dealing with liquor outlets. SAPS.</p>		

			Cluster Chairperson		
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PUBLIC SPACES

5. **Safety Concern:** More floodlights are needed in informal settlements. There is a problem of electricity theft in all informal settlements in the cluster.

Objective:

- To install lights / street lights in Caledon-Riemvasmaak area as it is identified as a crime hot spot.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2016	Way forward 2016/2017
Consult with the ward committee and Councilor with regards the issue, then approach the municipality.	Area to have street lights	The issue should be constantly raised at the Public Accountability Meetings and Station management Meetings until raised at the next IDP meeting Feb 2015/16	Table as an agenda item at the monthly Station Management Meetings and also the Public Accountability Meetings. CPF's, SAPS, Ward councillor/s, Municipality	No progress was reported and the problem continues. There have been fatalities in several settlements where thieves stole the wiring. SAPS reported that this issue has been raised at a Mayoral stakeholders meeting and is receiving attention.	CPF's will continue to raise this issue at meetings with councilors.
Invite municipal officials to a meeting with the CPF via the municipal speaker. Escalate existing problems to the municipal speaker.	Problem needs to be addressed where the municipality is a stakeholder.	The attendance of councilors and other municipal stakeholders will be recorded in the minutes of CPF meetings and reported to DoCS via the EPP.	CPF		This is a new activity added in May 2016.

CPF and SAPS must determine who is the service provider for electrical wiring and invite them to meet with the CPF.	CPF contacts the service provider to discuss the problem.	ESKOM or municipality gives CPF the name of the service provider.	CPF to draft letter to utility service provider.		This is a new activity added in May 2016.
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6. **Safety Concern:** Problems with Spaza shops.

Objective:

- To address Health issues, closing times, robberies, selling of drugs and glue (to children); also to address non-compliance of by-laws by Spaza shops.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2016	Way Forward
Alert and approach the Law Enforcement Unit on non-compliance issues.	Spaza shops to be made aware of and comply with all bylaws - to be policed by the relevant enforcement authorities.	Raise the issue to the relevant town manager, in writing and request a meeting.	Write to the relevant town manager CPF in partnership with SAPS, NHW's Spaza Shops Municipal Law Enforcement	This problem continues. Bylaws are now being enforced through joint operations between SAPS and law enforcement and other stakeholders. There were 85 spaza shop applications that have been turned down. There have also been successful closures of spaza shops.	Continue to educate communities and children of the risks of substance abuse (SAPS). Continue with joint operations against illegal and non-abiding spaza shops.

7. **Safety Concern:** An increase in backyard dwellers appears to influence the crime in the area.

Objective:

- Municipality to address this safety concern.
- To assess and evaluate the problems surrounding backyard dwellers, in particular the possible impact on crime in the area.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
Conduct an assessment of highlighted areas.	The relevant authorities and stakeholders be informed of the influence of backyard dwellers on crime in the area.	Acknowledgement of communication between the stakeholders and the municipal manager (town manager)	Write to the relevant town manager. CPFs in partnership with SAPS, NHW's, Municipality.	This continues to be a problem, especially in Hillside. Around 7000 back yard dwellers are on the list for public housing. There is a plan to build about 2000 duplexes at Roodakkies in next financial year.	CPF must write to the MEC for Community Safety by end of the year to table the concern around enforcing legislation for RDP housing.

8. **Safety Concern:** A rehabilitation / training centre / place of safety is required for under-aged youth. Ideally, these centres would allow youth to acquire education and skills to assist them with re-integration into their communities.

Objective:

- To Inform the Department of Social Services of the need

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
South African Police Services to communicate with the Dept of Social Service with regards to the relevant issue.	That the relevant authorities and stakeholders (DSD, municipality etc.) be informed on the current situation regarding the need for rehab centres, safe houses etc.	Acknowledgement of communication between the stakeholders and the municipal manager (town manager)	Write to the relevant town manager Station Commander	Has been no progress on this.	This matter still needs to be raised with the Department of Social Development. This issue should be discussed at the Local Drug Action Committee (LDAC). SAPS will continue to raise awareness around drugs in schools.

9. **Safety Concern:** Need to monitor activities in certain areas and to collect evidence.

