



**Western Cape
Government**

Community Safety



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

02 - 03 September 2016

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ACRONYMS

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCCF	Cluster Crime Combating Forum
CID	City/ Central Improvement District
CoCT	City of Cape Town
CPF	Community Police Forum
CSC	Community Service Centre
CSF	Community Safety Forum
CSIP	Community Safety Improvement Partnership
C3	City of Cape Town Service Delivery Complaint System
DoCS	Department of Community Safety
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EPP	Expanded Partnership Programme
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
GM	General Meeting
LG	Local Government
MJC	Muslim Judicial Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa
NPO	Not for Profit Organisation
PCCF	Provincial Crime Combating Forum
PNP	Policing Needs and Priorities
SAPS	South African Police Service
SCCF	Station Crime Combating Forum
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VPUU	Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading
VRCID	Voortrekker Road Central Improvement District

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 Tygerberg Police Cluster on 02 and 03 September 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 organizations and individuals as possible including:

- SAPS Cluster commander and precinct station commanders and members;
- CPFs and Cluster executives;
- Community Safety Forums;
- Neighbourhood Watches;
- Non-governmental, community and faith-based organisations;

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.

- 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.



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 Ms Lesley Ashton (CPF Cluster Chairperson) with the Honourable Dan Plato (Minister of Community Safety) delivering the keynote address. After the keynote address Mr Pumzile Papu (Provincial Chief of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) from the Department of Health) delivered a presentation on the attacks of EMS staff while they are on duty. Thereafter, 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 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. Alderman JP Smith, Mayoral Committee member for Safety and Security, presented the 5-point Community Policing Support programme of the City of Cape Town. Ms Abigail Lewis, from the office of the Western Cape Police Ombudsman, explained how and when to make use of the services offered by the 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 was physically captured and entered into the Survey Monkey software programme for subsequent organisation on a spreadsheet, in terms of the main issues identified.



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

⁵ See Annexure 1 for the updated 2016 Safety Plan.

⁶ See Annexure 2 for the questionnaire.

Non-plenary group discussions



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

Limitations

- The workshops were primarily attended by those who were part of NHWs and CPFs, in SAPS and/or involved in these sectors to some extent or other. Thus, perceptions of safety and the research sample may have been somewhat skewed and not representative of the many communities that make up each neighbourhood within individual police precincts in the Tygerberg 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.

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

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

2. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS

The Tygerberg Cluster has a population of 521 089 and consists of seven precincts⁹ - Bellville, Bothasig, Brackenfell, Durbanville, Goodwood, Kraaifontein and Parow – all of which fall under the jurisdiction of the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality. Between 2001 and 2011 the population of Brackenfell police precinct increased by 72.5% while the population of Bothasig police precinct decreased by 2.6%.¹⁰

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 (50%):¹¹ 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.¹²

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 Tygerberg Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 02 September 2016.

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

¹¹ http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015).

¹² 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).

- Contact crime (26.4%):¹³ 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.¹⁴
- Crime detected as a result of police action (23.6%):¹⁵ 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.¹⁶

Table 1: Murders per police precinct 2010 to 2015¹⁷

Police precinct	Period				
	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Bellville	3	19	10	11	6
Bothasig	0	1	1	1	1
Brackenfell	2	3	4	5	7
Durbanville	7	13	10	10	10
Goodwood	3	8	1	5	6
Kraaifontein	78	94	121	112	141
Parow	11	4	7	8	12
TOTAL	104	142	154	152	183

The number of murders in the Tygerberg cluster increased by 76% from 104 in 2010/11 to 183 in 2014/15. Murder in Kraaifontein police precinct increased from 78 in 2010/11 to 141 in 2014/15. Of concern is that Kraaifontein police precinct contributed 74.3% of all murders committed in Tygerberg cluster during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, whereas Kraaifontein contributes roughly 34% of the Cluster's population (see Annexure 3).

¹³ http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015).

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

¹⁶ 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).

¹⁷ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Tygerberg Police Cluster Overview', Table 2.

3. PRESENTATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Mr Pumzile Papu, Provincial Chief of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) from the Western Cape Department of Health delivered a presentation on the attacks of EMS staff while they are on duty. He said EMS lost 50% of the operational hours in 2016 due to staff attacks. The nature of violent incidents that were serviced in the Northern Division includes assault. About 15 of those incidents involve physical contact, 28 involve gunshot and 86 involve the use of another weapon. Assault with the use of a weapon constituted 11.9% of the top incidents serviced in the Northern Division. Mr Papu said some of the incidents could have been avoided. Mr Papu invited participants to a march on 14 September 2016 in Philippi to protest the attacks against EMS staff members.

4. REPORT FROM THE CPF CLUSTER CHAIRPERSON

Ms Lesley Ashton, the CPF Cluster Chairperson, spoke about the Cluster's progress with regard to implementation of the Safety Plan, noting that they had had a short period to implement since the 2015 PNP. She spoke to the need to work with other structures in the community, such as the religious sector, social services, and support structures. She congratulated the CPFs on submitting their EPP reports and collectively accessing 34% of the funds available to them in the 2015/16 year. She stressed the need to focus on empowering the CPFs. She urged DoCS to support the branding of CPFs and NHWs.

5. SAPS REPORTBACK

Major General Mancini, Tygerberg Cluster Commander presented the SAPS overview and spoke about the implementation of the Safety Plan. He said there are 7 police stations and 1 satellite police station in the cluster. The estimated population in the cluster in 2016 is 521 089 with 4 informal settlements, 111 schools and 153 farms as well as 800 small holdings.

Table 2: Human Resources

Station	Operational Members	Support Members	Reservists	Detectives
Bellville	198	60	14	50
Bothasig	32	13	1	10
Brackenfell	60	28	2	60
Durbanville	82	27	14	27
Goodwood	104	11	7	22
Kraaifontein	185	54	-	50
Parow	109	19	2	39
TOTAL	770	212	40	258

The Cluster has 770 operational members and 40 reservists. In terms of physical resources, the cluster has 276 vehicles with Bellville (61), Kraaifontein (54) and Parow (41) having the highest number of vehicles compared to other stations. He said the conditions at the Kraaifontein, Brackenfell and

Parow police stations were good but that maintenance and other attention needs to be given to the others.

Crime Threats and Trends

In terms of crime tendencies, Maj Gen Mancini noted that contact crime, property related crime and police initiated crime were concerns at all 7 police stations, but that gangsterism was only prevalent in Kraaifontein.

Table 3: Crime Hotspot Areas

Station	Threat	Hotspot 1	Hotspot 2	Hotspot 3
Bellville	All Robberies	Central Business District (CBD)	Voortrekker road	Oakdale
Kraaifontein	Murder and Attempted Murder/ Property Crimes	Wallacedene Wallacedene	Scottsdene Zonnendal, Goliath Estate	Scottsville Belmont Park
Parow	All Robberies Carjacking Theft from and out of motor vehicle	CBD, Voortrekker rd Glen Lily	CBD, Glen Lily CBD , Glen Lily	Parow East, Parow Valley Fairfield Estate
Brackenfell	All Robberies/ Burglaries/ Theft from and out of motor vehicle	CBD	Gape Gate	Protea Heights
Goodwood	All Robberies/ Burglaries Res/ Theft out of motor vehicle	Robberies railway stations Voortrekker road	Tygerdal/ Goodwood Park, Townsent street	Townsent Street, Goodwood Estate, Vasco and Richmond Estates
Durbanville	All Robberies/ All Burglaries /Theft out of and Theft from motor vehicle / All Assaults	Fisantekraal	Durbanville CBD	Stellenberg/Kenridge
Bothasig	All Robberies/ Burglary Residential/ Theft from and out of motor vehicle	Bothasig	Edgemead	Burgundy Estate

Table 3 above shows that most of the crimes in Bellville, Parow, Brackenfell and Durbanville took place in the CBDs and the main road (Voortrekker road in Bellville and Parow).

According to SAPS, unemployment, abuse of liquor and drugs, owners negligence, repeat offenders/parolees and daily influx of workers are the main contributors to crime. Criminals also have easy access to escape routes.

In reporting on the implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan, the Cluster Commander gave the following feedback:¹⁸

Safety Plan Objective	Status
1. Improve the productivity and performance of officials.	Standard practice at all Stations and ongoing in terms of Performance Management
2. To facilitate the strategic deployment of resources in these areas; to strengthen the relationship between SAPS and Law Enforcement officials; to capacitate and support Neighbourhood Watches.	All (7) Stations have a good working relationship with Law Enforcement. Law Enforcement utilized as force multipliers during operations.
3. To build trust between the community and the Police, and to ensure professional police service is in place.	Ongoing process. (8) Members dismissed from Kraaifontein SAPS for corruption. Complaint and suggestion boxes available in all CSC's.
4. Improve SAPS preparation of cases for trial. Create awareness among the public of how the criminal justice system operates.	Training ongoing. Joint media article to create awareness by SAPS and CPFs.
5. To ensure there is integrated development and planning so that adequate policing resources are in place to cater for expansion of neighbourhoods	Consultation with COCT not yet completed.
6. To reduce the prevalence of the sex workers, drugs and gangsterism in the Tygerberg Cluster.	Not yet implemented, serious need for Kraaifontein precinct with regards to gangsterism. Ongoing liaison with different agencies regarding sex workers. A decrease in Bellville Station area regarding sex workers due to joint efforts by SAPS/NHWs and CID
7. Raising of awareness in the Cluster regarding by-laws and enforcement.	Active participation by NHWs to enforce by-laws. Little to no individual Councilor or Ward Committee "buy-in" to date. Sector Commanders communicate this information at meetings.
8. To increase the involvement of Local Councilors in addressing local safety concerns.	Not yet implemented. Limited involvement of local Councilors in local matters and limited involved with CPFs
9. To create a closer partnership between the local schools and CPF.	Not yet implemented, planning underway to invite Schools to joint CPF Sub Forum meetings
10. To encourage safety stakeholders to be affiliated to the CPF, involve local businessmen in CPF activities.	Not yet implemented, business at large do not see the high crime in CBD areas upon their own customer base as a "problem". Ongoing efforts by CPFs to achieve this involvement.
11. To ensure foreign nationals operate within the ambit of the law.	Ongoing, good cooperation in Bellville with foreigner-representative organisations through a partnership in Bellville CBD.
12. To improve interaction between DoCS fieldworker and CPF and to capacitate CPF's	Not implemented
13. To create an environment where those affected could be assisted.	Not yet implemented

¹⁸ SAPS. (2016). 'Back to Basics. Towards a Safer Tomorrow.' Presentation at PNP 2016 Tygerberg Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 02 September 2016.

Safety Plan Objective	Status
14. To ensure safer parking in the Cluster.	Not implemented, COCT attempted this through NHWS (to train volunteers to guard vehicles). Problem areas identified in Bellville was fenced in by VRCID with a significant reduction in crime
15. Stakeholders to come together to monitor the scrap yards where stolen goods are sold.	Weekly inspections are conducted.
16. Needs to ensure effective policing at taxi ranks and good response during taxi protest or taxi violence.	Disrespect by taxi drivers for basic road rules. COCT to become more involved. Static deployment from SAPS at hotspots.
17. Improve street lighting and reduce opportunity for crime.	Implemented. Standard practice for NHWS to log C3's on City Service website request.
18. Install fencing along railway line and station.	Not implemented. In Bellville matter was dealt with at the Bellville CBD redevelopment workshop.
19. To reduce the number of people living on the street and reduce crime.	Tabled, not yet implemented. Department of Social Development to increase involvement, lack of alternate solutions. Empty buildings are reported to COCT.
20. Empty houses and buildings is a problem that relevant stakeholders need to attend to.	Not resolved yet. Ongoing drive by CPF. Also partnering with Street people support organisations.