Objective:

- To lobby for the installation of CCTV cameras in strategic locations.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
The item will be raised at a Station Management meeting and agreed upon by the CPF and S A Police Service.	Prioritisation of CCTV surveillance by the Municipality.	The minutes of the Station Management meeting, the EPP e-Report, as well as the minutes of the Public Accountability Meeting will reflect the outcome / progress of this.	To table the topic as an agenda item at the next Station Management Meeting and then at the next Public Accountability Meeting CPF chairperson, Station Commander	SAPS reported that this has been discussed at municipal level and it was reported that there is no budget for lighting. SAPS reported a decrease in crime in Molteno park due to community interventions.	

10. **Safety Concern:** People don't take security measures in their houses.

Objective:

- Make members of the public and community aware of safety issues.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
Create awareness through pamphlets, newsletter and the use of social networks.	The public is more aware and take measures to secure their homes, business and take steps to ensure their safety	Less burglaries at homes and businesses	Do research for a home safety pamphlet. CPFs in partnership with SAPS.	SAPS and CPF reported that home owners are still negligent and burglaries are still prevalent, especially in Gansbaai.	SAPS will continue to raise awareness and to indicate to owners where they are negligent.

PARTNERSHIPS

11. **Safety Concern:** Better co-operation between SAPS and the community is needed.

Objective:

- To improve communication and cooperation and trust between SAPS and the community.
- To improve SAPS service delivery.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
Invitation of CPFs to SAPS management meeting, Imbizos and public meetings. Sharing of information on a regular basis also inclusive via the media.	Better cooperation between SAPS and the community.	Number of complaints against the police decreased.	Set up a management meeting and discuss future topics to be addressed. SAPS Cluster Commander and CPF Chairperson	The engagements were done through the bi-monthly CPF Cluster Board meetings. The CPF chairpersons confirmed that there is an improved Cooperation with SAPS.	
SAPS to act on information, oversight information and keep confidentiality.	Better cooperation between SAPS and the community.	Number of complaints against the police decreased.	SAPS management to sensitize all members re confidentiality.	The confidentiality issue is still a problem and CPFs feel that informers are not protected. In Genadendal, the SAPS briefings are conducted in an open space/environment, where the community can see and hide away incriminating evidence. SAPS confirmed that	SAPS can introduce policy to take away the cell phones of the officials during briefings to prevent them from communicating with the suspects whenever they are conducting a raid. The issue of confidentiality will be

				they do receive training on how to handle confidential and information received from informers.	discussed in future Cluster Board meetings.
Reward/Report a cop programme to be actively implemented.	Better cooperation between SAPS and the community.	Number of Rewards/Reports received	SAPS members to be informed of this programme. SAPS, CPF	Stanford and Gansbaai have reward systems like "Best Cop of the Quarter" award.	SAPS should take a decision to publish the best official of the quarter award in the community newspapers.
Adopt a Cop per school/SAPS official to be allocated to a number of schools.	Improved relationships between SAPS and the community.	No. of schools which benefit from Adopt a cop.	SAPS and CPF to discuss feasibility given shortage of human resources. Plan for visits to schools. Hermanus CPF, Cluster CPF, SAPS, Schools		SAPS and Dept of Education need to agree on which SAPS members should be assigned to which schools.
SAPS Sector Commanders' cell numbers to be published quarterly in the media.	Better cooperation between SAPS and the community.	Published article	SAPS to approach local newspaper to do this free of charge. SAPS Cluster Commander		
To properly resource (HR, cameras at station and on dashboard and cells) SAPS.	Better cooperation between SAPS and the community.	Establishment filled, cameras installed, holding cells functional	SAPS and CPF to do audit of what the needs are. SAPS Cluster Commander and CPF Cluster Chair	In Hermanus, SAPS were sponsored with dashboard cameras and CCTV cameras where placed in crime hotspots.	

12. **Safety Concern:** Councilors to attend CPF meetings

Objective:

- To make all Councilors aware of the change in policy of Councilors' attendance of CPF meetings.
- To promote Councilors' participation in local crime prevention initiatives and membership of the CPF.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
Invite all Cllrs to the next CPF meetings.	Improved Councilors' participation and co-funding of projects.	Increased number of Councilors serving on CPF structure.	Get a list of all Councilors from the municipality and invite them to the next CPF meeting. CPF Cluster Chairperson		

13. **Safety Concern:** Proliferation of drugs in the communities and in schools. Difficulty in police investigating allegations of drug dealing as they don't get affidavits from community they can use to apply for search warrants.