In addition, Major General Mancini identified the following as ongoing safety needs for Tygerberg cluster:

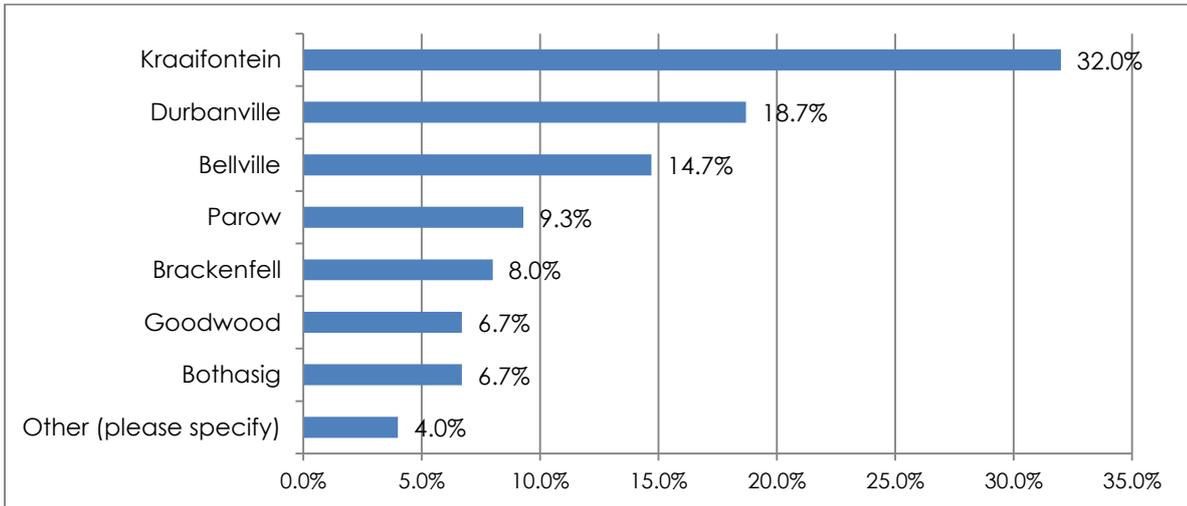
- Safe houses
- Assistance to drug addicts
- Poor lighting in certain residential and business areas
- Cutting of bushes
- Safe-guarding of dams
- Maintenance of lighting
- A barrier as well as a foot bridge over /under N7 between Du Noon and Richwood
- Involvement of (Crime Prevention through environmental Design) with City Planning
- Numbering of houses - especially in informal settlements
- Lighting in foot paths to and from railway stations & taxi ranks
- Street lights



6. RESULTS OF SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD

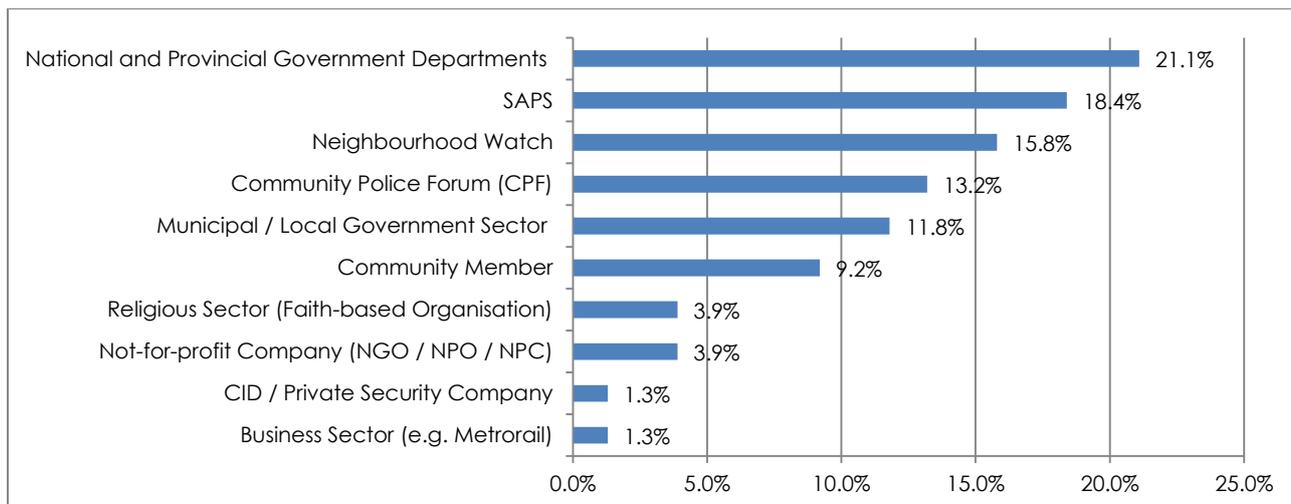
Participants

Figure 1: Respondents per precinct



In total 77 people completed the questionnaire. This number was higher than in 2015. As the above bar-graph shows, the majority of participants (32%) were from Kraaifontein. Most (59%) of the participants were males with 41% females.

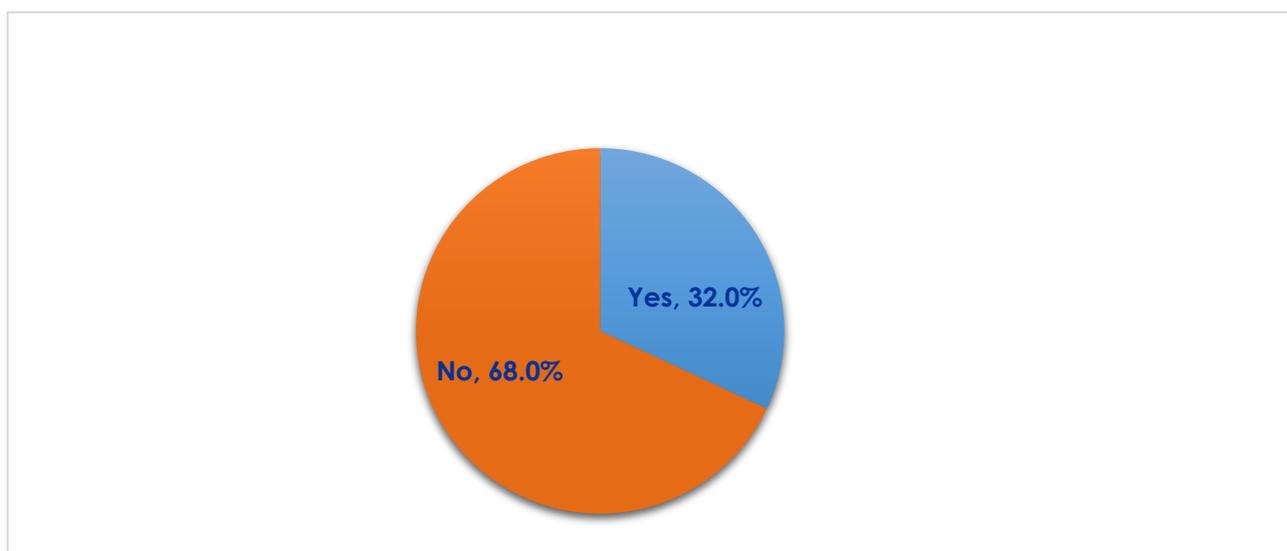
Figure 2: Participants per stakeholder group



As indicated in Figure 2 above the majority of participants (21.1%) were from National and Provincial Government Departments. There was a higher representation by government than in other clusters. This included representatives from NPA, Western Cape Department of Health, Department of Social Development, Education Department and the Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport. This was followed by SAPS (18.4%), NHWs (15.8%) and CPFs (13.2%). Municipalities constituted 11.8% and community members 9.2%. Faith based organisations and non-profit organisations each contributed 3.9% of participants followed by CID and business sector at 1.3% each.

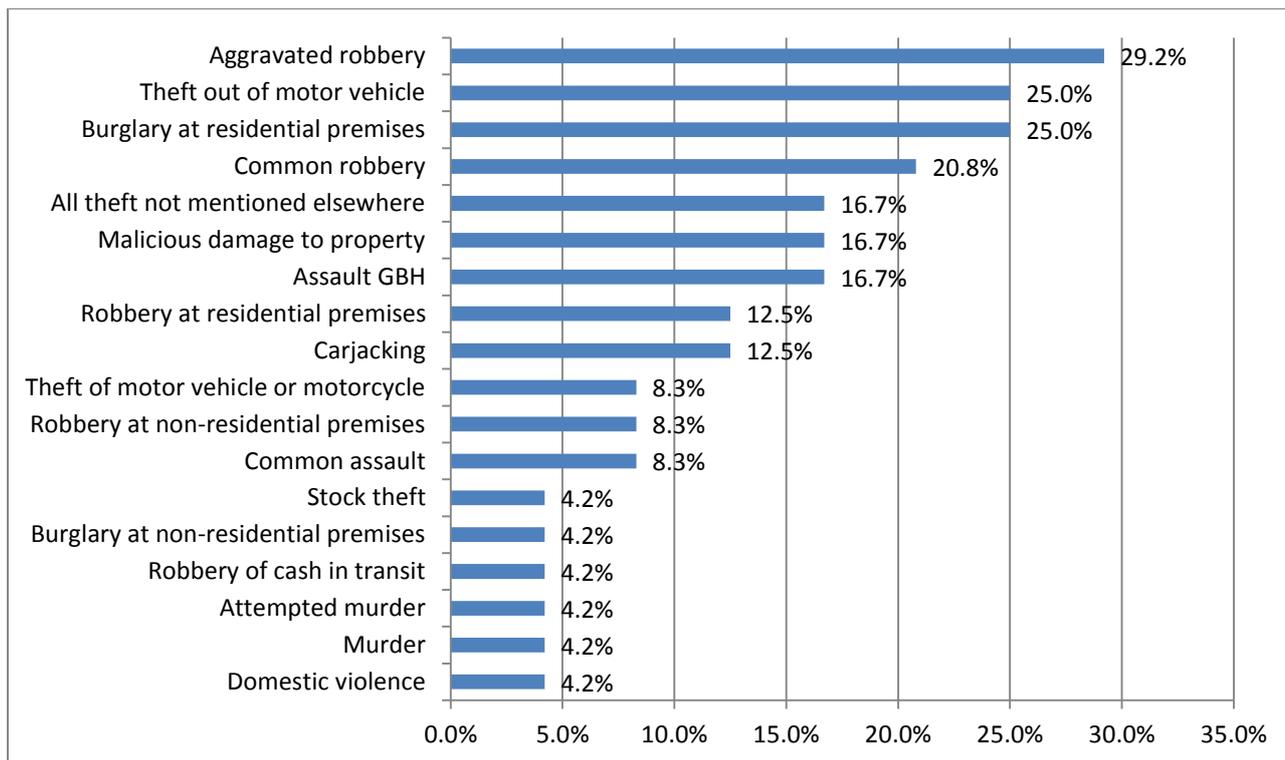
Contact with the Criminal Justice System

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



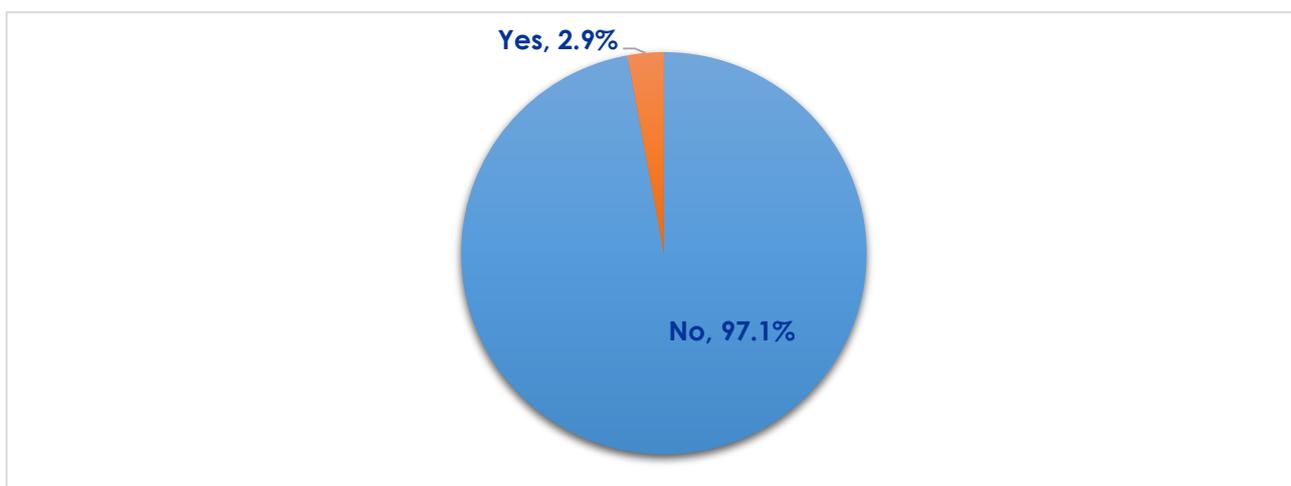
As indicated in Figure 3 above, 68.0% of the sample had not been victims of crime and 32% had.

Figure 4: Nature of crime



Of the 32.0% 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 aggravated robbery (29.2%), theft out of motor vehicle (25% and burglary at residential premises (25%). The next highest figure was for common robbery (20.8%).