Objective:

- To ensure that community report suspicions to SAPS.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
CPF and NHW to monitor the sale of drugs in the community and to inform the SAPS.	SAPS to investigate allegations of drug dealing.	Percentage of complaints that result in action by SAPS. Time taken to respond to complaints. No. of drug operations by SAPS.	CPF/NHW to inform community to report suspicions. CPF, NHW and SAPS	This is still a problem.	There should be a hotline for community members to report on drug dealing. NHW, CPFs and any other member of the community can and is

					<p>allowed report such matter to their local SAPS.</p> <p>SAPS must take measures to keep informer anonymous.</p> <p>Need to have women officials participating in searches of females, or in the absence of officials, and female can be asked to assist.</p>
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14. **Safety Concern:** Youth and children using drugs.

Objective:

- To encourage youth to engage in positive activities.
- To make youth aware of the danger of using drugs.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
Establish a multi-centre where youth can do sports and recreation, IT, etc.	Youth positively engaged in programmes and activities.	Have a plan for the implementation of a multi-centre. No. of NGOs, CBOs and others involved. No. of youth involved.	Develop a plan for development of a centre. CPF cluster with various role players, DOCS	DOCS implemented the following programmes to positively engage the youth: Wolwekloof safety training: Overstrand 16 youth trained from areas (Hermanus 13, Hawston 2 and Gansbaai 1)/ Swellendam 11 youth trained from areas (Swellendam 8 and Barrydale 3)/ CAM 16	Villiersdorp – youth centre for youth under 14s. Gans Bay is a Grootbos foundation. Genadendal is “oog op die kind”, Read, LDAC. Organisation called Ordinary Young People for Christ (OYP4C) Villiersdorp-based plans to build a

				youth were trained from areas (Bredasdorp 13, Struisbaai 2 and Napier 1)/ TWK 18 youth trained from areas (Villiersdaorp 11, Caledon 2, Grabouw 1 and Riviersonderend 4).	youth rehab centre for children under 14 yrs.
Involve youth in Youth Religious Programme	Youth positively engaged in programmes and activities	No. of youth attending DoCS Youth Religious Programme	CPF/Community to identify Churches or religious groups. Notify DOCS. CPF Cluster, Church. DoCS	Several organisations were identified including: Grootbos Foundation in Gansbaai-based NGO offers sports activities for youth; 2. 'Oog Op Die Kind' Project, Genadendal. This project involves parents who accompany their children to school. This is a VPUU Project, creating safe space so that children can be busy in free space environment. 3. Rural Institute for Education and Training (RIET), Caledon-based NGO focusing on family counselling on youth affected by drugs.	
Establish Junior CPF (Hermanus)	Youth from different schools involved in community safety activities	Junior CPF established and meets regularly. Good lessons shared with the Cluster.	Hermanus to hold planning meeting. Hermanus CPF, SAPS	Stanford started a junior CPF initiative.	Dept of Social Development to be invited to attend Cluster Board meetings to partner with the CPF and SAPS.

Adopt a Cop Programme for schools	Improved relationships between SAPS and the community. Created awareness around safety issues	No. of schools which benefit from Adopt a cop.	SAPS and CPF to discuss feasibility given shortage of human resources. Plan for visits to schools. Hermanus CPF, Cluster CPF, SAPS, Schools		
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15. **Safety Concern:** Substance abuse and the illegal use of drugs.

Objective:

- To create awareness and educate different stakeholders (parents, teachers, children) in the short, medium and long term on how to identify the signs and symptoms of drug abuse.
- To educate stakeholders as to the reasons why people start using drugs.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
To design and implement drug prevention programmes in partnership with NGOs/CBOs.	A drug free society/community NGOs held accountable for programmes especially aimed at drop out children.	Reduction in the number of children and adults using drugs. SAPS and all role-players to establish a baseline to statistics and monitor and evaluate the programmes' impact. Less children dropping out of school due to drug addiction. Education opportunities/skill centres where	Do audit of what programmes are currently running in the cluster. CPF Cluster Chairperson SAPS Social Development NPA Theewaterskloof Municipality NGO's	Department of Social Development coordinates the Local Drug Action Committee (LDAC) where drug related interventions are discussed and planned.	CPF to participate in the LDAC.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
SAPS will identify drug outlets, do raids and arrests and provide information on achievements to the media.	Better cooperation and trust between SAPS and the community (leadership).	Number of newspaper reports.	SAPS to start measuring the number of newspaper reports dealing with these achievements.	SAPS is collecting good intelligence in drug dealing.	
SAPS to improve their intelligence on drug dealers.	Improved SAPS intelligence	SAPS acting decisively against drug dealers.	Recruit more informants. SAPS.		Operations must be intelligence driven. Got feedback that this is done.
SAPS will do stop and search operations.	A drug free society/community	Less people found with drugs.	Plan operations with other law enforcement stakeholders. SAPS		
Community marches to drug dealers' homes.	A drug free society/community	Less drug dealers in communities.	Plan first march. CPF.		CPF should organise marches to raise awareness, rather than march on drug dealers' houses. This should include other role players, such as Ward Committee members. Drugs are a big issue in all of the cluster and it takes the work

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
NPA to successfully prosecute drug dealers (with strong evidence provided by SAPS).	NPA perceived to adjudicate swift justice	Less drug dealers in communities	SAPS to liaise with NPA and understand why cases are rejected and train investigators on strong evidence collection.	Not reported on	of everyone in the community to deal with this.
NPA to speed up their turnaround time on drug testing as some evidence is to be sent to the Laboratory and tested at the Laboratory. In the meantime criminals are released, until drugs are tested and confirmed.	Faster delivery of justice	Number of days (turn around time) to get laboratory results reduced.	SAPS to meet with NPA and map the process and identify the root cause for slow turn around time and implement process improvement.		
NPA and Dept. of Justice Regional Manager will be invited to the next CPF meeting in order to explain to them the community's frustrations.	Improved cooperation	Minutes of meeting	Invite NPA and Dept. of Justice Regional Manager to the next CPF meeting. CPF Cluster Chair		

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
Theewaterskloof Municipal bylaw enforcement unit to enforce the bylaws more strictly.	A drug free society/community	Number of fines issued reduced.	Operation planned and implemented. (Municipality and SAPS)	Not reported on	
Each CPF/SAPS will start a database of tuckshop owners.	Better communication and improved cooperation with stakeholders	Database of tuckshop owners	CPF and SAPS to identify coordinators who will write to the newspaper to inform tuckshop owners to register on the database. Tuckshop owners will be invited to a special CPF meeting to explain the by-laws, SAPS and municipality to monitor illegal cigarette sales. (SAPS , CPF cluster).		
Dept of Social Development to be contacted to establish a Local Drug Action Committee.	Established Local Drug Action Committee.	Minutes of the first Local Drug Action Committee Meeting.	To write to the Dept of Social Development to kickstart a Local Drug Action Committee. (SAPS Cluster Commander and CPF Cluster Chairperson)	Local Drug Action Committee has been established.	

16. **Safety Concern:** SAPS is having difficulty attending to farm complaints as gates are locked and SAPS cannot get hold of farmers.

Objective:

- To consult and improve relations with farm owners.
- To improve representation and participation of farm owners on CPF structures.
- To improve communications between SAPS' rural Sector Commanders and farmers and the designated farmer representative over weekends and after hours.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2017	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>Establish and regularly update a database with farmers' contact details. CPF & SAPS to meet with farmers on how to best access the farms. Proposal to deploy / appoint a NHW coordinator to farms (pilot) to be discussed.</p> <p>Invite local farmer associations to join the CPF and to attend CPF meetings.</p> <p>SAPS Rural Sector Commander to improve communications and visits to farms.</p>	<p>Improved access to farms and communication and cooperation between farmers, SAPS and CPF</p>	<p>Improved service delivery.</p> <p>Fewer complaints of access to farms. Number of complaints regarding access to farms to be monitored and evaluated at monthly meetings.</p>	<p>Determine when the next meeting between the SAPS Sector Commanders and farmers are and CPF to request to attend that meeting and brief the farmers.</p> <p>(CPF SAPS Sector Commander NHW)</p>		<p>DoCS recommends that the Sector Commander for the rural sector needs to be able to engage effectively with communities in the farming sector, such as farmers and farm associations.</p>