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



Only 2.9% of the sample reported having been charged with crime as a result of police action. Interestingly, 50% of the participants were charged with drug related crime and 50% with driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

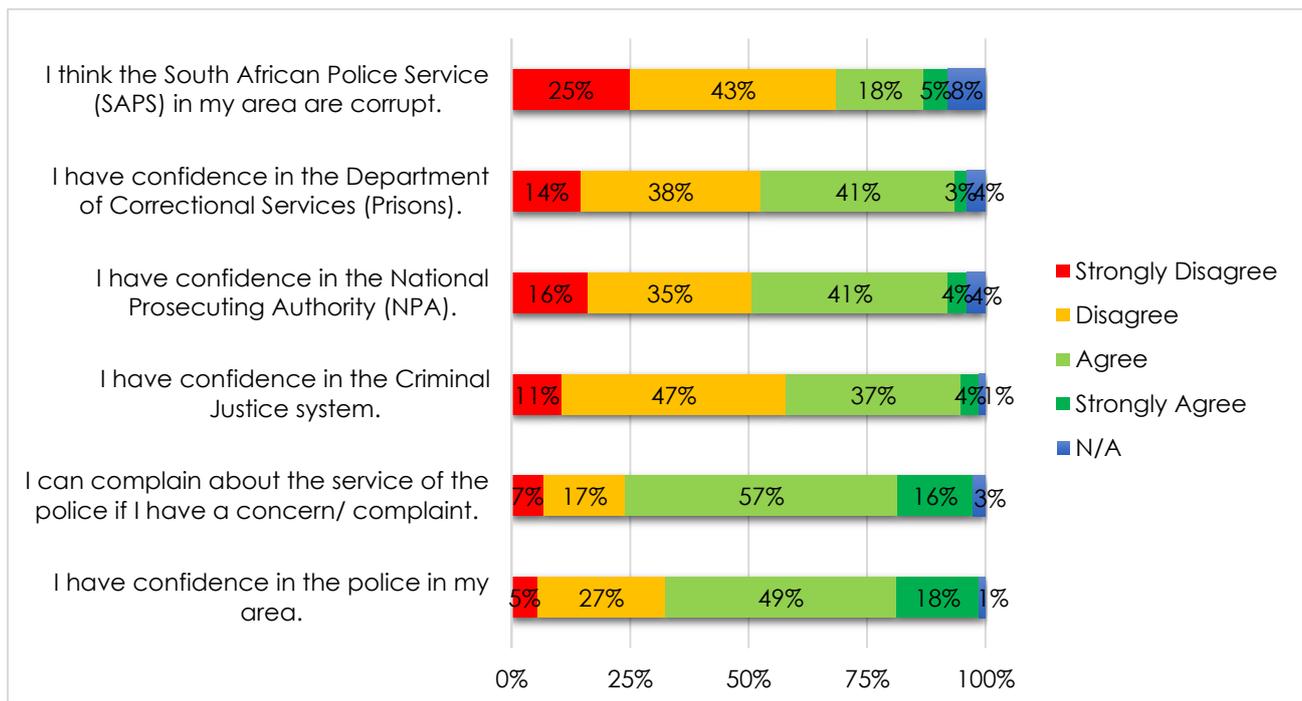
Professional Policing

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.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 on the next page represents responses in respect of levels of confidence in SAPS.

Figure 6: Perceptions of confidence



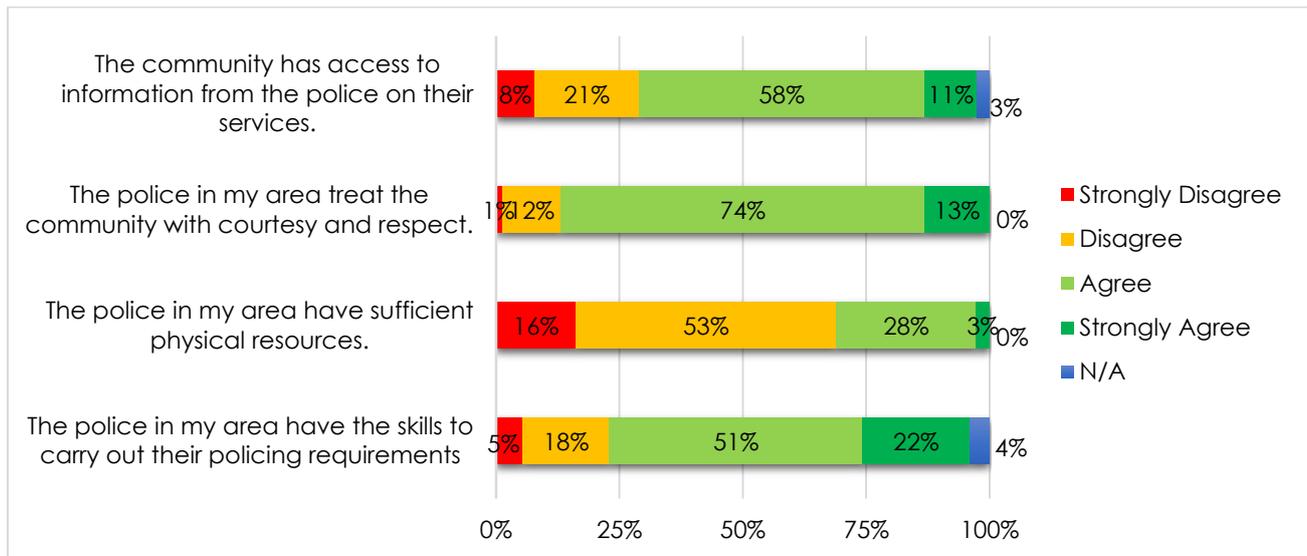
The majority (68%) of the respondents did not think that the SAPS in their area were corrupt, 73% indicated that they could complain about the police (they were not asked whether these complaints were satisfactorily resolved) and, 67% were confident in the police. Only 44% showed

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.

confidence in the Department of Correctional Services while 45% showed confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority and, 41% in the overall criminal justice system. This figure is lower than 83% of the participants who had confidence in criminal justice system in 2015/16 PNP.²⁰

However, during the group discussions some participants alleged that some of the police officials were corrupt.

Figure 7: SAPS interaction with communities



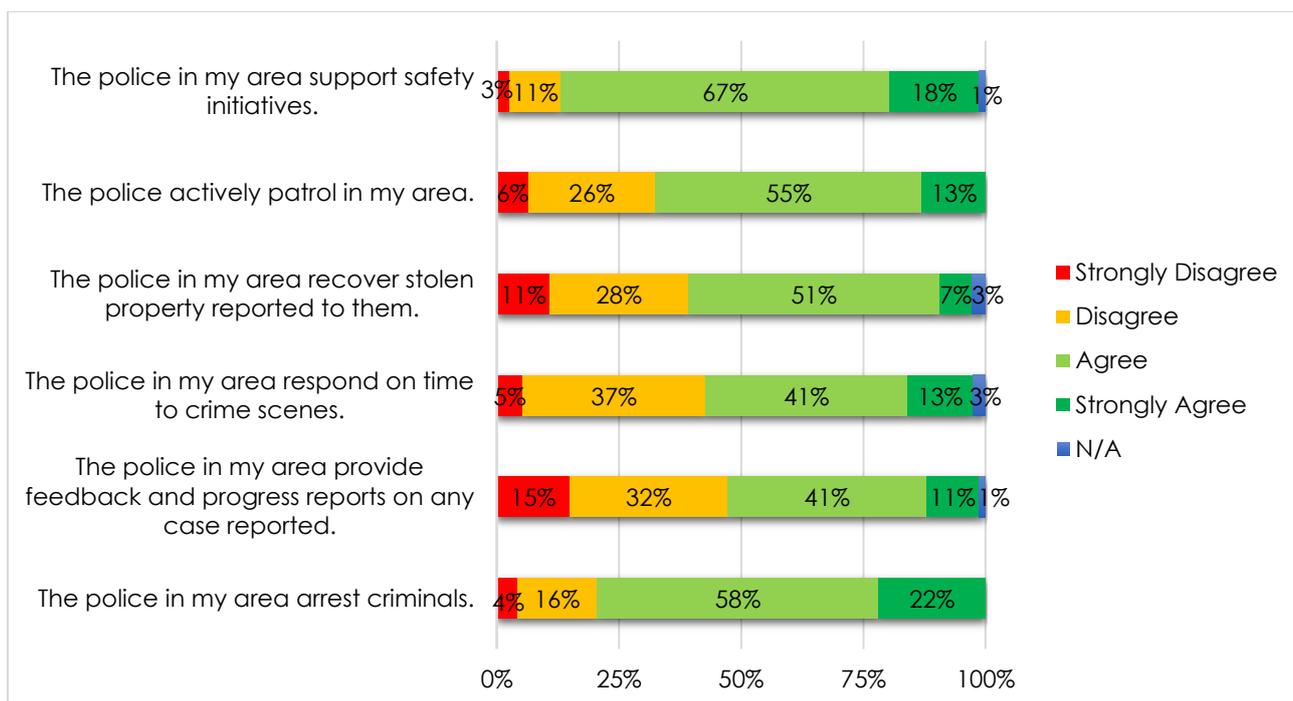
The majority of the respondents (69%) thought that the community did have access to information from the police, 87% felt that the police in their area treated the community with courtesy and respect and, 73% agreed that the police had the skills to carry out their policing functions. This is a significant increase compared to 59% figure of 2015/16 PNP.²¹ Only 31% of the respondents thought that the police had sufficient physical resources. This is an improvement on 2015/16 PNP where the figure was 28%.²² 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.

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

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

²² Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Tygerberg Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: 21.

Figure 8: Police service delivery and performance of functions



The majority (85%) of the respondents agreed that the police supported safety initiatives and 68% thought that the police actively patrolled in their areas. The majority (58%) agreed that the police recovered stolen property. The fact that 54% felt that the police arrived at crime scenes timeously is an improvement on the findings of the previous year's PNP where only 42% felt that the police arrived on time.²³

The majority (52%) of the respondents agreed that the police provided feedback on cases reported in their areas. This is a slight improvement on the 47% figure of the previous year.²⁴ 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. Most (80%) of the respondents thought that the police in their areas arrest criminals. This is consistent with the 79% of the previous year.²⁵

²³ Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Tygerberg Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: 22.

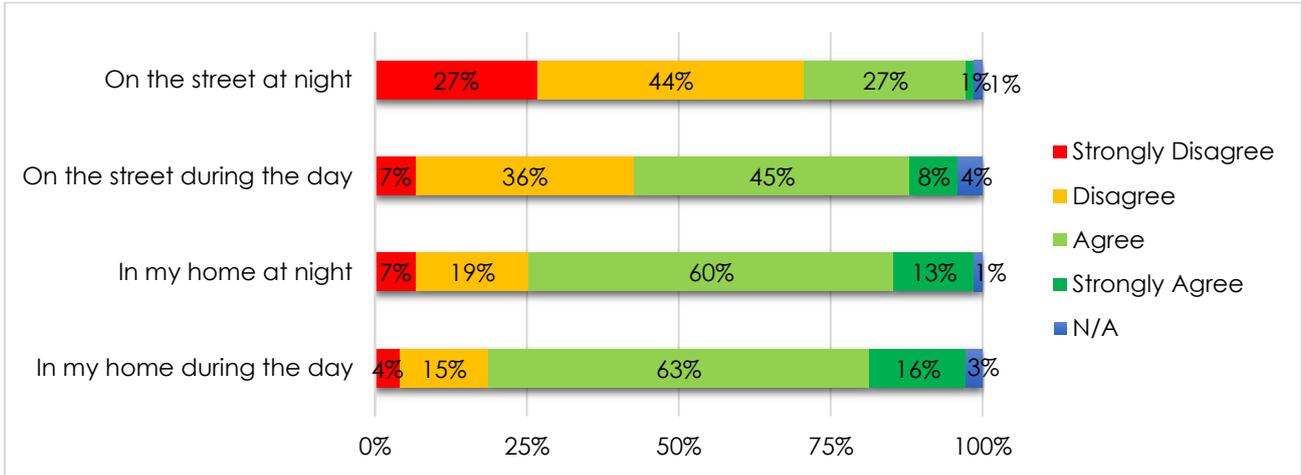
²⁴ Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Tygerberg Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: 22.

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

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.

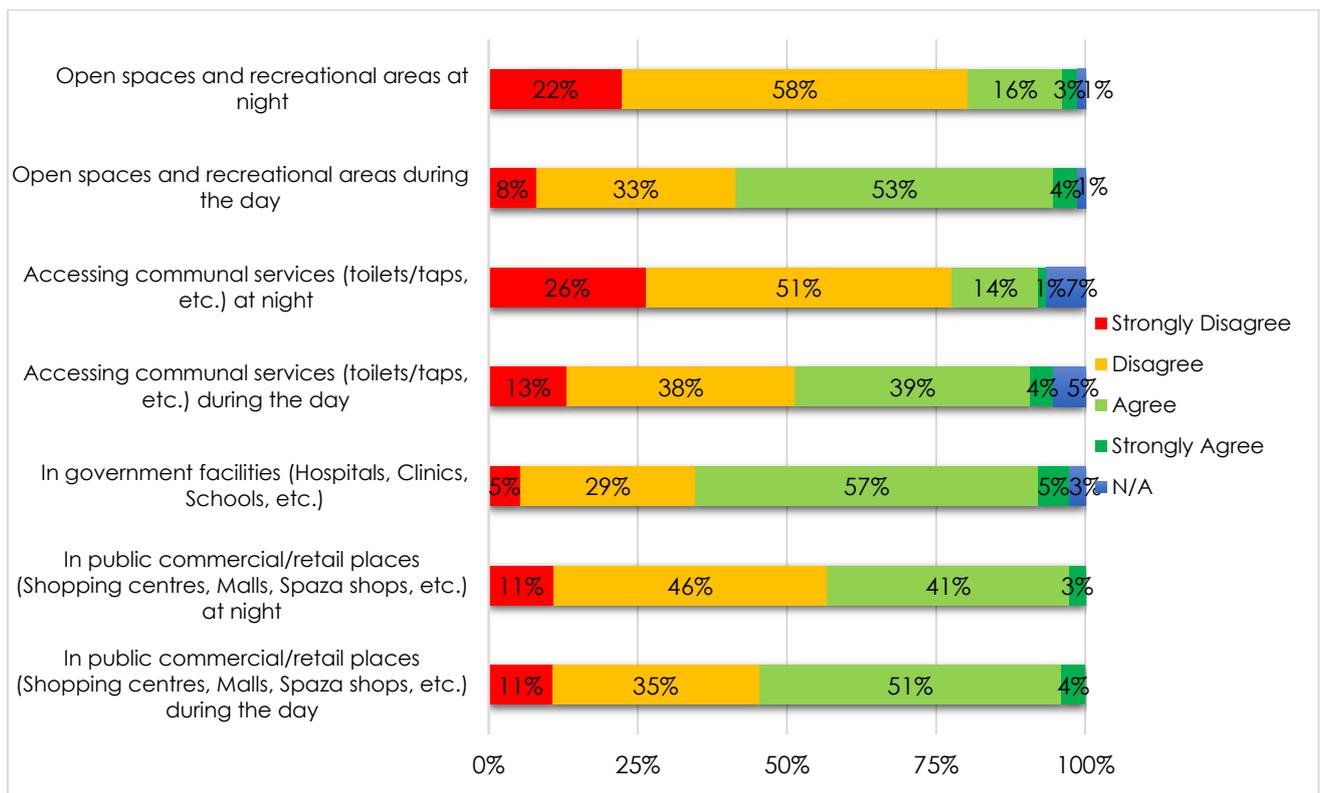
Figure 9: Safety at home and in public



Only 28% of the respondents felt safe on the street at night whereas 53% felt safe during the day. This is much the same as the previous year's figures where only 27% of the respondents felt safe on the street at night, and 51% feeling safe during the day.²⁶ The majority (73%) felt safe in their homes at night with 79% feeling safe during the day.

²⁶ Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Tygerberg Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: 24.

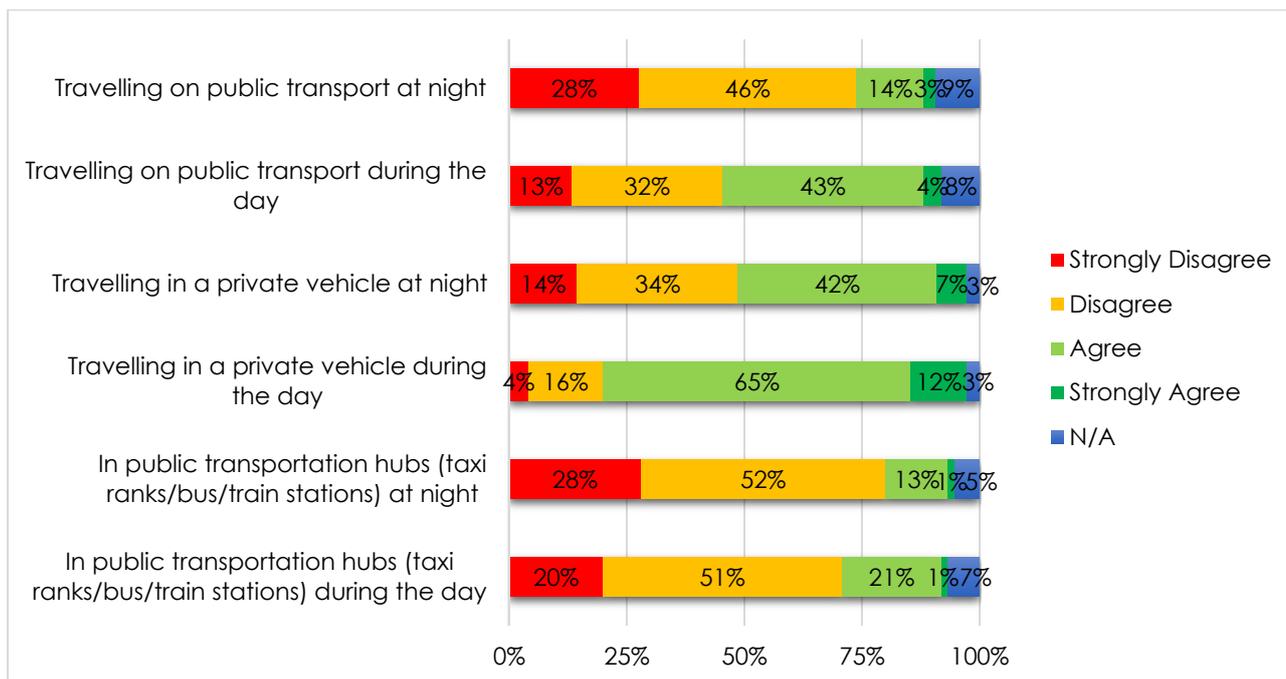
Figure 10: Perceptions of safety in community spaces and public commercial buildings



Just 19% of the respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night, with 57% feeling safe during the day. Similarly, 15% felt safe accessing communal services at night and 43% during the day. The majority (62%) of the respondents felt safe in government facilities. About 44% of the respondents felt safe in public commercial or retail places at night whereas 55% felt safe during the day. This figure is higher than the previous year where 34% felt safe in public commercial or retail places at night and 51% felt safe during the day.²⁷

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

Figure 11: Perception of safety around public and private transport



Unsurprisingly, fewer respondents (17%) felt safe travelling on public transport at night than during the day (47%). However, the day-time figure is higher than that of the 2015/16 PNP findings where 40% reported feeling safe during the day.²⁸ 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.²⁹ Only 14% of the respondents felt safe in public transportation hubs at night, with 22% feeling safe during the day. This is lower than the previous year where the figure was 19% of the respondents who felt safe at night and 31% during the day.³⁰ Only 49% of the respondents felt safe travelling in a private vehicle at night, with 77% feeling safe during the day. These are similar to the findings of the PNP 2015/16.³¹

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.

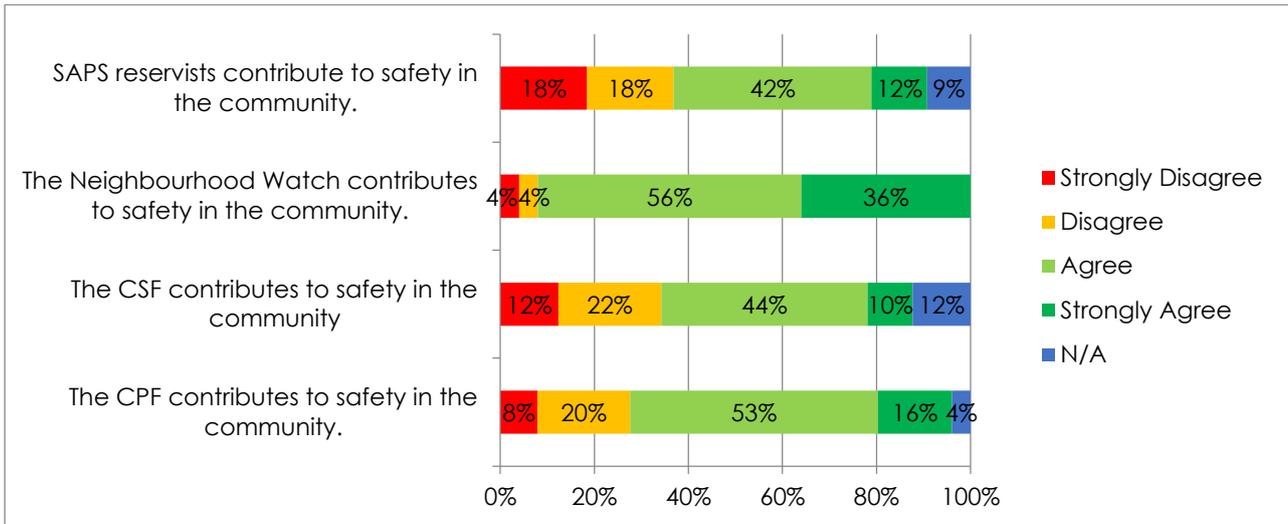
²⁸ Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Tygerberg Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, 26.

²⁹ Statistics South Africa. (2015). 'Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15, p. 14.

³⁰ Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Tygerberg Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, 26.

³¹ Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Tygerberg Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, 26.

Figure 12: Partnerships contributing to safety

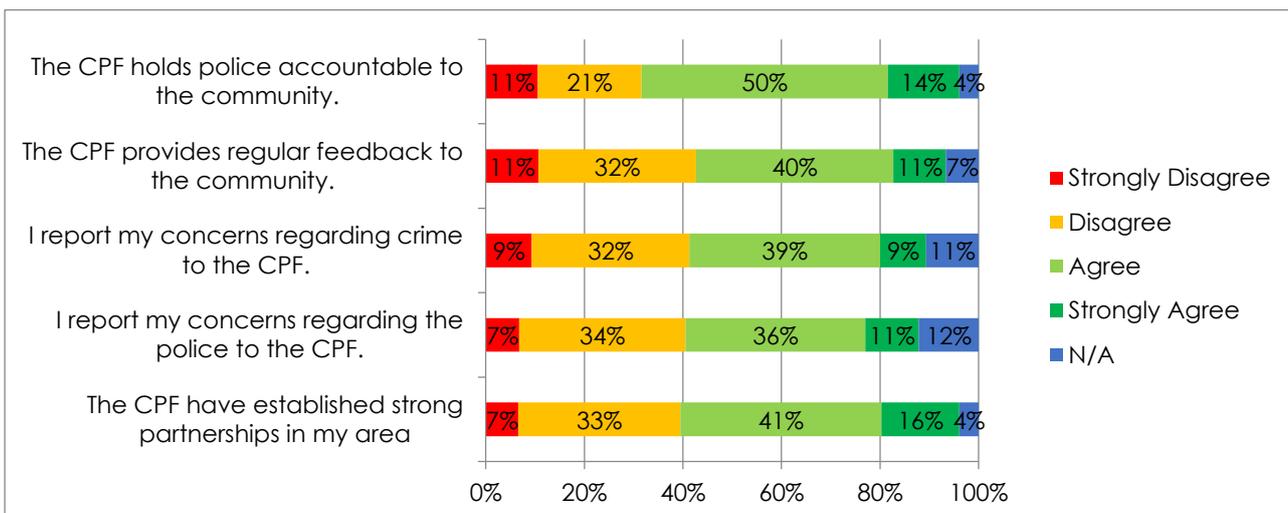


Participants felt that NHWs contributed most to safety in their community:

1. NHWs: 92% (It was 87% in 2015/16)
2. CPFs: 69% (It was 72% in 2015/16)
3. CSFs: 54% (It was 47% in 2015/16)
4. SAPS Reservists: 54% (It was 63% in 2015/16)

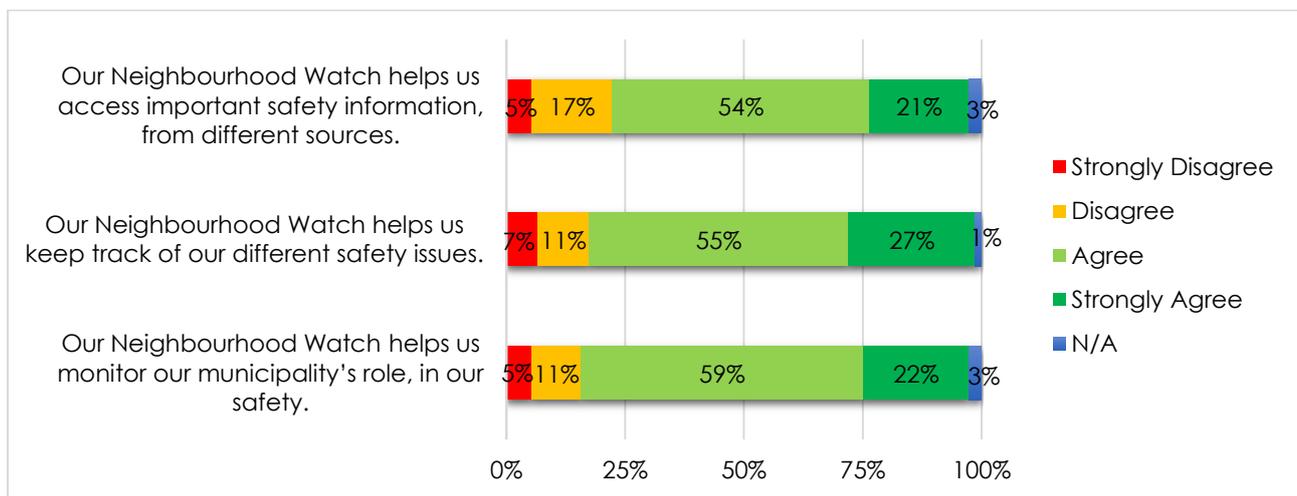
As already indicated earlier in the report the sample is somewhat skewed given that the majority of participants were connected to the SAPS and to safety partnerships and thus the positive rankings for NHWs and CPFs were to be expected.