17. **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 & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 27 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>All CPFs to register on EPP and sign TPA (Transfer Payment Agreement, formerly referred to as MOA) with DoCS</p>	<p>CPFs submit monthly reports. CPF access R35,000 per year. CPFs access matching grant funds.</p>	<p>EPP functionality reports. CPF reports.</p>	<p>CPF to contact DoCS field worker for training and advice. (CPFs, DoCS)</p>	<p>All CPFs signed the TPA for 2015/16 financial year.</p> <p>DoCS trained 7 CPFs in June and July 2015 (Caledon, Gans Bay, Grenadendal, Grabow, Villiersdorp, Riviersonderend and Bredarsdorp).</p> <p>Cluster trained on EPP in May 2016 (Villiersdorp and Struisbaai excluded).</p> <p>In last financial year (April 2015 to March 2016) the CPFs earned R127 229 out of a possible R360 000 on the EPP (35%).</p>	<p>Remaining CPFs will be trained by DoCS in June 2016</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 = Bredasdorp		2 = Caledon	
3 = Gans Bay		4 = Genadendal	
5 = Grabouw		6 = Hermanus	
7 = Kleinmond		8 = Napier	
9 = Riviersonderend		10 = Stanford	
11= Struisbaai		12 = Villiersdorp	

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

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
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 Overberg Cluster



DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY

OVERBERG POLICE CLUSTER OVERVIEW: 2016/2017

1. INTRODUCTION

The Overberg police cluster comprises of twelve (12) police precincts namely Bredasdorp, Caledon, Gans Bay, Genadendal, Grabouw, Hermanus, Kleinmond, Napier, Riviersonderend, Stanford, Struisbaai and Villiersdorp.

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 Overberg 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
Bredasdorp	19 328	22 898	18.5%
Caledon	31 886	27 099	-15.0%
Gans Bay	9 655	15 781	63.4%
Genadendal	11 589	11 112	-4.1%
Grabouw	26 425	42 154	59.5%
Hermanus	30 547	48 369	58.3%
Kleinmond	8 065	9 399	16.5%
Napier	4 754	5 951	25.2%
Riviersonderend	11 365	8 069	-29.0%
Stanford	5 155	6 075	17.8%
Struisbaai	3 741	4 827	29.0%
Villiersdorp	15 095	22 212	47.1%
TOTAL	126 391	173 949	37.6%

2. POPULATION GROWTH

- The population in the Overberg cluster increased by 37.6% from 126 391 in 2001 to 173 949 in 2011.
- In the same period, the population of Gans Bay and Grabouw police precincts increased by 63.4% and 59.5% respectively, compared with Riviersonderend and Caledon police precincts which decreased by 29% and 15 % for the period 2001 to 2011 as per Table 1.

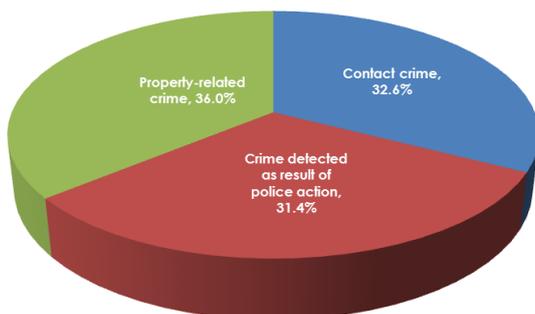
3. OVERBERG POLICE CLUSTER MURDER TRENDS

- Overall murder increased by 20% from 75 in 2010/11 to 90 in 2014/15.
- Murder in Bredasdorp and Grabouw police precincts increased by 225% and 128% during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15 as per table 1.
- In Gans Bay and Hermanus police precincts, murder decreased by 37.5% and 25% respectively over the 5-year period.
- Of concern is that Grabouw, Villiersdorp, Hermanus and Bredasdorp police precincts contributed to more than 75% of all murders reported during the 5-year period.