Figure 13: Holding the police accountable through the CPF



The majority of the respondents (64%) agreed that the CPF holds the police accountable to the community and 51% indicated that the CPF provides regular feedback. Only 48% indicated that they reported their concerns regarding crime to the CPF with 47% reporting their concerns about the police. Just over half of the respondents (57%) agreed that CPFs have established strong partnerships in their area.

Figure 14: Neighbourhood Watch as a monitoring mechanism



Most of the respondents (75%) agreed that their Neighbourhood Watch helped them to access important safety information from different sources, 82% thought that it helped them to keep track of various safety issues and, 81% 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 succeeded in bringing those stakeholders (and others) who are engaged in safety into one room to discuss policing and safety 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 Tygerberg Cluster:

Original signed 28 January 2016, updated 02 - 03 September 2016

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

1. **Safety Concern:** There is a shortage of police officials across the cluster, especially given the development in some areas. Need to look at managing the resources available more effectively. There is very little institutional incentive to motivate officials.

Objectives: Improve the productivity and performance of officials. Improve the morale of police officials.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>SAPS station management to establish and maintain effective communication with police officials and to motivate them.</p> <p>SAPS management to plan for time taken by staff on training.</p> <p>Absenteeism needs to be managed better – station management must report to CPF on absenteeism levels and how it is being managed. There must be strong, active and present management at each police station.</p>	<p>To manage staff more effectively and have more productive SAPS officials.</p>	<p>The Police will be more professional and responsive to the needs of the communities.</p> <p>Fewer complaints about the police.</p>	<p>CPF to request feedback from the station management on the implementation of these activities.</p> <p>CPF, Station Commander, Cluster CPF</p>	<p>Some improvement in staff numbers, though members have been deployed to priority stations.</p> <p>Increase in staff at Kraaifontein.</p> <p>Crime has stabilised.</p> <p>Standard practise at all Stations and ongoing in terms of Performance Management.</p> <p>SAPS: Training ongoing at all Stations.</p> <p>SAPS: Absenteeism is managed according to</p>	<p>SAPS must manage staff effectively.</p> <p>Need good communication from management to junior levels and vis a versa.</p> <p>Management needs training on how to manage absenteeism.</p> <p>CPFs need to monitor absenteeism and report at monthly management meetings.</p>

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
CPF to consider how volunteers can be recruited and used to support police in the Community Service Centre (CSC).	To have volunteers assisting police in the CSC.	Number of volunteers actively working in the CSC.	CPF to discuss the use of volunteers in police stations. CPF, Station Commander	National Instruction 2 /2004. SAPS: tabled at cluster but not implemented.	CPF needs to run campaign to recruit volunteers.
DoCS and CPF to facilitate the appointment of people/volunteers to act as Commissioners of Oaths (with assistance of Department of Justice).	SAPS will be freed up to take on policing responsibilities.	Number of non-police officials who are actively working /volunteering at the police stations. Number of young people recruited as volunteers.	CPF and DoCS to discuss appointment process for commissioners of oaths. Cluster CPF, DoCS	Tabled but not implemented at every station with cluster exec. In progress depending on the approval of the J5 application forms as above. Submission has been sent to Department of Justice to appoint CPF members as commissioners of oaths.	CPF's need training to help them fulfil this role (DoCS or Department of Justice.)
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan

CPF and DoCS to write to Provincial and National Commissioner to uplift the moratorium on reservists and to revisit the criteria for appointment.	Reservist policy will be reviewed and in place. Reservists are provided for in terms of health insurance for on the job injuries.	New reservists are recruited.	Cluster CPF to write a letter to Provincial Commissioner. DoCS to write submission to Provincial Commissioner. CPF Cluster, DoCS	The moratorium has been uplifted and refers to South African Reserve Police Service: Step-By-Step Guidelines: NI 3/2014: Version 1:00. 10 people applied in Belville but didn't fit the criteria.	DoCS to take this up with Provincial Commissioner. The criteria for recruitment need to be relaxed.
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2. Safety Concern: Shortage of resources in Kraaifontein, especially in the Wallacedene area. Too few police vehicles and police officials to implement sector policing effectively. This leads to a delay in responding to complaints.

NEW - 2016 - Kraaifontein has benefitted from additional members, but they are deployed to hotspot areas. Participants felt there are still too few vehicles available – not all sectors have a working vehicle.

Objectives: To facilitate the strategic deployment of resources in these areas; to strengthen the relationship and cooperation between SAPS and law enforcement officials; to capacitate and support neighbourhood watches. Law enforcement officials need to play a bigger role in dealing with vagrants and bylaw enforcement and free up SAPS for policing.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
New issue A more strategic policing approach to be used in hotspot areas based on crime pattern and crime threat analysis.					Vehicles need to be deployed in line with hotspot approach to policing, and to help create more visible policing.

<p>The Cluster CPF to meet with the City of Cape Town to discuss the cooperation of Law Enforcement in these areas, and the flexibility of their working hours.</p> <p>DoCS to raise the issue at JOINTS meeting.</p> <p>DoCS to enter into MOU with municipalities to strengthen participation of Law Enforcement authorities.</p>	<p>Better cooperation and assistance from law enforcement to assist with visible policing in the areas.</p>	<p>Allocation of more Law Enforcement officials.</p>	<p>Cluster CPF to schedule meeting with the City's Safety and Security Directive.</p> <p>Cluster CPF, the City of Cape Town, DoCS.</p>	<p>Cluster: Tabled but not addressed. Awaiting response from CoCT, however, all 7 Stations have a good working relationship with Law Enforcement.</p> <p>A generic MOU has been finalised and approved by Legal Services of the Province. This plan was submitted to the City of Cape Town (CoCT) for action. The Safety Plan of 2016 will be discussed when DoCS meet with CoCT.</p> <p>The DoCS participated in the Integrated development Plan (IDP) evaluations and confirmed issues of safety in the IDP.</p>	<p>Cooperation should also be discussed at Western Cape Street Forum, and Street Children meetings</p> <p>City law enforcement needs to play a greater role with regards to policing of by laws.</p> <p>Law enforcement needs more consistent participation in CPF meetings.</p>
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>CPF to encourage community to log crime incidents on City's C3 complaints system.</p>	<p>City will gain better understanding of the crime problems in the area and deploy more Law Enforcement resources.</p>		<p>CPF to communicate with members of the public.</p> <p>CPF</p>	<p>Cluster: not formally implemented – but at all GM information is shared and the use of the C3 system encouraged, also promoted via NHWS.</p>	<p>City needs to apply the Broken Window approach to policing.</p>
<p>Cluster Commander will facilitate meeting</p>	<p>Improved relationship and</p>	<p>Meeting has happened.</p>	<p>Cluster commander will</p>	<p>Cluster: Implemented at Station level as</p>	<p>CPF must monitor SAPS response time – as reported</p>

between CPF, NHW and SAPS to develop cooperative relationship in area.	cooperation.	Plan has been developed to work together.	raise this issue at next Cluster meeting. CPF, Cluster Commander, Brigadier, NHW	IMBIZO's.	at SCCF and CCCF and PCCF meetings. CPFs should add response time to their agenda. SAPS monitors response times as against calls made on 10111. Need to monitor response times to WhatsApp complaints as well.
DoCS to provide training and resources to NHW.	Capacitated and functioning NHW.	Number of NHW trained and actively functioning.	DoCS to notify CPF/NHW of date for training. DoCS, CPF, NHW	On 09-10 May 2015 in Bellville 24 NHW members were trained, on 13-14 June 2015 in Goodwood 17 and on 06-07 February 2016 in Parow, 16 members were trained. Bellville received 35 reflective bibs, 10 pairs of boots, and 12 torches. Bellville South received 36 pairs of boots, and 4 torches. Durbanville received 15 torches. Goodwood received 66 reflective bibs, 23 pairs of boots, and 24 torches. Kraaifontein received 52 reflective bibs 30 pairs of boots and 24 torches. Parow received 16 reflective bibs and 5 torches.	In terms of the agreement the City will train NHW members in the metro and DoCS will provide training outside of the metro.
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan

		met?)			
					SAPS needs to update its equipment and IT infrastructure: IT systems must link to computer systems; use of smart phones with data for SAPS on duty.

3. Safety Concern: There is a perception among the community that some police are corrupt. There is a need to effectively manage discipline in the police. [2016: There are still concerns of collusion and corruption and lack of trust in reporting corruption to SAPS].

Objectives: To build trust between the community and the police and to ensure professional police service is in place.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>CPF must advise community members to report allegations of corruption, misconduct or unlawfulness to the CPF or directly to Station Commander.</p> <p>Community can also complain directly by putting complaint in complaints box at station.</p> <p>Community to be informed they can complain to the Western Cape Police Ombudsman.</p>	<p>SAPS will investigate allegations of misconduct/corruption and take disciplinary action against members.</p>	<p>Feedback is provided to CPFs.</p>	<p>CPF to add this to their monthly agenda at management meeting.</p> <p>CPF, SAPS Station Commander.</p>	<p>Cluster: Some CPF do not understand how to deliver on Management Reports in line with their "oversight" role.</p> <p>(8) Members from Kraaifontein SAPS have been dismissed on corruption. Complaint and suggestion boxes available in CSCs.</p> <p>Some participants felt that reporting to the ombudsman is cumbersome and takes too long. IPID has limited</p>	<p>SAPS need to continue reporting efforts to deal with corruption and discipline at CPF meetings.</p>

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
SAPS to provide feedback to CPF on a monthly basis on number and type of complaints, and of how these complaints have been dealt with.				mandate. Cluster: Dealt with at CPF Meeting, however, not implemented at all stations.	
SAPS to appoint a disciplinary official to manage discipline and investigation of S 101 complaints.	CPF maintain oversight over S 101 complaints register.	CPF's check S 101 register on a monthly basis.	CPF, SAPS	Cluster CPF: Requested, however not implemented by SAPS (Although there is an officer available per shift – no information is available for public consumption at many CSC in this regard.) A visible clear complaints box is available – but not well used. The Complaints book is not sufficiently visible at CSC and no information available to the public as to what procedures are followed should a member of the public use this facility. NHW should	

				also be encouraged to use this book if they have any complaints.	
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
DoCS to provide CPF with clear information regarding their roles and responsibilities and to provide them with tools for accountability – for e.g. a standard agenda to hold SAPS accountable at CPF meetings.	CPF's have a full understanding of the mechanisms of accountability.		DoCS, CPF	A total of 34 CPF members in the cluster received training from DoCS on "Roles and Responsibilities i.e. Bellville (4 July 2015) 2 members; Bothasig (4 July 2015) Brackenfell (11 July 2015) 3; Durbanville (11 July 2015) 5; Goodwood (4 July 2015) 3; Kraaifontein (11 July 2015) 14 and Parow (4 July 2015) 2 members were trained.	
<p>4. Safety Concern: There is a concern that suspects are apprehended but their cases do not proceed to trial. Suspects are released by the SAPS on bail but community does not understand the reasons for their release.</p> <p>Objective: Improve SAPS preparation of cases for trial. Create awareness among the public of how the criminal justice system ' operates.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan

<p>SAPS must ensure full preparation of dockets for presentation at court.</p> <p>SAPS officials to receive training and supervision on how to prepare docket for court.</p>	<p>Increase in the number of trial-ready dockets that are prosecuted.</p>	<p>Increase in number of cases are tried in court/ reduction in number of withdrawn cases due to lack of readiness.</p>	<p>SAPS to plan for training / and supervision of detectives and other officials.</p> <p>SAPS</p>	<p>Cluster CPF: Training ongoing. Joint Media article to create awareness by SAPS and CPF's.</p>	
<p>CPF, SAPS and Department of Justice to educate community around the criminal justice process.</p>	<p>Community better understands when people are released on bail.</p>		<p>CPF, SAPS, Department of Justice and Correctional Services.</p>	<p>Topics were identified by the CPF and the Department of Justice compiled the presentation on procedures and process (Mediation, Admission of Guilt (Fines) and Release of Accused /Suspects on Bail (Warnings). This education programme is in progress.</p>	<p>CPF to invite Department of Justice and Correctional Services to attend CPF meetings and to inform them of parole process.</p>
					<p>Station commander must attend case flow management meetings to address blockages in the criminal justice process and report at CPF meetings.</p>
<p>Need better and more ongoing assistance to victims of crime.</p>				<p>VEP volunteers provide support to victims when case reported and while cases still under investigation. But VEP not fully functional.</p> <p>DSD provides support to victims</p>	<p>This must be addressed at case-flow management meetings.</p>

				once requested by the court.	
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5. Safety Concern: There is no communication between SAPS and the City of Cape Town when planning for development. SAPS resources do not keep pace with development of new residential areas.

Objective: To ensure there is integrated development and planning so that adequate policing resources are in place to cater for expansion of neighbourhoods.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
Cluster CPF and SAPS to meet with the City of Cape Town to understand development plans and population increases so that SAPS can plan for increase in resources accordingly.	Allocation of resources matches growth in population and development.	IDP deals with growth expectations. SAPS Fixed establishment makes provision for increase in resources.	Meet with municipalities CPF, Ward Councillors.	Cluster CPF: Consultation with CoCT not yet finalised.	SAPS should be invited to sub-council meetings. Councillors to facilitate this process. CPF to invite councillors to regular CPF meetings.

PARTNERSHIPS

6. Safety Concern: Prevalence of sex workers, drugs and gangsterism in the cluster.

Objectives: To reduce the prevalence of the sex workers, drugs and gangsterism in the Tygerberg Cluster. Partner with sex worker organisation to reduce dependency on sex work.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
CPF members to identify key resources (experts, academics, SAPS) in their cluster to develop a draft strategy to prevent	Cluster has a strategy to address sex work, drugs and gangsterism.	Collective agreement from SAPS, the City of Cape Town and other role-players.	CPF to set-up a task team to coordinate the development of the strategy	DoCS appointed to convene the Provincial implementation of the anti-gangsterism strategy.	Identify stations that are being affected and try to nullify root causes. To form a task team that will be managed by the cluster.

<p>gangsterism and sex work.</p> <p>Coordinate these resources to develop a draft framework.</p> <p>DoCS to provide support in the development of the draft strategy.</p> <p>Consult existing legislation, policies, strategies, gaps, challenges.</p> <p>Task team to present draft strategy to CPF cluster.</p> <p>CPF's arrange consultations with respective policing sectors and community sectors.</p>			CPF Cluster, DoCS	<p>Cluster CPF: there is ongoing engagement with different agencies. Has been a decrease in Belville due to efforts of SAPS, NHWs and CIDS.</p>	<p>Social Development must be a strong partner and play a pivotal role as these issues are social ills.</p> <p>The task team should have short, medium and long term goals of eradicating these social ills.</p> <p>Encourage CPF's to apply for Matching Grant/ special projects like YSRP that will encourage the youth and keep them busy during school holidays.</p> <p>SAPS and CPF's should be visible as this will play a pivotal role in eradicating these issues. Public Works should also be a stakeholder.</p> <p>The Cluster task team should suggest motivational speakers who have been drug addicts before to speak to the youth in our communities. Department of Sport, Arts and Culture should also partner in fighting crime.</p>
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan

<p>Training of NHW about sex workers.</p> <p>Invite all faith-based organisations to assist in this issue.</p>	<p>Meeting is held with sex worker organisations in order to deal with prostitution.</p> <p>Prevent the involvement of young children in sex work.</p>	<p>CPF and NHW are informed how to deal with the challenge of sex workers.</p>	<p>Set a meeting with sex workers' organisation.</p> <p>CPF and Faith-based organisations, Sex Workers Education and Advocacy Task Force (SWEAT)</p>		<p>The task team should duplicate or extend the VRCID to cover the entire Cluster and apply for the deployment of Safety Kiosks as safe contact points and enhancement of visibility.</p>
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7. Safety Concern: Policing of bylaws (vagrancy, Spaza shops, illegal shebeens, and trading hours of liquor outlets). There are many liquor outlets, and many are operating illegally. The policing of liquor outlets takes a lot of police resources, instead of allowing them to focus on more serious policing issues.

Objectives: Raising awareness in the cluster regarding bylaw and enforcement.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>CPF and NHW to be made aware of relevant by-laws.</p> <p>Collect data of all vagrants, spaza shops and illegal shebeens in the cluster.</p> <p>Consult/engage with local councillor.</p> <p>Councillor to provide regular feedback to CPFs with regards to the: management of vagrants; Trading hours of spaza</p>	<p>CPF knows and understands applicable bylaws.</p>	<p>Enforcement of bylaws by SAPS and Law Enforcement officials.</p>	<p>Data collection by CPFs</p> <p>CPF Cluster, SAPS</p> <p>NHWs to assist with the collection of data.</p> <p>Ward Councillor</p>	<p>Cluster CPF: little or no ward councillor by-in.</p>	<p>The Cluster SAPS + CPF's and other role players including Metro police and law enforcement should draft strategies and action plan.</p> <p>CPF's should build working relations together with the City of Cape Town.</p> <p>Create awareness of alternative economic opportunities for people trading with liquor in collaboration with the Business Forum.</p> <p>AHR should be introduced in this Cluster in 2017/18.</p>

shops; Closing of illegal shebeens. Engage with Mayor if no support / assistance provided by the Local Councillors.					
CPF's to make submissions to Liquor Authority before the issuing of liquor licences. SAPS and Law Enforcement must close down liquor outlets operating without liquor licences.	An area with no unlicensed liquor outlets. All liquor outlets follow all rules and regulations that are provided by the Liquor Board, bylaws and legislation.	When all liquor outlets are following the liquor board regulations.	Write a letter to the Liquor Authority informing them about the issue. DoCS, NHW, CPF, SAPS	The DoCS is the lead agent for the Alcohol Harms Reduction Project in Nyanga, Khayelitsha and Paarl East and will be expanded to other areas during the 2017/2018 financial year. Cluster: Explanation was given at Cluster meeting in April 2016.	Business Forum should be part of the CPF in all levels and CPF be afforded an opportunity to comment before the licence applications are considered.

- 8. Safety Concern:** Lack of engagement between the Local Councillors and the CPF
Objectives: To increase the involvement of Local Councillors in addressing local safety concerns.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
CPF Cluster to discuss this concern for incorporation into the Tygerberg Cluster Safety Plan.	To improve the partnership between the Local Ward Councillors and CPF by Councillors attending CPF meetings.	Councillors attend and provide sustainable input at the various meetings	CPF Cluster to incorporate this concern in their safety plan. CPF Cluster		Councillors to attend CPF's meetings with immediate effect as Ex-Officio members. They should also influence IDP.

<p>9. Safety Concern: Lack of Safe Schools (WCED) involvement. Objectives: To create a closer partnership between the local schools and CPF.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
CPF Cluster to discuss this concern for incorporation into the Tygerberg Cluster Safety Plan.	Closer ties with Safe Schools' coordinators at the individual schools and the incorporation of schools' safety plan into the CPF's safety plan.	Communication channel between the CPF and the Safe Schools Coordinators established and functioning. Elements of Safe School plan incorporated into CPF cluster plan.	CPF Cluster to incorporate this concern in their Safety Plan CPF Cluster	Cluster: Planning underway in Bellville to invite schools to join CPF sub-forum meetings.	Safety Committee. Good communication between SAPS and CPF's at school levels. Schools must be informed by Department of Education about safety plans in place. Thurlo Abrahams (WCED) Should attend the next Tygerberg cluster CPF meeting to address the school safety plans.
<p>10. Safety Concern: Not all safety stakeholders are affiliated to the CPF. Objectives: To encourage all safety stakeholders to be affiliated to the CPF. Involve local businesses in CPF activities.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
CPF Cluster to discuss this concern for incorporation into the Tygerberg Cluster Safety Plan.	All safety structures including business, religious, etc. organisations are affiliated to the CPF.	Meetings are held with an inclusive membership and the various safety structures are working cooperatively.	CPF Cluster to incorporate this concern in their safety plan. CPF Cluster	Cluster CPF: Not all statutory members attend.	CPF's must take responsibility to work on a Marketing Plan to recruit all sectors within the community which include Youth, Business, Religious and all important Stakeholders. The CPF to recruit and mobilise. Health and safety was one the concerns which are neglected within the safety

					concerns. The EMS offered assistance in training and support. CPF's should engage with the EMS in all areas and they should be part of the CPF meetings.
CPF Cluster to discuss this concern for incorporation into the Tygerberg Cluster Safety Plan.	An improved partnership between the CPF cluster and the business sector	Established an improved communication and collaboration between the CPF and the business sector.	CPF Cluster to incorporate this concern in their Safety Plan CPF Cluster		The cluster should meet with central/mother bodies of the different entities, e.g. Business Against Crime, Council of Churches, MJC, taxi Association. Cluster must ensure and regulate the recruitment plans of each CPF.

11. Safety Concern: Foreign nationals involved in illegal trading in the cluster.
Objectives: To ensure foreign nationals operate within the ambit of the Law.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
CPF Cluster to discuss this concern for incorporation into the Tygerberg Cluster Safety Plan.	To ensure that foreign national business owners operate within the ambit of the laws and bylaws.	Percentage of foreigner-owned businesses complying with laws and bylaws. The Enforcement of by-laws.	CPF Cluster to incorporate this concern in their Safety Plan CPF cluster	Cluster CPF: Good cooperation with organisation representing foreign nationals.	CPFs must encourage foreign nationals to be part of the CPF. CPF must look at training with regards trading and living conditions of foreign nationals. The cluster must contact refugee NGO's to discuss a way forward.

12. Safety Concern: CPFs receive insufficient support from DoCS. CPF members require training on how to use the EPP system and to ensure payment.
Objectives: To improve interaction between DoCS fieldworker and CPF and to capacitate CPFs.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
CPF Cluster to discuss this concern for incorporation into the Tygerberg Cluster Safety Plan	Improved relationship by means of more frequent visits by the DoCS fieldworker	Percentage of Cluster meetings attended by DoCS field worker.	CPF Cluster to incorporate this concern in their Safety Plan CPF Cluster	Cluster CPF: not implemented.	The EPP system is there to assist CPF's and they need training and support. It is the CPFs responsibility to complete these forms. EPP sets out the oversight responsibilities of CPFs.
DoCS to provide training to CPF on how to access and use EPP system.	<p>CPF's understand the EPP and submit reports on a monthly basis.</p> <p>CPF's access the full extent of EPP funds available to them.</p>	CPF's access the full quote of monthly funds and have submitted all monthly reports.	<p>Cluster chair to arrange date for training with DoCS.</p> <p>CPF Cluster, DoCS</p>	<p>The EPP form has been reviewed and the new EPP Excel Version II is in operation already for 2016/17. This has also been extended to the Cluster level. In addition, Guidelines in terms of 'How to Complete the Monthly EPP Report' has also been developed to assist CPFs to complete the reports. On 09 December 2015, 5 CPFs were trained (11 members in total) on the EPP Excel version II. These CPFs were Bellville, Parow, Brackenfell, Bothasig, and Durbanville.</p>	

13. Safety Concern: There is a concern regarding human trafficking in the cluster (luring of cheap labour).
Objectives: To create an environment where those affected could be assisted.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
CPF Cluster to discuss this concern for incorporation into the Tygerberg Cluster Safety Plan	To foster relations with NGO's, civil society and government departments to address human trafficking in the cluster (e.g. females being lured from rural areas and other provinces to the city with the promise of employment).	Number of meetings held with different departments.	CPF Cluster to incorporate this concern in their Safety Plan CPF Cluster		The cluster and DoCS with other government Departments must arrange a seminar on human trafficking. All NGO's and other role players should be part of this forum to work out a holistic Plan.