Table 1: Murder per police precinct 2010/11 to 2014/15

PERIOD	Grabouw	Villiersdorp	Hermanus	Bredasdorp	Caledon	Gans Bay	Kleinmond	Genadendal	Riviersonderend	Stanford	Struisbaai	Napier
2010/2011	14	20	16	4	5	8	3	1	0	2	2	0
2011/2012	27	12	13	11	3	6	2	3	2	1	0	1
2012/2013	23	14	14	10	9	1	4	2	1	0	1	1
2013/2014	39	13	15	4	3	5	1	1	1	0	2	2
2014/2015	32	12	12	13	6	5	2	2	4	2	0	0

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 spread amongst the three main categories in the Overberg cluster as per Figure 2.

- Property-related crime contributed to 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 a third (33.2%) of all reported crime over the same period. Contact crime consist 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 31.6% 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 (34.5%) and assault GBH (24%) contributed to 58.5% of all contact crime reported in the cluster as per Figure 3.
- Robbery with aggravating circumstances (16.4%) and common robbery (11.6%) contributed an additional 28% to the contact crime in Overberg cluster.

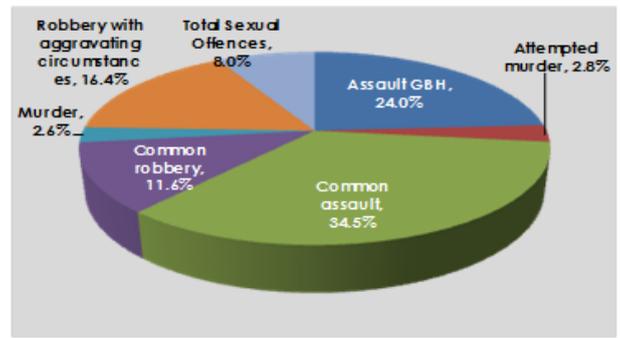
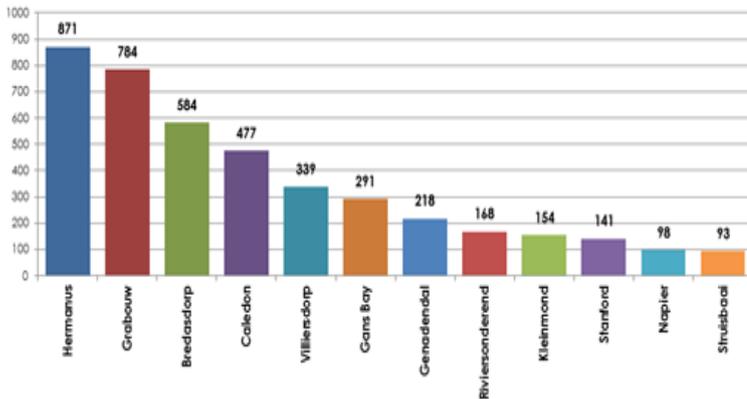


Figure 4: Reported contact crime for the period 2014/15



- Figure 4 indicates that contact crime was rife in Hermanus (871) and Grabouw (784) police precincts during the period 2014/15.
- Police precincts such as Struisbaai (93) and Napier (98) had the least number of contact crime reported in the Overberg cluster.

6. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

- During the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, burglary at residential premises (42.9%) and theft out of motor vehicles (36.5%) contributed to most of the property-related crime in Overberg cluster.
- Figure 5 indicates that burglary at residential and non-residential premises contributed to more than half of all property-related crime during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15.