14. Safety Concern: Specific safety plans need to be developed for each CPF. Need to have a more coordination and support for the implementation of the safety plan. [NEW ITEM]
Objectives: To develop and implement the safety plan.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
Each CPF to customise the Cluster Safety plan for their own precinct.	To develop specific safety plans to guide the work of each CPF	Each CPF develops and implements a safety plan broadly in line with the PNP Cluster Safety Plan.	Cluster to discuss safety plan at next cluster meeting.		

PUBLIC SPACES

15. Safety Concern: Open parking (unfenced parking) on street increases vehicle theft and contributes to greater fear of crime in the public.
Objectives: To ensure safer parking in the cluster.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>Discuss with the municipality the possibility of enclosing each parking lot with fence.</p> <p>Train volunteers to guard vehicles.</p> <p>Request additional guarding resource from the City of Cape Town, Municipality and Docs.</p> <p>The City of Cape Town to review parking fees so as to make it more affordable to ensure usage of safe parking.</p>	<p>Increase in safe parking spaces in the cluster.</p> <p>Reduction of theft of vehicles in the cluster.</p>	<p>Assessment of crime statistics over 6 month period.</p>	<p>Identify the problematic open parking spaces in the cluster.</p> <p>The City of Cape Town, NHW,</p>	<p>No audit undertaken, but:</p> <p>7 Parking areas are fenced in to date in the Bellville area. Car Guards were recruited from Elim shelter from the area and trained. It's now paid parking, revenue used to pay salaries of car guards and for VRCID activities. Crime dropped from 1 car theft per day to 0 car thefts. Scratching of cars and broken into now stopped.</p> <p>Review of Parking fees has to weighed against what is economically viable.</p>	<p>Kraaifontein CPF, SAPS and Cllr to meet with mall management as cars are stolen at the malls. Kraaifontein library in Brighton Rd needs to be fenced in and CPF to meet with ward cllr to discuss this possibility. Fencing should be based on priority and crime patterns.</p> <p>Public transport facilities must be better and safer to change public's mind set about usage thereof.</p>
<p>16. Safety Concern: Copper theft and burglaries are two major concerns of the community, and the SAPS and relevant stakeholders need to address these crimes.</p> <p>Objectives: Stakeholders to come together and monitor the scrap yards where stolen goods are sold.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>Consider review of legislation so that copper could be declared as a precious metal.</p> <p>The Department of Justice must consider this as a serious crime deserving of heavier sentences.</p> <p>SAPS and Law Enforcement officials to visit scrap yards regularly and to investigate suspicious scrap yard owners.</p> <p>Community to report suspicious scrap yards to SAPS.</p>	<p>Strict control regarding the selling and buying of metals.</p> <p>Reduction in copper theft.</p>	<p>Less theft of copper and reduction in sale of illegally obtained copper.</p>	<p>Set up meeting with relevant role players to control selling and buying of copper.</p> <p>Law Enforcement, Local Communities, CPF, SAPS</p>	<p>DoCS: sufficient legislation exists to police and prosecute second hand goods sales.</p> <p>Not enough is done to implement the Second Hands Goods Act.</p>	<p>Criminal Justice Cluster needs to discuss this issue at the next Joint meeting and HOD of Community Safety to register the item on the agenda.</p>

17. Safety Concern: Taxi violence is a problem which affects many innocent victims.
Objectives: Need to ensure effective policing at taxi ranks and good response during taxi protests or taxi violence.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>Law Enforcement to ensure strict control at taxi ranks and to consult with communities before taxi ranks are established.</p>	<p>Law Enforcement and SAPS to work together to control violence, and to investigate it when it occurs.</p>	<p>No violence at taxi ranks</p>	<p>Liaise with SAPS and Law Enforcement to discuss challenges</p> <p>SAPS, the City of Cape Town</p>	<p>CoCT strengthened their relationship with taxi owners and was less taxi violence in 2016 than 2015. Most affected areas are Bellville,</p>	

				Durbanville and Kraaifontein.	
<p>18. Safety Concern: Poor street lighting needs to be addressed in areas where robberies and burglaries are committed, especially in , Kraaifontein</p> <p>Objectives: Improve street lighting and reduce opportunity for crime.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>CPF/NHW to identify areas that have poor street lighting and report it to the Councillor.</p> <p>The City of Cape Town to improve street lights.</p>	To have a safer and accessible areas both day and night.	When light are improved and there are no criminal activities.	<p>CPF to write a letter to the Councillors reporting the issue of street lighting in the area.</p> <p>CPF, Docs, Councillor and the City of Cape Town</p>	<p>CPF still needs to compile list for Kraaifontein.</p> <p>Hot spots were identified around Fisantekraal, Durbanville and submitted to the sub-council for ratification.</p> <p>Ongoing reporting via City's C3 reporting.</p> <p>The DoCS Basic NHW Training includes training on the C3 notification as part of Section 6 of the Community Safety Act, No 3 of 2013. The form is used to complete municipal related issues. NHW members have</p>	<p>CPF/NHW to identify areas that have poor street lighting and report it to the Councillor.</p> <p>Webnick Str, Pearless Park, Kraaifontein West is used as a shortcut under the sub-way and is a crime hot spot early morning (5am) and late afternoon (6-7pm) and visible policing is urgently needed to curb robberies, attacks and attempted murder.</p> <p>Another hot spot in Kraaifontein is Tongana area Wallacedene where people are attacked during the day by 13 year old kids.</p> <p>Cllr of Wallacedene is not attending CPF meetings despite being invited.</p> <p>Complaints can be smsed to x31373 and must be very specific, ie: street lights out, Dana Road for Council to act on it. A reference</p>

				been trained as stipulated under Safety Concern 2.	number can be used to track complaints and to take it up with a councillor. Street lights should be installed at Parks in Kraaifontein as it's completely dark and unsafe. CPF to build relationship with Cllrs.
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19. Safety Concern: Young children are involved in crime by providing information to perpetrators, especially around railway station robberies.

Objective: Install fencing along railway line and railway station.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>PRASA need to employ more security officials to create visible presence and reduce crime.</p> <p>The Department of Social Development to attend to young children who are involved in criminal activities.</p>	To have safer railway stations.	<p>Fewer robberies at railway stations.</p> <p>Improved Police visibility at railway stations.</p>	<p>Write a letter to PRASA informing them about the crime activities.</p> <p>PRASA and CPF, Department of Social Development.</p>	Kraaifontein SAPS signed a MOU with Armed Response Companies for visible policing around railway lines and seen a major reduction in crimes.	Parow train station is a major challenge and route people have to take is considered so dangerous that they break through the fence.

20. Safety Concern: Homeless people and street children are becoming more frequent in the Cluster, and this needs to be urgently addressed. Scottsville and Kraaifontein parking areas are used for homeless to sleep at.

Objective: To reduce the number of people living on the street and reduce crime.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
DSD to assist with improved programmes for homeless people and street children. Need to strengthen the partnership between CoCT and Department of Social Development to deal with the needs of street children and find alternative places of care for them.	To have an improved area where there are less criminal activities by homeless people and street children. The needs of street children are properly addressed.	Less crime committed	Invite DSD to the next CPF meeting to address this matter. DSD, Municipality, and CPF	No progress. However Durbanville CPF engaged CoCT wrt vagrants sleeping over on private property and addressed it via the Problem Building bylaw. Bin collection days are a problem and Parow North utilise WhatsApp's to mobilise the community to improve safety.	Street people will continue to live on the streets. Public education is required regarding responsible giving. All roleplayers need to get together to develop a better response to the homeless people problem.

21. Safety Concern: Empty dwellings create an environment and opportunity for crime to prosper.

Objective: Relevant stakeholders to attend to this problem immediately.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 02 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
The City of Cape Town to resolve issue of empty buildings.	Reduction in neglected and empty buildings which creates spaces for criminals to operate from.	No more empty buildings	Address issue with Municipality CPF, Municipality and Counsellors	Council declared a certain building by Old Morning Star a problem building and	NHW to identify empty buildings and report on it effectively. Blue Ridge Field is another hot spot in Kraaifontein.

				demolished it now in 2016.	Yeshua Church Ministries registered their need to occupy an empty building.
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Community Safety Plan signed by:

Department of Community Safety Representative:

SAPS Cluster Commander

CPF Cluster Chairperson

Date:

Date:

Date:

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)		
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Please indicate in which police precinct you reside/represent:

1 = Bellville		2 = Bothasig	
3 = Brackenfell		4 = Durbanville	
5 = Goodwood		6 = Kraaifontein	
7 = Parow			

Please indicate your gender:

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

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

C: KEY INDICATORS

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

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

1 = Contact crime			
If you ticked 1 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
1 = Assault GBH		2 = Sexual offence	
3 = Common assault		4 = Aggravated robbery *	
5 = Domestic violence		6 = Murder	
7 = Attempted murder		8 = Common robbery	
2 = * Subcategories of Aggravated robbery			
If you ticked 2 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/s below:			
9 = Carjacking		10 = Truck hijacking	
11 = Robbery of cash in transit		12 = Bank robbery	
13 = Robbery at residential premises		14 = Robbery at non-residential premises (Business robbery)	
3 = Contact-related crime			
If you ticked 3 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
15 = Arson		16 = Malicious damage to property	
4 = Property-related crime			
If you ticked 4 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
17 = Burglary at residential premises		18 = Burglary at non-residential premises	
19 = Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle		20 = Theft out of or from motor vehicle	
21 = Stock-theft			
5 = Other serious crimes			
If you ticked 5 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
22 = All theft not mentioned elsewhere		23 = Commercial crime	
24 = Shoplifting			

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

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

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

SCALE

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

1. PROFESSIONAL POLICING

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

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

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?				
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

I feel safe at the following places in my area:					
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
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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!

TYGERBERG POLICE CLUSTER OVERVIEW: 2016/2017

1. INTRODUCTION

The Tygerberg police cluster comprises of seven police precincts namely Bellville, Bothasig, Brackenfell, Durbanville, Goodwood, Kraaifontein and Parow.

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 Tygerberg 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
Bellville	56 019	65 949	17.7%
Bothasig	26 232	25 551	-2.6%
Brackenfell	29 880	51 551	72.5%
Durbanville	52 173	73 097	40.1%
Goodwood	40 015	43 478	8.7%
Kraaifontein	115 963	164 088	41.5%
Parow	52 659	59 432	12.9%
TOTAL	372 941	483 146	29.6%

2. POPULATION GROWTH

- The population in Tygerberg cluster increased by 29.6% from 372 941 in 2001 to 483 146 in 2011.
- In the same period, the population of Brackenfell police precinct increased by 72.5% while the population of Bothasig police precinct decreased by 2.6% for the period 2001 to 2011 as indicated in Table 1.

3. TYGERBERG POLICE CLUSTER MURDER TRENDS

- Murder in Tygerberg cluster increased by 76% from 104 in 2010/11 to 183 in 2014/15.
- Murder in Kraaifontein police precinct increased from 78 in 2010/11 to 141 in 2014/15 as per Table 2.
- Of concern is that Kraaifontein police precinct contributed 74.3% of all murders committed in Tygerberg cluster during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15.

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

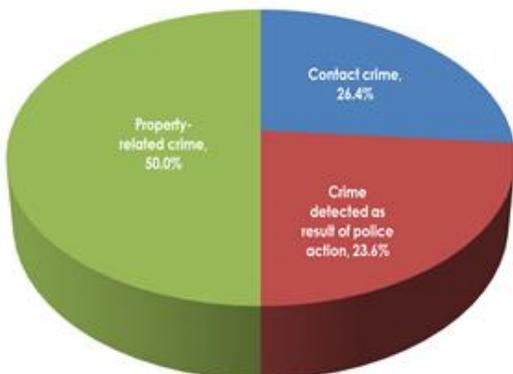
PERIOD	Bellville	Bothasig	Brackenfell	Durbanville	Goodwood	Kraaifontein	Parow
2010/2011	3	0	2	7	3	78	11
2011/2012	19	1	3	13	8	94	4
2012/2013	10	1	4	10	1	121	7
2013/2014	11	1	5	10	5	112	8
2014/2015	6	1	7	10	6	141	12

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 Tygerberg cluster as per Figure 1.