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

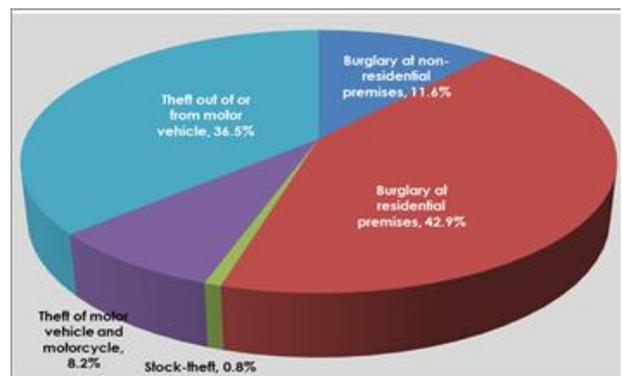
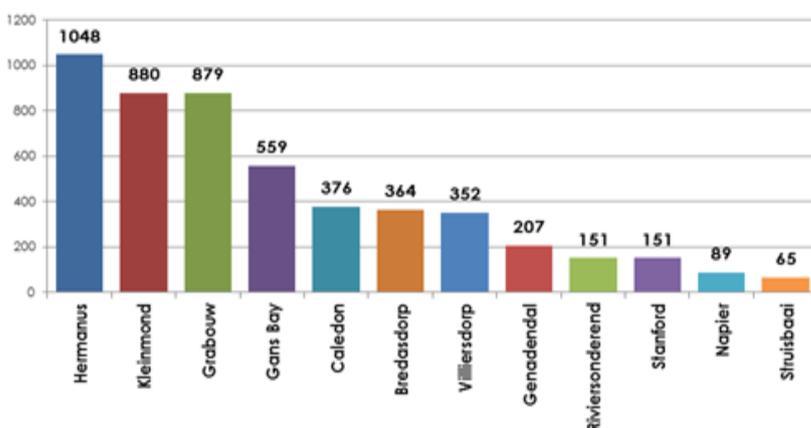


Figure 6: Reported property-related crime for the period



- More property-related crimes were reported in Hermanus (1 048), Kleinmond (880) and Grabouw (879) police precincts during 2014/15 (Figure 6) .
- In contrast, the least property-related crimes were reported in Struisbaai (65) and Napier (89) as shown in Figure 6 over the period 2010/11 to 2014/15. They also have the smallest population in the cluster.

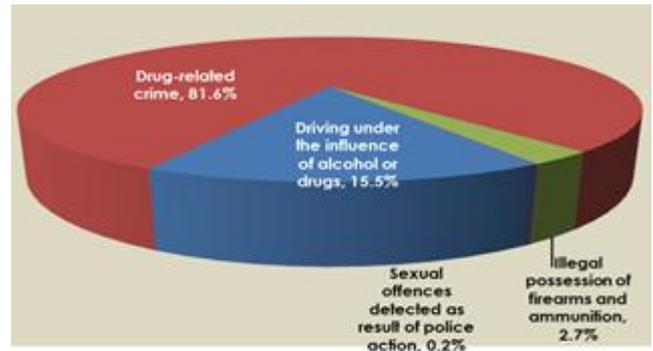
NOTE:

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

7. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

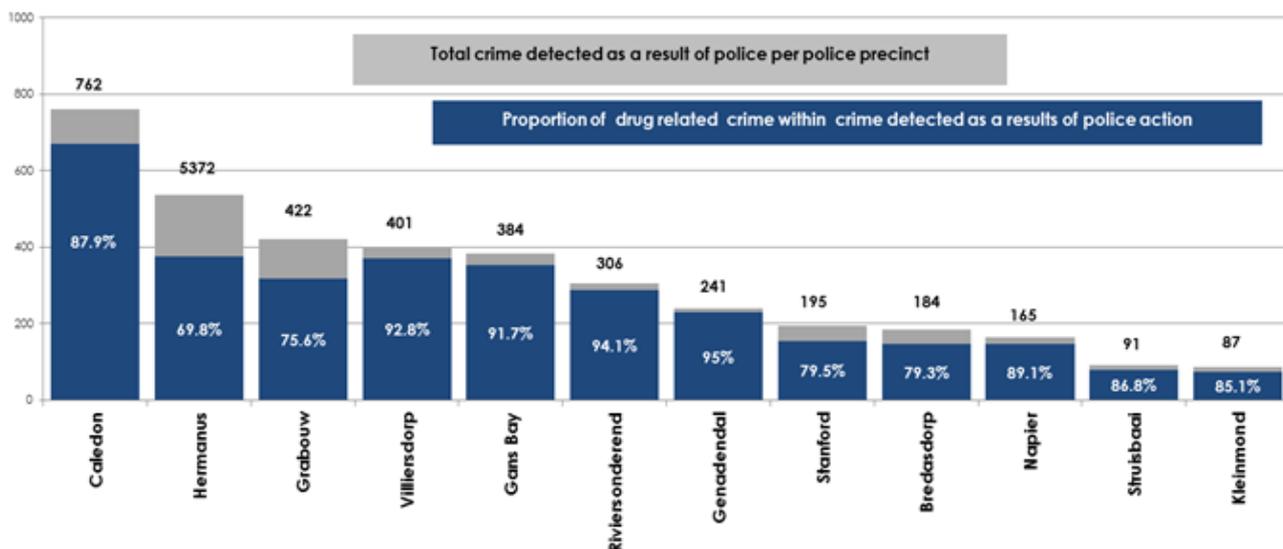
- Figure 7 indicates that during the period 2014/15, drug-related crime contributed 81.6% to crime detected as a result of police action in Overberg cluster, followed by driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (15.5%).
- The analysis in figure 7 shows that drug related crime is huge challenge in the cluster.