- Property-related crime contributed **50%** 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.
- Contract crime contributed **26.4%** of all reported crime over the same period. Contract crime consists of murder, attempted murder, common assault, assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, common robbery, robbery aggravated and sexual offences.
- Crime detected as a result of police action contributed **23.6%** 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.

Figure 1: Main categories of crime: 2010/11 to 2014/15



5. CONTACT CRIME

- During the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, common assault (31.7%) and assault GBH (14%) contributed 45.7% of all contact crime reported in the cluster as per Figure 2.
- Robbery with aggravating circumstances (23.3%) and common robbery (20.7%) contributed 44% to the contact crime in Tygerberg cluster.
- Total sexual offences accounted for 5.9% of contact crime in the cluster.

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

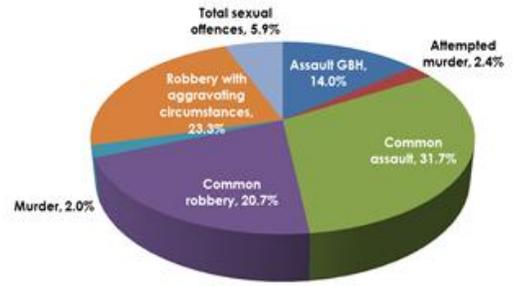
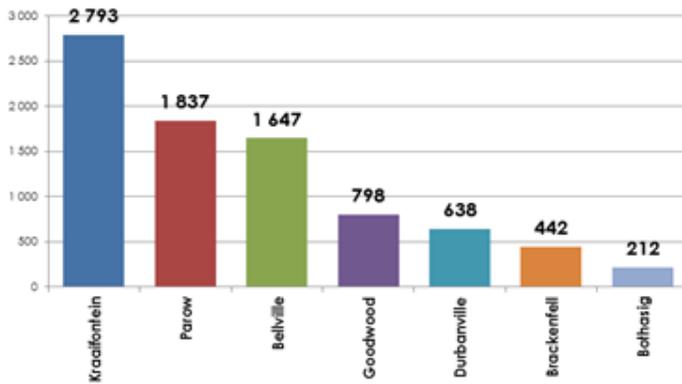


Figure 3: Reported contact crime for the period 2014/15



- Figure 3 indicates that contact crime was more rife in Kraaifontein (2 793) for the period 2014/15.
- Parow (1 837) police precincts follows with 1 837 reported cases for the period 2014/15.
- Police precincts such as Bothasig (212) and Brackenfell (442) had the least number of contact crimes reported in Tygerberg cluster during the 2014/15 period.

6. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

- Figure 4 indicates that burglary at residential premises (39.7%) and burglary at non-residential premises (10.5%) contributed 50.2% of all property-related crime during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15.
- During the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, theft out of motor vehicles (35.1%) and theft of motor vehicles (14.5%) contributed (49.6%) of the property-related crime in Tygerberg cluster (Figure 4).

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

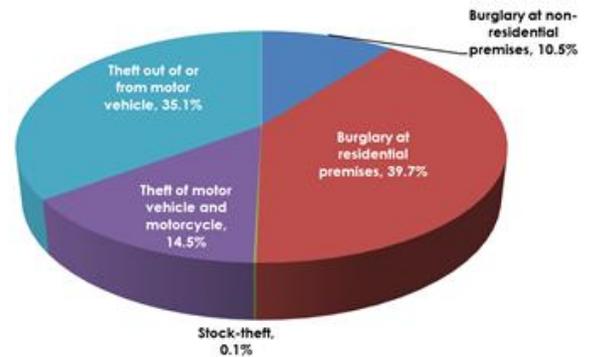


Figure 5: Reported property-related crime for the period

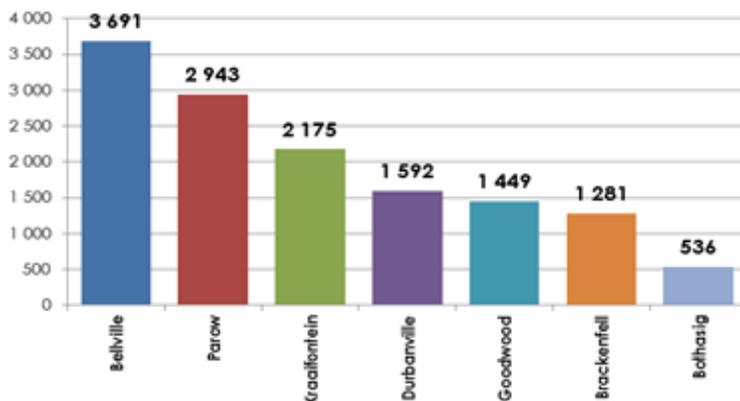
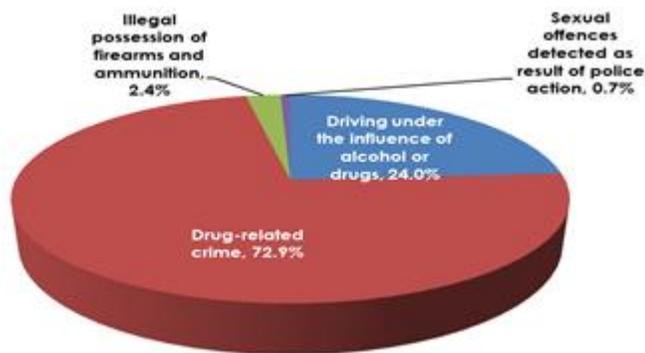


Figure 6: Crime detected as a result of police action: 2010/11 to 2014/15

- More property-related crimes were reported in Bellville police precinct (3 691) during 2014/15 (Figure 5).
- In contrast, the least property-related crimes were reported in Bothasig (536) as shown in Figure 5 over the period 2014/15.
- Bothasig police precinct has the smallest population in the cluster.

7. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

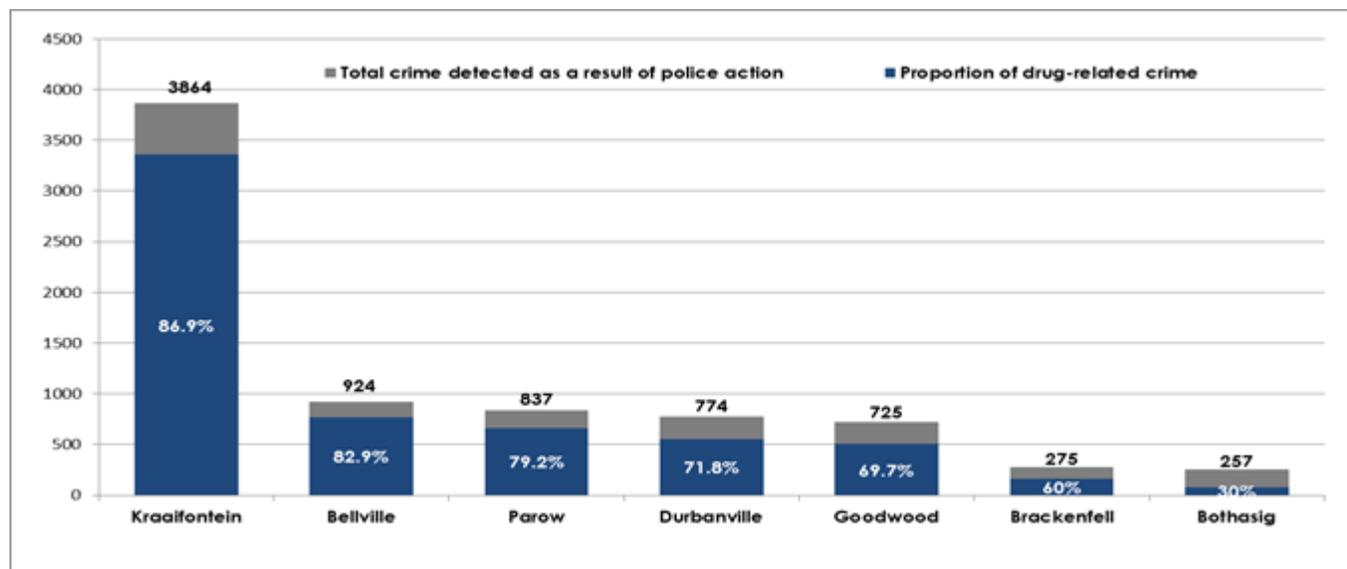
- Figure 6 indicates that during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, drug-related crime contributed 72.9% to crime detected as a result of police action in Tygerberg cluster, followed by driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (24%).
- The analysis in figure 6 shows that drug related crime is a huge challenge in the cluster.



8. DRUG-RELATED CRIME

- In terms of crime detected as a result of police action, Kraaifontein (3 864) police precincts had the highest number of reported cases compared to the other police precincts in the cluster (Figure 7).
- The percentage of drug related crime per police station in the cluster ranges from 30% recorded in Bothasig police precinct to 86.9% recorded in Kraaifontein police precinct (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 3 864 crime detected as a result of police action recorded in Kraaifontein police precinct, 86.9% (3 357) is drug related crime. Similarly, Bellville police precinct recorded 82.9% (766) of the 924 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



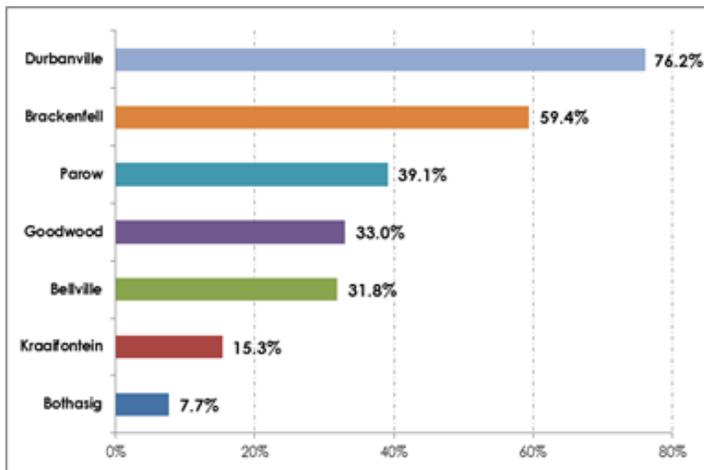
9. 2015/16 TYGERBERG POLICE CLUSTER SAFETY NEEDS

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: Shortage of police officials across the cluster; need to manage available resources more effectively; very little institutional incentive to motivate officials; too few police vehicles and police officials to implement sector policing effectively; perception exist that police are corrupt; lack of communication between SAPS and City of Cape Town when planning for development.

PUBLIC SPACES: Open parking on street increases the opportunity for vehicle theft; copper theft and burglaries are two major concerns of the community; taxi violence is a problem which affects many innocent victims; prostitution in this cluster needs to be addressed; poor street lighting; crime at railway stations is rife; homeless people and street children present a major concern in the cluster; there are many liquor outlets and the majority are operating illegally; and empty dwellings are a problem in this cluster.

Figure 8: EPP participation for period 2015/16



11. COMMUNITY ORGANISATION DATABASE

- There are currently 64 community organisations that are registered on the Community Organisation Database of the Department of Community Safety (DoCS) in this cluster. Twenty-two (34.4%) of these organisations are based in Kraaifontein police precinct as per Table 3.
- Of concern is the limited number of community organisations that are registered with the Department in Bothasig, Goodwood and Parow police precincts. Community organisations are needed the most in these areas to contribute meaningfully in an attempt to increase safety.

11. CONCLUSION

Common assault, robbery with aggravating circumstances, assault GBH, burglary at residential premises and theft out of motor vehicles should be a concern for the residents of the 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 the contact and property-related crime in the cluster. Overall, the CPFs only claimed 37.5% of the R227 500 allocated to the cluster. The long term success in terms of addressing crime in the cluster depends on the willingness of the different stakeholders, including government, to redirect their resources to respond to the community needs in the context of the whole of the society approach.

10. EXPANDED PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME (EPP) CPF PARTICIPATION

- The EPP is a funding model whereby each CPF qualifies for R32 500 annually if they participate fully on the programme.
- From April 2015 to March 2016 an amount of R227 500 was available for the cluster, of which R85 308.28 (37.5%) was accessed by CPFs as per Figure 8.

Table 3: Registered organisations per police precinct 2015/16

NAME OF PRECINCT	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS	DISTRIBUTION
Bellville	12	18.8%
Bothasig	2	3.1%
Brackenfell	6	9.4%
Durbanville	14	21.9%
Goodwood	4	6.3%
Kraaifontein	22	34.4%
Parow	4	6.3%
TOTAL	64	100.0%

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