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



- In terms of crime detected as a result of police action, Caledon (762) and Hermanus (537) police precincts had the highest number of reported cases compared to Kleinmond (87) and Struisbaai (91) police precincts as per Figure 8.
- The percentage of drug related crime per police station in the cluster ranges from 69.8% recorded in Hermanus police precinct to 95% recorded in Genadendal 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 pro-active action by the police.
- Of the 762 crime detected as a result of police action recorded in Caledon police precinct, 87.9% (670) is drug related crime. Similarly, 95% (229) of the 241 cases in Genadendal is 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 been contributing 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 OVERBERG POLICE CLUSTER SAFETY NEEDS

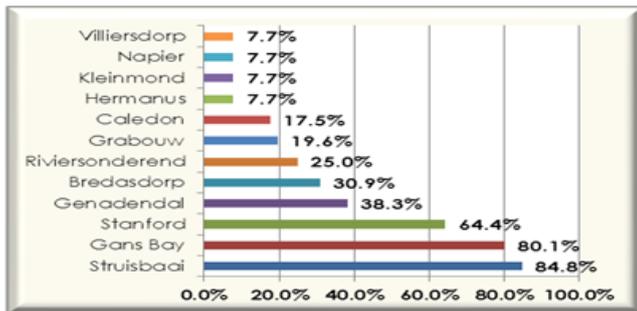
The safety needs were determined based on three themes aligned to the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) which is the department strategic vehicle to contribute towards increasing safety in the province.

PROFESSIONAL POLICING: Shortage of human resources; management of vehicles; lack of feedback on investigations; lack of complainant's privacy; SAPS members to receive training on professional policing; CPF members are not clear on their roles and responsibilities; not all CPFs are accessing their EPP funds; and CPF members change frequently.

PUBLIC SPACES: Lack of community support and trust in SAPS; lack of parental involvement; NHWs gets injured on duty without compensation; and vigilantism in the area.

PARTNERSHIPS: Unemployment; pick pocketing and daylight robberies; shebeens / taverns situated close to schools and churches; gangsterism affecting schools; SAPS needs to align its activities to SAPS gang strategy; follow up on the recommendations of the Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry.

Figure 9: 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 R390 000 was available for the cluster, of which R127 229.36 (32.6%) was accessed by CPFs as per Figure 9. During the corresponding period of April 2014 to March 2015 CPFs in the cluster accessed 37.5% of its available funds.
- Struisbaai and Gans Bay CPFs accessed 84.8% and 80.1% each of their allocated R32 500.

11. COMMUNITY ORGANISATION DATABASE

- There are currently 41 community organisations that are registered on the Community Organisation Database of the Department of Community Safety (DoCS) in this cluster. Forty-four percent or 18 of these organisations are based in Bredasdorp and Caledon police precincts as per Table 3.
- Of concern is the lack of registered community organisations that are registered with the Department in the areas where they are needed the most to contribute meaningfully in an attempt to increase safety.

Table 3: Registered organisations per police precinct 2015/16

POLICE PRECINCT	NO OF ORGANISATIONS	DISTRIBUTION %
Bredasdorp	9	22%
Caledon	9	22%
Gans Bay	2	5%
Grabouw	4	10%
Hermanus	5	12%
Kleinmond	3	7%
Napier	3	7%
Riviersonderend	2	5%
Villiersdorp	4	10%
TOTAL	41	100%

12. CONCLUSION

Common assault, assault GBH, burglary at residential premises and theft out of motor vehicles should be a concern for the residents of Overberg 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 32.6% of the R390 000 allocated to the cluster. Struisbaai (84.8%) and Gans Bay (80.1%) performed consistently on the EPP during 2014/15 in comparison to the other CPFs. 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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